

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Study

memorandum

date January 21, 2020

to City of San José, Environmental Services Department

from Heidi Koenig M.A. RPA, Environmental Science Associates

subject Cultural Resources Study for the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Outfall Bridge and Instrumentation Improvements Project

[Note: Confidential information regarding archaeological site locations has been redacted from this memorandum. The applicable state regulations for confidentiality include, but may not be limited to, Government Code Section 6250 et seq. and Section 6254 et seq.]

Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) completed a cultural resources study for the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Outfall Bridge and Instrumentation Improvements Project (Project). This memorandum documents the methods and findings of the study, which included background research and a surface survey. The Project is in the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (Facility), which treats domestic, industrial, and commercial wastewater from the cities of San José, Santa Clara, Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Cupertino, Milpitas, and Saratoga, and unincorporated Santa Clara County. The Facility is administered by the City of San José (City) and is located in the City of San José, Santa Clara County, as shown on the accompanying United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 1**).

This study has been completed to comply with the State requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project may also be required to comply the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, for federal permits and/or funding.

The purpose of this memorandum is to:

- Identify cultural resources, including archaeological resources, buildings, structures, and places of importance to Native Americans within the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE);
- Evaluate identified cultural resources according to the criteria set forth by the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); and
- Determine whether the Project would have an adverse effect or significant impact on historic properties or historical resources, including archaeological resources.

Certified in November 2013, the City adopted the San José-Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant Master Plan (Plant Master Plan) for the Facility that presents various improvement projects needed to address aging infrastructure, reduce odors, accommodate projected population growth in the Facility's service area, and comply with changing regulations that affect the Facility. Because it involves repairs or restoration of failing Facility infrastructure (as opposed to a planned Facility improvement or upgrade of aging infrastructure), the Project evaluated in this memorandum is considered to be entirely separate from the Plant Master Plan. However, the cultural resources investigations completed for the Plant Master Plan and associated projects provides background and context for this memorandum and analysis (Bowden, 2012; Brennan et al., 2016; Kahn, 2017; Koenig, 2015a; Koenig, 2015b; Koenig, 2016; Koenig, 2017; Koenig and Zimmer, 2015).

ESA archaeologist Heidi Koenig, M.A., Cultural Resources Management, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), with 19 years of archaeological experience throughout California, completed the archaeological component of this study. Heidi meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology.

Project Location and Description

The Facility is in the northernmost portion of the City of San José, in the Alviso Planning Area, Townships 5 and 6 South, Range 1 West, in an unsectioned portion of Rancho Rincon de los Esteros (see Figure 1). The Facility is at the southern end of the San Francisco Bay, north of State Route 237 (SR 237), and west of Interstate 880 (I-880). The City manages the Facility and the surrounding Facility lands, which together total approximately 2,680 acres.

The Project would construct a safe pedestrian crossing at the Facility's outfall channel by replacing the existing outfall bridge with a new bridge, re-establish the weir's scour protection, repair the weir's leaking flashboard system, repair gaps caused by settlement beneath the SO₂ building, re-establish a level ground surface around the SO₂ building and vehicle turnaround area, replace aging facility instrumentation (e.g., water quality monitoring instrumentation, flow meters, and transformer) to ensure reliable water quality and quantity compliance monitoring, and improve communication between the Facility and SO₂ building. A concrete vault approximately 10 feet wide by 11 feet long by 10 feet deep with two concrete footings (maximum footing depth would be 18 feet below surrounding grade) would be installed above the pipelines delivering water into the outfall channel. In addition to the infrastructure protection and improvement measures, the City proposes to install underground conduits for fiber optic cables to facilitate improved communications and data transfer between the SO₂ building, daylight station and the Facility's Filtration Influent Pumping Station as well as three additional conduits for future project needs. **Figure 2** illustrates the Project components.

The Project proposes to replace the wooden outfall bridge in the existing location with a new pre-fabricated single span aluminum structure (88 feet in length and 5 feet in width). Site grading will be adjusted to allow for level access from the levee to the new bridge. A temporary floating platform for compliance monitoring would be installed in the channel, with access from the east bank of the channel, just upstream of the weir/bridge to facilitate continuity of water quality monitoring during bridge replacement. The existing wooden bridge would be demolished prior to placement of the new bridge.

Area of Potential Effects

According to federal guidelines, the APE is defined as:

...the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[d]).

The APE is the area, surface and subsurface, that could experience ground disturbance as a result of Project activities, including construction areas, staging areas, and work areas. A horizontal APE has been established that includes 3.87 acres. This includes the area where all ground disturbing work will occur. Ground disturbing activities include trenching and excavation. Trenching would occur on the bench between the levee road and the marsh from the outfall gate to the daylight station, and then to the SO₂ building. The trench would be 3 feet wide by 2.5 feet deep and 3,200 feet in length. For the construction of the bridge foundation, two cast in drilled hole reinforced concrete piers will be placed on each side of the channel to support the single span bridge. The maximum boring depth for the concrete piles would be 80 feet deep. At the daylight station, construction would include excavation of a vault pit at a maximum depth of 18 feet and construction of a vault to install flowmeters. The APE and the CEQA Project Area are synonymous.

Background Research

To determine the archaeological sensitivity of the Project site, ESA completed a cultural resources study for the Capital Improvements Program (Brennan et al., 2016), which included the Project site, and provided background research, a surface survey, and an analysis of the potential for cultural resources to be present in the Facility. ESA completed a records search for the entire Facility at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on August 1, 2011 (File No. 11-0118). ESA updated the records search for various projects within the Facility, including on February 12, 2015 (File No. 14-4014) and May 11, 2016 (File No. 15-1655), and most recently on October 18, 2019 (File No. 19-0671). Previous surveys, studies, and archaeological site records for the Project area and vicinity were accessed. Records were also reviewed in the Historic Property Data File for Santa Clara County, which contains information on locations of recognized historical significance including those evaluated for listing in the National Register, the California Register, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Historic Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. The purpose of the records search was to (1) determine whether known cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the Facility and in the general vicinity; (2) assess the likelihood for unrecorded cultural resources to be present based on historical references and the distribution of nearby sites; and (3) develop a context for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources.

Cultural History

The cultural resources study for the Plant Master Plan provides a prehistoric context, a review of archaeological research in the vicinity, an ethnographic overview, and a historic background for the current Project Area (Bowden, 2012). The report also provides a complete catalog of the records search results, including a list of all cultural resources studies completed within a 1-mile radius of the APE. In addition, the cultural resources study for the Facility Capital Improvement Program (Brennan et al., 2016) provides a comprehensive summary of the Facility construction history.

Study Results

Architectural Resources

In 2016, ESA architectural historians recommended a historic district eligible for listing in the California and National Registers—the *San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District*. The District encompasses approximately 7 acres on the north-central portion of the Facility, and includes 11 contributing buildings and structures that were built between 1956 and circa 1963, representing the first phases of construction at the Facility. The contributing elements share a common history, in that they represent the first phases of development of the San José Wastewater Treatment Plant, as it was then called. The Treatment Plant was completed in 1956 and initially expanded by circa 1963, and was designed primarily to address the region’s fruit cannery waste during the peak canning season. The contributory elements are also architecturally united by use of the Streamline Moderne style, in varying degrees of elaboration, representing the 1956-era construction, and some with additions in the International Modern style, representing the 1963-era expansion.

The first phase of construction included a symmetrical layout of buildings and structures from north to south, starting with the Administration Building (now the Training Center) on the north, a large array of sedimentation and pre-treatment tanks (now Primary Treatment West), a large Power Building (now the Pump and Engine or P&E Building), a Chlorination Building (now Carpentry Shop), grit chambers, a Pretreatment and Digester Control Building (now Digester Control Building), four large digester tanks (Digester Tanks 1 – 3), and two gas and water storage tanks. As described above, these buildings were designed in a later and more rectilinear version of the Streamline Moderne style of architecture that was prevalent in the late 1940s and early 1950s when the plant was designed.

The San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District was evaluated in accordance with the California and National Register evaluation Criteria 1–4/A–D. The historic district appears significant under California Register/National Register Criteria 1/A and 3/C, at the local level. **Appendix A** provides a detailed description and evaluation of the District.

The buildings and structures that represent later expansions of the Facility to accommodate stricter pollution control legislation and increased wastewater flow from growing urban development were considered non-contributing elements. This includes the existing outfall, which was constructed in 1969, and is outside of the period of significance for the District evaluation. The outfall was originally constructed as a concrete and wood weir/dam structure as part of a Facility improvement project in 1969. In 1989, the existing wooden footbridge was constructed; the bridge has been repaired numerous times. The footbridge is approximately 65 feet long with a deck elevation of 8 feet, supported by 4 by 4-inch wooden columns bolted through the weir. In 2016, the footbridge was leaning and additional timber supports were mounted between the deck and weir foundation (AECOM, 2018).

Archaeological Resources and Human Remains

Prehistoric site CA-SCL-528, which is the only site in the vicinity not along the Guadalupe River, is [REDACTED] southeast of the APE. Several other archaeological resources have been recorded [REDACTED] southwest of the APE. All of these sites are prehistoric occupation sites with

midden soils, fire-affected rock, faunal remains, and/or lithic artifacts (**Table 1**). At least two of the sites are known to contain human burials.

