APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

FOR THE MONTE VISTA MEMORIAL

GARDENS PROJECT, CITY OF LIVERMORE,

ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

Monte Vista Memorial Gardens (MVMG) – a proposed memorial park project is situated in unincorporated Alameda County along I-580 just north of the City of Livermore between the North Livermore Avenue and the North First Street Exits. Arroyo Las Positas flows in a southwesterly direction through the southeast portion of this approximately 66-acre site. The project includes a funeral home, interment areas and a number of associated services described below.

The MVMG site consists of a relatively flat lowland valley area in the southeast and gently sloping hills and valleys to the north and west. The localized ridges and valleys are oriented in a roughly north-south orientation in the northern portion of the property, and roughly east-west orientation in the western portion of the property, with the valleys draining toward Arroyo Las Positas. Slope gradients range from 2.5:1 to 10:1 (horizontal: vertical) in the surrounding hills (with the steepest slopes in the southwest), and the lowland valley area has a slope gradient shallower than 25:1 (horizontal: vertical). The property bordering the project area to the east of Arroyo Las Positas supports an existing residence and several paved roadways while the area on the west side of the Arroyo is currently undeveloped and used for grazing and dry land farming.

The project proposes to develop 6.8 acres in the southeastern portion of the site, east of Arroyo Las Positas, with a funeral home, parking facilities, an associated mortuary, and a crematorium. Two bridges would span the Arroyo Las Positas to connect the funeral home area to the cemetery grounds in the northwestern portion of the site. The cemetery grounds will support several man-made lake features, a flowing waterway, an area of depressional wetlands on the north side of I-580, as well as lawns and other landscape elements requiring the installation and maintenance of on-site water irrigation and management systems. The project intends to re-use onsite surface water as much as possible to minimize groundwater and municipal water demand as much as possible.

Funeral Home and Site Access

The Funeral Home and associated infrastructure, on 6.8 acres at the southeastern corner of the property, would be accessed from Las Colinas Road (off of Las Positas Road south of I-580) via a proposed driveway to a parking lot with 85 regular and 6 handicapped parking spaces. The Funeral Home facilities would house the mortuary, crematorium, sales offices, staff offices, a chapel, garage, reception area, and associated storage and sanitary facilities.

The approximately 19,623 total square foot, 15,557 square foot Coverage Funeral Home building is designed to look like a Tuscan Winery, with courtyards and gardens. The interior of the building would consist of a chapel accommodating approximately 120 guests with high ceiling, clerestory windows, pulpit, and body or cremains display area. A viewing room is also planned for those individuals who request witnessed cremation.

The building will have capacity for two cremation retorts, an embalming room and refrigeration unit capable of holding 100 cases. In addition to the main body preparation room, there would be

a separate family preparation room, for those cultures that must ritualistically cleanse and dress the body.

The main building would have adequate office space for funeral directors, cemetery managers, administration, and sales. It would house the limousines and hearses and will include storage space for inventory.

Funeral Home operations would use approximately 300 gallons per day of potable water from a municipal supply. An on-site septic system would dispose of blackwater. Stormwater runoff from impervious areas such as rooftops and surrounding parking areas would be treated in a bioretention area near the Arroyo prior to discharge, in conformance with local standards.

Cemetery Grounds

The main cemetery with lakes, flowing waterway and monuments to the west of Arroyo Las Positas, would be accessed from the Funeral Home via two 24-foot-wide clear-span bridges designed for both pedestrian and vehicle use. These bridges would provide freeboard of at least one (2) foot above the 500-year flood plain.

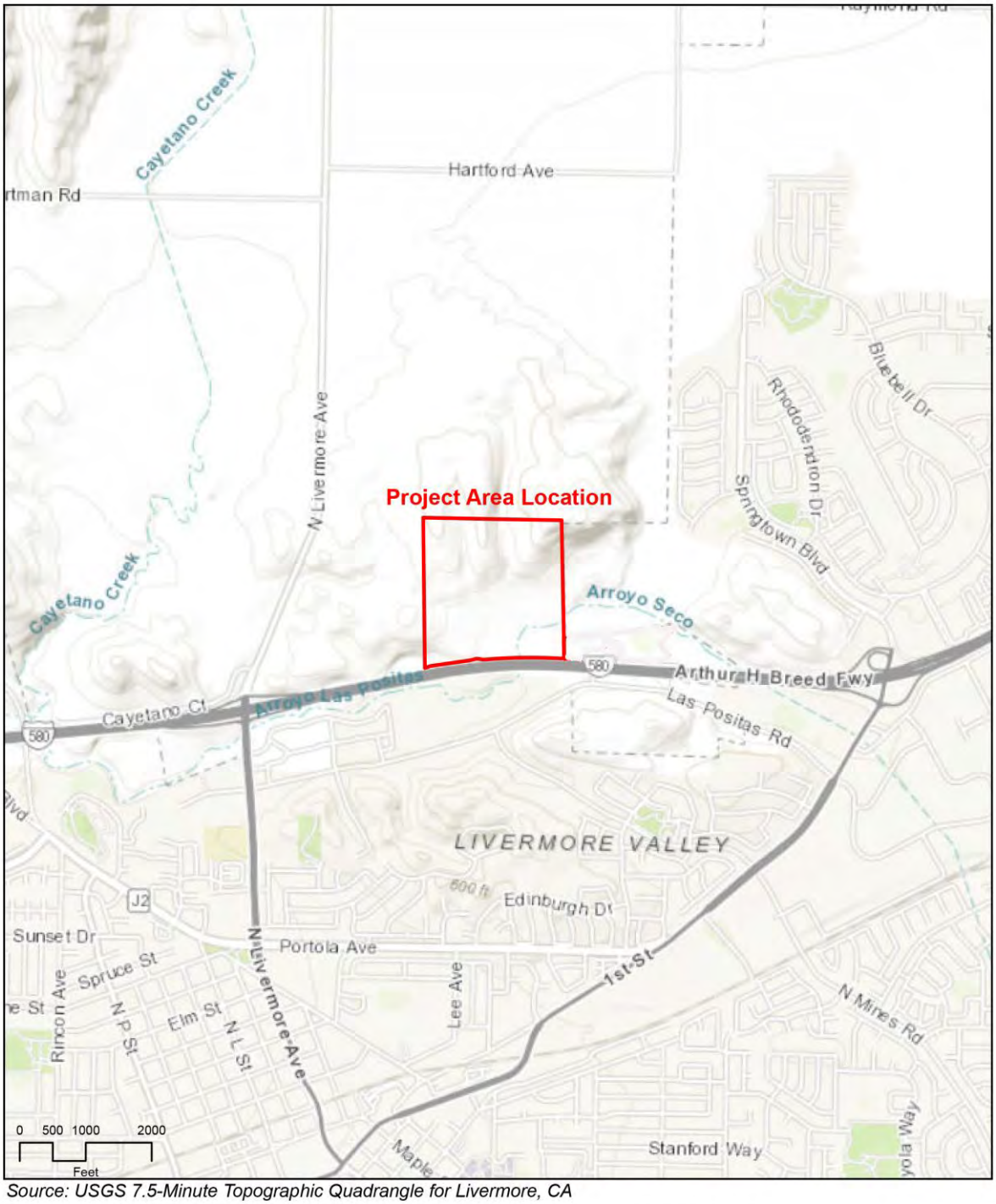
The approximately 40-acre cemetery grounds would consist of various memorial monuments and gardens accessed by a crushed granite access road on the eastern side of Arroyo Las Positas that would circumscribe the cemetery grounds. Two proposed "lakes" or ponds connected by a perennial linear waterway ("creek") would be the primary landscape feature of the cemetery. A proposed depressional wetland feature is also planned on the south side of the cemetery grounds near the southern property boundary on the north side of I-580. The burial area itself will have an extensive sub-drainage (French Drain) system draining to the lower lake feature to maximize onsite water re-use.

