

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

ATTACHMENT C

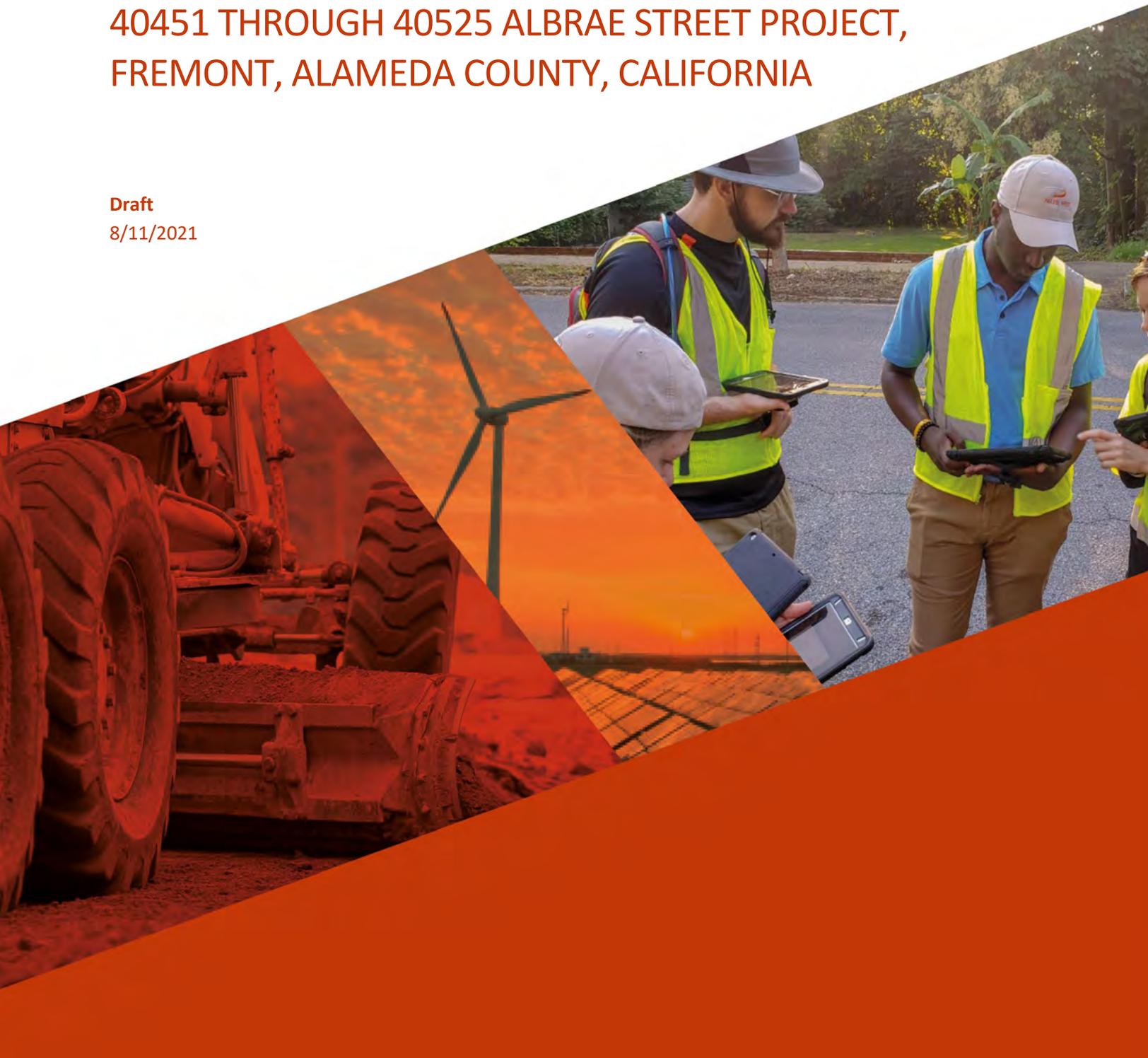
to the
Albrae Industrial Project

1st Addendum
to The Globe Planned District
EIR and Supplemental EIR



CULTURAL RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE 6000 STEVENSON BOULEVARD AND 40451 THROUGH 40525 ALBRAE STREET PROJECT, FREMONT, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Draft
8/11/2021



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT MEMORANDUM FOR
6000 STEVENSON BOULEVARD AND 40451 THROUGH
40525 ALBRAE STREET PROJECT FREMONT,
ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared by:

Heather Miller, M.A.
Patrick Zingerella, B.A.
Kim Johnson, M.S., RPA

Prepared for:

Rebecca Auld
Lamphier-Gregory
4100 Redwood Road, Suite 20A - #601
Oakland, California 94619

Technical Report No. 21-0418

PaleoWest, LLC

1870 Olympic Boulevard, Suite 100
Walnut Creek, California 94596
(925) 253-9070

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to conduct a cultural resources assessment in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in support of re-development in the City of Fremont, Alameda County, California. The proposed Project includes the demolition and removal of two existing structures at 6000 Stevenson Boulevard and 40451 through 40525 Albrae Street in Fremont, California (APN 531-416-003, -004, -005, -006). These structures will be replaced with three new buildings totaling of 396,500 ft², which will house a warehouse, research and development (R&D) manufacturing buildings, and associated offices. The City of Fremont is the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

This cultural resources assessment memorandum addresses both archaeological and built environment resources. It provides background research, a summary of archaeological field methods and results, and documentation and evaluation of a historic-age, 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant on APN 531-416-006 for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) to determine if it meets the criteria as a historic resource under CEQA.

PaleoWest conducted a literature review and records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on July 14, 2021. This identified one previous archaeological investigation within the Project area, but no previously recorded cultural resources. Within the 0.25-mile search radius, the NWIC search shows seventeen previously conducted cultural resource investigations and no previously recorded cultural resources.

PaleoWest recommends the 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant on APN 531-416-006 not eligible for listing in the CRHR. The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and is a not historic resource for the purposes of CEQA.

No archaeological resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey or revealed to be within the Project area based on background research. As such, no further archaeological work is recommended for this Project.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC, (PaleoWest) was contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to conduct a cultural resources assessment in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in support of re-development located in the City of Fremont, Alameda County, California. The proposed Project includes the demolition and removal of two existing structures at 6000 Stevenson Boulevard and 40451 through 40525 Albrae Street in Fremont, California (APN 531-416-003, -004, -005, -006). These structures will be replaced with three new buildings totaling of 396,500 ft², which will house a warehouse, research and development (R&D) manufacturing building, and associated offices. The City of Fremont is the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

This cultural resources assessment memorandum addresses both archaeological and built environment resources. It provides background research, a summary of archaeological field methods and results, and documentation and evaluation of the 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant on APN 531-416-006 to determine if it meets the criteria as a historic resource under CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is within the city of Fremont, Alameda County, California at 6000 Stevenson Boulevard and 40451 through 40525 Albrae Street, within the Niles, 7.5-minute, Geological Survey quadrangle, Township 5 South, Range 1 West, on Sections 8 and 9, Mount Diablo Base Meridian (Figure 1). The Project parcel is approximately 22.36-acres on four parcels (APN 531-416-003, -004, -005, -006), near the southeast intersection of Stevenson Boulevard and Albrae Street. APNs 531-416-003 and 531-416-004 are vacant. APN 531-416-005 contains a 1987-constructed, approximately 79,000 square-foot (ft²) commercial building and APN 531-461-005 contains a 1960-constructed, approximately 80,000 ft², manufacturing building remnant (Figure 2).

The Project includes the demolition and removal of the existing 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant and the 1987-constructed commercial building and would replace existing, mostly vacant, industrial / commercial development Project site with a total of 396,500 ft² of warehouse, R&D manufacturing noun?, and associated office uses in three new buildings.



Figure 1. Project location map.



Figure 2. Project area map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess a project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources [CRHR]" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). Eligibility for listing buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts (i.e., resources) in the CRHR rests on twin factors of historic significance and integrity. A resource must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible. Loss of integrity, if sufficiently great, will overwhelm the historic significance a resource may possess and render it ineligible. Likewise, a resource can have complete integrity, but if it lacks significance, it must also be considered ineligible. Historic significance is judged by applying the CRHR criteria, identified as Criteria 1 through 4. The CRHR criteria are as follows:

Criterion 1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history of the cultural heritage of California or the United States

Criterion 2: associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;

Criterion 3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;

Criterion 4: has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The guidelines state that historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must meet one of the criteria of significance and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance, but historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing. Integrity is evaluated regarding the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), but they 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 it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

3 RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

The following is a summary of the records search and additional sources of information reviewed for the Project.

3.1 NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH

PaleoWest conducted a standard in-person records search at the California Historical Resources Information System Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University on July 14, 2021. This records search included the Project area and a 0.25-mi search radius around the Project area, collectively termed the study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historic-age cultural resources that have been recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

The NWIC search included a review of all recorded sites and cultural resource reports on file for the specified area. The results from the NWIC indicated that one cultural resource investigation was conducted within the Project area. Within the 0.25-mi search radius, the NWIC search shows seventeen previously conducted cultural resource investigations and no previously recorded cultural resources. The NWIC search did not identify any archaeological sites within the Project area (Table 1). A copy of the resources list and map are included in Appendix A.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/ Agency
In Project Area				
S-011771	Miley Paul Holman	1989	Archaeological Field Inspection of the 6000 Stevenson Project, Fremont, Alameda County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates
In 0.25-mi Study Area (0.25-mi Search Radius of the Project Area Boundary)				
S-000814	Peter Banks and David A. Fredrickson	1977	An Archaeological Investigation of Project #3, Zone 5 and Zone 6 of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Archaeological Laboratory, California State College, Sonoma
S-001479	David Chavez	1979	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the East Bay Dischargers Authority Reclamation Reuse EIR, Alameda County, California.	–
S-006721	–	1984	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the IPC Parcel on Christy Street and Stewart Avenue in the City of Fremont, County of Alameda	Archaeological Resource Management
S-010430	Janet L Pape	1989	Archaeological Survey Report, proposed construction of sound walls along northbound I-880 in the Cities of Fremont and Newark, 04-ALA-880, P.M. 4.7/8.3 04183-233390	Caltrans, District 04
S-029556	Allen G. Pastron and R. Keith Brown	1998	Historical Cultural Resources Assessment, Telecommunications Facility, Newark-B, Site No. PL-054-03, 5600 Mowry School Road, Newark, California.	Brown & Mills, Inc.

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/ Agency
S-039862	Jennifer Thomas	2012	Cultural Resources Study for the PG&E Line 105N MP 7.57 Drip Removal Project, Alameda County California (Letter Report)	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-046399	Laura Leach-Palm and Chandra Miller	2015	Historic Property Survey Report for the MITC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-046399	Laura Leach-Palm and Philip Kaijankoski	2015	Archaeological Survey Report for the MITC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-046399	Philip Kaijankoski, Jack Meyer, and Laura Leach-Palm	2015	Extended Phase I Report for the MITC Express Lane Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-046399	Laura Leach-Palm	2015	Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan for the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Interstate 880 Express, Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-046399	Chandra Miller	2015	Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the MITC Express Lanes I-880 Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: 04-SCL-880 PM 7.38-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.66, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.29-6.73, 04-ALA-84 PM R2.7-6.22, Project EA: 04-3G920, EIF041000110	JRP Historical Consulting, LLC
S-046399	Adrian R. Whitaker	2016	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the MITC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 P<R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-046599	Philip Kaijankoski, Jack Meyer, and Laura Leach-Palm	2015	Extended Phase I Investigation for the Alameda Interstate 880 Median Barrier Replacement Project, Alameda County, California; Interstate 880, 04-ALA-880, PM R2.9-27.6, EA 04-2J070, Project ID 040000425	Archaeological Resource Management

Report No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Company/ Agency
S-050173	Mara Melandry and Lee Onstott	1990	Historic Property Survey Report, 04-Ala-880-5.7/6.7, Stevenson Boulevard Interchange	Archaeological Resource Management
S-050173	Miley Paul Holman	1988	Archaeological Field Inspection of the Proposed Interchange Construction at Stevenson Blvd. and I-880, Newark, Alameda County, California (letter report)	–
S-050173	Mara Melandry	1989	Bridge Evaluation 04-Ala-880-5.7/6.7, Stevenson Boulevard Interchange	–
S-050173	–	–	Historical Architectural Survey Report 04-Ala-880-5.7/6.7, Stevenson Boulevard Interchange	Pacific Museum Consultants
S-000814	Peter Banks and David A. Fredrickson	1977	An Archaeological Investigation of Project #3, Zone 5 and Zone 6 of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Archaeological Laboratory, California State College, Sonoma
S-001479	David Chavez	1979	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the East Bay Dischargers Authority Reclamation Reuse EIR, Alameda County, California.	–

3.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

In addition to the records search, general contextual and site-specific research was conducted for the subject property and the surrounding area. Additional sources consulted include the NRHP, CRHR, California Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), historical newspapers databases, Fremont Register, City of Fremont General Plan, historical maps and aerials, Alameda County Assessor database, and other relevant sources of information.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Lamphier-Gregory contacted the NAHC in June of 2021, with a request that they search their Sacred Lands File for the project vicinity. The July 1, 2021 response from Sara Fonseca of the NAHC states, “The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative”. PaleoWest was instructed to contact Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Tony Cerda, Chairperson, Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe; Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area; Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area; Timothy Perez, MLD, North Valley Yokuts Tribe, Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson, North Valley Yokuts Tribe; Andrew Galvan, The Ohlone Indian Tribe; Steven Hutchason, THPO, Wilton Rancheria; Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration, Wilton Rancheria; Jesus Tarango, Chairperson, Wilton Rancheria; Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Valley Band; Corrina Gould, Chairperson, The Confederated Villages of Lisjan; Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson, Tamien Nation. PaleoWest contacted the Native American representatives via email on July 16, 2021,

informing them of the Project. Follow up phone calls were made on July 23 and July 29, 2021. No responses were received, all correspondence can be seen in Appendix B.