ESA conducted a survey of the APE for the Capital Improvement Program on April 26, 2016 (Koenig, 2019). The survey was completed using 10- to 20-meter-wide zigzag transects; a windshield survey was completed along the access roads. No archaeological resources, including midden soil, shell fragments, or other evidence of past human use, were identified in the APE.

The Project vicinity has been greatly altered over past 100 years through the construction of engineered channels and a network of flood control levees. The underlying geology in the APE consists of artificially-placed fill over San Francisco Bay Mud; the archaeological sensitivity of this environmental context is discussed further below.

TABLE 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT LOCATION

Primary	Trinomial	Description	Location
P-43-000025	CA-SCL-005	Occupation midden Nelson #339	[REDACTED]
P-43-000026	CA-SCL-006	Occupation midden with human burials also known as Marcello's Enclosure (an ethnographic site) Nelson #340	[REDACTED]
P-43-000277	CA-SCL-268	Occupation midden	[REDACTED]
P-43-000448	CA-SCL-447	Occupation midden Disturbed	[REDACTED]
P-43-000486	CA-SCL-485	Occupation midden Large bowl mortar	[REDACTED]
P-43-000529	CA-SCL-528	Occupation midden with human burials	[REDACTED]

SOURCE: NWIC, 2016

The California coast has undergone dramatic landscape changes since humans began to inhabit the region more than 10,000 years ago. Rising sea levels and increased sedimentation into streams and rivers are among some of the changes (Helley et al., 1979). In many places, the interface between older land surfaces and Holocene-age landforms are marked by a well-developed buried soil profile, or a paleosol. Paleosols preserve the composition and character of the earth's surface prior to subsequent sediment deposition; thus, paleosols have the potential to preserve archaeological resources if the area was occupied or settled by humans (Meyer and Rosenthal, 2007). Because human populations have grown throughout the Holocene, archaeological sites are predicted to be more frequent in paleosols identified in Late Holocene contexts. Conversely, lower population levels during the early Holocene suggest a significantly less likely occurrence of archaeological resources in older paleosols (early Holocene or Pleistocene). Other criteria used to measure the archaeological sensitivity of a given area include the following trends:

- 1) Archaeological sites tend to be located near perennial water sources;
- 2) Archaeological deposits from successive time periods are more common because the density of human populations increased over time; and

- 3) The longer a landform remained at the surface, the greater the probability that any one spot on that landform was occupied [Meyer in Ruby, 2010:29].

Although these factors (i.e., a well-developed later-period buried landform in the vicinity of a perennial water source) increase an area's archaeological sensitivity, they do not necessarily predict the presence of an associated archaeological resource.

In recent years, several geoarchaeological studies have been conducted within a San Francisco Bay Mud context similar to that underlying the APE (e.g. Whitaker, 2008; Rehor and Kubal, 2013). The broad geoarchaeological assessment concluded that:

...In general, Bay Mud deposits are not expected to contain buried archaeological deposits because they were formed in settings that were either submerged, or subject to regular tidal influence. As such they are generally estimated to have a low to very low potential for having buried sites. The interface of the Bay Mud with the adjacent terrestrial land surface is, however, an exception to this sensitivity assessment—these areas are considered to have at least moderate potential for buried sites [Meyer and Rosenthal in Byrd and D'Arcangelo, 2008).

Given the environmental context of the APE, distance from the historic terrestrial land surface, as well as previous disturbance from construction of the existing bridge and outfall, the archaeological sensitivity of the APE for prehistoric archaeological resources is considered to be low.

Recommendations

ESA has recorded and evaluated a historic district, the *San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District*, within the Facility. The outfall weir structure was originally constructed in 1969, and the existing wooden bridge was constructed in 1989. Both structures have been modified. Although the outfall bridge and weir are near to the Historic District and part of the Regional Water Facility, the structures do not contribute to the District and do not qualify as individually eligible for listing on the local (City of San José) Historic Resources Inventory or in the California and National Registers. The structures are not associated with persons significant in the local history of the Facility or the region, nor do they represent a distinguishable architectural style or method of construction. The Project would not cause a direct or indirect adverse effect to the District.

Based on the results of the background research, environmental context and previous disturbance, as well as the results of the archaeological survey, there is a low potential to encounter prehistoric archaeological resources during Project-related ground disturbing activities.

For the purposes of the NHPA, ESA recommends a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected*. For CEQA, the Project would have a *less-than-significant impact* to cultural resources with implementation of unanticipated discovery measures.

While unlikely, the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources cannot be entirely discounted. To facilitate compliance with CEQA, project personnel shall be alerted to the possibility of encountering archaeological materials during construction, and apprised of the proper procedures to follow in the event that such materials are

found.¹ The following is a summary of the proper procedures to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources or human remains:

Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources.

If prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered by construction personnel during Project implementation, all construction activities within 100 feet shall halt and the contractor shall notify the City of San José's Environmental Services Department (ESD) personnel and the Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) Senior Environmental Planner. Prehistoric archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., Projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil ("midden") containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, hand stones, or milling slabs); battered stone tools, such as hammer stones and pitted stones. Historic-era materials might include stone, concrete, or adobe footings and walls; filled wells or privies; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse.

The City's ESD or its contractor shall retain a Secretary of the Interior-qualified archaeologist to inspect the resource within 24 hours of discovery. If it is determined that the project could damage a historical resource as defined by CEQA, construction shall cease in an area determined by the archaeologist until a mitigation plan has been prepared, approved by the PBCE Supervising Environmental Planner, and implemented to the satisfaction of the archaeologist (and Native American representative if the resource is prehistoric, who will be identified by the Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC]). If the Native American representative identifies the find as a tribal resource, ESD or its contractor shall proceed to **Inadvertent Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources**. For archaeological resources, the archaeologist, in consultation with the PBCE Supervising Environmental Planner and the City's Historic Preservation Officer, shall determine when construction can commence.

The mitigation plan shall recommend preservation in place, as a preference, or, if preservation in place is not feasible, data recovery through excavation. If preservation in place is feasible, this may be accomplished through one of the following means: (1) modifying the construction plan to avoid the resource; (2) incorporating the resource within open space; (3) capping and covering the resource before building appropriate facilities on the resource site; or (4) deeding the resource site into a permanent conservation easement. If preservation in place is not feasible, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a detailed treatment plan to the satisfaction of the PBCE Senior Environmental Planner to recover the scientifically consequential information from the resource prior to any excavation at the resource site. Treatment for most resources would consist of (but would not necessarily be limited to) sample excavation, artifact collection, site documentation, and historical research, with the aim to target the recovery of important scientific data contained in the portion(s) of the significant resource to be impacted by the Project. The treatment plan shall include provisions for analysis of data in a regional context, reporting of results within a timely manner, curation of artifacts and data at an approved facility, and dissemination of reports to local and state repositories, libraries, and interested professionals.

¹ Procedures for the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources in incorporated into the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program for the Initial Study.

Inadvertent Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources.

The Native American representative shall make recommendations to the City of San José for the appropriate measures to treat the tribal cultural resource, which will be implemented in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains.

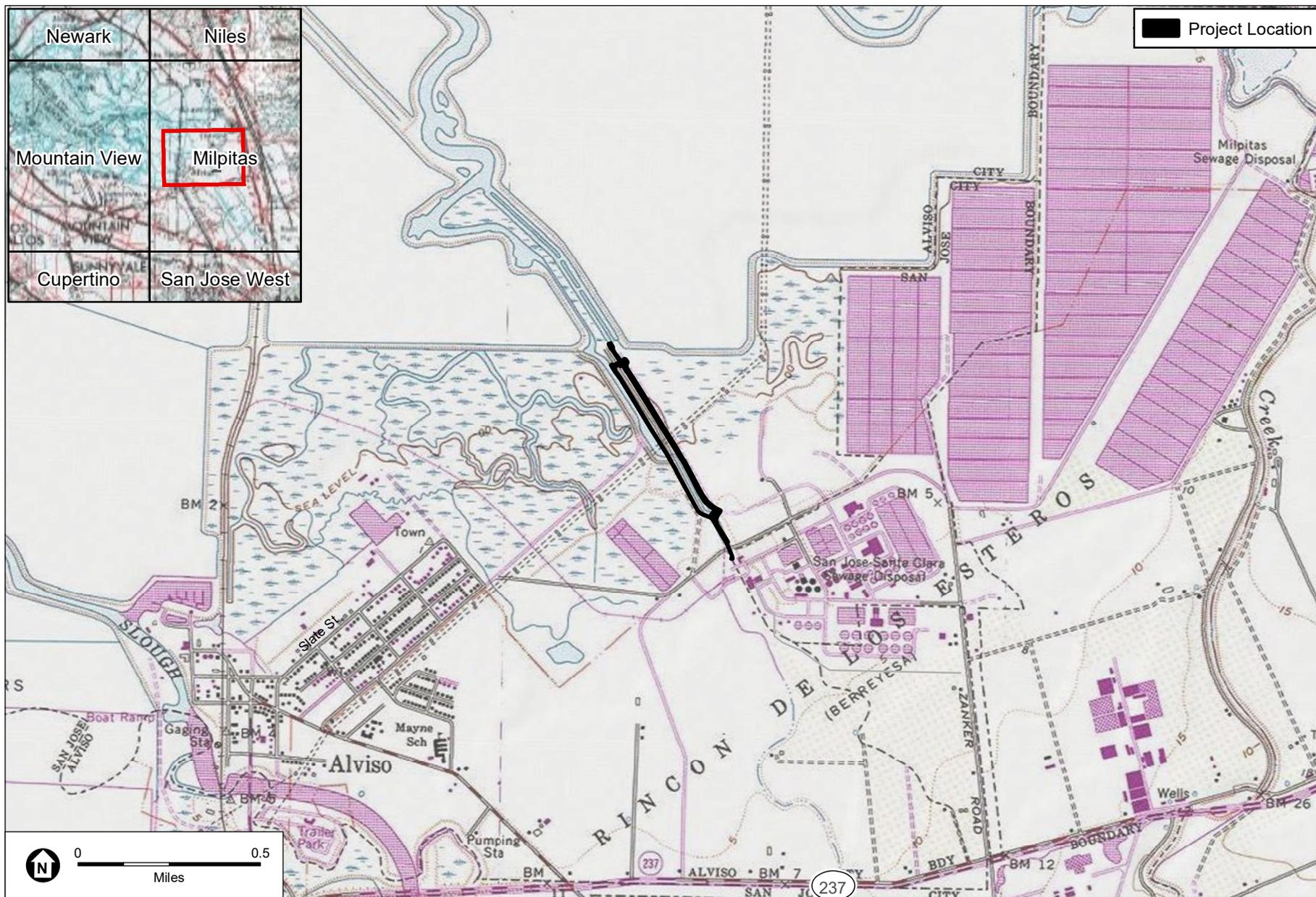
If human remains are encountered by construction personnel during project implementation, all construction activities within 100 feet shall halt and the contractor shall notify the PBCE Supervising Environmental Planner. The ESD shall contact the Santa Clara County Coroner to determine whether the remains are of Native American origin or whether an investigation into the cause of death is required. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) would be contacted within 24 hours if the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American. The NAHC would then identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American, who in turn shall make recommendations to the City of San José for the appropriate means of treating the human remains and any associated funerary objects, which shall be implemented in accordance with Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines

