Appendix D:
Cultural Resources Assessment

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Warm Springs/South Fremont Community Plan City of Fremont, California

Milpitas and Niles, California, USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps
Township 5 South/Range 1 West – Sections (former) 11, 13, 14, 15, 23, and 24

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level cultural resource reconnaissance survey and paleontological resource review for a project site encompassing approximately 850 acres in the City of Fremont, California. FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) has prepared this investigation for the City of Fremont (the Proponent). The purpose of this analysis is to determine if any previously recorded historical or paleontologic resources are located in the project site, determine the potential for identifying such resources when future developmental projects are proposed in the project site, and recommend mitigation measures appropriate to a Program-EIR for the Community Plan. Fieldwork on the property was undertaken in March 2013.

Background data was gathered for this project on several occasions. A cultural resource literature search of the whole of the project site was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), which is located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, and we are reporting a 0.5-mile search radius around the project site. Extensive online historical literature searches were conducted by FCS Senior Archaeologist Michael Dice in April and May 2013 in preparation of this document.

A street-side reconnaissance survey of the whole of the project site was undertaken by FCS's environmental analyst Derrill Stepp. Photographs of all parcels located inside the project area were taken, with special emphasis on those parcels that had been identified as possibly exhibiting structures that are more than 45 years old or older. Intensive cultural resource surveys of vacant parcels were not made because such surveys should take place once a project-level developmental proposal (EIR or IS/MND) has been submitted to the City.

FCS contracted with University of California paleontologist Kenneth L. Finger Ph.D. of Castro Valley, California to perform a paleontological records search of the whole of the project site. Dr. Finger's paleontological review showed that the study area rests entirely on two geological units: a Quaternary unit and a Holocene unit, both of which are considered sensitive for paleontological resources but only at depth. No fossil localities were reported for the project site. Paleontologic monitoring is recommended during project-related excavations, but only at depth.

The reconnaissance survey and historical reviews suggested that most of the older structures in the project area will be found not significant and not unique if further technical analyses were to take place in the near future. In contrast, we consider the older structures in the Tesla automobile factory a potentially significant cultural resource at the local level of analysis. A series of general mitigation measures associated with potential impacts to be buried and otherwise not observable cultural and paleontological resources have been delineated herein. These measures should be implemented once specific projects developed out of the Community Plan are considered by City Planning staff.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of Ms. Kristie Wheeler of The City of Fremont, FCS has conducted reconnaissance cultural resources surveys, cultural resource significance evaluations, and a paleontological records search on a proposed Warm Springs/South Fremont Community Plan located in the southern portion of the City of Fremont in the County of Alameda, California. The study area covers an area totaling approximately 850 acres. The purpose of this report is to support a program EIR for the Community Plan and to identify and delineate the potential for possibly significant cultural and paleontological resources within the project site.

Federal, state, and local agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by a Lead Agency. These laws govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance. The laws fulfilled in this report include the CEQA, and cultural resource requirements in the City's General Plan. This report closely follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) reporting format for cultural resource reports. This is organized into sections and appendices, which are summarized as follows:

- Section 1 introduces the project, the location, and the cultural resources team.
- Section 2 summarizes cultural setting.
- Section 3 describes environmental compliance parameters.
- Section 4 presents background research results.
- Section 5 describes the reconnaissance survey results.
- Section 6 provides a summary statement and mitigation recommendations.
- Section 7 contains the project certification.
- Section 8 presents a reference list.
- Appendix A provides a summary of cultural and paleontological records searches
- Appendix B provides qualifications of the lead researcher, Michael Dice, MA.
- Appendix C provides photos of older structures and presents and an overview of the typical commercial enterprises in the project site

1.1 - Project Location

The project is located generally north of State Route 62 (SR-262) and west of Interstate 680 (I-680) in the southern portion of the City of Fremont (Exhibit 1). The study area is specifically located in portions of Township 5 South/Range 1 West (M.D.B.M.) in portions of Section 11, 13, 14, 15, 23 and 24, as depicted on the Milpitas, California and Niles, California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic maps (Exhibit 2). The project site is also shown superimposed over a modern aerial photograph (Exhibit 3). The project site is bisected by the older street right of ways of Fremont Boulevard, Warm Springs Road, and two railroad grades. These thoroughfares have been plotted in these positions for over 100 years.

1.2 - Project Description

The City of Fremont adopted a comprehensive update of its General Plan in December 2011 that identified an approximately 850-acre project area around the Warm Springs/South Fremont BART Station as a study area and acknowledged it as a Priority Development Area (PDA).

In support of this study area designation, the City previously completed land use alternatives studies funded by the federal Economic Development Administration (EDA) to consider potential for job creation in the study area and to look at future work environments. The resulting vision from the EDA studies was to create a place that supports and meets the needs of the modern workforce of the 21st century through a mix of uses that are supported by access to transit provided by the BART station. The City further expanded upon this work and its vision by inviting an Urban Land Institute (ULI) expert panel to visit the study area and provide a report of its feasibility and implementation as a plan supportive of an employment-based Transit-Oriented Development (TOD).

The City proposes a Community Plan that facilitates an employment-based TOD plan around the new Warm Springs South Fremont BART Station. The Community Plan project will fulfill the General Plan Study Area requirements with a Community Plan, design guidelines, and new zoning districts.

The proposed project identifies potential new and redevelopment of property to accommodate an additional 10,000 to 20,000 jobs and 4,000 housing units. The plan assumes TOD principles for land use densities that support transit services and an urban form. Development throughout the study area will generally be characterized as residential development between 30 and 70 units per acre, with mixed-use retail potential and with commercial uses ranging from hotels, light industrial, R&D, and Class A office uses nearest the BART station. Development of individual sites will vary in intensity and height by the targeted use and location within the study area. The plan will include associated infrastructure improvements and public facility needs, as well as transportation and circulation network improvements. Multi-modal circulation improvements will include evaluation of street right-of-way and trail opportunities and a new pedestrian bridge overcrossing from the BART station extending to the east over existing rail lines. The Community Plan has a general buildout assumption of development through the year 2035.

Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2013.

NORTH

5 2.5 0 5

Miles

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

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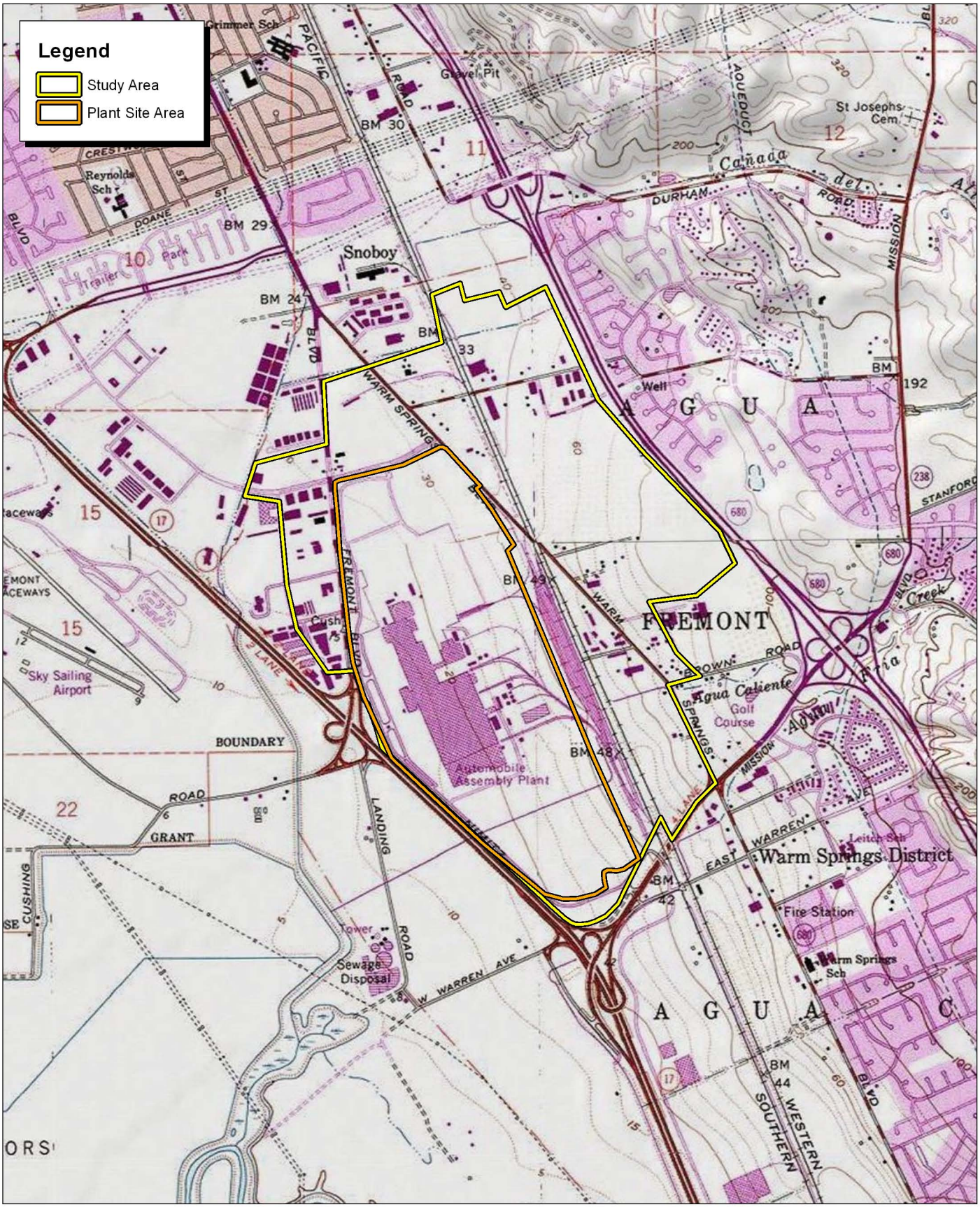
CITY OF FREMONT • WARM SPRINGS/SOUTH FREMONT COMMUNITY PLAN
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY



Source: TOPO! USGS Milpitas, CA (1979) and Niles, CA (1978) 7.5' DRG.

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.

Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000
Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

For the purposes of this cultural resource analysis, it is assumed that vacant properties within the project site could be fully constructed upon by the buildout year, certain structures (especially older structures) will be replaced as part of commercial redevelopment, and subsurface infrastructure (sewer, water, power) improvements will be required. The City will require that project-specific environmental compliance tier off the Program EIR of which this report supports. For this reason, cultural and paleontologic mitigation measures may be required at the project level.

1.3 - Environmental Setting

The existing area has a substantial job base of approximately 15,000 industrial and commercial jobs and no residential development. The project area surrounds the Tesla automobile manufacturing plant, a property that epitomizes the post-1950s environment of the Warm Springs region. The General Motors (GM) plant was opened on a farmer's field in 1960 and despite being enlarged to enclose approximately 100 acres, the plant was closed in 1982. In 1984, the plant was reopened as a GM-Toyota joint venture (New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc. (NUMMI), but closed in 2010. Tesla Motors then acquired manufacturing space on a part of the NUMMI plant. During the periods in which these plants were producing vehicles, other supporting industries and businesses opened and thrived, which allowed the former farmland of the area to be redeveloped into a heavily industrialized sector. Traversed by railroad grades and highways, portions of the project area are still vacant, with tilled soil from the farmer's field visible. A few farm buildings are still in use, but there are no crops grown.