4 SETTING

This section summarizes information regarding the prehistoric and ethnographic setting and historical context of the Project area in the city of Fremont and the larger vicinity.

4.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

A basic cultural chronology for the East Bay exists (Milliken et al. 2007). It is dependent on a chronological scheme developed in central California (the CCTS) that has been refined by Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987) using temporal change in shell bead types (Scheme B1). It was subsequently developed further by Groza (Scheme D [2002]). However, serious data gaps remain.

A considerable effort has been expended in seriating shell bead forms and using them to identify temporal units in the archaeological record (e.g., Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Hughes and Bennyhoff 1986; Milliken and Bennyhoff 1993; Milliken and Schwitalla 2009). Recent radiocarbon dating of 100 beads has tended to support these seriations as being generally correct, with some restructuring of the basic chronology (Groza 2002; Milliken et al. 2007; Vellanoweth 2001). Despite this trend and positive results, reliance on shell bead typologies for dating deposits continues to be problematic and still perpetuates rather general dating schemes. Correlation with absolute dates remains limited. For example, Groza’s (2002) Scheme D is based on 103 bead specimens, and radiocarbon dates derived from shell beads retain some problems of reliability (e.g., Rick et al. 2005). It is uncertain if formal typological variation (e.g., curvatures, angles) is culturally derived or the result of natural variation in shell shape. In addition, it is possible that typologically mixed bead lots at the local site level have been ignored in the seriation of shell bead types.

Despite these problems, the chronology based on the shell bead typologies of Scheme B1 and Scheme D correlates most closely with the stratigraphy and dates identified in the Amador Valley in Alameda and Contra Costa counties (Table 2). Attempts to assemble diagnostic artifact types for the chronology of cultural patterns represented by several large prehistoric burial sites near CA-ALA-695 (e.g., Wiberg 1997) continue to provide useful sets of chrono-typological evidence.

Table 2. East Bay Comparative Chronology

Dating Scheme B11		Bead Types	Dating Scheme D2		East Bay Patterns ³
Mission period	AD. 1800	H1, H2, H3, J1		AD. 1720	
Late period, phase 2		E1a, E2a, E2a2, E3a, E3b, J2	Late 2	AD. 1550	
	AD. 1500				
Late period, phase 1-C	AD. 1300	K1, M2a Olivella; N1a Haliotis			

Dating Scheme B11		Bead Types	Dating Scheme D2		East Bay Patterns ³
Late period, phase 1-B	A.D. 1100	M1a, M2a, K1	Late 1		Augustine
Late period, phase 1-A	A.D. 900	M1a		A.D. 1210	
Middle to Late transition period	A.D. 700	C2, C3, C7, D1a, D2, F3a, G1, M1a	Middle-Late Transition	A.D. 1010	
					Upper Berkeley
		F3a, F3a2, F4c, F4d, G5	Middle 4	A.D. 800	
Middle period, terminal phase			Middle 3	A.D. 600	(Meganos Complex) ⁴
	A.D. 500	F3a, F3b	Middle 2		
				A.D. 450	
Middle period, late phase	A.D. 300	F3a, F3a2, F4c, G2a			
Middle period, intermediate phase	A.D.100	F2a, F2b			
Middle period, early phase	200 B.C.	C2, C3, G2a, G2b, G3, G5	Middle 1	210 B.C.	
Early to Middle period transition	500 B.C.	C1	Early-Middle Transition	500 B.C.	
		L1, L2	N/A	1500 B.C.	Lower Berkeley
Early period		L1, N			

¹Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987:149; ²Groza 2002; ³Bennyhoff 1994c:74; ⁴Bennyhoff 1994a,b

The cultural history of Alameda County indicates that prehistoric occupation of the area began approximately 5,000 years ago during the Early period. Material evidence from CA-ALA-483 dates from 3400 to 700 B.C. and is associated with the Berkeley pattern (Wiberg et al. 1996). Burials in the Berkeley pattern tend to be tightly flexed with variable orientations. In contrast to subsequent periods, there is no evidence from CA-ALA-483 for the exploitation of marine or freshwater shellfish, and no evidence of Olivella beads or Haliotis ornaments. Local materials, especially chert, predominate in the flaked-stone tool industry; there is only a small quantity of obsidian, which comes from a variety of sources including the eastern Sierra. Wiberg (1997) notes that the population of this period is relatively large in stature.

The Middle period, which dates from approximately 210 B.C. to A.D. 1000, is represented by primarily by the Berkeley pattern which spans most of this period. The burials are flexed with variable orientation; associated burial goods can include a variety of items fashioned out of bone, including needles, pins, swords or daggers, tubes and whistles made from bird bone,

bone awls, and flat bone (usually scapulae) with serrated edges. Burials occasionally contain medium to large quartz crystals. Olivella beads include the Saddle (F) and Saucer (G) series. Wiberg (1997) notes a general lack of obsidian in the Amador Valley during this time. When present, obsidian bifaces take the form of large and lanceolate spear or dart points. Skeletal stature in the Middle period is smaller than the skeletal stature in the Early period. In general, shellfish (including oyster, clam, mussel, and freshwater bivalves) are characteristic of this period in central California. There is evidence of trauma and aggression (e.g., projectile points embedded in human bone) in this period.

The Meganos Aspect is a cultural pattern that existed sometime between A.D. 450 and 800 and has been documented at various sites in the Amador Valley, overlapping with, and differing from, the Berkeley pattern occupations that range from 210 B.C. through A.D. 10001 (Wiberg 1997). Heizer first identified the Meganos Aspect in 1938 when he noted an “atypical horizon” at CA-CCO-141 (the Orowood Site) characterized by mortuary practices dominated by ventrally extended burials (Bennyhoff 1994b). In 1968, based on the findings at 17 similar sites, Bennyhoff defined the Meganos Aspect as a mixing of Windmill and Berkeley pattern traits that was centered in the San Joaquin Valley but spread into parts of the Bay Area during the late and terminal phases of the Middle period (Bennyhoff 1994a, 1994b). The classic expression of the Meganos Aspect as defined by Bennyhoff (1994a, 1994b) included non-midden burials that lacked specific orientation of corpse placement, though he noted a westerly trend that he felt was reminiscent of Windmill burials. In addition, the rarity of grave goods in Meganos burials resembles the Berkeley pattern. Bennyhoff's characteristic Meganos assemblage is marked by mortar and pestle use (acorn economy). Leaf-shaped obsidian dart points, spear points and knives occur, but chipped stone is relatively rare. Meganos burials are associated with Olivella Saddle (F) and Saucer (G) beads, Halotis ornaments, quartz crystals, and a few charmstones (Wiberg 1997). The bone industry was less developed than in the contemporaneous Berkeley pattern and mainly included awls, fish spears, and hairpins. With the discovery of the Meganos Aspect at sites investigated after 1968, Bennyhoff recognized that there was more variability within the Meganos culture than he had originally identified. This included interment within habitation areas, more substantial quantities of grave goods, pre-interment fires, and several unique artifact forms. Meganos cemeteries in the Stockton area are quite impoverished, while those to the west and south tend to have more associated offerings.

The results of Wiberg's research at sites on the margins of the northern Diablo Range extend the origins of both the Meganos Aspect and Windmill pattern much further back in time to the Early period (around 2350 B.C.) (Wiberg 2010). The Meganos Aspect has been documented at several area sites including ALA-46 and 413 (Wiberg 1988, 1997). With the onset of the Augustine pattern, the Meganos Aspect people retreated to the Delta area and were eventually absorbed by the ancestors of the Valley Yokuts (Bennyhoff 1994b).

Within the Scheme D chronology, the Middle-Late Transition (MLT) period is dated from approximately A.D. 1000-1200. As with the Middle period, the burials are flexed with variable orientation. They are associated mostly with Olivella Spire-lopped (A1), Rectangular Sequin (M1a), Split Amorphous and Split Rough (C series), and Shelved (D1) beads. Numerous Halotis ornaments, mortars and pestles, and occasional bone artifacts comprise grave associations, when they are present (Wiberg 1997). Milliken and Bennyhoff (1993) note a fluorescence of

¹ These dates are based on Groza's (2002) Scheme D chronology. Wiberg's (1997) dates have been converted from the Scheme B1 chronology that he was using.

shell bead and ornament grave associations in this transitional period.

The Late period in the area dates to approximately A.D. 1200 to 1700. It is represented by the classic Augustine pattern, which exhibits greater diversity and intensification of resource exploitation, which is expressed as large quantities of small and large seeds, evidence of the intensified use of deer and smaller animals (rabbits, rodents, and game birds), and the focused exploitation of freshwater mussels. Olivella beads include the M and K1 series and Haliotis ornaments include the K and N, or banjo, series. Obsidian predominates in the flaked stone industry and there is a shift from eastern Sierran to almost exclusively Napa Valley materials. The obsidian is fashioned into small, serrated projectile points that probably signal the widespread use of the bow and arrow during this period (Justice 2002). Grave associations include tubular pipes, shaped mortars and shaped pestles. Wiberg (1997) notes that the stature of the population is slightly bigger than that of the Middle period groups, though significantly smaller than Early period populations. Changing patterns of disease and health status are indicated by more carious lesions associated with the inferred increased reliance on acorns in the diet. Wiberg (1997) notes a higher incidence of males showing evidence of violence, such as embedded projectile points and parry fractures.

Mission records and ethnographies identify the Native Americans living in the Pleasanton area at the time of European contact in the latter half of the eighteenth century as members of various groups that are now referred to collectively as Ohlone. Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the ancestors of the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco Bay area about A.D. 500, having moved south and west from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. Linguistic evidence suggests that prior to about A.D. 500, Hokan speakers occupied territories that included the project area until the ancestral Ohlone displaced them (Levy 1978). This cultural replacement may correspond to the transition in archaeological material culture from the Berkeley to the Augustine Pattern sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000.

4.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Project area is within the region occupied by the Ohlone or Costanoan group of Native Americans at the time of historic contact with Europeans (Kroeber 1970). Although the term Costanoan is derived from the Spanish word *Costaños*, “coast people,” its application as a means of identifying this population has historically been based in linguistics. The Costanoans spoke a language now considered one of the major subdivisions of the Miwok-Costanoan, which belonged to the Utian family within the Penutian language stock (Shiple 1978).

The city of Morgan Hill is within the ethnographic territory of the Tamyen Ohlone, who occupied a large area in the South Bay, with the Morgan Hill area settlement dating roughly 12,000–6,000 years ago. The Tamyen spoke Tamyen, one of eight Costanoan languages (Levy 1978). Tribal groups occupying the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur spoke the other seven languages of the Costanoan family. Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be known as Ohlone. The name Ohlone is derived from the Oljon group, which occupied the San Gregorio watershed in San Mateo County (Bocek 1986). The two terms (Costanoan and Ohlone) have been used interchangeably in much of the ethnographic literature.

Based on available linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the ancestors of the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco Bay Area about A.D. 500, having moved south and west from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The ancestral Ohlone displaced speakers of a Hokan language

and were probably the producers of the artifact assemblages associated with the Augustine Pattern previously described (Levy 1978).

Although linguistically linked as a family, the eight Costanoan languages comprised a continuum where neighboring groups could probably understand each other. Each of the eight language groups were broken up into smaller village complexes or tribal groups. These groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Each group guarded access to the natural resources of its territory, which also included one or more permanent villages and numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource gathering.

The basic Ohlone social unit was the family household, which was extended patrilineally. A household was made up of about 15 individuals (Broadbent 1972). Households grouped together to form villages. In the San Jose area, many of these villages were along waterways. According to Kroeber, the ethnographic villages of Ulis-tak and Tamie-n were both in the Coyote Creek drainage (Kroeber 1970). Villages combined to form tribal groups: “an aggregate of villages in the largest of which lived the tribelet chief” (Elsasser 1978). There were approximately 40 Ohlone tribal groups. These groups exchanged trade goods such as obsidian, shell beads, and baskets; participated in ceremonial and religious activities together; intermarried; and could have extensive reciprocal obligations to one another involving resource collection. “The Ohlones,” writes Malcolm Margolin, “were not forty independent, isolated tribelets jealously guarding their frontiers. Rather, each tribelet was involved in a network of feasting, trading, and gift-giving” (Margolin 1978).

