

Appendix F

Cultural Resources Assessment

Aramis Solar Energy Generation and Storage Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

September 2020 | IPO-01.03

Prepared for:

Alameda County Planning Department
224 West Winton Avenue
Hayward, CA 94544

Prepared by:

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Folsom, CA 95630

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of the Assessment	1
1.2 Project Location and description	2
1.2.1 Project Location	2
1.2.2 Project Description	2
1.3 Area of Potential Effects	5
2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	5
2.1 California Environmental Quality Act	5
2.2 California Register of Historical Resources	6
2.3 Native American Heritage Commission	7
2.4 Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10	7
2.5 Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050 and 7052	7
2.6 Penal Code, Section 622.5	7
3.0 CULTURAL SETTING.....	8
3.1 Prehistory.....	8
3.1.1 Pleistocene/Holocene Transition, ~13,500 to 9950 Years Before Present (BP)	8
3.1.2 Early and Middle Holocene (Lower Archaic), 9950 to 5450 BP	8
3.1.3 Early Period (Middle Archaic), 5450 to 2450 BP.....	9
3.1.4 Middle Period (Upper Archaic), 2450 to 900 BP.....	9
3.1.5 Late Period (Emergent), 900 BP to Historic Era	10
3.2 Ethnography.....	10
3.3 History.....	11
3.3.1 Spanish and Mexican California.....	11
3.3.2 Expansion and Settlement	12
3.3.3 Alameda County and Murray Township	12
3.3.4 Rancho Las Positas.....	14
4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH	16
4.1 Previous Studies.....	17
4.1.1 Prior Historical and Cultural Resource Survey: East Alameda County.....	18
4.2 Previously Recorded Resources.....	18
5.0 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION.....	18
6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	19
6.1 Northern Section of the Project Area	19
6.2 Central Section of the Project Area	20
6.3 Southern Sections of the Project Area.....	22

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
7.0	BUILT-ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION 23
7.1	Resource Descriptions 23
7.1.1	Barn..... 26
7.1.2	Shed 30
7.2	Historic Context 32
7.2.1	Stanley Ranch..... 32
7.2.2	4400 N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road) 35
7.3	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation..... 38
7.4	County Landmark..... 40
7.5	Structure of Merit 41
8.0	CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS 42
8.1	Conclusions 42
8.1.1	Archaeological Resources 42
8.1.2	Built-Environment Resources 42
8.2	Management Recommendations 42
8.2.1	Archaeological Recommendations 42
8.2.2	Built-Environment Recommendations 43
9.0	REFERENCES..... 44

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A Native American Correspondence
- B Stanley Ranch Site Record

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Regional Location Map	3
2	Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map.....	4
3	Map of Alameda County, 1878. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Collection (Thompson & West 1878)	13
4	Portion of Alameda County showing Rancho Las Positas lands, the town of Livermore, and the Central Pacific Railway, 1878. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Collection (Thompson & West 1878)	15
5	Agricultural workers in Livermore with threshing machine, circa 1900. Courtesy of the California Historical Society (California Historical Society c. 1900).....	16
6	Northern section of the project area, looking north	20
7	Central section of the project area, looking north	21
8	Foundations and debris near the northeast corner of the central section, looking south	22
9	Southeastern section of the project area, looking north	22
10	Survey Results Map.....	24
11	Stanley Ranch at 4400 N. Livermore Ave., looking north from the gravel driveway.....	25
12	Open grass ranch land adjacent to the barn, looking south.....	25
13	Historic post-and-beam vernacular barn and shed east and south facades, looking northwest from the gravel driveway.....	26
14	Barn east façade, looking southwest. Notice the large expanded opening and the protruding hay rail from the front gable	27
15	Barn south façade with openings, possibly for cattle, looking north	27
16	Barn north and west façade, looking southeast. Notice the plywood siding on the north façade.....	28
17	Sliding barn door and light opening on the south lean-to east façade of barn, looking west	28
18	Barn west façade, looking southeast. Notice the plywood sliding barn door	29
19	Barn interior with post-and-beam construction and bay dividers, looking west	29
20	Barn interior, looking west	30
21	Shed south and east façades, looking northwest	31
22	Shed south façade with 1" x 12" horizontal redwood siding on the lower half and 1" x 6" on the upper half, looking northwest	31
23	Interior of shed with its post-and-beam construction, looking west. Notice the primary support beam above with metal brackets. An older support beam with mortise rests above the newer primary support beam. This beam most likely comes from an older structure which is a common feature of vernacular ranching structures	32
24	Portion of Alameda Co. 7. From the Thompson & West Atlas showing George C. Stanley's lands within Rancho Las Positas, 1878. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Collection (Thompson & West 1878)	33
25	George C. Stanley residence and Las Positas Ranch in the background illustrated in the 1878 Thompson & West Atlas. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Collection (Thompson & West 1878) ..	33

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

LIST OF FIGURES (cont.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
26	Stanley Ranch land within Rancho Las Positas, circa 1885. Courtesy of Alameda County (Alameda County c. 1885)	34
27	Murray Township map illustrating that George C. Stanley's son, Leland C. Stanley, owned most of the Stanley ranch land within Rancho Las Positas by 1912. Courtesy of Alameda County (Haviland 1912)	35
28	Portion of Pleasanton Quad Map published in 1906, surveyed in 1904. Courtesy of USGS (USGS 1906)	36
29	Aerial photograph of the subject property in 1939. Notice the barn is extant along with another structure that is no longer present. Courtesy of the University of California Santa Barbara Library (AAA 1939)	37
30	Aerial photograph of the subject property in 1958. Notice the shed is extant. Courtesy of the University of California Santa Barbara Library (ASCS 1958)	37

LIST OF TABLES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Previous Studies Conducted Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area	17

1.0 INTRODUCTION

IP Aramis, LLC, a subsidiary of Intersect Power LLC, is the project applicant and proposes to construct and operate a mixed-use renewable energy project capable of generating, storing, and dispatching clean energy on approximately 410 acres in unincorporated Alameda County, California, in the North Livermore area. The Aramis Renewable Energy Project (proposed project) would consist of a 100 megawatt (MW) photovoltaic power generation station at the Point of Interconnection that would interconnect to the public distribution system at Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) Cayetano 230 kilovolt (kV) substation located adjacent and interior to the project site. The project would serve East Bay Community Energy (EBCE), Clean Power San Francisco (CPSF), and/or PG&E customers by providing local generation capacity under a long-term contract.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has prepared this report to characterize cultural resources that may be impacted by construction and operation of the Aramis Renewable Energy Project. The proposed project would include ground disturbing activities associated with land modifications to accommodate the installation of photovoltaic modules and supporting infrastructure and the staging of equipment and materials. Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a substantial adverse change to an historical resource (i.e., a cultural resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources) constitutes a significant environmental effect that must be avoided or mitigated, where feasible. The Alameda County Community Development Agency (County) must determine the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to historical resources and must consider mitigation measures and alternatives to avoid those significant impacts as part of their decision-making process.

1.1 SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

This assessment report addresses the following environmental issues considered in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines for cultural resources:

- Historical resources;
- Archaeological resources; and
- Human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

This assessment examines the proposed project's potential to significantly impact historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as historic built-environment (architectural) resources. The scope of work for the archaeological investigation included a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historic Resource Inventory System (CHRIS); archival research of maps and documents; coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American groups and individuals; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE).

The built-environment analysis specifically addresses the Stanley Ranch property at 4400 N. Livermore Avenue (the subject property). The built-environment scope of work included review of the records search mentioned above, as well as other relevant literature; a built-environment survey of the ranch complex within the subject property; additional desktop and in-person archival research; development of a historic context for the subject property; and an evaluation of structures on the subject property for

eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the Alameda County Register of Historic Resources.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Project Location

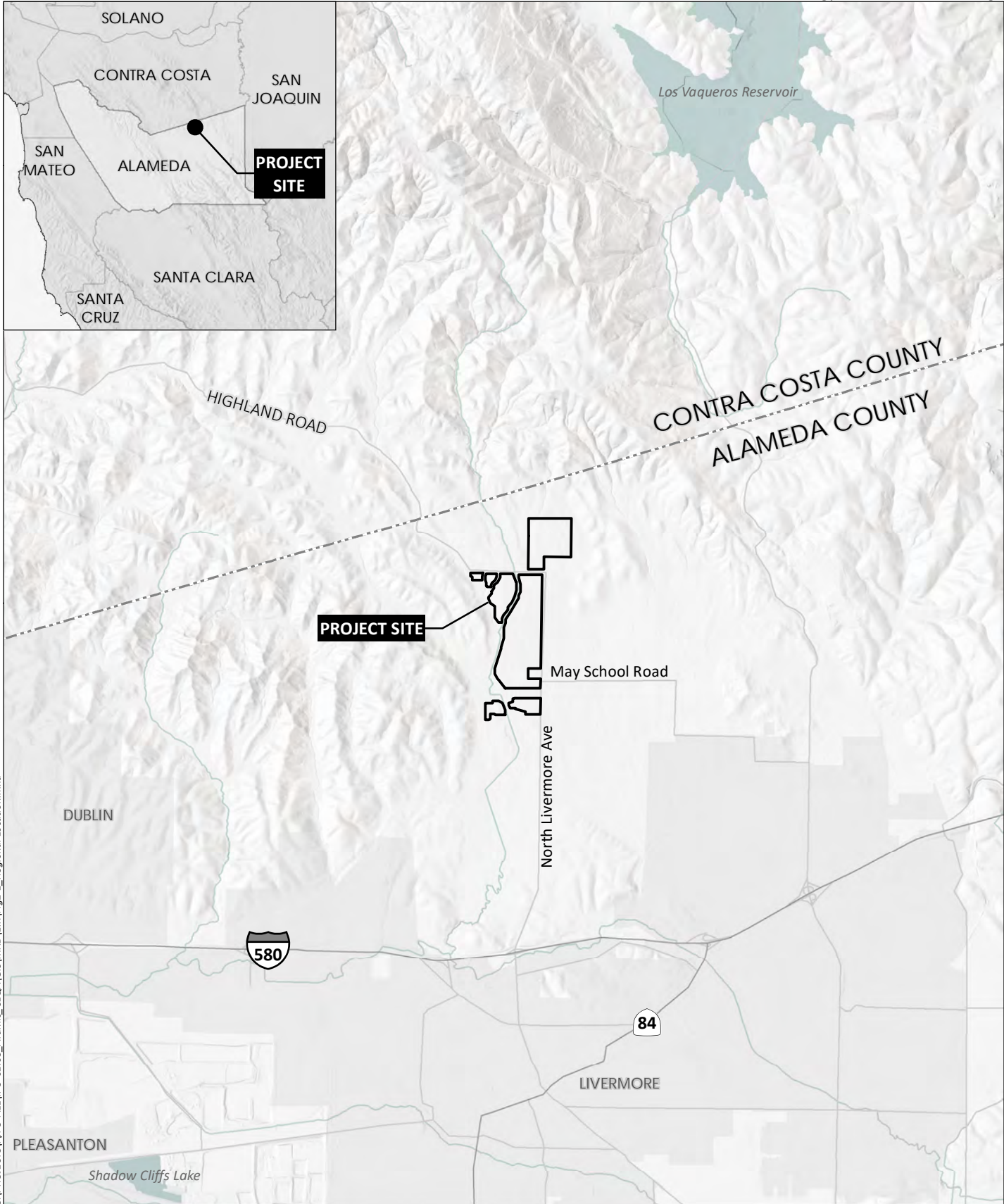
The approximately 410-acre project area is located in unincorporated Alameda County, approximately 2.5 miles north of Livermore, and comprises four privately-owned parcels, including Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 903-0007-002-01 and portions of 903-0006-001-02, 903-0006-003-07, and 902-0001-005-00. The project area consists of four noncontiguous development areas that are split into the following sections: the northern section, measuring approximately 103 acres; the central section, measuring approximately 269 acres; the southeastern section, measuring approximately 23 acres; and the southwestern section, measuring approximately 15 acres. The project area is within Sections 16 and 17 of Township 02 South, Range 02 East and unsurveyed land of the Las Positas Land Grant, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, as shown on the "Tassajara, CA" and "Livermore, CA" USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. See Figure 1 for a regional location map and Figure 2 for an aerial map of the project area with the development sections depicted.

The project area lies at an elevation of roughly 500 to 700 feet above mean sea level. The area is generally flat and slopes slightly downward to the south. Cayetano Creek bisects the central section of the project area from north to south, although the project footprint has been designed to avoid the creek and the adjacent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulatory floodway. The parcels are currently used as cattle pasture and to cultivate hay and oats, and a review of aerial photographs and landowner interviews indicate that they have been harvested and grazed for many decades.

1.2.2 Project Description

The project applicant, is seeking a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) from Alameda County to construct, operate, and maintain a solar photovoltaic (PV) and electricity storage facility for at least 50 years. The project applicant further requests that the County process a parcel subdivision of APN 903-0006-001-02 to modify the eastern boundary of the legal parcel of the proposed solar facility and create a distinct parcel. The project would generate 100 MW of PV power on the 410-acre site. The project would provide solar power to utility customers by interconnecting to the nearby electricity grid at PG&E's existing Cayetano 230 kV substation located adjacent and interior to the project site. The project would serve EBCE, CPSF, and/or PG&E customers by providing local generation capacity under a long-term contract.

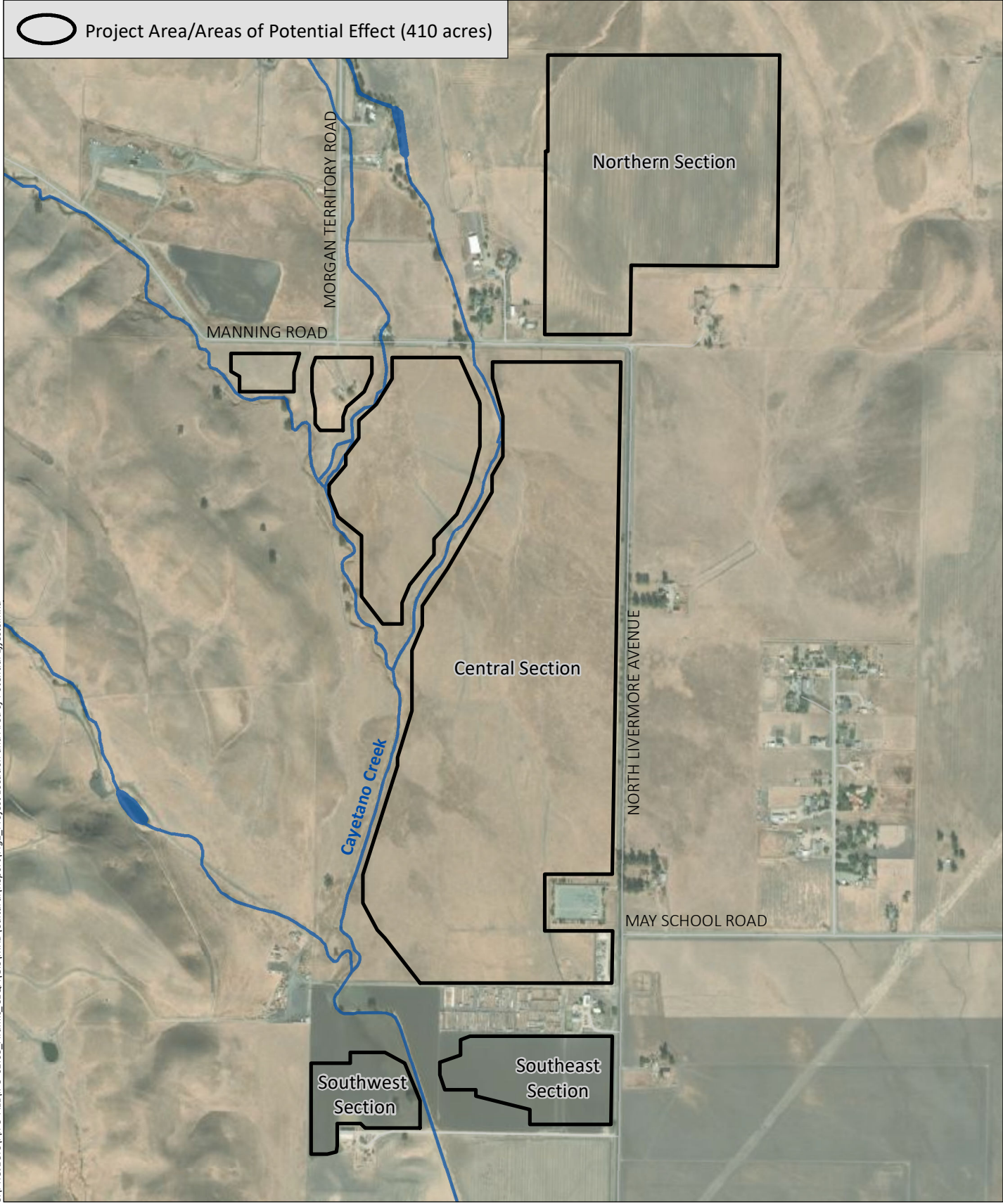
The proposed project would include PV modules connected in strings mounted onto a single-axis tracker racking system, which would in turn be affixed to steel piles. The maximum height of the modules would be approximately 8 feet in their stow position. The module strings would track the sun during the day, from east to west, to optimize power generation of the facility. Modules would be connected by low-voltage underground or above-ground electrical wiring to a central inverter station or to string inverters located throughout the facility, where the electricity would be converted from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC). The system would then step up the voltage of the electricity to a medium voltage (MV) of 34.5kV (or lower suitable voltage) to collect the energy generated to a project substation.



