
Appendix F

**Cultural Resources Study for the
SMP 39 Project
Livermore, Alameda County, California**

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and
Eileen Barrow, MA/RPA

December 14, 2021



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SMP 39 Project
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ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources study for the SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Michael Johnson of Overton Moore Properties. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the City of Livermore and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The purpose of this report is to identify potential historical resources other than Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B) and discussed in the Regulatory Context section. Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, Native American contact, and field inspection of the study area. No cultural resources were found within the study area.

This report contains information about the locations of archaeological sites. For the protection of these resources, this report, and such location information, should not be publicly circulated.

Synopsis

Project: SMP 39
Location: Highway 50 W, Livermore, Alameda County
APN: 904-0003-001-04
Quadrangles: Livermore 7.5' series
Study Type: Intensive
Scope: ~54.5-acres
Field Hours: ~6 person-hours
NWIC #: 21-0820
TOA #: 2021-108
Finds: None

Key Personnel

Eileen Barrow

Ms. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Ms. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the California Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, and the Western Obsidian Focus Group.

Taylor Alshuth

Mr. Alshuth obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from Humboldt State University in 2014, after obtaining an Associate of Arts degree in Anthropology at Santa Rosa Junior College in 2012. He has been affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Archaeological Conservancy. Mr. Alshuth has been a part of northern California archaeology since 2014.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources study for the SMP 40 Project in Livermore, Alameda County, California (Figure 1). The study was requested and authorized by Michael Johnson of Overton Moore Properties. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the City of Livermore and those of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2021-108).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The State of California requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This process is outlined in CEQA and accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that historical resources could be affected by development. The term “Historical Resources” encompasses all forms of cultural resources including prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and built environment resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, canals), that would be eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). An additional category of resources is defined in CEQA under the term “Tribal Cultural Resources” (Public Resources Code Section 21074). They are not addressed in this report because Tribal Cultural Resources are resources that are of specific concern to California Native American tribes, and knowledge of such resources is limited to tribal people. Pursuant to CEQA, as revised in July 2015, such resources are to be identified by tribal people in direct, confidential consultation with the lead agency (PRC §21080.3.1).