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- Ruby, A., *Draft Archaeological Survey Report for the Monterey Peninsula Light Rail Transit Project*. Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Group, Inc. Prepared for Parsons Corporation, San Francisco. On file, ESA, 2010.

Whitaker, Adrian, *Extended Phase I Testing for the U.S. 101 Auxiliary Lanes (Route 85 to Embarcadero Road) Project, Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL-101 PM 48.97/52.17 EA 04-4A3300*, Prepared for Caltrans District 4. On file (S-37074), NWIC, 2008.

FIGURES



SOURCE: ESA, 2019; ESRI, 2019

San José-Santa Clara RWF Outfall Bridge and Instrumentation Improvements Project

Figure 1
Project Location



SOURCE: ESA, 2019; ESRI, 2019

San José-Santa Clara RWF Outfall Bridge and Instrumentation Improvements Project

Figure 2
Project Overview

APPENDIX A

Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

D1. Historic Name: City of San Jose Sewage Treatment Plant

D2. Common Name: San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (RWF)

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

This district record identifies and records the older, northern portion of San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (RWF) at 700 Los Esteros Road in San Jose, California, as the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District. (See Continuation Sheet)

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

The San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District includes a grouping of 11 industrial buildings and structures completed between 1956 – 1963 on the north side of the treatment plant, on the block generally bounded by A Street on the north, Center Street on the south and west, and 5th Street on the east. The boundary of the historic district, as well as all contributory buildings and structures, is shown on Figure 1 on page 3. (see Continuation Sheet)

D5. **Boundary Justification:**

The boundary of the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District was tightly drawn to include only contributory buildings and structures, while excluding all other buildings that would be noncontributing, resulting in a somewhat irregular boundary that encompasses the Training Center to the north, and Digester Tanks 1 – 4 to the south. See Figure 1 on page 3.

*D6. **Significance: Theme** Wastewater Treatment/Pollution Control and Architecture **Area** Santa Clara County
Period of Significance 1956- 1963 **Property Type** Wastewater Treatment Plant **Applicable Criteria** A and C

(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.)

The San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic, located within the RWF at 700 Los Esteros Road, appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criteria A and C at the local level, and it retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance. Its period of significance is 1956, when it was originally constructed, and ends in 1963, when the plant was initially expanded. (See Continuation Sheet)

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

*D8. **Evaluator:** Brad Brewster, ESA **Date:** May 2016
Affiliation and Address: ESA, 550 Kearny Street, Suite 800, San Francisco, CA 94108

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

***D3. Detailed Description**, continued:

The developed portion of the RWF presently occupies an area of approximately 150 acres in the northernmost portion of the City of San José, in the Alviso Planning Area, Townships 5 and 6 South, Range 1 West, in an unsectioned portion of the Rancho Rincon de los Esteros. The RWF is at the southern end of the San Francisco Bay, north of State Route 237, and west of Interstate 880. The RWF is access by Zanker Road which turns into Los Esteros Road in the RWF vicinity. East-west streets within the Facility are lettered A through G, including Main Street, while north-south streets are numbered 1 through 7, including Center Street. The developed portion of the RWF is surrounded by hundreds of acres of undeveloped open space and multiple settling ponds. The RWF treats an average of 110 million gallons of wastewater per day (mgd) in primary, secondary, and tertiary treatments. The Facility serves 1.4 million residents and over 100,000 businesses in an eight-city area within Santa Clara County (City of San Jose, 2016).

The San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District encompasses approximately 7 acres on the north-central portion of the RWF, and includes 11 contributing buildings and structures. The buildings and structures in the District are recorded individually on Primary Records following the District Record and its Continuation Sheets.

The contributing elements share a common history, in that they represent the first phases of development of the San Jose Wastewater Treatment Plant, as it was then called, which was completed in 1956 and initially expanded by circa 1963. The contributory elements are also architecturally united by use of the Streamline Moderne style, in varying degrees of elaboration, representing the 1956-era construction, and some with additions in the International Modern style, representing the 1963-era expansion.

The buildings and structures outside of the District were not recorded or evaluated as they represent later expansions of the Facility that occurred within the past 50 years and were built solely to accommodate stricter pollution control legislation.

*D4. Boundary Description continued:

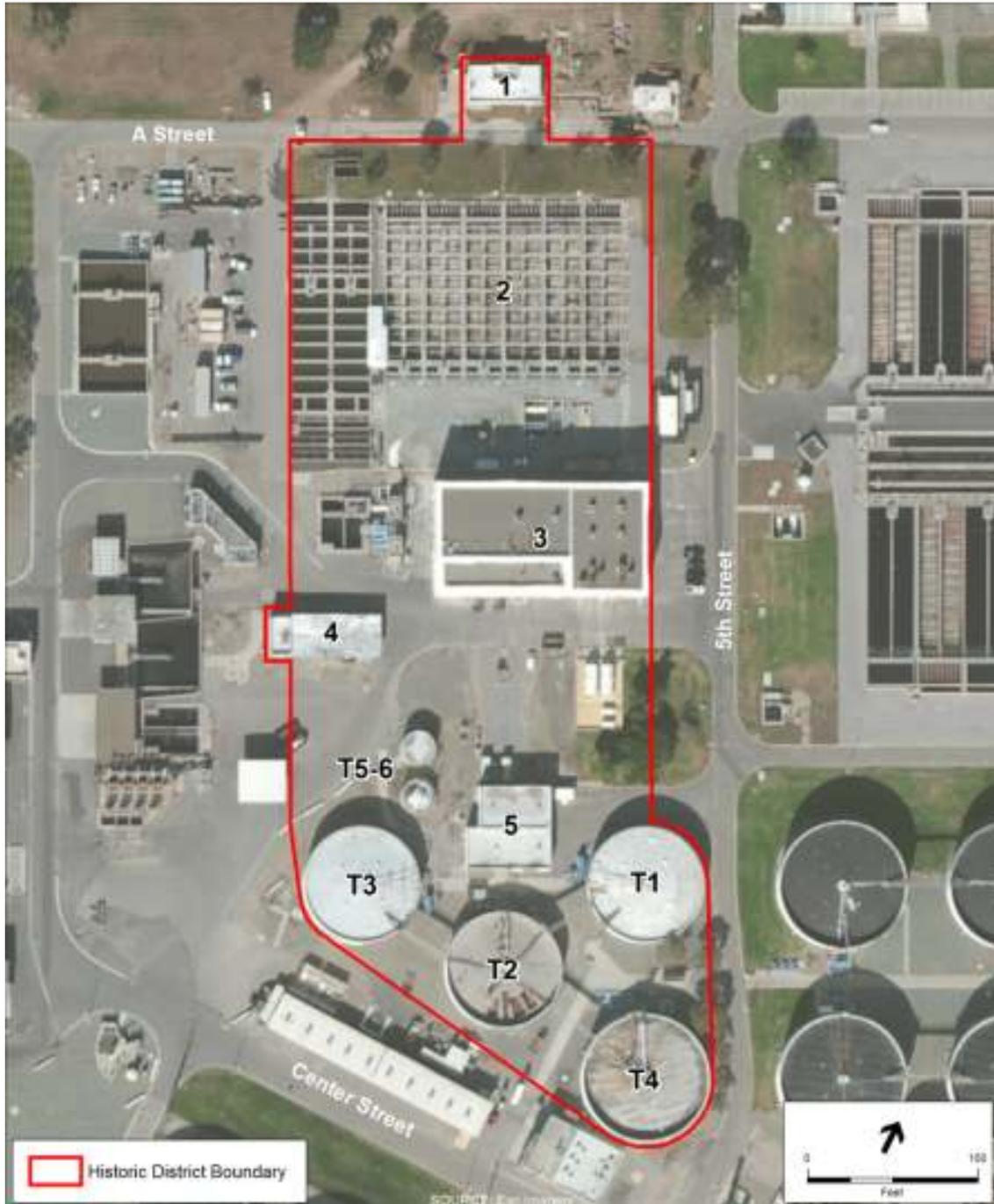


Figure 1. San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District Boundary

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

***D6. Significance**, continued:

The San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District has been evaluated in accordance with the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) evaluation criteria A–D. As described above, the historic district appears significant under National Register Criteria A and C, and is not significant under National Register Criteria B or D.