S:\PROJECTS\I\PO-ALL\PO-01.03_Aramis_CEO\GIS\MXD\ER\Fig2-1_Regional_Location.mxd

Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)

○ Project Area/Areas of Potential Effect (410 acres)



S:\PROJECTS\I\PO-ALL\I\PO-01.03_Aramis_CEOA\GIS\MXD\Cultural\Report\Fig2_Project Location and Area of Potential Effects.mxd

Source: Base Map Layers (Esri)

The substation would step up the MV collected energy to the interconnect voltage via one or more step up transformers. The renewable energy system components would be enclosed by security fencing, with locked gates providing points of access.

The project substation would provide the circuit breakers, switches, protection relays, and other necessary equipment to reliably and safely protect the electrical infrastructure. The project's substation would be adjacent to the PG&E Cayetano substation, allowing a short overhead gen-tie that could possibly be constructed underground. Overhead lines would be supported by either tubular steel poles or wooden H-frames from 30 to 100 feet in height, depending on the entry angle required by the interconnecting utility. The northern section (north of Manning Road) of the project area would be electrically connected to the central section by overhead or underground medium-voltage distribution lines.

A 5-acre battery storage system would be located on-site adjacent to the PG&E Cayetano substation on its west side. The battery storage system could be designed to accept excess electrical load from the distribution system, and subsequently dispatch stored electricity during times of peak demand. Low-voltage wiring from battery enclosures would be underground and converted as a bi-directional inverter station and transformed at the shared transformer. The system would either be housed in electrical enclosures or in up to four 100-foot by 180-foot buildings.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of significant historical or archaeological resources. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the project as well as by the types of cultural resources in the vicinity. For the purposes of this analysis, the direct APE is understood to be the area that would be subjected to ground disturbance during construction and operation of the proposed project. The proposed project's indirect APE is the area in which significant cultural resources may be subjected to secondary impacts such as vibration, visual impacts, vandalism, or looting (among others). The indirect APE varies in size depending on the type of secondary impact being considered.

The direct APE for the project measures 410 acres, corresponding to the project area shown on Figure 2. This area includes the 103-acre northern section, the 269-acre central section, the 23-acre southeastern section, and the 15-acre southwestern section. Although the project will avoid any direct impacts to the property at 4400 N. Livermore Avenue, this property is surrounded by the proposed project and therefore was analyzed for secondary, indirect impacts.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Section 15064.5(b)(1) of the State CEQA Guidelines specifies that projects that cause "...physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historic resource would be materially impaired" shall be found to have a significant impact on the environment. Pursuant to CEQA, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR (Section 2.2). In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines, are

also considered historic resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, or is not included in a local register or survey, shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historic resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1.7.

CEQA applies to archaeological resources when (1) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of an historical resource, or (2) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a “unique archaeological resource.” A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria (PRC § 21083.2(g)):

1. The archaeological resource contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. The archaeological resource has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. The archaeological resource is directly associated with a scientifically-recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

2.2 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC § 5024.1(a)). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historic resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR.

A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to an historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria (PRC § 5024.1(c)):

- Criterion 1: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.
- Criterion 4: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. It is possible that a

resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years also may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.

2.3 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Section 5097.91 of the PRC established the NAHC, whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. Under Section 5097.9 of the PRC, a State policy of noninterference with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion was articulated along with a prohibition of severe or irreparable damage to Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines located on public property. Section 5097.98 of the PRC specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner.

2.4 GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 6254(R) AND 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.”

2.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, SECTIONS 7050 AND 7052

Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5 declares that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbance must cease and the county coroner must be notified. Section 7052 establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

2.6 PENAL CODE, SECTION 622.5

Section 622.5 of the Penal Code provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historic or archaeological interest located on public or private lands, but specifically excludes the landowner.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORY

As is the case for archaeological research in many areas of California, the various classification schemes and chronologies used by researchers when addressing the prehistory of the San Francisco Bay area often conflict with one another. Most recently, Milliken et al. (2007) have framed an overview of past research in the area by revising Fredrickson's (1974) period scheme. The following summary of local cultural history is based on this revised chronological framework.

3.1.1 Pleistocene/Holocene Transition, ~13,500 to 9950 Years Before Present (BP)

There is no evidence of Late Pleistocene occupation in the immediate region, although the southern portion of the Central Valley shows evidence in the form of isolated, basally thinned and fluted projectile points found on the surface of remnant Pleistocene landscape features. With few exceptions these points have been found as isolates in undatable surface contexts, and therefore have been associated with the Paleo-Indian period solely on the basis of their morphological similarity to securely dated Clovis projectile points from the Great Plains and Southwest regions (Dillon 2002:115). Potential Paleo-Indian finds from the general region include a fluted point found in the Sacramento Valley, in Tehama County near Thomas Creek (Dillon 2002). Local archaeological deposits associated with the late Pleistocene, if they exist, are likely destroyed or buried by a significant period of alluvial deposition that began about 9050 cal B.P. (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early and Middle Holocene (Lower Archaic), 9950 to 5450 BP

The Lower Archaic period in Bay Area and Central Valley has been mainly represented by isolated finds, including heavy stemmed dart or spear points and flaked stone crescents that are often found in association with groundstone tools. The period was marked by high residential mobility, although the density of groundstone and expedient cobble-core tools at some sites suggest that they represent frequently visited camps in a settlement system structured around repetitive seasonal movement (Rosenthal et al. 2007). In contrast to the common interpretation that large game hunting was the focus of Lower Archaic economies, this seasonal round appears to have targeted grassland-savanna resources, particularly acorns and wild cucumbers. Seeds and nuts were processed with millingslabs and handstones.

Obsidian from Lower Archaic period sites has been sourced to both the North Coast Ranges and Eastern Sierra sources, suggesting that regional interaction spheres were well established by this time (Rosenthal et al. 2007). At CA-CCO-696, a Los Vaqueros site located approximately 5 miles west of the project area, a large-stemmed projectile point of Napa Valley obsidian was dated to 7,300 BP. At nearby CA-CCO-637, the earliest documented grave in west-central California was dated to 8520 BP (6570 cal B.C.). No comparable assemblage has been found in the San Francisco Bay area, although it shares characteristics with the Borax Lake pattern of the southern North Coast ranges (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997).

3.1.3 Early Period (Middle Archaic), 5450 to 2450 BP

The beginning of the Middle Holocene saw a substantial shift to warmer, drier conditions, with rising sea levels pushing inland to form the wetland habitats associated with the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Subsistence increasingly emphasized upland plant resources. Mortars and pestles appeared in the Bay Area as early as 4050 cal B.C., and expedient cobble tools were common. Projectile points associated with the Middle Archaic period include notched, stemmed, thick-leaf, and narrow concave base dart forms, many manufactured from obsidian from North Coast Ranges and Eastern Sierra (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Red ochre and *Olivella* and *Haliotis* shell beads recovered from burials suggest that social stratification began to develop during this period (Milliken et al. 2007).

The latter half of the Early Period (ca. 4000-2000 BP) represented “the end of generalized, and often highly mobile, Early Holocene lifeways and the beginning of more specialized and intensive California hunter-gatherer-fishers known from ethnographic times” (Stevens et al. 2009:1). In the Sacramento Delta region this period is associated with the Windmill Pattern. Windmill was marked by westerly oriented, extended burials with grave offerings, extensive long-distance trade of exotic materials such as beads and obsidian, and adaptations that were less mobile and more specialized than previous cultures, probably representing the first intensive acorn economies in the state (Rosenthal et al. 2007; Stevens et al. 2009). The Windmill Pattern also represents the peak in trade in Eastern Sierra obsidian, with both earlier and later intervals characterized by increased procurement and use of local toolstone (Stevens et al. 2009).

The central Bay Area during the latter half of the Early Period is characterized by the Lower Berkeley Pattern. This period exhibited a strong milling technology represented by minimally shaped cobble mortars and pestles, although metates and manos were still used. Dart and atlatl technologies during this period were characterized by non-stemmed projectile points made primarily of obsidian. Fredrickson (1974) suggests that the Lower Berkeley Pattern marked the eastward expansion of Miwok groups from the Bay Area. Typical burials occurred within the village with flexed positions, variable cardinal orientation, and some cremations. As noted by Lillard et al. (1939), the practice of spreading ground ochre over the burial was common at this time. Grave goods during this period are generally sparse and typically include only utilitarian items and a few ornamental objects. However, objects such as charmstones, quartz crystals, and bone whistles occasionally were present, which suggest the religious or ceremonial significance of the individual (Hughes 1994).

The Early Period also saw the occupation and expansion of what were to become the largest shell mound sites in the Bay Area. Initially the mounds were composed almost entirely of marine shell and other refuse that accumulated beneath seasonal village locations, but over time, these were intentionally enlarged by the addition of rocks, sand, and clay. Lightfoot (1997) argues that the mounds were constructed and periodically enlarged to keep bay shore villages above the high tide level, which continued to gradually rise through the Middle Holocene. These elevated residences would also have been ideal for the exploitation of estuarine resources that otherwise would have been difficult to access. The core deposits of mounds often contained human remains and ceremonial offerings, suggesting that the mounds also provided a way for the living to maintain a direct link to their ancestors.

3.1.4 Middle Period (Upper Archaic), 2450 to 900 BP

The climate of the prehistoric late Holocene approximated that of today, with cooler and moister conditions than the middle Holocene but drier than the early Holocene.

The Middle Period coincides with the Upper Berkeley Pattern which was marked by a decrease in residential mobility and the establishment of fixed, permanent or semi-permanent villages. Existing shell mounds grew in size, and new mounds were constructed as populations increased. For the first time sea mammals, waterfowl, and fish were exploited in significant quantities, while the use of terrestrial mammals declined; this shift to higher-cost marine resources suggests overexploitation of terrestrial game by the increasing populations. The Upper Berkeley also saw a peak in regional violence, with increased evidence of fractures, embedded points, puncture wounds, and scalping appearing in burials from the period. It is likely that the dwindling resource base was directly linked to the increased warfare and may have further encouraged mound building as a way to assert territoriality (Arnold and Walsh 2010).

3.1.5 Late Period (Emergent), 900 BP to Historic Era

The stable climate that began during the Upper Archaic continued through the Late Period. The most significant technological advancement during this period was the adoption of the bow and arrow, which replaced the atlatl and dart between about A.D. 1000 and 1300. Territorial boundaries became well established, and increased social complexity is suggested by a wider variation in burial types and furnishings. Cremation, which was reserved for high-status individuals during the beginning of the period, eventually became widespread (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Sites established during the Late Period, or Augustine Pattern, were generally located inland, rather than on the bay shore, reflecting an increased reliance on acorn over marine resources. Year-round occupation of the shell mounds appears to have totally ceased by 450 BP, probably due to the overhunting of marine resources and a shortage of fresh water caused by drought related to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (Arnold and Walsh 2010).

Obsidian use, including the importation of obsidian cobbles, flake blanks, and finished formal tools, also increased during the period. This obsidian was imported exclusively from Napa Valley – Patterson and DeGeorgey (2014) argue that high-quality toolstone may have been directly inaccessible to local populations due to well-developed territorial systems, and that this resulted in the development of a complex interregional exchange system.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

At the time of European contact, the East Bay and Southeast Bay areas were occupied by various tribelets that were part of the Ohlone (previously Costanoan) tribe of California Native Americans (Harrington 1942; Levy 1978). The Ohlone group represents a language family consisting of eight branches of the Costanoan language that are considered too distinct to be dialects, with each being related to its geographically adjacent neighbors. These groups lived in approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous tribelet areas, each with one or more permanent villages, between the North San Francisco Bay and the lower Salinas River (Levy 1978).

The timing of the arrival of Ohlone groups into the Bay Area appears to coincide with the appearance of Augustine Pattern assemblages in the archaeological record, as documented at sites such as the Emeryville Shellmound or the Ellis Landing Shellmound. It is probable that the Ohlone moved south and west from the delta region of the San Joaquin-Sacramento River into the Bay Area during the Late Period, when they displaced Hokan-speaking groups that had traditionally occupied the area. The region surrounding the project area was occupied by speakers of the Chochenyo language, whose territory

extended from the southern end of the Carquinez Straits south to Mission San Jose (present-day Fremont), east to present-day Livermore and west to San Francisco Bay. The Livermore area is believed to have been home to the *sewnen* (El Valle) tribelet. Their direct neighbors to the east may have been tribelets associated with Northern Valley Yokuts people.

The various Ohlone tribes subsisted as hunter-gatherers and relied on local terrestrial and marine flora and fauna for subsistence (Levy 1978). The predominant plant food source was the acorn, but they also exploited a wide range of other plants, including various seeds, buckeye, berries, and roots. Protein sources included grizzly bear, elk, sea lions, antelope, and black-tailed deer as well as smaller mammals such as raccoon, brush rabbit, ground squirrels, and wood rats. Waterfowl, including Canadian geese, mallards, green-winged teal, and American widgeon, were attracted by decoys and captured in nets. Fish also played an important role in the Chochenyo diet and included steelhead, salmon, and sturgeon.

The Ohlone constructed watercraft from tule reeds and possessed bow and arrow technology. They fashioned blankets from sea otter pelts, fabricated basketry from twined reeds of various types, and manufactured a variety of stone and bone tools. Ohlone villages typically consisted of domed dwelling structures, communal sweathouses, dance enclosures, and assembly houses constructed from thatched tule reeds and a combination of wild grasses, wild alfalfa, and ferns.