Most of the vacant land exhibits weedy vegetation or disked farmland, with small areas of introduced vegetation used to create windbreaks. Remnant patches of introduced landscaping can be observed, but it is clear that most of the original native vegetation had been cleared long ago. The topsoil appears to be coarser toward the eastern side of the project site, but farming-related tilling is extensive in all lands. The fact that the land was tilled suggests that no intact buried and significant cultural resources will be found in any one section of the project site until the tilled zone (2 to 3 feet below grade) has been removed.

SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic background that provides a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general vicinity of the Project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all cultural resource data available but serves as a generalized overview.

A cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson (1973) is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupations of central California, the Sacramento River Valley, and the Bay Area. Fredrickson divided time ranging from approximately 10,000 B.C.–A.D. 1800 into three major periods: the Paleoindian Period (12,000 – 8,000 YBP); an Archaic period with three stages (the Lower Archaic [8,000 – 5,000 YBP], Middle Archaic [5,000 – 3,000 YBP], and Upper Archaic [3.000 – 1,500 YBP]); and what is known as the Emergent Period (1,500 YBP to A.D. 1800). Jones and Klar's (2007) recent review of California prehistory utilize a temporal model similar to Frederickson's but with slightly different dates, and other terms have been used for some of these major periods. Discovery of prehistoric resource artifact patterns that correspond to these time frames is hampered by the nature of the areas around Coyote Creek: prior to diking and filling, this area was a slough-filled tidal marsh (Malamud-Roam et al. 2007), with Agua Caliente Creek as the source of fresh water.

2.1 - Archaeological Background

Eighteen thousand years ago, the sea level was 120 meters lower and the shoreline was 19 miles off the coast (Quinn and Mountain 2000). Many archaeologists believe that Paleoindian groups were responsible for the extinction of large game animals which inhabited most of the Americas, after the Late Pleistocene ice sheets began to recede,. Paleoindian Period sites are known for the State but are exceedingly rare; some evidence for toolkits does exist in the earliest sites but the presence of Paleoindians is demonstrated by extremely old-looking points (Jones and Klar 2007). It is generally thought that the economy of this early period was based on the exploitation of large game and *ad hoc* resource exchange. Later periods are better understood because of a better representation in the archaeological record.

The earliest part of the Lower Archaic Period (± 6000 YBP) appears to correspond with what is known in North America as the *Altithermal*, a rather sudden climate shift which for perhaps 1,000 to 2,000 years was a period of weather that was warmer and drier that that seen today (Stoltman 2011). By 6,000 YBP, San Francisco Bay had been inundated with seawater and mudflats began to appear (Sloan 2006). Late Pleistocene pluvial lakes, most notably in the desert parts of California and the San Joaquin Valley, were completely desiccated by that time leaving salty basins. The archaeological record shows that millingstones began to be used extensively in the toolkit suggesting that plant foods were emphasized. Except for a reduction in tool manufacturing, little evidence for changes in hunting technology are seen in the toolkit. It is assumed the Late Pleistocene big game animals had been extirpated by this period. Most of the lithic technologies are produced with local materials, with little evidence of trade. Populations during this period appear to be semi-sedentary rather than exclusively nomadic hunters.

The Middle Archaic Period begins about 5,000 to 3,000 YBP, and this period begins as the Altithermal ends. Here, the Altithermal climate returned to a cooler and wetter climate similar to that of today. Given the Millingstone technology of previous millennia, grinding stone technologies had become slightly more diverse, with new mortar and pestle use reflecting a more diverse economy. Lithic technologies now appear to reflect distant trading networks. Large game hunting technologies are once again seen in the toolkit. Populations may have become more sedentary, except those in extreme desert environments that retained their Archaic lifeways. The Windmiller Tradition, a locally significant trend defined by archaeological deposits in and near the Sacramento Delta region, can be first defined at about 4,500 YBP (Wallace 1978). Windmiller peoples show signs of a lifeway where winters were spent in lowland villages, while spring through summer spent in upper ecozones gathering acorns for processing. This type of lifestyle was seen throughout most of the rest of the State during the Upper Archaic and Emergent Periods. The Windmiller people may have mastered the art of acorn leaching, which expanded and stabilized winter food caches. Penutian speakers may have moved into the area from Oregon; this is often associated with the formation of the Windmiller tradition (Chartkoff 1984).

The Upper Archaic Period begins about 3,000 YBP and the number of sites dated to this period in central California increases remarkably, which to some archaeologists suggests a substantive population increase. Sociopolitical complexity appears to rise and distinctive wealth patterns are seen in burials. Exchange system complexity is clear, with coastal shell beads becoming status symbols in the interior. The Berkeley Pattern replaced the Windmiller Tradition in the Delta region and characteristic artifacts include Excelsior projectile points. The Augustine Pattern is dated after about A.D. 500 to 1000 and is considered the last pattern to present itself before the Emergent Period developed. Characteristic artifacts from the Augustine Pattern include Rattlesnake projectile points. In some areas, the Augustine Pattern has been identified with the Patwin ethnolinguistic groups (Jones and Klar 2007).

The Emergent Period, beginning about 1,500 years ago, may reflect a sociopolitical change in which the bow and arrow is introduced, replacing the less accurate dart and atlatl weapons. Further toolkit specializations appear and economic exchange over long distances is clear. The Hotchkiss Tradition represents the protohistoric cultures of the Delta region in central California. Although hard seeds, waterfowl, and other resources were part of the economic base, acorns and salmon achieved paramount importance as foods along with hunting. Villages were sited along the banks of the lower San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, and in the valleys of these rivers' westward-flowing tributaries. The larger sedentary communities were composed of many semi-subterranean houses. One Hotchkiss village in the Sacramento valley covered 11 acres, may have included up to 90 houses, and had a year-round population of 500 to 700 people. By the end of the prehistoric period, possibly 300,000 people lived in California (Cook 1978).

2.2 - Native American Background

2.2.1 - The Ohlone (Costanoans)

The Ohlone were a people living in the South Bay from about the Carquinez Straight to Monterey Bay and portions of the Salinas River floodplain to the Big Sur. They were a linguistic and lifeway

tribe comprising a group of eight dialect languages derived from the Utian language stock (Levy 1978). Levy estimates that in 1770 there were 50 distinct tribelets with one or more village sites: those groups near the Mission Santa Clara were known as the Tamyen with four main villages, whereas the Chochenyo (centered at Hayward) exhibited at least six main villages. The village "*?oroysom"* San Francisco Solano (Levy 1978) was the Chochenyo village nearest the project area, although Milliken (1995) names a village in Niles Canyon along Alameda Creek *Causen (*also known as Patlens*)* and populated by Chochenyo dialect speakers. Because the Spanish rounded up many neophytes from Bay Area villages and moved them to the Missions, the original people were forcibly mixed 100 years before professional ethnographers (Kroeber 1925) could begin to study them, although Levy (1978) notes that the Spanish explorers (1769–1776) were good at accounting certain ethnographic practices and the geographic locations of important areas.

Levy also summarizes the ethnographic background of the various tribelets, including social customs, subsistence practices, and relationships between tribelets and the Spanish Missionaries. Like most California Natives, at contact, the Ohlone lived in large primary villages near reliable water and foraged in outlying areas in small groups during the spring and summer. They practiced no agriculture, but hunter-gatherer activities enabled them to store foodstuffs for winter. Access to ocean and marsh foodstuffs led to the construction of tule boats, fishing, spearing, and trapping toolkits. Various groups lived near the shoreline, while others lived in the foothills and still others in the redwoods. At the time of contact, the Ohlone peoples exhibited a rich and varied cosmological lifeway; extensive personal adornment and the mild climate allowed for nakedness.

2.3 - Historic Background

Spanish Period (A.D. 1769 to 1821)

Mission San José is a Spanish mission located in the present-day City of Fremont and was founded on June 11, 1797 by members of the Franciscan Order. It was the fourteenth Spanish mission established in California. Mission structures were built by local Ohlone-speakers who had been baptized at the Mission Santa Clara, and were moved to the new Mission to eventually form the base population (Milliken 2008). Baptisms began in September of that year. By 1800, 277 neophytes were listed at the Mission, and by the end of 1805, most of the local Indians originally living the South Bay were attached to the Missions. By 1825, over 1,700 neophytes were listed on Mission records.

2.3.1 - Mexican Period (A.D. 1821 to 1848)

After years of political in-fighting and warfare, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 and Alta California became the northern frontier of the State of Mexico in 1822. The Mission padres were then forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in that year. In 1832, the Mission possessed about 12,000 cattle, 13,000 horses, and 12,000 sheep, all of which were grazed on Mission lands between present day Oakland and San Jose (McCarthy 1958), and San José was considered one of the most prosperous of all of the California missions. An 1833 inventory prepared by Father José González Rubio lists a church, monastery, guardhouse, guesthouse, and a women's dormitory, in addition to thousands of acres of crops and grazing land. This prosperity was not to last long: on August 17

1833, the Mexican Congress passed An Act for the Secularization of the Missions of California, which divested control over Mission lands from the Franciscans to local political organizations, led by Catholics. Over the next few years, lands were granted to politically connected Mexican families and soldiers who had either settled in the area or required rewards from Governor Juan Alvarado (Gunther 1984).

2.3.2 - The Rancho Aqua Caliente (Higuera)

Rancho Agua Caliente was a 9,564-acre Mexican land grant by Governor Nicolás Gutiérrez to Antonio Suñol and Fulgencio Higuera in 1836. After a delay, the property was confirmed in 1839 by Governor Juan Alvarado to Fulgencio Higuera. The rancho title refers to the hot springs located in the foothills a short distance south of Mission San José. Higuera was the son of Jose Loreto Higuera, the grantee of Rancho Los Tularcitos, and the grandson of Ygnacio Anastacio Higuera, who came to California with the De Anza Expedition (Hoover et al. 1966).

With the secession of California to the United States following the Mexican-American War, the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided that the existing land grants would be honored if their locations could be proven with genuine documents and maps. Mexican ranchos of this period were typically sparsely populated. In order to encourage population growth, representatives in Congress created legislation that allowed the *Californios* (Californians of Mexican heritage) to hold onto their lands as long as proof of ownership could be supplied to officials as required by the Land Act of 1851. Entitlement often took 10 to 15 years to confirm. As required by the Land Act of 1851, a claim for Rancho Agua Caliente was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852, and the grant was patented to Fulgencio Higuera in 1858. Like many *Californios*, Higuera soon sold off his holdings to immigrant Americans. An attorney, Abram Harris, purchased the southern portion of this land in 1858 and established what briefly became known as Harrisburg. In 1850, Clement Columbet bought 640 acres, and developed a resort and one of the State's first wineries. Thomas W. Millard, who had come from New York to California in 1853, bought a large portion of the Rancho in 1855.

Hides and tallow were produced on many of these ranchos from the herds and shipped to San Francisco to market. Lacking the modern surveying techniques that had been invented and refined in the England (the Gunter's Chain method), the exact boundaries of these Ranchos were often no more defined than a rough drawing on a piece of parchment.

2.3.3 - The Community of Warm Springs

The following has been adapted from The City of Fremont General Plan EIR update (dated 2011 and available online). The historic center of the Rancho Caliente settlement was located at what is now the intersection of Warm Springs Boulevard and Warren Avenue. That portion of the Rancho containing the hot springs was purchased by Clemente Columbet in 1850, and buildings for the resort were erected. From that time until the earthquake of 1868, Warm Springs was one of the most fashionable recreational and therapeutic places in the State. Columbet moved a house from San Jose to serve as a hotel at the springs, but in 1858, he leased the hotel to Alexander Beaty, who maintained its reputation for grand festivities.