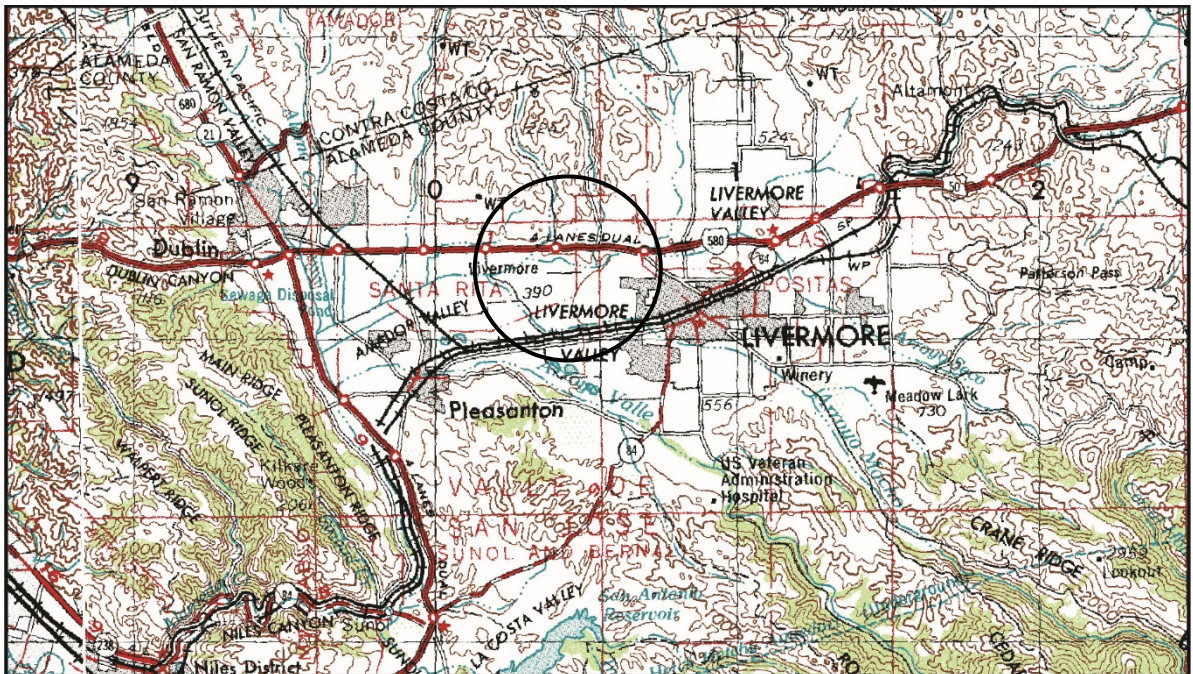


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 San Francisco and 1980 San Jose 1:250,000-scale USGS maps).

This cultural resources study was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying historical resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

Resource Definitions

Historical resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

Site. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Building. A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. “Building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

Structure. The term “structure” is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Object. The term “object” is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

District. A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Significance Criteria

When a project might impact a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the impact may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be impacted. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria, or if it is already listed on the California Register or a local register (Title 14 CCR, §4852).

An important resource is one which:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register requires that a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in considering a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The OHP advocates that all resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system (OHP 1995:2), although the use of professional judgment is urged in determining whether a resource warrants documentation.

