

APPENDIX J: CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**Cultural Resources Assessment Technical Memorandum prepared
by PaleoWest, LLC**

Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 Letters



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE GUADALUPE QUARRY REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF BRISBANE, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

March 7, 2024



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March 8, 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project (Project) proposes to close Guadalupe Quarry, an approximately 144-acre active hard rock quarry, to redevelop 50 acres of the site as a logistics center that would be an extension of the Crocker Industrial Park immediately northeast of the quarry, with the remaining 94 acres dedicated as open space. Additionally, an existing powerline would be updated and undergrounded. The modified powerline would connect to an existing substation. The Project area, located in unincorporated San Mateo County within the City of Brisbane's (City's) Sphere of Influence, is currently designated as Heavy Industrial and Open Space land use and has a zoning classification of Heavy Industrial (M-2). The total Project acreage is 177.32 acres, plus a linear extension of approximately 2.3 miles (mi) for the undergrounded powerline.

The Project entails annexing the Project area into the City's city limits and would change the existing Heavy Industrial land use designation to Trade Commercial and keep the Open Space land use designation unchanged. In accordance with the modifications to the land use designations, the proposed developed portion of the Project area would be pre-zoned as Crocker Logistics Trade Commercial, with the remaining area pre-zoned as Open Space. In addition, an existing overhead powerline connecting the Quarry area to an existing substation will be undergrounded beneath existing roadways.

This Cultural Resource Assessment Report (CRAR) provides background research, documentation, and evaluation of the property at 1 Quarry Road for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (i.e., to determine if it meets the criteria as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]). Additionally, 10 properties adjacent to the powerline are presumed to be historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5(a)(4) of the CEQA Guidelines. PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Panorama Environmental, Inc. (Panorama) to complete the CRAR for the Project in compliance with CEQA. The City is the lead agency.

PaleoWest conducted a literature review and records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on January 19, 2022, and December 11, 2023. The results from the NWIC identified 39 previous cultural resource investigations conducted directly within the Project area. Forty-one additional previously conducted cultural resource investigations were identified within the 0.25-mi search radius. Twelve previously recorded resources were identified within the 0.25-mi search radius. Of special note are P-41-000283, or the Buckeye Canyon Mound Site, a prehistoric shell mound site approximately 0.25 mi from the quarry portion of the Project site; P-41-00216 (a historic brick-lined manhole or well); and P-41-002706 (a shell scatter), the latter two both located very close to the powerline portion of the Project site along Bayshore Boulevard (Appendix A).

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on December 9, 2021. The NAHC responded on February 25, 2022, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results (Appendix B). The NAHC recommended that PaleoWest contact seven individuals representing six Native American tribal groups. Outreach letters were sent via email to each of the Native American tribes on April 5, 2022. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received. These results are considered valid for the later powerline addition as well since the powerline is in the same

vicinity as the original Project area (the quarry) and on the same 2018 U.S. Geological Survey *San Francisco South* 7.5-minute quadrangle.

PaleoWest conducted an intensive survey of the Project area on December 16, 2021. During the field survey, the property was extensively documented through digital photographs and written field notes. Attention focused on the overall existing conditions of the site, including landscape elements, buildings, structures, and other site features. The subject property at 1 Quarry Road, including extant buildings and structures, were evaluated for historical significance by applying CRHR criteria. The Guadalupe Quarry meets Criterion 1 for an association with a significant event related to transportation and infrastructure development in the San Francisco Bay area; however, the quarry does not possess sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR and therefore is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA (Appendix C).

The proposed powerline upgrade would result in a less than significant impact to the 10 properties presumed to be historical resources by the lead agency. The impact of constructing the powerline occurred when it was originally installed. The modifications to the existing powerline would result in a minor change to the setting of the historical resources, or a less than significant impact as defined in CEQA.

No archaeological resources were identified directly within the Project area based on both background research for the entire Project area and in-field examination of the Quarry. However, five archaeological resources are within the 0.25-mi buffer around the Project site, two of which are adjacent to the roadbed where the powerline will be buried. Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist, construction worker training, and standard procedures for unexpected archaeological finds, including human remains, are recommended.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) prepared this cultural resource assessment for the property at 1 Quarry Way in Brisbane, San Mateo County, California (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APN]: 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110). This assessment also addresses a powerline that would connect a replacement powerline to an existing substation (Project). The Project area is in an un-sectioned portion of Township 3 South, Range 5 West, as depicted on the 2018 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *San Francisco South* 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2). The total Project acreage is 177.32 acres, plus an approximately 2.3-mile (mi) linear path for the undergrounding of the powerline. The trench for the powerline is expected to be about 4 feet (ft) deep beneath the existing roadbed and 2 ft wide.

The property at 1 Quarry Way contains one previously unrecorded cultural resource, the Guadalupe Quarry, which began operation in 1895. Because the Guadalupe Quarry exceeds 50 years of age, a temporal benchmark making it historical by national, state, and local standards, an evaluation of its significance in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is required. Additionally, the Project would install a powerline, which has the potential to impact 10 historic-period architectural resources. These 10 properties are assumed to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Seven additional historic structures or buildings and five archaeological sites were discovered within a 0.25-mi radius of the Project area through a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC). Two of the archaeological sites are adjacent to the roadbed where the powerline will be buried and have a potential impact.

This report was prepared by PaleoWest architectural historians Peter B. Mires, Ph.D., RPA; Alicia Gorman, Ph.D., RPA; Carrie Chasteen, M.S.; and Dan Herrick, M.H.C. The authors are qualified as architectural historians, historians, and archaeologists under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61). PaleoWest staff archaeologist Patrick Zingerella and Office Principal Kevin Hunt also contributed to this report.

1.2 NOMENCLATURE

The subject property at 1 Quarry Road consists of a working quarry site that has reportedly been in operation since 1895. Historical documentation related to the site is mixed in its terminology and often references various names for the property. The most common names that have appeared in connection with the property include: "Guadalupe Quarry," "Guadaloupe Quarry," "Guadalupe Valley Quarry," and "Brisbane Quarry."

For the purposes of this report, the name and spelling of "Guadalupe Quarry" will be used for the subject property. This name is consistent with the terminology used in the preparation materials for the Project, while also reflecting the most common name for the property found in the various source materials since the quarry's establishment in the late nineteenth century.

As a point of further clarification, it has been found that other quarry sites in the broader Bay Area feature similar names to the subject property, including Visitacion Quarry (San Mateo County), Guadaloupe Quarry (Santa Clara County), and the Guadalupe Lime Quarry (Santa Clara County). During this study, records clearly referring to these other quarry sites were disregarded.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

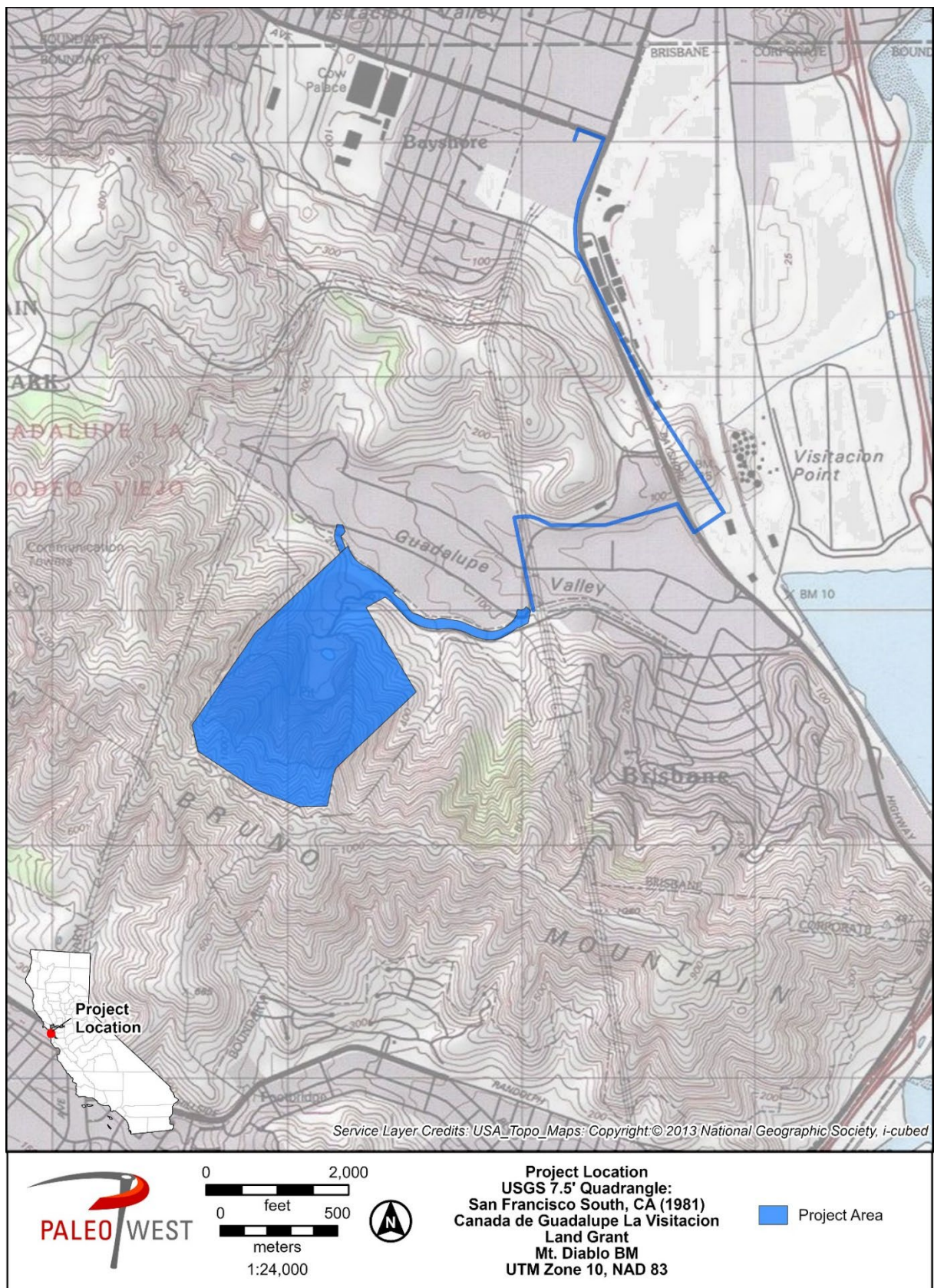


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project 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 significant cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). Specifically, under Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." The first step in the CEQA compliance process in terms of historical resources is to identify any resources that may be impacted by a project.

"Historical resource" is a term with a defined statutory meaning (Public Resources Code Section 21084.1). The determination of significant impacts on historical and archaeological resources is described in Sections 15064.5(a) and 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. Section 15064.5(a) states that historical resources include the following:

1. A resource listed or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing, in the [CRHR] (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the [CRHR] (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).
4. The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 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 based on established criteria. 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.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR established a list of properties that are to be protected from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A historical resource may be listed in the CRHR if it exhibits significance under one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in California’s past.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
4. It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to exhibiting significance under one or more of the above criteria, a resource must also retain sufficient historical integrity to convey its significance. Historical integrity is the physical aspects of a resource related to its historic character. Integrity is evaluated through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The CRHR includes properties that are listed or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest. Other resources require nomination for inclusion in the CRHR. These may include:

- resources contributing to the significance of a local historic district,
- individual historical resources,
- historical resources identified in historic resource surveys conducted in accordance with State Historic Preservation Office procedures,
- historic resources or districts designated under a local ordinance consistent with Commission procedures, and
- local landmarks or historic properties designated under local ordinance.

2.2 REGIONAL / LOCAL

2.2.1 San Mateo County Historic Landmarks

The San Mateo County Historic Preservation Ordinance was initially developed in 1984 to protect historic resources in the County by “preserving buildings, structures and sites of historic cultural, architectural, archaeological or aesthetic significance;” promoting historic resources for the public, enhancing visual character of the County; integrate preservation practices into land management and development processes; and to establish a framework for designating County Landmark and San Mateo County Historic Districts (County Historic District), as well as outlining permitted uses and actions related to those designated properties (San Mateo County, Section 7730). It has since been amended, but it still maintains much of

the original purpose and language regarding historic resources and, specifically, County Landmarks.

The significance criteria for designating a property as a County Landmark, as outlined under Section 7732 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code, are based upon the established NRHP and CRHR significance criteria. However, they are organized differently and focus primarily on the themes of historical events, architecture and aesthetics, and individuals. The criteria for assessing a property's eligibility for designation as a County Landmark are as follows:

1. It exemplifies or reflects elements of the County's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history; or
2. It has special aesthetic or artistic interests or values; or
3. It is identified with persons or events significance in local, State, or national history; or
4. It embodies distinctive architectural characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
5. It is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect.

Although the criteria for designating a County Landmark do not explicitly state a requirement of historical integrity as part of the designation process, a condition statement is required as part of the designation process (Section 7733.2 which), which implies that historic characteristics of the property are important in factoring into a statement of significance.

2.2.2 City of Brisbane General Plan

The City's *Brisbane General Plan* outlines policies regarding the preservation of historic and prehistoric resources, including those related to land use and conservation:

Land Use

Policy LU.15: Encourage the maintenance and upgrading of structures and sites that have played important roles in the City's history.

- Program LU.15a: Provide courtesy inspections of historic structures and sites to advise owners of needed correction and repairs.
- Program LU.15b: Provide information to owners of historic structures regarding State tax incentives for rehabilitation.
- Program LU.15c: Seek official designation of historical structures and sites and pursue all means of ensuring their permanent preservation.

Conservation

Policy 136: Encourage the maintenance and rehabilitation of structures important to the history of Brisbane.

- Program 136a: Provide assistance to owners of historic property in planning rehabilitation projects.

- Program 136b: Provide information to property owners on loan and grant funds and tax incentives.
- Program 136c: Provide local incentives, such as the Brisbane Star Awards, to maintain historic places.

Policy 137: Conserve prehistoric resources in accordance with State and Federal requirements.

- Program 137a: Consider amendments to the Zoning Ordinance to require resource surveys in conjunction with land use development applications and to establish procedures in the event of discovery to protect Native American Cultural Resources consistent with the standardized procedures given in Appendix K of CEQA Guidelines.

3 CULTURAL SETTING

This section summarizes information regarding the prehistoric and ethnographic setting and historical context of the Project area in the City of Brisbane and the larger vicinity.

3.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The Project is in an area that was environmentally favorable for aboriginal use. Prehistoric groups tended to set up camps and villages near freshwater sources on the Bay margins, which provided access to resources associated with both salt and fresh water. Resources of the San Francisco Bayshore (shellfish, fish, waterfowl, and tule) and the foothills (acorns, buckeye, seed, game, and lithic materials) could have been easily exploited. The area's proximity to freshwater creeks would have been an ideal location for riparian resources and as a year-round source of fresh water.

Our understanding of prehistoric chronologies and the development of classification systems have been ongoing since the start of organized archaeological research in the San Francisco Bay Area in the early twentieth century. Various prehistoric chronologies have been used (e.g., Central California Taxonomic System, Fredrickson and Bennyhoff's pattern/period system, and Bennyhoff and Hughes' 1987 *Olivella* Shell Bead Dating Scheme D) and recent work organizes the pre-Mission past, before A.D. 1770, into geologic segments: Terminal Pleistocene (13,500–11,700 calibrated [cal] years Before Present [B.P.]), Early Holocene (11,700–8200 cal B.P.), Middle Holocene (8200–4200 cal B.P.), and Late Holocene (4200 cal B.P. onward) (Byrd et al. 2017). For this report, a prehistoric context summary for the Project area combines results of past research in the area (e.g., DeGeorgey 2013; Nelson 1909; Orlins and Banks 1979) with regional overviews and cultural context documents (e.g., Milliken et al. 2007; Moratto 1984; Orlins and Banks 1979).

3.1.1 Early Holocene (Lower Archaic) (8,000–3,500 cal B.C.)

The earliest humans occupying the San Francisco Bay Area practiced mobile foraging subsistence strategies, using landscapes and resources seasonally. This is evidenced in archaeobotanical data and the appearance of ground stone technology. The earliest chronometric dates of a site containing ground stone in the Bay Area came from a discrete charcoal deposit found under an inverted milling slab at the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Site. The

component, identified at the site in the mid-1990s, dates to 7920 cal B.C. (Milliken et al. 2007). Archaeobotanical remains recovered from the site suggest intensive exploitation of acorns and wild cucumber (Wohlgemuth 1996). The site also yielded a tightly flexed burial dating to 5490 cal B.C. A few hundred meters from Los Vaqueros site, a flexed burial was identified at site CCO-637 and dated to 6570 cal B.C. The Duncan's Landing rockshelter site (SON-348) produced a radiocarbon date from 7000 cal B.C. Deposits from SON-348 show that Lower Archaic inhabitants of the site relied on mussel, fish, bird, and seal, and processed marine resources using obsidian flaked tools. Obsidian hydration results suggest tool manufacturing occurred approximately 8,000 years ago (Milliken et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Period (Middle Archaic) (3,500–500 cal B.C.)

The Middle Archaic or Early Period is characterized by increased sedentism, the emergence and expansion of large shell mounds, regional symbolic integration, and regional trade as evidenced by new ground stone technology and cut shell bead use in mortuaries. The Early Period is also characterized by the first large cemeteries in the Bay Area, usually in sites near the bay shore (Byrd et al. 2017). The *Olivella* grooved rectangle shell bead from the San Bruno mound is the earliest bead horizon dating from 3400 to 2500 cal B.C. Other bead styles documented in the Bay Area include the double-perforated *Haliotis* rectangle dating to 5,590 years ago from SCL-832, and an *Olivella* rectangle exhibiting drilled perforations dating to 4,800 years ago from CCO-637 (Milliken et al. 2007). Milling equipment was increasingly prevalent, as the use of mortars and pestles appears to become the norm during this period. Basgall (1987) identified a shift in technology from hand stone/milling slab to mortar/pestle with a corresponding shift to acorn economies in different times in other regions: 2050 cal B.C. in the San Francisco Bay area, 1000 cal B.C. in the North Coast Ranges, and cal A.D. 950 in the central and southern Sierra Nevada (Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen 1993). At around 1500 cal B.C., cobble-based mortars and pestles were observed in West Berkeley, San Ramon Valley, and Livermore Valley (Milliken et al. 2007). Heavy fish exploitation during the Early Period is evidenced by net sinkers that are found throughout the Bay Area.

3.1.3 Middle Period (Upper Archaic) (500 cal B.C.–cal A.D. 1050)

The Upper Archaic or Middle Period is divided into the Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic), which spans 500 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 430, and the Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic) spanning from cal A.D. 430 to 1050. The Lower Middle Period begins with the disappearance of rectangular shell beads from the Bay Area, a tradition that had persisted for 3,000 years. Round *Haliotis* ornaments appeared, and *Olivella* shell beads became spire-lopped in the Bay Area, an uncommon form throughout California which exhibits split-beveled and saucer-cut bead characteristics (Milliken and Bennyhoff 1993).

The Middle Period is the heyday of shell mound construction in the San Francisco Bay Area. During this time, people from the San Joaquin Valley were moving through the Amador-Livermore Valley and the San Ramon and Walnut Creek valleys into the interior portions of the Bay Area (Milliken et al. 2007). In the Central and North Bay areas, recovered bone tools of the period include awls, spatulae from elk femur, fish spears, whistles, and tubes (Elsasser 1978). There is also evidence of coiled basket manufacturing (Bennyhoff 1986). The use of mortars and pestles persists with some mixed-use milling slabs around the Bay Area periphery. Fish

exploitation continues within the Bay Area, evidenced by the abundance of net sinkers at sites dating well into the Middle Period (Milliken et al. 2007; Walsh and Pastron 1988).

3.1.4 Late Period (Emergent) (A.D. 500–1800)

The Late Period is the most well documented era in San Francisco Bay Area prehistory, with a continuing trend of increasing populations and growth of sedentary villages, and the increased manufacture of status objects (Byrd et al. 2017). The Late Period demonstrates the final development of the social, economic, and political systems that were observed and disrupted by early Spanish explorers and colonizers of California (Moratto 1984). Many of these sites were abandoned within a few decades of the arrival of the Spanish and the establishment of Mission San Francisco de Asís (Von der Porten and DeGeorgey 2015).

The material culture of the Late or Emergent Period is characterized by the introduction of bow and arrow technology and greater social complexity. Burial ornaments indicating social status and ceremonial integration include shaped ornamental mortars and new *Olivella* and *Haliotis* bead ornaments with perforations and bar-scoring (Fredrickson 1974; Hylkema 2006; Wiberg 1997). In The Bay Area, projectile points of the time exhibited characteristics of the Stockton serrated series dating to cal A.D. 1250. Late Period groups in the South Bay procured local Franciscan chert and large Napa Valley obsidian flakes to create small points, flaked tools, and preforms. The presence of Napa Valley obsidian projectile points in assemblages of the time implies importation from and trade with the north (Ericson and Jackson 1994).