Governor Leland Stanford soon purchased the estate and had it planted with orchards and vineyards. The Stanford winery is now operated by Weibel Vineyards, which uses some of the original brick buildings. The winery is located just east of Mission Boulevard on Stanford Avenue, and the old restored wooden hotel stands near the winery. An adobe is located south of and adjacent to the old hotel property and although the adobe was actually the residence of Juan Criostomo Galindoof, it is traditionally associated with the Higuera family. The Western Pacific Railroad opened the Warm Springs station in 1869 (J&S 2006); by 1900, local agriculture had largely shifted to producing vegetables to supply the canneries in the area.

2.3.4 - Historic Map, Aerial Photograph, and GLO Land Records Review

Railroads in California were constructed through Congressional oversight by giving land along the needed right-of-way to specified railroad companies so that raw materials (coal, water, wood) could be obtained for construction. Once the railway was built, the lands deeded to the railroad were sold for homesteading purposes. Because odd-numbered sections of public land were given to the railroads as the incentive to build lines during that period (such as the Railroad Land Grants), persons could homestead the even-numbered sections with a railroad line nearby. Homesteaders eventually purchased railroad property once the railroad gained formal title, and the railroads quickly sold these assets off. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records do not disclose that certain section of land or portions of sections were owned by railroads or person after statehood. Because these properties were owned by private individuals when Alameda County was created (1853), railroad construction was probably privately financed and linked major towns within the six townships in the County. Once railroads arrived in the County, several sidings were built at Vallejo Mills (Niles), Newark, Decoto, and Warm Springs (Fremont General Plan).

FCS staff reviewed historical aerials available online at the www.historicaerials.com website as part of this study. The 1946, 1948, and 1956 photos show that the whole of the project site was tilled farmland and the farmers were growing a variety of crops, including hay, possibly alfalfa, and orchards consisting of non-citrus fruit trees that can do well in heavy soil (cherries, pears apples, and plums if well drained). The heavy soil, formerly marsh land that was "reclaimed" when dikes were built in the late 1800s, was excellent for vegetables and pasturage, but these photographs show that different types of orchards had been planted as well as farm landscaping (such as *Eucalyptus* rows) that was often planted along lot lines and in the yards of the farmhouses. A few roadways in these images are paved while most are not. Some of the farm complexes are quite large and contain residences, barns, garages, and small outbuildings and sheds. Railroad grades are clearly visible (the Western Pacific and the Southern Pacific had built parallel tracks in this area); these ran between primary freight and switching yards in Hayward and San Jose. In the 1946 to 1956 period observed in these images, little change in the project site could be observed except for a slight increase in structure count.

The 1966 photograph reveals construction of the GM auto manufacturing plant (opened 1960), which had been built to replace the 1913 Oakland GM facility (www.wikipedia.com). This plant built vehicles until 1982, when it closed and then reopened in 1984 as a GM-Toyota joint venture. Many of the farms near the plant were still producing agricultural goods because suburban tract development had not yet reached the outskirts. However, small industries were being developed

near the GM plant in the form of small warehouses, commercial buildings, stores, shops, and restaurants. The 1979 photograph shows that most of the properties in the area had begun to be converted from agricultural use, but some farms remained in the district. Homes were being constructed east of I-680, the suburbs of Milpitas were pushing northward, and numerous commercial developments had been constructed, especially north and northeast of the GM plant. The aerial photograph set suggests that the Warm Springs District ceased to be a major agricultural provider in the early 1980s.

Topographic maps found on the www.historicaerials.com website were also examined. This showed that a single railroad grade had been built as of 1897. In that year, several straight wagon roads were plotted including Old Warm Springs Boulevard, which probably allowed commercial traffic to occur between the Fremont Mission District and the farm towns of Milpitas and San Jose. Agua Caliente Creek appears to flow unhindered into the lower Bay with culverts built beneath roadways by the 1909 topographic map production. The first 7.5-minute topographic map was published 1955 and clearly mirrors the photographic images from 1956. Old Warm Springs Boulevard was identified as SR-17 on the 1959 30-minute topographic map, and the history of SR-17 has been discussed on the California Highways website (http://www.cahighways.org/017-024.html).

SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PARAMETERS

3.1 - CEQA and Cultural Resources

Under California law, a cultural resource may be considered a *historical resource* if it is significant within the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California or if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Each cultural resource within a developmental study area must be evaluated by a technical professional to determine if the resource is significant. According to the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3 Section 15064.5, the term "historical resources" includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850, et seq.).

2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
    1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    3) 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
    4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Typically, cultural resources of an archaeological nature that exhibit buried and intact features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion 4 because such features will likely yield information important to the prehistory of California. If a resource is not listed in or has not yet been determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, and/or identified in an historical resources survey meeting the criteria in

Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, the lead agency may still choose to determine that the resource is an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

3.2 - City of Fremont

The City adopted a Historic Resource Ordinance and Historic Resource Overlay District in 2008. The following are the City policies and implementation requirements associated with the protection of historic resources.

- **Policy 4-6.1: Protection of Historic Resources.** Identify, preserve, protect and maintain buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts which are reminders of past eras, events, and persons important in local, state, or national history.

  Historic structures which provide significant examples of architectural styles of the past are irreplaceable assets. They should be protected to provide present and future generations with examples of the physical environments in which past generations lived and worked. The needless destruction and impairment of significant historic resources must be prevented so that opportunities for public enjoyment and economic utilization of such resources are not diminished or lost.
- **Implementation 4-6.1.A: Demolition, Alteration or Relocation of Historic Resources.** Evaluate all applications for demolition, alteration or relocation of buildings, structures or objects constructed prior to 1955 to determine if there is sufficient significance and integrity to merit classification as a Potential Fremont Register Resource or formal designation as a Register Resource.
- **Implementation 4-6.1.8: Historic Overlay Districts and Neighborhood Conservation Areas.** Create Historic Overlay Districts (HOD) and Neighborhood Conservation Areas (NCA) where appropriate to protect and support rehabilitation of Fremont's historic resources. NCAs and HODs should be applied to specific areas that warrant formal recognition and designation.

  The (HOD) Historical Overlay District is a zoning designation applied to areas with particular historical significance, such as Mission San Jose and Old Town Niles. HODs usually contain a mix of Register Resources, Contributing Resources, and Non-Contributing Resources. Construction and demolition in HODs is subject to review to ensure that historic resources are not compromised. Neighborhood Conservation Areas (NCAs) have been designated in a number of neighborhoods which may not fully meet the criteria for HOD designation, but which have shared architectural qualities that warrant special design review considerations.
- **Policy 4-6.2: Construction and Alterations within Historic Areas.** Require new construction or alterations to Register Resources or Potential Register Resources located within a designated HOD or NCA to be subject to review and approval by the Historical Archi-tectural Review Board (HARB). However, single-family residential properties (other than Fremont Register Resources and Potential Register Resources) located within an HOD or NCA are not subject to review by HARB.
- **Implementation 4-6.2.A:·Secretary of the Interior Standards.** Review proposed alterations to Register Resources and Potential Register Resources in a manner that is consistent with the recommended procedures and best practices provided in The Secretary of the Interior

Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, including guidelines for preserving, rehabilitating, restoring and reconstructing historic buildings.

- **Policy 4-6.3: Resource Documentation and Funding.** Identify and record significant historic and archaeological resources, and maximize the use of all potential funding sources, including those available through State and federal programs, for the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and enhancement of such resources.

  The City has an ongoing program of evaluating potential historic resources. In addition, project applicants may be required to evaluate historic resources as part of the development process. Property owners and the general public may also apply for inclusion on the Fremont Register.
- **Implementation 4-6.3.A: Document Historic Properties.** Conduct historic resource evaluations as part of the development review process based upon considerations such as the age, character-defining features, location and setting of the property.
- **Implementation 4-6.3.8: GIS Database.** Identify all documented historic and archaeological resources in the City's Geographic Information System (GIS). A complete listing of Fremont Register Resources, as amended from time to time, shall be attached to the Fremont General Plan as an appendix. Such listing is for informational purposes and shall not require subsequent amendment of the Fremont General Plan if or when revisions to the listing occur.
- **Implementation 4-6.3.C: Designation of Fremont Register Resources.** Allow the HARE to initiate consideration and recommend designation of Fremont Register Resources, including buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts. Such designations are subject to review and approval by the City Council.
- **Implementation 4-6.3.D: Review and Approval of Demolition, Alteration and Relocation.** Continue the role of the HARE as advisors to the City Council regarding demolition, alteration and relocation affecting Fremont Register Resources. The City Council shall be the final body for review and approval of applications affecting Fremont Register Resources.
- **Policy 4-6.4: Historic Settings and Landscapes.** Identify and pursue measures to protect the settings and landscapes that contribute to Fremont's historic resources. The City shall review proposed development and redevelopment projects to ensure their compatibility with existing historic settings. In particular, such review shall address the scale, massing and on-site improvements of proposed development as it relates to historic settings.

  This policy recognizes that the historic value of a site may extend beyond structures and include the landscape and setting around a structure. This could include heritage trees, gardens, historic plantings, significant landscape elements or characteristic views, fences and outbuildings, and other property features.
- **Policy 4-6.5: Context-Sensitive Design.** Preserve the architectural continuity and design integrity of historic districts and other areas of strong architectural character. New development within such areas does not need to replicate prevailing architectural styles exactly but should be complementary in form, height, and bulk.
- **Policy 4-6.6: Historic Preservation Regulations.** Observe local, State and federal historic preservation laws, regulations and codes to ensure conservation of Fremont's significant historic resources. These laws include but are not limited to Mills Act Historic Property contracts, the California Historical Building Code, and State laws related to archaeological resources.

- **Implementation 4-6.6.A: Mills Act.** Encourage and facilitate the use of Mills Act historic property contracts.
- **Implementation 4-6.6.8: State Historical Building Code.** Encourage and facilitate the use of the State Historical Building Code for alteration, rehabilitation and retrofit of Register Resources, Potential Register Resources and other qualifying historic buildings, structures and objects.
- **Policy 4-6.7: Infrastructure Improvements within Historic Districts.** Assess the potential impact of infrastructure improvements and other public improvement projects within HODs and/or NCAs to ensure that the historic setting is not compromised as a result of the project, and to provide appropriate mitigation in the event an adverse impact could occur.
- **Implementation 4-6.7.A: Public Improvement Design Standards.** Allow modification of standard specifications by final approving authority to protect historical context.
- **Policy 4-6.8: Historic Resource Education and Awareness.** Promote a greater understanding and awareness of historic resources in Fremont, and greater appreciation and knowledge of local history. Use historic markers, plaques, walking tours, museums, and other tools to educate residents and visitors about Fremont history.

  Educational and informational resources include the Museum of Local History (housed in a former fire station in Mission San Jose), the Niles Depot Museum and Niles Canyon Railway, the Jim Sullivan Memorial Library, the Niles Essanay Silent Film Museum and Edison Theater, and the Mission San Jose complex, among others. There are also local organizations and non-profits such as the Niles Main Street Association that promote historic revitalization and restoration.
- **Policy 4-6.9: Adaptive Use of Historic Properties.** Encourage the adaptive use and rehabilitation of historic buildings, structures and objects when original use of the historic property has become obsolete or is no longer feasible.
- **Implementation 4-6.9.A: Adaptive Use Feasibility Studies.** For properties that include historic structures, conduct feasibility studies to evaluate adaptive reuse options as part of the development approval process. Evaluate options using a form-based process rather than by use and zoning standards.
- **Policy 4-6.10: Protection of Native American Remains.** Coordinate with representatives of local Native American organizations to ensure the protection of Native American resources and to follow appropriate mitigation, preservation, and recovery measures in the event such resources could be impacted by development.