PROJECT SETTING

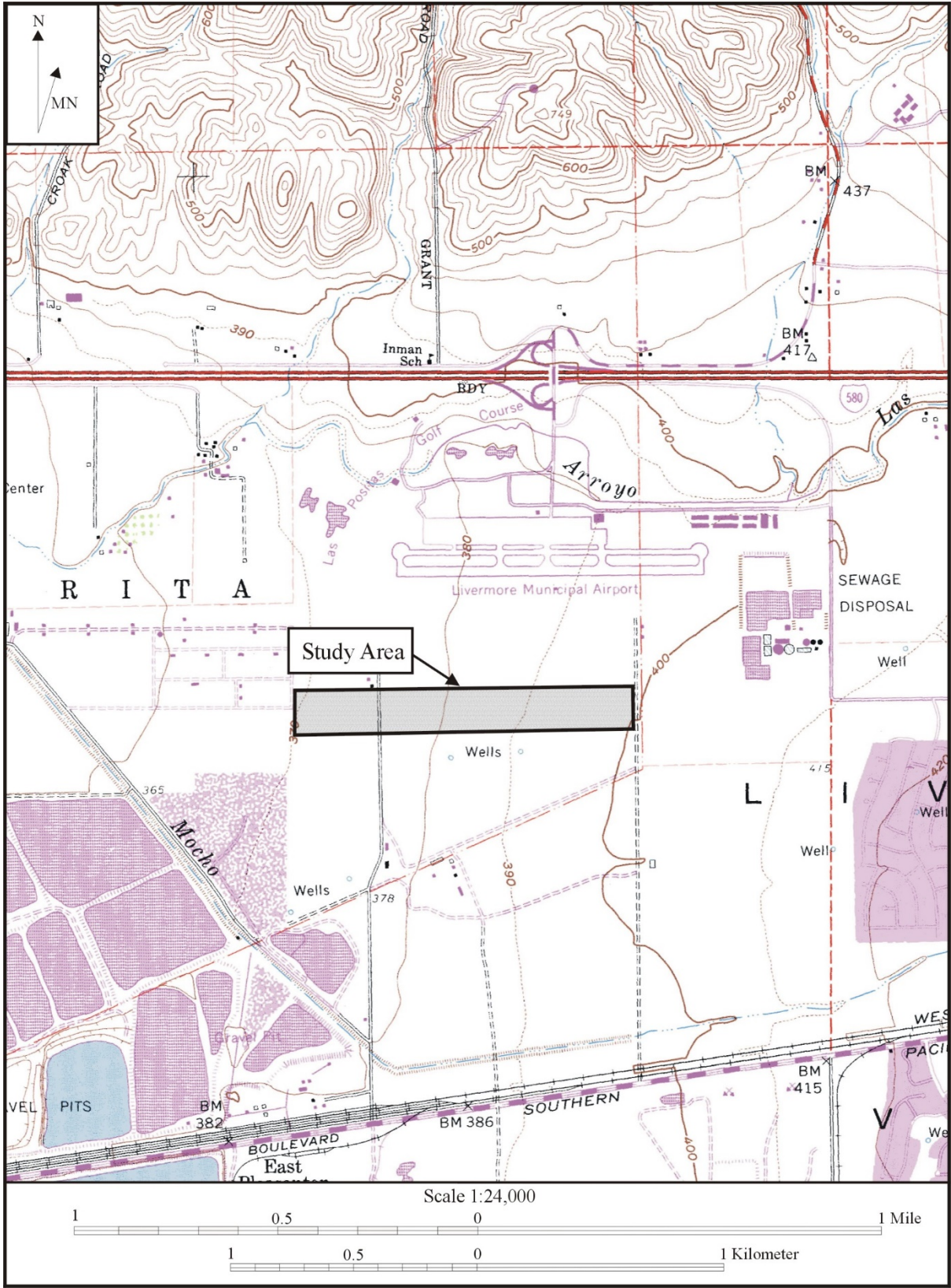
Study Area Location and Description

The study area is located within the Livermore Valley, approximately 2.5 miles west of downtown Livermore, in Alameda County, as shown on the Livermore 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). Figure 3 provides a current overview of the study area.

It consists of 54.5-acres situated on generally level land with a percent slope of 0-1%. The closest water source is the Arroyo Mocho, which is approximately 750 meters from the study area.

The geology of the study area consists of alluvium that date to the Holocene Epoch (11,700 years ago to the present) (Dibblee 1980).

Soils within the study area belong to the Yolo series (Welch *et al.* 1961: Sheet 16). Yolo soils consist of well-draining moderately deep to very deep, loamy soils. In a natural state, these soils support the growth of grasses and oaks. Historically, parcels containing Yolo soils were used for irrigated pasture, alfalfa, and row crops (Welch *et al.* 1961:30).





Cultural Setting

Prehistory

The concept of prehistory refers to the period of time before events were recorded in writing and vary worldwide. Because there is no written record, our understanding of California prehistory relies on archaeological materials and oral histories passed down through generations. Early archaeological research in this area began with the work of Max Uhle and Nels Nelson. Uhle is credited with the first scientific excavation in California with his work at the Emeryville Shellmound in 1902, and Nelson spent several years (1906 to 1908) surveying the San Francisco Bay margins and California coast for archaeological sites (Nelson 1909). In the 1930s, archaeologists from Sacramento Junior College and the University of California began piecing together a sequence of cultures primarily based on burial patterns and ornamental artifact from sites in the lower Sacramento Valley (Lillard *et al.* 1939; Heizer and Fenenga 1939). Their cultural sequence became known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), which identified three culture periods termed the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons, but without offering date ranges. Refinement of the CCTS became a chief concern of archaeologists as the century progressed with publications by Richard Beardsley (1948, 1954) and Clement Meighan (1955) based on materials excavated by the University of California archaeological survey.

In 1973, David Fredrickson synthesized prior work, and in combination with his own research, he developed a regional chronology that is used to this day, albeit modified for locality-specific circumstances. Fredrickson's scheme shows that native peoples have occupied the region for over 11,000 years (which is supported by Erlandson *et al.* 2007), and during that time, shifts took place in their social, political, and ideological regimes (Fredrickson 1973). While Fredrickson's chronology was adopted by many archaeologists, Beardsley's cultural sequence was adopted by others creating a roughly North Bay-South Bay division in usage.