In the Terminal Late Period, clamshell disk beads emerge throughout the North Bay area above Carquinez Straight. In the Central and South Bay areas, lipped and spire lopped *Olivella* beads were identified with burials from cal A.D. 1500 to 1650. Other new technologies of the period include hopper mortars, toggle harpoons, and magnesite tube beads. Stockton serrated points were eventually replaced by corner-notched points in the North Bay, and with desert side-notched points in the South Bay and Central Coast (Hylkema 2002; Milliken et al. 2007).

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Project area is within the aboriginal territory of the Costanoans, presently known as the Ohlone. Much of what we know about the Ohlone comes from the early work of Kroeber (1925) and summary treatment by Levy (1978). Recent interpretations of Ohlone lifeways come from research of mission records by Milliken (1995), which sometimes contradict earlier studies. Other extensive reviews of Ohlone ethnography are presented in Bocek (1986), Cambra et al. (1996), and Shoup et al. (1995).

The term Costanoan is derived from the Spanish word *Costaños*, or “coast people,” used to identify this linguistic group. It refers to a language group considered to be one of the major subdivisions of Miwok-Costanoan belonging to the Utian language family within the larger Penutian language stock (ShIPLEY 1978:82–84). Costanoan includes a family of eight languages.

Costanoan-speaking groups occupied the area extending from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur. 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.

Based on 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, who displaced speakers of a Hokan language, likely produced the artifact assemblages of the Augustine Pattern (Levy 1978:486). Based on archaeological evidence, Milliken et al. (2007:99) dates the arrival of the Ohlone earlier, to about 2550 B.C. This 3,000-year difference in interpretations is not yet resolved.

The eight Costanoan languages 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. The groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Each autonomous group controlled access to natural resources in their territory, which included one or more permanent villages and smaller campsites used during seasonal rounds of resource exploitation.

The Project area is within the traditional territory of the Ramaytush Ohlone tribe, which occupied the entire San Francisco Bay peninsula. It is estimated that at the time of European contact, the Ramaytush population was between 1,400 to 2,000 people (Bocek 1992; Levy 1978; Milliken et al. 2009:64). At the time of European contact, village populations could have reached up to 600 individuals. Extended families lived in small hemispheric huts thatched with local tule, grass, wild alfalfa, or ferns. During a Spanish expedition in 1772 led by Pedro Fages, Father Juan Crespi noted these grass thatched houses in the Gilroy area. Household items included a variety of baskets (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978; Milliken et al. 1993).

The Ohlone diet relied heavily on a variety of wild seeds, greens, animals, birds, and fish. Seasonal acorns of the coast live oak, valley oak, tanbark oak, and California black oak were gathered, as well as seeds, berries, roots, and grasses. Ohlone hunted deer, elk, grizzly, rabbit, and squirrel. Careful management of the land through controlled burning served to ensure a plentiful, reliable source of all these foods (Levy 1978; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

The dead were usually buried in tightly flexed positions. In more recent prehistoric times through European contact and the early historic period, the Ohlone were also known to cremate corpses immediately upon death (Milliken et al. 1993). Mortuary goods comprised most of the personal belongings of the deceased (Levy 1978:490).

The arrival of the Spanish led to a rapid and major reduction in the indigenous populations. The two expeditions of Pedro Fages in 1770 and 1772 passed through the area and encountered people from these tribes. Two subsequent expeditions, the Riviera expedition in 1774 and the Anza expedition in 1776, also encountered the local indigenous populations in this region (Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen 1993; Milliken et al. 1993). From 1797 to 1807, most indigenous populations from these tribes were absorbed into Mission San Francisco de Asís (Dolores). Tribal villages of 40–300 inhabitants were replaced with a single mission community of over a thousand people (Milliken et al. 1993).

Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system served to disrupt indigenous lifeways, but they are currently experiencing a resurgence among Ohlone descendants. Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Levy 1978; Milliken 1995; Shoup et al. 1995). With Mexican independence in 1821 and the subsequent abandonment of the mission system,

numerous ranchos were established. Generally, those who remained were then forced by necessity to work on the ranchos. With the influx of European settlers in the mid-nineteenth century, nearly all traces of indigenous village sites were destroyed or buried (Leventhal et al. 1994).

In the 1990s, some Ohlone groups (e.g., the Muwekma and Amah) submitted petitions for federal recognition (Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area 2011). Many Ohlone continue to preserve and revitalize elements of their traditional culture and actively consult on archaeological investigations.

3.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.3.1 Guadalupe Valley and the City of Brisbane

The Project area is set in the Guadalupe Valley in northern San Mateo County. The initial period of European settlement in the region began in 1769, when Spanish explorer Don Gaspar de Portola arrived in San Francisco Bay. Over the following years, the Spanish expanded their presence in California with the establishment of the mission system, which included a linear network of missions and presidios extending north–south along the Pacific coastline and coastal valleys. The Guadalupe Valley area was within the sphere of the Mission Dolores to the north, although somewhat removed from the El Camino Real, which historically extended around the west side of San Bruno Mountain.

Spanish influence in the region remained until 1821, when Mexico gained independence and exerted control over the former territories of New Spain. The Mexican territorial government underwent a campaign of secularization and redistributed former mission lands as large land grants. The Guadalupe Valley was included as part of the namesake *Rancho Canada de Guadalupe la Visitacion y Rodeo Viejo* (Rancho Canada de Guadalupe), which was granted in 1841 to Jacob Lease, an American settler. In addition to the Guadalupe Valley, the original land grant included over 9,000 acres and covered the entirety of San Bruno Mountain, the Bayshore area, and Visitacion Valley to the north. Two years later, the Rancho Canada de Guadalupe was traded to Robert Ridley, an English sailor in San Francisco who continued to own the land over the following decade, but reportedly did little to develop it.

In 1884, Charles Crocker purchased nearly 4,000 acres of the original land grant, which included the entirety of San Bruno Mountain, Guadalupe Valley, and portions of Visitacion Valley. The railroad tycoon, responsible for the founding of the Central Pacific Railroad and later president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, acquired the former land as a ranch and dairy. Although Charles Crocker died in 1888 shortly after this acquisition, the Crocker Estate and subsequent Crocker Land Company continued to own San Bruno and much of the Guadalupe Valley for nearly a century.

In the early 1900s, a small amount of urban development could be found in the area of Bayshore Boulevard and Geneva Avenue, in what is now the vicinity of the Northwest Bayshore subarea. The 7-Mile House, a bar and grill established in the 1890s and still operating today, served travelers along Bayshore Boulevard, which was one of the main thoroughfares connecting San Francisco with points south. A gas manufacturing plant that evolved into what is now the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Martin Service Center and Substation, operated from 1905 to 1916 in the area of Bayshore and Geneva, now a part of Daly City. Across

Bayshore Boulevard on what is now known as the Baylands subarea, the Southern Pacific Railroad maintenance and switching yard was built atop rubble from the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake that was used to fill a portion of the bay. The use of the yard began to decline in the 1960s and was mostly idle when Southern Pacific sold the yard and surrounding land and structures in 1989 to Tuntex. The land had featured numerous substantial industrial structures, only a few of which remain, including the Roundhouse.

Residential development in what is now Brisbane also began to appear early in the century. The area of the Guadalupe Valley that is now Central Brisbane experienced a small amount of residential construction between 1908 and 1929. The most notable of the early residences in what was then known as the "City of Visitacion" is the Allemand Hotel, currently an apartment building at the corner of San Bruno Avenue and Mariposa Street. In 1929, the name of the settlement was changed to Brisbane. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the residential area boomed due to its affordability, with a commercial core developing along Visitacion Avenue. This residential area has continued to grow to the present and, to a limited degree, has extended into the lowest lying portions of the largely vacant Brisbane Acres.

The 1930s also saw an intensification of garbage dumping into the bay in the portion of the Baylands subarea east of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. Starting from the north, dumping continued southward until it was finally stopped in the 1960s at the edge of what is now the Brisbane Lagoon. The Norcal/Sanitary Fill Company complex of refuse transport and recycling facilities, located in the Beatty Subarea at the Brisbane-San Francisco border, is an active successor to this past use. Since the 1940s, a variety of uses developed atop the oldest part of the landfill, including lumber yards and warehouse buildings.

Although Bayshore Boulevard was a major thoroughfare connecting San Francisco with points south until Highway 101 was constructed in 1954, only limited development occurred along its frontages. In the 1940s, a small amount of residential development occurred along the west side of southern Bayshore Boulevard in the subarea now known as Southwest Bayshore. In the decades that followed, commercial and residential land uses expanded.

The 1960s saw a flurry of industrial development, which continued into the early 1980s. In 1959, construction of Crocker Park began on the grazing lands of the floor of the Guadalupe Valley and adjacent wetlands, just north of Central Brisbane. The final phase of construction in Crocker Park was completed in the early 1980s, and Crocker Park was annexed to the City in 1983. In the 1960s, VWR Scientific first occupied a large office/warehouse building on the east side of southern Bayshore Boulevard; a second office/warehouse complex was added in the Southeast Bayshore subarea in 1981. First subdivided in 1969, the Brisbane Industrial Park, consisting mostly of metal buildings for warehouse, office, and manufacturing uses, was constructed along Industrial Way in what is now called the Northeast Bayshore subarea. The late 1960s also saw the development on the Baylands of the Southern Pacific Pipelines Brisbane Terminal, located on the leveled portion of Visitacion Point, with a privately constructed extension of Tunnel Avenue, including an overcrossing connecting to Bayshore Boulevard. Commonly referred to as the "Tank Farm," the facility and adjacent buildings provide fuel distribution services for the peninsula.

Office and commercial development increased in the 1980s. Construction of the Brisbane Village shopping center began in 1979 at the entrance to Central Brisbane. This single building shopping center contains approximately 20 storefronts and office spaces occupied mostly by retail businesses and professional offices. East of Highway 101 at Sierra Point, the Koll Center

Office Park and the Brisbane Marina were constructed during the 1980s on a peninsula of engineered landfill that was begun by the San Francisco Scavenger Companies in the mid-1960s and completed by 1972 (City of Brisbane 1994).

3.3.2 Quarrying in the San Francisco Bay Area

One of the best sources of information about San Francisco Bay Area quarrying is “Volcanic Rocks Useful in the San Francisco Bay Counties” (Chesterman 1951), which appears in a California Division of Mines bulletin *Geologic Guidebook of the San Francisco Bay Counties; History, Landscape, Geology, Fossils, Minerals, Industry, and Routes of Travel* (Jenkins 1951). Charles Chesterman, who served as a mining geologist for the state of California, specifically mentions San Mateo County in the following:

Basalt in the form of a sheet is well exposed on the flanks of Cahil, Sawyer, and Sweeney Ridges, San Mateo County.... Basalt and diabase also occur as intrusive plugs and dikes, which cut the sedimentary rocks of the Franciscan Formation. Several of these intrusive bodies occur in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties. (Chesterman 1951:241)

He then goes on to describe the changing uses of quarried volcanic rocks in the San Francisco Bay Area:

Prior to the advent of the automobile, the bulk of the volcanic rocks quarried in the San Francisco Bay area—especially andesite and basalt—went into paving blocks for the streets of San Francisco and other thriving communities. From 1887 to 1913 at least 136 million paving blocks... were produced from numerous quarries in Marin, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties. However, as the use of the automobile increased, a need for smoother streets arose, and there was a sudden decline in the paving-block industry and an increase in the production of crushed rock for macadamized roads.

By 1913 approximately 74 quarries were in operation in the San Francisco Bay area. Of these, 43 percent produced paving blocks; 30 percent, building blocks; 25 percent, crushed stone used for concrete and road metal; and 2 percent abrasives including ground pumicite.

The present uses of volcanic rocks in the San Francisco Bay Area are rapidly changing to meet the demands for new products in construction and industry. Many of the old quarries that once produced paving blocks are now overgrown with trees and creeping vines. Some of these quarries, however, that are favorably located with regard to transportation, are currently producing crushed stone for concrete and road metal. (Chesterman 1951:245–246)

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, quarries in the Bay Area underwent a rapid period of expansion, driven primarily by the increased demand for building materials during World War II. Many quarries were producing materials that went directly into various wartime construction projects. Today, there are several large working quarries in the Bay Area, including the Permanente Quarry and the Stevens Creek Quarry in Santa Clara County, the San Rafael Quarry in Marin County, as well as the Guadalupe Quarry (Figure 3-1).



Figure 3-1. Pacific Coast Aggregates Company crushed rock quarry near Livermore, Alameda County ca. 1950 (Turner 1950); historic photograph that is representative of what activities at Guadalupe Quarry are expected to have looked like.

3.3.3 Property History – Guadalupe Quarry

The subject property at 1 Quarry Road consists of a working quarry site that has reportedly been in operation since 1895. As outlined previously, the development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the valley was limited to the ranch facilities and the initial quarry, which was leased by the Crocker Estate in 1895.

The land for Guadalupe Quarry was leased to the contracting firm Warren & Malley. The rock from the quarry was used to fill in the Alameda Mole and the North Beach property of multi-millionaire James Fair, upon which the Marina District now sits (San Francisco Call 1895).

Fair hired the firm of the Warren & Malley to construct the Lewis Street seawall, which was ultimately completed in 1898. The stone was quarried at the Project area near San Bruno Mountain and barged up, pulled by Warren & Malley's tugboat, the *Frolic*. Warren & Malley also engaged the services of the steam derrick barge *Tamalpais*. Nicknamed "the gunboat," the *Tamalpais* could raise 20 tons of stone from a barge and set it into place. The largest boulders went into the mud on the bay side of the pilings along the natural slope of the bay floor, facing and stabilizing it. Tracks were laid on top of the pilings to accommodate dump cars of the sort used to transport ore in mines. Barges loaded with rock-filled dump cars could arrive any time, day or night, and men had to be ready to unload the cars, dump them, and reload the empties (Bardell 2003).

The need for aggregate increased in unison with population growth in the San Francisco Bay area, especially as automobile ownership soared. The Guadalupe Quarry supplied the crushed rock for the construction of area highways, most notably the Bayshore Freeway, and the quarry

also supplied the paving material for the runways at nearby San Francisco International Airport (Oral History Associates 1989:33, 42).

More recently, the Guadalupe Quarry has been involved in recycling used asphalt and concrete (City of Brisbane 1994). As late as 1992, the Guadalupe Quarry conducted crushing and recycling of previously used asphalt and concrete building materials. Rock production was estimated at about 600,000 tons per year with remaining rock resources estimated at about 5.8 million tons. At that time, it was estimated that approximately 240,000 tons of recycled materials was being stored on the site for processing (City of Brisbane 1994).

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Multiple sources, including the records at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University, were consulted to obtain background information on cultural resources within the Project vicinity. As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the SLF to identify any known Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH

On December 9, 2021, Chronicle Heritage submitted a search request to the NWIC. This records search, IC File # 21-1109, was returned on January 19, 2022. On November 8, 2023, a second record search with a revised Project boundary that included the powerline was submitted to NWIC (IC File # 23-0662), with results delivered on December 11, 2023. The searches addressed all areas with Project activities and components within a 0.25-mi search radius around the Project site. The objective of the records searches was to identify prehistoric- or historic-age cultural resources that have been recorded within or near the Project area by previous cultural resource investigations. See Table 4-1 and Table 4-2 for a summary of previous investigations and information about the cultural resources in the vicinity. A copy of the records search results is included in Appendix A.

The records search results and additional investigations did not identify any previously identified cultural resources within the Project site, although two sites are close to the roadbed in which the powerline will be buried. One is a historic brick-lined manhole or well (P-41-002163) to the west of Bayshore Boulevard. The second is a shell midden scatter to the east of Bayshore Boulevard. Ten additional historic and prehistoric resources are within a .25-mi radius of the Project site, including both historic buildings and structures and prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Of special note is P-41-000283, a shell mound just outside the 0.25-mi buffer of the Project site.

Site P-41-000283, or the Buckeye Canyon Mound site, is a prehistoric shell mound site first recorded in 1984 by Peter M. Banks of California Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Banks describes the site as a small mound on a grass-covered slope above a confluence of two creeks. The midden deposit is indicative of occupation debris and featured black soil, typical for a midden, and finely fragmented shell remains (predominantly *Mytilus edulis*). Joseph Majer recorded site P-41-000283 again in July 1987 on his own accord and reported the results to the California Archaeological Inventory, managed by the Department of Anthropology at Sonoma

State University. Majer noted that a mortar and pestle from the site were collected and were given to the Brisbane Public Library, and human remains were collected and were given to a local preservation group in the 1970s. In addition to recorded resources, the NWIC search included a review of all cultural resource reports on file for the specified area. The results from the NWIC identified 39 previous cultural resource investigations that were conducted directly within the Project area. However, many of these are greater than 10 years old, did not include field work, or only covered a small portion of the Project area. Forty-one additional previously conducted cultural resource investigations/reports were identified within the 0.25-mi search radius. Several of these reports are overview studies and syntheses covering large parts of the region and state. Three archaeological reconnaissance surveys were conducted in the quarry portion of the Project area, and an additional 14 archaeological reports involving survey, subsurface testing, excavation, and/or monitoring overlap with at least part of the powerline portion of the Project area, although again many of these are greater than 10 years old, and the entire Project area is not covered (Table 4-3). Most studies in the Project area buffer focus on the archaeology and prehistoric ecology of San Bruno Mountain and its foothills. For his 1984 survey of Owl and Buckeye canyons, Peter M. Banks recorded the cultural resource detailed below.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/Agency
In Project Area				
S-000848	David A. Fredrickson	1976	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical and Archaeological Resources	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College; Winzler & Kelly Consulting Engineers
S-001784	David Chavez	1979	Preliminary Cultural Resources Identification: San Francisco Bay Study for Corps of Engineers Projects	Army Corps of Engineers
S-003032	Unknown	1974	Report of the Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed San Bruno Mountain County Park, San Mateo County, California	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services
S-003075	Alice Hall	1979	Report of an Archaeological Reconnaissance of G.V.M.I.D. and Bayshore Sanitary District's Wastewater Collection System Improvements, San Mateo County	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.
S-003184	Viola Happy	1929	Reminiscences of Early Days of the San Francisco Bay Shore Highway Districts	South of Market Tribune, San Francisco, California
S-005002	Peter M. Banks	1982	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Five parcels within the Northeast Ridge Development on San Bruno Mountain, San Mateo County, California.	California Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
S-005051	Miley Paul Holman	1974	An archaeological reconnaissance of portions of land proposed for development by the Crocker Land Company on San Bruno Mountain in San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Adan E. Treganza Anthropology Museum, San Francisco State University

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/Agency
S-005052	David Chavez and Miley Paul Holman	1974	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Bruno Mountain, Phase Two	Unknown
S-009462	Teresa Ann Miller	1977	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	San Francisco State University
S-009580	Randal T. Milliken	1983	The Spatial Organization of Human Population on Central California's San Francisco Peninsula at the Spanish Arrival	Sonoma State University
S-009583	David W. Mayfield	1978	Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area	San Francisco State University
S-010402	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, Robert M. Harmon, and John W. Schoenfelder	1988	A Cultural Resources Assessment for San Francisco Resource Supply Study (San Mateo Substation to Martin Substation), Daly City to City of San Mateo, San Mateo County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-014361	Elaine-Maryse Solari	1992	An Archival Study of Two Traffic Signal and Intersection Improvement Projects (Geneva Avenue/Bayshore Boulevard and Geneva Avenue/Santos Street), Daly City, San Mateo County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-014725	Allen G. Pastron	1993	Archival Literature Search and On-Site Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the Proposed Crystal Springs Pipeline, No. 1 Project, San Mateo County, California	Archeo-Tec
S-015529	Robert L. Gearhart II, Clell L. Bond, Steven D. Hoyt, James H. Cleland, James Anderson, Pandora Snethcamp, Gary Wesson, Jack Neville, Kim Marcus, Andrew York, and Jerry Wilson	1993	California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.; Dames & Moore
S-018217	Glenn Gmoser	1996	Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report	California Department of Transportation
S-022243	Robert M. Harmon	1999	Literature search update for the San Mateo-Martin 115kV Reconductoring Project (letter report)	Unknown
S-022986	Unknown	2000	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Bayshore Boulevard Route, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California	Jones & Stokes
S-027930	Kyle Brown, Adam Marlow, James Allan, and William Self	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment of Alternative Routes for PG&E's Jefferson-Martin Transmission Line, San Mateo County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/Agency
S-030204	Donna L. Gillette	2003	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition	University of California, Berkeley
S-030760	Laura Leach-Palm and Brian F. Byrd	2005	Archaeological Inventory for the South San Francisco Four-Tracking and New Station Project, Caltrain Peninsula Corridor Line, San Mateo County, California; From North of Tunnel Avenue in Brisbane, MP 6.1, to Colma Creek in San Bruno, MP 9.72	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-031824	Rand F. Herbert, Christopher McMorris, Amanda Blosser, Julia Cheney, Shaine Klima, and Stephen Melvin	2006	Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board, South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project; Brisbane and South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California; Caltrans Mile Posts: 06.10 to 10.60	JRP Historical Consulting
S-031824	Laura Leach-Palm and Brian F. Byrd	2006	Archaeological Inventory for the South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project, Caltrain Peninsular Corridor Line, San Mateo County, California, From North of Tunnel Avenue in Brisbane, MP 6.1., to Scott Street in San Bruno, MP 10.6	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-031824	Milford Wayne Donaldson	2007	Finding of Effect (No Adverse Effect), South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project, San Mateo County, California Section 106 Consultation [Section 106 Consultation (Rncl.02) on the South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project, San Mateo County, California	California Office of Historic Preservation
S-032596	Randall Milliken, Jerome King, and Patricia Mikkelsen	2006	The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways	Consulting in the Past; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-033061	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants
S-033600	Jack Meyer and Jeff Rosenthal	2007	Geoarchaeological Overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-036747	Rand Herbert, Christopher Morris, and Cynthia Toffelier	2006	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board, South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project, Brisbane, South San Francisco and San Bruno, San Mateo County, California, Caltrain Mile Posts: 06.10 to 10.60	JRP Historical Consulting