The Ohlone were politically organized into autonomous tribelets that had distinct cultural territories. Tribelet territories contained one or more villages with seasonal satellite camps to facilitate resource procurement. The tribelet chief could be either male or female, and the position was inherited patrilineally, but approval of the community was required. The tribelet chief and council were essentially advisors to the community and were responsible for feeding visitors, directing hunting and fishing expeditions, ceremonial activities, and warfare on neighboring tribelets.

Ohlone culture was severely disrupted by the establishment of seven Spanish missions within their territory between 1770 and 1797. Practically the entire Ohlone population was conscripted, and the last Ohlone tribelets living an aboriginal existence had disappeared by 1810. Mission life and the subsequent Gold Rush brought disease to the native inhabitants, and by the 1850s, nearly all of the Ohlone had adapted in some way or another to economies based on cash income. Hunting and gathering activities continued to decline and were rapidly replaced with economies based on ranching and farming.

3.3 HISTORY

3.3.1 Spanish and Mexican California

The most dramatic and permanent change to the Native American lifestyle in Central California was the establishment of the Spanish Mission system. The first European contact with the local Ohlone is believed to have occurred in 1772 when the Fages Expedition entered the San Ramon Valley (Levy 1978). Under Father Junipero Serra's leadership, the Franciscan monks erected seven missions within 27 years, and forced most of the Ohlone tribal members into the missions to live and work. The nearest missions were the Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo (1770), Mission San Francisco de Asís (1776), Mission Santa Clara de Asís (1777), Mission Santa Cruz (1791), Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad (1791), Mission San Juan Bautista (1797), and Mission San Jose (1797). The Ohlone forced to live at the Missions were termed neophytes, which were Indians who had either converted to Christianity or were expected to convert.

The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) was marked by secularization of the missions and division of their lands among the Californios as land grants termed ranchos. With the declaration of Mexican independence in 1821, Spanish control of Alta California ended, although little change in the lifestyles of the local populations actually occurred. Political change did not take place until mission secularization in 1834, when Native Americans were released from missionary control and the mission lands were granted to private individuals. Shoup and Milliken (1999) state that Mission secularization removed the social protection and support on which Native Americans had come to rely. It exposed them to further exploitation by outside interests, often forcing them into a marginal existence as laborers for large ranchos. Following secularization, the Mexican population grew as the native population continued to decline. Anglo-American settlers began to arrive in Alta California during this period and often married into Mexican families, becoming Mexican citizens, which made them eligible to receive land grants. In 1846, on the eve of the United States-Mexican War (1846 to 1848), the estimated population of Alta California was 8,000 non-natives and 10,000 Native Americans. However, these estimates have been debated. Cook (1976) suggests the Native American population was 100,000 in 1850; the U.S. Census of 1880 reports the Native American population as 20,385.

In 1839, former Mission San Jose lands in the Livermore Valley under Mexican authority were granted as a rancho to Don Salvio Pacheco, who in turn transferred his interest to Robert Livermore and Jose Noriega. Rancho Las Positas measured approximately 2 leagues (8,857 acres), and was bounded by two other ranchos, Cañada de Los Vaqueros to the north, and Valle de San Jose to the west. The land grant was intended to be a place for the owners to graze their herds while they resided further to the west in more populated regions (Ziesing 1997).

3.3.2 Expansion and Settlement

Jedediah Smith was the first American to explore the Central Valley in 1828, but other expeditions soon followed. In 1848, as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, California became a United States territory. Also, in 1848, John Marshall found gold at Sutter's Mill, which marked the start of the Gold Rush. The influx of miners and entrepreneurs increased the population of California, not including Native Californians, from 14,000 to 224,000 in just four years. When the Gold Rush was over, many miners established farms, ranches, and lumber mills.

3.3.3 Alameda County and Murray Township

The following historic context is largely based on the *Historical and Cultural Resource Survey: East Alameda County* (Corbett 2005).

Following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1822, former Mission lands in Alta California were secularized and divided up into large ranchos. Beginning in 1839, Rancho de las Positas, Rancho Valle de San Jose, Rancho San Ramon, and Rancho Santa Rita were established as the result of land grants to Mexican citizens. Rancho de las Positas, which includes the study area, came into the control of Robert Livermore, an English Mexican Rancher (Corbett 2005:1).

These Ranchos were largely unfenced, allowing for large swaths of open grazing lands for cattle. Cattle were raised for their hides and tallow which were used to make leather and soap. These goods were exported to the eastern United States and Europe, making them the major export commodities of California until the Gold Rush. Vineyards, pear and olive orchards, grains, corn, and watermelon were also planted during the Mexican Rancho era (Corbett 2005:1-2).

American-settlement in Alta California began in 1841 and greatly increased during the Gold Rush beginning in 1848. California became part of the United States in 1850 after the Mexican American War. Most Mexican ranchos were divided up, but Robert Livermore was able to retain control of Rancho Las Positas after the transition (Corbett 2005:2).

The large area now known as Murray Township was first included in Contra Costa County, one of the first counties designated in California under the United States. In 1953, Alameda County was formed, and a large portion of Contra Costa County was ceded to the new County and deemed as Murray Township (named after an earlier settler - Michael Murray). Murray Township was the largest and most eastern township in Alameda County and bordered Contra Costa County to the north, San Joaquin County to the east, and Santa Clara County to the south (Figure 3).

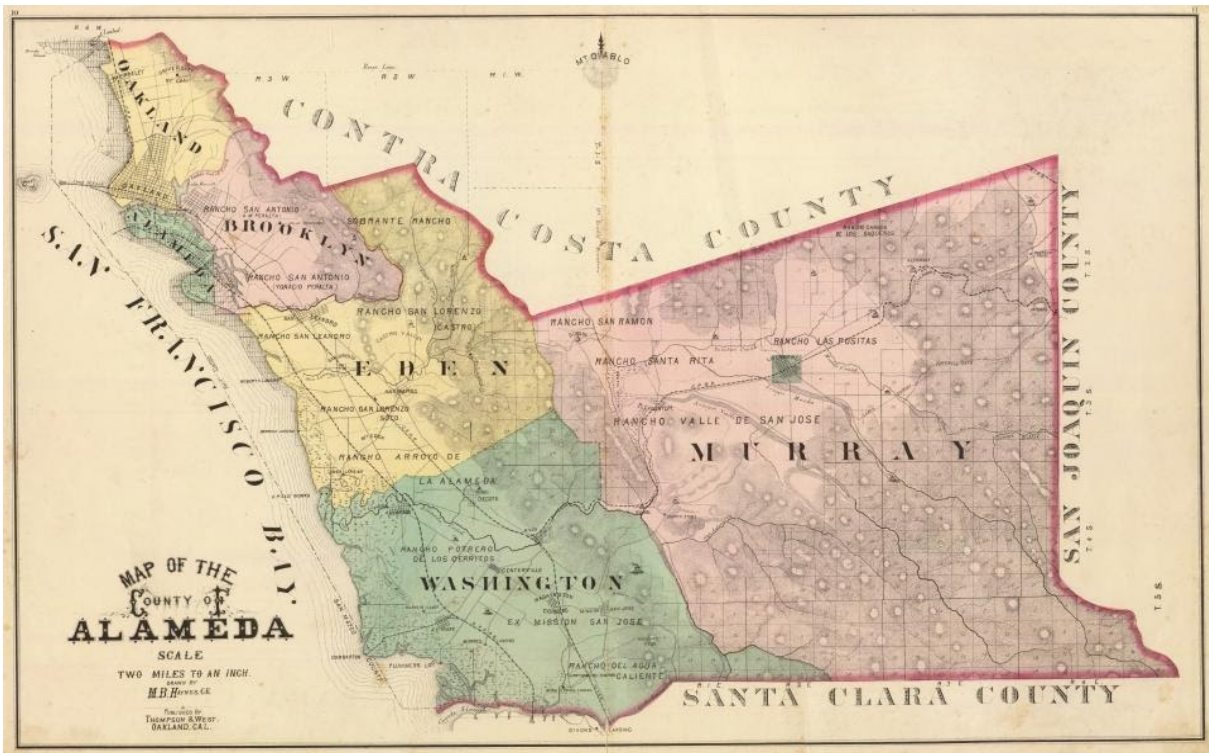


Figure 3. Map of Alameda County, 1878. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Collection (Thompson & West 1878)

Americans continued to homestead and establish farms in Murray Township in the mid and late nineteenth century. Growth increased after the establishment of the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in 1869 (Corbett 2005:2). The construction of the railroad to Murray Township helped establish the towns of Alisal (now Pleasanton) and Livermore (Corbett 2005:2). By 1878, Murray Township had been surveyed under the U.S. Public Land Survey System, as illustrated in the Thompson & West 1878 Atlas shown in Figure 3.

Between the 1880s and 1910s, many changes affected farming and ranching operations in Murray Township. Long-term grain farming had depleted the nutrients in the soil. As a result of increased domination by the beef industry in the Midwest, cattle ranching and hay production in Murray Township declined. Fruit production in Murray Township increased during this period, however, and the advent of the refrigerated rail car allowed for the effective exportation of fruit to other markets. Improvements in automobile transportation allowed easier access to San Francisco markets which made fruit, veggies,

poultry, and dairy viable agricultural options. Demand for fruit and vegetables also increased due to improved canning operations around the bay. Fruit and vegetable production required seasonal and experienced labor, which led to an increase in hired workers and a decrease in family farming operations in Alameda County (Corbett 2005:7-8).

Until World War II, Murray Township primarily consisted of agricultural properties, but development in the area occurred during and after World War II. A U.S. Naval Auxiliary airfield was established northwest of Livermore, and Parks Air Force Base was created near Pleasanton. By 1953 the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory was established east of Livermore, and the Vallecitos Atomic Laboratory was established in Vallecitos Valley. Interstate 680 was completed by 1967, and U.S. 50 became Interstate 580 by 1973. Housing subdivisions, shopping centers, offices, and industrial parks were also constructed within Murray Township during the mid and late twentieth century. With the lack of agricultural development after World War II, the increase in land prices, taxes, and labor wages led many farming families to sell or lease their land to large scale commercial farmers (Corbett 2005:6;8).

3.3.4 Rancho Las Positas

Rancho Las Positas is located within the Murray Township, and its land has been utilized as ranching and farmland since the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 4). Beginning in the 1860s, wheat farming became prominent within Murray Township and Rancho Las Positas. Between 1865 and 1870, there were several farmers within Murray Township with over 1,000 acres of wheat fields each, some within multiple parcels. Smaller scale family ranches usually produced grain and a single livestock type at the level where the family could manage the farm independently. Wheat was the most popular grain and was harvested using horse-drawn or steam powered threshing machines as shown in Figure 5. Livestock included sheep which grazed on the hills and were raised for meat as well as wool, cattle for meat, and horses for transportation and as draft animals. Hay was grown for feed with the excess being sold in San Francisco (Corbett 2005:7).



Figure 4. Portion of Alameda County showing Rancho Las Positas lands, the town of Livermore, and the Central Pacific Railway, 1878. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Collection (Thompson & West 1878)



Figure 5. Agricultural workers in Livermore with threshing machine, circa 1900. Courtesy of the California Historical Society (California Historical Society c. 1900)

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

A cultural resources records search was conducted at the NWIC at Sonoma State University on July 18, 2018. The records search addressed the entire 410-acre project area plus a 0.5-mile buffer. The purpose of the record search was to (1) identify prehistoric and historic resources previously documented in the project area and within 0.5 mile of project area boundaries; (2) determine which portions of the project area may have been previously studied, when those studies took place, and how the studies were conducted; and (3) ascertain the potential for archaeological resources, historical resources, and human remains and other potential Native American areas of traditional cultural significance to be found in the project area. This search also included a review of the appropriate USGS topographic maps on which cultural resources are plotted, archaeological site records, building/structure/object records, and data from previous surveys and research reports. The California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the CRHR, the NRHP, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory listings were reviewed to ascertain the presence of designated, evaluated, and/or historic-era resources within the project area. Historical maps and historical aerial photographs of the area were also examined.

An expansion of the project area necessitated that an additional, infill record search be conducted at the NWIC on February 20, 2020. This record search addressed the newly added portions of the project area plus a 0.5-mile buffer.

4.1 PREVIOUS STUDIES

The cultural resources records search identified 11 previous studies that have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed project area (Table 1). Of these, only one addressed a portion of the project's APE: report S-024986 investigated a small portion of the central section located immediately south of the PG&E Cayetano substation.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN 0.5 MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
S-001842	1979	Chris D. Porter	Cultural Resource Survey of MS 61-79, 62-79, 64-79, Three Adjacent Parcels Totaling 311.35 Acres, on Morgan Territory Road, Contra Costa County, CA	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-013257	1991	Allan G. Bramlette, Mary Praetzellis, David A. Fredrickson, and Adrian Praetzellis	A Summary Inventory of Archaeological Resources Within the Los Vaqueros Project Area, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, CA	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-020335	1998	Randy S. Wiberg, Randall Dean, and Miley P. Holman	A Cultural Resources Study for the North Livermore Master Plan/Specific Plan, Environmental Impact Report, Alameda County, CA	Holman & Associates
S-024852	2002	Benjamin Annanian	Archaeological Study of Property at 13151 Morgan Territory, Livermore, CA	Unknown
S-024986	2000	Unknown	Cultural Resources Assessment, PG&E Proposed Tri-Valley 2002 Electric Power Capacity Increase Project	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-031014	2005	Gabriel Roark	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the P4 North Route, Phase 3 of the Tri-Valley 2002 Capacity Increase Project, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, CA	Jones & Stokes
S-031014a	2004	Unknown	Addendum 1 to the Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Tri-Valley Phase III P4 North Route Access Roads, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, Archaeological Survey of Three Alignment Changes	Jones & Stokes
S-042083	2013	Jennifer Thomas, Jack Meyer, and Naomi Scher	Cultural Resources Report for PG&E's Line 131 ILI Investigation Digs Project, Alameda County, CA	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-042083a	2012	Jennifer Thomas and Jack Meyer	Cultural Resources Study of the PG&E Line 131 Direct Examination and Repair Project, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, CA	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN 0.5 MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
S-042083b	2013	Jennifer Thomas	Cultural Resources Report for PG&E's Line 131 ILL Investigation Digs Project, Alameda County, CA	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-042083c	2013	Kayla Paschal	RE: COE-2013-1010-001 Re; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Application for Department of the Army Permit, L-131 Anomaly Dig Site 33	Pacific Gas and Electric Company

4.1.1 Prior Historical and Cultural Resource Survey: East Alameda County

A reconnaissance historic and cultural resource survey in unincorporated East Alameda County took place in 2005. The survey was produced as a first step to identifying the rapidly changing historic landscape of the region and to facilitate compliance with CEQA (Corbett 2005:23). The cumulative loss of individual farmhouses, barns, and other historic farming and ranching infrastructure in recent years was determined to be substantial. The survey helped to identify potentially significant and eligible historic properties based solely on visual appearance and aesthetics. The survey did not include any property specific research or any intensive studies.

It appears that the subject property, 4400 N. Livermore Ave., is listed as 4270 North Livermore Avenue on parcel 903-000-600-305 in the 2005 survey (Corbett 2005:39). It is listed with code "E MA" which means it features "multiple agricultural buildings" that "have integrity but is unlikely to be individually significant; a common example of a common type". The survey estimated that the infrastructure on the property dates to 1940 (Corbett 2005 34-35; 39).

4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

The records search determined that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project's APE, and no individually recorded resources are within 0.5 mile of the APE. A small portion of one resource, the Los Vaqueros/Upper Kellogg Creek Historic District, is located almost 0.5 mile to the northeast of the APE. This district is composed of at least 74 contributing elements, including landscaping and orchards, trash scatters, roads and trails, walls and fences, standing structures, dams, bedrock milling features, rock shelters, and habitation debris. None of these elements are located within 0.5 mile of the APE.