In 1960, the first study of obsidian hydration as a dating tool for archaeologists was published (Friedman and Smith 1960). This study showed that the chemical composition of the obsidian and temperature affect the hydration process. It was not until the 1980s that research into this dating method was conducted for the North Bay Area which has four major obsidian sources. In 1987, Thomas Origer devised a hydration chronology for the North Bay Area (Origer 1987). This chronology was developed by pairing micron readings taken from obsidian specimens and pairing them with radiocarbon-dated artifacts and features. Origer was able to develop a hydration rate for Annadel and Napa Valley obsidian sources as a result of his study. Later, Tremaine (1989, 1993) was able to develop comparison constants among the four primary obsidian sources in the North Bay Area. The concept of comparison constants allows for the calculation of dates from hydration band measurements taken from obsidian specimens from sources with unknown hydration rates.

The development of obsidian hydration rates for the four, primary north Bay Area obsidian sources have provided archaeologists the ability to obtain dates from sites that could not previously be dated due to lack of diagnostic artifacts or organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating. Origer was able to support and refine Fredrickson's chronology dating tools diagnostic of certain periods (Origer 1987).

In an effort to bridge the differences between chronologies, Milliken *et al.* (2007: Figure 8.4) presented a concordance for comparing time periods, cultural patterns, and local variations for the San Francisco Bay Area. Milliken included Dating Scheme D, as presented by Groza in 2002, which is a refinement of previous radiocarbon-based temporal sequences for the San Francisco Bay Area. More recently, Byrd, Whitaker, Mikkelsen, and Rosenthal (2017) called upon archaeologists to abandon previous temporal sequences in favor of Scheme D, further refined in Groza *et al.* 2011. Table 1 assimilates Scheme D, Fredrickson's (1973) chronology, and the obsidian hydration dating scheme from Origer (1987). Note that the Early, Middle, Late Horizon scheme is still evident though refinements have been made within those categories.

Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

These horizons or periods are marked by a transition from large projectile points and milling slabs, indicating a focus on hunting and gathering during the Early Period, to a marine focus during the Middle Period evidenced by the number of shellmounds in the Bay Area. The Middle Period also saw more reliance on acorns and the use of bowl-shaped mortars and pestles. Acorn exploitation increased during the Late Period and the bow and arrow were introduced.

Table 1. San Francisco Bay Area Chronology

Temporal Period¹	Approximate Time Range¹	~ Hydration Interval (μ)₂	Scheme D Periods³	Approximate Time Range³	~ Hydration Interval (μ)₂
Historical	< AD 1800	<1.20	Historic Mission	AD 1835 to AD 1770	1.10 - 1.27
Upper Emergent	AD 1800 to AD 1500	1.21 - 1.84	Late 2	AD 1770 to AD 1520	1.28 - 1.80
Lower Emergent	AD 1500 to AD 1000	1.85 - 2.58	Late 1b	AD 1520 to AD 1390	1.81 - 2.02
			Late 1a	AD 1390 to AD 1265	2.03 - 2.22
			Middle/Late Transition	AD 1265 to AD 1020	2.23 - 2.55
Upper Archaic	AD 1000 to 500 BC	2.59 - 4.05	Middle 4	AD 1020 to AD 750	2.56 - 2.88
			Middle 3	AD 750 to AD 585	2.89 - 3.06
			Middle 2	AD 585 to AD 420	3.07 - 3.23
			Middle 1	AD 420 to 200 BC	3.24 - 3.80
Middle Archaic	500 BC to 3000 BC	4.06 - 5.72	Early/Middle Transition	200 BC to 600 BC	3.81 - 4.13
			Early	600 BC to 2100 BC	4.14 - 5.18
Lower Archaic	3000 BC to 6000 BC	5.73 - 7.23			
Paleo-Indian	6000 BC to 8000 BC	7.24 - 8.08+			

μ = microns

¹ based on Fredrickson (1994)

² based on Napa Glass Mountain rate by Origer (1987) and Effective Hydration Temperature value from the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

³ based on Groza *et al.* (2011)

Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and hand-stones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire-affected stones.