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/Agency
S-039265	Jennifer Thomas	2012	Cultural Resources Study for the Martin Cross-Tie Project in the Cities of Brisbane and Daly City, San Mateo County, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-048738	Denise Jurich and Amber Grady	2011	California High-Speed Train Project, Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, San Francisco to San Jose Section, Archaeological Survey Report, Technical Report [Draft]	PBS&J
S-048738	Amber Grady and Richard Brandi	2011	California High-Speed Train Project, Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, San Francisco to San Jose Section, Historic Architectural Survey Report, Technical Report [Draft]	PBS&J
S-049780	Brian F. Byrd, Adrian R. Whitaker, Patricia J. Mikkelsen, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal	2017	San Francisco Bay-Delta Regional Context and Research Design for Native American Archaeological Resources, Caltrans District 4	California Department of Transportation, District 4
S-049780	Julianne Polanco	2016	FHWA 2016 0615_001 Caltrans District 4 Archaeological Context	California Office of Historic Preservation
S-053227	Megan Watson	2019	Results of Archaeological Coring Plan, in conjunction, with the Data Gap Investigation of the Universal Paragon Corporation, Inc. Operable Unit 2-Brisbane, California (letter report)	PaleoWest Archaeology
S-053285	Elizabeth L. Kennett	2019	Immigration and Customs Enforcement Compliance with Section 106 Review for TIME CRITICAL Antennae Collocations at Three (3) Existing Communication Tower Sites in Calistoga, King City, and San Bruno, California (Letter Report)	United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
S-053285	Julianne Polanco	2019	ICE 2017 0519_001 Section 106 Consultation for Collocation on Three Telecommunications Towers, Napa, Calistoga, and Monterey Counties	Office of Historic Preservation
S-054448	Daniel Shoup	2020	Historic Property Survey Report for the CCAG Phase 4 PSR Project, San Mateo County, CA, EA 00640K-EFIS 0418000126	Archaeological/Historical Consultants
S-054448	Daniel Shoup	2020	Archaeological Survey Report and Extended Phase I Investigation, CCAG Phase 4 PSR Project, San Mateo County, CA, EA 00640K – EFIS 0418000126	Archaeological/Historical Consultants
S-054448	Daniel Shoup	2020	Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan for the CCAG Phase 4 PSR Project, San Mateo County, CA, EA 00640K/E-FIS 0418000126	Archaeological/Historical Consultants
Within the 0.25-mi Search Radius				
S-004925	Robert Cartier	1982	Limited Subsurface Testing for Archaeological Site Boundary Delineations for the Proposed South Slope Project in the County of San Mateo	Archaeological Resource Management

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/Agency
S-005002	Peter M. Banks	1982	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Five Parcels within the Northeast Ridge Development on San Bruno Mountain, San Mateo County, California	California Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
S-005949	Robert Cartier	1982	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the South Slope Project on San Bruno Mountain in the County of San Mateo	Archaeological Resource Management
S-006160	Mark Ogden Rudo	1982	The Prehistory of San Francisco	San Francisco State University
S-006468	Peter M. Banks	1984	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Owl and Buckeye Canyons, San Mateo County, California	California Archaeological Consultants
S-009795	Thomas Lynn Jackson	1986	Late Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange in Central California	Stanford University
S-010097	Joseph Majer	1988	The Archaeology of San Bruno Mountain, San Mateo County, California: Preliminary Report	Bay Area Mountain Watch
S-010402	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, Robert M. Harmon, and John W. Schoenfelder	1988	A Cultural Resource Assessment for San Francisco Resource Supply Study (San Mateo Substation to Marin Substation), Daly City to City of San Mateo, San Mateo County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-010469	Miley Paul Holman	1988	Archaeological Field Inspection of the Castro Heights Project Area, Daly City, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates
S-011396	Unknown	1989	Technical Report of Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed WTG-WEST, Inc., Los Angeles to San Francisco and Sacramento, California: Fiber Optic Cable Project	BioSystems Analysis, Inc.
S-014074	Unknown	1979	Potrero 7: Phase I: Cultural Resources Overview and Inventory	Wirth Associates, Inc.
S-014074	Unknown	1979	Potrero 7: Phase II - Archaeological Test Excavations	Wirth Associates, Inc.
S-014699	Cindy Desgrandchamp and Robert Orlins	1990	An Archaeological Survey of a 22 Acre Parcel in Brisbane, San Mateo County, California	California Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
S-017993	Brian Hatoff, Barb Voss, Sharon Waechter, Stephen Wee, and Vance Bente	1995	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project	Woodward-Clyde Consultants
S-026045	Richard Carrico, Theodore Cooley, and William Eckhardt	2000	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Inventory Report for the Metromedia Fiberoptic Cable Project, San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles Basin Networks	Mooney & Associates
S-028816	Carolyn Losee	2004	Cultural Resource Analysis for American Tower Corporation's San Bruno Mountain T10, No.	Archaeological Resources Technology

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/Agency
			8251, 900 Radio Road, Daly City, California, 94014 (Letter Report)	
S-029657	Wendy J. Nelson, Tammara Norton, Larry Chiea, and Reinhard Pribish	2002	Archaeological Inventory for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-029657	Rand F. Herbert	2002	Finding of No Adverse Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services
S-029657	Unknown	2002	Historic Property Survey for the Proposed Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Parsons; JRP Historical Consulting Services; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-029657	Knox Mellon	2002	FTA021021A; Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties	Office of Historic Preservation
S-029657	Meta Bunse	2003	Final Finding of Effect Amendment, Caltrain Electrification Project, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services
S-029657	Rand F. Herbert	2001	Draft Finding of No Adverse Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services
S-029657	Sharon A. Waechter, Jack Meyer, and Laura Leach-Palm	2008	Cultural Resources Addendum for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative: San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-029657	Meta Bunse	2008	Addendum Finding of Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to San Jose (MP 0.0 to 52.0); San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting, LLC
S-029657	Unknown	2002	Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Resources, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to Gilroy (MP 0.0 to 77.4) (Draft)	JRP Historical Consulting Services
S-032824	Lorna Billat	2006	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Brisbane, City Hall, CA-SF70XC216B	EarthTouch, Inc.
S-035093	Mary L. Maniery and Cindy L. Baker	2008	California Register of Historic Resources Evaluation for the Martin Transformer Handling House and Pump House at 3150 Geneva Avenue, in Brisbane, San Mateo County, California	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
S-035247	Colin I. Busby	2004	Historic Property Survey Report, Tunnel Avenue OH Bridge (Bridge Number 35C-0124), City of Brisbane, San Mateo County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-035247	Colin I. Busby	2004	Archaeological Survey Report, Tunnel Avenue OH Bridge (Bridge Number 35C-0124), City of Brisbane, San Mateo County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-035864	James Allan	2009	Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crystal Springs Aqueduct Flow Control Vault Stations Project, City of	William Self Associates, Inc.

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/Agency
			Brisbane, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	
S-036313	Unknown	2009	Crystal Springs Pipeline No. 2 Replacement Project, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California: Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report	ESA+Orion
S-036313	Rancy S. Wiberg	2009	Technical Report, Extended Archaeological Survey, Crystal Springs Pipeline No. 2, Segments 2 and 3 Between Sites 8 and 9, City of San Mateo and Town of Hillsborough	Holman & Associates
S-036313	Carolyn Losee and Rebecca Landman	2006	Preliminary Draft Archaeological Survey Report, Crystal Springs Pipeline 2 Replacement, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California	ecology & environment/Ward/BM S Joint Venture
S-048005	Rich Walter and Edward Yarbrough	2015	3rd Addendum Finding of Effect, Peninsula Corridor Electrification Project, Directive #WD 7428	ICF International
S-048005	Julianne Polanco and Leslie T. Rogers	2015	FTA021021A; Section 106 Consultation for the Peninsula Corridor Electrification Project (PCEP) Modifications Finding of Effect (FOE), Counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara, CA	Office of Historic Preservation; U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration
S-048104	Gerald Robert Dow	1973	Bay Fill in San Francisco: A History of Change	California State University, San Francisco
S-049780	Brian F. Ford, Adrian R. Whitaker, Patricia J. Mikkelsen, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal	2017	San Francisco Bay-Delta Regional Context and Research Design for Native American Archaeological Resources, Caltrans District 4	California Department of Transportation, District 4
S-051982	Adrian Praetzellis	2014	FCC Form 620 Caltrain Tunnel Base Station 04 (TBS04), Tunnel Avenue and Blanken Avenue, City and County of San Francisco, California TCNS Number: 98631	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-051982	Carol Rowland-Nawi	2014	FCC_2014_0929_004: Caltrain Positive Control Project (PTC) Tunnel Base Station 04, San Francisco	Office of Historic Preservation
S-053010	Jack Meyer and Paul Brandy	2019	Geoarchaeological Assessment and Prehistoric Site Sensitivity Model for the City and County of San Francisco, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-053226	Heather Price	2019	Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Data Gap Investigation of the San Mateo County portion of the Universal Paragon Corporation, Inc. Operable Unit-Brisbane, California (letter report)	PaleoWest Archaeology

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In 0.25-mi Search Radius

Primary No.	Resource Name / Description	Resource Type	Age	Date (Recorder, Organization)
P-41-000283	Buckeye Canyon, shell mound site	Site	Prehistoric	1984 (Peter Banks, California Archaeological Consultants, Inc.); 1987 (Joseph Majer, Christian Cerike, California Archaeological Inventory)
P-41-000314	Concrete foundations dairy barn and outbuildings	Structure	Historic	1990 (C. Desgrandchamp, California Archaeological Consultants, Inc)
P-41-000496	USPS Annex – Daly City, shell midden and burials	Site	Prehistoric	1999 (R. Thompson, Archaeor)
P-41-002160	CA-SMA-378H, trash scatter	Site	Historic	2005 (L. Leach-Palm, L. Thorpe, FWARG); 2009 (Jesse Martinez, Emile Zelazo, Steve Moore, and Kayla Luna, PBS&J)
P-41-002163	CA-SMA-00379H, historic manhole	Site	Historic	2005 (Bil Zukosky, Opus Environmental)
P-41-002205	Martin Transformer Handling House	Structure	Historic	2008 (Recorder Unknown, PAR Environmental Services)
P-41-002206	Martin Substation Pump House	Structure	Historic	2008 (Recorder Unknown, PAR Environmental Services)
P-41-002307	Martin Station, Bldg 4176	Building	Historic	2011 (Recorder Unknown, PAR Environmental Services)
P-41-002706	Shell scatter	Site	Prehistoric	2019 (Daniel Shoup, AHC Heritage)
P-41-002720	Pacific Fruit Express Ice Mechanization Plant	Building	Historic	2005 (C. McMorris, S. Klima, and J. Cheney, JRP Historical Consulting)
P-41-002721	South San Francisco Overhead, Caltrans Bridge No. 35C0028	Structure	Historic	(2005 C. McMorris, S. Klima, and J. Cheney, JRP Historical Consulting)
P-41-002729	240 Valley Drive	Building	Historic	2005 (Christopher McMorris, Steven Melvin, JRP Historical Consulting)

Table 4-3. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations with Field Work Component within Project Area

Report No.
Within Guadalupe Quarry
S-003032
S-005052
S-053285
Within Powerline Path
S-003075
S-005002

Report No.
S-005051
S-010402
S-014699
S-014725
S-022986
S-027930
S-033061
S-035864
S-036313
S-039265
S-053227
S-05448

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on December 9, 2021. The objective of the SLF search was to determine whether the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., archaeological sites, traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity) within the immediate Project vicinity. The NAHC responded on February 25, 2022, stating that the SLF had been completed with negative results (see Appendix B). Although the powerline portion of the Project area was added later, since the powerline addition is in the same vicinity and on the same USGS quadrangle map (*San Francisco South 7.5 minute*) as the original Project area consisting of the quarry, no new SLF search is needed. The NAHC recommended that PaleoWest contact seven individuals representing six Native American tribal groups. Outreach letters were sent via email to each of the Native American tribes on April 5, 2022.

As of the date of this report, no responses have been received.

5 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

PaleoWest architectural historian Daniel Herrick, M.H.C., conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project area on December 16, 2021. During the field survey, buildings and structures within the Project area were analyzed, photographed, and recorded to California Office of Historic Preservation standards. The pedestrian survey also included a visual inspection of the Project area for the presence of historic or prehistoric archaeological materials. For safety reasons, Herrick did not venture into the quarry or closely inspect areas of the Processing Yard where heavy machinery was working. Herrick observed the general conditions and character of the Project area and the surrounding area during the field survey.

FIELD RESULTS

Prior to the description and evaluation of identified cultural resources presented in Section 6, some relevant observations are described below. They are twofold; the first addresses the archaeological potential of the Project area and the second offers general impressions of the Project area landscape and its hinterland.

5.1.1 Archaeological Potential

There are no archaeological sites associated with the Guadalupe Quarry. Although other sites have been discovered in the larger San Bruno Mountain area, the subject property has been extensively disturbed since material extraction began in the late nineteenth century. All surfaces appear to be disturbed with evidence of grading, extraction, and formation of new landforms with relocated fill throughout the site. Even naturally appearing formations were often constructed berms or similar features, which were largely formed during the mid-twentieth century as quarry operations expanded to their present footprint. The site largely features aggregate throughout much of the site, which is indicative of its heavy industrial use as a working quarry site. No evidence of below-ground archaeological resources was observed on the property, and the likelihood of any being extant is low.

5.1.2 Guadalupe Quarry Landscape

The Project area is predominantly defined by the working quarry, which extends from a central quarry yard near the lower-most point of the property and fans up the slope of San Bruno Mountain to include large swaths of the mountain side, which exhibit the industrial nature of the extraction with large slope cuts, bents, and processing structures. The area surrounding the Guadalupe Quarry features a mixture of uses and characteristics, including the preserved open space of San Bruno Mountain State and County Park to the south and west, the commercial and light industrial spaces of the Crocker Industrial Park downhill to the north, and the urban character of the City of Brisbane to the east.

As a working quarry, the subject property features a complex arrangement of natural and manmade elements that cohesively lend to its existing conditions. Overall, the Guadalupe Quarry site is extensively disturbed from the industrial-level extraction materials on the property. The existing conditions reflect the nature of its use, with aggregate piles throughout the Project area. No undisturbed soil was visible throughout the property. Vegetation covered berms form the northern boundary of the property, although these are constructed landforms dating to the mid-twentieth century using redeposited fill from the quarry. No evidence of potential archaeological resources was observed in the Project area.

On a more pedestrian scale, the Guadalupe Quarry features a series of other uses, which are reflected throughout the site. From south to north, the first area is the site of rock extraction, the quarry itself. This use covers the largest portion of the property and is defined by the series of terraced slopes, bents, and pits where rock is extracted from. The second use is the Production Yard, which includes a series of industrial structures and equipment that processes the raw extract materials into usable forms for construction. The last use evident in the property is the Entrance and Administration, which includes the office buildings, general service yard, and the entrance infrastructure that allows for the transport of the processed rock materials.

The topography is defined by a mixture of natural and manmade elements, primarily the slope of San Bruno Mountain and the quarried bents and terraces that extend throughout the property. As the slope descends towards the north end of the property and the floor of the Guadalupe Valley, the gradient of the topography decreases and transforms into the flatter areas associated with the Production Yard and the Entrance and Administration areas.

For the quarry, typically the eastern slope of the quarry site has bents with a steeper gradient that gives the site a more cliff-like appearance, whereas the western slope has more setback bents that result in a more gradual terraced look. In addition, the quarry area features different ridges, berms, swales, and pits that lend a more undulating quality to the topography of this area, although clearly manmade. These variations through the quarry are to accommodate the circulation of quarry equipment and trucks through the property, which occurs on a network of roads that extend throughout the area. Some flattened areas are at select locations to create turnouts and service yards where large vehicles and equipment can operate during extraction or turn around.

Vegetation at the Guadalupe Quarry is predominantly along the property's periphery, with the central spaces of the quarry site largely open with a mixture of exposed rock and dirt surfaces. Some shrubs and grasses are along the berms, contoured hillsides, and some of quarry bents. Trees, which appear to be coastal oaks, are along the untouched hillsides around the quarry perimeter, with some new growth on older bents on the western slope as well as the northern berm. It is unclear if some of the interstitial vegetation was planted intentionally as a form of erosion control or occurred organically over time and encroached upon the central portions of the property.

The views and vistas of the Guadalupe Quarry are primarily defined by its varied topography and proximity to both established open spaces of the San Bruno Mountain State and County Park as well as by the urban character of the San Francisco Bay Area. Vistas at the property are often framed by various berms, ridges, and other landforms associated with the quarry. These vistas typically open south toward the slope of San Bruno Mountain and the terraced bents of the quarry itself (Figure 5-1). Views from the lower portions of the property are dictated by the industrial quality of the Production Yard and Operations and Administration Yard, whereas views from the higher vantage points extend farther to the north and east. These views can often capture the rolling hills framing the Guadalupe Valley, as well as Daly City and City of Brisbane in the foreground, whereas the background includes the San Francisco Bay and even the San Francisco skyline on the horizon to the north (Figure 5-2).



Figure 5-1. Typical vista at the Guadalupe Quarry, view south toward San Bruno Mountain.



Figure 5-2. View north from the east slope of the Guadalupe Quarry with the Guadalupe Valley, Brisbane, and Daly City in the foreground as well as the San Francisco skyline in the background.

6 DISCUSSION

One cultural resource with multiple components and 10 additional properties were identified in the Project area during the pedestrian survey of Guadalupe Quarry. This section describes the recorded elements of the Guadalupe Quarry.

6.1 THE GUADALUPE QUARRY

Quarries, by definition, are locations where a rock commodity is extracted by means of excavation. The resource, which is within a 144-acre property, consists of the main pit and associated elements (buildings and structures). Associated elements include the Foreman's Office, Training Building, Bridge, Water Tank and Washing Station, Above-Ground Storage Tanks, Materials Storage Depot, Retention Swale, Processing Yard, Scale House and Scale, Primary Crusher and Conveyor Network, Secondary Crusher, Machine Shop, Electrical Shed, and Staff Trailer (Figure 6-1).

Documentation of the Guadalupe Quarry divides the complex into three functional areas: (1) Entrance and Administration, (2) General Quarry, and (3) Processing Yard. The PaleoWest team that prepared this documentation was under the direction of architectural historian Daniel Herrick, who also wrote some of the descriptions below. Like any complex industrial site, the Guadalupe Quarry contains an array of buildings and structures designed to accomplish a fundamental task, in this case the extraction, modification, and transportation of quarried rock. In addition, the plant recycles roadbed materials (asphalt and concrete). The following briefly describes elements within each of the three functional areas.



Figure 6-1. Location of Guadalupe Quarry elements.

6.1.1 Entrance and Administration Elements

Foreman's Office: Situated at the quarry entrance, the Foreman's Office is a one-story, wooden, 10 × 20-ft, frame building consisting of two equal-size rooms (Figure 6-2). The roof is a low-pitched gable form with exposed rafters. The roof material is asphalt shingle. The exterior walls have wood cladding. The primary façade is the east-facing gable end, which has a wood panel (unglazed) portal and single-pane fixed window. Both secondary façades have fixed and sliding fenestration.