As noted above, the City's list of Historic Resources may be available for review. Should any identified resources fall within the project site, Table 1 in Section 4.2 below will include any such resources. The City's Historic Overlay Districts (HOD) and Neighborhood Conservation Areas (NCA) are available online for review through the City's GIS website. These maps show that a listed HOD or a listed NCA are not located within the project site.

3.3 - Thresholds of Significance

If a professional is asked to determine if a resource is historically significant under CEQA Guidelines and therefore subject to mitigation prior to impact, a threshold of significance should be considered

before the determination is made. This is a procedure recommended to professionals by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)/State Prehistoric Preservation Officer (SHPO). The threshold of significance for the cultural resource element discussed within an EIR is simply a point where the qualities that turn a cultural resource into a historically significant resource (i.e., eligible for listing on the California Register) are passed (OPR 1994). The Office of Planning and Research (OPR) notes that the threshold is "*a qualitative standard, or set of criteria, pursuant to which the significance of a given environmental effect may be determined.*" The advantage of a standardized review criteria developed to assess a potential threshold is desirable because it assures that duplicate efforts will be reduced for the Lead Agency.

If the resource has been determined to be historically significant, an *adverse effect* to a that resource would be regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced such that it no longer pass the significance criteria threshold. In lay terms, should an analysis show that future development will destroy elements that make the cultural resource historically important, then the significance of the resource will be lost and there must be mitigation for that loss.

If a prehistoric cultural resource is tested, it is traditionally held that buried features such as, hearths, burials, middens, etc., could hold analytical information that will pass the significance threshold and make the site eligible for the CR under Criterion 4 alone. For resources created after the historic period began and which are at least 45 years old, analysis of the condition and integrity of exposed features may cause the resource to pass Criteria 1, 2, 3, and/or 4 thresholds. For buildings and other structures at least 45 years old, the completeness and integrity of the structural architecture may cause the site to pass Criteria 1, 2, and/or 3 thresholds.

The threshold should be associated with the site context or theme. If sets of unusual artifacts, buried but unusual buildings, or human remains are detected during tests of cultural resources in the study area, or if a historical review of the resource finds that it was once associated with a person and/or event of historical significance at the state/national level, such resources will likely be considered potentially significant for California Register listing. In the event that the significance of the historical resource will be negatively impacted by the planned-for development, avoidance parameters or mitigation recommendations must be provided to the Lead Agency for review and concurrence.

3.3.1 - Definition of Cultural Resource Sites and Isolates

Prehistoric and historic cultural resources can vary in form and function from area to area, but it is a "site" rather than isolated artifacts and certain features that could be considered significant. Prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites are defined in this study as three or more items, such as flaked lithics, projectile points, grinding tools, glass, cans, etc., that are not from a single source or material found within a 10-square-meter area. There is no limit to the physical size of a site.

Sites that could qualify as significant are typically more than 45 years old or have the potential to be more than 45 years old. These definitions assume that items found in an area with a diversity of

materials can represent more than a single activity at a location. Discrete components of a site may be identified to represent repeated activity, such as milling stations, hearths, or isolated structures.

Isolated artifacts and certain isolated features do not meet these minimal criteria. Isolates could consists of one or two cans, a few stone flakes divorced from their original setting, one metate fragment or fence posts, brass section markers, or well heads. Potential impacts to isolates need not be mitigated.

3.4 - Paleontology

A paleontological records review and geological map review was undertaken by consulting paleontologist Ken Finger, Ph.D. on May 6, 2013. The result of Dr. Finger's research can be found in Section 4.2 below.

3.5 - Native American Consultation Recommendations

City of Fremont Policy 4-6.10 (Protection of Native American Remains) as discussed above asks that City staff "coordinate with representatives of local Native American organizations to ensure the protection of Native American resources and to follow appropriate mitigation, preservation, and recovery measures in the event such resources could be impacted by development." We note that California Government Code 65040.12(e) states that consultation with Native American communities is a matter of environmental justice in that it is possible that Native Americans may identify sacred resources located in the project area that are not recorded on any list of protected resources. Both the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and SHPO recommend that once projects are proposed that involve substantial earthmoving or impacts to sensitive cultural resources, local tribal organizations should be identified and consulted with during the pre-construction environmental screening process.

Delineation of a General Plan Amendment, creation of a Specific Plan, or delineation of Open Space are triggers that require that a Lead Agency to initiate the SB 18 process (CGC 65352.3, et seq.) with local Native American tribal organizations. The City can utilize this report if certain tribes wish to consult with the City following the SB 18 process.

Therefore, contact with tribal organizations within the context of a Program EIR may not be required unless requested by City staff as part of the SB 18 process. Once specific projects are tiered off the Program EIR, a project-related mitigation measure should be implemented that includes contact with local Native tribal organizations.

FCS staff contacted the NAHC to request a sacred lands search for the project. The NAHC responded on May 21, 2013 and stated that nine (9) tribal entities might be contacted to supply project-specific information about Sacred Lands. A copy of the NAHC response letter is provided in Appendix A.

SECTION 4: BACKGROUND RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 - Cultural Background Check Results

4.1.1 - Northwest Information Center Data

On April 18, 2013, Northwest Information Center (NWIC: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park) Coordinator Leigh Jordan undertook a formal museum records search of the project site and 0.5 mile around the project site. To identify any historic properties, Ms. Jordan examined the current inventories of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest list (CPHI), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) list for Alameda County.

Additional documents FCS staff consulted as part of this search included those that were apparently not available at the NWIC: the BART Warm Springs Extension EIR (J&S 2006), the City of Fremont General Plan EIR, and a list of City historic resource properties that have been placed on the Fremont Register. Staff also examined historic aerials and Assessor records to determine the potential ages of structures that might be located on parcels in the project area. Table 1 lists the results of the cultural resources records search for cultural resources in and near the study area, while Table 2 lists structures identified under the Assessor data search.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources and Reports

Resource#	Location	Type	>0.5 mile	>0.25 mile	Onsite?
P#01-001783	linear	SPR Dumbarton Cutoff		•	Yes, but no direct effect is possible
P#01-002190	linear	20th Century WPR grade		•	Yes, but no direct effect is possible
none	Sect. 15	Indian village at Mission and Curtner: CA-ALA-342/509 (City of Fremont list)	•		No
none	Sect. 15	44960 Old Warm Springs Road. (Jones and Stokes 2006)		•	Yes, but no direct effect is possible until project-specific impacts are defined.

Three resources were identified in the project area. Site #1783 and #2190 are railroad alignments that cannot be directly affected by development in the project site. The structure at 44960 Old Warm Springs Road was identified as being built more than 45 years ago (J&S 2006), but a DPR523 form set was not submitted to the NWIC. This structure was found by J&S to be not significant; therefore, potential impacts to the resource require no further technical research.

NWIC research efforts also involved identifying studies that had previously taken place in the project area. Studies have been filed with the NWIC since 1984. Many of the vacant parcels in the project area have been surveyed by qualified cultural resource specialists in the past, with negative results. These studies are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Field Studies of Vacant Land in the Project Area

Study #	Location	Finds	Study Date
S-027290	Southeast corner of Grimmer and Fremont (BART analysis)	None	2002
S-017869	Southwest corner I-680 and Grimmer	None	1995
S-037032	Portion of northwest corner of Old Warm Springs and Grimmer	None	2010
S-012504	Southeast corner Reliance and Osgood	None	1990
S-031176	Due south of Tesla Plant property	None	2000

The largest vacant parcels that have not yet been surveyed by a qualified professional include three parcels located at the northwest corner of Osgood and Prune (10 to 15 acres) and a small (>4 acres) section of a parcel located at the southeast corner of Old Warm Springs Boulevard and Tavis Place.

Although SHPO recommends that vacant land be archaeologically surveyed every 5 years to account for erosional change, the negative results from the previous studies suggests that the potential for impacting cultural resources exposed on the surface of the vacant parcels that have not yet been surveyed is “low”. These data also suggest that surveys of vacant land should take place only after a project-level proposal for redevelopment is provided to the City. Archaeological surveys of land featuring prepared surfaces such as pavement or gravel need not occur.

4.1.2 - Assessors Map Review

Two resources of information were used to identify those parcels in the project site that might hold older buildings. The Alameda County online Assessors GIS interactive file was examined for addresses and Assessor Parcel Numbers, while the construction date of the structures carrying the APN address was accessed through the parcel information page on the City of Fremont GIS website. Table 3 below lists all those parcels in the project site that exhibited structures built in 1968 and before. The final column, Aerial Comments, details examination of the parcel location using GoogleEarth.

Since the evidence shows that these parcels exhibit potentially significant historical resources, each of these parcels was examined and photographed from the street side: the details of this research is discussed in Section 5 below.

Table 3: Parcels Bearing Structures Built in 1968 and Older

Parcel #	Address	Assessor Date	Aerial Review Comment	Appendix C Photos
519-1687-48	45976 Warm Springs Boulevard	1935	Two structures?	Photo 1 Photo 2
519-1687-69	45968 Warm Springs Boulevard	Before 1960	Most easterly parcel at this address exhibits older former house? No date available from City website	Photo 3
519-1687-46	45846 Warm Springs Boulevard	1955	Older farm complex converted to commercial	Photo 4
519-1310-13-6	2132 Prune Avenue	1940	Historicaerials.com view suggests farmhouse and garage once located here.	N/A
519-1310-12-8	2160 Prune Avenue	1967	Two commercial structures	Photo 5
519-1310-12-6	2154 Prune Avenue	1967	Four commercial structures	Photo 6
519-1310-49	44960 Old Warm Springs Road	1962	Historicaerials.com view suggests farm complex built here before 1946	Photo 10
519-1351-8-3	2875 Prune Avenue	1961	One commercial structure	Photo 7 Photo 8
519-1352-7-4	44850 Warm Springs Boulevard	1957	One commercial structure	N/A
519-1352-52	44300 Warm Springs Boulevard	1965	Small commercial structure	Photo 9
519-900-7-3	44710 Fremont Boulevard	1955	Farm once located here.	Photo 11
519-850-21-26	45055 Fremont Boulevard	1968	Two smaller commercial buildings	Photo 12
519-850-22-37	45201 Fremont Boulevard	1965	One commercial structure	Photo 13
519-1747-11	45500 Fremont Boulevard	1962	Elements of GM auto plant can be seen in 1962 era photo.	Photo 14
519-1310-3-4	44788 Old Warm Springs Boulevard	>1946	Structure shown to be older than 1946 Historicaerials.com	N/A

Of the resources noted above, research by Jones and Stokes, Inc. (J&S 2006; with survey of the WSX project in 2002) indicated that the farm complex at 44960 Warm Springs Road was formally found not eligible for listing in the National Register, with concurrence on this finding by SHPO in February 2006.

4.2 - Paleontological Records Search Results

Dr. Finger's paleontological review (Appendix A-3) showed that the eastern majority of the project site is located on late Pleistocene alluvium (*Qpa*), while the western portion is Holocene alluvium (*Qha*). Within the project area, these units are undifferentiated by Dibblee (2005a, 2005b) as Quaternary alluvium (*Qa*). Slightly older sediments (*Qts*) of Pleistocene or possibly Pliocene age occur in the northeast project vicinity, but these are probably buried deeply by Quaternary alluvia, which ranges up to 600 feet thick in central Fremont.

The University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database was searched for records from late Pleistocene alluvium in Alameda County, which is the only paleontologically sensitive unit likely to be impacted by future construction-related activities on the project site. The UCMP collection contains 233 vertebrate (Rancholabrean) fossils in 58 localities in Alameda County. Several of these specimens have been described and figured in professional publications, but none are located inside the project site.