Water Features

The project proposes two large man-made "lakes" or ponds on the western side of the cemetery grounds – an "upper lake" on the northern edge of the site and "lower lake" on the southwestern edge of the site – connected by a man-made perennial, generally linear water feature ("creek") that would continuously drain excess water from the upper to lower lake. The upper lake would consist of an upper and lower pool connected by a waterfall feature. Water would then flow from the upper lake's lower pool via the creek down into the lower lake. Water would then be re-circulated from the lower lake back to the upper lake using a water pump.

An onsite groundwater well would supplement water in the upper lake's upper pool during the summer and early fall to maintain lake levels (with appropriate seasonal draw-down). All water for irrigating the cemetery grounds landscaping during the summer and early fall would be drawn from the lower lake. This irrigation water would then be captured by an extensive French drain system under these lawn areas and returned to the lower lake.

The project area is located within the Las Positas Land Grant, Township 3 South, Range 2 East, as mapped on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series Altamont, California topographic map quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2).



Source: USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle for Livermore, CA

FIGURE 1 - PROJECT AREA LOCATION

KAHNCO (LIVERMORE) MONTE VISTA PROJECT• ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA Date: February 05, 2019

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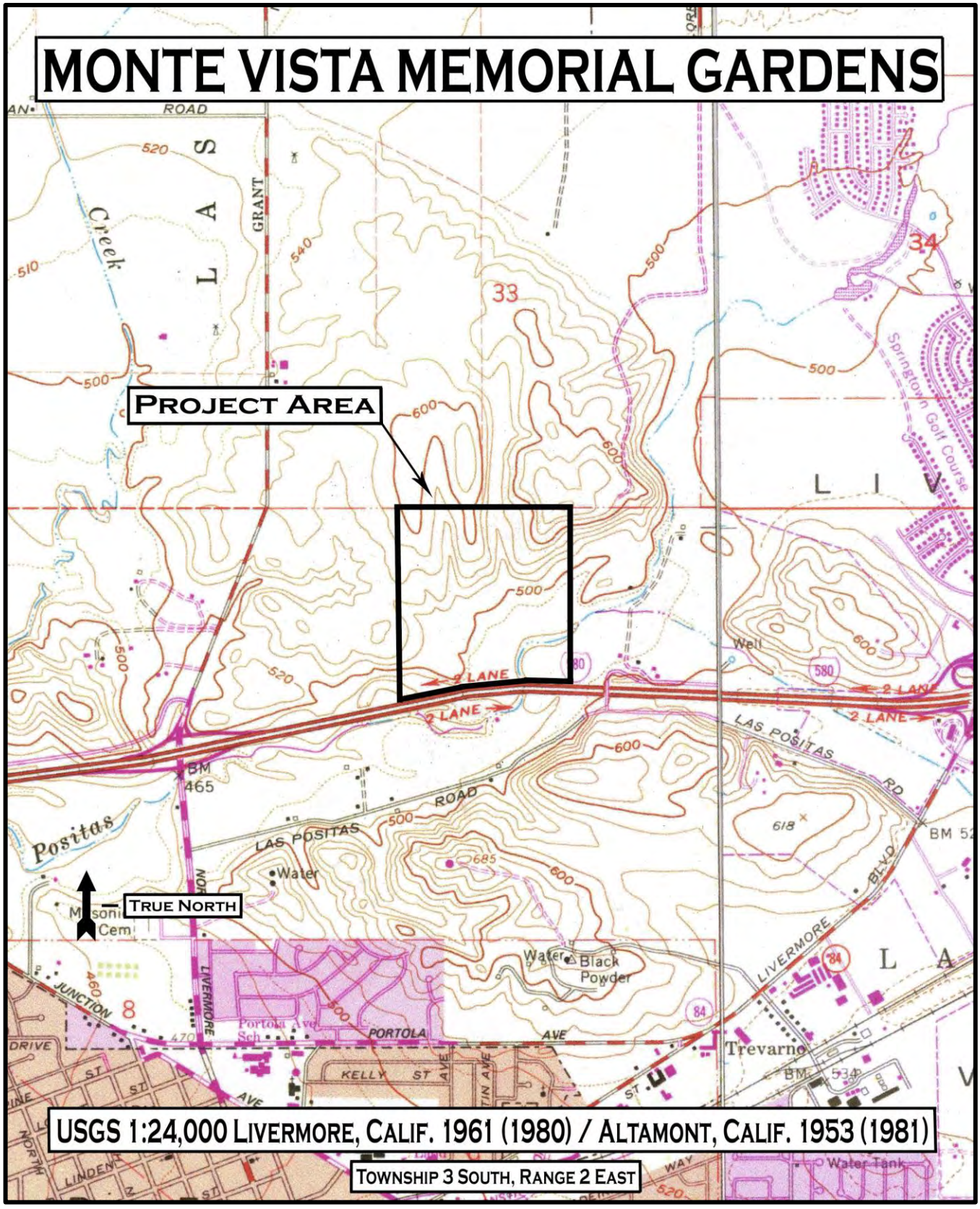
MONTE VISTA MEMORIAL GARDENS
PROJECT AREA
TRUE NORTH
USGS 1:24,000 LIVERMORE, CALIF. 1961 (1980) / ALTAMONT, CALIF. 1953 (1981)
TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 2 EAST

Figure 2

Melinda A. Peak, senior historian/archeologist with Peak & Associates, Inc. served as principal investigator for the study with Michael Lawson (resumes, Appendix 1), completing the field survey.