5.0 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

On July 18, 2018, HELIX requested that the NAHC conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File for the presence of Native American sacred sites or human remains in the vicinity of the proposed project site. A written response received from the NAHC on July 25, 2018 stated that the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

On July 30, 2018, HELIX sent letters to the following six Native American contacts that were recommended by the NAHC as potential sources of information related to cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area:

- Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
- Tony Cerda, Chairperson, Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
- Andrew Galvan, Ohlone Indian Tribe
- Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson, North Valley Yokuts Tribe
- Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ohlone People
- Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista

The letters advised the tribes and specific individuals of the proposed project and requested information regarding cultural resources in the immediate area, as well as any feedback or concerns related to the proposed project. To date, one response has been received:

- Canyon Coyote Woman Sayers-Roods responded on behalf of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ohlone People on August 27, 2018. Ms. Sayers-Ropods wrote, “We are inquiring if you are familiar with this area and if it contains any culturally sensitive recorded sites. If there are any culturally sensitive sites within a quarter of a mile or if this site is near any waterways, we are expressing our concern about this project and wish to be consulted. If there is to be any earth movement in these areas, we recommend that a Native American Monitor and an Archaeologist be present on-site at all times any disruptive surveying or earth movement transpires.”

Correspondence related to Native American coordination is provided in Appendix A.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Archaeological surveys of the central section and the western half of the northern section of the project area were completed on August 6 through 8, 2018, by HELIX archaeologists Clarus J. Backes, Jr., RPA, Kate Thomas, RPA, Katherine Eadie, and Shane Davis. Infill surveys were conducted on the eastern half of the northern section, the southeastern section, and the southwestern section of the project area on March 3 and 4, 2020 by HELIX archaeologists Clarus J. Backes, Jr., RPA and Jentin Joe. The surveys involved systematic investigation of the ground surface in 15-meter transects. During the surveys, the ground surface was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock, prehistoric ceramics), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a prehistoric cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations, wells, mines) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as gopher holes, burrows, cut banks, and arroyos were also visually inspected. A global positioning system (GPS) receiver and a topographic map were used to locate the project area boundaries and maintain survey accuracy.

6.1 NORTHERN SECTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The northern section of the project area is generally flat cropland and slopes slightly uphill to the north (Figure 6). The soils in this section are compact, reddish-gray sandy clay loam with small to medium igneous (basalt, rhyolite, and granitic) pebbles and cobbles. A thin obsidian lag deposit is represented by

occasional small obsidian nodules (Apace tears). The area, which is harvested for hay production, is dominated by oats but also includes weedy non-crop species such as soft brome, Italian rye grass, pineapple weed, and other annual grasses and forbs. As such, survey visibility was fair to good, with approximately 75 percent of the ground surface visible. The unirrigated cropland functions in a similar fashion to adjacent non-native grasslands on the south side of Manning Road. The area appears to have been in agricultural use for nearly a century based on historical aerial imagery. No cultural materials were found in the northern section of the project area.



Figure 6. Northern section of the project area, looking north

6.2 CENTRAL SECTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The central section of the project area primarily consists of grazed fields and field margins, with cattle actively grazing the area during surveys (Figure 7). Most of the area is dominated by wild oats, soft brome, yellow-star thistle, and riggut brome. Other portions of this non-native grassland community are dominated by a mix of Italian rye grass, black mustard, medusahead, and soft brome. The soils in the central section of the project area are reddish-brown alluvial clay loam with small to medium igneous and metamorphic pebbles.

Cayetano Creek, an intermittent stream, enters the central section at the north and drains to the south. A separate branch of Cayetano Creek enters the stream near the central section's southern boundary. Within the project area, Cayetano Creek does not appear to be altered, rerouted or otherwise heavily disturbed by agricultural practices. The banks of this stream are steeply incised with a narrow stream channel. Cattle trails are present in the stream and along its banks, and the stream shows evidence of heavy grazing from cattle. At the far southeastern corner of the central section is a graveled or paved

staging area with farm equipment. This area is heavily disturbed and consists mostly of bare ground or landscaped vegetation.



Figure 7. Central section of the project area, looking north

Near the northwestern corner of the central section, just south of Manning Road, is a concrete slab foundation and debris (Figure 8). The foundation may be associated with a structure that appears on historic topographic maps dating back to the late 1800s, although its construction and general lack of weathering suggest that it may not be particularly old. Adjacent to the foundation is a large pile of lumber fragments and refuse that may represent a demolished structure. The foundation is currently occupied by a modern camping trailer, and modern livestock watering troughs with buried pipes are located in the immediate vicinity. No historic-era or prehistoric artifacts were found in the vicinity of the foundation or anywhere else in the central section of the project area.



Figure 8. Foundations and debris near the northeast corner of the central section, looking south

6.3 SOUTHERN SECTIONS OF THE PROJECT AREA

The small southern sections of the project area are both currently being used to grow hay (Figure 9). The soils in both areas are similar to those in the central section, although the southwestern section has larger igneous cobbles and occasional fragments of caliche. Survey visibility in this section was fair, with less than 50 percent of the ground surface visible. The southeastern section is a flat, plowed and planted hay field with few pebbles or cobbles. Due to the crop cover, visibility in this section was poor, with less than 25 percent of the ground surface visible. No cultural materials were found in the southeastern or southwestern sections of the project area.



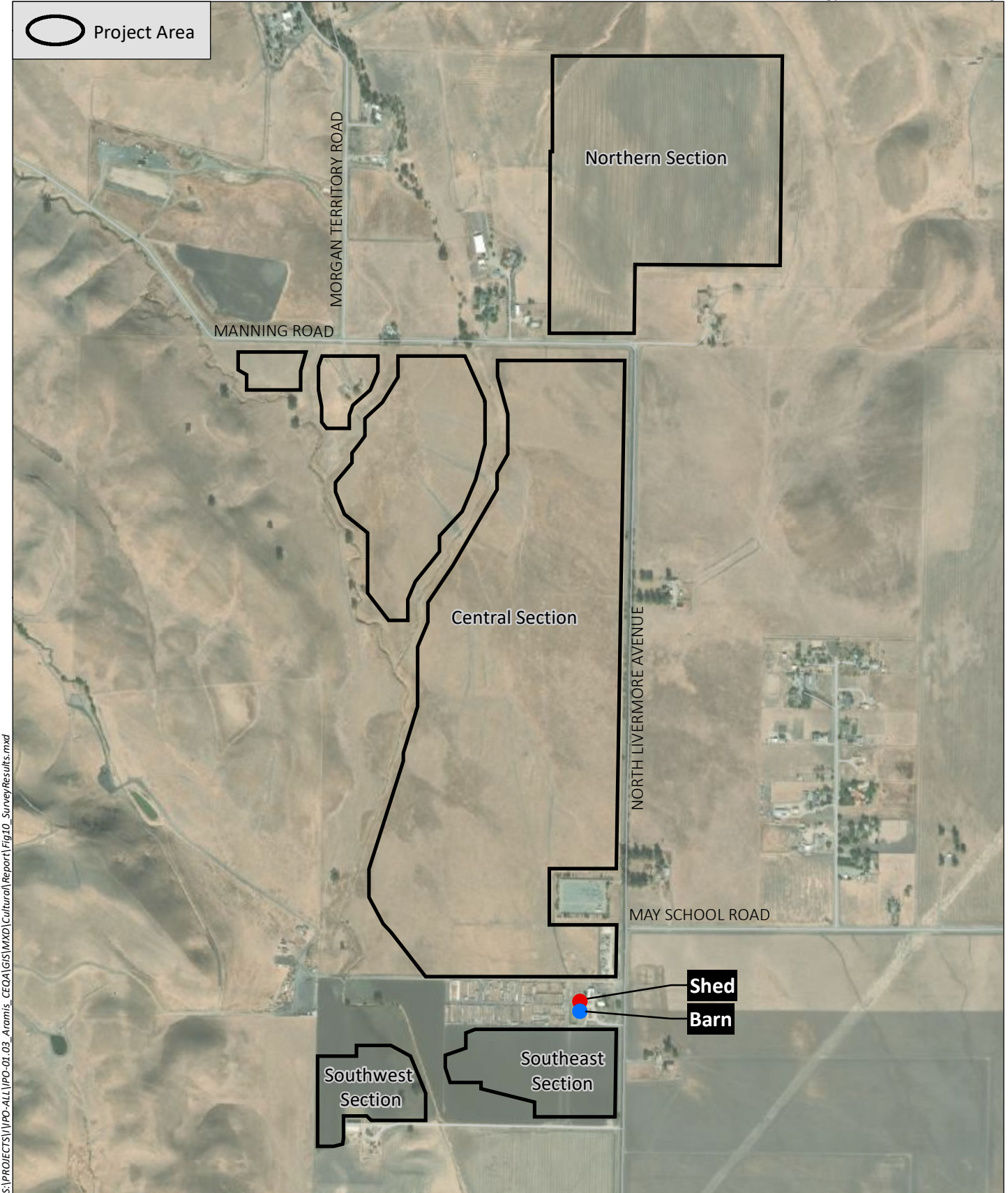
Figure 9. Southeastern section of the project area, looking north

7.0 BUILT-ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Fieldwork for the built-environment analysis of the subject property (the Stanley Ranch at 4400 N. Livermore Avenue) was conducted on March 16, 2020 by HELIX architectural historian Annie McCausland. The fieldwork included collecting photo documentation, architectural descriptions, character defining feature identification, and integrity notes related to an historic-era barn and shed located on the property. HELIX has prepared a California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site record for the Stanley Ranch that is provided in Appendix B.

7.1 RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Stanley Ranch at 4400 N. Livermore Ave. (subject property) is located in a rural landscape of ranch properties within northeast Alameda County, north of the City of Livermore. An historic barn and shed are located on the 105-acre ranch with other contemporary infrastructure including a mobile home and a chicken farm (Figures 10, 11, and 12). The ranch currently produces beef cattle, horse-quality hay, straw, grain, and free-range eggs.



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NORTH LIVERMORE AVENUE

MORGAN TERRITORY ROAD

MANNING ROAD

MAY SCHOOL ROAD

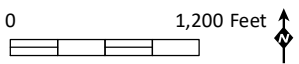
Northern Section

Central Section

Southwest Section

Southeast Section

Shed Barn



Source: Base Map Layers (Maxar 2018)



Figure 11. Stanley Ranch at 4400 N. Livermore Ave., looking north from the gravel driveway



Figure 12. Open grass ranch land adjacent to the barn, looking south

7.1.1 Barn

The barn's original function appears to have been as a cattle feed and hay barn but is currently used for storage. This post-and-beam three-portal crib barn is approximately 4,092.55 square feet with a rectangular footprint that partially rests on both concrete pier blocks and sill plates. The barn features a front gabled corrugated metal roof and lean-tos on the south and north elevations with corrugated metal shed roofs (Figures 13 and 14). The roof is supported on 2" x 6" rafters with 2" x 4" purlins. The exterior of the barn is clad with vertical 1" x 12" redwood boards on the east and south façades. The south lean-to retains its original openings (likely for cattle) and the north lean-to openings have been boarded up with plywood (Figures 15 and 16). The east façade features a large primary opening that looks to have been expanded at some point when the barn door was removed. The opening features an exposed hay rail with metal chain for lifting hay bales (Figure 14). Both lean-tos feature a sliding barn door and a cut square opening for natural light and ventilation on the east façade (Figures 15 and 17). The west façade features vertical wood board siding, possibly redwood, and a plywood barn door on the north end (Figure 18). The west façade also features a natural light and ventilation opening in the gable. A contemporary gutter system has been installed along the roofline of the barn on the south and east façades.

The barn's interior showcases its vernacular post-and-beam construction (Figures 19 and 20) Several support braces have been added throughout. It appears that the posts and beams may have been replaced over the decades because they are in relatively good condition and the color of the framing does not match the rest of the structure. Waist high wooden dividers separate the central hay bay and the bays within the lean-tos (likely cattle feeding bays) (Figure 20). Stabilization cables have also been installed.



Figure 13. Historic post-and-beam vernacular barn and shed east and south facades, looking northwest from the gravel driveway



Figure 14. Barn east façade, looking southwest. Notice the large expanded opening and the protruding hay rail from the front gable



Figure 15. Barn south façade with openings, possibly for cattle, looking north



Figure 16. Barn north and west façade, looking southeast. Notice the plywood siding on the north façade



Figure 17. Sliding barn door and light opening on the south lean-to east façade of barn, looking west



Figure 18. Barn west façade, looking southeast. Notice the plywood sliding barn door



Figure 19. Barn interior with post-and-beam construction and bay dividers, looking west



Figure 20. Barn interior, looking west

7.1.2 Shed

The shed's original function appears to have been either for hay storage or for vehicle and implement storage. The shed is currently used for vehicle and implement storage. The vernacular post-and-beam constructed shed is approximately 1,813 square feet and has a rectangular footprint supported by new concrete piers (Figure 21). The shed features a side gabled corrugated metal roof supported by rafters and purlins. The exterior is partially clad with horizontal 1" x 12" redwood siding, like the barn's east façade siding. The rest of the shed is clad with horizontal 1" x 6" boards, possibly redwood (Figures 21 and 22). The primary east façade includes five supporting posts with a new support beam above connected with metal brackets (Figure 21). The original support beam with mortices, possibly from an older building, rests above and is stabilized by the newer primary support beam (Figure 23). Some of the original posts have been removed to allow for storage of larger equipment. The posts and beams appear to be made of redwood. The interior of the shed is open for storage and does not include any architectural elements of note. A trailer was stationed against the west façade of the shed blocking the view of the west façade. The north façade was also not accessible during the survey.



Figure 21. Shed south and east façades, looking northwest



Figure 22. Shed south façade with 1" x 12" horizontal redwood siding on the lower half and 1" x 6" on the upper half, looking northwest



Figure 23. Interior of shed with its post-and-beam construction, looking west. Notice the primary support beam above with metal brackets. An older support beam with mortise rests above the newer primary support beam. This beam most likely comes from an older structure which is a common feature of vernacular ranching structures

7.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

7.2.1 Stanley Ranch

George Chester Stanley was a Vermont native, born in 1840 to a farming family. He emigrated to California before the Civil War and found work on a farm near Fremont. In 1862, he began managing a mule team that carried supplies to mining camps in the Sierras. By 1866, Stanley left the mule team and opened up a butcher shop in Rancho San Jose and then another in Livermore. He secured a two-year contract to provide meat for the Central Pacific Railroad construction labor camps circa 1869. His brother John C. Stanley became his business partner, and they each purchased ranch land in Livermore Valley circa 1869. (Homan 2007:444-445; Thompson & West 1878). John C. Stanley's primary residence and ranch was located on Mines Road (Homan 2007:45; U.S. Census Bureau 1910).

The 1876 Alameda County Business Directory lists George C. Stanley as a farmer and a sheep raiser. He was listed as one of the largest landowners in Murray township with 936 acres (Alameda County 1876). George C. Stanley had purchased land within Rancho Las Positas Parcel B as shown in Figure 24 (Thompson & West 1878). His primary residence was located on 2nd Street in downtown Livermore as shown in Figure 25 (Thompson & West 1878).