For the Ohlone, like other native Californians, the acorn was a dietary staple. Acorns were knocked from trees with poles, leached to remove bitter tannins, and eaten as mush or bread. The Ohlone used a range of other plant resources, including buckeye, California laurel, elderberries, strawberries, manzanita berries, gooseberries, toyon berries, wild grapes, wild onion, cattail, amole, wild carrots, clover, and an herb called chuchupate. Animals eaten by the Ohlone and their neighbors included large fauna such as black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk, antelope, and marine mammals; smaller mammals such as dog, skunk, raccoon, rabbit, and squirrel; birds, including geese and ducks; and fish such as salmon, sturgeon, and mollusks. Archaeological data indicate that local creeks and marshes provided ample food resources for the Ohlone (Leventhal et al. 2009).

Besides providing sustenance, the Bay Area’s flora and fauna provided the Ohlone with raw materials. For example, the Ohlone built dome-shaped shelters that they thatched with ferns, tule, grass, and carrizo. Besides homes, the Ohlone also built small sweathouses, accommodating six to eight persons, which were dug into creek banks and roofed with brush; and circular dance areas, which were enclosed by fences woven from brush or laurel branches (Levy 1978).

Plants, particularly sedge, were also woven into baskets. Basket making was generally done by women, who crafted containers for cooking and storage, fish traps, and trays for leaching acorns. Tightly woven baskets, decorated with feathers or shell, were valued exchange items (Levy 1978). Animal bones, teeth, beaks, and claws were made into awls, pins, knives, and scrapers. Pelts and feathers became clothing and bedding, while sinew was used for cordage and bow strings. Feathers, bone, and shells were crafted into ornaments. The tule raft, propelled by double-bladed paddles, was used to navigate across San Francisco Bay (Kroeber 1970).

The Ohlone usually cremated a corpse immediately upon death; but if there were no relatives to gather wood for the funeral pyre, interment occurred. Mortuary goods comprised most of the personal belongings of the deceased (Levy 1978).

The arrival of the Spanish in 1775 resulted in a rapid and sizeable reduction in native California populations. Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system largely destroyed the aboriginal life ways. Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone, along with the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok, were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Levy 1978; Shoup and Milliken 1999). With the abandonment of the mission system in the 1830s, former mission lands were granted, and numerous ranchos were established. Generally, the few Indians who remained on their traditional lands were then forced by necessity to work on the ranchos.

In the 1990s, some Ohlone groups (e.g., the Muwekma, Amah, and Esselen further south) submitted petitions for federal recognition (Esselen Nation 2007; Muwekma Ohlone Tribe 2007). Many Ohlone are active in preserving and reviving elements of their traditional culture and actively consult on archaeological investigations.

4.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

4.3.1 Fremont and Newark Development

The city of Fremont was established in 1956 with the incorporation of five of the eight towns in the Washington Township in eastern Alameda County. The five small towns were Centerville, Irvington, Warm Springs, Mission San Jose, and Niles. Of these five, the study property is most closely related geographically to the town of Irvington, but is just east of the city boundaries between Fremont and Newark (Plate 1) (Gudde 1998; USGS 1947, 1953, 1961).

The neighboring town of Newark joined the other five communities during the initial incorporation study phase. When Newark was selected to serve as the industrial zone of the new incorporated community, the town withdrew from talks, rushed to incorporate in September 1955, and chose Stevenson Boulevard to serve as the eastern border (Plate 2) (Newark.org 2021; USGS 1961).

When the city of Fremont incorporated the following year, the new city's industrial zone was established to the southeast, with Stevenson Boulevard serving as the western boundary, as part of its general plan and zoning regulations. Large areas of open land, including marshy areas along the bay were developed into large industrial parks and manufacturing plants, such as the study property and the impressive 411-acre former General Motors plant in Warm Springs that now serves as the Tesla factory, approximately 3.5-mi southeast from the study property (GPA Consulting 2017).

Construction of the Nimitz Freeway (Interstate 880) through the area was completed just prior to the groundbreaking for the manufacturing plant on the study property. After the Nimitz Freeway was completed, most of the growth in this area of near the Fremont and Newark border occurred on the north side of Nimitz Freeway and consisted of dense residential and commercial developments. Decades after construction, the area south of the freeway remained relatively undeveloped with only a handful of industrial properties constructed in the vicinity on the Fremont side of Stevenson Boulevard and open fields on the Newark side. A building boom occurred in the 1980s on the south side of the freeway in this area and continued to infill with

industrial and office buildings in Fremont and residential and commercial buildings in Newark (California Highways and Public Works 1959; Nationwide Environmental Title Research 1958, 1959, 1966, 1979, 1982, 1987, 1993, 2000).



Plate 1. Map showing the small towns in the Project vicinity before incorporation of Fremont (Project location depicted by star; notes added by PaleoWest [Source: USGS 1947, 1953]).

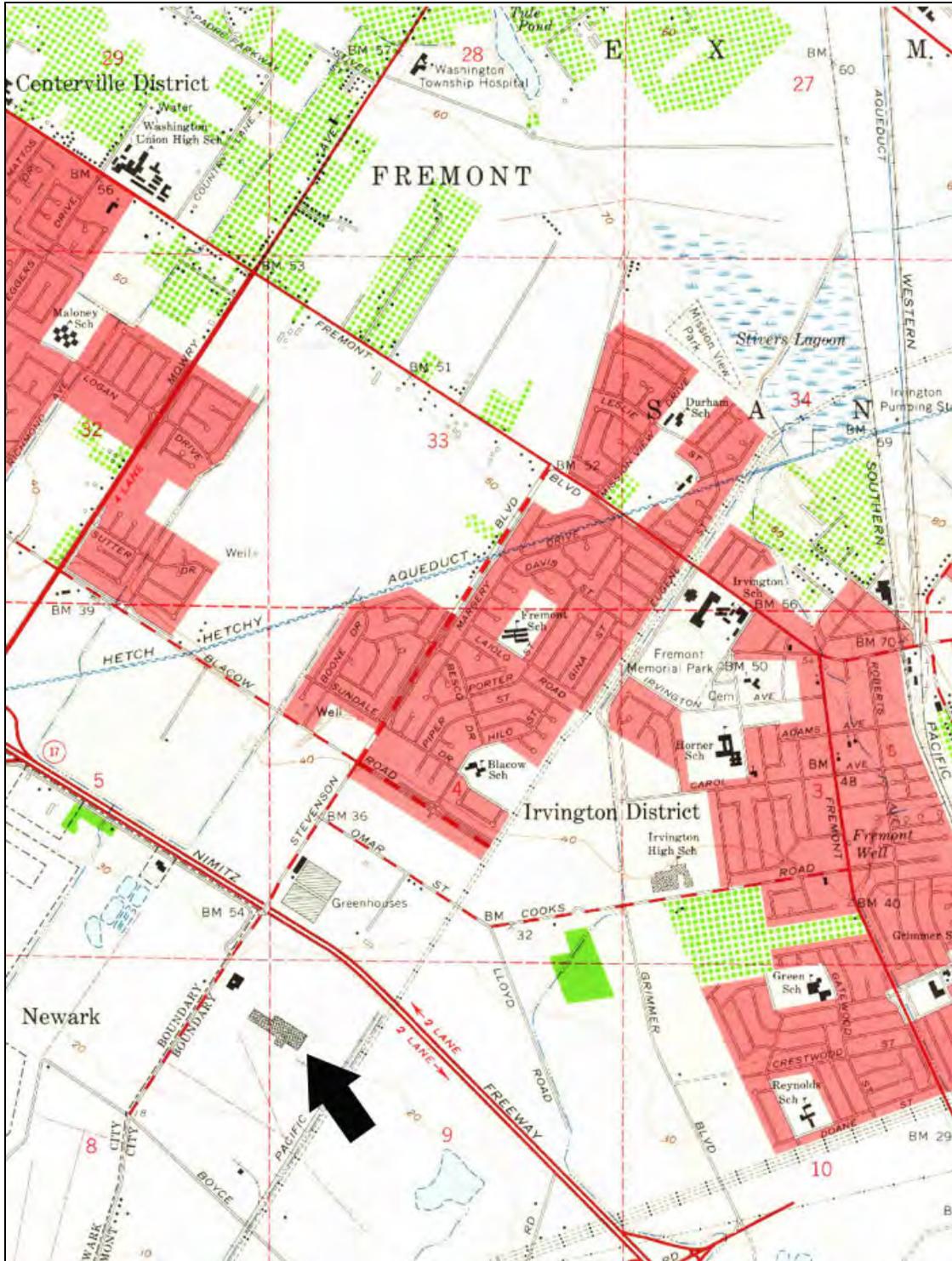


Plate 2. 1961 map showing the newly constructed manufacturing plant and office, other two buildings are too small to show (note the city boundary line and the dense new residential and commercial development north of the Nimitz Freeway [Source: USGS 1961]).

4.3.2 Property Specific History

Construction of the \$1.25 million Trailmobile Corp. semi-truck trailer manufacturing plant was underway by the summer of 1960 on 42-acres on open farmland outside Newark (Plate 3). Relocating from a facility on Berkeley, the design for the new plant called for four buildings: the 280,000 ft² manufacturing plant, 22,000 ft² office, a 5,400 ft² paint shop, a 3,900 ft² inspection and testing building, and two railroad spurs off the nearby Southern Pacific Railroad line (Plate 4) (Coachbuilt.com 2021; Oakland Tribune 1960; Oakland Tribune 1961; Oakland Tribune 1978).

The Trailmobile Corp. plant closed in 1975 when the company decided to consolidate operations to Charleston, Illinois. The property was purchased in 1978 and the new owner leased the buildings to various tenants. The former manufacturing plant and office were leased to a Polymir Industries, a polyurethane foam manufacturing company for a year (Plate 5). Between 1980–1987, the manufacturing plant was leased to a manufacturing plant supplier that used the space as a warehouse. The paint building was leased to a chemical consulting firm between 1980–1984, and the inspection and testing building was leased by an oil recycling company from 1978–1981 and a roofing company between 1983–1984 (Farallon Consulting, LLC 2020: 4-4 and 4-5).

It is most likely that between 1978–1980, the original 42-acre parcel was subdivided into smaller parcels. In 1980, two large commercial buildings were constructed on the newly established parcel (APN 531-416-003) between the Trailmobile Corp. office building and the inspection and testing building, and paint shop was signed as 40451 Albreia Street (Coachbuilt.com 2021; Farallon Consulting, LLC 2020: 4-4 and 4-5).

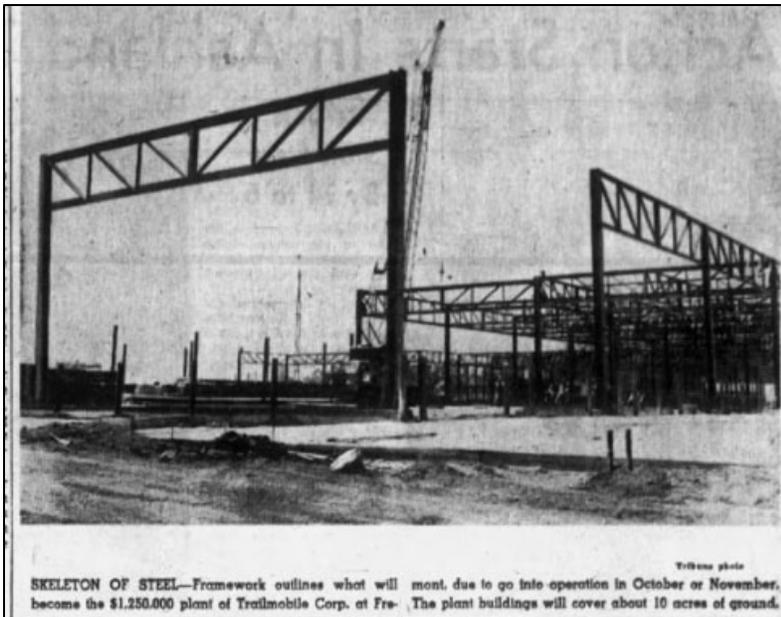


Plate 3. Photograph of Trailmobile manufacturing plant under construction, showing triangular framing pattern used throughout the building structure (Source: Oakland Tribune 1960).

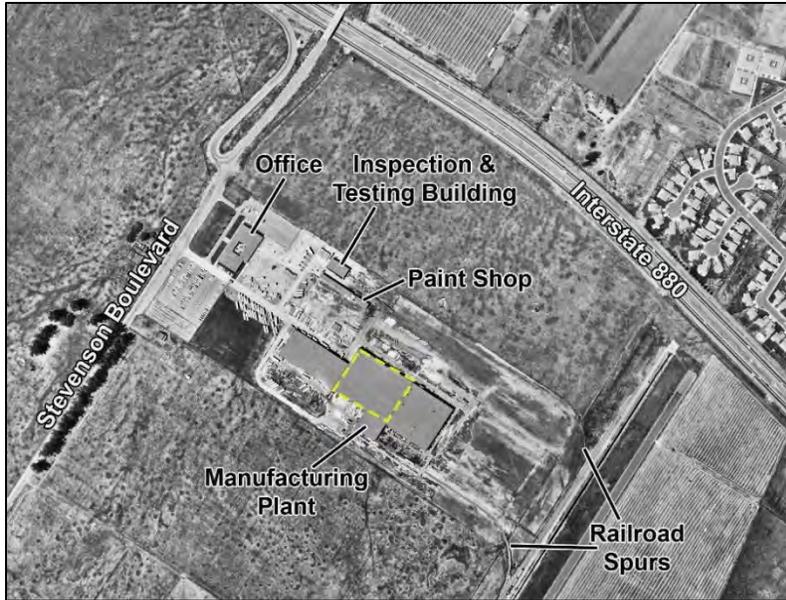


Plate 4. 1965 aerial photograph with Trailmobile Corp. buildings labeled; building remnant shown in dashed yellow box (notes added by PaleoWest [Source: UCSB 1965]).