Training Building: The Training Building is a one-story, 30 × 40-ft, wood frame building with a four-room floor plan under a low-pitch hip roof (Figure 6-3). The gutters obscure exposed rafters. The roof material is asphalt shingle, and the exterior walls have wood cladding. The primary façade is east facing. Portals are wood doors with glass panels, some of which have been boarded. Large, fixed fenestration is present on each elevation.

Bridge: The bridge is immediately west of the Training Building (Figure 6-4). It consists of a 70-ft steel span crossing a topographic area prone to periodic flooding. The bridge has a two-tiered guard rail on either side. The deck consists of concrete pavement.

Water Tank and Washing Station: This activity area is adjacent to and immediately west of the Foreman's Office in the entrance portion of the property (Figure 6-5). It consists of a large water tank, aligned north–south, atop a steel framework. A water hose with spray nozzle is suspended from the northern side.

Staff Trailer: A residential Staff Trailer, or mobile home, is adjacent to the eastern edge of the Processing Yard and is immediately upslope and south of the Entrance and Administration area (Figure 6-6). The Staff Trailer is an older model "single-wide" that is 60 ft long × 12 ft wide. It is accessed via a short east–west road, and although on the property, it is somewhat removed and is mostly surrounded by trees.



Figure 6-2. Foreman's Office, facing west.



Figure 6-3. Training Building, facing northeast.



Figure 6-4. Bridge, facing east.



Figure 6-5. Water Tank and Washing Station, facing south.



Figure 6-6. Staff Trailer, facing southeast.

6.1.2 General Quarry Elements

Quarry: The extraction of rock from the landscape occurs in the quarry itself (Figure 6-7). This use covers the largest portion of the property and is defined by the series of terraced slopes, bents, and pits from which rock is extracted. In terms of shape, the General Quarry is

essentially two large excavations. The two excavations form a western side and an eastern side with a partial ridgeline between them. The western excavation is the deeper and more currently used of the two, while the eastern excavation is characterized by a circuitous dirt haul road. The western excavation is approximately 1,100 ft northeast–southwest × approximately 800 ft northwest–southeast. The eastern excavation is more of a crescent shape with an approximate maximum distance of 1,200 ft.

Above-Ground Storage Tanks: Two large water tanks, approximately 18 ft in diameter, are on the northwestern perimeter of the General Quarry area (Figure 6-8). They are on the eastern side of a northeast–southwest trending access road, and their hillside location facilitates gravity water pressure for the Processing Yard below.

Materials Storage Depot: The only building in the quarry area of the property is a prefabricated Materials Storage Depot (Figure 6-9). Approximately half-way up the eastern slope of the quarry, the Materials Storage Depot is a simple, prefabricated single-story metal building with a rectangular footprint 40 ft wide × 30 ft deep, gable roof, and metal seam siding and roof materials throughout. The primary (southern) façade is open air and faces a broad, flat area used as a vehicle turnaround and service yard. The western façade features an integrated prefabricated metal office trailer, which includes a metal pedestrian door with a single glazed panel, and a mixture of fixed and sliding aluminum sash windows at the northern end of the trailer cab. The eastern and rear (southern) façades are defined by the same metal siding, although a semi-trailer is parked directly abutting the building to the south.

Retention Swale: The only constructed water feature on the site includes a retention swale directly behind the Materials Storage Shed on the eastern slope of the quarry (Figure 6-10). It is a D-shaped depression, or more correctly a half ellipse, with the rounded side created by an earthen berm. The flat side is approximately 150 ft, and the distance between the flat side and the apex of the curved berm is approximately 180 ft, which totals an area of approximately 42,390 ft².



Figure 6-7. Quarry, facing south.



Figure 6-8. Above-Ground Storage Tanks, facing northwest.



Figure 6-9. Materials Storage Depot, facing south.



Figure 6-10. Retention Swale, facing north.

6.1.3 Processing Yard Elements

Processing Yard: The Processing Yard is the overall designation given to that portion of the property where quarried and recycled material is processed (Figure 6-11). It includes heavy machinery and ancillary buildings as well as numerous piles of crushed rock aggregate. The orientation of the yard is roughly north-northeast–south-southwest, and is approximately 800 × 350 ft, respectively.

Scale House and Scale: The Scale House and Scale are in the north end of the Processing Yard (Figure 6-12). The function of this activity area, as the name suggests, is to weigh outbound trucks loaded with aggregate. The Scale House is a small, one-story, 10 × 10-ft single-room frame building with a low-pitch gable roof. The roof has well-worn asphalt shingles, and the eaves display exposed rafters. Vertical-board construction makes up the wall cladding. The primary façade is north facing and is the location of the only portal, a wooden door with a glazed panel. Much of this small building has both fixed and sliding fenestration, insofar as they facilitate watching truck traffic in the yard. The interior is dominated by scale equipment, and outside the building, alongside the in-ground scale, is a traffic light that informs the outbound truck driver when the load has been weighed and when it may exit the Processing Yard.

Primary Crusher and Conveyor Network: The southern and central portions of the Processing Yard consist of a Primary Crusher and a large network of conveyors whose function is to transport crushed aggregate into various size-sorted piles (Figure 6-13). Surrounding the Conveyor Network is considerable open space, which allows for the creation of rock stockpiles and the movement of motorized equipment, such as front-end loaders and dump trucks. The actual mechanics involved are beyond the scope of this documentation, but this is where quarried rock material is reduced in size suitable for various commercial purposes. Some rock stockpiles are transported to the Secondary Crusher in the northern portion of the Processing

Yard. It should be noted that the flow of material is both unidirectional and efficient from Quarry to Primary Crusher to Secondary Crusher to loaded truck, all in a roughly north–south continuum. Note that the southernmost, quarry-facing component of the Primary Crusher is a truck ramp leading to the wide hopper.

Secondary Crusher: The Secondary Crusher is a multi-story industrial complex that dominates the northern portion of the Processing Yard (Figure 6-14). The function of the Secondary Crusher is further aggregate reduction and truck loading. Note its proximity to the Scale House and Scale. The Secondary Crusher has some ancillary conveyors but not nearly as many as the Primary Crusher.

Machine Shop: The Machine Shop is immediately to the south and east of the Secondary Crusher (Figure 6-15). It is a large, corrugated steel building with one wide and tall east-facing open bay. The dimensions are 50 ft wide × 20 ft deep. The interior of the primary façade opening contains locking storage assessable via rolling steel garage doors. The interior is filled with welding equipment, long wooden worktables, and sawhorses (made of both wood and metal), among various other items pertaining to maintenance and repair.

Electrical Shed: The Electrical Shed is in the southwestern portion of the Processing Yard (Figure 6-16). It is the southern terminus of an electric line that runs along the western edge of the property. The Electrical Shed is composed of two attached wood-frame rooms that may have been constructed at different times. Both buildings are 15 × 15 ft and are aligned north–south. There is a fenced area attached to the southern wall, and the entire area is posted with “High Voltage” signs.



Figure 6-11. Processing Yard, facing east.



Figure 6-12. Scale House and Scale, facing north.



Figure 6-13. Primary Crusher and Conveyor Network, facing east.



Figure 6-14. Secondary Crusher, facing northwest.



Figure 6-15. Machine Shop, facing northwest.



Figure 6-16. Electrical Shed, facing northeast.

7 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

This section evaluates the Guadalupe Quarry complex in terms of its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR and as a County Landmark. The first part evaluates the Guadalupe Quarry in terms of eligibility requirements for the CRHR. The second part evaluates the Guadalupe Quarry in terms of County Landmark criteria.

7.1 CRHR EVALUATION

The evaluation focuses on the theme of Transportation and Infrastructure.

CRHR Criterion 1: The Guadalupe Quarry has been an integral component of the San Francisco Bay Area's transportation and infrastructure since 1895 (Aubury 1906). Two of its early uses were as a source of rock used to create the Alameda Mole and for fill for James Fair's North Beach property, which later became San Francisco's Marina District (San Francisco Call 1895). James Fair also hired the contractor Warren & Malley to construct the Lewis Street seawall, which was ultimately completed in 1898. The Guadalupe Quarry also played an important role in the rebuilding of San Francisco following the devastating 1906 earthquake and provided building material for the San Francisco General Hospital, built nine years later (Oral History Associates 1989:42).

For most of its history, however, the Guadalupe Quarry has supplied crushed rock for road pavement (Chesterman 1951). For example, it supplied the gravel for the post-World War II construction of the Bayshore Freeway (Oral History Associates 1989:42). It was the source of paving material for the runways at nearby San Francisco International Airport (Oral History Associates 1989:33). More recently, the Guadalupe Quarry has been involved in recycling used

asphalt and concrete (City of Brisbane 1994). It is clear, therefore, that the Guadalupe Quarry is associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. The Guadalupe Quarry meets eligibility Criterion 1 for consideration for listing in the CRHR. The period of significance is 1895, when the quarry was established, to 1978, 45 years prior to completion of this study. The boundary of the historical resource is limited to the four parcels which comprise the quarry (005270070; 005270080; 005270090; 0052700110).

CRHR Criterion 2: There are no known individuals associated with the Guadalupe Quarry who demonstrate associated historical significance that would qualify under this criterion. The property was primarily owned by the Crocker Estate and subsequent Crocker Land Company, which stemmed from the original business holdings of Charles Crocker, a railroad tycoon and a significant foundational figure in California's history. Although Crocker did own the property, this holding was indistinguishable for his countless properties and ventures throughout the Bay Area. Furthermore, Crocker passed away years before the quarry was established in 1895. As such, there are no significant associations with Charles Crocker. The land was owned by his estate and subsequent company, although this also lacks any particularly significant association that would qualify as significant under this criterion.

The Guadalupe Quarry was associated with the contracting firm Warren & Malley, which included the owners Charles Warren and Edward Malley. Although this firm and the owners were notable industrialists and quarry operators in the Bay Area during the turn of the century, they appeared to have owned multiple sites and production facilities that were involved in producing aggregate for paving roads and other construction efforts. According to available accounts, it appears that much of their operation was centered on quarries in the East Bay, particularly around Richmond and Oakland. Based upon available records, no other individuals associated with this property appear to rise to a level of significance. As such, the Guadalupe Quarry does not appear to be eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3: The Guadalupe Quarry does not appear to exhibit historical significance under CRHR Criterion 3. The subject property is a typical aggregate quarry. Furthermore, the individual buildings and structures on the property, which are all elements of the cultural landscape, appear to be typical of a working quarry and do not individually exhibit architectural significance, nor they do they collectively reflect the characteristics of a quarry property type in a way that rises to a level of historical significance under this criterion. Additionally, they are common and mass-produced buildings and structures.

In terms of the individual buildings and structures on the property, all appear to be typical and utilitarian with no known associations with significant architects, builders, or engineers. Therefore, none of these individual components of the property appear to exhibit any historical significance that would individually qualify them as eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: A records search and pedestrian survey of the property failed to identify any previously known or recently discovered cultural resources within the Project area. There is, however, a previously recorded archaeological site within the 0.5-mi buffer of the Project area. As such, the Guadalupe Quarry has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, it is not considered eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity: The seven aspects of integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association—are an essential condition of an eligibility recommendation (Howett 2000; King et al. 1977; National Park Service [NPS] 1997:44–49). A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under one of more of the four criteria described above, but an eligibility recommendation cannot be supported if it lacks sufficient integrity. The Guadalupe Quarry retains two of the seven aspects of integrity (Table 7-1); its location is unchanged, as is its association.

Table 7-1. Guadalupe Quarry Aspects of Integrity

Aspects of Integrity	Retains or Lacks
Location	Retains
Setting	Lacks
Design	Lacks
Materials	Lacks
Workmanship	Lacks
Feeling	Lacks
Association	Retains

Location is defined by NPS as, “the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.” Guadalupe Quarry retains the aspect of Location.

Setting is defined by NPS as, “the physical environment of a historic property.” Setting differs from location insofar as it focuses on the physical characteristics of the property. It is synonymous with surroundings. The Guadalupe Quarry may be thought of as the opposite of a palimpsest, where traces of what had gone before are still evident. The quarry itself is ever changing, as is a good portion of the surroundings. For example, the adjoining property to the north, once the bucolic Crocker Estate, is now a large industrial park. The Guadalupe Quarry, therefore, does not retain the aspect of setting integrity.

Design is defined by NPS as, “the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.” The design of the Guadalupe Quarry has changed multiple times since it began operation in 1895. The recombination and innovation of elements, such as crushers, conveyor systems, and even the conversion to recycling road materials means that little of the historic design remains. Furthermore, buildings and structures have been replaced over time as needs are redefined, changes in technology occur, and historic fabric fails.

Materials are defined by NPS as, “the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.” Nothing remains from the Guadalupe Quarry’s period of significance from its inception in 1895–1978, 45 years prior to completion of this study. The buildings and structures (for example, the staff trailer) are all relatively modern. As such, the Guadalupe Quarry does not retain materials integrity.

Workmanship is defined by NPS as, “the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory.” There is no evidence of past

workmanship on the property, which means that the Guadalupe Quarry lacks this aspect of integrity.

Feeling is defined by NPS as, “a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.” A visit to the Guadalupe Quarry does not evoke an earlier aesthetic or sense of time. It is a modern extractive industrial site. The aspect of feeling, therefore, is lacking.

Association is defined by NPS as, “the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.” There is no doubt that the Guadalupe Quarry is directly associated with the theme of transportation and infrastructure in the north peninsula of the greater San Francisco Bay area. However, due to replacement of support and ancillary buildings over the course of time, it does not retain the required presence of the physical features that convey the property’s significance. The aspect of association, therefore, is lacking.

Significance Summary: Guadalupe Quarry is considered ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Although it played a significant role in the realm of transportation and infrastructure of the San Francisco Bay area, the limitation of integrity necessitates this conclusion: the Guadalupe Quarry does not retain sufficient integrity to convey an association with events that contributed to the history of California and is therefore not eligible for listing in the CHRH.

7.2 SAN MATEO COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK EVALUATION

As mentioned above, the significance criteria for designating a property as a County Landmark, as outlined under Section 7732 of the San Mateo County Ordinance Code, are based upon the established CRHR significance criteria. They are organized somewhat differently, focusing primarily on the themes of historical events, architecture and aesthetics, and individuals. Unlike CRHR criteria, they do not address archaeological research potential.

Although the criteria for designating a County Landmark do not explicitly state a requirement of historical integrity as part of the designation process, a condition statement is required as part of the designation process (Section 7733.2(e)), which implies that historic characteristics of the property are important in factoring into a statement of significance.

7730.1: It exemplifies or reflects elements of the County’s cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history.

Although the Guadalupe Quarry is intertwined with San Mateo County’s economic and engineering history, insofar as it provided building, transportation, and infrastructural materials, the property’s lack of historical integrity is a serious limiting factor in arguing for its significance.

7730.2: It has special aesthetic or artistic interests or values.

Although the Guadalupe Quarry has a unique aesthetic associated with the large-scale rock extraction activities at the property, particularly in the prominent location on the northwest slope of San Bruno Mountain, this is not likely to qualify as significant under this criterion.

7732.3: It is identified with persons or events significance in local, state, or national history.

As described under the CRHR evaluation Criterion B, there are no significant individuals associated with the Guadalupe Quarry. The quarry was established on lands leased from the Crocker Estate and subsequently the Crocker Land Company; however, there is no direct association between the quarry and Charles Crocker, who passed away several years before

the quarry's founding. Similarly, the Guadalupe Quarry has no associations with any other members of the Crocker family, nor does it have associations with any other noteworthy or significant individuals. Therefore, the subject property does not appear to qualify as a County Landmark under this criterion.

7732.4: It embodies distinctive architectural characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.

The Guadalupe Quarry does not exhibit a distinctive architectural style or period. The property was established as a working quarry in 1895 and continued to grow somewhat slowly over the initial years of operation. When the United States entered World War II, production at the quarry expanded, which saw areas of the property undergo rock extraction. This trend of expansion has continued through the twentieth century to the present-day, although extraction and production has slowed in recent years. Due to the ephemeral nature of the site and its constantly evolving characteristics over the years, the property does not reflect a distinctive period or a method of construction. Similarly, while it exemplifies the quarry property type, it does not do so in a way that is atypical of quarries and does not exhibit distinctive characteristics that date it to a specific period, nor does it exhibit historical significance. Therefore, the Guadalupe Quarry does not appear to qualify as a County Landmark under this criterion.

7732.5: It is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect.

The Guadalupe Quarry is not associated with any master builder, designer, or architect. The property is a working quarry that has evolved over the course of a century and does not individually represent the work of one builder, architect, or designer. Similarly, none of the individual components, particularly the buildings or structures, appear to have any significant associations with any known architect, builder, or designer. Therefore, the Guadalupe Quarry does not qualify as a County Historic Landmark under this criterion. Therefore, the Guadalupe Quarry is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA (Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines).

7.3 POWERLINE PROPERTIES

Pursuant to Section 15064.1(a)(4) of the CEQA Guidelines, the lead agency has determined the following properties are historical resources for the purposes of this Project:

- 3455 Bayshore Boulevard (built 1947)
- 385 Valley Drive (built 1966)
- 100 Cypress Lane (built 1960)
- 400 Valley Drive (built 1966)
- 420 Valley Drive (built 1966)
- 88 North Hill Drive (built 1977)
- 256 Industrial Way (built 1920)
- 200 Industrial Way (built 1965)
- 160 Industrial Way (built 1958)
- 294 Industrial Way (built 1971)

All of these buildings are industrial in nature and are more than 45 years old.

8 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The proposed Project would underground an existing overhead powerline approximately 4 ft beneath the ground surface within the footprint of an existing roadbed. Based upon a review of historic topographic maps, the existing powerline was installed before 1946. The construction of the powerline predates many of the buildings adjacent to its alignment. Therefore, the proposed modifications to the powerline would not demolish or materially alter the physical characteristics of these properties, mainly setting. The impact of constructing the powerline occurred when it was originally installed. The modifications to the existing powerline would result in a minor change to the setting of the historical resources or a less than significant impact as defined in CEQA.

9 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource assessment completed by PaleoWest identified one historic built environment complex within the Project area: the Guadalupe Quarry. PaleoWest recommends that the Guadalupe Quarry is ineligible for CRHR listing and does not qualify as a County Landmark. As such, impacts to this resource would be less than significant under CEQA. The potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits during ground-disturbing activities within the quarry portion of the Project area is low due to its nature as a rock quarry. Although no known archaeological resources are within the Project area for either the quarry or the powerline, the coverage of the powerline portion of the Project area by past archaeological survey is incomplete, and many reports are greater than 10 years old. The presence of known archaeological resources within 0.25 mi of the powerline indicates higher archaeological sensitivity within its route. Two archaeological sites are adjacent to the roadbed where the powerline will be buried (P-41-002163, a brick-lined manhole or well, and P-41-002706, a shell scatter). The shell scatter could prove to be more extensive than what is visible on the surface. Furthermore, a shell mound (P-41-000283, or Buckeye Canyon Mound) is in the vicinity of the quarry, just over 0.25 mi away. Due to the presence of these resources and the general presence of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within the 0.25-mi radius of the Project area, inadvertent discovery of unknown unique archaeological resources during Project construction from ground-disturbing activities is possible, and the Project's construction could adversely affect later-discovered unique archaeological resources. Thus, there is potential for significant impact. Therefore, survey of the 2.3-mi extent of the powerline trench prior to construction and mitigation monitoring within the vicinity of archaeological resources during construction is needed to reduce the impact to less than significant.

A pedestrian survey by a qualified prehistoric archaeologist shall be completed along the shoulder(s) of the roadbeds underneath which the powerline will be buried, an extent approximately 2.3 mi long, prior to soil-disturbing activities. Areas of visible soil will be inspected for evidence of historic or prehistoric remains. If previously unrecorded archaeological resources are discovered, then they will be recorded as appropriate on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and will be filed with the relevant Information Center. Depending on the nature of the resource, additional mitigation measures may be

needed during ground-disturbing construction activities in the vicinity of the newly identified resources. See below for guidelines regarding avoidance and preservation in place, as well as monitoring.

In addition, before any ground-disturbing and/or construction activities, the applicant or their representatives shall retain a qualified archaeologist(s) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology trained in the identification, assessment, and evaluation of historical era and precontact era archaeological sites, and with identification of human remains and the legal requirements and processes to be followed when such remains are encountered.

Worker Environmental Awareness Protection (WEAP) training will occur before the start of earth-moving-construction activities to educate workers on possible archaeological and tribal cultural resource types that may be encountered. The WEAP will be prepared and presented by a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology or who is directly supervised by another person who does. The training shall outline the general archaeological sensitivity of the area and the procedures to follow if an archaeological resource and/or human remains are inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. The training may be in the form of an in-person meeting, recorded presentation, or a combination of the two.