STATE REGULATIONS

State historic preservation regulations affecting this project include the statutes and guidelines contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 and sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines). CEQA Section 15064.5 requires that lead agencies determine whether projects may have a significant effect on archaeological and historical resources. Public Resources Code Section 21098.1 further cites: A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

An "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant (Public Resources Code section 5020.1).

Advice on procedures to identify such resources, evaluate their importance, and estimate potential effects is given in several agency publications such as the series produced by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), *CEQA and Archaeological Resources,* 1994. This document is no longer available on line, and no comparable replacement has been issued by that agency. In summary, California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of the antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Codes Sections 5097.94 et al).

The California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Properties listed, or formally designated as eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are State Landmarks and Points of Interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource. The criteria are set forth in Section 15064.5(a) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines, and are defined as any resource that does any of the following:

A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) (4) states:

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, 7051, and 7054

These sections collectively address the illegality of interference with human burial remains, as well as the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites. The law protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction, and establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, including the treatment of remains prior to, during, and after evaluation, and reburial procedures.

California Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(e)

This law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction. The section establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission as the entity responsible to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes as part of CEQA and equates significant impacts on tribal cultural resources with significant environmental impacts. AB 52 defines a "California Native American Tribe" as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission. AB 52 requires formal consultation with California Native American Tribes prior to determining the level of environmental document if a tribe has requested to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects. AB 52 also requires that consultation address project alternatives, mitigation measures, for significant effects, if requested by the California Native American Tribe, and that consultation be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, or the agency concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Under

AB 52, such measures shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and adopted mitigation monitoring program if determined to avoid or lessen a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource.

CULTURAL SETTING

Archeology

Early archeological work in the Bay Area concentrated on shell mounds around the shores of San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay. By the time archeological interest began to be directed toward the interior valleys, early urbanization and even earlier agricultural use of the land had destroyed or seriously altered much of the archeological record. It is only in relatively recent years that techniques of archeological analysis and the volume of excavation work done in the area, largely as a result of environmental laws, have allowed a synthesis of regional prehistory.

Major archeological projects by the Corps of Engineers (Walnut Creek area), the Department of Water Resources (Los Vaqueros Reservoir area) and others have greatly expanded our knowledge of the archeology of the East Bay interior. This has led to a fairly detailed description of the archeological sequences of coastal and most of interior Contra Costa and Alameda counties.

The early phases of prehistory, before about 4000 B.C., are not very well represented in the Bay Region, probably due in part to fluctuations in mean sea level. By that date the Bay Area was occupied by a relatively sparse population that did not make efficient use of the marine resources available in the area. In interior Contra Costa County, the earliest dated component is Stratum C at the Stone Valley site, CA-CCO-308, where a radiocarbon date of 2500 ± 400 B.C. (UCLA 259) was associated with flexed burials and artifacts that reflected both the later cultures of the Bay Area (the Berkeley Pattern) and early cultures of the Central Valley (the Windmiller Pattern) The excavator concluded that the component, along with bay shore sites of similar time depth, represented very early Berkeley Pattern and that this either derived from Windmiller or was heavily influenced by contemporaneous Windmiller people. Others (c.f. Banks et al. 1984) considered CCO-308 to represent very late Windmiller Pattern, Stone Valley Aspect. As more radiocarbon dates became available, Fredrickson's view seemed more likely, since the earliest dated Windmiller Component in the Central Valley was about 2450 B.C. at the Blossom Site in San Joaquin County.

Over the long time span when Berkeley Pattern cultures occupied the Bay Area (the pattern lasts until about A.D. 500) there was a gradual elaboration of material culture along with local and regional variations. The main characteristics of the material culture, however, remained essentially unchanged over this time span, which is why it can be described as a Pattern. These characteristics include the use of primarily non-stemmed projectile points with the dart and atlatl (throwing board), the predominance of grinding implements over hunting implements and the predominance of the cobble pestle with minimally shaped mortar over other grinding implements. As compared to the Windmiller Pattern, the polished stone industry is minimal but, over time, the industry in bone becomes much more elaborate. The greater density and depth of sites suggests a higher population for Berkeley Pattern. Long range

trade relationships, on the other hand, do not appear to be very well established. There are relatively fewer trade goods and these almost always arrive as finished artifacts rather than raw material. The mortuary complex is characterized by flexed burials within the village and few, if any, grave goods (Fredrickson 1973).

Over time, Berkeley Pattern sites become more numerous in the Bay Area and the material culture becomes more elaborate, appearing to reflect a relatively mobile population moving into the area and then becoming sedentary and developing a more elaborate culture. Using radiocarbon dates for initial occupation of Berkeley Pattern sites, Moratto (1984:278-281) sees a movement of Utian people from the Delta to interior Contra Costa County then to the East Bay and finally to the coast, spreading north into the San Francisco peninsula and south to the Monterey Bay region. A similar expansion is also seen on the north side of San Pablo Bay and extending finally to the Bodega Bay vicinity and the Napa Valley. If this view is correct, by the end of Berkeley Pattern times Utian speakers occupied essentially the same territory that they controlled at the time the Spanish arrived more than a thousand years later.

King (1974) has proposed a mechanism that may account for the Utian expansion. Initial settlement in an area would have been at a location with a maximum of resource zones within easy reach of the population, typically, a bay-side or marsh location near a freshwater stream. As the population of this settlement grew, smaller settlements in less ideal ecological settings would be established. As the population approached the carrying capacity of the environment, given the technology available to exploit the environment, pressure would grow for more formal, non-egalitarian social systems to organize the population for more efficient resource exploitation.