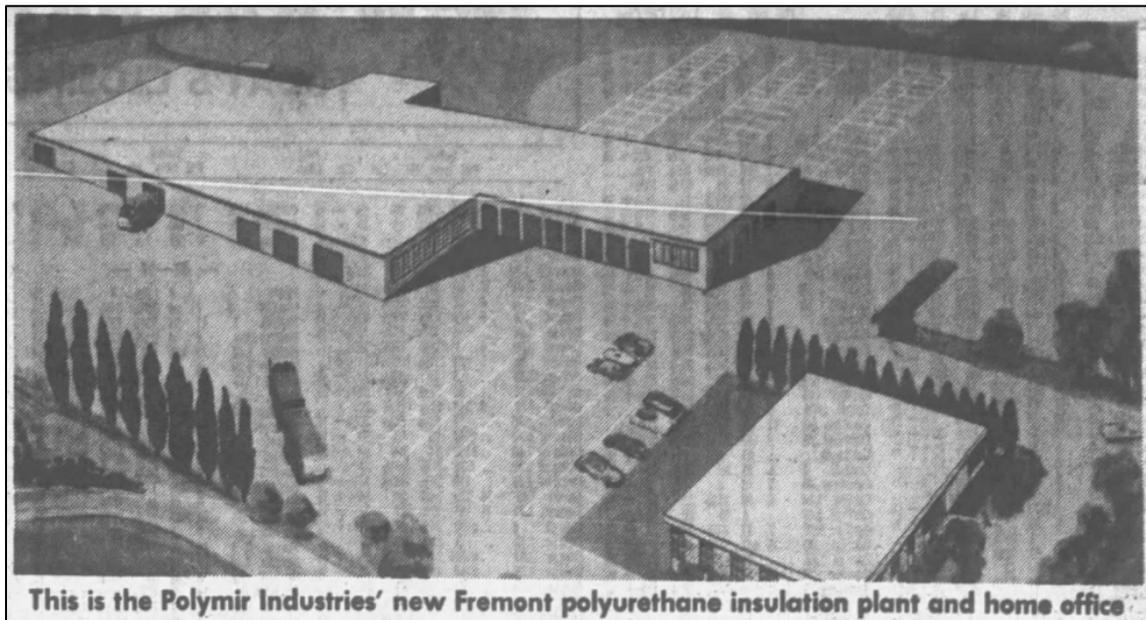


Plate 5. 1978 drawing of the former Trailmobile manufacturing plant and office when Polymir Industries leased the buildings. It is unclear if any changes were made to the original exteriors, but it seems doubtful (Source: Oakland Tribune 1978).

The 79,000 ft² Home Depot Building was constructed in 1987, just north of the former manufacturing plant on APN 531-416-005, and was signed as 40525 Albrae Street (Plate 6). During the construction phase, the Trailmobile inspection and testing building and paint building were demolished to make way for a large parking lot on the west side of the newly constructed building (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 1982, 1987; San Francisco Examiner 1987).

It appears that after the Home Depot building was completed, the former manufacturing plant underwent an exterior remodel and another interior remodel into a commercial building with multiple, smaller storefronts (Photographs 1 and 2). The first business to move into the building were furniture stores and were signed with Albrae Street addresses (San Francisco Examiner 1989a, 1989b).



Photograph 1. Northwest corner of former manufacturing plant showing commercial building façade remodel. The section on the far left is the extant building remnant (Source: Google Maps Street View 2018).



Photograph 2. Detail of what the extant building remnant looked like prior to building demolition and wall cladding removal at this location. The south side of the 1987-constructed Home Depot building at 40525 Albrae is at far left (Source: Google Maps Street View 2015).

The original Trailmobile office building was demolished between 1993–1998 and a multi-unit commercial building was constructed in its place (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 1993, 1998).

Between April 2018 and March 2019, the northwest, southeast, and south sections of the former manufacturing plant were demolished and the wall cladding on the remnant building section was removed, leaving only the steel frame. During the same time, the two large commercial buildings that were constructed in 1980 were also demolished (Plate 7) (Google Maps Street View 2018, 2019).

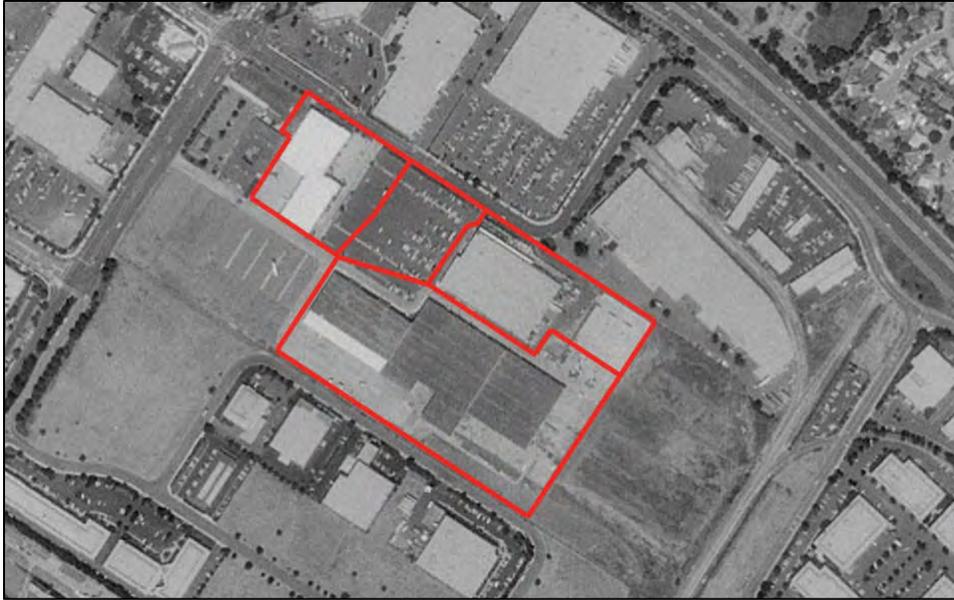


Plate 6. 1993 aerial photograph showing manufacturing plant and office, 1980-constructed commercial buildings behind the office, the 1987-constructed Home Depot building at 40525 Albrae, and the large parking lot to the west that required demolition of the Trailmobile paint and inspection and testing buildings. The red lines are the Project parcel boundaries (Source: Google Earth Pro 1993).



Plate 7. Current photograph showing current site conditions after demolition of the 1980-constructed commercial buildings and most of the former manufacturing plant. The red lines are the Project parcel boundaries (Source: Google Earth Pro 2021).

4.3.3 Trailmobile Corp.

The Trailmobile name originated in 1915 in Cincinnati, Ohio when two carriage makers created

truck-pulled-trailers around the same time. One of the firms patented the name, but colloquially all of the truck-pulled-trailers built in Cincinnati were referred to as “Trailmobiles.” The carriage making firm that did not patent the name, which was established in 1877 as Sechler & Company, was reorganized as the Trailmobile Company in 1917. The company patented a spring-loaded trailer hitch that only needed one person to move and attach when the design of competitors’ trailers required two or three. Sales boomed and the company was able to expand through acquisition of other trailer manufacturing firms in the Mid-West. The company expanded to the West Coast in the late 1930s and established a sales office in San Leandro and a manufacturing plant. By this time, truck and trailer sizes increased from the company’s original truck-hitch trailers. Wartime contracts prompted an expansion of the Berkeley plant in 1946 that promised to double output (Coachbuilt.com 2021).

In 1951, Chicago-based railroad car manufacturer Pullman, Inc. purchased Trailmobile but continued their separate operations. Under Pullman’s ownership and influence, Trailmobile diversified trailer production including cement and gravel, livestock, dump, grain hauling, liquid tanks, refrigerated, and light-body and heavy-duty trailer models. Near the end of the decade, the company began producing intermodal containers that could be used in ocean, land, and rail transportation modes. Increased and varied production prompted the company to build a new factory in the recently incorporated city of Fremont in 1960 and phased out the Berkeley plant (Coachbuilt.com 2021).

The 1970s was a difficult decade for the company. Trailmobile erected a 110,000 ft² fiberglass truck and van body manufacturing plant in Charleston, Illinois that was completed in 1972. Citing financial difficulties, the company decided to close its Cincinnati plants and the Fremont plant in 1975 to consolidate operations at the new Charleston, Illinois plant. Consolidation could not save the company, and in 1989, Pullman Inc. sold Trailmobile to overseas investors. The holding company made a series of financial missteps and Trailmobile filed for bankruptcy in 2001. Today, the company has one manufacturing plant and part distribution warehouse in Ontario, Canada, and a part distribution warehouse in Kentucky (Coachbuilt.com 2021; Trailmobile.com 2021).

5 FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGY

5.1.1 Field Methods

A survey of the Project area meeting NRHP standards (National Register Bulletin 16A: Appendix IV) was conducted to identify and record archaeological resources. As a means of evaluating potential impacts to such resources, PaleoWest archaeologist, Patrick Zingerella, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area on July 22, 2021. Zingerella meets Federal Criteria under 36 CFR 61. The entire Project area was surveyed using transect intervals of no more than 15 m.

A Trimble GeoXT handheld GPS receiver, which provides submeter accuracy (± 50 cm), was used to record features in the survey area and to prepare GIS shapefiles for reporting purposes. Digital photographs were taken for use in documentation and reporting. Photographs included general views of the survey area, structures, features, and other relevant images (Appendix B).

All exposed and accessible ground surface within the Project area was examined for the presence of historic or prehistoric site indicators. Historic site indicators include foundations, fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 50 years in age, such as domestic refuse (glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), or refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, faunal bone fragments (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or human bone.

5.1.2 Pedestrian Survey

The survey area covered approximately 22.36 acres of industrial / commercial property at 6000 Stevenson Boulevard and 40451 through 40525 Albrae Street in Fremont, California (APN 531-416-003, -004, -005, -006), city of Fremont, Alameda County, California. PaleoWest surveyed 100 percent of the Project area, which was accessible with permission. The survey area was recorded with digital photographs, including general views of the topography, vegetation density, and other relevant images (Appendix B).

The terrain was flat, with any elevation changes appearing to be the result of mechanically enhanced push piles. The Project area was exclusively within an industrial / commercial zone and was comprised of two shells of former warehouses and a predominately barren 22.36-acre lot. Surface visibility was generally 90 percent within the lot. The lot contained dried grasses and forbs, which were composed predominately of Russian thistle and prickly lettuce. Observed soil from exposed grassy areas appeared to be imported fill and was composed of 10 YR 5/3 brown silty clay, with approximately 10 percent angular dolomitic gravels that appeared to be modern engineering fill.

5.1.3 Survey Results

No prehistoric or historical artifacts or features were observed during the survey of the Fremont Albrae Survey Project. Broken bottle glass (likely from modern bottles), modern clothing, and plastics associated with dispersed camping were observed within the barren lot. Due to the amount of imported fill observed on the surface within the Project area, it is undetermined at what depth intact native soils could be expected. Soil visible at the surface did not appear intact.

5.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

PaleoWest Architectural Historian, Heather Miller, M.A., conducted a field survey of the Project and recorded the built environment features with digital photographs and written notes.

The 1987-constructed commercial building on APN 531-416-005 was originally built as a Home Depot and is approximately 79,000 ft² and has a rectangular plan. The tilt-up concrete constructed building has a flat roof, few wall openings, and primary entrances were on the west side (Photograph 3).



Photograph 3. West sides of 1987 constructed commercial building (on left) and north and west sides of 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant (on right), view facing southeast.



Photograph 4. Detail of north and west sides of 1960 constructed manufacturing building remnant (21-0522-01) facing southeast.



Photograph 5. West and south sides of 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant (21-0522-01) facing northeast.

The 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant, temporary number 21-0522-01, is immediately south of the 1987-constructed commercial building and is on APN 531-416-006 (Photograph 3). The structure is approximately 320 ft wide and 250 ft long to cover approximately 80,000 ft² of concrete floor space. The structure has a flat roof and lacks wall covering so the steel frame structure is visible (Photograph 4 and 5). A triangular framing pattern is used just below the roofline along the entire structure (Photograph 6).



Photograph 6. Detail of steel framing used in 1960 constructed manufacturing building remnant (21-0522-01), facing northeast.

6 EVALUATION

CEQA requires consideration of the possible impacts to and the evaluation of resources using the criteria set forth by the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). To be determined eligible and considered a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA, each resource must be determined to be significant under the local, state, or national level under one of four criteria (Criteria 1 through 4) and retain historic integrity. The DPR for the site can be found in Appendix C.