Provided below is a brief historic context of sewage treatment planning in San Jose and Santa Clara County, including a history of the development of the RWF, a discussion of Streamline Moderne architecture, and concluding with an evaluation of the District in accordance with National Register Criteria A–D.

Historic Context

San Jose’s first sewer system, built of redwood, was constructed below Fourth Street in 1867. In 1872, redwood box drains were constructed in several of the surrounding streets and connected to the Fourth Street sewer. About this time, City Engineer J.H. Pieper submitted plans for a sewer system to serve a population of 100,000. This plan provided for a combined system in which sanitary sewage, industrial wastes and storm water are all carried in the same conduits. Construction of this system began in 1880 and was completed in 1896. The first unit, a 3,000-foot 60-inch circular brick sewer, running north on Fifth Street from Taylor Street, was built in 1880. In 1896, the last unit of the brick sewer was completed to a point about 600 feet south of the Alviso-Milpitas Road. From there, the sewage was carried in a wooden box sewer to Mallard Slough. During this time of construction, from 1880 to 1896, much of the sewage ran in open ditches.¹

The nuisance created along the sloughs and the decay of the wooden sewer led the city in 1923 to vote \$400,000 to build a new outfall sewer. This outfall, completed in 1930, consisted of 17,600 feet of 45-inch concrete pipe from the end of the old sewer line at Artesian Slough, north of Alviso, to the junction of Coyote Creek, Gray Goose Slough, and Warm Springs Slough. By 1945, there were approximately 20 miles of sewers in San Jose varying in size from 6 inches to 60 inches. However, San Jose sewage was still being delivered, untreated, into Lower San Francisco Bay.²

An engineering report on the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial wastes of Santa Clara County was prepared by consulting engineers Charles Gilman Hyde and George Leonard Sullivan in 1946. The report outlined many problems with the system as it existed at that point, and made a number of recommendations to improve the situation. The Hyde report found that the capacity of the outfall was negligible at highest tide and grossly inadequate in general. As a result, great volumes of sewage were bypassed into the upper reaches of Gray Goose and Mallard Sloughs at an overflow weir chamber on the trunk sewer line south of Los Esteros Road. Mallard Slough discharged directly into Coyote Creek and then into Lower San Francisco Bay. Very objectionable conditions were produced by the sludge deposits along Mallard Slough, Coyote Creek, and Lower San Francisco Bay. These conditions led State authorities to declare that the discharge of untreated sewage into the Bay be discontinued, and that permits will not be granted for the discharge of effluents from primary treatment except at points which provide sufficient dilution to prevent nuisance and injury to fish.³

The 1946 report found it incumbent upon the citizens of San Jose to provide modern effective sewage treatment and disposal and to cooperate with other communities contiguous to the Bay in elimination of the pollution of its waters. The report recommended construction of a primary sewage treatment plant in northern San Jose, adjacent to serve the city and other communities in the northern portion of Santa Clara Valley to convey effluent to deep

¹ Hyde and Sullivan, *Santa Clara County Sewage Disposal Survey*, Prepared by consulting engineers Charles Gilman Hyde and George Leonard Sullivan for the City of San Jose, 1946.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

water in Lower San Francisco Bay where dilution would be adequate. The report urged cooperation among the cities of San Jose, Santa Clara, Mountain View, Los Gatos Sunnyvale, and Los Gatos to form a combined sanitary district to address their collective wastewater disposal needs. The report projected that to meet estimated conditions for service to both San Jose and Mountain View-Sunnyvale areas by 1970, a plant capacity of 43 million gallons per day (mgd) and a pond area of 1,400 net acres was recommended at estimated cost of \$2,640,000. Alternative plans to provide secondary treatment through filters, ponds, and activated sludge were estimated to cost up to two times as much as the recommended plan for primary treatment. The report recommended a primary treatment plant to include chlorination, screening to remove coarse floating and suspended materials, grinding of the screenings, pre-aeration, sedimentation to remove solids from the sewage, primary sludge digestion in covered digestion tanks with the provision for collection of sludge gas for power generation, and secondary sludge lagoons.⁴

Industrial Waste from Fruit and Vegetable Canneries. Greatly compounding the problem of sewage disposal in Santa Clara County was the enormous amount of fruit and vegetable waste generated by the region's many canneries. Fruit processing in Santa Clara had its origin in prunes and apricots dried in the sun by local orchard growers and then shipped throughout the country. With the advent of fruit canneries in 1871, peaches and pears became marketable and extensive orchards were planted throughout the valley. Agriculture, and specifically the cultivation of row crops, was the foundation of the County's economy, lasting well into the middle of twentieth century. Between 1920 and 1944, the region's fruit and vegetable industry expanded 170%, from 570,000 tons of food processed per day on average in 1920, to 1,650,000 tons per day by 1945.⁵ By 1939, San Jose became the largest canning and dried-fruit packing center in the world, with 18 canneries, 13 dried-fruit packing houses, and 12 fresh-fruit and vegetable shipping firms.⁶

By 1959, the annual output of canned foods in Santa Clara County exceeded that of any other county in the United States, producing 17% of all canned peaches, 30% of all canned pears, and 67% of all canned fruit cocktail. Approximately two-thirds of the county production of canned peaches and pears were processed in about 20 canneries in San Jose, Santa Clara, and adjacent areas, which contributed to the industrial wastes to the San Jose outfall. During the peak month of the production season in September, more than 5,000 tons were processed each day. With a product yield ranging from 45-75% of the raw materials, much of the loss was carried in the wastewater discharged from the canneries to adjacent sewers. The industrial waste from canneries far exceeded that of other domestic, commercial, and non-seasonal wastes.⁷

During the fruit canning season, particularly in August and September, the oxygen content of the waters in Coyote Slough were reduced below the levels necessary to sustain marine life. Since 1945, the entire southeast Bay had been degraded during the canning season. In tidal sloughs tributary to the Bay, large areas were devoid of oxygen and produced hydrogen sulfide to such an extent that its offensive odor was carried by the prevailing winds into residential areas. The report noted that seasonally, the southeast Bay was the most heavily polluted body of water in the United States.⁸

Construction of the San Jose Sewage Treatment Plant. In March 1949, the City of San Jose engaged the engineering firm of Hyde and Sullivan to design a primary treatment plant based on the recommendations of their

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ National Park Service, *Santa Clara County: California's Historic Silicon Valley*, <https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/santaclara/economic.htm>, Accessed June 2, 2016.

⁷ Brown and Caldwell, *Treatment and Disposal of the Sewage and Industrial Wastes of San Jose and Vicinity*, 1959.

⁸ Ibid.

1946 report. The design of the treatment plant was based on an average flow of 36 mgd during the peak fruit canning season. The design of the plant was begun in April, 1950, and completed by May, 1951. During the design period, a general obligation bond issue in the amount of \$3,900,000 for the sewage treatment facilities and another \$80,000 for completion of storm drainage separation was approved by San Jose voters on May 15, 1950. During this same period, the City of San Jose purchased a 44-acre site on Los Esteros Road adjacent to the San Jose outfall and to the southern edge of the tidal marsh lands for the primary treatment plant.⁹

In October 1950, the City started condemnation proceedings to acquire 2,470 acres of marsh lands needed for the oxidation ponds. The condemnation was opposed by the principal land owner, Leslie Salt Company, and other land owners within and adjacent to the proposed site. A condemnation suit was tried before a jury in the Superior Court of Santa Clara County in October and November, 1951. On December 10, 1951, the court allowed the city to reinstitute the land condemnation proceedings.¹⁰

In 1953, the City decided to proceed with construction of the primary treatment works prior to resolving the larger problem of how to address secondary treatment. The original site purchased for the San Jose Sewage Treatment Plant, as it was then called, was originally within the city limits of Alviso, and became subject to zoning and other possible restrictions. To avoid these regulations, a new site was purchased adjacent to the first location and was brought within the city limits of San Jose by means of strip annexations. These proceedings extended into 1954. In August of that year, the City retained the engineering firm of Brown and Caldwell to revise the original treatment plant design and specifications to 1) meet new site conditions, 2) accommodate renewed subsidence of the general area, and 3) incorporate changes in design details made necessary due to the lapse of time.¹¹