The final result of the type of development hypothesized by King can take several forms, such as: a stagnant society that has reached an equilibrium with the environmental carrying capacity that does not allow for growth or substantial change, a collapse and reordering of the mature social pattern, or introduction of new technologies or social systems that allow for a different and more efficient pattern of resource use. In the Bay Area the latter solution was found, resulting in the Augustine Pattern.

The Augustine Pattern in the Bay Area develops out of the Berkeley Pattern with no evidence of movement of people into the area. Socially, trends observed in the later Berkeley Pattern continue and are intensified. These trends include development of status distinctions based on wealth, emergence of group-oriented religions (as opposed to individualistic shamanism), greater complexity of exchange systems to equalize access to resources and regularization of trade relationships between different populations (Fredrickson 1974). Archeologically, the transition to the Augustine Pattern is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, resulting in a sudden change in projectile point styles at about A.D. 500. The greater complexity of the ordering of society continues through this period until interrupted by the arrival of the Spanish.

Ethnography

The Native Americans who occupied much of the San Francisco Bay area were known to early ethnographers as Costanoan. The designation “Costanoan” derives from the Spanish term for coastal people and was not used by the Indian people. Today, most of them prefer to be called Ohlone, after an important village in the San Francisco area.

Ancestors of the Ohlone people moved into the San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas from the Delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers about A.D. 500. The Ohlone territory extended from the Carquinez Strait in the northeast to just south of Chalome Creek in the southeast and from San Francisco to the Sur River along the Coast. This vast territory was broken into eight different language based zones. These eight branches of the Ohlone language family were separate languages, not dialects.

The group that inhabited the project vicinity were the *Souyen* tribelet of the Ohlone according to Milliken (1996:254-255). This little-known group held a part of the far northern portion of Costanoan territory and were bordered by Coast Miwok speakers as well as other Ohlone tribelets.

The Ohlone preferred to situate their permanent villages on high ground above seasonal marshes that were inundated by highwater for a few months of the year. Access to fresh drinking water was a criterium for selecting a village location. The tribelet was the basic unit of Ohlone political organization. Territorial boundaries of tribelets were defined by physiographic features. Tribelet chiefs might be either men or women. The office was inherited matrilineally, usually passing from father to son. When there were no male heirs, the position went to the man's sister or daughter. Accession to the office of chief required approval of the community. The chief was responsible for feeding visitors, providing for the impoverished, directing ceremonial activities, caring for captive grizzly bears and coyote, and directing hunting, fishing, gathering, and warfare expeditions. In all these matters the chief acted as the leader of a council of elders. The chief and council served mainly as advisors to the community (Levy 1978:487).

Ohlone had mixed relations with various peoples. Wars were waged both among the various Ohlone tribelets and with Esselen, Salinan, and Northern Valley Yokuts. At the same time, however, they traded with the Plains Miwok, Sierra Miwok, and Yokuts. They augmented the wealth of locally-available resources by trading with the Miwok and Yokuts. The Ohlone supplied mussels, abalone shells, salt, and dried abalone to the Yokuts, bows to the Plains Miwok, and olivella shells to the Sierra Miwok. In return, they received piñon nuts from the Yokuts and probably clam shell disk beads from the Miwok (Levy 1978:488-489, 493).

The Ohlones followed a seasonal round of subsistence activities, gathering plant and animal foods and materials for baskets and other manufactures. They insured a sustained yield of plant and animal foods by careful management of the land. Large mammals consumed by the Ohlones included black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk, antelope, grizzly bear, mountain lion, sea lion, and whale. Other mammals eaten included dog, wildcat, skunk, raccoon, brush rabbit, cottontail, jackrabbit, tree squirrel, ground squirrel, woodrat, mouse, and mole. Some of the types of fowl they ate include the Canadian goose, snow goose, pintail mallard, and the mourning dove. In addition to animals, the Ohlones also ate seeds including acorns and buckeye, and berries including blackberries, strawberries, and wild grapes among others (Levy 1978:491).

Religion and ceremony played important roles in life and death. Ohlones observed rituals at important life events such as birth, puberty, and death. Treatment of the dead varied, with northern Ohlone groups, including the *Karkin*, reportedly cremating their dead except when there were no

kinsman to gather wood for a funeral pyre, in which case the corpse was buried (Kroeber 1925:469; Levy 1978:490).

Shamans controlled the weather and could cause rain to start or stop. They cured disease by cutting the skin of the patient, sucking out the disease objects and exhibiting them to onlookers. Shamans also used herbs in curing disease and conducted performances to insure good crops of acorns, an abundance of fish, or the stranding of whales (Levy 1978:490).

Spanish explorers of coastal California between 1767 and 1776 described the Ohlones living a traditional existence. Between 1770 and 1797, the Franciscans established seven missions in Ohlone territory and effectively changed the Indian way of life. Unwilling recruits to the missions resisted control by Franciscans. In 1793, a runaway neophyte named Charquin began a three-year struggle during which tribes in the northeast Bay Area engaged in sporadic warfare with the Spanish. The Ohlones also mounted resistance against Mission San Jose in 1800 (Castillo 1978:103). Levy (1978:486) reports that "mission baptismal records demonstrate that the last Ohlone tribelets living an aboriginal existence had disappeared by 1810," and that by 1832 the Ohlone population had decreased to one-fifth or less than its pre-contact size.

After the Mexican government secularized the missions (between 1834 and 1836), some Ohlones returned to traditional religious and subsistence practices while others worked on Mexican ranchos. Former mission residents formed multi-tribal Indian communities in Pleasanton and other locations within Ohlone territory. Although the Ohlone languages were probably extinct by 1935, it has been estimated that more than 200 persons of Ohlone descent were living in 1973 (Levy 1978:487). In addition, there is an on-going program among modern Ohlone to revive their languages to the extent possible.

Historic Context

The lands of the project area were used until recently for the same purpose as they have since the earliest non-Native occupancy of the region: cattle grazing. To the south, the missions ran herds of cattle in the grassy valley and surrounding hills.