Ethnography

Linguists and ethnographers tracing the evolution of languages have found that most of the indigenous languages of the California region belong to one of five widespread North American language groups (the Hokan and Penutian phyla, and the Uto-Aztecan, Algonquian, and Athabaskan language families). The distribution and internal diversity of four of these groups suggest that their original centers of dispersal were outside, or peripheral to, the core territory of California, that is, the Central Valley, the Sierra Nevada, the Coast Range from Cape Mendocino to Point Conception, and the Southern California coast and islands. Only languages of the Hokan phylum can plausibly be traced back to populations inhabiting parts of this core region during the Archaic period, and there are hints of connections between certain branches of Hokan, such as that between Salinan and Seri, that suggest that at least some of the Hokan languages could have been brought into California by later immigrants, primarily from the Southwest and northwestern Mexico (Golla 2011).

Linguistic evidence shows that between 10,000 and 4,000 years ago inhabitants in the area were Pre-Hokan speakers, and by 6,000 years ago Hokan languages had developed in the San Francisco Bay Area (Moratto 2004:551). Moratto (2004:552-557) hypothesized that about 4,000 years ago Penutian (Utian) speakers began to migrate into the area from the lower Sacramento Valley and established in the East Bay Area. He further hypothesized that Proto-Costanoan people originated in the East Bay Area, and early Costanoans spread to the peninsula by about 3,200 years ago (Moratto 2004:554).

The Ohlone/Costanoan were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Permanent villages were occupied throughout the year and satellite sites were visited to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or only seasonally available. Sites often were situated near fresh water sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

Between 1777 and 1797, Spanish missionaries established seven missions in Costanoan territory disrupting Costanoan lifeways and cultural identities and decimating the population. Richard Levy (1978) estimated that Costanoans numbered 10,000 in 1770 and less than 2,000 in 1832 as new diseases were introduced, leading to higher mortality rates and lower birth rates.

For more information about the Ohlone/Costanoan see Bean (1994), Margolin (1978), Milliken (1995), and Teixeira (1997).

History

Historically, the study area is within the Rancho Santa Rita, granted to Dolores Pacheco in 1839, and patented to John Yountz, the administrator of Mr. Pacheco's estate in 1865. When granted, it consisted of 8,894 acres that are located within the Amador Valley and contain the present-day cities of Pleasanton, Asco, and Dougherty (Cowan 1977:94; Hoover *et al.* 2002:18-19). Mr. Pacheco held a number of public offices between 1838 and 1846 and died in 1852.

Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Native American Contact

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) seeking information from the Sacred Lands File and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. Letters were also sent to the following groups:

- Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
- The Confederated Villages of Lisjan
- Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
- Guidiville Indian Rancheria
- Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
- Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
- North Valley Yokuts Tribe
- The Ohlone Indian Tribe
- Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone
- Tamien Nation
- Tule River Indian Tribe
- Wilton Rancheria
- Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band

This contact does not constitute consultation with tribes and is only meant to notify them of our involvement with the project.

Native American Contact Results

Corrina Gould, Tribal Chair for the Confederated Villages of Lisjan, responded on December 8, 2021, asking for more information about the site, including the results of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File Review. We told Ms. Gould that we had not received a response from the NAHC, but that we had surveyed the study area and no cultural resources were found.

No other responses have been received as of the date of this report.

Archival Research Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. This research is meant to assess the potential to encounter archaeological sites and built environment within the study area. Research was also completed to determine the potential for buried archaeological deposits.

A review (NWIC File No. 21-0820) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park by Eileen Barrow on November 23, 2021. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the OHP's *Historic Property Directory* (2012) and the *Built Environment Resources Directory* (2021).

The OHP has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age could be important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be important archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of 19th and 20th-century maps and aerial photographs to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area.

Ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed. Sources reviewed are listed in the “Materials Consulted” section of this report.

A model for predicting a location’s sensitivity for buried archaeological sites was formulated by Byrd *et al.* (2017) based on the age of the landform, slope, and proximity to water. A location is considered to have highest sensitivity if the landform dates to the Holocene, has a slope of five percent or less, is within 150 meters of fresh water, and 150 meters of a confluence. Note: the Holocene Epoch is the current period of geologic time, which began about 11,700 years ago, and coincides with the emergence of human occupation of the area. A basic premise of the model is that archaeological deposits will not be buried within landforms that predate human colonization of the area. Calculating these factors using the buried site model (Byrd *et al.* 2017: Tables 11 and 12), a location’s sensitivity will be scored on a scale of 1-10 and classed as follows: lowest (<1); low (1-3); moderate (3-5.5); high (5.5-7.5); highest (>7.5).