Revisions of the plans and specifications were completed on December 1, 1954. Bids were received on February 14, 1955, and the contract was awarded to Walsh Construction Company and E.V. Lane Corporation, a joint venture, for a lump sum of \$2,774,774. Construction started on April 18, 1955. On June 30 of that year, the City retained Brown and Caldwell to provide general engineering supervision of construction and consultation during the first six months of operation. Resident engineering services and inspection of construction were performed by City personnel.¹²

Construction of the primary treatment plant was completed in less than two years, and was dedicated on November 8, 1956 in a formal ceremony held by Mayor Robert C. Doerr, the City Manager Harold J. Flannery, and six city council members. The plant became operational in early December of that year, and construction was completed by the end of that month. Its total cost, including equipment, buildings, land, engineering, legal, and administrative expenses amounted to \$3,445,000. During and subsequent to construction, the City purchased additional land contiguous to the new site. By 1958, the total area owned by the City, including the plant site and adjacent properties, amounted to 351 acres.¹³

The design of the Facility's first phase of construction included a symmetrical layout of buildings and structures from north to south, starting with the Administration Building (now the Training Center) on the north, a large array of sedimentation and pre-treatment tanks, a large Power Building (now the Pump and Engine Building), a Chlorination Building (now Carpentry Shop), grit chambers, a Pretreatment and Digester Control Building (now Digester Control Building), three large digester tanks (Digester Tanks 1 – 3), and two gas and water storage tanks. Further south, a series of four large sedimentation ponds had been constructed. The buildings were designed in a

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

later and more rectilinear version of the Streamline Moderne style of architecture that was prevalent in the early 1950s when the Facility was designed (see discussion of Streamline Moderne architecture, below).

An aerial photo of the Facility under construction in 1955, and as completed in 1956, are provided on Figures 2 and 3, respectively (see below and page 8). An illustrative rendering of the proposed San Jose Sewage Treatment Plant in 1950 by Hyde and Sullivan, and a layout plan of the Facility as it existed in 1959, are provided on Figure 4 and 5 respectively (see pages 9 and 10). A photo from 1957 of the original Administration Building, now the Training Center, is provided on Figure 6 (see page 11).



Figure 2. RWF Under Construction in 1955, Looking Northeast.

Source: History San Jose



Figure 3. RWF as Completed in 1956, Looking Southeast
Source: History San Jose



Figure 4. Illustrative Rendering of the Proposed San Jose Sewage Treatment Plant, Hyde and Sullivan, 1950.

Source: History San Jose

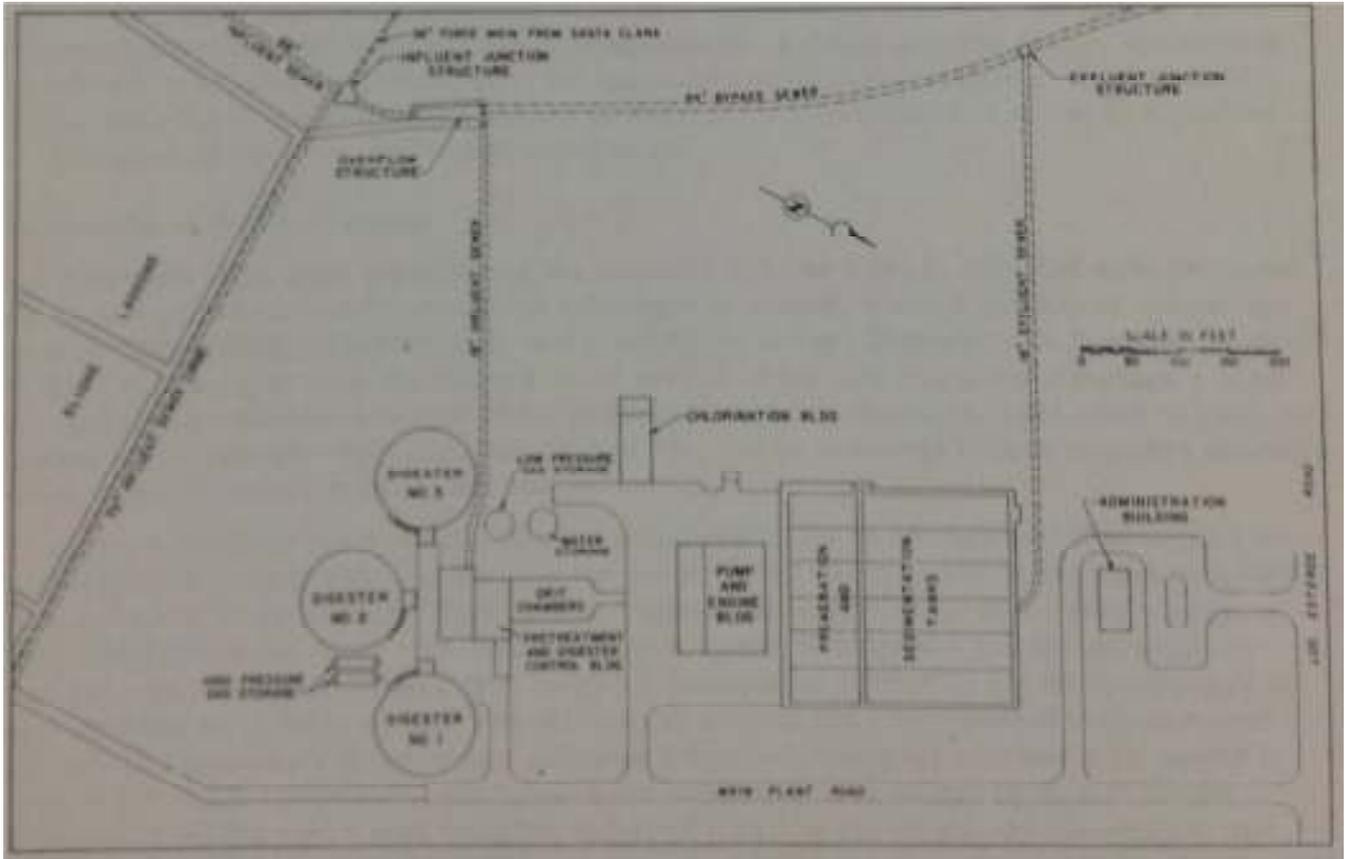


Figure 5. RWF Layout Plan, 1959.

Source: Brown and Caldwell, 1959



Figure 6. San Jose Sewage Treatment Plant Administration Building (Training Center), 1957

Source: History San Jose

Later Additions and Expansions. By 1958, it became apparent that the capacity of the original primary treatment plant was becoming overloaded due to rapid residential, commercial and industrial development in Santa Clara Valley in the post-war period. The original plant was designed to provide primary treatment for a peak flow of 36 mgd, but by 1958, the average flow during August, the maximum month of cannery production, exceeded 55 mgd, an increase of 153% of the plant's design capacity. Certain peak flows of 71 mgd during the canning season taxed the available pumping capacity of the plant (during non-canning months, the average flow was 31 mgd, well within the plant's capacity). This same year, a force main connecting Santa Clara's sewer system to the plant was completed, and the two municipalities formed a partnership to own and operate the plant.¹⁴

A report issued in 1959 by the engineering firm of Brown and Caldwell on the treatment and disposal of the sewage and industrial wastes of San Jose and vicinity noted that the exceptional concentration of seasonal fruit and vegetable processing industries in the area, the limited waste receiving capacity of the southern extremity of San Francisco Bay, and the phenomenal growth in population and non-seasonal industries and the consequent increase in the quantity of wastes in the south end of the Bay continued to cause increasing levels of hydrogen sulfide in slough waters tributary to the Bay, increased odors, darkening of painted surfaces, and the degradation of water quality and marine life throughout the year. The report noted that primary treatment at the San Jose plant served to eliminate the gross discharge of sewage matter and fruit solids in the Bay and prevented further degradation of water quality. However, even with implementation of the plant, increased development in the Santa Clara Valley and resultant discharges meant there was little improvement of the Bay waters.¹⁵

To address the Bay's continuing water quality issues, additional state and local regulations to enhance water quality of the Bay, and to accommodate discharges from a growing population, the 1959 report recommended an expansion of the plant in two phases. The first phase would expand the pumping capacity of the original treatment plant to include a new primary settling tank, a new sludge digester tank, and an addition to the Pump and Engine Building to contain an additional engine-generator set. This increase in raw sewage pumping capacity and all appurtenant additions and piping was estimated to cost \$1,700,000. The design of this first phase of expansion was begun in 1959.¹⁶ According to review of aerial photos of the site, construction began in 1961, and the additions were completed by 1963. This included Digester Tank 4, the western addition to the Primary Treatment Facility West, and an addition to the Pump and Engine Building.