Robert Livermore arrived in California in 1822, a young English sailor who deserted the trading ship, the *Colonel Young*. He traveled about, working for Spanish settlers. In 1834, he married Josefa Higuera. By 1835, he and William Gulnac lived in a house in what became identified as Livermore Valley. Gulnac petitioned the governor for Rancho Las Positas, but before the grant was made, Gulnac had turned over his rights to Livermore and José Noriega. In April 1839, Governor Juan Alvarado granted the land to them, a total of about 8,800 acres. Livermore later bought out Noriega's interest.

Livermore became a naturalized citizen of Alta California in 1844. Two years later, he bought a second rancho in the region, Rancho Cañada de Los Vaqueros, primarily in what is now Contra Costa County, but skirting the northern portion of the Livermore Valley. Both ranchos were later confirmed to his ownership, and Livermore became a wealthy man. The rancho was stocked with

cattle, and after the fathers at Mission San José, Robert Livermore was the first man to plant both a vineyard and orchards of pear and olives in this part of California.

An early branch line of the Central Pacific Railroad crossed the Livermore Valley, completed in 1869. The line was the route from Sacramento to Niles and became the Southern Pacific Railroad.

William Mendenhall, another early settler in the region, had the town of Livermore laid out in October 1869. Livermore became incorporated in 1876 (Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1970).

Wine-making began in the early 1880s in the Livermore Valley region and continues to be an important industry in the region.

The area surrounding the City remained agricultural in nature for a number of years. In 1942, former ranch land became the site of the Livermore Naval Air Station. This base was closed in 1946. In 1952, the federal government established the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory was established on the site and became a major employer in Livermore. The growth of the Bay Area has led to an increasing demand for housing, with subsequent residential an industrial growth in the Livermore region, with decreasing agriculture use and most of the ranches now lie under subdivisions.

RESEARCH

A record search was conducted for the project area and additional acreage no longer part of the project area to the east through the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System on January 29, 2021 (NWIC File No. 20-1349; Appendix 2). The search included a check for the project area and a ¼ mile radius.

The NWIC reported a resource to the east of the project area, the Juanita Vidalin House, also known as the Angelo Schenone House, recorded as P-01-011636. One survey covered the project area (20335: Wiberg, Dean and Holman), but the level of coverage appears to be less than complete coverage, with the overall survey of a large area focusing on visiting locations of historic sites in the North Livermore Master Plan Area. Numerous other surveys with negative results have been conducted in the project vicinity. A complete list of these projects appears in Appendix 2.

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Michael Lawson, an experienced field archeologist, conducted the complete survey of the project area on March 8, 2021. Due to known prehistoric and historical resources found along local creeks, close 3- to 5-meter parallel transects were used on the terraces and slopes within 200 meters of the stream channel, expanding to 15- to 20-meter width on steep slopes and hill tops at north side of survey area. Close, overlapping inspection occurred in areas of exceptional soil visibility and where soil color or types changed (Figure 3).

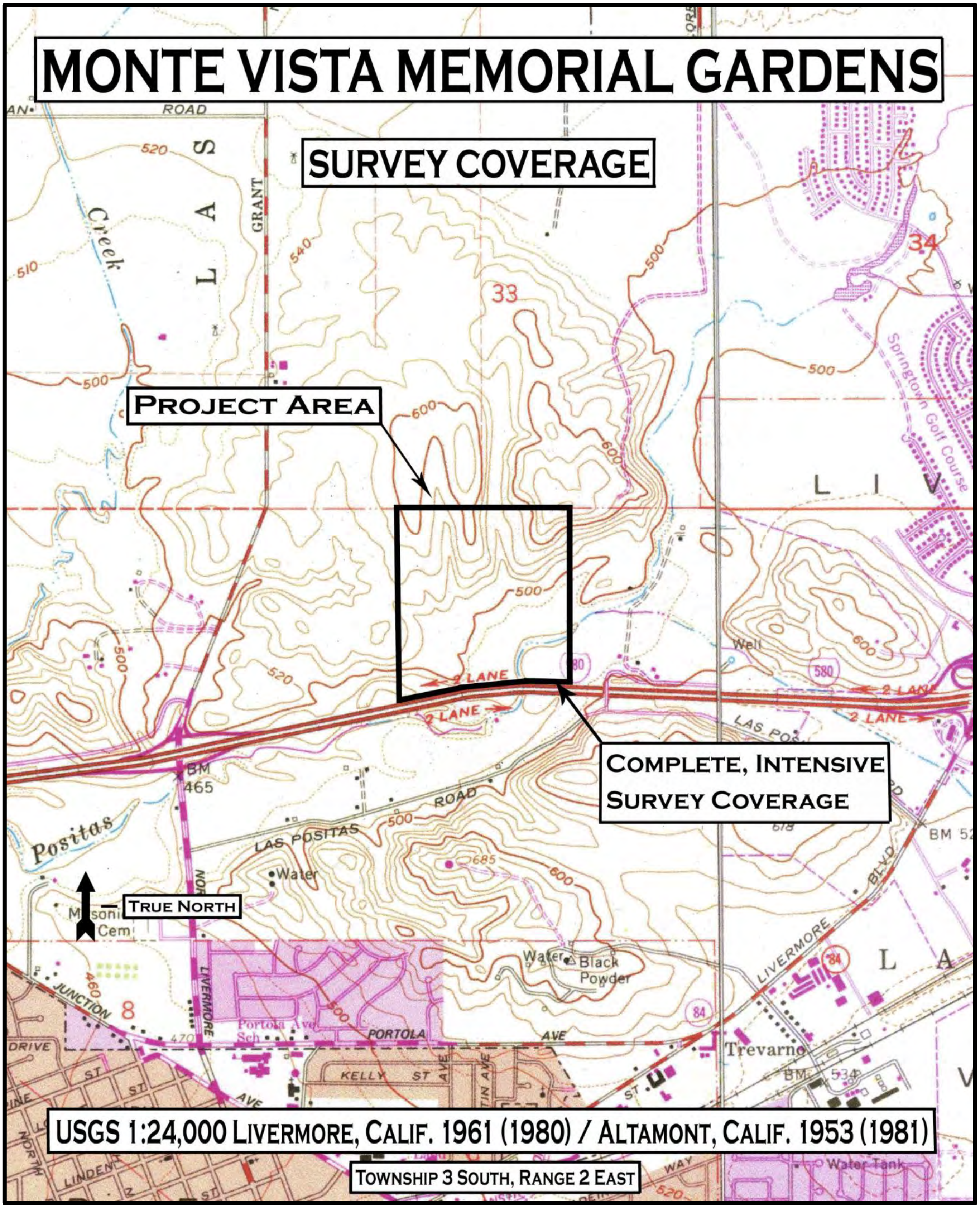
MONTE VISTA MEMORIAL GARDENS
SURVEY COVERAGE
PROJECT AREA
COMPLETE, INTENSIVE SURVEY COVERAGE
TRUE NORTH
USGS 1:24,000 LIVERMORE, CALIF. 1961 (1980) / ALTAMONT, CALIF. 1953 (1981)
TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 2 EAST