Although Pleistocene alluvium in this region generally has a low paleontologic potential, and fossil occurrences in it are typically spotty and unpredictable, it should be considered as having a high paleontologic sensitivity. The results of the database search indicate that excavations into previously undisturbed late Pleistocene alluvium could impact significant paleontological resources. A professional paleontologist should be retained, especially when deep (greater than 10 feet) excavations take place during any one project, to inspect the excavations periodically. This will ensure that any unearthed paleontological resources will be assessed and, if deemed significant, properly recorded and salvaged.

Should any vertebrate fossil be encountered by construction crews, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease until a paleontologist evaluates the find for its scientific value. If deemed significant, it should be salvaged and deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution (e.g., UCMP) where it will be properly curated and preserved.

SECTION 5: SURVEY AND RESULTS

On April 18, 2013, FCS environmental scientist Derrill Stepp performed a reconnaissance survey of all parcels located in the project area that exhibited structures believed to be more than 45 years old as identified in Table 3 above. Each of these structures was photographed from the street-side utilizing several angles where possible. Given the background information provided above, the purpose was to identify any elements of the photographed structures that could suggest some potential for national, state or local significance does exist. Vacant land parcels were also photographed, but most were covered with dense, weedy vegetation.

Of those structures and structure complexes listed in 3, we believe that only the structural elements of the General Motors Plant (Tesla Factory, also known as the NUMMI Plant) have the potential to be significant at the local level of analysis as of the date of this report. The old GM factory has a strong historical contextual presence within the City, and the fact that many of the buildings observed from the air appear to lie upon the footprint of structures built in the early 1960s suggests that buildings original to the historical period (1960–1964 Industrial Development Theme) do indeed exist. If substantive changes to buildings within the Tesla Plant are required and environmental compliance documents with the City of Fremont as Lead Agency are deemed necessary, the City should require that an architectural historian inventory all those buildings associated with the original GM plant.

The remaining structures located elsewhere in the project site (see photographs in Appendix C) appear to this reviewer to be non-unique commercial facilities associated with the post-War commercial development period. There are also a few remnant structures from the pre-industrialization farming period of the Warm Springs Community.

Following CEQA and SHPO guidelines, it is recommended that when a proposal for project-level development is brought to the City, a qualified architectural historian must evaluate the significance of all structures planned for demolition or substantial remodeling if those resources are more than 45 years old when a specific project is proposed for development.

SECTION 6: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Review of all cultural resource factors in and near the project area suggests that the potential for impacts to buried prehistoric resources should be considered "low" to "uncertain," because there are no known prehistoric resources recorded within the project area and all of the vacant parcels in the project site have not been physically surveyed by a qualified archaeologist.

6.1 - Prehistoric Cultural Resources

Because of the inherent uncertainty associated with buried prehistoric resource finds during future construction in the Community Plan area, and the lack of archaeological survey on vacant lands, two mitigation measures associated with potential impacts to prehistoric resources have been devised:

CR-1 When a project-level EIR or IS/MND is proposed for specific vacant and unbuilt-upon parcels in the project area, a qualified archaeologist must undertake a field survey of the proposed project site following SHPO guidelines associated with Phase 1 archaeological surveys. The results of the survey, a list of prehistoric discoveries made (if any), and proposed mitigation measures, must be provided to the City by the qualified archaeologist as part of the EIR or IS/MND process.

CR-2 Parcels overlain by pavement or gravel need not undergo a survey as described in CR-1 above. However, if during construction buried cultural resources such as chipped or ground stone, quantities of bone or shell material, or buried historic debris or buried building foundations are inadvertently discovered, work will be stopped within a 100-foot radius of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. If after evaluation by the qualified archaeologist, an archaeological site or other find is identified as meeting the criteria for inclusion on the CRHR or the City of Fremont Landmarks list, the proponent will retain a qualified archaeologist to develop and implement an adequate program for investigation, avoidance if feasible, and data recovery for the site, with Native American consultation, if appropriate.

6.2 - Historic Cultural Resources

Research and fieldwork has shown that there are a certain number of buildings that could, within the buildout period of the project, have the potential to be considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or the City of Fremont Landmarks list. Formal evaluation of these older buildings should occur.

CR-3 When a project-level EIR or IS/MND is proposed for those parcels that exhibit structures that are more than 45 years old, a qualified architectural historian must undertake a technical evaluation of the structure(s) following CEQA and any City guidelines. Should the specialist find that the structure is neither significant nor unique, demolition or alteration of the structure can occur during the project without further technical

analysis. Should the specialist find that the resource is significant and/or unique, direct impacts to the structure should be avoided or the structure moved prior to construction on the parcel.

CR-4 The structural elements of the General Motors Plant (Tesla Factory, also known as NUMMI Plant) have the potential to be significant at the local level of analysis. The older structural portions of the factory has a strong historical contextual presence within the City, and the fact that many of the buildings observed from the air appear to lie upon the footprint of structures built in the early 1960s suggests that buildings original to the historical period (1960–1964 Industrial Development Theme) do indeed exist. If substantive changes to buildings within the Tesla Plant are required and environmental compliance documents with the City of Fremont as Lead Agency are deemed necessary, the City should require that an architectural historian inventory all those buildings associated with the original GM plant that could be affected by future project development. Further mitigation measures may be required once this analysis has been undertaken.

6.3 - Paleontological Resources

CR-5 Vertebrate fossils are not expected to be encountered except possibly when deep excavations take place in the project area. Should any vertebrate fossil be encountered by construction crews, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease until a paleontologist evaluates the find for its scientific value. If deemed significant, it should be salvaged and deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution (e.g., UCMP) where it will be properly curated and preserved.

6.4 - Human Remains

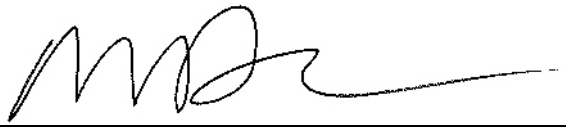
CR-6 No human remains are known for the project area. However, there is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Once a project involving ground disturbance in the project area has been defined, there is a possibility that potential impacts to sacred and unlisted Native American resources could occur. Local Native American tribes should be contacted by either City staff or a qualified archaeologist as part of the environmental compliance process and asked to comment on the proposed project with respect to the potential for impacts to buried sacred cultural resources.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98.

SECTION 7: CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: July 10, 2013 Signed:



Michael H. Dice, M.A.
FirstCarbon Solutions
San Ramon, CA

SECTION 8: REFERENCES

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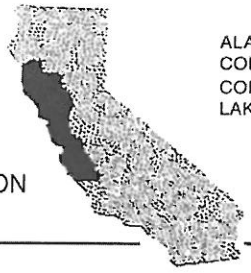
Appendix A:
Cultural Records Searches and NAHC Search

A.1 - Northwest Information Center Search Results

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
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MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

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

DATE: 18 April 2013 NWIC File No.: 12-1102

TO: Michael Dice, FirstCarbon Solutions, 621 E. Carnegie Drive #100, San Bernardino, CA 92408

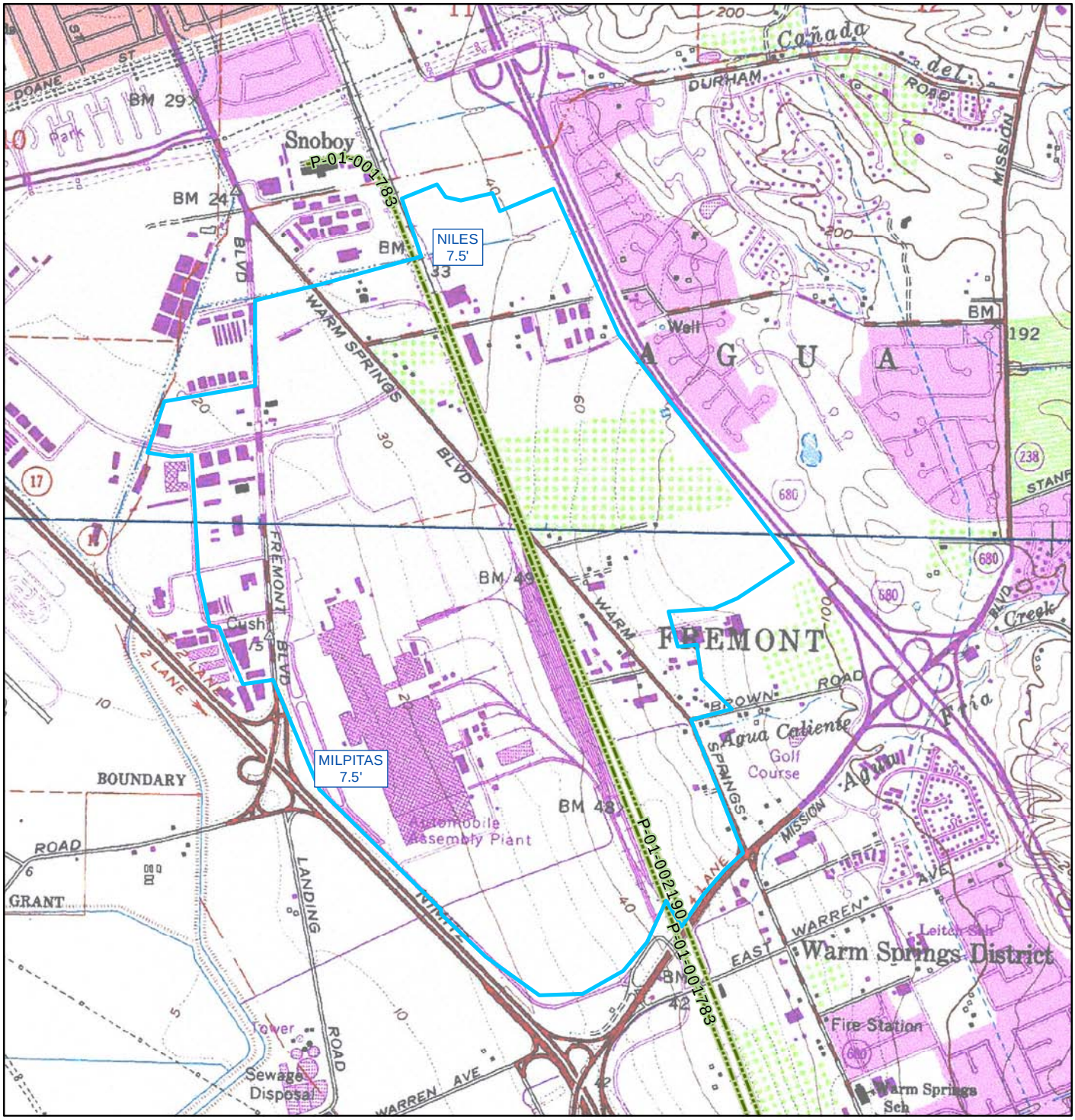
FROM: Leigh Jordan, Coordinator

Re: Warm Springs Master Plan, Alameda County

Milpitas and Niles.7.5' Quads

Resources In and within .5-mile radius	P-01-001793 and P-01-002190: locations plotted on Map 1, PDF copies of records on disk
Reports In and within .5-mile radius	See attached Report Listing: locations plotted on Maps 2 & 3 (and Close up Maps 4 – 6) on disk.
Other Reports	Sixteen reports are classified as "Other Reports" (reports with little or no field work, missing maps, or inadequate locational information) that cover your search area: The Other Report list. The electronic report map(s) do not depict study areas for these reports because their shapes are either not representable or would be shown at a very large scale (i.e., all of Alameda County). In addition, you have not been charged the digitized shape fee for these study areas. The references for these reports are provided, and should you decide you want a copy of the report shape files or paper document let us know.
OHP HPD	Pages for the City of Fremont and vicinity sent on disk
OHP ADOE	Pages for the County of Alameda sent on disk
California Inventory	Pages for the County of Alameda sent on disk (Fremont and Warm Springs highlighted)
Local Inventories	None
Caltrans Bridge Inventory	Excel file for City of Fremont sent
GLO or Rancho Maps	1857 Agua Caliente Rancho Plat sent