Archaeological monitoring by a qualified prehistoric archaeologist shall be completed during soil remediation, and presence/absence exploration with a backhoe shall be completed where safe, undisturbed, and possible, prior to construction activities within 100 ft of site P-41-002706. In the event that archaeological or tribal cultural resources are discovered during ground-disturbing construction activities, then work within a 50-ft radius will halt immediately until the find can be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist and a Native American monitor.

A qualified professional archaeologist shall inspect the discovery, document the discovery, and conduct a preliminary assessment of the find on the basis of the cultural material present and the condition of the find. For precontact discoveries, the City of Brisbane, shall notify potentially interested Native American parties identified during AB 52 consultation. If the archaeologist considers the find to be potentially significant, then the archaeologist shall consult with the lead agency and Native American representatives, if applicable, on a plan of action to investigate and evaluate the archaeological find while work at that location is stopped.

Avoidance and preservation in place of any significant archaeological resource discovered during Project construction will be the preferred treatment option. Project design and the nature of the site will factor into determination of whether avoidance and preservation are possible. The archaeologist in consultation with the construction team, lead agency, and interested Native American representatives would make this determination. Preservation in place would include planning construction to avoid archaeological sites; deeding archaeological sites into a conservation easement, park, or green space; or capping/covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building. If avoidance and preservation in place are not possible, then other measures (e.g., data recovery) will be implemented by a qualified professional archaeologist in coordination with the City and the Native American representatives, if applicable.

As part of the safety meeting on the first day of construction/ground-disturbing activities, the Archaeological Monitor shall brief construction workers on the role and responsibility of the

Archaeological Monitor and procedures to follow in the event cultural resources are discovered. The prime construction contractor and any other subcontractors shall be informed of the legal and/or regulatory implications of knowingly destroying cultural resources or removing artifacts, human remains, and other cultural materials from the study area. The archaeological monitor has the authority to stop or redirect construction/remediation work to other locations to explore for potential features.

Discovery of previously unidentified archaeological or tribal cultural resources shall follow the same protocol set forth for monitoring. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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Appendix A. Records Search Results

REDACTED

Appendix B.

Native American Outreach

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: 786-21 - Guadalupe Valley Quarry Brisbane Development EIR
County: San Mateo

USGS Quadrangle

Name: San Francisco South 1:24000
Township: N/A Range: N/A Section(s): Unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency:

PaleoWest Archaeology

Contact Person: Dan Herrick
Street Address: 1870 Olympic Blvd, Suite 100
City: Walnut Creek Zip: 94596
Phone: (925) 253-9070 Extension: _____
Fax: _____
Email: dherrick@paleowest.com

Project Description:

Orchard Partners, LLC (the applicant) proposes to close Guadalupe Quarry, which is an approximately 144-acre active hardrock quarry, to redevelop 50 acres of the site as a logistics center (an extension of the Crocker Industrial Park located immediately northeast of the quarry) with the remaining 94 acres dedicated as open space. The project would include annexing the site into the City of Brisbane's city limits and would change the existing Heavy Industrial land use designation to Trade Commercial and keep the Open Space land use designation unchanged. The proposed developed portion of the project site would be pre-zoned as Commercial, with the remaining area pre-zoned as Open Space.

☒ Project Location Map is attached



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 25, 2022

Dan Herrick
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: dherrick@paleowest.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

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Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

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COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

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

Re: 21-0951 - Guadalupe Valley Quarry Brisbane Development EIR Project, San Mateo County

Dear Mr. Herrick:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
2/25/2022**

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

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

Costanoan

***Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom
Valley Band***

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

Foothill Yokut
Mono

***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***

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

Costanoan

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

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

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@muwekma.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 21-0951 - Guadalupe Valley Quarry Brisbane Development EIR Project, San Mateo County.

From: Saarah Munir
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 1:38 PM
To: Andrew Galvan
Subject: Request for comments for a project on San Bruno Mountain - Brisbane, CA
Attachments: 21-0951 - Guadalupe Quarry map.pdf

Dear Andy,

I hope you are doing well. PaleoWest has been contracted by the City of San Mateo as subconsultants to Panorama Environmental, Inc. to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane's Sphere of Influence. The project proposes the development of a logistics center and "open space site." The project area is approximately 144 acres on the northern face of San Bruno Mountain. The quarry has been referred to as the following names: "Guadalupe Valley Quarry", "Brisbane Quarry", and "Guadalupe Quarry." We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or places of cultural significance within the project area.

The project is located in the Rancho La Visitacion Cañada de Guadalupe y Rodeo Viejo land grant and is depicted on the San Francisco South (2021) 7.5' Topographic Map. I have attached a map of the project area to this message. PaleoWest has conducted a Records Search with the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the proposed project area with a 0.25 mile radius of the project area to determine previously identified cultural resources and cultural resource investigations in or near the project area. The Records Search identified 15 cultural resource investigations/reports that were conducted directly within the Study Area. Nine additional previously conducted cultural resource investigations/reports were identified within the 0.25-mile search radius. The project area is included in several overview studies and syntheses covering large parts of the region and state. Three archaeological reconnaissance surveys have been conducted in the Project area in 1974, and two in 2019. Eight additional surveys were conducted within 0.25-mile of the Project area in 1982 (3), 1984, 1988 (2), 1989, 2004, and 2017. Most studies in the Project area buffer focus on the archaeology and prehistoric ecology of San Bruno Mountain and its foothills. For his 1984 survey of Owl and Buckeye canyons, Peter M. Banks recorded the cultural resource detailed below.

One previously recorded prehistoric resource is immediately adjacent to the west of the Project area and due to its proximity is included in this report. Site P-41-000283, or Buckeye Canyon Mound Site, is a prehistoric shell mound site first recorded in 1984 by Peter M. Banks with California Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Banks describes the site as a small mound on a grass-covered slope above a confluence of two creeks. The midden deposit is indicative of occupation debris and featured black soil, typical for a midden, and finely fragmented shell remains (predominantly *Mytilus edulis*). Joseph Majer recorded site P-41-000283 again in July 1987 on his own accord and reported results to the California Archaeological Inventory, managed by the Department of Anthropology at Sonoma State University. Majer notes that a mortar and pestle from the site were collected and given to the Brisbane Public Library, and human remains were collected and given to a local preservation group in the 1970s.

Additionally, PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission with a request to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the project area. PaleoWest received a response to the SLF search on February 25, 2022 that the results were negative.

If you could provide your response by email, at your earliest convenience, we will make sure the relevant information is included in the preparing of our report. If you have any questions or need additional information, I can be reached by e-mail at smunir@paleowest.com or by telephone at (925) 253-9070 ext. 7009. Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Saarah Munir

Saarah Munir | Associate Archaeologist - Lab Director

PaleoWest

smunir@paleowest.com

925.253.9070 ext. 7009

www.paleowest.com

Bay Area Office

1870 Olympic Blvd.

Suite 100

Walnut Creek, CA 94596



From: Saarah Munir
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 1:36 PM
To: ams@indiancanyons.org
Subject: Request for comments for a project on San Bruno Mountain - Brisbane, CA
Attachments: 21-0951 - Guadalupe Quarry map.pdf

Dear Ann Marie Sayers,

PaleoWest has been contracted by the City of San Mateo as subconsultants to Panorama Environmental, Inc. to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane's Sphere of Influence. The project proposes the development of a logistics center and "open space site." The project area is approximately 144 acres on the northern face of San Bruno Mountain. The quarry has been referred to as the following names: "Guadalupe Valley Quarry", "Brisbane Quarry", and "Guadalupe Quarry." We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or places of cultural significance within the project area.

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Sincerely,

Saarah Munir

Saarah Munir | Associate Archaeologist - Lab Director

PaleoWest

smunir@paleowest.com

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From: Saarah Munir
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 1:29 PM
To: amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
Subject: Request for comments for a project on San Bruno Mountain - Brisbane, CA
Attachments: 21-0951 - Guadalupe Quarry map.pdf

Dear Irene Zwierlein,

PaleoWest has been contracted by the City of San Mateo as subconsultants to Panorama Environmental, Inc. to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane's Sphere of Influence. The project proposes the development of a logistics center and "open space site." The project area is approximately 144 acres on the northern face of San Bruno Mountain. The quarry has been referred to as the following names: "Guadalupe Valley Quarry", "Brisbane Quarry", and "Guadalupe Quarry." We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or places of cultural significance within the project area.

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Sincerely,

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From: Saarah Munir
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 1:33 PM
To: kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com
Subject: Request for comments for a project on San Bruno Mountain - Brisbane, CA
Attachments: 21-0951 - Guadalupe Quarry map.pdf

Dear Kanyon Sayers-Roods,

PaleoWest has been contracted by the City of San Mateo as subconsultants to Panorama Environmental, Inc. to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane's Sphere of Influence. The project proposes the development of a logistics center and "open space site." The project area is approximately 144 acres on the northern face of San Bruno Mountain. The quarry has been referred to as the following names: "Guadalupe Valley Quarry", "Brisbane Quarry", and "Guadalupe Quarry." We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or places of cultural significance within the project area.

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smunir@paleowest.com

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From: Saarah Munir
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 1:40 PM
To: kwood8934@aol.com
Subject: Request for comments for a project on San Bruno Mountain - Brisbane, CA
Attachments: 21-0951 - Guadalupe Quarry map.pdf

Dear Kenneth Woodrow,

PaleoWest has been contracted by the City of San Mateo as subconsultants to Panorama Environmental, Inc. to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane's Sphere of Influence. The project proposes the development of a logistics center and "open space site." The project area is approximately 144 acres on the northern face of San Bruno Mountain. The quarry has been referred to as the following names: "Guadalupe Valley Quarry", "Brisbane Quarry", and "Guadalupe Quarry." We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or places of cultural significance within the project area.

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From: Saarah Munir
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 1:37 PM
To: marellano@muwekma.org; muwekmaohlonetribes@gmail.com
Subject: Request for comments for a project on San Bruno Mountain - Brisbane, CA
Attachments: 21-0951 - Guadalupe Quarry map.pdf

Dear Monica Arellano,

PaleoWest has been contracted by the City of San Mateo as subconsultants to Panorama Environmental, Inc. to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane's Sphere of Influence. The project proposes the development of a logistics center and "open space site." The project area is approximately 144 acres on the northern face of San Bruno Mountain. The quarry has been referred to as the following names: "Guadalupe Valley Quarry", "Brisbane Quarry", and "Guadalupe Quarry." We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or places of cultural significance within the project area.

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smunir@paleowest.com

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From: Saarah Munir
Sent: Tuesday, April 5, 2022 1:31 PM
To: rumsen@aol.com
Subject: Request for comments for a project on San Bruno Mountain - Brisbane, CA

Dear Tony Cerda,

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Appendix C. DPR Forms

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary
HRI
Trinomial

#

Page 1 of 25

*NRHP Status Code 6Y

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Guadalupe Quarry

D1. Historic Name: Guadalupe Quarry

D2. Common Name: Guadalupe Quarry

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

The Guadalupe Quarry, a 144-acre rock quarry in continuous use since 1895, is situated on a northeasterly slope of San Bruno Mountain in San Mateo County. The city of San Francisco is visible to the north, as is San Francisco Bay to the northeast. The district is predominantly defined by the working pit, which extends from a central yard located near the lower-most point of the property and fans up the slope of San Bruno Mountain to included large swaths of the mountain side that exhibit the industrial nature of the extraction with large slope cuts, bents, and processing machinery. (See Continuation Sheet)

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The Guadalupe Quarry property, shown by the blue line in the map below, is bounded as follows: The north boundary is immediately south of industrial park north of Quarry Road; the south boundary is just north of, and downslope from the San Bruno Mountain Ridge Trail; the west boundary closely corresponds to the western limit of quarry excavation and other ground disturbances; the eastern boundary is roughly triangular in shape and includes a portion of the property that may be quarried at some point in the future.

***D5. Boundary Justification:** The boundary of the Guadalupe Quarry Historic District is defined by the four legal parcel boundaries that comprise the property: 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110.

***D6. Significance:** Theme Transportation and Infrastructure Area San Francisco Bay Area Period of Significance 1895-1978 Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

Criterion A/1: The Guadalupe Quarry has been an integral component of the San Francisco Bay Area's transportation and infrastructure since 1895 (Aubury 1906). Two of its early uses were as a source of rock used to create the Alameda Mole and fill for James Fair's North Beach property that later became San Francisco's Marina District (San Francisco Call 1895). (See Continuation Sheet)

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):
(See continuation Sheet)

***D8. Evaluator:** Peter B. Mires, Ph.D., RPA Date: August 15, 2022

Affiliation and Address: PaleoWest, 55 E. Huntington Drive, #238, Monrovia, CA 91006

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

Page 2 of 25

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features.

List all elements of district.):

The area surrounding the Guadalupe Quarry features a mixture of uses and characteristics, which includes the preserved open space of San Bruno Mountain State & County Park to the south and west, the commercial and light industrial spaces of the Crocker Industrial Park downhill to the north, and the urban character of the City of Brisbane to the east. Despite the mixture of adjacent uses, the quarry itself has a ravine-like setting that creates an insular sense of place that is separated from the surrounding uses. While the expansive extraction activities are visible from further afield, the central portion of the quarry is insulated from views by the varied topography.

The Guadalupe Quarry has been in operation since 1895 when the property was leased from the Crocker Estate by the contracting firm of Warren & Malley. Two of its early uses were as a source of rock used to create the Alameda mole and fill for James Fair's North Beach property that later became San Francisco's Marina District (*San Francisco Call* March 28, 1895).

James Fair also hired Warren & Malley to construct the Lewis Street seawall, which was ultimately completed in 1898. The stone was quarried at the Project site near San Bruno Mountain and barged up, pulled by Warren & Malley's tugboat, the *Frolic*. Warren & Malley also engaged the services of the steam derrick barge *Tamalpais*. Nicknamed "the gunboat," the *Tamalpais* could raise twenty tons of stone from a barge and set it into place. The largest boulders went into the mud on the bay side of the pilings along the natural slope of the bay floor, facing and stabilizing it. Tracks were laid on top of the pilings to accommodate dump cars of the sort used to transport ore in mines. Barges loaded with rock-filled dump cars could arrive any time, day or night, and men had to be ready to unload the cars, dump them, and reload the empties.

For most of its history, however, the Guadalupe Quarry has supplied crushed rock for road pavement (Chesterman 1951), and it was the source of paving material for the runways at nearby San Francisco International Airport. More recently has been involved in recycling used asphalt and concrete (Brisbane General Plan 1994). As late as 1992, the Guadalupe Quarry conducted crushing and recycling of previously used asphalt and concrete building materials. Rock production was estimated at about 600,000 tons per year with remaining rock resources estimated at about 5.8 million tons. At that time, it was estimated that approximately 240,000 tons of recycled materials was being stored on the site for processing (Brisbane General Plan 1994).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

Page 3 of 25



Photograph: Overview of the Guadalupe Quarry. View north.

Quarries, by definition, are locations where a rock commodity is extracted by means of excavation, and the Guadalupe Quarry is no exception. The resource, located within a 144-acre property, consists of the main pit (the quarry) and associated elements (buildings and structures). Associated elements include Foreman's Office, Training Building, Bridge, Water Tank & Washing Station, Quarry, Above-Ground Storage Tanks, Materials Storage Depot, Retention Swale, Processing Yard, Scale House & Scale, Primary Crusher & Conveyor Network, Secondary Crusher, Machine Shop, Electrical Shed, and Staff Trailer.

This Guadalupe Quarry documentation divides the complex into three functional areas: 1) Entrance and Administration; 2) General Quarry; and 3) Processing Yard. The PaleoWest team that conducted this documentation was under the direction of architectural historian Daniel Herrick, who also wrote some of the descriptions below. Like any complex industrial site, the Guadalupe Quarry contains an array of buildings and structures designed to accomplish a fundamental task, in this case the extraction, modification, and transportation of quarried rock. In addition, the plant recycles roadbed materials (asphalt and concrete). The following briefly describes elements within each of the three functional areas.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

Page 4 of 25



Photograph: Typical vista at the Guadalupe Quarry, view south toward San Bruno Mountain.

Quarry: The extraction of rock from the landscape occurs in the quarry itself. This use covers the largest portion of the property and is defined by the series of terraced slopes, bents, and pits from which rock is extracted. In terms of shape, the General Quarry is essentially two large excavations. The two form a west side and an east side with a partial ridgeline between them. The west excavation is the deeper and more currently used of the two, while the east excavation is characterized by a circuitous dirt haul road. The west side excavation measures approximately 1100 feet northeast-southwest by approximately 800 feet northwest-southeast. The east side excavation is more of a crescent shape with an approximate maximum distance of 1200 feet.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

Page 5 of 25



Photograph: Overview of Quarried rock wall. View south.

Processing Yard: The Processing Yard is the overall designation given to that portion of the property where quarried and recycled material gets processed. It includes heavy machinery and ancillary buildings, as well as numerous piles of crushed rock aggregate. The orientation of the yard is roughly NNE-SSW, and measures approximately 800 x 350 feet, respectively.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

Page 6 of 25



Photograph: Overview of the Processing Yard. View east.

Primary Crusher & Conveyor Network: The southern and central portions of the Processing Yard consist of a Primary Crusher and a large network of conveyors whose function is to transport crushed aggregate into various size-sorted piles. Surrounding the Conveyor Network is considerable open space, which allows for the creation of rock stockpiles and the movement of motorized equipment such as front-end loaders and dump trucks. The actual mechanics involved are beyond the scope of this documentation but suffice it to say that this is where quarried rock material is reduced in size suitable for various commercial purposes. Some rock stockpiles are transported to the Secondary Crusher in the northern portion of the Processing Yard. It should be noted that the flow of material is both unidirectional and efficient—from Quarry to Primary Crusher to Secondary Crusher to loaded truck, all in a roughly north-south continuum. Note that the southernmost, Quarry-facing, component of the Primary Crusher is a truck ramp leading to the wide hopper.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

Page 7 of 25



Photograph: Overview of the Primary Crusher & Conveyor Network. View east.

Secondary Crusher: The Secondary Crusher is a multi-story industrial complex that dominates the northern portion of the Processing Yard. The function of the Secondary Crusher is further aggregate reduction and truck loading. Note its proximity to the Scale House and Scale. The Secondary Crusher has some ancillary conveyors, but not nearly as many as the Primary Crusher.



Photograph: Overview of the Secondary Crusher. View northwest.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

Page 8 of 25

*D6. Significance:

James Fair also hired the contractor Warren & Malley to construct the Lewis Street seawall, which was ultimately completed in 1898. The Guadalupe Quarry also played an important role in the rebuilding of San Francisco following the devastating 1906 earthquake and provided building material for the San Francisco General Hospital built 9 years later (Oral History Associates 1989:42).

For most of its history, however, the Guadalupe Quarry has supplied crushed rock for road pavement (Chesterman 1951). For example, it supplied the gravel for the post-World War II construction of the Bayshore Freeway (Oral History Associates 1989:42). It was the source of paving material for the runways at nearby San Francisco International Airport (Oral History Associates 1989:33). More recently, the Guadalupe Quarry has been involved in recycling used asphalt and concrete (City of Brisbane 1994). It is clear, therefore, that the Guadalupe Quarry is associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. The Guadalupe Quarry meets eligibility Criterion 1 for consideration for listing in the CRHR. The period of significance is 1895, when the quarry was established, to 1978, 45 years prior to completion of this study. The boundary of the historical resource is limited to the four parcels which comprise the quarry (005270070; 005270080; 005270090; 0052700110).

Criterion D/2: There are no known individuals associated with the Guadalupe Quarry who demonstrate associated historical significance that would qualify under this criterion. The property was primarily owned by the Crocker Estate and subsequent Crocker Land Company, which stemmed from the original business holdings of Charles Crocker, the railroad tycoon and significant foundational figure in California's history. Although Crocker did own the property, this holding was indistinguishable for his countless properties and ventures throughout the Bay Area. Furthermore, Crocker passed away years before the quarry was established in 1895. As such, there are no significant associations with Charles Crocker. The land was owned by his estate and subsequent company, although this too lacks any particularly significant association that would qualify as significant under this criterion.

The Guadalupe Quarry was associated with the contracting firm Warren & Malley, which included the owners Charles Warren and Edward Malley. Although this firm and the owners were notable industrialists and quarry operators in the Bay Area during the turn of the century, they appeared to own multiple sites and production facilities that were involved in producing aggregate for paving roads and other construction efforts. According to available accounts, it appears that much of their operation was centered on quarries located in the East Bay, particularly around Richmond and Oakland. Based upon available records, no other individuals associated with this property appear to rise to a level of significance. As such, the Guadalupe Quarry does not appear to be eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

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Criterion C/3: The Guadalupe Quarry does not appear to exhibit historical significance under CRHR Criterion 3. The subject property is a typical aggregate quarry. Furthermore, the individual buildings and structures on the property, which are all elements of the cultural landscape, appear to be typical of a working quarry and do not individually exhibit architectural significance, nor they do they collectively reflect the characteristics of a quarry property type in a way that rises to a level of historical significance under this criterion. Additionally, they are common and mass-produced buildings and structures.