Figure 24. Portion of Alameda Co. 7. From the Thompson & West Atlas showing George C. Stanley's lands within Rancho Las Positas, 1878. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Collection (Thompson & West 1878)

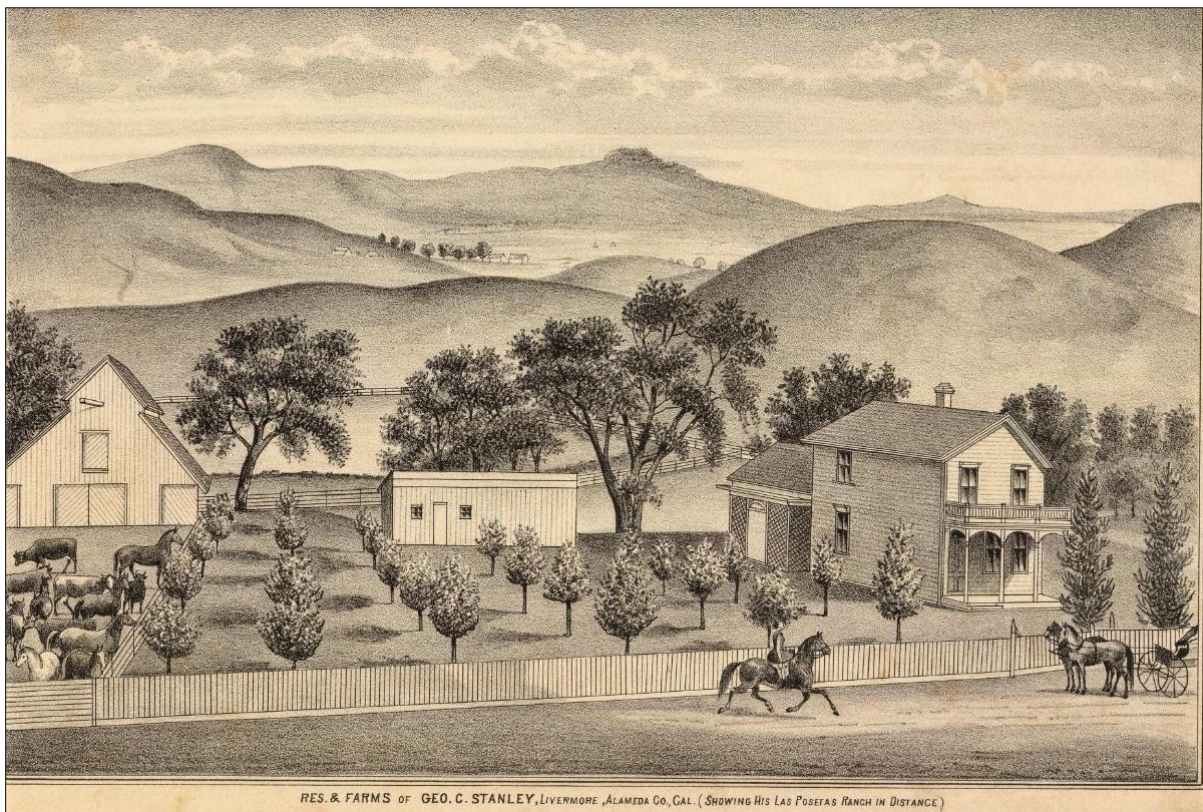


Figure 25. George C. Stanley residence and Las Positas Ranch in the background illustrated in the 1878 Thompson & West Atlas. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Collection (Thompson & West 1878)

In 1879 George’s farm produced \$11,000.00 in revenue including \$250 in hay (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). In the 1880 Non-Population Schedule, the Stanley family’s farmland, buildings, and fences were valued at \$40,000. Their livestock were valued at \$6,000, and farm implements were valued at \$1,200 (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). By the mid-1880s, George had acquired a large portion of Parcel A of Rancho Las Positas, expanding his ranch (Figure 26). According to an article in the *Livermore Herald*, in 1881 George C. Stanley owned 600 acres of land used for grain production (*Livermore Herald* 1880). Based on the historic records available, it appears that the Stanley ranch historically produced grain and hay and raised livestock including cattle and sheep.

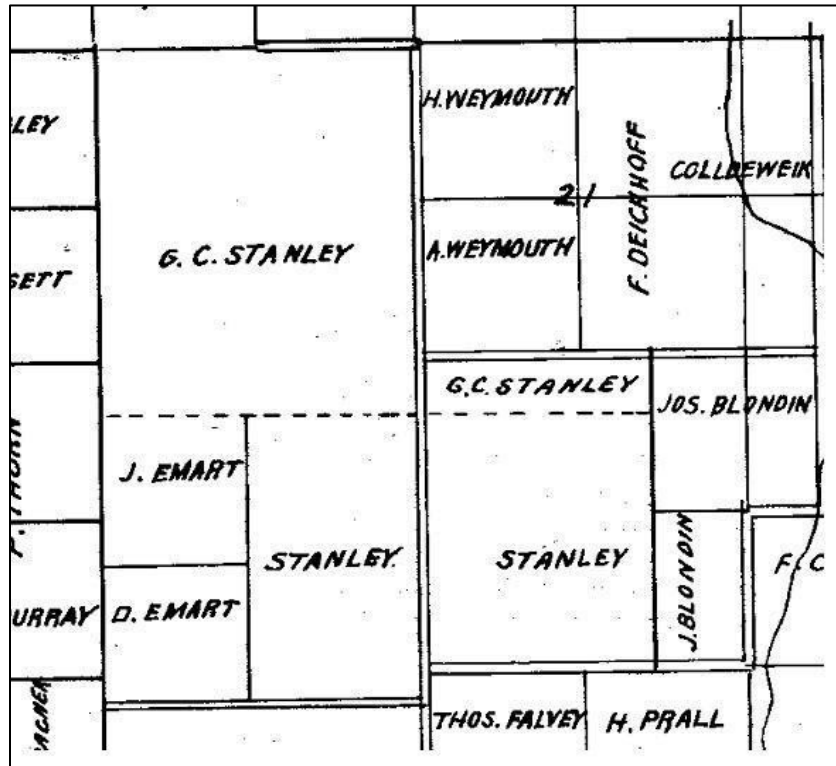


Figure 26. Stanley Ranch land within Rancho Las Positas, circa 1885. Courtesy of Alameda County (Alameda County c. 1885)

In 1885, George and John’s brother, Joseph S. Stanley, moved to California from Vermont to help George with his ranch on Beck Road, now known as N. Livermore Ave. (Homan 2007:444-445). George also served as superintendent and part-owner of the Stanley and Bartlett Magnesite Mine in Chiles Valley. His mining investments led to his murder on May 29, 1900 when he was shot over a mining dispute. George’s estate was divided up between his widow Emma Stanley and his two sons George R. and Leland C. Stanley (*Weekly Calistogian* 1900). George’s brother Joseph S. continued working the ranch after George’s death (Homan 2007:445).

By 1912, brothers Leland C. Stanley and George R. Stanley owned the Stanley ranch land within Rancho Las Positas Parcels A and B as shown in Figure 27. Leland C. Stanley’s family and Joseph’s son, John M. Stanley’s family continued to ranch on N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road) throughout the twentieth century (U.S. Census Bureau 1910; 1920; 1930; 1940; State of California 1900-1968). The 1920’s U.S. Census lists Leland C. Stanley and his wife and four children living on Beck Road (N. Livermore Ave.) and running a “general” farm. John M. Stanley and his family are also listed on Beck Road and running a “general” farm

(U.S. Census Bureau 1920). It is unclear which family worked the ranch at 4400 N. Livermore Ave. or if they worked this ranch property together.



Figure 27. Murray Township map illustrating that George C. Stanley’s son, Leland C. Stanley, owned most of the Stanley ranch land within Rancho Las Positas by 1912. Courtesy of Alameda County (Haviland 1912)

7.2.2 4400 N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road)

The subject property at 4400 N. Livermore Ave. is a portion of the historic Stanley Ranch as shown in Figures 24, 25, and 27. The 1878 map as shown in Figure 24 and the Stanley Ranch illustration in Plate 25 indicate that a building or a complex of buildings and structures was extant within George C. Stanley’s ranch property in Rancho Las Positas Parcel B by 1878. It is unknown when the extant barn was constructed, although it appears to be sometime between 1878 and 1904 according to the historic records available. The earliest record confirming that a structure was extant within the subject property at 4400 N. Livermore Ave. is the 1906 Pleasanton topographic map as shown in Figure 28. The survey for the map was completed in 1904 (USGS 1906). The earliest aerial photograph available is from 1939 as shown in Figure 29. The photograph shows the barn and other accessory structures and possibly a dwelling which are no longer extant. It appears that these other accessory ranching structures and possibly a dwelling were demolished in the 1960s. The extant shed is not present in the 1939 aerial. The shed first appears in the 1958 aerial photograph as shown in Figure 30 and was constructed sometime between 1949 and 1958 by Leland E. Stanley, Leland C. Stanley’s son (NETROnline 2020; Stanley 2020;

State of California). Between 1961 and 1980, three buildings/structures were added to the property including a mobile home in 1977 (USGS 1961; 1968; 1973; 1980; Stanley 1977). The addition of the mobile home is the only building record on file with Alameda County for 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Leland C. Stanley passed away in 1959 and was survived by five children and eight grandchildren (*San Francisco Examiner* 1959). Leland E. Stanley passed away in 2003 (Social Security Administration 1935-2014). Richard Stanley, Leland E. Stanley's son, currently owns and manages the ranch.

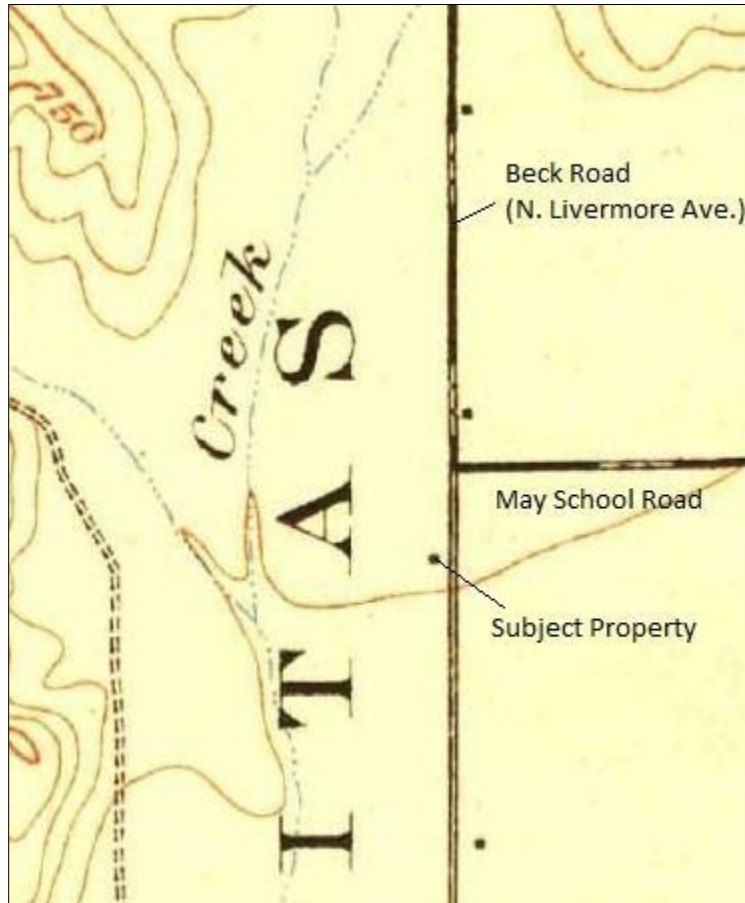


Figure 28. Portion of Pleasanton Quad Map published in 1906, surveyed in 1904. Courtesy of USGS (USGS 1906)

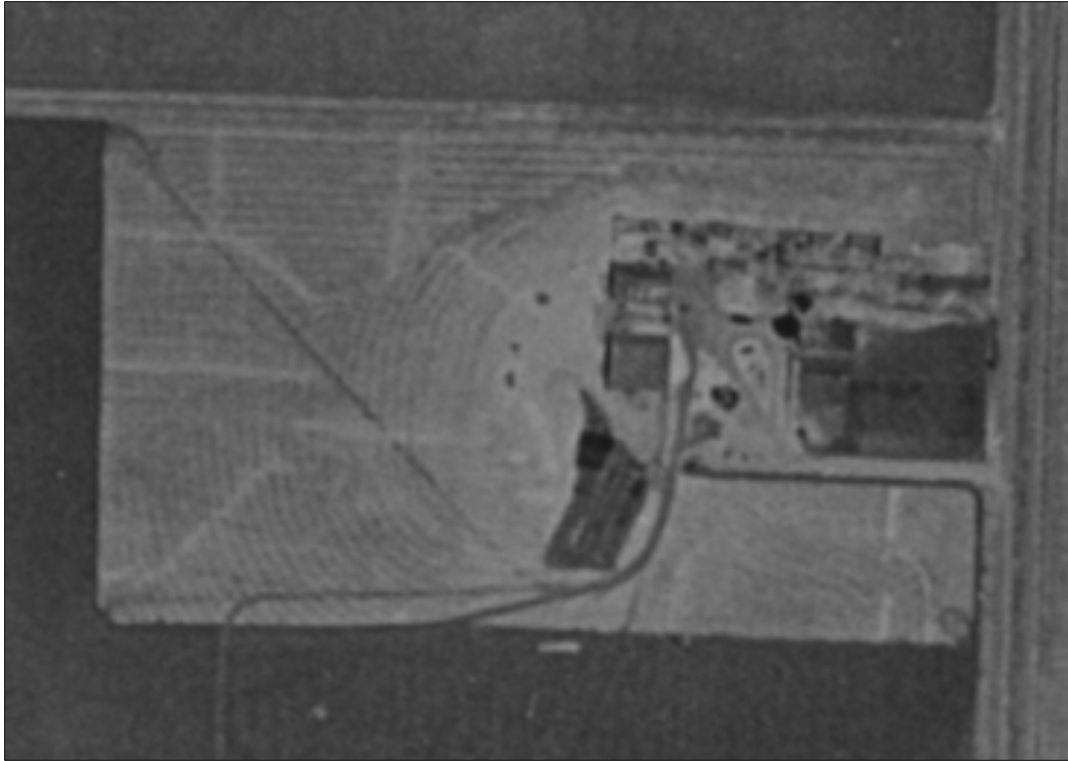


Figure 29. Aerial photograph of the subject property in 1939. Notice the barn is extant along with another structure that is no longer present. Courtesy of the University of California Santa Barbara Library (AAA 1939)



Figure 30. Aerial photograph of the subject property in 1958. Notice the shed is extant. Courtesy of the University of California Santa Barbara Library (ASCS 1958)

7.3 NRHP/CRHR EVALUATION

The subject property has functioned as a ranch from circa 1869 to the present (2020), supporting the agricultural pursuits of the Stanley family, including the cultivation of grain and hay as well as raising cattle, sheep, and horses. Since this is an historic ranch property, the *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* was utilized for this evaluation (NPS 1989). Each NRHP/CRHR criterion is addressed individually below, followed by a discussion of the property's historical integrity and character-defining features.