Resource Locations, Map 1
Warm Springs Master Plan



Northwest Information Center

File #12-1102 / 17 April 2013 / L. Jordan

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

Feet
0 710 1,420 2,130 2,840

0 130 260 390 520 650
Meters

N

Legend

- NUMMI_Reuse_Plan_Boundary
- Resources (points)
- Resources (lines)
- Resources (polygons)

Northwest Information Center Report Listing

S-number	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
S-007087	1984	Miley Paul Holman	Durham Road, Fremont Boulevard, Mission Boulevard and Dixon Landing Interchanges, Archaeological Reconnaissance (letter report)	Holman & Associates
S-009240	1987	Archaeological Resource Management	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Fremont Industrial Park in the City of Fremont, County of Alameda	Archaeological Resource Management
S-010200	1988	David Chavez, Sally B. Woodbridge, and Jan M. Hupman	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Fremont-South Bay Corridor Study Alternatives Analysis, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California	David Chavez & Associates
S-011396	1989	BioSystems Analysis, Inc.	Technical Report of Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed WTG-WEST, Inc., Los Angeles to San Francisco and Sacramento, California: Fiber Optic Cable Project	BioSystems Analysis, Inc.
S-012110	1990	David Chavez and Jan M. Hupman	Cultural Resources Investigations: Warm Springs Extension Project, Bay Area Rapid Transit, Alameda County, California	David Chavez and Associates
S-012504	1990	Richard D. Ambro	Inventory of Potential Cultural Resources Within the Warm Springs Project Area, Fremont, Alameda County, California, Based on the Results of Archival Research	Holman & Associates
S-012988	1991	David Chavez, Jan M. Hupman, and Sally B. Woodbridge	Cultural Resources Investigations of the BART Warm Springs Extension, Alameda County, California	David Chavez and Associates
S-017869	1995	Robert Cartier and Lynne Eckert	Cultural Resource Evaluation of 36 Acres, Located West of Highway 680 at Grimmer Boulevard in the City of Fremont, County of Alameda	Archaeological Resource Management
S-017993	1995	Brian Hatoff, Barb Voss, Sharon Waechter, Stephen Wee, and Vance Bente	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project	Woodward-Clyde Consultants
S-020036	1997	Lori Harrington and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Assessment Report, Alameda County Water District Pipeline and Desalination Plant Project, Fremont, Alameda County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.
S-022501	1999	Glenn Gmoser, Elizabeth Krase, Marianne Hurley, and William Kostura	Historic Property Survey Report and Findings of No Historic Properties Affected for I-680 "Sunol Grade" Southbound Improvement Project in the Cities of Pleasanton and Fremont & Unincorporated Alameda County, and in the City of Milpitas, Santa Clara County	Caltrans
S-022613	2000	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Lands for the Fremont Long Term Solid Waste Disposal Facility EIR in the City of Fremont	Archaeological Resource Management
S-022820	2000	Wendy J. Nelson, Tammara Norton, Larry Chiea, and Eugenia Mitsanis	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS07: Oakland to San Jose	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-022927	2000	William Self	Historic Property Survey Report, Osgood Road Widening Project, Fremont, Alameda County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.
S-025043	2001	David Chavez and Elizabeth Krase	Historic Property Survey Report, Route 262/ Warren Avenue/ I-880 Interchange Reconstruction and I-880 Widening Project, EA 233220	David Chavez & Associates
S-027290	2002	Jones & Stokes	Inventory and Evaluation Report of Cultural Resources for BART Warm Springs Extension, Alameda County, California	Jones & Stokes
S-028939	2003	Colin I. Busby	Archaeological Resources Assessment, Flood Control Project, Zone 6, Line E (Laguna Creek), Area Upstream of S. Grimmer Boulevard to !-880, City of Fremont, Alameda County	Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Northwest Information Center Report Listing

S-number	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
S-031176	2000	David Chavez and Elizabeth Krase	Historic Property Survey Report, Route 262/Warren Avenue/I-880 Interchange Reconstruction and I-880 Widening Project, 04-SCL-880-KP 13.2 (PM 8.2)/KP 16.9 (PM 10.5), 04-ALA-880-KP R0.0 (PM R0.0)/KP 4.7 (PM 2.9), 04-ALA-262-KP R0.0 (PM R0.0)/KP R0.7...	David Chavez & Associates, Caltrans
S-031189	2002	Alicia R. Langford	Historic Architecture Survey Report for the I-680 Sunol Grade Northbound HOV Lane Project in the Cities of Pleasanton and Fremont and Unincorporated Alameda County, and in the City of Milpitas, Santa Clara County, 04-ALA-680 KP M0.0/R31.2 (PM ...	Caltrans
S-032251	2002	Caltrans	Historic Property Survey Report for the I-680 Sunol Grade Northbound HOV Lane Project in the Cities of Pleasanton and Fremont and Unincorporated Alameda County, and in the City of Milpitas, Santa Clara County, 04-ALA-680 KP M0.0/R31.2 (PM M0.0/R19.3)...	Caltrans
S-033061	2006	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the QWest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants
S-033317	2007	Barbra Siskin	Final Historic Properties Treatment Plan: Archaeological Testing Portion for BART Warm Springs Extension, Alameda County, California	Jones & Stokes
S-033814	2004	Alicia R. Langford	Finding of Effect, No Historic Properties Affected for the I-680 Sunol Grade Northbound HOV Lane Project in the City of Pleasanton and Fremont and Unincorporated Alameda County, and in the City of Milpitas, Santa Clara County, 04-ALA-680 KP M0.0/R31.2...	Caltrans
S-034869	2008	Jeffrey Rosenthal	Archaeological Survey and Geoarchaeological Trenching for the Freight Railroad Relocation and Lower Berryessa Creek Project in the Cities of Fremont and Milpitas, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-037032	2010	Allika Ruby, Sharon Waechter, Charlene Duval, and Jeffrey Rosenthal	Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) Silicon Valley Rapid Transit Corridor EIS/SEIR, Technical Memorandum, Archaeological Survey and Sensitivity Report for SVRTC EIS/SEIR Alternative	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

The Other Reports

Northwest Information Center Report Listing

S-number	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
S-000848	1977	David A. Fredrickson	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College
S-002458	1981	Suzanne Marie Ramiller, Neil Ramiller, Roger Werner, and Suzanne Stewart	Overview of Prehistoric Archaeology for the Northwest Region, California Archaeological Sites Survey.	Northwest Regional Office, California Archaeological Sites Survey; Anthropological Studies Center
S-005260	1978	Joseph C. Winter	Tamien - 6000 Years in an American City	
S-008086	1986	Stuart A. Guedon	Boundary Persistance in Southern Alameda County, California	California State University, Hayward
S-009462	1977	Teresa Ann Miller	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	San Francisco State University
S-009583	1978	David W. Mayfield	Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area	San Francisco State University
S-013200	1991	Donna M. Garaventa, Colin I. Busby, Sondra A. Jarvis, and David G. Brittin	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Clara County Transportation Plan - T2010 EIR	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-016660	1992	Jeffrey B. Fentress	Prehistoric Rock Art of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California	California State University, Hayward
S-018217	1996	Glenn Gmoser	Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report: April 1996	Caltrans
S-020395	1998	Donna L. Gillette	PCNs of the Coast Ranges of California: Religious Expression or the Result of Quarrying?	California State University, Hayward
S-023056	1998	Basin Research Associates, Inc., Ward Hill, and Woodruff C. Minor	Phase I Review, Historic Properties, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-025173	2002	John Holson, Cordelia Sutch, Stephanie Pau, and William Self Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Report for San Jose Local Loops, Level 3 Fiber Optics Project in Santa Clara and Alameda Counties, California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.; William Self Associates, Inc.
S-026045	2000	Richard Carrico, Theodore Cooley, and William Eckhardt	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Inventory Report for the Metromedia Fiberoptic Cable Project, San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles Basin Networks	Mooney & Associates
S-032596	2006	Randall Milliken, Jerome King, and Patricia Mikkelsen	The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways	Consulting in the Past; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-033239	1994	David Chavez and Jan M. Hupman	Alameda Watershed, Natural and Cultural Resources: San Francisco Watershed Management Plan	
S-033600	2007	Jack Meyer and Jeff Rosenthal	Geoarchaeological Overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

A.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File and Search Results

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The Warm Springs-South Fremont Community Plan Project

County: Alameda County – City of Fremont (Lead Agency).

USGS Quadrangle Name: Milpitas, CA. and Niles, CA.
Portions of Township 12 North/Range 1 West - Sections 15, 16, 20, 21, and 22

Company: FirstCarbon Solutions | Michael Brandman Associates

Contact Person: Audrey Podratz

Street Address: 621 E. Carnegie Dr. Suite #100 San Bernardino CA. 92408

Cell 714.742.0468 (preferred number)

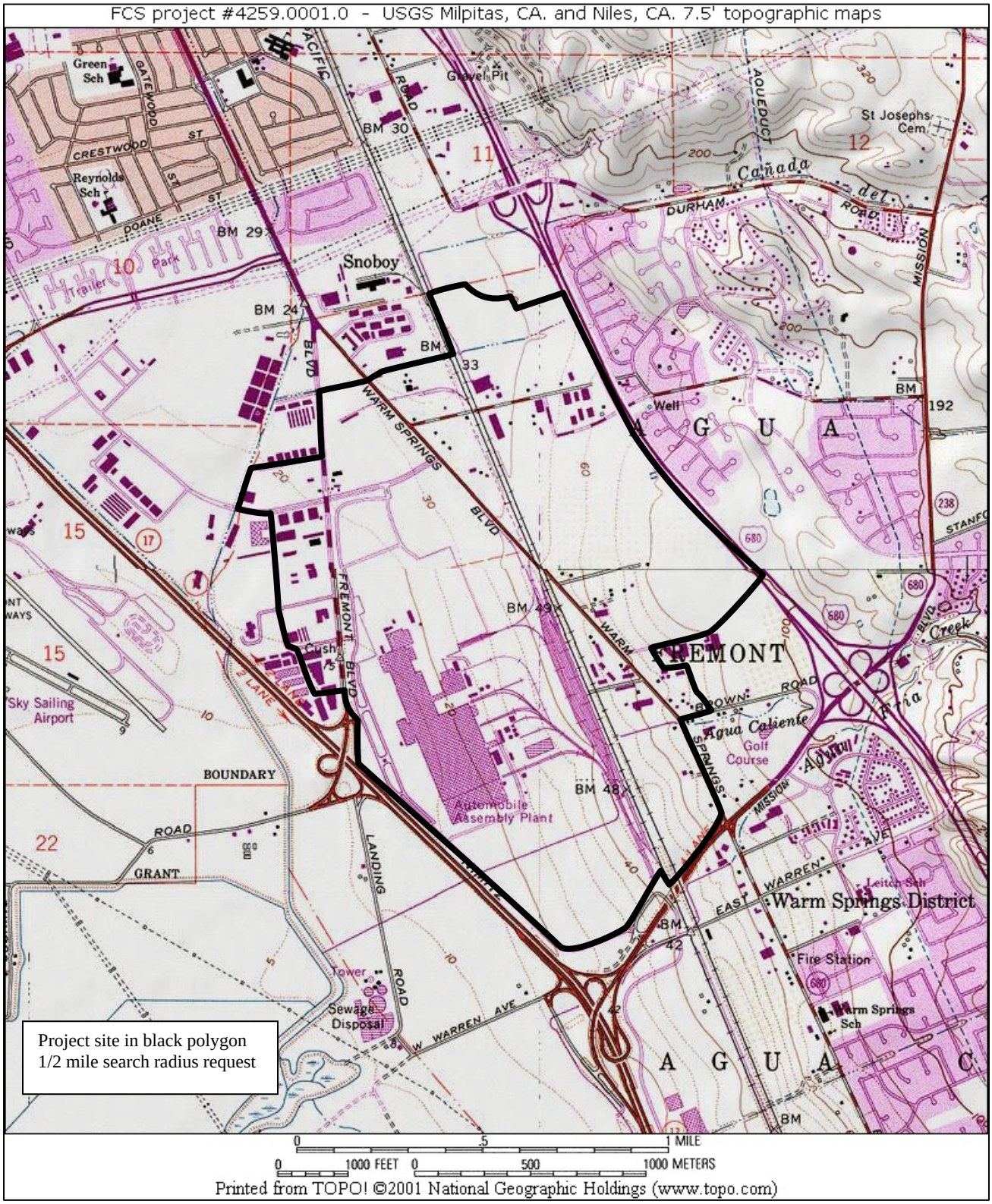
Office Phone: 909.884.2255

Fax: 909.884.2113 (preferred delivery method)