The second and larger expansion phase recommended in the 1959 report entailed the construction of vast secondary treatment facilities to the east of the original primary treatment plant at a cost of approximately \$19,000,000. It would include six activated sludge tanks, twelve sedimentation tanks, and a building to house blower and secondary treatment control equipment. Many new settling ponds were also called for as part of the second expansion phase.¹⁷ According to a review of aerial photos of the plant, the second and larger expansion phase of the plant to provide secondary treatment facilities was begun in 1963 and largely completed by 1968, inclusive of a new Administration Building, Secondary Blower Building, Secondary Treatment Sedimentation, expanded Primary Treatment (East), numerous additional digester tanks and clarifiers, a sludge control building, and new maintenance and support buildings. Zanker Road was widened and realigned to become Los Esteros Road, and many new internal roads to the plant were added, forming an irregular grid of streets and industrial blocks.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the City of Milpitas, the Cupertino Sanitary District, and the West Valley

¹⁴ Brown and Caldwell, *Treatment and Disposal of the Sewage and Industrial Wastes of San Jose and Vicinity*, 1959.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

Sanitation District joined the plant to provide additional wastewater treatment for these areas. In 1972, the Clean Water Act was enacted to eliminate all discharged pollutants by 1985. The focus was to limit pollution levels in the water and regulate pollution at the source. By 1979, the plant was expanded yet again to include tertiary treatment to meet Clean Water Act regulations. The plant expanded to the south to include the Tertiary Blower Building, many new ammonia tanks, about 16 new sedimentation tanks, about 9 new anaerobic digester tanks, and numerous support buildings. This southern expansion eliminated the four sedimentation ponds that had been constructed south of the original plant in 1956. Further expansions to the east included a tertiary filtration treatment building and associated tanks, a new headworks building, paint shop, and other support buildings. By the early 1980s, the plant took on the appearance that it has today. Subsequent changes to the original plant in the late 1990s eliminated the grit chambers built in 1956 between the Pump and Engine Building and the Digester Control Building, and installed two steel oxygen tanks in the vicinity.

Architectural Style: Streamline Moderne

The following provides a brief discussion of the Streamline Moderne, which is the architectural style applied to the majority of buildings and structures in the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District.

Described as a unique American style, Streamline Moderne is considered the first “modern” style to gain widespread acceptance in mainstream America. Streamline Moderne, also referred to as Art Moderne, Moderne, Modernistic, or Depression Modern, was a conscious architectural expression of the speed and sleekness of the Machine Age. The style referenced the aerodynamic forms of airplanes, ships, and automobiles of the period with sleek, streamline rounded corners and curves, and evoked a machine made quality. It evolved from the Art Deco movement and incorporated design elements associated with the International Style. Nationwide, construction in this style began in the 1930s and peaked around 1940.¹⁸

In the San Francisco Bay Area, the period of construction of Streamline Moderne buildings began in the mid-1930s and continued through the early 1950s. The style incorporated newly developed products such as Vitrolite glass and Carrara glass (tinted structural glass), decorative plastic laminates, porcelain enamel, extruded aluminum and stainless steel fittings and fixtures, ceramic veneer, glass block, and advancements in building technologies such as the ability to bend structural glass. The Streamline Moderne style was used frequently in the design of large institutional buildings. Boxier, and less curvilinear Moderne interpretations of the style were incorporated in public and other institutional buildings.¹⁹

The majority of the industrial buildings and structures in the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District designed in 1951 and completed in 1956 reflect a late and more rectilinear iteration of the Streamline Moderne style more commonly applied to public and institutional buildings. The buildings are horizontally oriented and have character-defining features of the Streamline Moderne style including stepped concrete coping at the cornice, horizontal concrete bands above the window and door lintels, horizontal concrete bands beneath the window sills, vertically-oriented windows grouped in symmetrical arrangements, some with glass block windows, and smooth concrete wall surfaces. The four digester tanks and the two water and gas storage tanks have minimal references to the Streamline Moderne style given their more utilitarian functions, but they are stylistically and functionally linked to the buildings they serve through a unified design plan. Finally, the Primary Treatment East structure is a purely utilitarian industrial facility that cannot be

¹⁸ Brown, Mary, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design, 1935-1970, Historic Context Statement*, Prepared for the San Francisco Planning Department, 2010.

¹⁹ Ibid.

ascribed to this particular style, but it is functionally and historically linked with buildings that are representative of this style, such as the Pump and Engine Building and the Digester Control Building.

Architects, Engineers, and Builders

As described above, the original construction phase of the plant was first designed by the engineering firm of Hyde and Sullivan, with later changes by the firm of Brown and Caldwell.

Charles Gilman Hyde (1875 – 1971) was born in Connecticut and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a B.S. degree in sanitary engineering in 1896. Hyde moved to Berkeley, California, in 1905 where he joined the faculty of the University of California. Hyde also became a consulting engineer, and was involved in many major water projects throughout the United States. His academic and professional contributions were so numerous and distinguished he became widely known as the "Dean of Sanitary Engineering of the West." Hyde's noteworthy accomplishments include the establishment of the first sanitary engineering educational program in the West, and his active leadership played a major role in the formation of a pioneering Bureau of Sanitary Engineering in the State Department of Public Health. As an active consulting engineer, Hyde played a major role in shaping many of California's major water projects. He was responsible for the original water supply source selection and the design of the first Sacramento water treatment plant, which was an original and advanced contribution to technology. He served on many boards of consultants, which helped to set the pattern of environmental engineering practice as well as make an important contribution to California's health and ecology. Some of the notable projects include the comprehensive plans for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater from the East Bay cities (now EBMUD), San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Clara County, Orange County, and the cities of Auckland, New Zealand, and Vancouver, British Columbia.²⁰

Very little is known about George Leonard Sullivan, other than he joined the firm that Hyde had established as a junior engineer, and was a consulting engineer on the design of the San Jose Sewage Treatment Plant along with Charles Gilman Hyde. The firm of Hyde and Sullivan may have been short-lived, as very little information about the firm itself exists in the literature.

The engineering firm of Brown and Caldwell was hired to revise the treatment plant design and specifications completed earlier by Hyde and Sullivan due to the change in location of the plant, and to provide general engineering supervision of construction and consultation during the first six months of the plant's operation. The firm was established in 1947 by engineers Ken Brown and Dave Caldwell to assist private firms and local municipalities in large and complex infrastructure projects, and has designed and managed many wastewater treatment plants throughout the country. The firm is currently based in Walnut Creek, California, and has more than two dozen offices throughout the country.²¹

The construction contract for the plant was awarded to Walsh Construction Company and E.V. Lane Corporation, a joint venture. The Walsh Construction Company, now the Walsh Group, was founded in 1898 by civil engineer Matthew Myles Walsh, and been involved in general building construction since this time. Walsh Construction was incorporated in the State of Illinois in 1949, and became the Walsh Group when Archer Western joined the company as a subsidiary in 1983. The firm is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, and has a regional office in Concord, California.²² The E.V. Lane Corporation is no longer an active construction or engineering firms, and

²⁰ Online Archive of California (OAC), *Inventory of the Charles Gilman Hyde Papers, 1904-1956*, <http://www.oac.cdlib.org>, Accessed May 27, 2016.

²¹ Brown and Caldwell, *Heritage of Brown and Caldwell*, www.browncaldwell.com/Heritage.asp Accessed May 27, 2016.

²² The Walsh Group, *History*, <http://www.walshgroup.com/about/firm-profile.html>, Accessed on May 27, 2016.

limited information is available about this firm.

Evaluation

Criterion A – Association with significant events

Criteria A applies to properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The purpose and need for a primary sewage treatment plant was articulated in the 1946 engineering study on the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial wastes of Santa Clara County by consulting engineers Hyde and Sullivan, who also designed the first phase of the plant. This report laid the groundwork for the provision of modern and effective sewage treatment and disposal in Santa Clara County, intended to reduce pollution of Bay waters particularly through the reduction of cannery wastes, and to serve the City of San Jose and other communities in the northern portion of Santa Clara Valley in a unified system. The original portion of the RWF is significantly associated with the completion of the 1946 study, which called for primary treatment of wastewater before entering Bay waters, and was designed to specifically address the huge amounts of fruit and vegetable waste generated during the canning season, which was a problem unique to the City of San Jose and Santa Clara County. The original portions of the plant are tied directly to the effects of the fruit and vegetable canning industry which was part of the County’s massive agricultural row crop business, the largest and most important part of the local economy for many decades. Implementation of the 1946 study resulted in the construction of the first phase of the plant completed in 1956, with additions circa 1963, to further address the explosive residential and industrial growth of the area during the post-war period. For these reasons, all 11 buildings and structures completed in 1956, some with later alterations circa 1963, contribute to the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District, which is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A at the local level, for its significant contributions to the completion of the 1946 engineering study and the resulting reduction of water pollution to the San Francisco Bay, including specific associations with the County’s important cannery business (see Table 1, below).

Buildings constructed at the RWF completed by 1968 to provide secondary treatment, and those completed by 1979 to provide tertiary treatment, are less than 50 years old, which is the minimum age threshold for consideration for listing in the National Register, and have more general associations with stricter regulatory requirements for clean water, rather than specific associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Table 1. Contributing Buildings and Structures to the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District

Map #	Building Name	Year Built/Altered
1	Training Center	1956
2	Primary Treatment Facility West	1956 / c. 1963
3	Pump and Engine Building	1956 / c. 1963
4	Carpentry Shop	1956 / c. 1963
5	Digester Control Building	1956
T1-T4	Digester Tanks 1 – 4	1956
T5-T6	Gas and Water Storage Tanks 1 -2	1956

Criterion B – Important Persons

Criteria B applies to properties associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. The first phase of the

RWF was originally designed for, and has been operated continuously by, the City of San Jose. The Facility is now jointly owned by the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara, and is operated by the City of San Jose's Environmental Services Department. While these are important San Jose and Santa Clara institutions, the plant itself is not directly associated with any individual persons that have significance to our past. Therefore, the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District does not have any significant associations with important persons that would make it eligible for listing in the National Register under this criterion.