Figure 3

The landform is hilly, with draws descending between them from north to south and draining into Arroyo Seco, which merges with Las Positas Creek to the east. Narrow terraces stretch away from the creek on both sides, with eroded ledges up to 12' high.

The only vegetation present included short new-growth grasses on the terraces and slopes of the hills, and tule, small willow trees, and introduced bushes within the creek channel.

The soil composition and color changes often throughout the survey area, with dark to medium brown silty or sandy loam on the terraces, sand and silt and cobbles within the creek channel, and medium to light tan clay loam on the slopes and hill tops.

The visibility was fair to good, depending on density of new grass-growth, accumulation of decaying previous-seasons grasses, and disturbed areas, such as cattle trails, ground squirrel burrowing, and erosion.

The terraces next to the creek have abundant rodent activity, animal trails, and erosion, while the slopes and hilltops have more sporadic rodent communities and animal trails. The draws between the hills and slopes showed moderate erosion.

Stone types observed included sandstone, quartzite, crypto crystalline silicates, schist, andesite, and unidentified fine-grained pebbles. No stone outcrops were observed

No cultural resources, historic period or prehistoric period, were observed within the project area.

CONCLUSIONS

The current project will not affect significant cultural resources. The land has been surveyed twice by professional archeologists, and no evidence of cultural resources has been found.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is always a possibility that a site may exist in the project area and be obscured by vegetation, siltation or historic activities, leaving no surface evidence. If artifacts, exotic rock, shell or bone are uncovered during the construction, work should stop in that area immediately. A qualified archeologist should be contacted to examine and evaluate the deposit.

Discovery of Human Remains

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the Alameda County Coroner has determined that the remains are not subject to any provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. The Coroner shall make his or her determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains.

If the Alameda County Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

After notification, the NAHC will follow the procedures outlines in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. that include notifications of the most likely descendants (MLDs), and recommendations for the treatment of the remains. The MLDs will have 48 hours after notification by the NAHC to make their recommendations (PRC Section 5097.98).

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Milliken, Randall, Richard T. Fitzgerald, Mark G. Hylkema, Randy Groza, Tom Origer, David G. Bieling, Alan Leventhal, Randy S. Wiberg, Andrew Gottsfield, Donna Gilette, Viviana Bellifemine, Eric Strother, Robert Cartier, and David A. Fredrickson
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Moratto, Michael J.
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1878 *Official Historical Atlas Map of Alameda County*. Thompson & West, Oakland.

Wiberg, Randy, Randall Dean and Miley Holman
1998 A Cultural Resources Study for the North Livermore Master Plan/Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report, Alameda County, California. On file, NWIC: S-02335.

APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK **January 2021**
Senior Historian/Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

RECENT PROJECTS

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed several determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places.

She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the development of navigation and landings on the Napa River, wineries, farmhouses dating to the 1860s, bridges, an early roadhouse, Folsom Dam and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Teichert Quarry project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the Land of Liberty series.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MICHAEL LAWSON **January 2021**
Archeological Specialist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95672
(916) 939-2405

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE
Mr. Lawson has compiled an excellent record of supervision of excavation and survey projects for both the public and private sectors over the past twenty-two years. He has conducted a number of surveys throughout northern and central California, as well as serving as an archeological technician and crew chief for a number of excavation projects.

EDUCATION
B.A. - Anthropology - California State University, Sacramento

Special Course: Comparative Osteology. University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Forensic Anthropology Center. January 2018.

Intensive lab and outdoor study with human example from outdoor research facility, including typical and non-metric examples, compared with fifty non-human species most commonly confused with human remains. Outdoor research facility "The Body Farm" study included survey, photography, collection and identification of faunal and human bone fragments, with a Power Point presentation discussing finds.

EXPERIENCE
- Extensive monitoring of open space, streets and project development areas for prehistoric period and historic period resources. Areas monitored include Sutter Street in Folsom; Mud Creek Archeological District in Chico; Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo County; Avila Beach, San Luis Obispo County; Edgewood Golf Course, South Lake Tahoe; Davis Water Project, Davis; Star Bend levee section, Sutter County; Feather River levees, Sutter County; Bodega Bay, Sonoma County; San Jose BART line extension, Santa Clara County; and numerous sites for PG&E in San Francisco.
- Over twenty years of experience working in CRM, volunteer, and academic settings in California historic, proto-historic, and prehistoric archaeology.
- Expertise in pedestrian survey, excavation, feature (including burial) exposure, laboratory techniques, research. Field positions include crew chief and lead technician.

APPENDIX 2

NWIC Record Search

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA, COLUSA, CONTRA COSTA, DEL NORTE, HUMBOLDT, LAKE, MARIN, MENDOCINO, MONTEREY, NAPA, SAN BENITO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO, SANTA CLATA, SANTA CRUZ, SOLANO, SONOMA, YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic

1/29/2021 NWIC File No.: 20-1349

Roberty Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3161 Godman Avenue
Chico, CA 95973

Re: Livermore Kahnco

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

Resources within project area:	P-01-011636
Resources within ¼ mi. radius:	P-01-011637, P-01-011638
Reports within project area:	S-13870, 20335, 31701, 35826
Reports within ¼ mi. radius:	24390, 28642, 30512, 37251, 48966

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Local Inventories:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

*Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

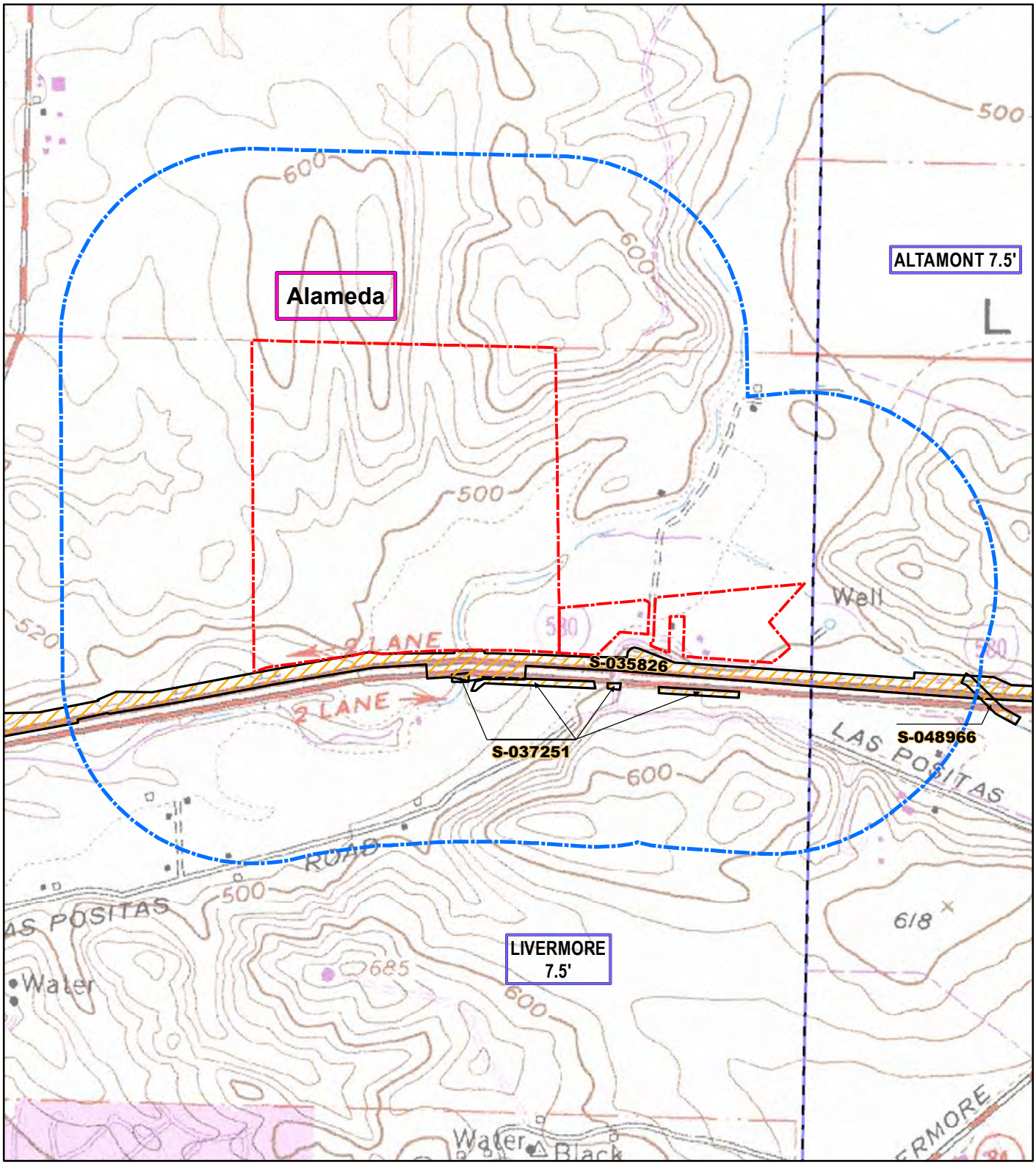
Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

Livermore Kahnco
Results Map #2



Northwest Information Center

20-1249 29 January 2020 A. Neal

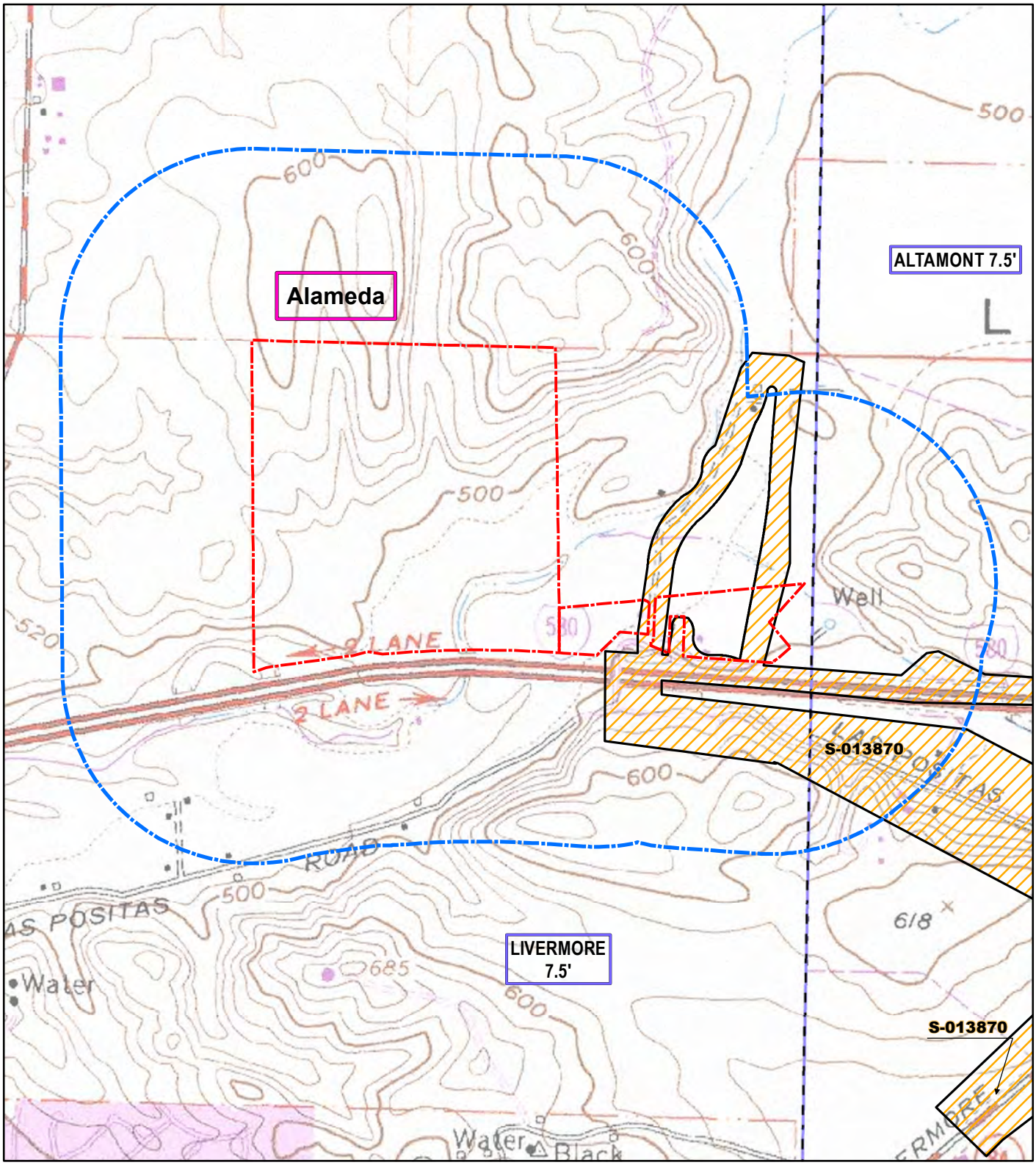
May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