Criterion A/1. The subject property with its historic barn and shed is associated with the ranching history of Alameda County and Murray Township during the late nineteenth century to the present. The subject property once had other ranching accessory structures and buildings and possibly a farmhouse. The subject property does not exhibit a complete historic ranch complex and is not recommended to be a significant example of a ranching property in Murray Township as other complete ranching complexes exist (Corbett 2005). Ranching properties typically included a farmhouse, pumphouse, and other accessory ranching structures. Hagemann Ranch, an NRHP listed historic district in the City of Livermore is a good example of a complete historic ranch property (Brandi et al. 2007). Typically, the ranching family lived and worked on the same property. In the case of Stanley Ranch, it is unclear if there was a historic farmhouse once extant on the property. Based on the data provided in the *Historical and Cultural Resource Survey: East Alameda County*, the subject property with its historic barn and shed is not considered a significant example of a historic ranching property in Alameda County and Murray Township (Corbett 2005). The subject ranching property with its historic barn and shed is recommended not historically significant under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2. The subject property with an historic barn and shed are associated with the Stanley family who have been ranching on N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road) since circa 1869. Intensive research on the family did not reveal any family members associated with the ranch; including George C. Stanley, Joseph S. Stanley, Leland C. Stanley, John M. Stanley, and Leland E. Stanley to be of historical significance at a national, state, or local level. The subject property with its historic barn and shed is not associated with any person(s) of historical significance, and it is not recommended historically significant under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3. The barn and shed embody the distinctive characteristics of vernacular post-and-beam ranch structures constructed within Murray Township during the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. The barn was constructed sometime between 1878 and 1904. The shed was constructed by rancher Leland E. Stanley between 1949 and 1958. The Stanley family continues to utilize the barn and shed for ranching activities to the present day (April 2020).

The illustrations and data provided in Thompson & West's *New Historical Atlas of Alameda County*, published in 1878, confirm that barns in Murray Township were characterized by moderately pitched gable roofs, flanking shed lean-tos, upper double doors, and sliding double front and side doors (Brandi et al. 2007). The typical two-story, gable and shed-roof barns depicted in the 1878 Thompson and West Atlas illustrations most likely derived from the "crib-and-shed" type barns of Tennessee. Composed of a central gable-roof flanked by shed-roofed lean-tos, the crib-and-shed barns disseminated westward through the Plains states, where they were modified to employ timber framing instead of log construction. In this guise, the "three portal crib barn" eventually infiltrated the valleys of the Pacific West, including the Willamette Valley of Oregon and the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Santa Clara and

Salinas Valleys of California, where the original prototype was gradually modified in response to local conditions and crops (Brandi et al. 2007).

In addition to lightweight and economical construction, California ranch buildings were often characterized by their flexibility and adaptability to new uses. In contrast to Eastern and Midwestern agricultural buildings, California ranch buildings generally lack heavy timber-framing, weather-tight construction or insulating materials which allowed them to be assembled and modified quickly. California ranch structures were typically designed without the aid of an architect. The Stanley Ranch barn and shed feature this regional approach to construction referred to as post-and-beam construction (Brandi et al. 2007).

The Stanley Ranch with its vernacular post-and-beam barn and shed is recommended historically significant under Criterion C/3 at the local level with a period of significance dating from 1869 to 1970, the historic active period of the ranch. According to National Park Service Guidelines, if the historic property is in continuous use, fifty years from the year of evaluation may be used as the closing date for the period of significance (NPS 1989:21).

Criterion D/4. This Criterion is most relevant for archaeological sites, but it can be applied to built-environment resources if further study has the potential to yield information that cannot be obtained from other sources. Historical information about vernacular post-and-beam construction and California barns and ranching structures is prevalent, and further study would not add any new information. The subject property, with its historic barn and shed, is recommended not significant under Criterion D/4.

Integrity. This section addresses whether the subject property retains sufficient integrity to convey its local historical significance under Criterion C/3. This evaluation follows the seven aspects of integrity described by the National Park Service: location, setting, association, materials, workmanship, design, and feeling (NPS 2002).

The barn and shed retain integrity of location because they appear to be in their original footprint. The barn and shed are located on a working ranch that features a few contemporary structures including a mobile home. The property is surrounded by open ranch land to the south, west, and north. N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road) runs adjacent to the east just as it has since the mid-nineteenth century. Overall, the historic setting of the ranch property is retained despite the added contemporary structures. The barn and shed both appear to have been modified over the decades, but the modifications are utilitarian in nature including some in-kind replacement of siding and roof materials, and alterations to primary openings in order to improve the utility of the structures to suit contemporary needs. This is a characteristic of vernacular post-and-beam ranching infrastructure, and these modifications do not alter the integrity of the barn and shed's design, workmanship, and materials. In addition, the shed appears to feature repurposed materials from older ranching structures. This is evident through one of the beams that spans the east façade which has mortises cut in it. Mortise and tenon construction is an older method and is not found in any existing structures on site. The beam must have been repurposed from an older structure that is no longer extant adding to its vernacular aesthetic. The shed's south façade shows two types of siding, including redwood 1" x 12" possibly from the barn or another structure. These modifications do not diminish the shed and barn's association with vernacular ranching structures with post-and-beam construction. The barn and shed convey the feeling of historic vernacular post-and-beam ranch structures especially since they are still in use in the same location and ranch. In conclusion, the subject property with its historic barn and shed retains sufficient

integrity to convey its significance under Criterion C/3 at the local level with a period of significance from 1869 to 1970, the historic active period of the ranch.

Character-Defining Features. Character defining features of the barn include its three portal crib design, 1" x 12" and 1" x 6" redwood siding, protruding hay rail, ventilation openings, cattle openings on the south façade, interior waist-high bay dividers, and its vernacular post-and-beam construction.

The character defining features of the shed include its vernacular post-and-beam construction, 1" x 12" and 1" x 6" redwood siding, the mortised beam above the primary support beam, and its side gabled roof.

7.4 COUNTY LANDMARK

A nominated resource shall be added to the Alameda County Register as a County Landmark if the Board of Supervisors finds, after holding the hearings, that all of the requirements set forth below are satisfied:

1. The nominated resource meets one or more of the following criteria:
 - a. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the County, the region, the state or the nation;
 - The subject property is not recommended eligible under Criterion A for the same reason stated above in the NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 evaluation.
 - b. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in the County's past;
 - The subject property is not recommended eligible under Criterion B for the same reason stated above in the NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2 evaluation.
 - c. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
 - The subject property is recommended eligible under Criterion C for the same reason stated above in the NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3 evaluation.
 - d. It represents the work of an important creative individual or master;
 - It is unknown who constructed and designed the barn. The shed was constructed by Leland E. Stanley. Leland E. Stanley was a rancher and not known to be a master architect. The subject property is not recommended historically significant under Criterion D.
 - e. It possesses high artistic values; or
 - The barn and shed do not possess high artistic values. Therefore, the property is not recommended historically significant under Criterion E.
 - f. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the County, the region, the state or the nation.
 - Historical information about vernacular post-and-beam construction and California barns and ranching structures is prevalent, and further study would not add any new

information. The subject property with its historic barn and shed is recommended not significant under Criterion F.

2. The nominated resource has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Integrity shall be judged with reference to the particular criterion or criteria specified in subparagraph 1.
 - The barn and shed retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance under Criterion C with a period of significance 1869 to 1970. Please refer to the integrity evaluation provided in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation for the detailed breakdown.
3. The nominated resource has significance historically or architecturally, and its designation as a landmark is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to promote, protect, and further the goals and purposes of this chapter.
 - The barn and shed are considered significant post-and-beam vernacular ranching structures and are eligible for landmark listing as demonstrated above in the County landmark evaluation under Criterion C.
4. The nominated resource has been evaluated by a qualified historical resources consultant who meets one or more of the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards or who are certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and the evaluator has submitted documents that provide evidence of the resources historical or architectural significance.
 - The barn and shed were evaluated by Ms. Annie McCausland, an architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for architectural history.

7.5 STRUCTURE OF MERIT

A nominated resource shall be added to the Alameda County Register as a structure of merit if the Board of Supervisors finds, after holding hearings, that it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

1. It represents in its location an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or County; or
2. It materially benefits the historic, architectural or aesthetic character of the neighborhood or area; or
3. It is an example of a type of building that once was common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area; or
4. It is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare; or
5. It contributes to an understanding of the contextual significance of a neighborhood, community or area.

The subject property, with its historic barn and shed, is known as the Stanley Ranch. The ranch is an established and familiar feature of the neighborhood and local community. The barn and shed with their post-and-beam construction are rare examples of vernacular post-and-beam construction that

materially benefit the historic aesthetic character of the neighborhood which is a rural ranching community. The barn and shed are not connected to a business that is now uncommon. They do, however, add to the contextual significance of the neighborhood, community, and area which is known as a ranching community that feature a collection of historic ranch properties according to the Historical and Cultural Resource Survey: East Alameda County (Corbett 2005). The barn and shed are recommended to be listed as Alameda County Structures of Merit under criteria 1, 2, 3 and 5.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 Archaeological Resources

The records search determined that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project area boundaries, and no archaeological resources were encountered during the survey. Native American coordination did not provide information about any specific prehistoric resources in the area, although one Native American contact expressed concern that the area was sensitive for archaeological resources. Based on these findings, the project area has a low to moderate potential to contain buried archaeological resources.

8.1.2 Built-Environment Resources

This study found 4400 N. Livermore Ave. eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, and the local County register, and the barn and shed are considered historical resources under CEQA. The barn and shed footprints are outside of the project area and would be preserved in place. However, with the construction of the proposed solar energy generation and solar facility, the historic ranch, which has been used for oat and hay cultivation and livestock grazing, would no longer be open ranch land. The proposed project will indirectly impact these historical resources by disrupting the integrity of their setting and feeling, causing a potentially significant impact under CEQA.

8.2 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

8.2.1 Archaeological Recommendations

Subsurface construction activities such as trenching and grading associated with the project have the potential to damage or destroy previously undiscovered archaeological resources, resulting in a potentially significant impact. With implementation of the recommendations proposed below, potential impacts to previously undiscovered historical resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

8.2.1.1 Worker Training Program

Prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities, HELIX recommends that all construction personnel be trained in the protection of cultural resources, the recognition of buried cultural remains, and the notification procedures to be followed upon the discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American burials. The training should be presented by an archaeologist who

meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology and should include recognition of both prehistoric and historic resources. Personnel should be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of artifacts or other cultural materials is illegal, and that violators will be subject to prosecution under the appropriate state and federal laws. Supervisors should also be briefed on the consequences of intentional or inadvertent damage to cultural resources.

8.2.1.2 Inadvertent Discoveries

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities (e.g., grading, grubbing, or vegetation clearing) should be halted in the immediate vicinity of the discovery. An archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards should then be retained to evaluate the find's significance under CEQA. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and should be discussed in consultation with the County.

8.2.1.3 Discovery of Human Remains

Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains in the project area, their discovery is always a possibility during project construction. If such an event did occur, the specific procedures outlined by the NAHC, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, must be followed:

1. All excavation activities within 60 feet of the remains will immediately stop, and the area will be protected with flagging or by posting a monitor or construction worker to ensure that no additional disturbance occurs.
2. The project owner or their authorized representative will contact the County Coroner.
3. The coroner will have two working days to examine the remains after being notified in accordance with HSC 7050.5. If the coroner determines that the remains are Native American and are not subject to the coroner's authority, the coroner will notify NAHC of the discovery within 24 hours.
4. NAHC will immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), who will have 48 hours after being granted access to the location of the remains to inspect them and make recommendations for their treatment. Work will be suspended in the area of the find until the City approves the proposed treatment of human remains.

8.2.2 Built-Environment Recommendations

The proposed project has the potential to cause indirect, significant impacts to the integrity of the setting and feeling of the Stanley Ranch. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level 1 documentation, which would include photographically documenting the historical resources within their historic agricultural setting prior to construction of the proposed project, is recommended to mitigate these impacts to a less than significant level.

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Appendix A

Native American Correspondence

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



July 25, 2018

Clarus Backes

Helix EPI

Sent by Email: clarusb@helixepi.com

Re: IPO 01.03 Aramis Renewable Energy Project, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Backes,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the 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. 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 tribes, 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 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Frank Lienert

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
July 25, 2018**

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe

Tony Cerda, Chairperson

244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766

rumsen@aol.com

(909) 524-8041 Cell

(909) 629-6081

Ohlone/Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Ann Marie Savers, Chairperson

P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

ams@indiancanyon.org

(831) 637-4238

Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson

789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062

amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

(650) 851-7489 Cell

(650) 851-7747 Office

(650) 332-1526 Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area

Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson

P.O. Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036

muvekma@muvekma.org

(408) 314-1898

(510) 581-5194

Ohlone / Costanoan

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson

P.O. 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

P.O. Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036

muvekma@muvekma.org

(408) 314-1898

(510) 581-5194

Ohlone / Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan

P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539

chochenyo@AOL.com

(510) 882-0527 Cell

(510) 687-9393 Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

Bay Miwok



Plains Miwok

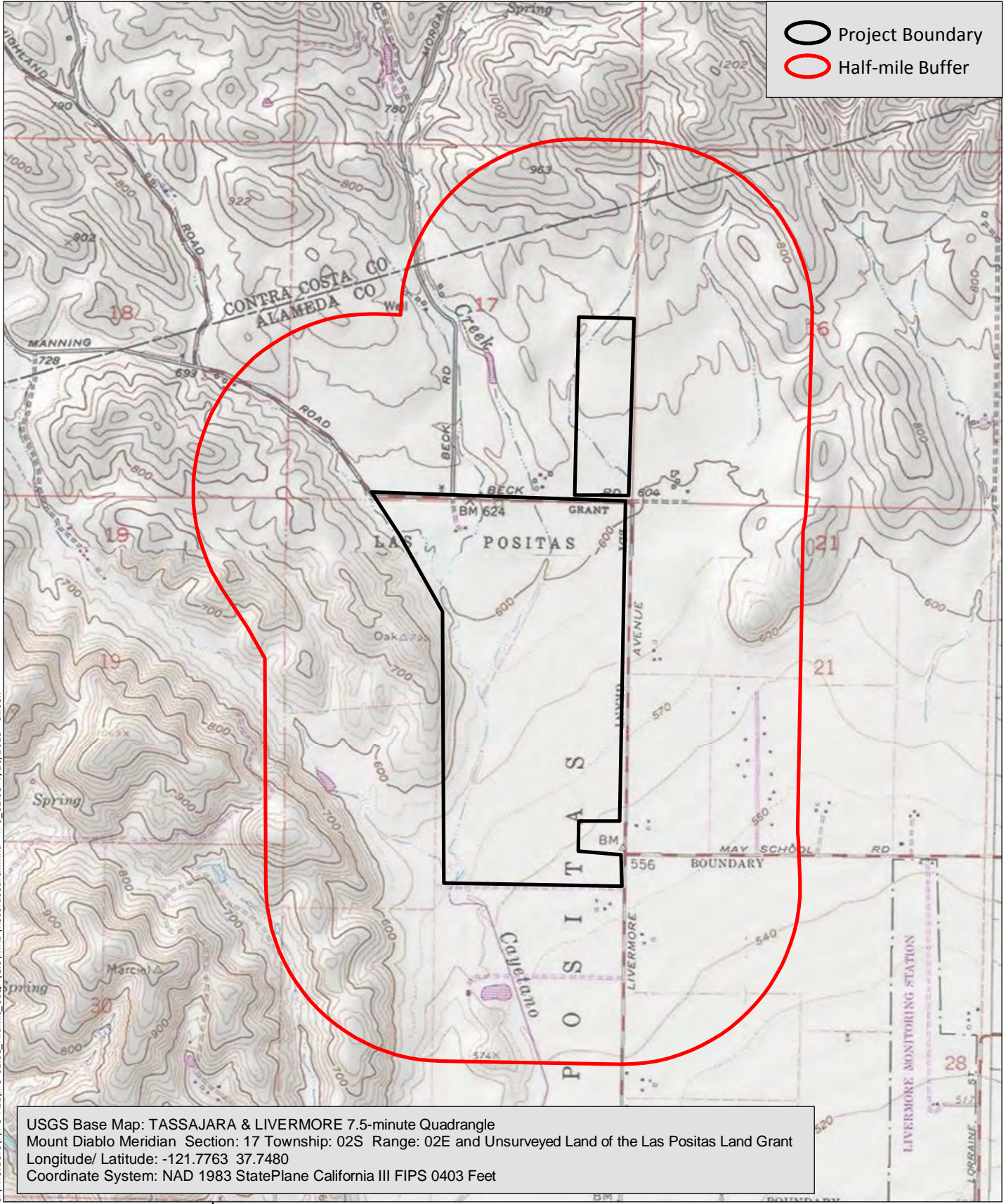
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This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

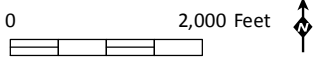
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
IPO 01.03 Aramis Renewable Energy Project, Alameda County

-  Project Boundary
-  Half-mile Buffer



USGS Base Map: TASSAJARA & LIVERMORE 7.5-minute Quadrangle
 Mount Diablo Meridian Section: 17 Township: 02S Range: 02E and Unsurveyed Land of the Las Positas Land Grant
 Longitude/ Latitude: -121.7763 37.7480
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Source: USGS 2018

Half-mile Record Search Map

S:\PROJECTS\IPO-ALL\IPO-01.03_Aramis_CEOA\GIS\MXD\RecordSearch.mxd IPO_01.03_7/16/2018 - chloeh

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street
Suite 155
Folsom, CA 9530
916.365.8700 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 30, 2018

Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
PO Box 360791
Milpitas CA 95036

Subject: Aramis Renewable Energy Project

Dear Chairperson Cambra,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with IP Aramis, LLC to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory in support of CEQA compliance for the proposed Aramis Renewable Energy Project (project) located in Alameda County, California. The Native American Heritage Commission has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

IP Aramis, LLC, a subsidiary of Intersect Power LLC, proposes to construct and operate a renewable energy project capable of generating, storing, and dispatching clean energy on 402 acres located in unincorporated Alameda County near the community of North Livermore. The project would consist of a 100 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic facility that would interconnect to the public distribution system at Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) Cayetano 230 kilovolt (kV) substation, located adjacent and interior to the project site. The proposed project would be located on portions of two privately-owned parcels (APNs 903-0006-001-02 [eastern 350 acres of a 523 acre parcel] and 903-0007-002-01 [52 acres]) located roughly 2.5 miles north of Livermore. The project footprint has been designed to avoid Cayetano Creek, which runs through portions of the southern parcel.