In terms of the individual buildings and structures on the property, all appear to be typical and utilitarian with no known associations with significant architects, builders, or engineers. Therefore, none of these individual components of the property appear to exhibit any historical significance that would individually qualify them as eligible for listing in the CHRH under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: A records search and pedestrian survey of the property failed to identify any previously known or recently discovered cultural resources within the Project area. There is, however, a previously recorded archaeological site within the 0.5-mi buffer of the Project area. As such, the Guadalupe Quarry has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, it is not considered eligible for listing in the CHRH under Criterion 4.

Integrity: The seven aspects of integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association—are an essential condition of an eligibility recommendation (Howett 2000; King et al. 1977; National Park Service 1997:44-49 [NPS]). A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under one of more of the four criteria described above, but an eligibility recommendation cannot be supported if it lacks sufficient integrity. The Guadalupe Quarry retains two of the seven aspects of integrity (Table 7-1); its location is unchanged, as is its association.

Table 7-1. Guadalupe Quarry Aspects of Integrity

Aspects of Integrity	Retains or Lacks
Location	Retains
Setting	Lacks
Design	Lacks
Materials	Lacks
Workmanship	Lacks
Feeling	Lacks
Association	Retains

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

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Location is defined by NPS as, "the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred." There is no question that the Guadalupe Quarry retains the aspect of Location.

Setting is defined by NPS as, "the physical environment of a historic property." Setting differs from location, insofar as it focuses on the physical characteristics of the property. It is synonymous with surroundings. The Guadalupe Quarry may be thought of as the opposite of a palimpsest, where traces of what had gone before are still evident. The quarry itself is ever changing, as is a good portion of the surroundings. For example, the adjoining property to the north, once the bucolic Crocker Estate, is now a large industrial park. The Guadalupe Quarry, therefore, does not retain the aspect of setting integrity.

Design is defined by NPS as, "the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property." The design of the Guadalupe Quarry has changed multiple times since it began operation in 1895. The recombination and innovation of elements, such as crushers, conveyor systems, and even the conversion to recycling road materials means that little of the historic design remains. Furthermore, buildings and structures have been replaced over time as needs are redefined, changes in technology occur, and historic fabric fails.

Materials are defined by NPS as, "the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property." Nothing remains from the Guadalupe Quarry's period of significance from its inception in 1895 to 1978, 45 years prior to completion of this study. The buildings and structures—for example, the staff trailer—are all relatively modern. As such, the Guadalupe Quarry does not retain materials integrity.

Workmanship is defined by NPS as, "the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory." There is no evidence of past workmanship on the property, which means that the Guadalupe Quarry lacks this aspect of integrity.

Feeling is defined by NPS as, "a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time." A visit to the Guadalupe Quarry does not evoke an earlier aesthetic or sense of time. It is, strictly speaking, a modern extractive industrial site. The aspect of feeling, therefore, is lacking.

Association is defined by NPS as, "the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property." There is no doubt that the Guadalupe Quarry is directly associated with the theme of transportation and infrastructure in the north peninsula of the greater San Francisco Bay area. However, due to replacement of support and ancillary buildings over the course of time, it does not retain the required presence of the physical features that convey the property's significance. The aspect of association, therefore, is lacking.

Significance Summary: The Guadalupe Quarry is considered ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Although it played a significant role in the realm of

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Guadalupe Quarry

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transportation and infrastructure of the San Francisco Bay area, the limitation of integrity necessitates this conclusion: the Guadalupe Quarry does not retain sufficient integrity to convey an association with events that contributed to the history of California and is therefore not eligible for listing in the CHRH.

*D7. References

Aubury, Lewis E.

1906 The Structural and Industrial Materials of California. *California State Mining Bureau Bulletin* 38, San Francisco.

Chesterman, C.W.

1951 Volcanic Rocks Useful in the San Francisco Bay Counties, In *Geologic Guidebook of the San Francisco Bay Counties; History, Landscape, Geology, Fossils, Minerals, Industry, and Routes of Travel*, edited by O.P. Jenkins, pp. 239-246. *California Division of Mines Bulletin* 154, San Francisco.

City of Brisbane

1994 *Brisbane General Plan*. City of Brisbane, California.

Howett, Catherine

2000 Integrity as a Value in Cultural Landscape Preservation. In *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, edited by A.R. Alanen and R.Z. Melnick, pp. 186-207. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

King, Thomas F., Patricia Parker Hickman, and Gary Berg

1977 *Anthropology in Historic Preservation: Caring for Culture's Clutter*. Academic Press, New York.

National Park Service

1997 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. *National Register Bulletin* 15, revised edition. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

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1989 *Brisbane, City of Stars: The First Twenty-Five Years 1961-1986*. Oral History Associates, Inc., Sausalito, California.

San Francisco Call

1895 "Rock Without Limit." *San Francisco Call*, March 28, 1895, p. 9.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: None

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The elements of the Guadalupe Quarry, described on the Continuation Sheet (DPR Form 523L), include:

- 1) Foreman's Office
- 2) Training Building
- 3) Bridge
- 4) Water Tank & Washing Station
- 5) Quarry
- 6) Above-Ground Storage Tanks
- 7) Materials Storage Depot
- 8) Retention Swale
- 9) Processing Yard
- 10) Scale House & Scale
- 11) Primary Crusher & Conveyor Network
- 12) Secondary Crusher
- 13) Machine Shop
- 14) Electrical Shed
- 15) Staff Trailer

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

View north
December 16, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1895 San Francisco Call

*P7. Owner and Address:

EBI Aggregates
1 Quarry Road
Brisbane, CA 94005

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA
PaleoWest LLC
55 E. Huntington Dr., #238
Arcadia, CA 91006

*P9. Date Recorded: December 16, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):

Intensive
CEQA Compliance
Project Review

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Foreman's Office

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

Situated at the quarry entrance the Foreman's Office is a one-story wood, 10 x 20-foot, frame building consisting of two equal-size rooms. The roof is a low-pitched gable form with exposed rafters. Roof material is asphalt shingle. Exterior walls have wood cladding. The primary façade is the east-facing gable end, which has a wooden panel (unglazed) portal and single-pane fixed window. Both eave façades have fixed and sliding fenestration.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade

View west

December 16, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1895 San Francisco Call

*P7. Owner and Address:

EBI Aggregates

1 Quarry Road

Brisbane, CA 94005

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA

PaleoWest LLC

55 E. Huntington Dr., #238

Arcadia, CA 91006

*P9. Date Recorded: December 16, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):

Intensive

CEQA Compliance

Project Review

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and

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Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Training Building

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The Training Building is a one-story, 30 x 40-foot, wood frame building with a four-room floor plan under a low-pitch hip roof. Gutters obscure exposed rafters. Roof material is asphalt shingle, and exterior walls are wood cladding. The primary façade is east facing. Portals are wooden doors with glass panels, some of which have been boarded up. Large, fixed fenestration is present on each elevation.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade
View northeast
December 16, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1895 San Francisco Call

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EBI Aggregates
1 Quarry Road
Brisbane, CA 94005

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA
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55 E. Huntington Dr., #238
Arcadia, CA 91006

***P9. Date Recorded:** December 16, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe):

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CEQA Compliance
Project Review

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Bridge

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The bridge is located immediately west of the Training Building. It consists of a 70-foot steel span crossing a topographic area prone to periodic flooding. The Bridge has a two-tiered guard rail on either side. The surface consists of concrete pavement.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

View east

December 16, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1895 San Francisco Call

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EBI Aggregates

1 Quarry Road

Brisbane, CA 94005

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA

PaleoWest LLC

55 E. Huntington Dr., #238

Arcadia, CA 91006

***P9. Date Recorded:** December 16, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe):

Intensive

CEQA Compliance

Project Review

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and

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Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Water Tank

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

This activity area is adjacent and immediately west of the Foreman's Office in the entrance portion of the property. It consists of a large water tank, aligned north south, atop a steel framework. A water hose with spray nozzle is suspended from the north side.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade

View south

December 16, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1895 San Francisco Call

*P7. Owner and Address:

EBI Aggregates

1 Quarry Road

Brisbane, CA 94005

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA

PaleoWest LLC

55 E. Huntington Dr., #238

Arcadia, CA 91006

*P9. Date Recorded: December 16, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):

Intensive

CEQA Compliance

Project Review

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Above-Ground Storage Tanks

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

Two large water tanks measuring approximately 18 feet in diameter are located on the northwestern perimeter of the General Quarry area. They are situated on the east side of a northeast-southwest trending access road, and their hillside location doubtless facilitates gravity water pressure for the Processing Yard below.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

View northwest

December 16, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1895 San Francisco Call

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EBI Aggregates

1 Quarry Road

Brisbane, CA 94005

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA

PaleoWest LLC

55 E. Huntington Dr., #238

Arcadia, CA 91006

***P9. Date Recorded:** December 16, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe):

Intensive

CEQA Compliance

Project Review

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Materials Storage Depot

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The only building located in the Quarry area of the property is a prefabricated Materials Storage Depot. Located approximately half-way up the eastern slope of the Quarry, the Materials Storage Depot is a simple, prefabricated single-story metal building with a rectangular footprint 40 feet wide x 30 feet deep, gable roof, and metal seam siding and roof materials throughout. The primary (south) façade is open-air and faces a broad flat area used as a vehicle turnaround and service yard. The west façade features an integrated prefabricated metal office trailer, which includes a metal pedestrian door with a single glazed panel, and a mixture of fixed and sliding aluminum sash windows at the north end of the trailer cab. The east and rear (south) façades are defined by the same metal siding, although a semi-trailer is parked directly abutting the building to the south.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade
Facing south
December 16, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1895 San Francisco Call

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EBI Aggregates
1 Quarry Road
Brisbane, CA 94005

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA
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55 E. Huntington Dr., #238
Arcadia, CA 91006

***P9. Date Recorded:** December 16, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe):

Intensive
CEQA Compliance
Project Review

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 19 of 25

*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Retention Swale

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The only constructed water feature on the site includes a retention swale located directly behind the Materials Storage Shed on the east slope of the quarry. It is a D-shaped depression, or, more correctly, a half ellipse, the rounded side created by an earthen berm. The flat side measures approximately 150 feet, and the distance between the flat side and the apex of the curved berm is approximately 180 feet, which gives it an area of approximately 42,390 square feet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

View north

December 16, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1895 San Francisco Call

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EBI Aggregates

1 Quarry Road

Brisbane, CA 94005

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA

PaleoWest LLC

55 E. Huntington Dr., #238

Arcadia, CA 91006

***P9. Date Recorded:** December 16, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe):

Intensive

CEQA Compliance

Project Review

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 20 of 25

*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Scale House

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The Scale House and Scale are in the north end of the Processing Yard. The function of this activity area, as the name suggests, is to weigh outbound trucks loaded with aggregate. The Scale House is a small one-story, 10 x 10 foot single-room frame building with a low-pitch gable roof. The roof has well-worn asphalt shingles, and the eaves display exposed rafters. Vertical-board construction makes up the wall cladding. The primary façade is north-facing, and is the location of the only portal, a wooden door with glazed panel. Much of this small building has both fixed and sliding fenestration, insofar as they facilitate watching truck traffic in the yard. The interior is dominated by scale equipment, and outside the building, alongside the in-ground scale, is a traffic light that informs the outbound truck driver when the load has been weighed and it may exit the Processing Yard.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade

View north

December 16, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1895 San Francisco Call

*P7. Owner and Address:

EBI Aggregates

1 Quarry Road

Brisbane, CA 94005

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA

PaleoWest LLC

55 E. Huntington Dr., #238

Arcadia, CA 91006

*P9. Date Recorded: December 16, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):

Intensive

CEQA Compliance

Project Review

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 21 of 25

*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Machine Shop

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The Machine Shop is located immediately to the south and east of the Secondary Crusher. It is a large, corrugated steel building with a single wide and tall east-facing open bay. The dimensions are 50 feet wide x 20 feet deep. Interior sides to the left and right of the primary façade opening contain locking storage assessable via rolling steel garage doors. The interior is filled with welding equipment, long wooden worktables, and sawhorses (both wooden and metal), among various other items pertaining to maintenance and repair.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade
View northwest
December 16, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1895 San Francisco Call

*P7. Owner and Address:

EBI Aggregates
1 Quarry Road
Brisbane, CA 94005

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA
PaleoWest LLC
55 E. Huntington Dr., #238
Arcadia, CA 91006

*P9. Date Recorded: December 16, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):

Intensive
CEQA Compliance
Project Review

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 22 of 25

*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Electrical Shed

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The Electrical Shed is in the southwestern portion of the Processing Yard. It is the southern terminus of an electric line that runs along the western edge of the property. The Electrical Shed is composed of two attached wood-frame rooms, that may have been constructed at different times. Both buildings measure 15 x 15 feet and are aligned north south. There is a fenced area attached to the south and the entire area is posted with "High Voltage" signs.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade
View northeast
December 16, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1895 San Francisco Call

*P7. Owner and Address:

EBI Aggregates
1 Quarry Road
Brisbane, CA 94005

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA
PaleoWest LLC
55 E. Huntington Dr., #238
Arcadia, CA 91006

*P9. Date Recorded: December 16, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):

Intensive
CEQA Compliance
Project Review

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 23 of 25

*Resource Name or #: Guadalupe Quarry

P1. Other Identifier: Staff trailer

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Mateo and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Francisco South Date: 1995 T3S; R5W; ___ of ___ of Sec 08; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address: 1 Quarry Road City: Brisbane Zip: 94005

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/mNe.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 005-270-070, -080, -090, -110

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

A residential Staff Trailer, or mobile home, is adjacent to the eastern edge of the Processing Yard, and immediately upslope and south of the Entrance and Administration area. The Staff Trailer is an older model "single-wide" measuring 60 feet long x 12 feet wide. It is accessed via a short east-west road, and although on the property it is somewhat removed and is mostly surrounded by trees.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP43. Mine Structure/Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Facing southeast

December 16, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1895 San Francisco Call

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EBI Aggregates

1 Quarry Road

Brisbane, CA 94005

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):

Peter B. Mires, PhD, RPA

PaleoWest LLC

55 E. Huntington Dr., #238

Arcadia, CA 91006

***P9. Date Recorded:** December 16, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe):

Intensive

CEQA Compliance

Project Review

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none"): Cultural Resources Assessment for the Guadalupe Quarry Redevelopment Project, Brisbane, San Mateo County, CA. Report prepared for Panorama Environmental, Inc. by PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, California.

Attachments: ☒ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

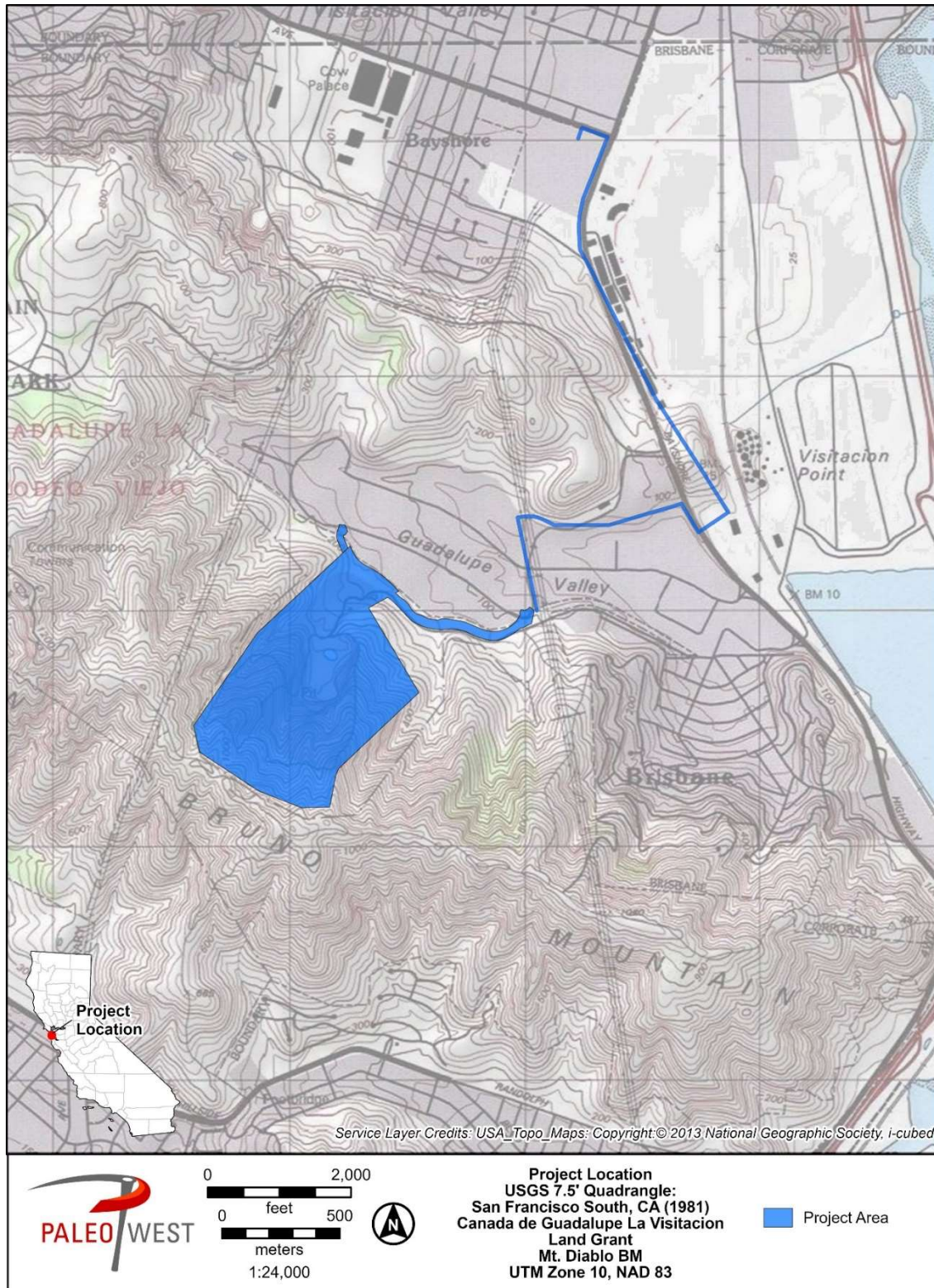
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 24 of 25

*Map Name: USGS San Francisco South

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of map: 2018



State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 25 of 25 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Guadalupe Quarry

*Drawn by: PaleoWest LLC

*Date of map: December 16, 2021





August 3, 2022

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

Subject: Formal Notification Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and Government Code § 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18) for the Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project, City of Brisbane, California

Dear Vice Chairwoman Arellano,

This letter is formal notification of the City of Brisbane's Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project (project), which is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Brisbane is the lead CEQA agency responsible for consulting with California Native American Tribes pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52) and Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill [SB] 18).

AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes for all CEQA projects for which a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Notice of Negative Declaration is filed or issued. As an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for the project, the project is required to notify the public via Notice of Preparation. SB 18 requires cities and counties to contact and consult with California Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general plan or specific plan or designating land as open space.

Tribal participation is very important in the local planning process, and we are sending this letter to the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area to comply with AB 52 and SB 18. The purpose of this letter is to invite your participation and ensure the opportunity to conduct consultations in order to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by these proposed General Plan Amendments and pre-zoning actions. Accordingly, this letter provides a brief description of the proposed Project, location, and lead agency contact information.

Pursuant to AB 52, the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area has 30 days within receipt of this notification to request in writing the desire to consult on this project. However, SB 18 grants tribes **90 days from the date of receipt of this letter to request consultation**. Recognizing that this letter is being sent on or before August 3, 2022, and allowing time for mailing, **your response must be received no later than November 3, 2022**, and shall provide the name of the tribe's designated lead contact person.

Project Location

The approximately 146-acre project site is located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane Sphere of Influence, as shown in Figure 1. The project site is located south and west of the City of Brisbane, west of US Highway 101 (US 101), and approximately 1.75 miles west of the San Francisco Bay. The project site is surrounded on the east, west, and south by San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (SBMP), and to the north by Crocker Industrial Park. Jurisdictions adjoining Brisbane are San Francisco to the north, Daly City and unincorporated San Mateo County to the west, and South San Francisco to the south. A regional location map is shown in Figure 1.

The 146-acre project site lies within unincorporated San Mateo County and encompasses the existing Guadalupe Quarry (quarry) and includes approximately 59 acres of active quarry (the “annexation site”) and approximately 87 acres of undeveloped hillside land located on the east face of San Bruno Mountain (the “open space site”). Project site boundaries are shown in Figure 2. The project site is designated as Heavy Industrial and Open Space by San Mateo County (County) and has a County zoning classification of Heavy Industrial (M-2). The site lies within the City’s sphere of influence and the Brisbane General Plan designates the project site as Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space.