<u>Sensitivity Score</u> ¹	<u>Classification</u> ¹	<u>Probability</u> ²
<1	Lowest	<1 %
1-3	Low	1-2 %
3-5.5	Moderate	2-3%
5.5-7.5	High	3-5%
>7.5	Highest	5-20%

¹ Byrd *et al.* 2017

² King 2004

Archival Research Findings

Archival research found that the study area was included in three previous cultural resources studies (Hatoff 1998; Holman 1983; Holman 2002). Holman’s study (1983) covered a larger area that included the current study area. During Holman’s (1983) study, 47 backhoe trenches were excavated to look for subsurface archaeological deposits. Of the 47 trenches excavated, five were within the study area (Trenches 34,35,36,42, and 43). The trenches were 42-inches wide, 10 feet long, and ~120-inches deep. No archaeological site indicators were identified during this work. The two other studies within the study area (Hatoff 1998; Holman 2002) did not result in the identification of cultural resources.

Four studies have been conducted within a quarter-mile of the study area (Table 2). There is one cultural resource within a quarter-mile of the study area (McKale 2002). This resource is located approximately 300 feet from the study area and would not extend into the study area.

Table 2. Studies within a Quarter-mile of the Study Area

Author	Date	S#
Bryne	2002	28627
Martin	2000	23152
McKale and Allen	2002	26004
Love <i>et al.</i>	1976	898

There are no reported ethnographic sites within one mile of the study area (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978,).

A review of 19th and 20th-century maps shows no buildings within the study area (GLO 1862; Thompson 1878; USACE 1941, 1943; USGS 1906, 1953a, 1953b, 1961a, 1961b, 1968, 1973, 1980).

Based on landform age, our analysis of the environmental setting, and incorporating the Byrd *et al.* (2017) analysis of sensitivity for buried sites, there is a moderate potential (~3) for buried archaeological site indicators within the study area.

Field Survey Procedures

An intensive field survey was completed by a four-person crew consisting of Tom Origer, Scotty Thompson, Lena Murphy, and Stephanie Hankins on December 7, 2021. Approximately six person-hours were spent in the field and field conditions were sunny and clear. Surface examination consisted of walking in ~15-meter corridors and hoes were used as needed to expose the ground surface. Ground visibility was good, with grass being the primary hindrance to visibility.

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

No archaeological site indicators were observed during the course of the survey.

Built Environment

No buildings or structures are present within the study area.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Field survey found no cultural resources within the study area. The study area has a moderate potential for buried archaeological indicators because it is level and because it rests atop Holocene Epoch alluvium which coincides with human arrival and occupation of California. However, the nearest source of fresh water is 750 meters away, which would have made it a less desirable location for long-term habitation. In addition, the backhoe trenches excavated during Holman's 1983 study did not show any buried resources; therefore, there is a very low likelihood of buried site soils being found within the study area.

There are no buildings or structures within the study area.

Archaeological Recommendations

No recommendations are warranted.

Built Environment Recommendations

No recommendations are warranted.

Accidental Discovery

In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire-affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

The following actions are promulgated in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates completed a cultural resources study for the SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Michael Johnson of Overton Moore Properties. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the City of Livermore and CEQA. No cultural resources were found within the study area; therefore, no recommendations are warranted. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2021-108).