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the building remnant from the former Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant (21-0522-01) is not significant within the context of post-war industrial development in the vicinity of Fremont or Newark, the state, or the nation. The property was developed on the western periphery of the city's industrial zone that grew at a much slower rate than the industrial area to the southeast. It was just one of many industrial sites constructed during a period of expansion of Fremont after incorporation in 1956. Neither the building remnant, nor Trailmobile Corp., had significant associations with these or other important developments that would make the property eligible for listing in the CRHR this criterion.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, the property (21-0522-01) is not associated with a significant individual. The former Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant was a construct of a large company and is not associated with a single person.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the building remnant from the former Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant (21-0522-01) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; nor possess high artistic value. Photographs or architectural renderings of the Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant facility were completed in 1960 were not located during research efforts. A drawing of the manufacturing plant building and office appeared in a 1978 newspaper article when the building was leased to Polymir Industries that is likely representative to what the buildings looked like upon completion in 1960 (Plate 5). Based on the drawing, the manufacturing plant facility was utilitarian in use and design. Research did not reveal an architect or engineer responsible for the design of the manufacturing plant facility, but there is no indication that this facility would be considered a good representation of the work of a master architect or builder. Additionally, the facade remodel that occurred in the late 1980s changed the appearance of the utilitarian manufacturing plant into a post-modern, multi-storefront commercial building (Photographs 1 and 2). There is no indication that the heavily-modified remodel is eligible in its own right as a type, period, or method of construction or representative of the work of a master.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the building remnant from the former Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant (21-522-01) is not significant as a source (or likely source) of important information regarding history. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies.

To meet the eligibility requirements for the CRHR, a building must have historical significance *and* retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Not only does this building remnant lack significance, it has been subjected to a nearly complete demolition that has negatively affected its historical integrity. The demolition has substantially affected integrity of design, workmanship, and materials as well as its feeling and association as a mid-century constructed manufacturing plant. Integrity of setting has also been affected with the slow infill of open

areas in this industrial zone that took decades to complete. The only aspect of integrity that has not been affected is location because this building remnant has not been moved since construction.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

PaleoWest recommends the 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant (21-0522-01) on APN 531-416-006 not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and is a not historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

No archaeological resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey or revealed to be within the Project area based on background research. Standard procedures for unexpected archaeological finds and human remains are proposed.

7.1 INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

Should any previously unknown prehistoric resources in any of the Project areas, including charcoal, obsidian or chert flakes, grinding bowls, shell fragments, bone, or pockets of dark, friable soils be discovered during grading, trenching, or other on-site excavation(s), earthwork within 25 ft of these materials shall be stopped until a qualified professional archaeologist have an opportunity to evaluate the potential significance of the find and suggest the appropriate steps to protect the resource.

According to CEQA Section 15126.4, avoidance is the preferred mitigation. Since CEQA provisions regarding the preservation of historic resources direct that adverse effects to historic resources shall be avoided, if feasible, the resource shall be protected from damaging effects through avoidance.

If avoidance of any previously undiscovered archaeological site is not feasible, data recovery shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Archaeological Data Recovery Plan (ADRP) to mitigate adverse effects to the significance of the site – the area of data recovery being limited to the area of adverse effect. This would fulfill CEQA requirements that the mitigation measure must be “roughly proportional” to the impacts of the Project. A professional, qualified archaeologist shall conduct data recovery in compliance with CEQA Guideline Section §15064.5. Once the site has been properly tested, subject to data recovery, or preserved to the satisfaction of the professional archaeologist in compliance with CEQA Guideline §15064.5, the site can be further developed.

7.2 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

Ground disturbing activities associated with construction activities in the Project area could disturb previously unknown human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The potential to uncover Native American human remains exists in locations throughout California. Although not anticipated, human remains may be identified during site-preparation and grading activities.

Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code will be implemented in the event

that human remains, or possible human remains, are located during Project-related construction excavation. Section 7050.5(b) states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the Project. The MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

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Appendix A. Survey Photographs



Figure B-1. View from center of Project area, facing north.



Figure B-2. View from center of Project area, facing east.



Figure B-3. View from center of Project area, facing south.



Figure B-4. View from center of Project area, facing west.



Figure B-5. View from the northeast corner of the Project area, facing southwest.



Figure B-6. View from the northwest corner of the Project area, facing southeast.



Figure B-7. View from the southeast corner of the Project area, facing northwest.



Figure B-8. View from the southwest corner of the Project area, facing northeast.

Appendix B. NAHC Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 1, 2021

Rebecca Auld
Lamphier-Gregory

Via Email to: rauld@lamphier-gregory.com

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Fremont Albrae Industrial Project, Alameda County

Dear Ms. Auld:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ac.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Alameda County
7/1/2021**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
Costanoan

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe

Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA, 91766
Phone: (909) 629 - 6081
Fax: (909) 524-8041
rumsen@aol.com
Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238
ams@indiancanyon.org
Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com
Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area

Monica Arellano, Vice
Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
marellano@muwekma.org
Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area

Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 464 - 2892
cnijmeh@muwekma.org
Costanoan

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Timothy Perez,
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 662 - 2788
huskanam@gmail.com
Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Katherine Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 887 - 3415
canutes@verizon.net
Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan,
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
chochenyo@AOL.com
Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

Wilton Rancheria

Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 863-6015
shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
Miwok

Wilton Rancheria

Dahlton Brown, Director of
Administration
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
Miwok

Wilton Rancheria

Jesus Tarango, Chairperson
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624
Phone: (916) 683 - 6000
Fax: (916) 683-6015
jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
Miwok

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Fremont Albrae Industrial Project, Alameda County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Alameda County
7/1/2021**

***Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom
Valley Band***

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Foothill Yokut
Salinas, CA, 93906 Mono
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com

***The Confederated Villages of
Lisjan***

Corrina Gould, Chairperson
10926 Edes Avenue Bay Miwok
Oakland, CA, 94603 Ohlone
Phone: (510) 575 - 8408 Delta Yokut
cvltribe@gmail.com

Tamien Nation

Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
PO Box 8053 Costanoan
San Jose, CA, 95155
Phone: (707) 295 - 4011
qgeary@tamien.org

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Zwierlein,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Fremont Albrae Survey Project, located in Fremont, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map. The proposed Project would replace existing vacant industrial / commercial development at the 22.36-acre project site with a total of 396,500 square feet of warehouse, R&D manufacturing, and associated office uses in three buildings.

Lamphier-Gregory contacted the NAHC in June of 2021, with a request that they search their Sacred Lands File for the project vicinity. The July 1, 2021 response from Sara Fonseca of the NAHC states, "The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative".

We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or sacred sites within the immediate project area. If you could provide your response in writing, at your earliest convenience, we will make sure the relevant information is considered in preparing our report. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at calonso@paleowest.com or by phone at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

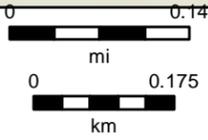
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christina Alonso", is written over a faint, large-scale background graphic of a stylized pickaxe.

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Compiled by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Operations Center (NOC), OC-530., National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, **For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)**



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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Cerda,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Fremont Albrae Survey Project, located in Fremont, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map. The proposed Project would replace existing vacant industrial / commercial development at the 22.36-acre project site with a total of 396,500 square feet of warehouse, R&D manufacturing, and associated office uses in three buildings.

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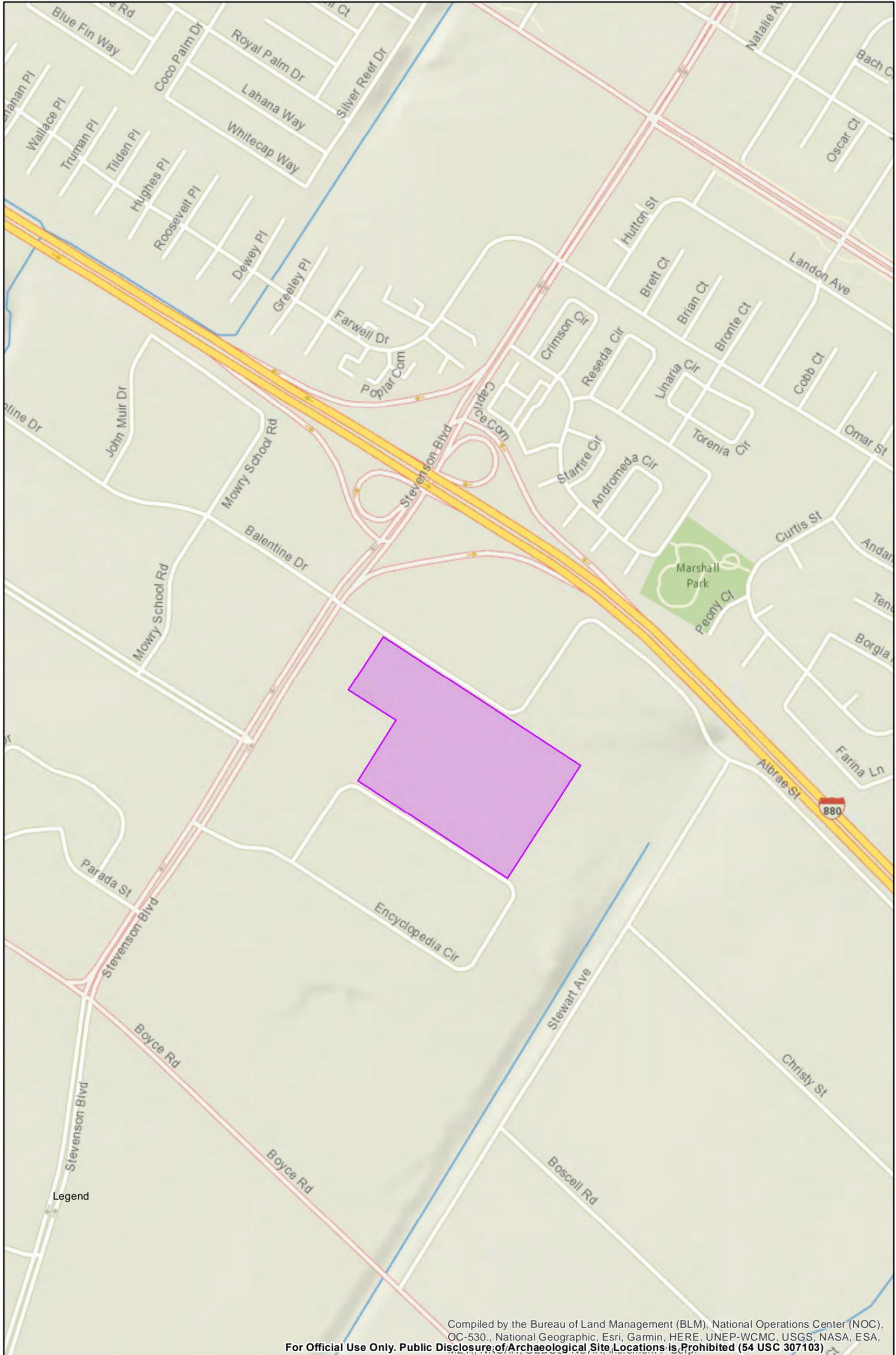
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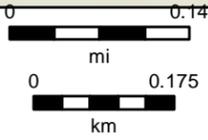
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Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Sayers,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Fremont Albrae Survey Project, located in Fremont, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map. The proposed Project would replace existing vacant industrial / commercial development at the 22.36-acre project site with a total of 396,500 square feet of warehouse, R&D manufacturing, and associated office uses in three buildings.

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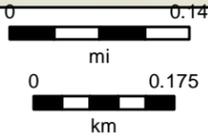
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Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Sayers-Roods,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Fremont Albrae Survey Project, located in Fremont, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map. The proposed Project would replace existing vacant industrial / commercial development at the 22.36-acre project site with a total of 396,500 square feet of warehouse, R&D manufacturing, and associated office uses in three buildings.