Project Description

The proposed project includes closure of the Guadalupe Quarry and annexation and reclamation of approximately 59-acres into the City’s limits. To allow future development, the proposed project includes amendments to the City’s General Plan and Zoning Code for the 59-acre annexation. The General Plan amendment would change the City General Plan land use designation from Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space to Trade Commercial. The pre-zoning of the 59-acre annexation site would create a new zoning district with specific development standards, use regulations, and other design and performance standards. The zoning district would allow a range of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses. The approximate maximum development size permitted by the zoning district would be up to 326,373 square feet of last-mile delivery uses or up to 1,305,493 square feet of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses.

Lead Agency Contact Information

The City of Brisbane’s contact person for AB 52 and SB 18 consultation on this project is:

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005
kbeggs@brisbaneca.org

If the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area wishes to consult with the City of Brisbane regarding the project, please request consultation in writing via letter addressed to the lead contact at the address provided above within 90 days (on or before **November 3, 2022**) and provide the name of the Tribe’s designated lead contact person.

Sincerely,

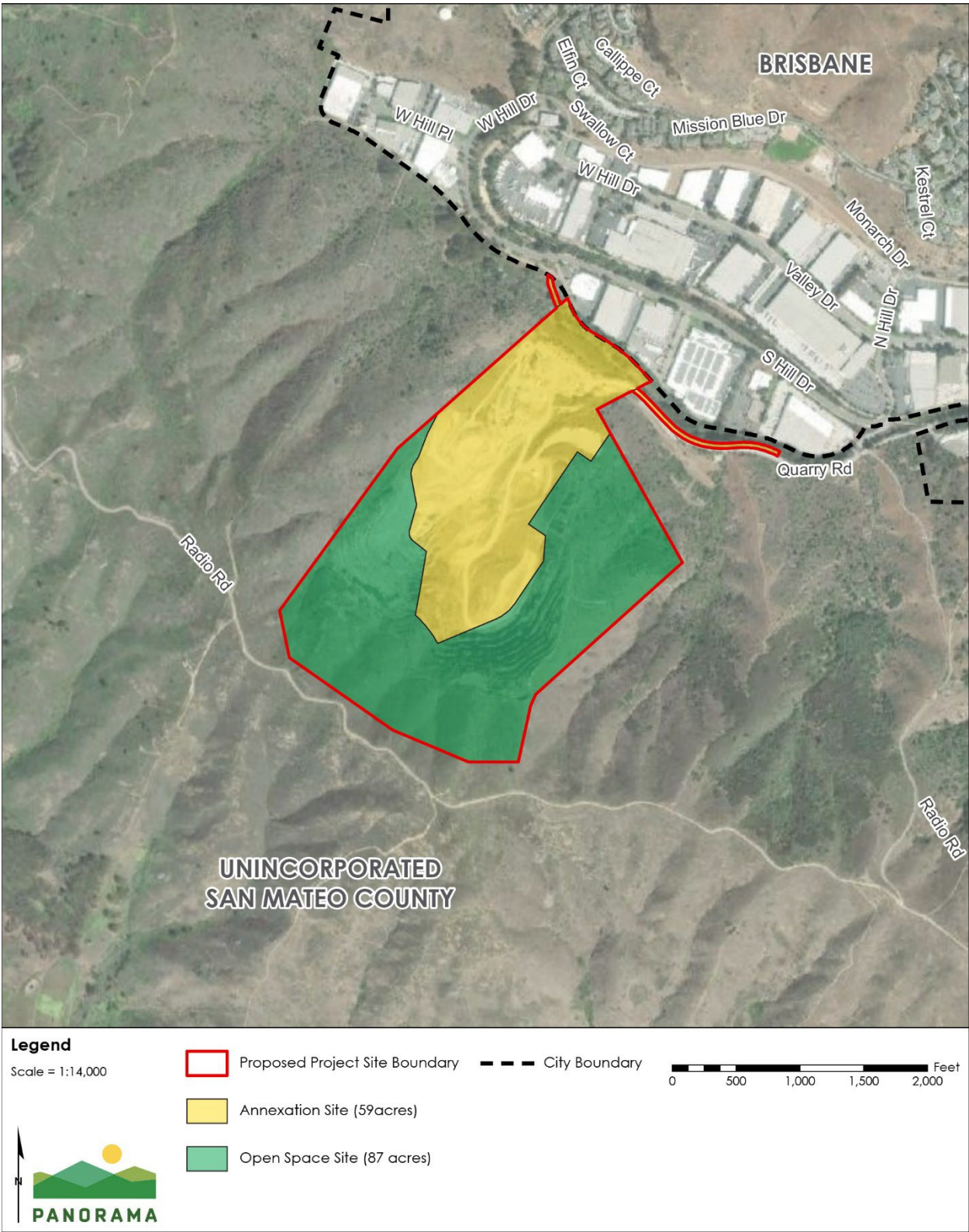
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kelly Beggs". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kelly" and last name "Beggs" clearly legible.

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Figure 2 Project Site Map





August 3, 2022

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

Subject: Formal Notification Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and Government Code § 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18) for the Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project, City of Brisbane, California

Dear Chairperson Cerda,

This letter is formal notification of the City of Brisbane's Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project (project), which is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Brisbane is the lead CEQA agency responsible for consulting with California Native American Tribes pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52) and Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill [SB] 18).

AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes for all CEQA projects for which a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Notice of Negative Declaration is filed or issued. As an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for the project, the project is required to notify the public via Notice of Preparation. SB 18 requires cities and counties to contact and consult with California Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general plan or specific plan or designating land as open space.

Tribal participation is very important in the local planning process, and we are sending this letter to the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe to comply with AB 52 and SB 18. The purpose of this letter is to invite your participation and ensure the opportunity to conduct consultations in order to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by these proposed General Plan Amendments and pre-zoning actions. Accordingly, this letter provides a brief description of the proposed Project, location, and lead agency contact information.

Pursuant to AB 52, the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe has 30 days within receipt of this notification to request in writing the desire to consult on this project. However, SB 18 grants tribes **90 days from the date of receipt of this letter to request consultation**. Recognizing that this letter is being sent on or before August 3, 2022, and allowing time for mailing, **your response must be received no later than November 3, 2022**, and shall provide the name of the tribe's designated lead contact person.

Project Location

The approximately 146-acre project site is located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane Sphere of Influence, as shown in Figure 1. The project site is located south and west of the City of Brisbane, west of US Highway 101 (US 101), and approximately 1.75 miles west of the San Francisco Bay. The project site is surrounded on the east, west, and south by San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (SBMP), and to the north by Crocker Industrial Park. Jurisdictions adjoining Brisbane are San Francisco to the north, Daly City and unincorporated San Mateo County to the west, and South San Francisco to the south. A regional location map is shown in Figure 1.

The 146-acre project site lies within unincorporated San Mateo County and encompasses the existing Guadalupe Quarry (quarry) and includes approximately 59 acres of active quarry (the "annexation site")

and approximately 87 acres of undeveloped hillside land located on the east face of San Bruno Mountain (the “open space site”). Project site boundaries are shown in Figure 2. The project site is designated as Heavy Industrial and Open Space by San Mateo County (County) and has a County zoning classification of Heavy Industrial (M-2). The site lies within the City’s sphere of influence and the Brisbane General Plan designates the project site as Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space.

Project Description

The proposed project includes closure of the Guadalupe Quarry and annexation and reclamation of approximately 59-acres into the City’s limits. To allow future development, the proposed project includes amendments to the City’s General Plan and Zoning Code for the 59-acre annexation. The General Plan amendment would change the City General Plan land use designation from Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space to Trade Commercial. The pre-zoning of the 59-acre annexation site would create a new zoning district with specific development standards, use regulations, and other design and performance standards. The zoning district would allow a range of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses. The approximate maximum development size permitted by the zoning district would be up to 326,373 square feet of last-mile delivery uses or up to 1,305,493 square feet of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses.

Lead Agency Contact Information

The City of Brisbane’s contact person for AB 52 and SB 18 consultation on this project is:

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005
kbeggs@brisbaneca.org

If the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe wishes to consult with the City of Brisbane regarding the project, please request consultation in writing via letter addressed to the lead contact at the address provided above within 90 days (on or before **November 3, 2022**) and provide the name of the Tribe’s designated lead contact person.

Sincerely,

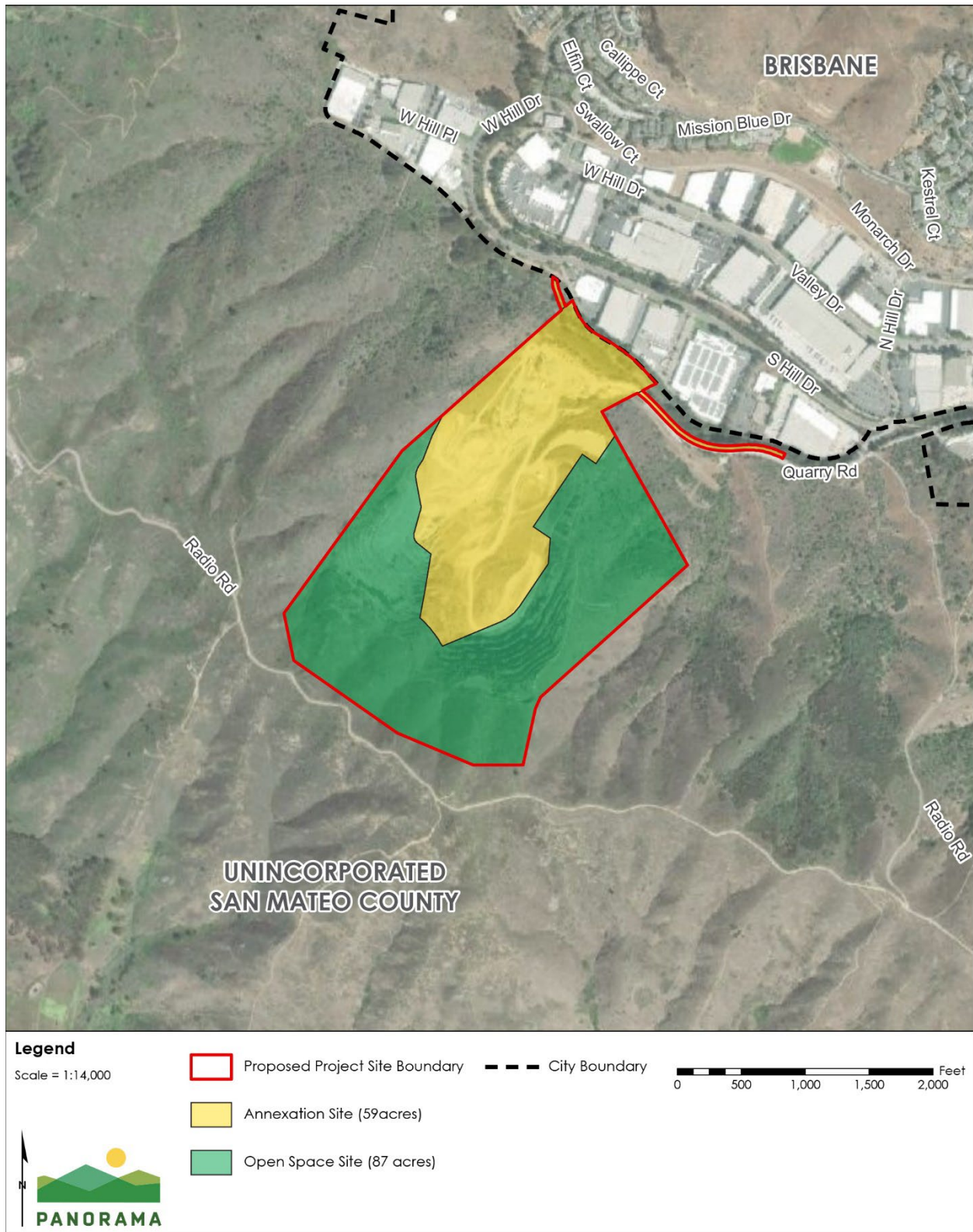
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kelly Beggs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Figure 2 **Project Site Map**





August 3, 2022

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

Subject: Formal Notification Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and Government Code § 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18) for the Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project, City of Brisbane, California

Dear Mr. Galvan,

This letter is formal notification of the City of Brisbane's Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project (project), which is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Brisbane is the lead CEQA agency responsible for consulting with California Native American Tribes pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52) and Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill [SB] 18).

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Tribal participation is very important in the local planning process, and we are sending this letter to the The Ohlone Indian Tribe to comply with AB 52 and SB 18. The purpose of this letter is to invite your participation and ensure the opportunity to conduct consultations in order to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by these proposed General Plan Amendments and pre-zoning actions. Accordingly, this letter provides a brief description of the proposed Project, location, and lead agency contact information.

Pursuant to AB 52, the The Ohlone Indian Tribe has 30 days within receipt of this notification to request in writing the desire to consult on this project. However, SB 18 grants tribes **90 days from the date of receipt of this letter to request consultation**. Recognizing that this letter is being sent on or before August 3, 2022, and allowing time for mailing, **your response must be received no later than November 3, 2022**, and shall provide the name of the tribe's designated lead contact person.

Project Location

The approximately 146-acre project site is located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane Sphere of Influence, as shown in Figure 1. The project site is located south and west of the City of Brisbane, west of US Highway 101 (US 101), and approximately 1.75 miles west of the San Francisco Bay. The project site is surrounded on the east, west, and south by San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (SBMP), and to the north by Crocker Industrial Park. Jurisdictions adjoining Brisbane are San Francisco to the north, Daly City and unincorporated San Mateo County to the west, and South San Francisco to the south. A regional location map is shown in Figure 1.

The 146-acre project site lies within unincorporated San Mateo County and encompasses the existing Guadalupe Quarry (quarry) and includes approximately 59 acres of active quarry (the "annexation site")

and approximately 87 acres of undeveloped hillside land located on the east face of San Bruno Mountain (the “open space site”). Project site boundaries are shown in Figure 2. The project site is designated as Heavy Industrial and Open Space by San Mateo County (County) and has a County zoning classification of Heavy Industrial (M-2). The site lies within the City’s sphere of influence and the Brisbane General Plan designates the project site as Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space.

Project Description

The proposed project includes closure of the Guadalupe Quarry and annexation and reclamation of approximately 59-acres into the City’s limits. To allow future development, the proposed project includes amendments to the City’s General Plan and Zoning Code for the 59-acre annexation. The General Plan amendment would change the City General Plan land use designation from Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space to Trade Commercial. The pre-zoning of the 59-acre annexation site would create a new zoning district with specific development standards, use regulations, and other design and performance standards. The zoning district would allow a range of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses. The approximate maximum development size permitted by the zoning district would be up to 326,373 square feet of last-mile delivery uses or up to 1,305,493 square feet of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses.

Lead Agency Contact Information

The City of Brisbane’s contact person for AB 52 and SB 18 consultation on this project is:

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005
kbeggs@brisbaneca.org

If the The Ohlone Indian Tribe wishes to consult with the City of Brisbane regarding the project, please request consultation in writing via letter addressed to the lead contact at the address provided above within 90 days (on or before **November 3, 2022**) and provide the name of the Tribe’s designated lead contact person.

Sincerely,

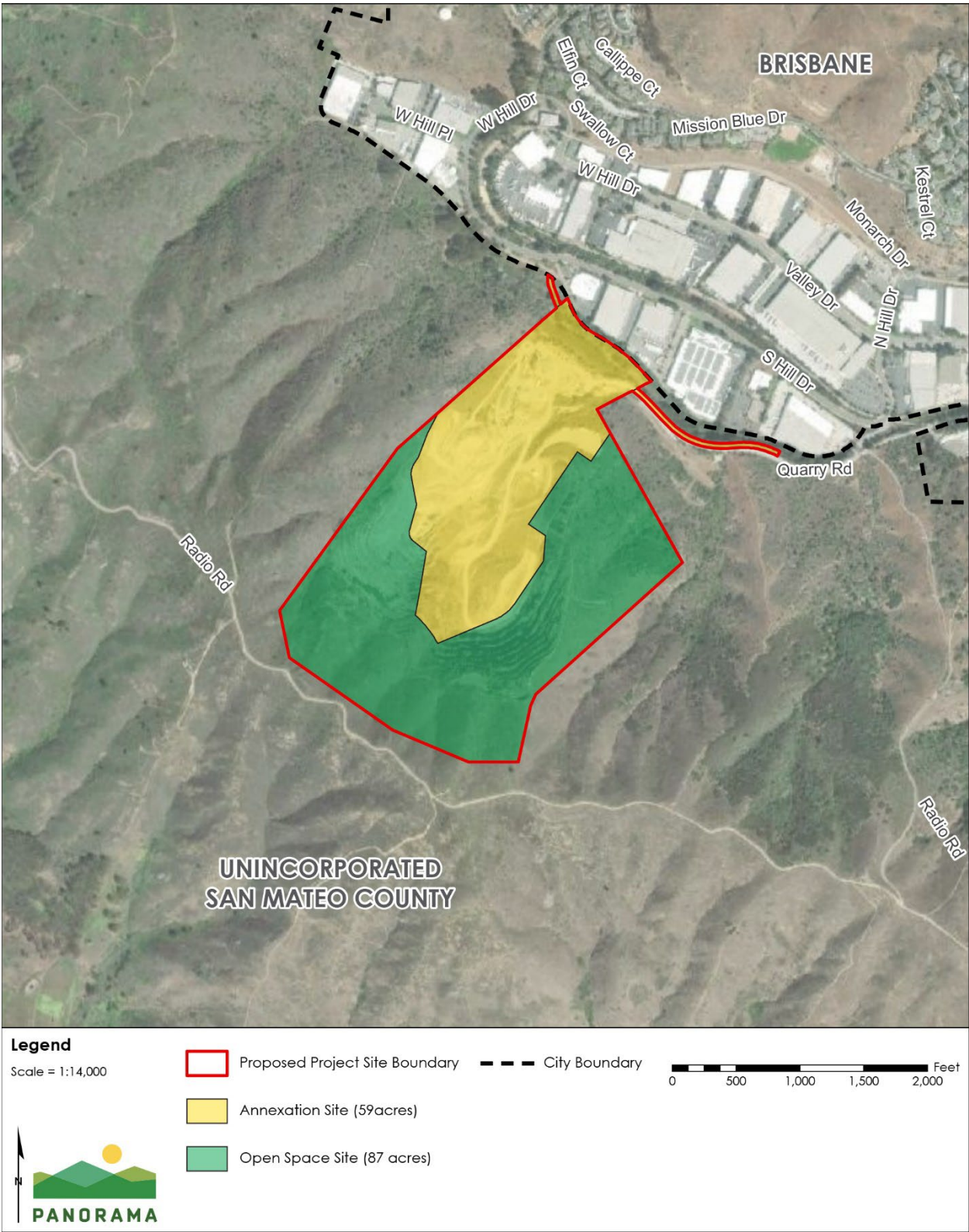
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kelly Beggs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Figure 2 Project Site Map





August 3, 2022

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

Subject: Formal Notification Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and Government Code § 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18) for the Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project, City of Brisbane, California

Dear Chairperson Sayers,

This letter is formal notification of the City of Brisbane's Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project (project), which is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Brisbane is the lead CEQA agency responsible for consulting with California Native American Tribes pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52) and Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill [SB] 18).

AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes for all CEQA projects for which a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Notice of Negative Declaration is filed or issued. As an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for the project, the project is required to notify the public via Notice of Preparation. SB 18 requires cities and counties to contact and consult with California Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general plan or specific plan or designating land as open space.

Tribal participation is very important in the local planning process, and we are sending this letter to the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan to comply with AB 52 and SB 18. The purpose of this letter is to invite your participation and ensure the opportunity to conduct consultations in order to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by these proposed General Plan Amendments and pre-zoning actions. Accordingly, this letter provides a brief description of the proposed Project, location, and lead agency contact information.

Pursuant to AB 52, the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan has 30 days within receipt of this notification to request in writing the desire to consult on this project. However, SB 18 grants tribes **90 days from the date of receipt of this letter to request consultation**. Recognizing that this letter is being sent on or before August 3, 2022, and allowing time for mailing, **your response must be received no later than November 3, 2022**, and shall provide the name of the tribe's designated lead contact person.

Project Location

The approximately 146-acre project site is located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane Sphere of Influence, as shown in Figure 1. The project site is located south and west of the City of Brisbane, west of US Highway 101 (US 101), and approximately 1.75 miles west of the San Francisco Bay. The project site is surrounded on the east, west, and south by San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (SBMP), and to the north by Crocker Industrial Park. Jurisdictions adjoining Brisbane are San Francisco to the north, Daly City and unincorporated San Mateo County to the west, and South San Francisco to the south. A regional location map is shown in Figure 1.