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APPENDIX A

Native American Contact

Copies of Correspondence

**Native American Contact Efforts
SMP 39 Project
Livermore, Alameda County**

Organization	Contact	Action	Results
Native American Heritage Commission		Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Valentin Lopez	Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Irene Zwierlein	Email 12/7/21	No response received as of the date of this report
The Confederated Villages of Lisjan	Corrina Gould	Email 11/19/21	Corrina Gould, Tribal Chair for the Confederated Villages of Lisjan, responded on 12/8/21 asking for more information about the site, including the results of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File Review. We told Ms. Gould that we had not received a response from the NAHC, but that we had surveyed the study area and no cultural resources were found.
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Tony Cerda	Email 12/7/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Guidiville Indian Rancheria	Donald Duncan	Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Indian Canyon Mustun Band of Costanoan	Ann Marie Sayers Kanyon Sayers-Roods	Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area	Monica Arellano	Letter 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
North Valley Yokuts Tribe	Katherine Perez Timothy Perez	Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone	Dee Dee Ybarra	Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Tamien Nation	Quirina Luna Geary Johnathan Wasaka Costilla	Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Andrew Galvan	Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Tule River Indian Tribe	Neil Peyron	Email 12/7/21	No response received as of the date of this report

**Native American Contact Efforts
SMP 39 Project
Livermore, Alameda County**

Organization	Contact	Action	Results
Wilton Rancheria	Dahlton Brown Steven Hutchason Jesus Tarango	Email 12/7/21	No response received as of the date of this report
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow	Email 11/19/21	No response received as of the date of this report

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: SMP 39
County: Alameda

USGS Quadrangles

Name: Livermore

Township T2S Range R1E Section(s) MDBM (within the Valle de San Jose [Sunol & Bernal])

Date: November 19, 2021

Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates

Contact Person: Eileen Barrow

Address: P.O. Box 1531

City: Rohnert Park

Zip: 94927

Phone: (707) 584-8200

Fax: (707) 584-8300

Email: eileen@origer.com

Project Description: The project proponent planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the City of Livermore.

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

December 7, 2021

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

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Zwierlein:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

December 7, 2021

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

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Cerda:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

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Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

Valentin Lopez
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Lopez:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

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Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

Corrina Gould
The Confederated Villages of Lisjan
10926 Edes Avenue
Oakland, CA 94603

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Gould:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

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Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

Donald Duncan
Guidiville Indian Rancheria
P.O. Box 339
Talmage, CA 95481

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Duncan:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

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

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Sayers:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

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

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Sayers-Roods:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

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

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Arellano:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

Katherine Perez
North Valley Yokuts Tribe
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Perez:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

Timothy Perez
North Valley Yokuts Tribe
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Perez:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

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

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Galvan:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

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Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

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

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Ybarra:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

Johnathan Wasaka Costilla
Tamien Nation
P.O. Box 866
Clearlake Oaks, CA 95423

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Costilla

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

Quirina Luna Geary
Tamien Nation
P.O. Box 8053
San Jose, CA 95155

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Geary:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 19, 2021

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

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Woodrow:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

December 7, 2021

Neil Peyron
Tule River Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 589
Porterville, CA 93258

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Peyron:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

December 7, 2021

Dahlton Brown
Wilton Rancheria
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA 95624

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

December 7, 2021

Steven Hutchason
Wilton Rancheria
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA 95624

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Hutchason:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

December 7, 2021

Jesus Tarango
Wilton Rancheria
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA 95624

RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Tarango:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Alameda, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is planning to develop six industrial buildings and related infrastructure and parking on a portion of a 54.5-acre parcel in the city of Livermore. The City of Livermore is ensuring that this project meets with California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