Email as needed: apodratz@brandman.com

SEE ATTACHED MAP

The project consists of a program-level redevelopment plan for the southern portion of the City of Fremont near the Tesla automobile manufacturing plant. Project-level analyses are expected to be derived from the environmental compliance project, with build-out expected in the next 20 years. No known prehistoric cultural resources are located in the area defined by the attached map.



Source: Topo! @National Geographic Holdings.

FirstCarbon SOLUTIONS
MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES

Exhibit for IC
Location of Project Area with RS Buffer Zone

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd.
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

May 21, 2013

Audrey Podratz
621 E. Carnegie Drive, Ste 100
.San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sent by Fax: 909-884-2113

Number of Pages 2

Re: The Warm Springs-South Fremont Community Plan project, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Podratz:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3713.

Sincerely,

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
Alameda County
May 16, 2013

Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson , CA 95363
(209) 892-1060
Ohlone/Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister , CA 95024
ams@indiancanyon.org
831-637-4238
Ohlone/Costanoan

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden , CA 95236
canutes@verizon.net
(209) 887-3415
Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
PO Box 360791
Milpitas , CA 95036
muwekma@muwekma.org
408-205-9714
510-581-5194
Ohlone / Costanoan

Amah/MutsunTribal Band
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside , CA 94062
(650) 851-7747 - Home
650-400-4806 cell preferred
(650) 851-7489 - Fax
Ohlone/Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
PO Box 3152
Fremont , CA 94539
chochenyo@AOL.com
(510) 882-0527 - Cell
(510) 687-9393 - Fax
Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Amah/MutsunTribal Band
Jean-Marie Feyling
19350 Hunter Court
Redding , CA 96003
jmfgmc@sbcglobal.net
530-243-1633
Ohlone/Costanoan

Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ramona Garibay, Representative
30940 Watkins Street
Union City , CA 94587
510-972-0645-home
Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
240 E, 1st Street
Pomona , CA 91766
rumsen@aol.com
(909) 524-8041 Cell
909-629-6081
Ohlone/Costanoan

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed The Warm Springs-South Fremont Community Plan project, Alameda County

A.3 - Paleontological Results

Kenneth L. Finger, Ph.D.
Consulting Paleontologist

18208 Judy St., Castro Valley, CA 94546-2306 510.885.1585 klfpaleo@comcast.net

May 6, 2013

Michael Dice
First Carbon Solutions - Michael Brandman Associates
2633 Camino Ramon, Ste. 460
San Ramon, CA 94583

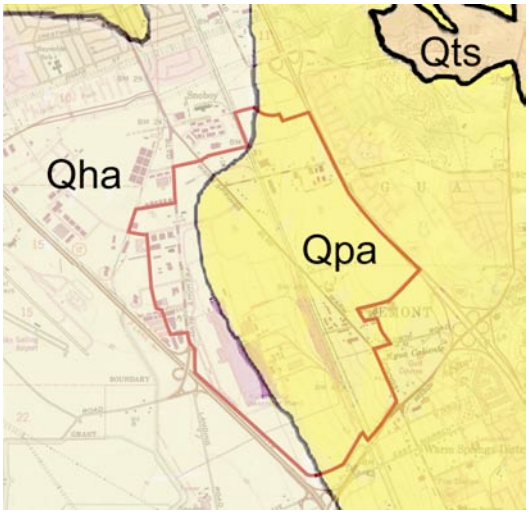
Re: Paleontological Records Search for the Warm Springs South Fremont Project (FCS #4295.0001.0), Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Dice:

As per your request, I have conducted a records search of the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) paleontology database for the proposed Warm Springs South Fremont Project. The project site very is on flat terrain that very gently slopes to the southwest. and it is located on unsectioned land in T5S, R1W, in the central part of the cojoined Niles and Milpitas quadrangles (USGS 7.5-series topographic map, 1997). This area is part of the East Bay Plain, which consists of overlapping alluvial fans emanating from the base of the East Bay Hills. Aerial imagery reveals that the surface of the entire site has been disturbed by agriculture and industrial development.

Geology of the Project Site

The geology of the East Bay is shown on several geologic maps (see References). The map of Graymer et al. (1996) shows late Pleistocene alluvium (Qpa) extending from the east and covering most of the proposed project site, while the western remainder of the site is Holocene alluvium (Qha) (see adjacent figure). Within the site, these units are undifferentiated by Dibblee (2005a, b) as Quaternary alluvium (Qa). Slightly older sediments (Qts) of Pleistocene or possibly Pliocene age occur in the northeast vicinity, but here they are probably buried deeply by Quaternary alluvia, which ranges up to 600 feet thick in central Fremont.



UCMP Records Search

The UCMP database was searched for records from late Pleistocene alluvium in Alameda County, which is the only paleontologically sensitive unit likely to be impacted by construction-related activities on the project site. The UCMP collection contains 233

vertebrate (Rancholabrean) fossils in representing 58 localities in Alameda County (see attached faunal list). Several of these specimens have been described and figured in professional publications.

Recommendations

A paleontological walkover survey of the site prior to construction is not warranted because its entire surface has been disturbed. Although Pleistocene alluvium generally has a low paleontologic potential, and fossil occurrences in it are typically spotty and unpredictable, it should be considered as having a high paleontologic sensitivity. The results of the database search indicate that excavations into previously undisturbed late Pleistocene alluvium could impact significant paleontological resources. It would therefore be prudent to have a qualified cultural resources monitor onsite during such excavations. An alternative would be to have a professional paleontologist inspect the excavations periodically. This will ensure that any unearthed paleontological resources will be assessed and, if deemed significant, properly recorded and salvaged. Should any vertebrate fossil be encountered by the construction crew, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease until a paleontologist evaluates the find for its scientific value. If deemed significant, it should be salvaged and deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution (e.g., UCMP) where it will be properly curated and preserved for the benefit of current and future generations.

If I can be of further assistance on this or any other project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

References Cited

Dibblee, T.W., Jr., 2005a, Geologic Map of the Niles Quadrangle, Alameda County, California. Dibblee Geology Center Map DF-151.

Dibblee, T.W., Jr., 2005b, Geologic Map of the Milpitas Quadrangle, Alameda and Santa Clara counties, California. Dibblee Geology Center Map DF-153.

Graymer, R.W., Jones, D.L., and Brabb, E.E., 1996, Preliminary geologic map emphasizing bedrock formations in Alameda County, California: a digital database: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-252.

Helley E.J. and Graymer, R.W. 1997. Quaternary geology of the Alameda County and surrounding areas, California. Derived from the USGS Digital Database 97-97.

Helley E.J. and D.M. Miller. 1992. Geologic map of the Newark 7.5 minute quadrangle, Alameda County, California. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 92-312.

Helley, E.J., Lajoie, K.R., Spangle, W.E., and Blair, M.L., 1979, Flatland deposits of the San Francisco Bay region, California – their geology and engineering properties, and their importance to comprehensive planning: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 943, 88 p.

Wagner, D.L., Bortugno, E.J. and McJunkin, R.D., 1991, Geologic map of the San Francisco-San Jose quadrangle, California, 1:250,000: California Division of Mines and Geology, Regional Geologic Map 5A, scale 1:250000.

UCMP LATE PLEISTOCENE (RANCHOLABREAN) VERTEBRATES FROM ALAMEDA COUNTY

(Asterisk denotes publication)

CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII (bony fish)
Acipenser (sturgeon)
Archoplites interruptus (Sacramento perch)
Orthodon microlepidotus (Sacramento blackfish)*

CLASS AMPHIBIA (amphibians)
Aneides lugubris (aboreal salamander)
Rana (common frogs) P
Taricha (western newts)

CLASS REPTILIA (reptiles)
Clemmys (pond turtle)

CLASS AVES (birds)
Branta (goose)

CLASS MAMMALIA (mammals)
ORDER INSECTIVORA (insectivores)
Scapanus latimanus (broad-footed mole)*

ORDER XENARTHA (ground sloths)
Glossotherium harlani (Harlan's ground sloth)

ORDER RODENTIA (rodents)
Microtus californicus (California meadow vole)*
Neotoma (wood rat)
Peromyscus (deer mice)
Reithrodontomys (harvest mouse)
Spermophilus (ground squirrel)
Thomomys (gopher)

ORDER CARNIVORA (carnivores)
Arctodus (short-faced bear)
Enhydra (sea otter)

ORDER PROBOSCIDEA (elephants)
Mammut americanum (American mastodon)
Mammuthus columbi (Columbian mammoth)*

ORDER PERISSODACTYLA (odd-toed ungulates)
Equus (horse)

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA (even-toed ungulates)
Bison bison antiquus (ancient bison)
Bison latifrons (long-horned bison)*
Bison priscus (steppe bison)
Camelops (camel)
Odocoileus (mule deer)
Tapirus merriami (Merriam's tapir)

Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications

Michael H. Dice, MA, RPA

Principle Investigator – Prehistoric Archaeology

Overview

- 27 years experience in Cultural Resource Management
- Master's degree, Anthropology – Arizona State University, Tempe. 1993
- Bachelor's degree, Anthropology – Washington State University, Pullman. 1986
- Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA 2000)
- Certified Archaeologist in Riverside County (#101), County of Orange and the County of San Diego.
- Original field coursework: 15 weeks at the Steens Mountain Prehistory Project. Fields, Oregon. Dr. C. Melvin Aikens, Dr. D.K. Grayson. Great Basin Archaeological resources. (one week excavation, 14 weeks survey) 1979 field season.

Michael H. Dice, MA, RPA, Senior Cultural Resource Specialist and Project Manager, has more than 25 years experience performing record searches, archaeological surveys, archaeological site testing projects, and data collection projects on private and public lands in the Southwestern United States. He has authored or co-authored more than 200 Cultural Resources Inventory Reports required for CEQA and/or NEPA level documents. His management experience within CRM involves producing proposals, hiring and managing field and office cultural resource personnel, writing draft and final reports to various Clients and Lead Agencies, and managing costs effectively. Michael has extensive experience with California Native American Tribes, having provided direct consultation and coordination with the Agua Caliente Band, Gabrielino tribal officials, Juaneño tribal officials, the Morongo Band, the Serrano Band, and the Temecula Band of Luiseno Indians (Pechanga).