Criterion C – Architecture and Construction

Criteria C asks whether the subject property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or it represents the work of a master, or it possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The RWF contains 11 buildings designed in 1951 and completed in 1956, which are significant under National Register Criterion C, at the local level, for their distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction as important examples of Streamline Moderne architecture in San Jose (see Table 1). As is common for public and institutional buildings of this style, they represent a more rectilinear interpretation of the style, and feature stepped concrete coping at the cornice, horizontal concrete bands above the window and door lintels, horizontal concrete bands beneath the window sills, vertically-oriented windows grouped in symmetrical arrangements, some with glass block windows, and smooth concrete wall surfaces, all of which are their character-defining features. The expansion to the Pump and Engine Building, specifically, was designed in an International Modern style of architecture which added a volume with a similar massing, proportion, and materials that was generally compatible with the original Streamline Moderne building. As such, this addition is included in the list of contributors to the District eligible under National Register Criterion C. The RWF also contains 3 tank structures built in 1956 (Digester Tanks 1 – 3), one identical tank added circa 1963 (Digester Tank 4), and two smaller gas and water storage tanks built in 1956. These tanks have minimal references to the Streamline Moderne style given their more utilitarian functions, but they are stylistically and functionally linked to the buildings they serve through a unified design plan. As such, the tank structures are included in the list of contributors to the District eligible under National Register Criteria C. Finally, the Primary Treatment West structure is a purely utilitarian industrial facility that cannot be ascribed to any particular architectural style, but it is functionally and historically linked with buildings that are representative of the Streamline Moderne style. As such, this facility is included in the list of contributors to the District. In sum, the original buildings and structures at the RWF represent a significant and distinguishable entity comprised of 11 buildings and structures that contribute to the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District, which is significant under National Register Criterion C at the local level (see Table 1).

The contributors to the District are also associated with a master sanitary engineer, Charles Gilman Hyde, whose engineering firm of Hyde and Sullivan completed the initial designs of the plant. Hyde's academic and professional contributions were so numerous and distinguished he became known as the "Dean of Sanitary Engineering of the West." Hyde's noteworthy accomplishments include the establishment of the first sanitary engineering educational program in the West, and his active leadership played a major role in the formation of a pioneering Bureau of Sanitary Engineering in the State Department of Public Health. As an active consulting engineer, Hyde played a major role in shaping many of California's major water projects. For these reasons, the contributors to the District may also be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C at the local level as the work of an important creative individual. While other firms were involved in the design and construction of the first phase of the RWF, including Brown and Caldwell and Walsh Construction Company, both of which are well known engineering and construction firms that are active today, research did not reveal any

individual noteworthy engineers or builders within these firms involved directly with the design and construction of the first phase of the RWF.

The numerous buildings constructed at the RWF that were completed by 1968 to provide secondary treatment, and by 1979 to provide tertiary treatment, are non-contributory to the District because they were completed in Modern industrial and minimally Brutalist-styles which depart stylistically from the Streamline Moderne buildings and structures completed in 1956. These buildings and structures are also less than 50 years old, and there is no indication they would be considered exceptionally significant, as is required for listing resources of recent construction. As such, the other buildings at the RWF outside of the District lack significance under National Register Criteria C.

Criterion D – Information Potential

Criterion D asks whether the subject property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Archival research provided no indication that the buildings or structures in the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation. The sewage treatment technologies employed at the plant were well established by the time the first phase of the plant was built, and the RWF would not provide information about the secondary or tertiary treatment of wastewater that is not already understood. The property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D.

Integrity

In addition to their significance, the 11 buildings and structures in the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District built in 1956, with some alterations circa 1963, retain sufficient historic integrity to qualify for National Register listing. They remain as originally designed with original materials and workmanship of this type of construction, providing the property a sense of time and integrity of feeling, along with a direct link to a period of construction and integrity of association. Modest changes to the buildings include limited window and door infill, and installation of additional vents and pipes along various elevations, although these changes do not diminish the resources' ability to convey their significance. As mentioned above, the addition to the Pump and Engine Building completed circa 1963 was designed in an International Modern style of architecture which added a volume with a similar massing, proportion, and materials that was generally compatible with the original Streamline Moderne building. Their integrity of setting has been reduced to a 'fair' level with the addition of several more recently constructed buildings situated throughout the east, west, and south sides of the plant, as well as removal of the original grit chambers and installation of two steel oxygen tanks nearby. Overall, these changes do not affect the ability for these remaining buildings to convey their significance.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

***D7. References.** continued:

Aerial photos and drawings of the RWF, 1950-1956, provided to ESA by History San Jose, May 12, 2016.

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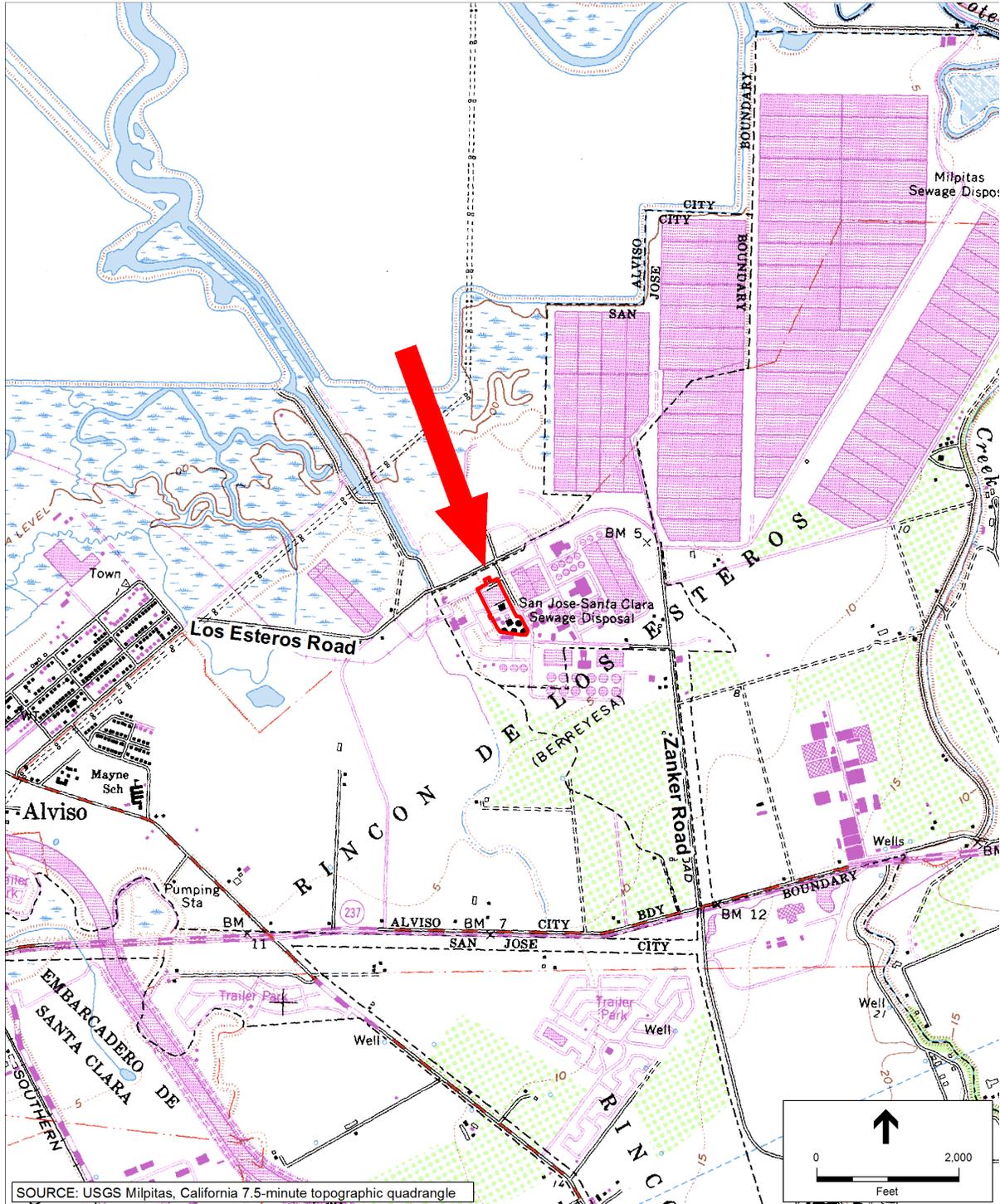
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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: Pump and Engine Building

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Clara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Milpitas Date 1980 T 6S; R 1W; Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 700 Los Esteros Road City San Jose Zip 95134

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

The Pump and Engine Building is one to two stories in height with a rectangular plan and flat roof forms constructed of concrete with smooth-textured and painted concrete walls. The building is approximately 175 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 30 feet tall. The western portion of the building, completed in 1956, has a two-story volume on the north, containing the pump and engine machinery, with an attached one-story volume to the south containing a vehicular garage and office space. The western portion of the building has a stepped concrete coping at the cornice, vertically-oriented windows grouped in symmetrical arrangements, horizontal concrete bands above the window and door lintels, and horizontal concrete bands beneath the window sills, all of which express the Streamline Moderne style of architecture. Window sashes are aluminum steel units with fixed glazing. One window on the north elevation has been replaced with steel louvers. (see Continuation Sheet).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8 – Industrial 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 #) Camera facing northeast. 5/6/16.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1956, c. 1963 (F)

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of San Jose
700 Los Esteros Road
San Jose, CA 95134

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

Brad Brewster, ESA
550 Kearny Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded: May 6, 2016

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") ESA, RWF

Capital Improvement Program, Cultural Resources Study, May 2016.

