



## Legislation Details (With Text)

**File #:** 18-873      **Version:** 1      **Name:**  
**Type:** Special Order of Business      **Status:** Agenda Ready  
**File created:** 6/15/2018      **In control:** Council and Authorities Concurrent Meeting  
**On agenda:** 7/17/2018      **Final action:**  
**Title:** Recognition of Intel's 50th Anniversary  
**Sponsors:**  
**Indexes:**  
**Code sections:**  
**Attachments:**

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
------	------	-----------	--------	--------

## REPORT TO COUNCIL

### SUBJECT

Recognition of Intel's 50th Anniversary

### BACKGROUND

Intel Corporation was founded on July 18, 1968 by semiconductor pioneers, Robert Noyce and Gordon Moore. In 1970, Intel purchased a 26-acre pear orchard on the corner of Coffin Road and Central Expressway in Santa Clara, California; that same year, Intel petitioned the Santa Clara City Council to change the street name "Coffin Road" to "Bowers Avenue." The former 26-acre pear orchard is now home to Intel's corporate headquarters and the flagship Intel Museum.

For the past five decades, Intel has been a leader at the forefront of innovation.

In 1971, employee's moved into Intel's first owned facility on the corner of Bowers Avenue and Central Expressway. That same year, Intel launched the Intel 4004, the world's first commercially available microprocessor. In 1974, Intel introduced the Intel 8080, which is considered to be the first true general-purpose microprocessor and featured ten times the performance of its predecessors; the Intel 8080 processor was used in the one of the first personal computers, the Altair 8800.

In 1976, Intel launched the world's first single-boards computer, the iSBC 80/10, and introduces the world's first microcontrollers, the 8748 and the 8048, which combine a central processor with memory, peripherals, and input-output functions on a single piece of silicon; with this technology, manufacturers can now embed intelligence in home appliances, cars, and thousands of other products.

In 1977, Intel released the first single-chip codec, the 2910, which became a telecommunications industry standard. The following year in 1978, Intel introduced the 8086 16-bit microprocessor, which soon became an industry standard.

By 1980, Intel introduced the 8051 and 8751 microcontrollers, which became the best-selling microcontrollers in the world. In 1981, International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) selected Intel's 8088 microprocessor to power the IBM Personal Computer (PC). While the PC industry was taking off, Intel launched its high-performance, 16-bit 80286 microprocessor, which featured 135,000 transistors and was built into numerous PCs. In 1985, Intel launched the advanced Intel 386 processor, a 32-bit chip that incorporated 275,000 transistors and could run multiple software programs at once. In 1989, Intel launched the Intel i860 processor, the first commercial microprocessor containing more than 1 million transistors, for scientist and supercomputing applications.

In 1990, Intel launched the first of several generations of NetPort print servers, which allowed printers to be easily connected to local-area networks (LANs) and shared by PC users. In 1992, Intel introduced the Intel 82420 chip set for Intel 486 processor-based systems, which marked the company's transition from PC component supplier to PC system definer. The following year in 1993, Intel introduced its Pentium processor which was five times more powerful than the original Intel i486 processors and 300 times faster than the Intel 8088 processor, contained 3.1 million transistors, had initial speeds of 66 and 60 MHz, featured an integrated floating-point unit and 2 on-chip 8k caches, and build on a 0.8 micron bi-CMOS process; the Intel Pentium processor was featured on the cover of Fortune magazine as the leading player in the "New Computer Revolution." In 1995, Intel launched its ProShare PC conferencing software into outer space, which allowed astronauts on the Space Endeavor to conduct the first real-time, PC-based conference from space, using Intel's ProShare videoconferencing technology.

In 2000, Intel introduced the 42-million transistor, the Intel Pentium 4 processors. The Intel Pentium 4 processor had an initial speed of 1.5 gigahertz (1.5 billion hertz), while Intel's first microprocessor, the 4004, ran at 108,000 hertz. In 2003, Intel introduced the Intel PXA800F cellular processors, a microchip that combined key components of cellular phones and handheld computers on a single piece of silicon. By 2006, Intel is leading the industry in multi-core technology and delivered the world's first quad-core processors for desktop and mainstream servers. In 2007, Intel announced breakthrough 45nm process technology with reinvented transistors using a new combination of high-k and metal materials; Intel's transistor technology breakthrough represents one of the biggest advancements in fundamental transistor design and the biggest change to computer chips in forty years.

In 2012, Intel introduced the Intel Xeon Phi coprocessor, a culmination of years of research and collaboration that marked a new era in high-performance computing. On July 18, 2018, Intel will celebrate fifty years of innovation and advancing technology.

## **DISCUSSION**

Since Intel was founded in 1968, the company has been a leader in technological innovation and advancements. The technology of Intel has enabled people throughout the world to work wirelessly, receive, send, and store data faster, receive better medical care, access internet anytime and anywhere, and explore outer space. At the forefront of driving innovation, Intel has made a remarkable impact in the technology industry and in Silicon Valley.

In honor of Intel's 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, the Mayor and Council will present a City proclamation to Intel's Community Engagement Manager, Rita Holiday, to accept on behalf of Intel.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW**

The action being considered does not constitute a “project” within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15378(b)(5) in that it is a governmental organizational or administrative activity that will not result in direct or indirect changes in the environment.

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no fiscal impact other than staff time.

### **PUBLIC CONTACT**

Public contact was made by posting the Council agenda on the City’s official-notice bulletin board outside City Hall Council Chambers. A complete agenda packet is available on the City’s website and in the City Clerk’s Office at least 72 hours prior to a Regular Meeting and 24 hours prior to a Special Meeting. A hard copy of any agenda report may be requested by contacting the City Clerk’s Office at (408) 615-2220, email [clerk@santaclaraca.gov](mailto:clerk@santaclaraca.gov) <<mailto:clerk@santaclaraca.gov>> or at the public information desk at any City of Santa Clara public library.

Reviewed by: Lynn Garcia, Executive Assistant to the Mayor and City Council

Approved by: Deanna J. Santana, City Manager