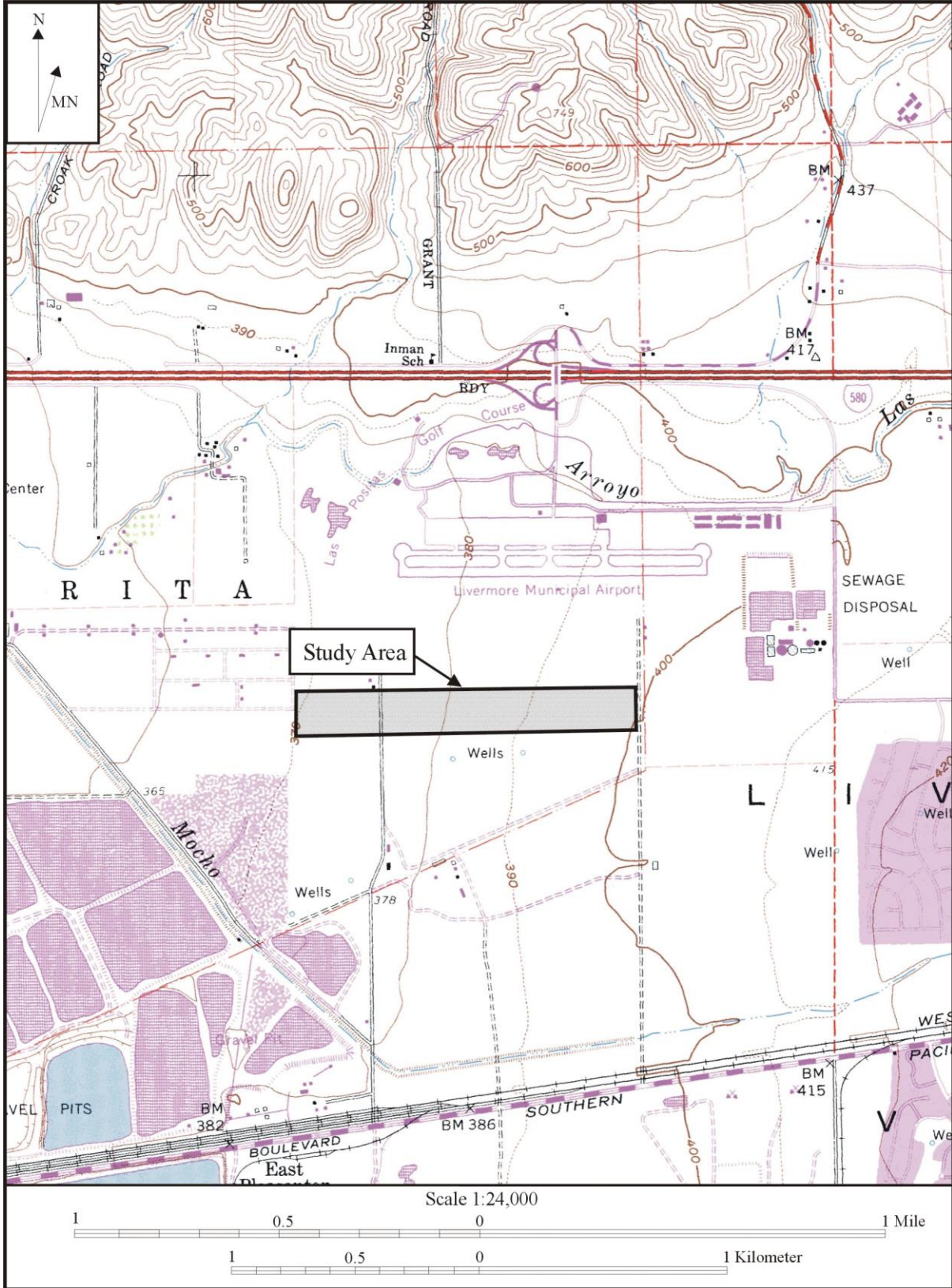
This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Livermore, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate



Eileen

To: taylor@origer.com
Subject: RE: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

From: Corrina Gould <cvltribe@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 8, 2021 12:57 PM
To: taylor@origer.com
Subject: Re: SMP 39 Project, Livermore, Alameda County

Hello,

Thank you for your email. Can you please send additional information regarding the site? Has there been a Sacred Lands File search at the Native American Heritage Commission with Negative or Positive findings? Once this information is available, we can move forward with possible consultation.

'Uni (Respectfully),

Corrina Gould, Tribal Chair
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Tribe

On Fri, Nov 19, 2021 at 2:57 PM <taylor@origer.com> wrote:

Dear Ms. Gould:

Attached please find our notification letter and location map for the SMP 39 project in Livermore, Alameda County. Please contact us if you have any questions or comments about the project.

Sincerely,

Taylor Alshuth

Mr. Taylor Alshuth, Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

P.O. Box 1531

Rohnert Park, CA 94927

Taylor@origer.com

Office Phone (707) 584-8200