*Attachments: NONE Location 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):

Two pedestrian entrances are located on the north and south-facing façades, both of which are recessed and contain a steel frame pedestrian door with glazed transom and sidelight. The doorways are enframed by an expressed concrete surrounds. Garage doors on the south-facing elevation are steel roll-up type, and other pedestrian doors are steel frame solid units.

A two-story volume was added on to the eastern end of the original building circa 1963, which nearly doubled the size of the original building. Although it was designed in the International style of architecture, the design approximated the original Streamline Moderne style building through an addition of equal massing and applied similar materials. The eastern addition is clad in scored concrete stucco with a painted metal roof flashing. The only fenestration is located on the east-facing elevation, which is comprised of two sets of window-walls with aluminum frames, fixed glazing, louvered vents, and blue-colored spandrel panels. A single aluminum frame pedestrian door is located on the southern end, while a steel frame vehicular entrance with a roll-up garage door is located on the northern end of this east-facing façade. This façade is recessed within a shallow (two-foot) roof awning and side walls. This building is a contributor to the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District. Additional photos are provided below.



East and South Elevations



North Elevation



North and West Elevations

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: Administration Building/Training Center

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Clara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Milpitas Date 1980 T 6S; R 1W; Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 700 Los Esteros Road City San Jose Zip 95134

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

Originally the Administration Building, and now the Training Center, this single-story office building has a rectangular plan and flat roof constructed of concrete with smooth-textured and painted concrete walls. The building is approximately 60 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 15 feet tall. Completed in 1956, this building has a stepped concrete coping at the cornice, horizontal concrete bands above the window lintels, horizontal concrete bands beneath the window sills, and a horizontal concrete base, all of which express the Streamline Moderne style of architecture. Fenestration consists of aluminum frame windows with fixed and awning sashes grouped in pairs or as single units. Located on the south elevation are two sets of concrete steps leading to two steel frame solid doors with steel awnings above are. A pair of windows on the west end of this elevation has been infilled with concrete. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8 – Industrial 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 #) Camera facing northwest. 5/6/16

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1956 (F)

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of San Jose
700 Los Esteros Road
San Jose, CA 95134

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Brad Brewster, ESA
550 Kearny Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded: May 6, 2016

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") ESA,
RWF Capital Improvement Program,
Cultural Resources Study, May 2016.

*Attachments: NONE Location 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):

Page 24 of 31

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

Windows on the west elevation have also been infilled with concrete. The north elevation has a recessed entry in the center of the building enframed by a stepped concrete surrounds, and vertically-scored pilasters to either side. Windows on this elevation are covered by metal louvers. A small concrete block addition with a shed roof is located on the west elevation. These alterations likely occurred in the late 1960s, when the new Administration Building was completed about 500 feet to the east, and this building was converted to a classroom and training center.

This building is a contributor to the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District.



North and West Elevations

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: Digester Control Building

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Clara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Milpitas Date 1980 T 6S; R 1W; Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 700 Los Esteros Road City San Jose Zip 95134

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

The Digester Control Building is single-story, high-bay industrial building with a rectangular plan and a flat roof, constructed of concrete with smooth-textured and painted concrete walls. The building is approximately 70 feet square, and is surrounded by Digester Tanks 1-4. Completed in 1956, this building has a stepped concrete coping at the cornice, vertically-oriented windows with glass blocks, and horizontal concrete bands above the door lintels, and a horizontal concrete base, all of which express the Streamline Moderne style of architecture. (see Continuation Sheet)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP8 – Industrial 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 #) Camera facing southeast. 5/6/16

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1956 (F)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of San Jose
700 Los Esteros Road
San Jose, CA 95134

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Brad Brewster, ESA
550 Kearny Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 6, 2016

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") ESA, RWF
Capital Improvement
Program, Cultural Resources
Study, May 2016.

***Attachments:** NONE Location 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):

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

The building is accessed through the west elevation with a steel framed solid pedestrian door with a horizontal concrete band above the door lintel. The east elevation has two steel frame pedestrian doors, one with a glass block transom above, and one steel frame roll-up vehicular door. A former vehicular door opening on this elevation has been infilled with concrete, as has the transom above one of the pedestrian doors. This building is a contributor to the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District. See additional photo below.



Digester Control Building - East Elevation

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: Chlorination Building/Carpentry Shop

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Clara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Milpitas Date 1980 T 6S; R 1W; Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 700 Los Esteros Road City San Jose Zip 95134

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

Originally the Chlorination Building, and now the Carpentry Shop, this single-story, high-bay industrial building has a rectangular plan, flat roof, and concrete construction with smooth-textured and painted concrete walls. This building is approximately 100 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet tall. This building is divided into two sections; the western end, which is 20 feet long and 35 feet wide, has a stepped concrete coping at the cornice, a row of three vertically-oriented windows recessed within stepped concrete frames, and a horizontal concrete base, all of which express the Streamline Moderne style of architecture. Replacement windows are aluminum frame units with fixed and awning sashes, and solid blue panels at the top and bottom. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8 – Industrial 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 #) Camera facing southeast.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1956 (F)

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of San Jose
700 Los Esteros Road
San Jose, CA 945134

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

Brad Brewster, ESA
550 Kearny Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded: May 6, 2016

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") ESA, RWF Capital Improvement Program.

Cultural Resources Study, May 2016.

*Attachments: NONE Location 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)

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

A single pedestrian entry with a steel frame door is located on the north elevation, sheltered by a concrete awning with a shed roof supported on tubular steel poles. The eastern section of the building is approximately 80 feet long. Originally an open-sided building, this portion of the building has vertically-scored concrete plaster walls, a projecting eave of poured concrete, and painted metal flashing at the roofline. A deeply projecting eave forming an awning is located on the east elevation. The eastern portion of the building has minimal fenestration restricted to the east elevation only, which consists of a tall, steel frame double door. Alterations to enclose this building appear to have occurred circa 1963. This building is a contributor to the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District. See additional photo below.



Carpentry Shop - East and South Elevations.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: Digester Tanks 1 – 4, Gas and Water Storage Tanks 5 - 6

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Clara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Milpitas Date 1980 T 6S; R 1W; Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 700 Los Esteros Road City San Jose Zip 95134

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

Digester Tanks 1 – 4 are a grouping of four identical, industrial tanks with circular plans and flat roofs constructed of concrete with smooth-finish, painted concrete walls, and a stepped concrete coping at the cornice. The walls are vertically expressed with alternating recessed and projecting wall panels. A horizontal concrete baseline is evident within the recessed wall panels. The tanks are approximately 100 feet in diameter and about 20 feet tall, and express a minimal Streamline Moderne architectural style. Tanks 1 – 3 were completed in 1956, and Tank 4 was completed circa 1963. Two smaller tanks built to store gas and water (Tanks 5 – 6), are located to the northeast of Digester Tanks 1 – 4. These tanks were also built in 1956, and are about 30 feet in diameter and about 15 feet tall, constructed of the same materials and in the same design as these other, larger tanks.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8 – Industrial 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 #) Camera facing northwest. 5/6/16

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1956, c. 1963 (F)

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of San Jose
700 Los Esteros Road
San Jose, CA 95134

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

Brad Brewster. ESA
550 Kearny Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108

*P9. Date Recorded: May 6, 2016

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

ESA, RWF Capital Improvement Program, Cultural Resources Study, May 2016.

*Attachments: NONE Location 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)

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____ 3D _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 30 of 31

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: Primary Treatment Facility West

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Clara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Milpitas Date 1980 T 6S; R 1W; Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 700 Los Esteros Road City San Jose Zip 95134

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

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

Primary Treatment Facility West is an industrial facility comprised of large grid of subterranean sedimentation tanks, separated by thick concrete walls, and surrounded by steel railings. The original portion of the facility, completed in 1956, is roughly 200 feet long by 150 feet wide, with an addition to the west completed circa 1963 of similar construction type that is approximately 200 feet long and 70 feet wide. Located between the original treatment facility and the expanded portion sits a single-story industrial treatment control building with a flat roof, projecting eaves, and vertically-score concrete walls, also completed circa 1963. This facility is a contributor to the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline Moderne Industrial Historic District (see Continuation Sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP8 – Industrial 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 #) Camera facing west. 5/6/16

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

Historic Prehistoric Both
1956, c. 1963 (F)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City of San Jose
700 Los Esteros Road
San Jose, CA 95134

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

Brad Brewster. ESA
550 Kearny Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 6, 2016

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

ESA, RWF Capital Improvement Program, Cultural Resources Study, May 2016.

***Attachments:** NONE Location 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)

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by)

San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility Streamline
Moderne Industrial Historic District



Primary Treatment West – Looking Southeast. Pump and Engine Building in background.