Principal Investigator in Prehistoric Archaeology

Graduate Degree (diploma provided upon request)

Arizona State University, 1993. Dept of Anthropology, Bioarchaeological subdiscipline.

> Title of MA Thesis: *A Disarticulated Human Bone Assemblage From Leroux Wash, Arizona.* ASU 1993. (available on-line)

Related Experience

Professional Experience, Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology

Cultural Resource Assessment of The Las Montanas Marketplace Project, City of Indio, CA. M-To Management, Inc., Los Alamitos, CA. (2010-2011). Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey of 95 acres in the northern section of the City of Indio in support of an EIR for a new private developmental project. The project area was believed, through museum research, to contain three prehistoric archaeological sites. MBA cultural resource staff provided the proponent with an exploratory testing study that will effectively clear the project of specific mitigation measures for the sites in question. Because one of the sites was determined significant within an adjacent project area, that sites had to be cleared from the project. Work was undertaken before the City accepted the Initial Study. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Cultural Resource Assessment of The Salton Sea Solar Project, Riverside County, CA. Reese-Chambers Systems Consultants Inc., Somis, CA. (2009-2010). Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey and protohistoric ceramic scatter assessment on approximately 480 acres just north of the Salton Sea in the County of Riverside. The purpose of the study was to evaluate seemingly vacant property as part of an analysis

for potential impacts during construction of a new solar panel complex. Two sites were identified and will have to be Phase III collected prior to construction. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Badlands Landfill and Lamb Canyon Landfill Expansion Projects, Riverside County, California. Riverside County Waste Management Department (2010). Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey on a total of 1600 acres adjacent to the existing Badlands Landfill and the Lamb Canyon Landfill in the County of Riverside. The purpose of the study was to evaluate adjacent property as part of an analysis for potential impacts during expansion of the Landfills. Several new resources were detected and recorded during the study. While RCWMD will not construct for several decades, the sites will be avoided when land development takes place in the site areas. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Cultural Resource Assessment of the Van Norman Dam and Chatsworth Dam Complexes. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (2008-9). Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey and historic landscape assessment of the Van Norman Dam complex plus the Chatsworth Dam in western Los Angeles County for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. For the first time, the history of the complex was detailed and Program-level recommendations for historic evaluations of these significant engineering complexes were made. LADWP plans to remove the upper Van Norman Dam and replace it with a newly designed covered Dam in order to reduce water supply pollutants. Soils on the floor of the Chatsworth Dam will be used for fill. The project was written under CEQA Guidelines because LADWP will not be using federal monies. Future work will involve Section 106 because certain permits will be required when the project reaches a Project-level analysis.

Cultural Resource Assessment, Phase II Historical evaluation and Phase IV Monitoring for the Sketchers Industrial Park Project, City of Moreno Valley, California. Highland-Fairview Operating Partners (2004-2011). Mr. Dice undertook a Phase 1 survey of the Sketchers property in addition to other properties controlled by the Client, headed a team of cultural professionals performing historic building evaluations, then headed up a field crew of monitors during the earth-moving phase of complex construction in 2010. Wholly seen through by Mr. Dice, several historic era buildings were examined. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Phase 2 Testing Evaluation of Historic Site CA-SBR-11567H, the Empire-Fontana Project (ACOE #200301127), City of Fontana, California (2005). Mr. Dice undertook an evaluation of a historic archaeological site for the City of Fontana in order to gain permits for developmental impact from the Army Corps of Engineers. Several abandoned historic foundations, trash dumps, remnant buildings and a possible prehistoric isolated within the historic property were examined and quantified. The report was submitted and accepted by Mr. Steve Dibble of the Army Corps LA District.

Phase 2 Testing and Phase 3 Excavation of the Loring Ranch Project, Rubidoux-Jurupa Area, County of Riverside, California. Mastercraft Homes, Inc. (2004). Mr. Dice undertook an evaluation of two historic archaeological sites on vacant land located west of the Santa Ana River and southeast of the Flabob Airport. Cultural Resource Staff determined that two mid-1800's trash deposits were located on the property and tested the sites for significance. Because the sites were felt to reflect a period in history when Chinese immigrants were forced into limited economic means, the sites were determined to represents "truck farms" developed between 1870 and 1900.

Historic Building and Landscape Assessments

Section 106 Cultural Resource Assessment and Technical Evaluation of the McCoy and Garibaldi Laterals, Merced Irrigation District. Fremming, Parson & Pecchenino, Consulting Civil Engineers, Merced, CA. (2010). Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey and historic landscape assessment of two Laterals within the Merced Irrigation District in support of the District's plans to use federal funding (Bureau of Reclamation) to repair segments of the Laterals. Mr. Dice determined that the MID should be considered a potential Historic

District for listing on the National Register. Modifications to the Laterals as a result of the undertaking will have No Adverse Effect to the potential Historic District that is the MID. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Three Historic Assessments of the Southside Park, the Del Paso Regional Park and the Chorley Park. City of Sacramento, California (2010). Under contract with the City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department, Mr. Dice produced three technical studies in order to fulfill Section 106 requirements. The Department requested these studies because the Department requires Recreation Trails and Land and Water Conservation funding programs. Each park exhibited a landscape more than 50 years old, and certain older internal structures, that allowed each Park to be considered potentially eligible for the National Register at the local level of analysis. We determined that the Southside Park and the Del Paso Park are potentially eligible for the NR but that the specific projects would have no impact on their eligibility qualities. The Chorley Park was determined not significant. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Historic Building Evaluation of the San Gorgonio Inn, City of Banning, CA. (2010). Mr. Dice evaluated a historic-era structure originally built in 1884 and rebuilt in 1930 for significance at the State (CEQA) level of analysis. The City proposed to demolish the structure and the report supported an EIR written by Ernest Perea of Romo Planning Group Inc., Covina. Mr. Dice performed a historic background assessment and developed a thematic context with which the structure could be evaluated against. The results of this research showed that the building did not qualify for listed on the National or State Register, but that the location of the Inn was considered locally significant. This was not a popular decision, especially with Steve Lech, but the research showed that the results were justified. After reading the report, the City chose to attempt to preserve Googie-styled signage off-site.

Historic Building Evaluation of the F&M Artesia Branch Bank, City of Long Beach, CA. (2009). Mr. Dice evaluated a structure built in 1961 for significance at the State (CEQA) and City of Long Beach Historic Property level of analysis. The City had proposed to demolish the structure complex and the technical report supports an IS/MND written in City Format for the proponent, Jeffrey Tartaglino of Palm Desert Development. Mr. Dice performed a historic background assessment and developed a thematic context with which the structure could be evaluated against. Because the structure was found significant at the local level of analysis, the City required a photographic assay of the building: this was incorporated into the finished document.

Historic Building Evaluation of the Premiere Lanes Bowling Alley, City of Santa Fe Springs, CA. (2009). Mr. Dice evaluated a structure built in 1960-61 for significance at the State (CEQA) level of analysis. The City had proposed to demolish the structure complex and our technical report supported an EIR written by Sandra Bauer of Bauer Consulting Inc., Irvine. Mr. Dice performed a historic background assessment and developed a thematic context with which the structure could be evaluated against. The City will allow the removal of the building through demolition but save Googie-styled signage associated with the structure.

Historic Building Survey, Washington Boulevard and Consolidated Redevelopment Projects, City of Santa Fe Springs, CA. Mr. Dice conducted a historic building survey for two redevelopment project areas located in the City of Santa Fe Springs, County of Los Angeles. The Washington Boulevard Redevelopment project area is located in the City of Santa Fe Springs' side of Washington Boulevard, and is bisected by Sorensen Avenue. The purpose of the study was to identify those properties more than 45 years old that may be demolished during planned Redevelopment in the next 25 years. The Consolidated Redevelopment Project Area is located near Gateway Plaza at the intersection of Telegraph Road and Painter Avenue west of Carmenita Road. A program-level historic context was developed and existing properties preliminarily assessed against that historic context. The results showed that more 140 individual properties more than 45 years old were located in and near the Redevelopment project area. The evaluation of the historic context and existing properties will

allow the City, for the first time, to recommend that the significance of old buildings be considered when undertaking redevelopment in the City limits.

Historic Resource Assessment and Phase II Recommendation for the Alfa Leisure Property, City of Chino, CA. This study was a CEQA and NEPA-compliant assessment of the old Chino Sugar Mill, including an historic building survey and photographic assay. The Mill building housed one of the first commercial ventures in the City, opening in the 1880's. The results of the study showed that the structure was a locally significant structure but could not be saved within a reasonable monetary expenditure as the structure was completely unstable from an earthquake standpoint. Mr. Dice recommended that a photographic assay and additional historic analysis be undertaken before the structure would be allowed to be demolished.

Environmental Compliance Management

Compliance work for the Bakersfield State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA) in the County of Kern for the City of Bakersfield and County of Kern, CA. (2005-2006). Mr. Dice led a cultural resource survey of a 10,000+ acre proposed park project on private ranch land in the County of Kern north of the City of Bakersfield. Work was done in support of an EIR/EA written to convince the State of California to purchase the property for use as an off-road vehicle park. Mr. Dice wrote the budget for the survey, hired and managed a field crew of 12+ persons, developed protocols for survey, managed the development of final DPR523 form sets for the document, then developed the cultural resource section of the Draft EIR in support of the project. Mr. Dice directed consultations with local Tribal Authorities.

Compliance work for the East Orange and Santiago Hills II Developmental Plan and Phase 3 Excavation of CA-ORA-556 in the City of Orange for The Irvine Company, Newport Beach, CA. (2003-6). Mr. Dice led a cultural resource survey of a 1,500-acre project area in the East Orange Annexation and Sphere of Influence zone in the Santiago Hills. He led a team that evaluated a series of historic and prehistoric sites for the project, recommending that one site be Phase 3 excavated. The excavation was led by Mr. Dice, with a field crew of 6-8 people. The site was found potentially not significant. A Phase 3 excavation report was written. In addition, Mr. Dice wrote a cultural resource section of an EIR in support of the project. Mr. Dice directed consultations with local Tribal Authorities.

Professional Affiliations

- Member, California Historical Society
- Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Member, Registry of Professional Archaeologists

Appendix C: Project Area Photographs

Photo 1: First of two older structures at 45976 Warm Springs Boulevard

Photo 2: Second of two older structures at 45976 Warm Springs Boulevard

Photo 3: Possibly older building at 45968 Warm Springs Boulevard. Older structures may lie east of this building but no access was possible.

Photo 4: Typical view of older form farm buildings at 45946 Warm Springs Boulevard. Other similarly aged structures do occur on this property

Photo 5: Typical view of older industrial warehouses located at 2160 Prune Avenue.

Photo 6: Typical view of older industrial warehouses located at 2150, 2152 and 2154 Prune Avenue.

Photo 7: View of older industrial warehouse located at 2875 Prune Avenue bottling plant.

Photo 8: View of older bottling plant offices located at 2875 Prune Avenue.

Photo 9: View of older industrial plant located at 44300 Old Warm Springs Boulevard.

Photo 10: One of the few remaining intact farm complexes located at 44960 Old Warm Springs Boulevard.

Photo 11: Last abandoned structure left from a former farm at about 44710 Old Warm Springs Boulevard.

Photo 12: Commercial building at 45055 Fremont Boulevard.

Photo 13: Union building at 45201 Fremont Boulevard, probably built a few years after the GM plant opened.

Photo 14: Large Tesla auto plant at 45500 Fremont Boulevard, original structures probably built a few years after the GM plant opened.