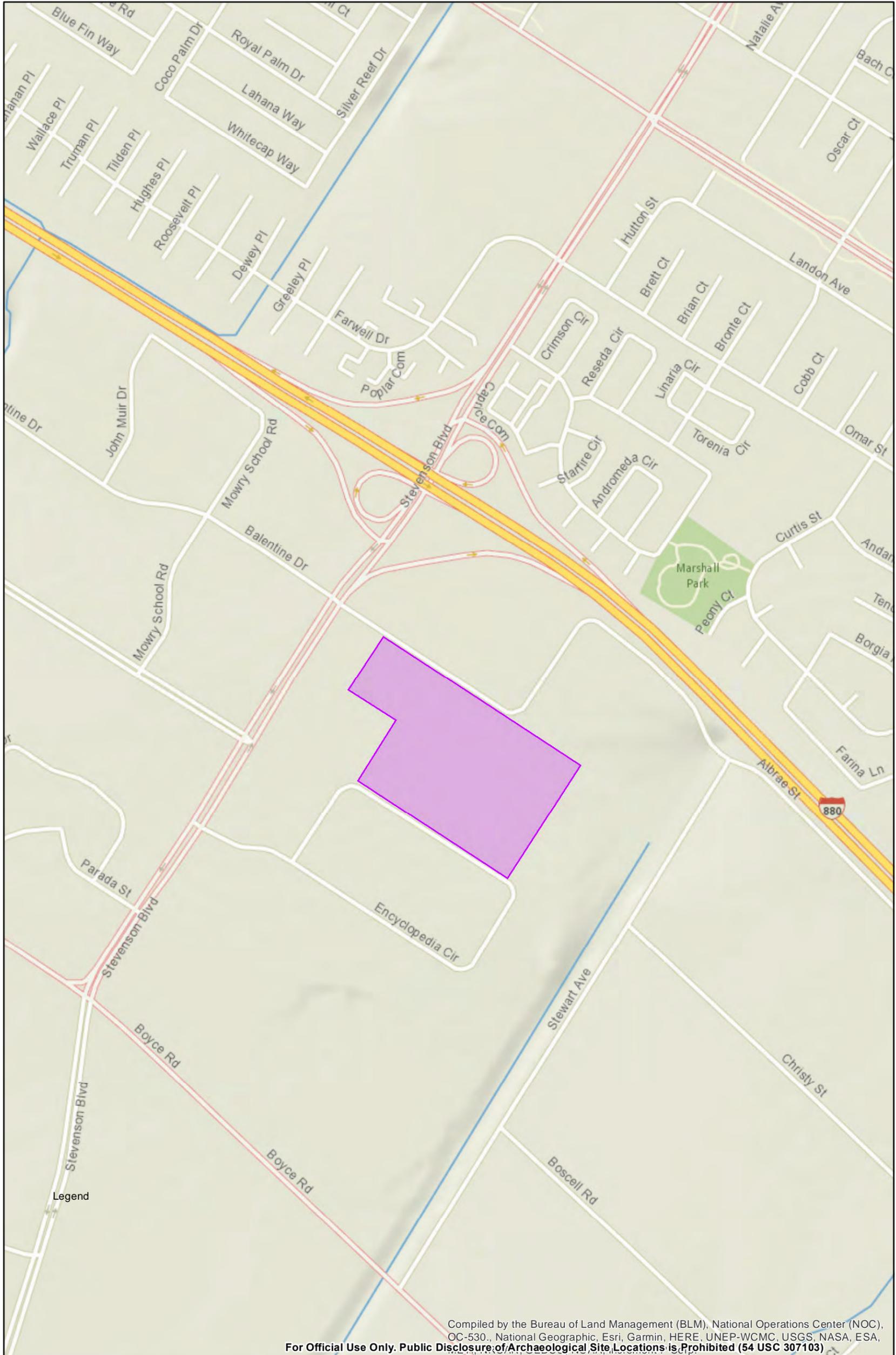
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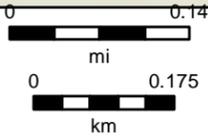
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Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Arellano,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Fremont Albrae Survey Project, located in Fremont, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map. The proposed Project would replace existing vacant industrial / commercial development at the 22.36-acre project site with a total of 396,500 square feet of warehouse, R&D manufacturing, and associated office uses in three buildings.

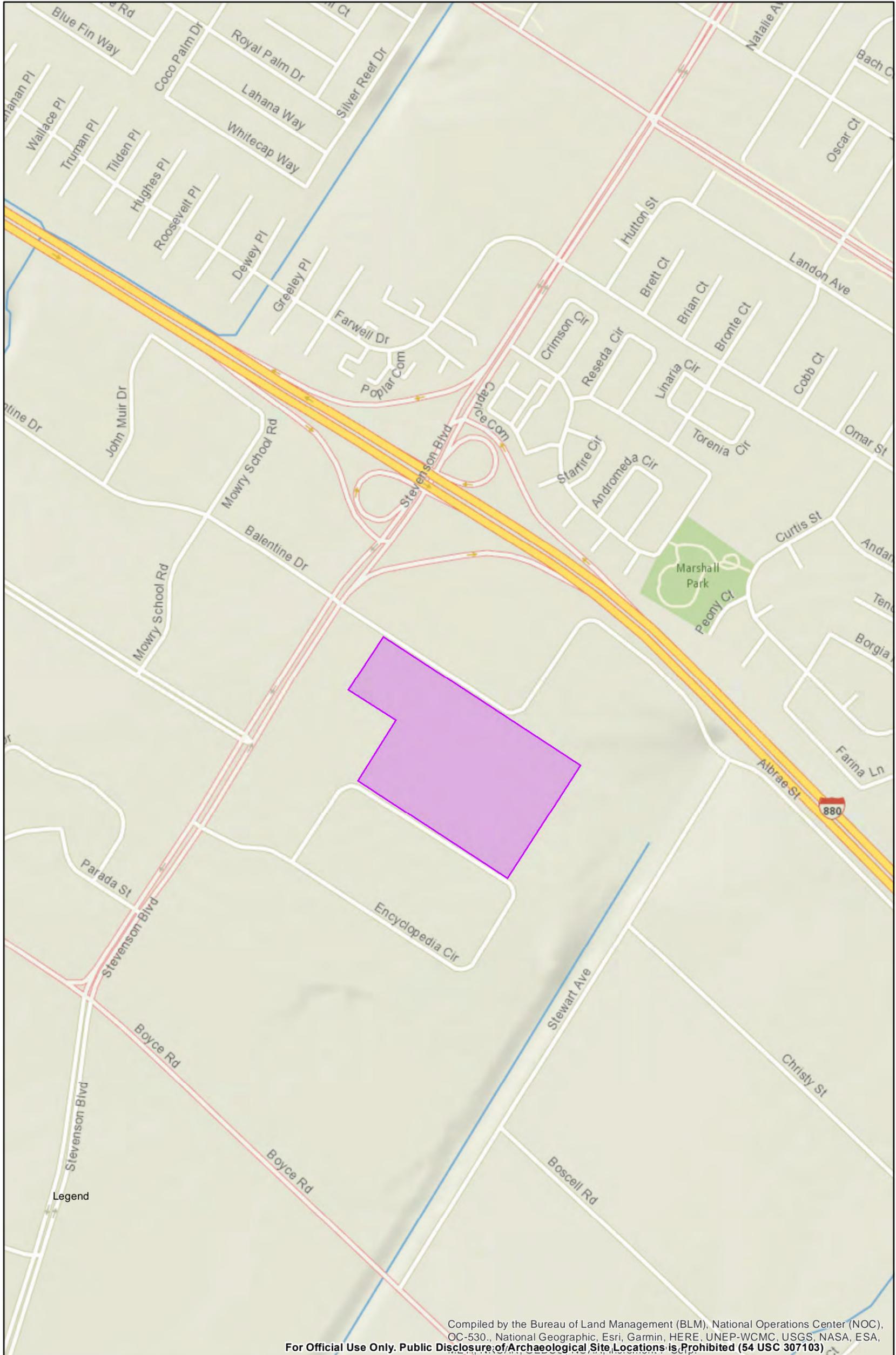
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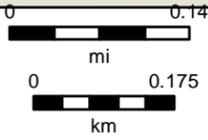
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Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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1:9,027.98





July 16, 2021

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Nijmeh,

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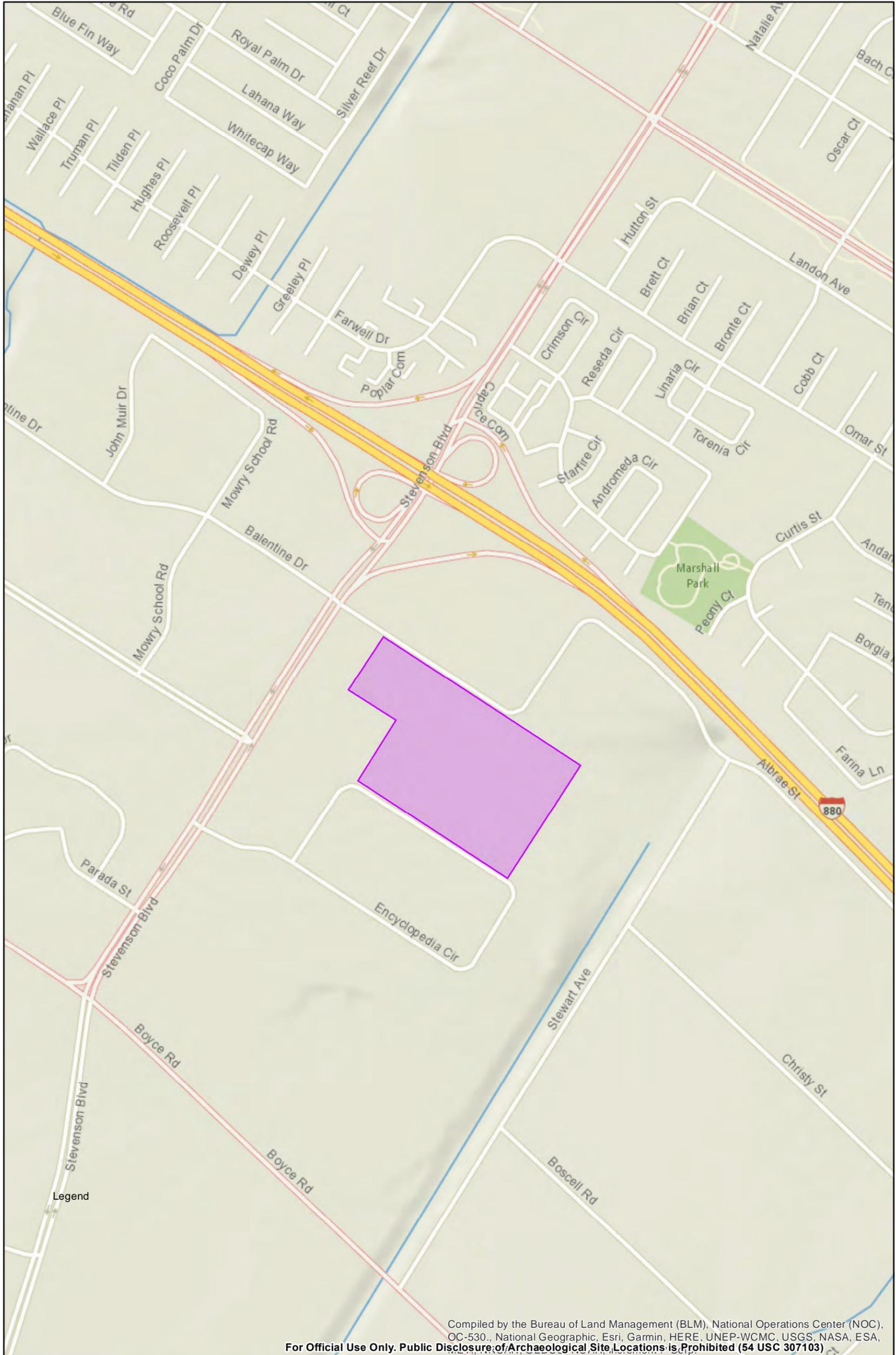
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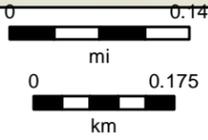
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Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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1:9,027.98





July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Fremont Albrae Survey Project, located in Fremont, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map. The proposed Project would replace existing vacant industrial / commercial development at the 22.36-acre project site with a total of 396,500 square feet of warehouse, R&D manufacturing, and associated office uses in three buildings.

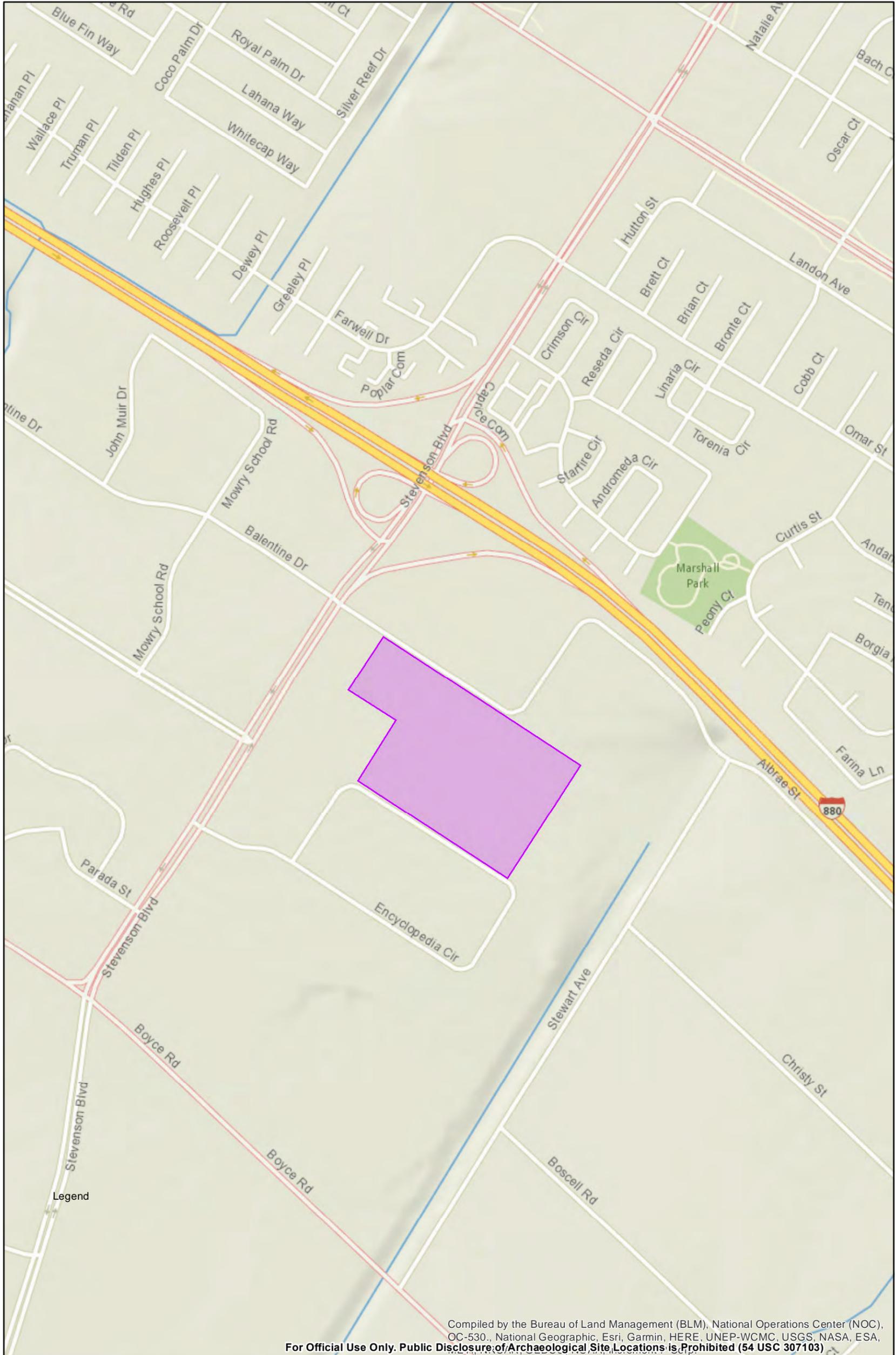
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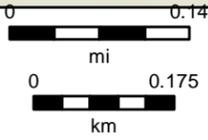
Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Perez,