The Area of Potential Effects for the project measures approximately 402 acres. I have attached a topographical map depicting the project area. The legal description for the property is:

Tassajara, CA and Livermore, CA 7.5' Quadrangles
Section 17 of Township 02S, Range 02E, and an unsectioned portion of the Las Positas Land Grant.

If there are sensitive resources on or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities please advise us accordingly. If you have any information, questions, or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (916) 365-8700 or clarusb@helixepi.com.

Sincerely,



Clarus J. Backes Jr., M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

[Enclosure: as stated]

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street
Suite 155
Folsom, CA 9530
916.365.8700 tel
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www.helixepi.com



July 30, 2018

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

Subject: Aramis Renewable Energy Project

Dear Chairman Cerda,

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July 30, 2018

Andrew Galvan
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
PO Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539

Subject: Aramis Renewable Energy Project

Dear Mr. Galvan,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with IP Aramis, LLC to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory in support of CEQA compliance for the proposed Aramis Renewable Energy Project (project) located in Alameda County, California. The Native American Heritage Commission has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

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July 30, 2018

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

Subject: Aramis Renewable Energy Project

Dear Chairperson Perez,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with IP Aramis, LLC to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory in support of CEQA compliance for the proposed Aramis Renewable Energy Project (project) located in Alameda County, California. The Native American Heritage Commission has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

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July 30, 2018

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

Subject: Aramis Renewable Energy Project

Dear Chairperson Sayers,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with IP Aramis, LLC to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory in support of CEQA compliance for the proposed Aramis Renewable Energy Project (project) located in Alameda County, California. The Native American Heritage Commission has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

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July 30, 2018

Irenne Zwierlein
Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062

Subject: Aramis Renewable Energy Project

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein,

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with IP Aramis, LLC to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory in support of CEQA compliance for the proposed Aramis Renewable Energy Project (project) located in Alameda County, California. The Native American Heritage Commission has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area.

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Sincerely,



Clarus J. Backes Jr., M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

[Enclosure: as stated]

From: Kanyon Sayers-Roods
To: [Clarus Backes](#)
Subject: RE: Aramis Renewable Energy Project
Date: Monday, August 27, 2018 11:50:53 AM

Dear Clarus J. Backes Jr.

I'm writing on behalf of the Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan Ohlone People to request that HELIX Environmental Planning records that we are responding to your letter dated July 30, 2018. We are inquiring if you are familiar with this area and of it containing any culturally sensitive recorded sites. If there are any culturally sensitive sites within a quarter of a mile or if this site is near any waterways, we are expressing our concern about this project and wish to be consulted. If there is to be any earth movement in these areas we recommend that a Native American Monitor and an Archaeologist be present on-site at all times any disruptive surveying or earth movement transpires.

Regards

KSR -Creative Director, Tribal Monitor

Kanyon CoyoteWoman Sayers-Roods
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ohlone People

408-673-0626

www.indiancanyonlife.org/ksr

<http://about.me/kanyon.coyotewoman>

Appendix B

Stanley Ranch Site Record

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State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 3CS; 3S; 5S2

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 19 Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Stanley Ranch

***P2. Location: a. County:** Alameda

Not for Publication Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Pleasanton, CA **Date** 1998 **T** 2 South **/R** 2 East **/ BM** Mount Diablo **Section:** Rancho Los Positas Parcel B

c. Address: 4400 North Livermore Avenue Livermore, CA 94551

d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 10S; 608264 **mE** / 4177211 **mN**

e. Other Locational Data: APN 903-6-3-7

***P3a. Description:** Stanley Ranch at 4400 N. Livermore Ave. is located in a rural landscape of ranch properties within northeast Alameda County, north of the City of Livermore. A historic barn and shed are located on the 105-acre ranch with other contemporary infrastructure including a mobile home and a chicken farm. The ranch currently produces beef cattle, horse-quality hay, straw, grain, and free-range eggs. **Barn:** The barn's original function appears to have been as a cattle feed and hay barn. It is currently used for storage. This post and beam three-portal crib barn is approximately 4,092.55 square feet with a rectangular footprint that partially rests on both concrete pier blocks and sill plates. The barn features a front gabled corrugated metal roof and lean-tos on the south and north elevations with corrugated metal shed roofs. The roof is supported on 2"x 6" rafters with 2"x 4" purlins. The exterior of the barn is clad with vertical 1" x 12" redwood boards on the east and south façades. The south lean-to retains its original openings (likely for cattle) and the north lean-to openings have been boarded up with plywood.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33: Farm/Ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

***P5a. Photograph**



P5b. Description of Photo: Historic post and beam vernacular barn and shed east and south facades, looking northwest from the gravel driveway.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Barn: c.1878-1904; Shed c.1949 -1958
 Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Richard Stanley 4400 N. Livermore Ave. Livermore, California 94551

***P8. Recorded By:** Annie McCausland Helix Environmental Planning, Inc. 7578 El Cajon Blvd, La Mesa, CA 91942

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 16, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other

Describe:

***P11. Report Citation:** Backes, C., and A. McCausland 2020 *Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Aramis Renewable Energy Project*. Prepared for IP Aramis, LLC, San Francisco. Prepared by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., Folsom, California.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Site/Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photographic Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

Page 2 of 19 Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Continuation

Update

Description Continued:

The east façade features a large primary opening that looks to have been expanded at some point when the barn door was removed. The opening features an exposed hay rail with metal chain for lifting hay bales. Both lean-tos feature a sliding barn door and a cut square opening for natural light and ventilation on the east façade. The west façade features vertical wood board siding, possibly redwood, and a plywood barn door on the north end. The west façade also features a natural light and ventilation opening in the gable. A contemporary gutter system has been installed along the roofline of the barn on the south and east facades. The barn's interior showcases its vernacular post and beam construction. Several added support braces have been added throughout. It appears that the posts and beams could have been replaced over the decades considering they are in such good condition and the color of the framing does not match the rest of the structure. Waist high wooden dividers separate the central hay bay and the bays within the lean-tos (likely cattle feeding bays). Stabilization cables have also been installed. **Shed:** The shed's original function appears to have been either for hay storage or for vehicle and implement storage. The shed is currently used for implement and vehicle storage. The vernacular post and beam constructed shed is approximately 1,812.69 square feet and has a rectangular footprint supported by new concrete piers. The shed features a side gabled corrugated metal roof supported by rafters and purlins. The exterior is partially clad with horizontal 1"x 12" redwood siding, like the barn's east façade siding. The rest of the shed is clad with horizontal 1"x 6" boards, possibly redwood. The primary east façade includes five supporting posts with a new support beam above connected with metal brackets. The original support beam with mortices, possibly from an older building, rests above and is stabilized by the newer primary support beam. Some of the original posts have been removed to allow for storage of larger equipment. The posts and beams appear to be made of redwood. The interior of the shed is open for storage and does not include any architectural elements of note. A trailer was stationed against the west facade of the shed blocking the view of the west façade. The north façade was also not accessible during the survey.



P5b. Description of Photo: Barn east façade, looking southwest. Notice the large expanded opening and the protruding hay rail from the front gable.

Page 3 of 19 Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: Barn south façade with openings, possibly for cattle, looking north.



P5b. Description of Photo: Sliding barn door and light opening on the south lean-to east façade of barn, looking west.

Page 4 of 19 Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: East and north façade, looking southwest. The north façade was not visible due to the many items stored against it.



P5b. Description of Photo: Barn north and west façade, looking southeast. Notice the plywood siding on the north façade.

Page 5 of 19 Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: Barn west façade, looking southeast. Notice the plywood sliding barn door.



P5b. Description of Photo: Barn interior with post and beam construction and bay dividers, looking west.

Page 6 of 19 Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: Barn interior, looking west.



P5b. Description of Photo: Shed south and east façades, looking northwest.

Page 7 of 19 Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: Shed south façade with 1"x12" horizontal redwood siding on the lower half and 1"x 6" on the upper half, looking northwest.



P5b. Description of Photo: Interior of shed with its post and beam construction, looking west. Notice the primary support beam above with metal brackets. An older support beam with mortise rests above the newer primary support beam. This beam most likely comes from an older structure which is a common feature of vernacular ranching structures.

Page 8 of 19 Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: Stanley Ranch at 4400 N. Livermore Ave., looking north from the gravel driveway.



P5b. Description of Photo: Open grass ranch land adjacent to the barn, looking south.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #/Trinomial

*NRHP Status Code 3CS; 3S; 5S2

Page 9 of 19

Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

B1. Historic Name: Stanley Ranch

B2. Common Name: Stanley Ranch

B3. Original Use: The barn was most likely a hay and cattle feed barn and the shed was used for storing hay or farm implements **B4. Present Use:** Currently the barn and shed are used for storage.

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular Post and Beam

***B6. Construction History:** The construction date of the barn was sometime between c.1885 and 1904 (USGS 1906). The shed was constructed sometime between c.1949-1958 by rancher Leland E Stanley (Stanley 2020). Repairs appear to have been made to stabilize the barn and a modern drainage system has been installed. The primary opening of the barn has been widened and the original barn door on the central bay has been removed. The north façade of the barn has been clad with plywood and a plywood barn door has been added to the east façade. The barn's east and south façades both retain the original 1" x 12" redwood siding but the other facades are clad with what appears to be newer siding. On the shed, posts have been removed to allow the storage of larger equipment. A new support beam has been installed with modern bolts on the east façade to facilitate these larger openings. The shed has 1"x 12" horizontal redwood board siding on the lower half of the south façade and a mix of horizontal 1"x 6" and other size boards above it, suggesting a lot of the original siding has been replaced on the structure.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:** Historically the Stanley Ranch included other properties on N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road). It appears that two extant properties 3987 and 4157 N. Livermore Ave. are possibly associated with the Stanley Ranch.

B9. a. Architect: Leland E. Stanley designed the vernacular post and beam shed (Stanley 2020). It is unknown who designed the barn but the post and beam 3 portal crib barn type was common in Alameda County during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Brandt et al. 2007) **b. Builder:** Leland E. Stanley constructed the shed. It is unknown who constructed the barn.

***B10. Significance:** Theme: Vernacular post and beam construction / Area: Murray Township in northeast Alameda County / Period of Significance: 1869 to 1970 / Property Type: Ranch / Applicable Criteria: C/3

Historic Context:

Alameda County and Murray Township

The following historic context is largely based on the context provided in the *Historical and Cultural Resource Survey: East Alameda County* (Corbett 2005).

Following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1822, former Mission lands in Alta California were secularized and divided up into large ranchos. Beginning in 1839, Rancho de las Positas, Rancho Valle de San Jose, Rancho San Ramon, and Rancho Santa Rita were established as the result of land grants to Mexican citizens. Rancho de las Positas, which includes the study area, came into the control of Robert Livermore, an English Mexican Rancher (Corbett 2005:1). These Ranchos were largely unfenced allowing for large swaths of open grazing lands for cattle. Cattle were raised for their hides and tallow which were used to make leather and soap. These goods were exported to the eastern United States and Europe, making them the major export commodities of California until the Gold Rush. Vineyards, pear and olive orchards, grains, corn, and watermelon were also planted during the Mexican Rancho era (Corbett 2005:1-2). American-settlement in Alta California began in 1841 and greatly increased during the Gold Rush beginning in 1848. California became part of the United States in 1850 after the Mexican American War. Most Mexican ranchos were divided up, but Robert Livermore was able to retain control of Rancho Las Positas after the transition (Corbett 2005:2).

The large area now known as Murray Township was first included in Contra Costa County, one of the first counties designated in California under the United States. In 1953 Alameda County was formed and a large portion of Contra Costa County was ceded to the new County and deemed as Murray Township. Murray was the name of an earlier settler, Michael Murray. Murray Township was the largest and most eastern township in Alameda County. It bordered Contra Costa County to the north, San Joaquin County to the east, and Santa Clara County to the south.

Americans continued to homestead and establish farms in Murray Township in the mid and late nineteenth century. Growth increased after the establishment of the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in 1869 (Corbett 2005:2). The construction of the railroad to Murray Township helped establish the towns of Alisal (now Pleasanton) and Livermore (Corbett 2005:2).

By 1878 Murray Township had been surveyed under the U.S. township and range grid system as illustrated in the Thompson & West 1878 Atlas.

Between the 1880s and 1910s many changes affected farming and ranching operations in Murray Township. Long-term grain farming had depleted the nutrients in the soil. Along with increased domination by the beef industry in the Midwest, cattle ranching and hay production in Murray Township declined. Fruit production in Murray Township increased during this period. The advent of the refrigerated rail car allowed for the effective exportation of fruit to other markets. Improvements in automobile transportation allowed easier access to San Francisco markets which opened up agricultural options for fruit, veggies, poultry and dairy. Demand for fruit and vegetables also increased due to improved canning operations around the bay. Fruit and vegetable production required seasonal and experienced labor leading to an increase in hired workers and a decrease in family farming operations in Alameda County (Corbett 2005:7-8).

Until World War II Murray Township was primarily agricultural properties. Development occurred within Murray Township during and post-World War II. A U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Field was established northwest of Livermore and Parks Air Force Base was created near Pleasanton. By 1953 the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory was established east of Livermore and the Vallecitos Atomic Laboratory was established in Vallecitos Valley. Interstate 680 was completed by 1967 and U.S. 50 became Interstate 580 by 1973. Housing subdivisions, shopping centers, office and industrial parks were also constructed within Murray Township during the mid and late twentieth century. With the lack of agricultural development after World War II, the increase in land prices, taxes, and labor wages, many farming families sold or leased their land to large scale commercial farmers (Corbett 2005:6;8).