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and approximately 87 acres of undeveloped hillside land located on the east face of San Bruno Mountain (the “open space site”). Project site boundaries are shown in Figure 2. The project site is designated as Heavy Industrial and Open Space by San Mateo County (County) and has a County zoning classification of Heavy Industrial (M-2). The site lies within the City’s sphere of influence and the Brisbane General Plan designates the project site as Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space.

Project Description

The proposed project includes closure of the Guadalupe Quarry and annexation and reclamation of approximately 59-acres into the City’s limits. To allow future development, the proposed project includes amendments to the City’s General Plan and Zoning Code for the 59-acre annexation. The General Plan amendment would change the City General Plan land use designation from Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space to Trade Commercial. The pre-zoning of the 59-acre annexation site would create a new zoning district with specific development standards, use regulations, and other design and performance standards. The zoning district would allow a range of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses. The approximate maximum development size permitted by the zoning district would be up to 326,373 square feet of last-mile delivery uses or up to 1,305,493 square feet of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses.

Lead Agency Contact Information

The City of Brisbane’s contact person for AB 52 and SB 18 consultation on this project is:

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005
kbeggs@brisbaneca.org

If the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan wishes to consult with the City of Brisbane regarding the project, please request consultation in writing via letter addressed to the lead contact at the address provided above within 90 days (on or before **November 3, 2022**) and provide the name of the Tribe’s designated lead contact person.

Sincerely,

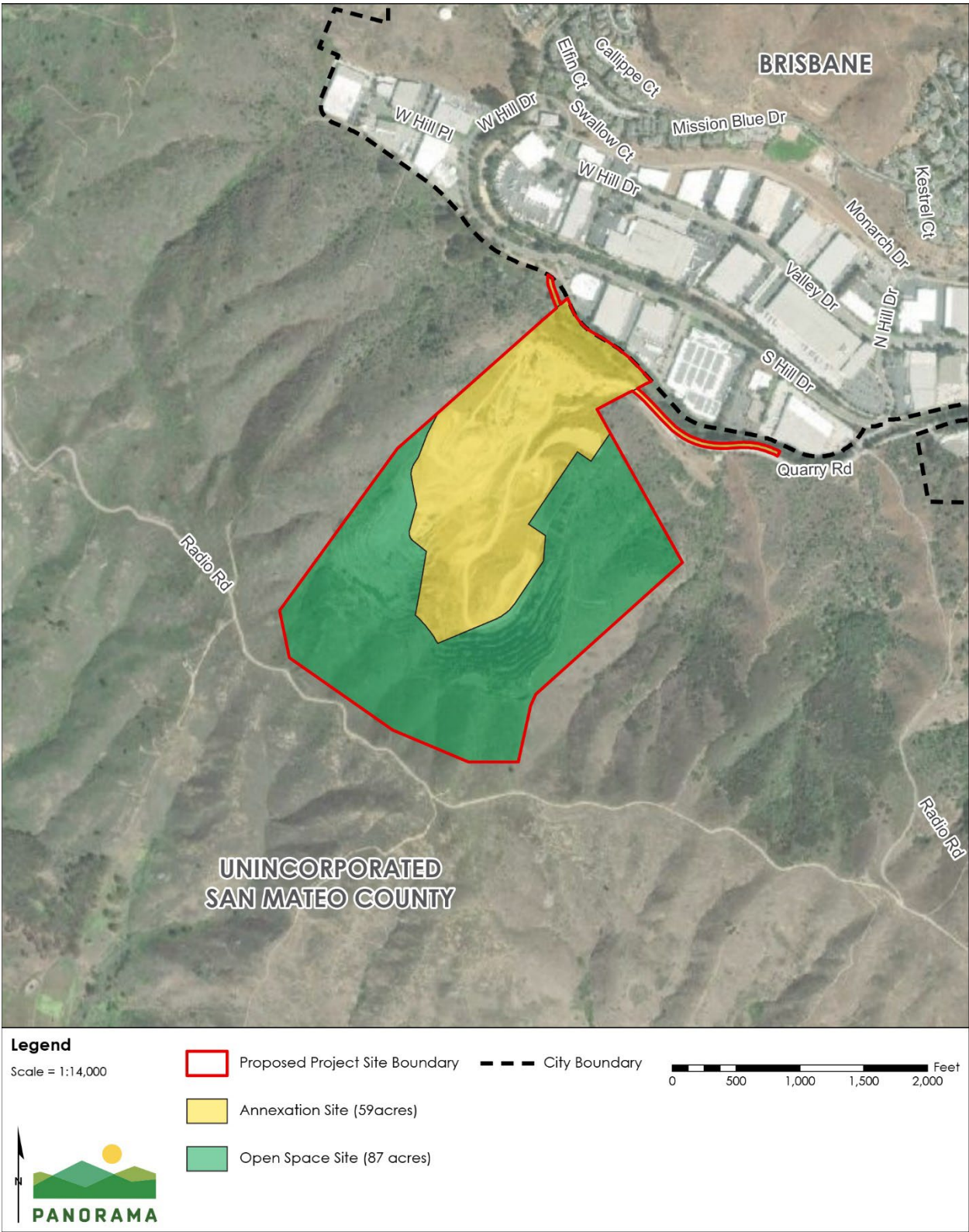
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kelly Beggs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Figure 2 Project Site Map





August 3, 2022

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

Subject: Formal Notification Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and Government Code § 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18) for the Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project, City of Brisbane, California

Dear MLD Contact Sayers-Roods,

This letter is formal notification of the City of Brisbane's Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project (project), which is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Brisbane is the lead CEQA agency responsible for consulting with California Native American Tribes pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52) and Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill [SB] 18).

AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes for all CEQA projects for which a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Notice of Negative Declaration is filed or issued. As an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for the project, the project is required to notify the public via Notice of Preparation. SB 18 requires cities and counties to contact and consult with California Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general plan or specific plan or designating land as open space.

Tribal participation is very important in the local planning process, and we are sending this letter to the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan to comply with AB 52 and SB 18. The purpose of this letter is to invite your participation and ensure the opportunity to conduct consultations in order to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by these proposed General Plan Amendments and pre-zoning actions. Accordingly, this letter provides a brief description of the proposed Project, location, and lead agency contact information.

Pursuant to AB 52, the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan has 30 days within receipt of this notification to request in writing the desire to consult on this project. However, SB 18 grants tribes **90 days from the date of receipt of this letter to request consultation**. Recognizing that this letter is being sent on or before August 3, 2022, and allowing time for mailing, **your response must be received no later than November 3, 2022**, and shall provide the name of the tribe's designated lead contact person.

Project Location

The approximately 146-acre project site is located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane Sphere of Influence, as shown in Figure 1. The project site is located south and west of the City of Brisbane, west of US Highway 101 (US 101), and approximately 1.75 miles west of the San Francisco Bay. The project site is surrounded on the east, west, and south by San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (SBMP), and to the north by Crocker Industrial Park. Jurisdictions adjoining Brisbane are San Francisco to the north, Daly City and unincorporated San Mateo County to the west, and South San Francisco to the south. A regional location map is shown in Figure 1.

The 146-acre project site lies within unincorporated San Mateo County and encompasses the existing Guadalupe Quarry (quarry) and includes approximately 59 acres of active quarry (the "annexation site")

and approximately 87 acres of undeveloped hillside land located on the east face of San Bruno Mountain (the “open space site”). Project site boundaries are shown in Figure 2. The project site is designated as Heavy Industrial and Open Space by San Mateo County (County) and has a County zoning classification of Heavy Industrial (M-2). The site lies within the City’s sphere of influence and the Brisbane General Plan designates the project site as Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space.

Project Description

The proposed project includes closure of the Guadalupe Quarry and annexation and reclamation of approximately 59-acres into the City’s limits. To allow future development, the proposed project includes amendments to the City’s General Plan and Zoning Code for the 59-acre annexation. The General Plan amendment would change the City General Plan land use designation from Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space to Trade Commercial. The pre-zoning of the 59-acre annexation site would create a new zoning district with specific development standards, use regulations, and other design and performance standards. The zoning district would allow a range of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses. The approximate maximum development size permitted by the zoning district would be up to 326,373 square feet of last-mile delivery uses or up to 1,305,493 square feet of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses.

Lead Agency Contact Information

The City of Brisbane’s contact person for AB 52 and SB 18 consultation on this project is:

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005
kbeggs@brisbaneca.org

If the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan wishes to consult with the City of Brisbane regarding the project, please request consultation in writing via letter addressed to the lead contact at the address provided above within 90 days (on or before **November 3, 2022**) and provide the name of the Tribe’s designated lead contact person.

Sincerely,

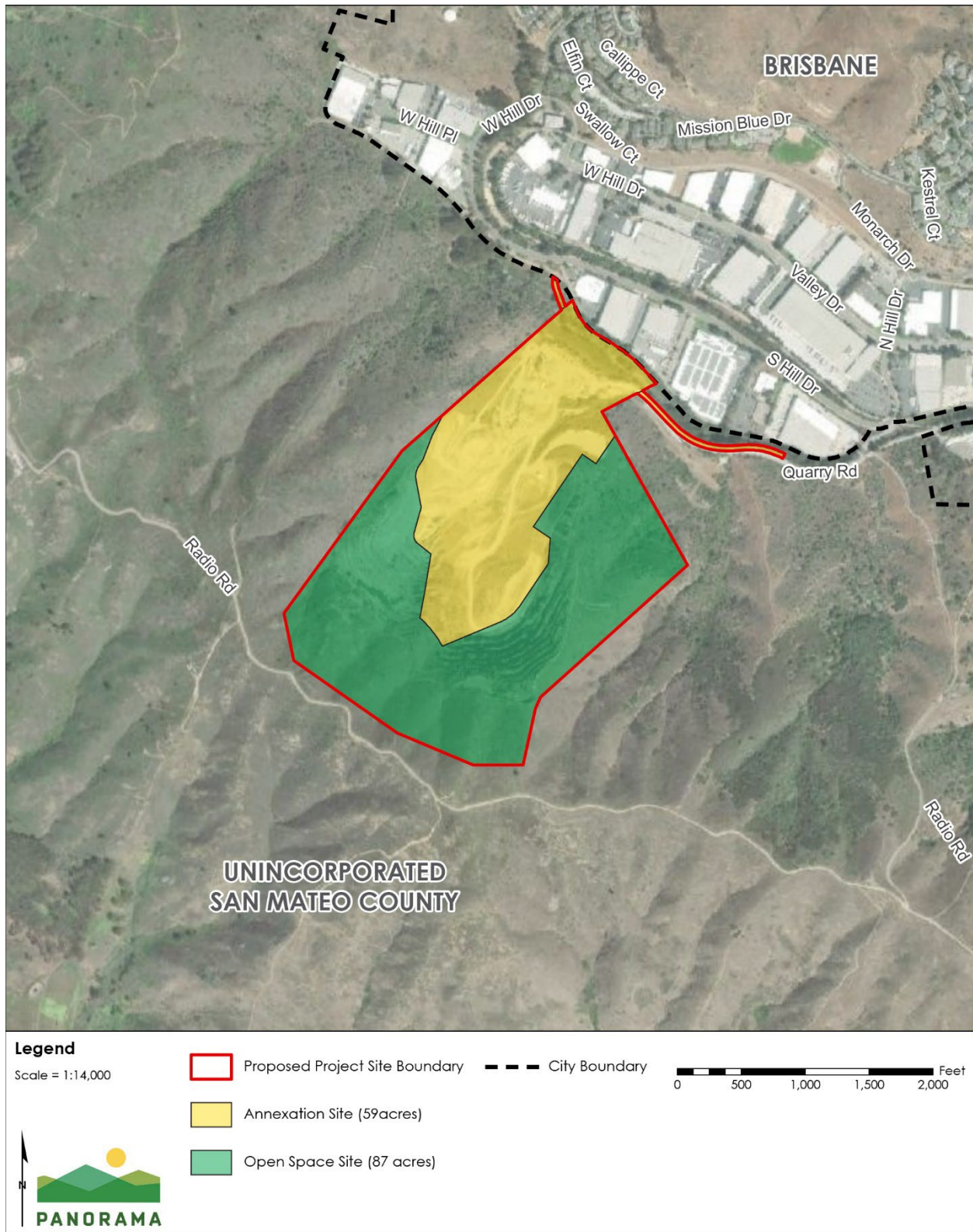
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kelly Beggs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Figure 2 **Project Site Map**





August 3, 2022

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906

Subject: Formal Notification Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and Government Code § 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18) for the Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project, City of Brisbane, California

Dear Chairperson Woodrow,

This letter is formal notification of the City of Brisbane's Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project (project), which is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Brisbane is the lead CEQA agency responsible for consulting with California Native American Tribes pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52) and Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill [SB] 18).

AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes for all CEQA projects for which a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Notice of Negative Declaration is filed or issued. As an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for the project, the project is required to notify the public via Notice of Preparation. SB 18 requires cities and counties to contact and consult with California Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general plan or specific plan or designating land as open space.

Tribal participation is very important in the local planning process, and we are sending this letter to the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band to comply with AB 52 and SB 18. The purpose of this letter is to invite your participation and ensure the opportunity to conduct consultations in order to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by these proposed General Plan Amendments and pre-zoning actions. Accordingly, this letter provides a brief description of the proposed Project, location, and lead agency contact information.

Pursuant to AB 52, the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band has 30 days within receipt of this notification to request in writing the desire to consult on this project. However, SB 18 grants tribes **90 days from the date of receipt of this letter to request consultation**. Recognizing that this letter is being sent on or before August 3, 2022, and allowing time for mailing, **your response must be received no later than November 3, 2022**, and shall provide the name of the tribe's designated lead contact person.

Project Location

The approximately 146-acre project site is located in unincorporated San Mateo County and within the City of Brisbane Sphere of Influence, as shown in Figure 1. The project site is located south and west of the City of Brisbane, west of US Highway 101 (US 101), and approximately 1.75 miles west of the San Francisco Bay. The project site is surrounded on the east, west, and south by San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (SBMP), and to the north by Crocker Industrial Park. Jurisdictions adjoining Brisbane are San Francisco to the north, Daly City and unincorporated San Mateo County to the west, and South San Francisco to the south. A regional location map is shown in Figure 1.

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Project Description

The proposed project includes closure of the Guadalupe Quarry and annexation and reclamation of approximately 59-acres into the City’s limits. To allow future development, the proposed project includes amendments to the City’s General Plan and Zoning Code for the 59-acre annexation. The General Plan amendment would change the City General Plan land use designation from Planned Development, Trade Commercial, and Open Space to Trade Commercial. The pre-zoning of the 59-acre annexation site would create a new zoning district with specific development standards, use regulations, and other design and performance standards. The zoning district would allow a range of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses. The approximate maximum development size permitted by the zoning district would be up to 326,373 square feet of last-mile delivery uses or up to 1,305,493 square feet of light industrial and warehousing/distribution uses.

Lead Agency Contact Information

The City of Brisbane’s contact person for AB 52 and SB 18 consultation on this project is:

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005
kbeggs@brisbaneca.org

If the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band wishes to consult with the City of Brisbane regarding the project, please request consultation in writing via letter addressed to the lead contact at the address provided above within 90 days (on or before **November 3, 2022**) and provide the name of the Tribe’s designated lead contact person.

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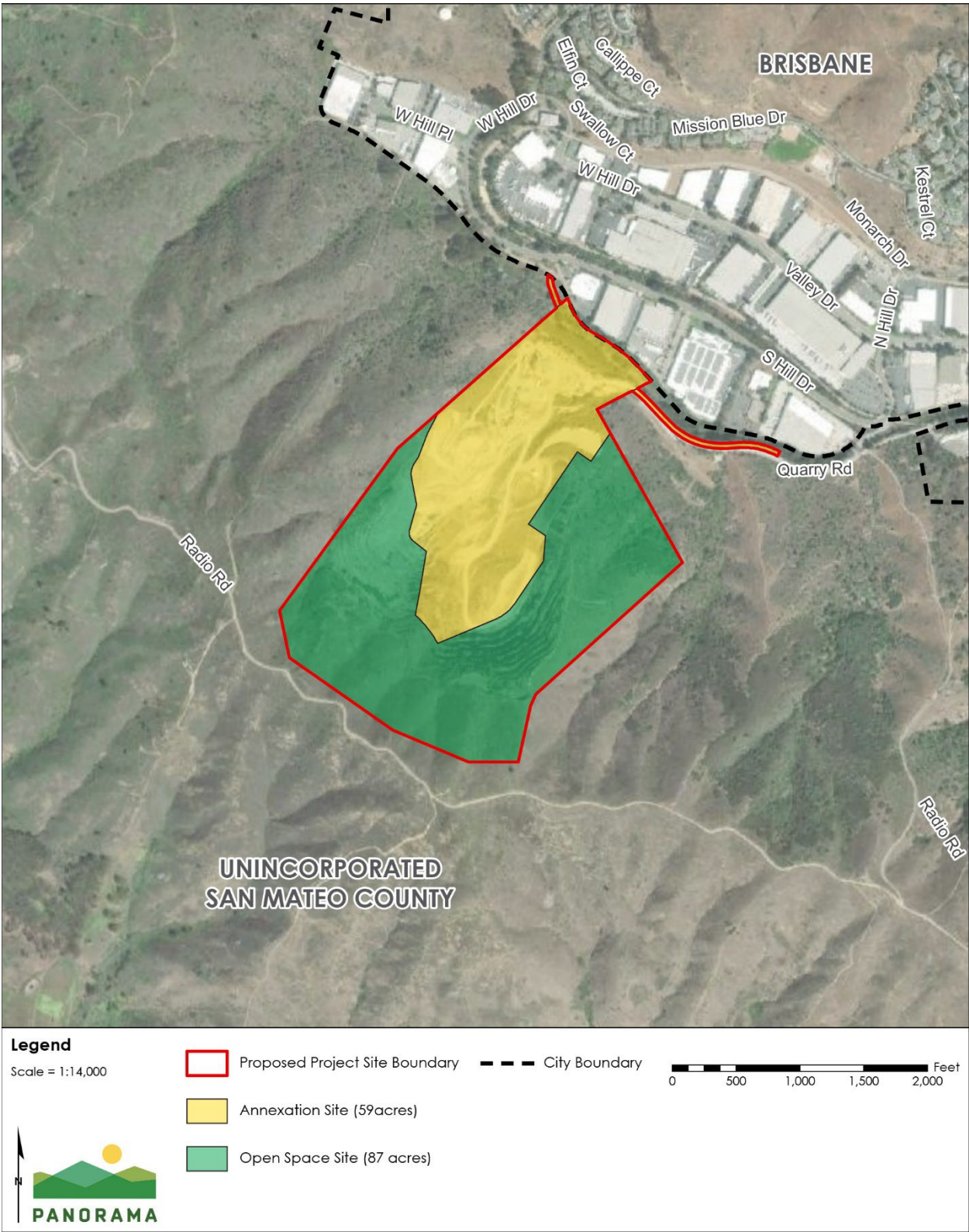
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kelly Beggs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Figure 2 Project Site Map





August 3, 2022

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453

Subject: Formal Notification Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and Government Code § 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18) for the Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project, City of Brisbane, California

Dear Chairwoman Zwierlein,

This letter is formal notification of the City of Brisbane's Guadalupe Quarry Annexation and General Plan/Zoning Amendment Project (project), which is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Brisbane is the lead CEQA agency responsible for consulting with California Native American Tribes pursuant to Public Resources Codes Section 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52) and Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill [SB] 18).

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Tribal participation is very important in the local planning process, and we are sending this letter to the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista to comply with AB 52 and SB 18. The purpose of this letter is to invite your participation and ensure the opportunity to conduct consultations in order to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by these proposed General Plan Amendments and pre-zoning actions. Accordingly, this letter provides a brief description of the proposed Project, location, and lead agency contact information.

Pursuant to AB 52, the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista has 30 days within receipt of this notification to request in writing the desire to consult on this project. However, SB 18 grants tribes **90 days from the date of receipt of this letter to request consultation**. Recognizing that this letter is being sent on or before August 3, 2022, and allowing time for mailing, **your response must be received no later than November 3, 2022**, and shall provide the name of the tribe's designated lead contact person.

Project Location

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Project Description

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Lead Agency Contact Information

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Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005
kbeggs@brisbaneca.org

If the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista wishes to consult with the City of Brisbane regarding the project, please request consultation in writing via letter addressed to the lead contact at the address provided above within 90 days (on or before **November 3, 2022**) and provide the name of the Tribe’s designated lead contact person.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kelly Beggs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kelly Beggs, Consulting Planner
City of Brisbane

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Figure 2 **Project Site Map**