Feet 0 340 680 1,020 1,360
Meters 0 60 120 180 240 300

N

- 20-1349_0.25 mi. Buffer
- 20-1349_ALA_APN selection
- Resources (polygons)
- Reports (lines)
- Reports (polygons)
- Quad outlines
- County outlines

Livermore Kahnco
Results Map #3



Northwest Information Center

20-1249 29 January 2020 A. Neal

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

Feet 0 340 680 1,020 1,360
Meters 0 60 120 180 240 300

N

- 20-1349_0.25 mi. Buffer
- 20-1349_ALA_APN selection
- Resources (polygons)
- Reports (lines)
- Reports (polygons)
- Quad outlines
- County outlines

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-013870		1991	Michael R. Fong, Stuart A. Guedon, Steve J. Rossa, and Angela M. Banet	Historic Property Survey Report for the First Street Widening and I-580/First Street Interchange Modifications Project - Phase 1, City of Livermore, Alameda	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	01-006836, 01-011636, 01-011637, 01-011638, 01-011639
S-013870a		1991	Ward Hill	Historic Architectural Survey Report, First Street/Las Positas Road Widening and Intersatate 580/First Street Modifications, Livermore, California	Corbett & Hill	
S-020335		1998	Randy S. Wiberg, Randall Dean, and Miley P. Holman	A Cultural Resources Study for the North Livermore Master Plan/Specific Plan, Environmental Impact Report, Alameda County, California	Holman & Associates	01-000067, 01-002197, 01-002200, 01-002201, 01-002202
S-031701	Caltrans - EA 04258 - 290810; Voided - S-33555	2006	M. Kate Lewis	Historic Property Survey Report: I-580 Eastbound HOV Lane Project: Hacienda Drive to East of Greenville Road, 04-Ala-580 KP 12.6/30.7 (PM R7.8/19.1), EA 04258-290810, Alameda County, California	Parsons	01-000262, 01-000263, 01-002197, 01-002204, 01-010779, 01-010780, 01-010781
S-031701a		2006	Jeffrey Rosenthal and Brian F. Byrd	Archaeological Survey Report for the I-580 Eastbound High Occupancy Vehicle Lane Project, East of Greenville Road to Hacienda Drive, Livermore Valley, Alameda County, California	Far Western Anthropological Reseach Group, Inc.	
S-031701b		2006	Toni Webb	Historical Resources Evaluation Report: I-580 Eastbound HOV Lane Project from East of Greenville Road to Hacienda Drive	JRP Historical Consulting	
S-035826	Caltrans - EA 29082K	2008	Brian F. Byrd	Historic Property Survey Report for the I-580 Westbound High Occupancy Vehicle Lane Project, Greenville Road to San Ramon/Foothill Roads, Alameda County, California: 4-Ala-580, P.M. 8.29/21.43, EA 29082K	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-024390		2001		Cultural Resources Assessment of the North Trunk Line, City of Livermore, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.	
S-028642		2004	Randy Groza and Benjamin Matzen	A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Study for the Livermore High School Project, Livermore, Alameda County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
S-030512		2005	E. Timothy Jones and Ben Matzen	A Cultural and Paleontological Resource Study for the Arroyo Las Positas Trail Extension Project.	LSA Associates, Inc	
S-037251	Caltrans - EA 04258-290810	2009	Brian F. Byrd	Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for the I-580 Eastbound High Occupancy Vehicle Lane Project, Livermore Valley, Alameda County, California: 4-Ala-580, P.M. R7.8/19.1, EA 04258-290810	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-048966	Caltrans - 0413000234; Caltrans - EA 4G990	2015	Jennifer Blake	Historic Property Survey Report for the SR-238/I-580 Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Alameda County, California, 4-ALA-238 PM R14.58, 16.03 4-ALA-580 PM 11.04 EA 4G990/0413000234	California Department of Transportation, District 4	01-002245
S-048966a		2015	Jennifer Blake	Archaeological Survey Report for the SR-238/I-580 Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Alameda County California, 4-ALA-238 PM R14.58, 16.03 4-ALA-580 PM 11.04 EA 4G990/0413000234	California Department of Transportation, District 4	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-01-011636		Resource Name - Juanita Vidalin House; Other - Angelo Schenone House; Other - Map Reference No. 1	Building	Historic	HP02; HP04; HP33	1991 (Ward Hill, Corbett & Hill)	S-013870, S-013871

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-01-011637		Resource Name - Fragulia House; Other - Nicholas Livermore House; Other - Map Reference No. 2	Building	Historic	HP02; HP04; HP33	1991 (Ward Hill, Corbett & Hill)	S-013870, S-013871
P-01-011638		Resource Name - Schenone House; Other - Map Reference No. 3	Building	Historic	HP02; HP04; HP33	1991 (Ward Hill, Corbett & Hill)	S-013870, S-013871