Rancho Las Positas

Rancho Las Positas is located within the Murray Township and its land has been utilized as ranching and farmland since the mid-nineteenth century. Beginning in the 1860s wheat farming became prominent within Murray Township and Rancho Las Positas. Between 1865 and 1870 there were several farmers within Murray Township with over 1,000 acres of wheat crops each, some within multiple parcels. Smaller scale family ranches usually produced grain and a single-livestock type at the level where the family could manage the farm independently. Wheat was the most popular grain and was harvested using horse-drawn or steam powered threshing machines. Livestock included; sheep which grazed on the hills and were raised for meat as well as wool, cattle for meat, and horses for transportation and as draft animals. Hay was grown for feed with excess being sold in San Francisco (Corbett 2005:7).

Stanley Ranch

George Chester Stanley was a Vermont native, born in 1840 to a farming family. He emigrated to California before the Civil War and found work on a farm near Fremont, California. In 1862 he began managing a mule team that carried supplies to mining camps in the Sierras. By 1866 Stanley left the mule team and opened up a butcher shop in Rancho San Jose and then another in Livermore. He secured a two-year contract to provide meat for the Central Pacific Railroad construction labor camps circa 1869. His brother John C. Stanley became his business partner and they each purchased ranch land in Livermore Valley circa 1869. (Homan 2007:444-445; Thompson & West 1878). John C. Stanley's primary residence and ranch was located on Mines Road (Homan 2007:45; U.S. Census Bureau 1910). The 1876 Alameda County Business Directory lists George C. Stanley as a farmer and a sheep raiser. He was listed as one of the largest landowners in Murray township with 936 acres (Alameda County 1876). George C. Stanley had purchased land within Rancho Las Positas Parcel B (Thompson & West 1878). George C. Stanley's primary residence was located on 2nd Street in downtown Livermore (Thompson & West 1878).

In 1879 George's farm produced \$11,000.00 in revenue including \$250 in hay (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). In the 1880 Non-Population Schedule, the Stanley family's farmland, buildings, and fences were valued at \$40,000. Their livestock were valued at \$6,000, and farm implements were valued at \$1,200 (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). By the mid-1880s George had acquired a large portion of Parcel A of Rancho Las Positas, expanding his ranch. In 1881 George C. Stanley owned 600 acres of land used for grain production according to an article in the *Livermore Herald* (*Livermore Herald* 1881). Based on the historic records available it appears that the Stanley ranch historically produced grain and hay and raised livestock including cattle and sheep.

In 1885, George and John's brother Joseph S. Stanley moved to California from Vermont to help George with his ranch on Beck Road, now known as N. Livermore Ave. (Homan 2007:444-445). George also served as superintendent and part-owner of the Stanley and Bartlett Magnesia Mine in Chiles Valley. His mining investments led to his murder on May 29, 1900 when

he was shot over a mining dispute. George's estate was divided up between his widow Emma Stanley and his two sons George R. and Leland C. Stanley (*Weekly Calistogian* 1900). George's brother Joseph S. continued working the ranch after George's death (Homan 2007:445).

By 1912, brothers Leland C. Stanley and George R. Stanley owned the Stanley ranch land within Rancho Las Positas Parcels A and B. Leland C. Stanley's family and Joseph's son, John M. Stanley's family continued to ranch on N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road) throughout the twentieth century (U.S. Census Bureau 1910; 1920; 1930; 1940; State of California 1900-1968). The 1920's U.S. Census lists Leland C. Stanley and his wife and four children living on Beck Road (N. Livermore Ave.) and running a "general" farm. John M. Stanley and his family are also listed on Beck Road and running a "general" farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). It is unclear which family worked the subject ranch at 4400 N. Livermore Ave. or if they worked this ranch property together.

4400 N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road)

The subject property at 4400 N. Livermore Ave. is a portion of the historic Stanley Ranch. The 1878 map and the Stanley Ranch illustration demonstrates that a building or a complex of buildings and structures was extant within George C. Stanley's ranch property in Rancho Las Positas Parcel B by 1878. It is unknown when the subject extant barn was constructed however it appears to be sometime between 1878 and 1904 according to the historic records available. The earliest record confirming that a structure was extant within the subject property at 4400 N. Livermore Ave. is the 1906 Pleasanton topographic map. The survey for the map was completed in 1904 (USGS 1906). The earliest aerial photograph available is from 1939 (AAA 1939). The photograph shows the barn and other accessory structures and possibly a dwelling which are no longer extant. It appears that these other accessory ranching structures and possibly a dwelling were demolished in the 1960s. The subject shed is not extant in the 1939 aerial. The shed first appears in the 1958 aerial photograph (ASCS 1958). The shed was constructed sometime between 1949 and 1958 by Leland E. Stanley, Leland C. Stanley's son (NETROnline 2020; Stanley 2020; State of California 1900-1969). Between 1961 and 1980 three buildings/structures were added to the property including a mobile home in 1977 (USGS 1961; 1968; 1973; 1980; Stanley 1977). The addition of the mobile home is the only building record on file with Alameda County for 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

Leland C. Stanley passed away in 1959 and was survived by five children and eight grandchildren (*San Francisco Examiner* 1959). Leland E. Stanley passed away in 2003 (Social Security Administration 1935-2014). Richard Stanley, Leland E. Stanley's son, currently owns and manages the ranch.

NRHP/CRHR Evaluation

The subject property has functioned as a ranch from circa 1869 to the present (2020), supporting the agricultural pursuits of the Stanley family, including the cultivation of grain and hay as well as raising cattle, sheep, and horses. Since this is a historic ranch property, the *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* was utilized for this evaluation (NPS 1989)

A/1. The subject property with its historic barn and shed is associated with the ranching history of Alameda County and Murray Township during the late nineteenth century to the present. The subject property once had other ranching accessory structures and buildings and possibly a farmhouse. The subject property does not exhibit a complete historic ranch complex and is not recommended to be a significant example of a ranching property in Murray Township as other complete ranching complexes exist (Corbett 2005). Ranching properties typically included a farmhouse, pumphouse, and other accessory ranching structures. Hagemann Ranch, an NRHP listed historic district in the City of Livermore is a good example of a complete historic ranch property (Brandt et al. 2007). Typically, the ranching family lived and worked on the same property. In the case of Stanley Ranch, it is unclear if there was a historic farmhouse once extant on the property. Based on the data provided in the *Historical and Cultural Resource Survey: East Alameda County* the subject ranching property with its historic barn and shed is not considered a significant example of a historic ranching property in Alameda County and Murray Township (Corbett 2005). The subject ranching property with its historic barn and shed is recommended not historically significant under Criterion A/1.

B/2. The subject property with a historic barn and shed are associated with the Stanley family who have been ranching on N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road) since circa 1869. Intensive research on the family did not reveal any family members associated with the ranch; including George C. Stanley, Joseph S. Stanley, Leland C. Stanley, John M. Stanley, and Leland E. Stanley to be of historical significance at a national, state, or local level. The subject property with its historic barn and shed is not associated with any person(s) of historical significance and it is not recommended historically significant under Criterion B/2.

C/3. The barn and shed embody the distinctive characteristics of vernacular post and beam ranch structures constructed within Murray Township during the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. The barn was constructed sometime between 1878 and 1904. The shed was constructed by rancher Leland E. Stanley between 1949 and 1958. The Stanley family continues to utilize the barn and shed for ranching activities to the present day (April 2020).

The illustrations and data provided in Thompson & West's *New Historical Atlas of Alameda County* published in 1878, confirm that barns in Murray Township were characterized by moderately pitched gable roofs, flanking shed lean-tos, upper double doors, and sliding double front and side doors (Brandi et al. 2007). The typical two-story, gable and shed-roof barns depicted in the 1878 Thompson and West Atlas illustrations most likely derived from the "crib-and-shed" type barns of Tennessee. Composed of a central gable-roof flanked by shed-roofed lean-tos, the crib-and-shed barns disseminated westward through the Plains states, where they were modified to employ timber framing instead of log construction. In this guise, the "three portal crib barn" eventually infiltrated the valleys of the Pacific West, including the Willamette Valley of Oregon and the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Santa Clara and Salinas Valleys of California, where the original prototype was gradually modified in response to local conditions and crops (Brandi et al. 2007).

In addition to lightweight and economical construction, California ranch buildings were often characterized by their flexibility and adaptability to new uses. In contrast to Eastern and Midwestern agricultural buildings, California ranch buildings generally lack heavy timber-framing, weather-tight construction or insulating materials which allowed them to be assembled and modified quickly. California ranch structures were typically designed without the aid of an architect. The Stanley Ranch barn and shed feature this regional approach to construction referred to as post-and-beam construction (Brandi et al. 2007). The Stanley Ranch with its vernacular post and beam barn and shed is recommended historically significant under Criterion C/3 at the local level with a period of significance dating from 1869 to 1970, the historic active period of the ranch. According to National Park Service Guidelines, if the historic property is in continuous use, fifty years from the year of evaluation may be used as the closing date for the period of significance (NPS 1989:21).

D/4. This Criterion is most relevant for archaeological sites, but it can be applied to built-environment resources if further study has the potential to yield information that cannot be obtained from other sources. Historical information about vernacular post and beam construction and California barns and ranching structures is prevalent, and further study would not add any new information. The subject property with its historic barn and shed is recommended not significant under Criterion D/4.

Integrity. This section addresses whether the subject property retains sufficient integrity to convey its local historical significance under Criterion C/3. This evaluation follows the seven aspects of integrity described by the National Park Service: location, setting, association, materials, workmanship, design, and feeling (NPS 2002).

The barn and shed retain integrity of **location** because they appear to be in their original footprint. The barn and shed are located on a working ranch that features a few contemporary structures including a mobile home. The property is surrounded by open ranch land to the south, west, and north. N. Livermore Ave. (Beck Road) runs adjacent to the east just as it has since the mid-nineteenth century. Overall, the historic **setting** of the ranch property is retained despite the added contemporary structures. The barn and shed both appear to have been modified over the decades but the modifications are utilitarian in nature including some in-kind replacement of siding and roof materials, and alterations to primary openings in order to improve the utility of the structures to suit contemporary needs. This is a characteristic of vernacular post and beam ranching infrastructure and these modifications do not alter the integrity of the barn and shed's **design, workmanship, and materials**. To further strengthen this argument, the shed appears to feature repurposed materials from older ranching structures. This is evident through one of the beams that spans the east facade which has mortises cut in it. Mortise and tenon construction is an older method and is not found in any existing structures on site. The beam must have been repurposed from an older structure that is no longer extant adding to its vernacular aesthetic. The shed's south facade shows two types of siding, including redwood 1"x12" possibly from the barn or another structure. These modifications do not diminish the shed and barn's **association** with vernacular ranching structures with post and beam construction. The barn and shed convey the **feeling** of historic vernacular post and beam ranch structures especially since they are still in use in the same location and ranch. In conclusion the subject property with its historic barn and shed retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion C/3 at the local level with a period of significance from 1869 to 1970, the historic active period of the ranch.

Character defining features of the barn include its three portal crib design, 1"x 12" and 1" x 6" redwood siding, protruding hay rail, ventilation openings, cattle openings on the south façade, interior waist-high bay dividers, and its vernacular post and beam construction. The character defining features of the shed include its vernacular post and beam construction, 1"x12" and 1"x 6" redwood siding, the mortised beam above the primary support beam, and its side gabled roof.

Alameda County Register

A nominated resource shall be added to the Alameda County Register as a County Landmark if the Board of Supervisors finds, after holding the hearings, that all of the requirements set forth below are satisfied:

1. The nominated resource meets one or more of the following criteria:
 - A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the County, the region, the state or the nation;

The subject property is not recommended eligible under Criterion A for the same reason stated above in the NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 evaluation.

- B. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in the County's past;

The subject property is not recommended eligible under Criterion B for the same reason stated above in the NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2 evaluation.

- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;

The subject property is recommended eligible under Criterion C for the same reason stated above in the NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3 evaluation.

- D. It represents the work of an important creative individual or master;

It is unknown who constructed and design the barn. The shed was constructed by Leland E. Stanley. Leland E. Stanley was a rancher and not known to be a master architect. The subject property is not recommended historically significant under Criterion D.

- E. It possesses high artistic values;

The barn and shed do not possess high artistic values therefore the property is not recommended historically significant under Criterion E.

- F. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the County, the region, the state or the nation.

Historical information about vernacular post and beam construction and California barns and ranching structures is prevalent, and further study would not add any new information. The subject property with its historic barn and shed is recommended not significant under Criterion F.

2. The nominated resource has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Integrity shall be judged with reference to the particular criterion or criteria specified in subparagraph 1.;

The barn and shed retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance under Criterion C with a period of significance 1869 to 1970. Please refer to the integrity evaluation provided in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation for the detailed breakdown.

3. The nominated resource has significance historically or architecturally, and its designation as a landmark is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to promote, protect and further the goals and purposes of this chapter.

The barn and shed are considered significant post and beam vernacular ranching structures and are eligible for landmark listing as demonstrated above in the County landmark evaluation under Criterion C.

4. The nominated resource has been evaluated by a qualified historical resources consultant who meets one or more of the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards or who are certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and the evaluator has submitted documents that provide evidence of the resources historical or architectural significance.

The barn and shed were evaluated by Ms. McCausland, an architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for architectural history.

Structure of Merit

A nominated resource shall be added to the Alameda County Register as a structure of merit if the Board of Supervisors finds, after holding hearings, that it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

1. It represents in its location an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or County; or
2. It materially benefits the historic, architectural or aesthetic character of the neighborhood or area; or
3. It is an example of a type of building that once was common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area;
4. It is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare; or
5. It contributes to an understanding of the contextual significance of a neighborhood, community or area.

The subject property with its historic barn and shed is known as the Stanley Ranch. The ranch is an established and familiar feature of the neighborhood and local community. The barn and shed with their post and beam construction are rare examples of vernacular post and beam construction that materially benefit the historic aesthetic character of the neighborhood which is a rural ranching community. The barn and shed are not connected to a business that is now rare. They do however add to the contextual significance of the neighborhood, community, and area which is known as a ranching community that feature a collection of historic ranch properties according to the *Historical and Cultural Resource Survey: East Alameda County* (Corbett 2005). The barn and shed are recommended to be listed as Alameda County Structures of Merit under criteria 1, 2, 3 and 5.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes):

*B12. References:

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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #/Trinomial

*NRHP Status Code 3CS; 3S; 5S2

Page 15 of 19

Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

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State of California — The Resources Agency
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Primary #
HRI #/Trinomial

*NRHP Status Code 3CS; 3S; 5S2

Page 16 of 19

Resource Name or #: 4400 N. Livermore Ave.

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- 1930 Murray Township, Alameda County. U.S Federal Census. Electronic document available at, Ancestry.com with subscription, accessed February 18, 2020.
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United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1906 Pleasanton, Calif., 1:24000. Denver, Colorado.
- 1961 Livermore, Calif., 1:24000. Denver, Colorado.
- 1968 Livermore, Calif., 1:24000. Denver, Colorado.
- 1973 Livermore, Calif., 1:24000. Denver, Colorado.
- 1980 Livermore, Calif., 1:24000. Denver, Colorado.

The Weekly Calistogian

- 1900 Article on the estate of George C. Stanley published June 15, 1900. On file with the Livermore Heritage Guild and HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Annie McCausland, M.A.

Helix Environmental Planning, Inc. 7578 El Cajon Blvd, La Mesa, CA 91942

Date of Evaluation: March 2020

This space reserved for official comments.