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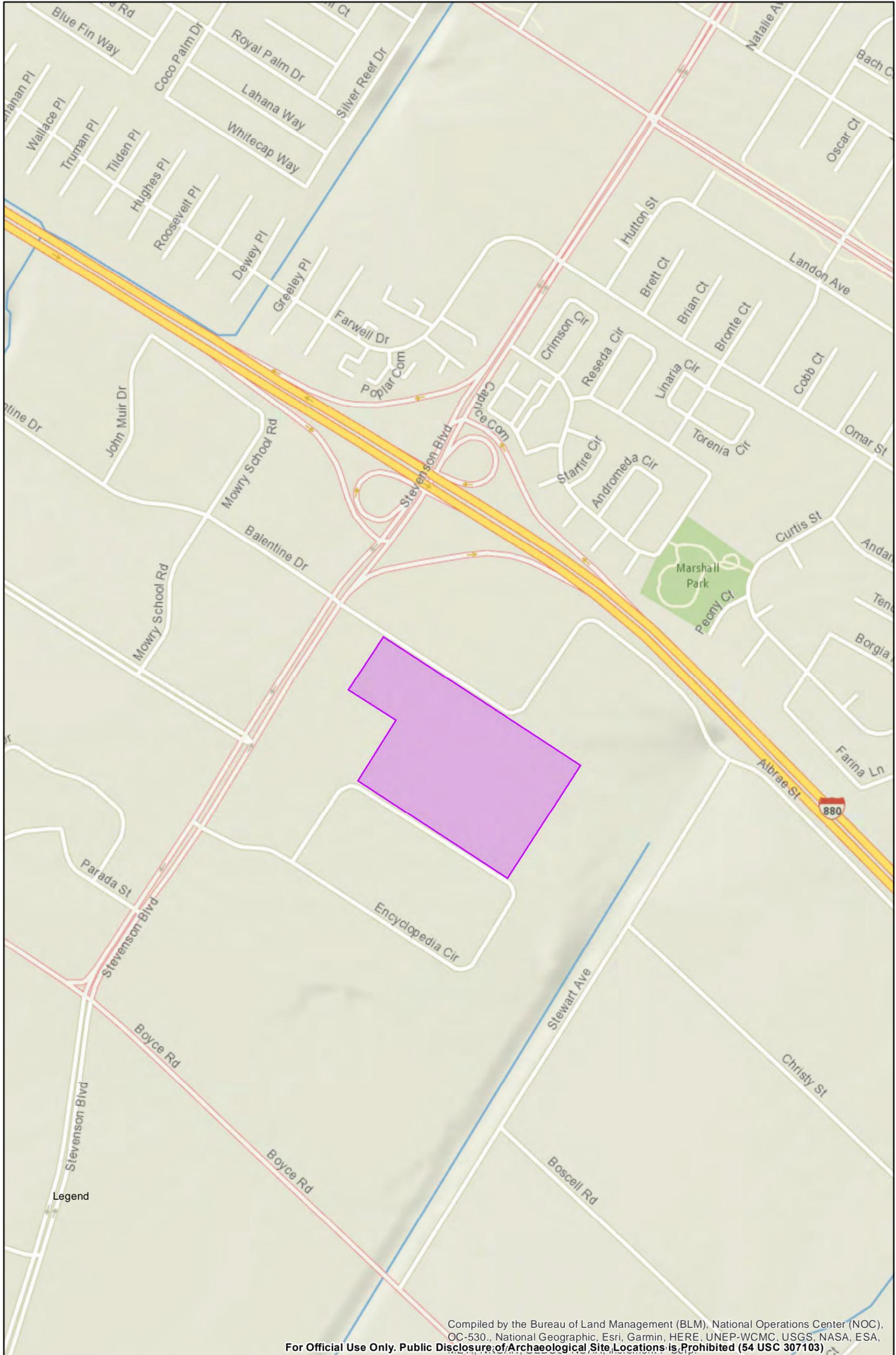
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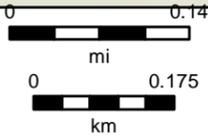
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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Galvan,

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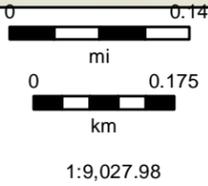
Sincerely,

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Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Hutchason,

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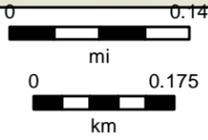
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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Brown,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Fremont Albrae Survey Project, located in Fremont, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map. The proposed Project would replace existing vacant industrial / commercial development at the 22.36-acre project site with a total of 396,500 square feet of warehouse, R&D manufacturing, and associated office uses in three buildings.

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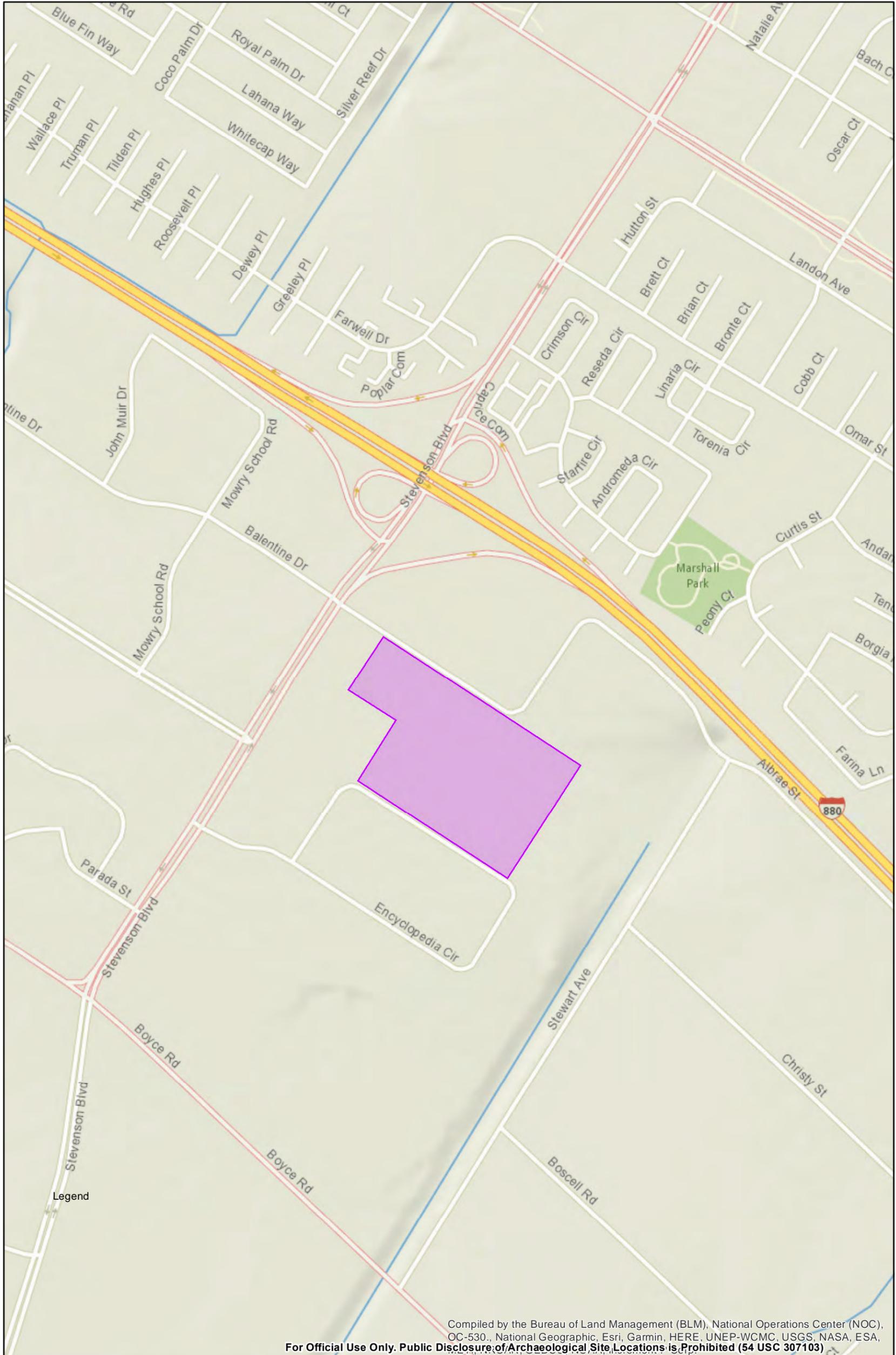
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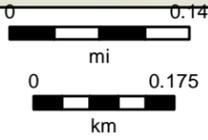
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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Tarrango,

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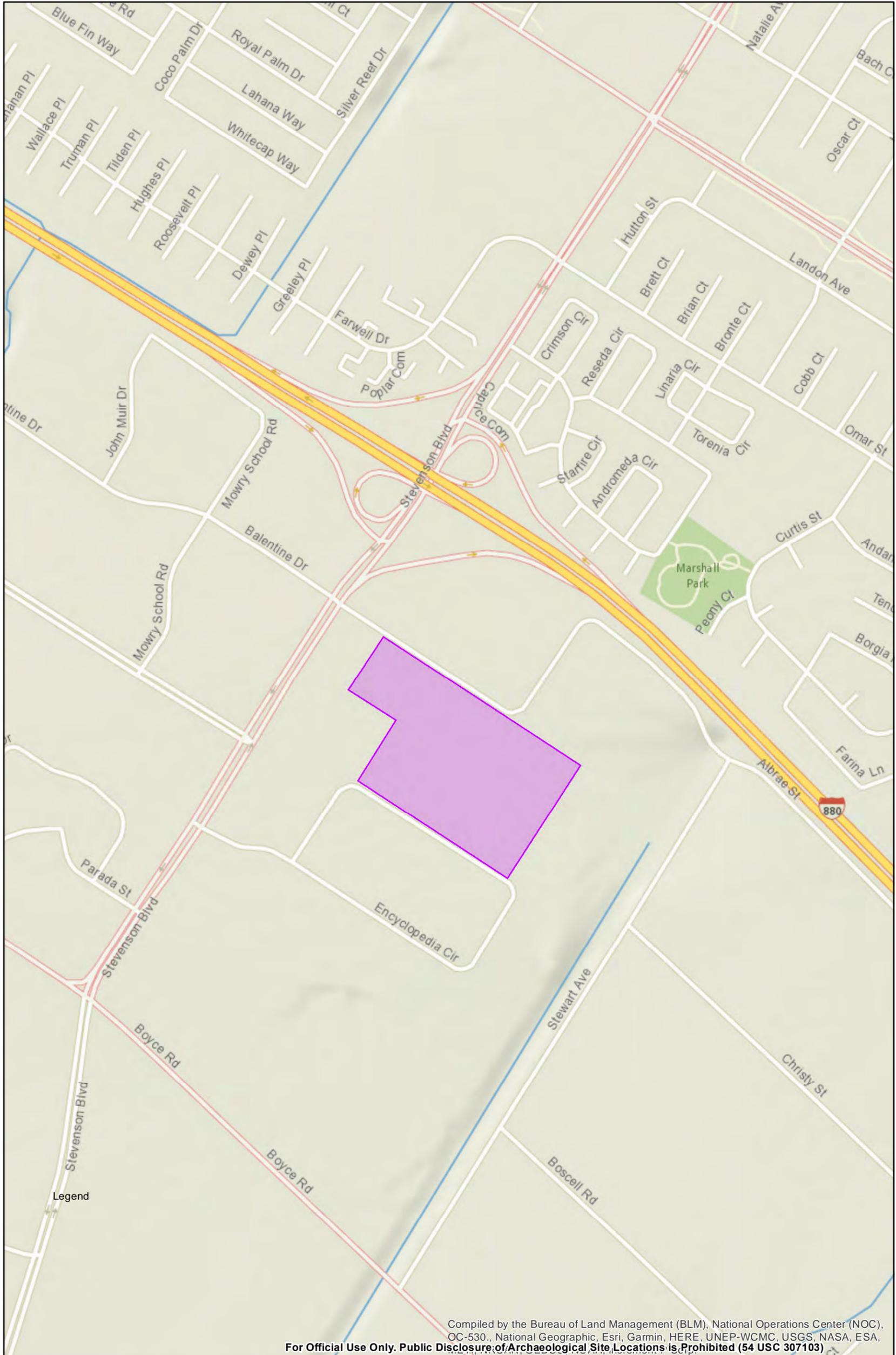
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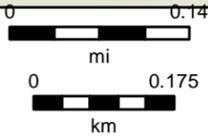
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July 16, 2021

Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Woodrow,

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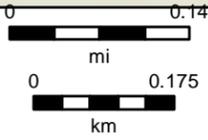
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July 16, 2021

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

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Gould,

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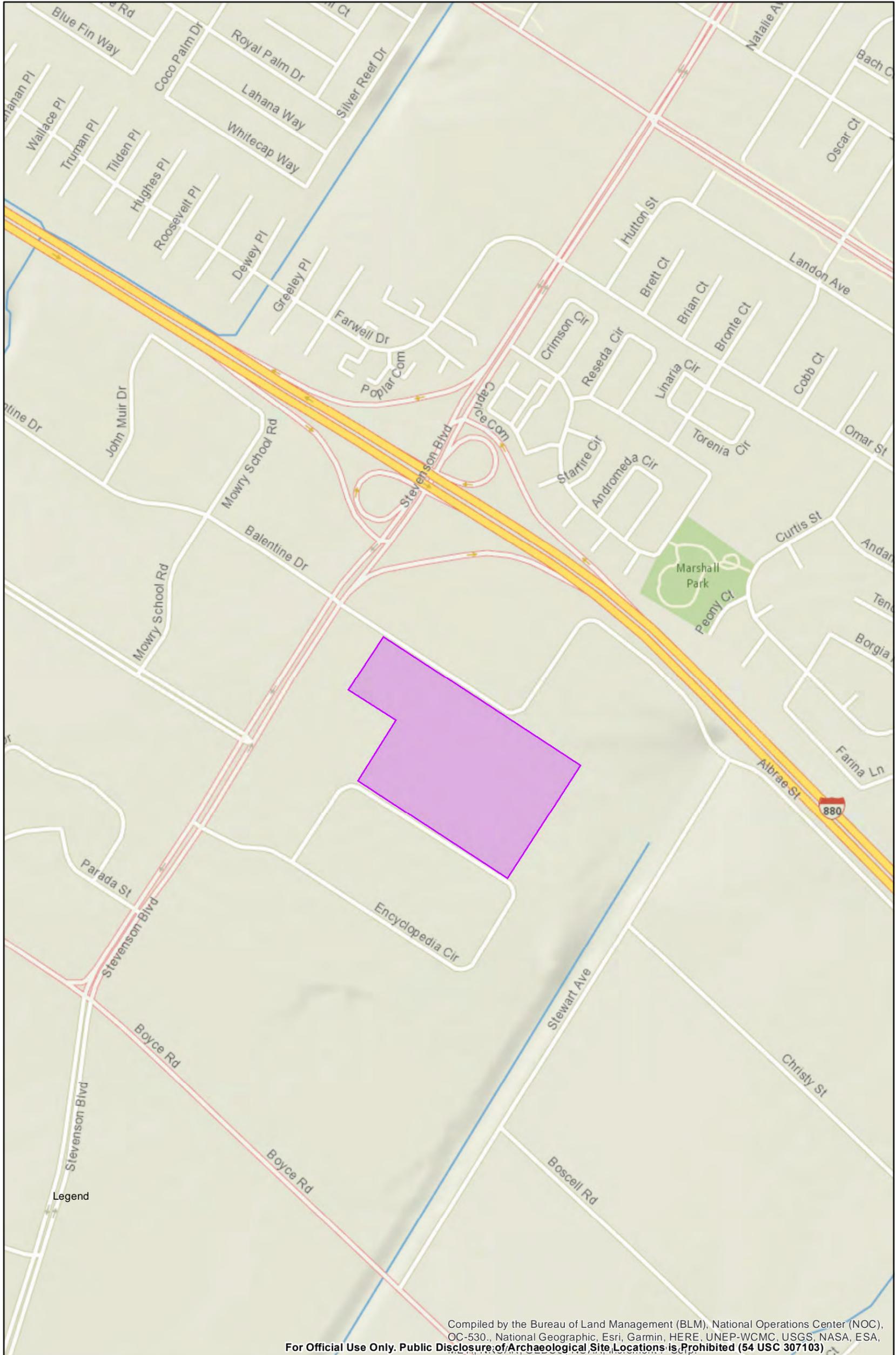
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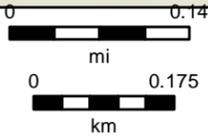
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July 16, 2021

Tamien Nation
Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
PO Box 8053
San Jose, CA, 95155

RE: Fremont Albrae Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Geary,

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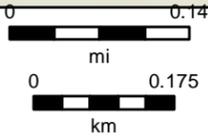
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Native American Correspondence – (21-0522 // Fremont Albrae Survey)

Name/Affiliation	Date Email Sent	Comments	Date of Follow Up Phone Call	Comments
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	No additional resources were mentioned, still recommended cultural resource training/tailboards.
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe Tony Cerda, Chairperson 244 E. 1 st Street Pomona, Ca 91766	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	No answer, no voicemail option.
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA 95024	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	Left a message with another representative to have Ann contact Christina.
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD 1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA 95122	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	Left a message with call back for Christina.
Miwokma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman 20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA 94546	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	No answer, full mailbox.
Miwokma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson 20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA, 94546	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	Connection error, busy signal.

Name/Affiliation	Date Email Sent	Comments	Date of Follow Up Phone Call	Comments
North Valley Yokuts Tribe Timothy Perez, MLD Contact P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA 95236	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	No answer, full mailbox.
North Valley Yokuts Tribe Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA 95236	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	Left a message with call back for Christina.
The Ohlone Indian Tribe Andrew Galvan P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA 94539	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	Left a message with call back for Christina.
Wilton Rancheria Steven Hutchason, THPO 9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	Left a message with call back for Christina.
Wilton Rancheria Dahlton Brown, Director of Administration 9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	Left a message with call back for Christina.
Wilton Rancheria Jesus Tarango, Chairperson 9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	7/16/21	No responses received	7/23/21	Left a message with call back for Christina.
Valley Band Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson 1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	7/16/21	No responses received	7/29/21	Left a message with call back for Christina.
The Confederated Villages of Lisjan Corrina Gould, Chairperson 10926 Edes Avenue Oakland, CA 94603	7/16/21	No responses received	7/29/21	No answer, full mailbox.

Name/Affiliation	Date Email Sent	Comments	Date of Follow Up Phone Call	Comments
Tamien Nation Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson PO Box 8053 San Jose, CA, 95155	7/16/21	No responses recieved	7/29/21	Left a message with call back for Christina.

Responses (State Communication Type [email, phone, letter, etc]):
 No responses were received.

Appendix C.
California Department of Parks and
Recreation Forms

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: 40527 Albrae Street

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

***a. County:** Alameda County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Niles, CA

Date: 1980 T 5S ; R 1W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 8 and 9; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 40527 Albrae Street

City: Fremont

Zip: 94538

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; 589518 mE/ 4152767 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 531-416-005 Elevation: 29 ft

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant is sited immediately south from a 1987-constructed commercial building and is located on APN 531-416-006. The structure measures approximately 320-feet wide, and 250-feet long to cover approximately 80,000 square-feet of concrete floor space. The structure has a flat roof and lacks wall covering so the steel frame structure is visible. A triangular framing pattern is utilized just below the roofline along the entire structure.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Detail of steel framing utilized in 1960-constructed manufacturing building remnant facing northeast, July 11, 2021.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Apic Globe, LLC
5 Thomas Mellon Circle 305
San Francisco, CA 94134

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Heather Miller, PaleoWest
1870 Olympic Boulevard, Suite 100
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/28/2021

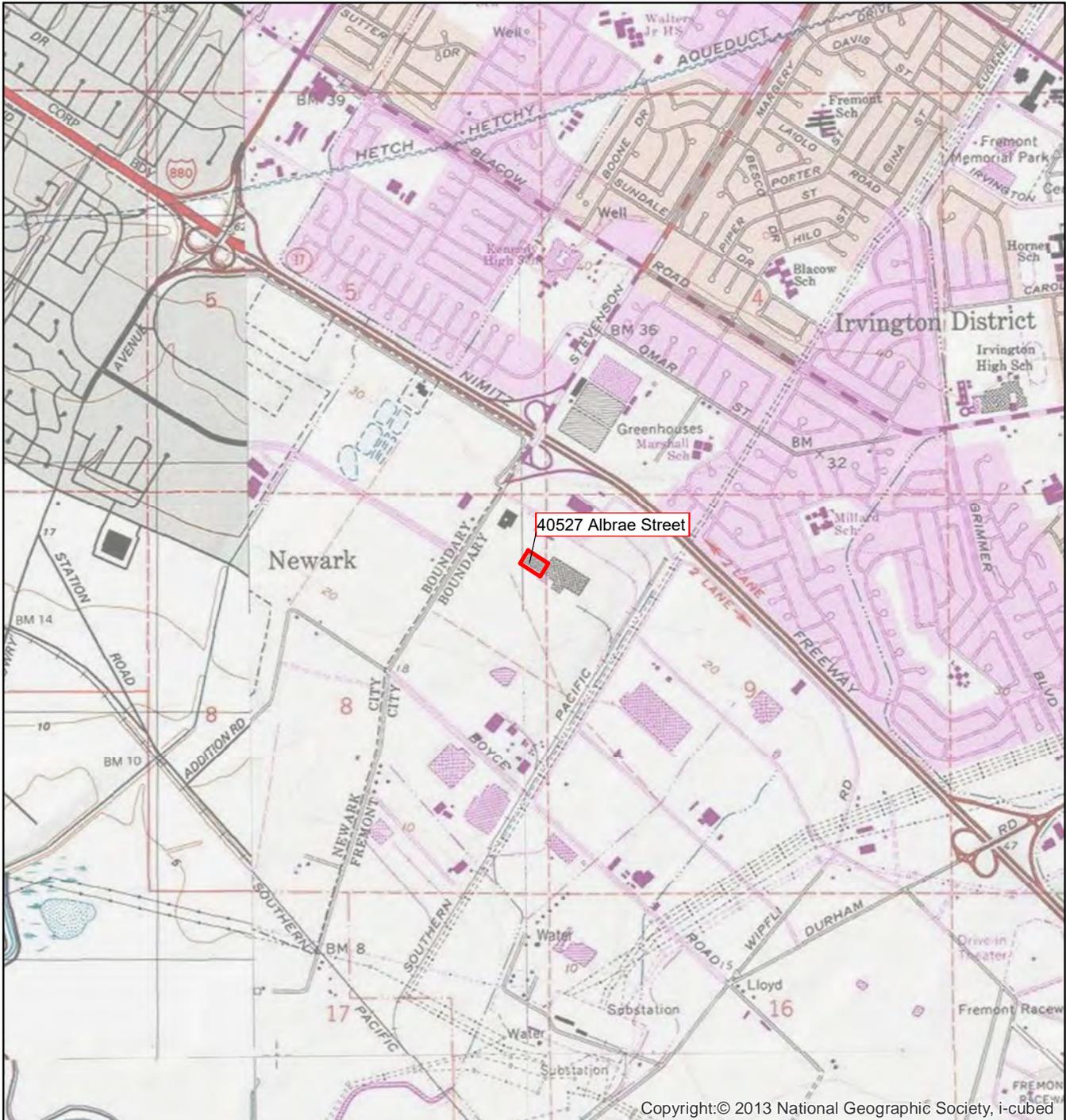
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Built environment survey

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Miller, Heather, Patrick Zingerella, Kim Johnson, and Christina Alonso. 2021. Cultural Resources Assessment Memorandum For 6000 Stevenson Boulevard And 40451 Through 40525 Albrae Street Project, Fremont, Alameda County, CA. PaleoWest Technical Report 21-0418. Walnut Creek, California.

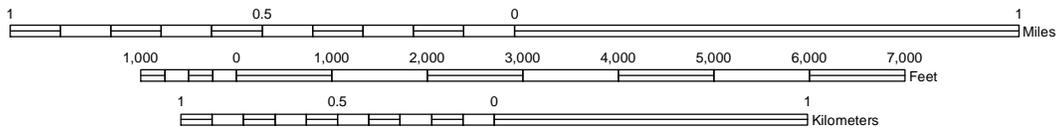
***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 40527 Albrae Street

- B1. Historic Name: Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Trailer manufacturing
B4. Present Use: Abandoned

*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1960 by Trailmobile Corp. under the ownership of Pullman, Inc. The manufacturing plant was closed in 1975 due to economic hardship. The property was purchased in 1978 and the new owner leased the buildings to various tenants. The former manufacturing plant and office were leased to a Polymir Industries, a polyurethane foam manufacturing company for a year. Between 1980 and 1987, the manufacturing plant was leased to a manufacturing plant supplier that used the space as a warehouse. The paint building was leased to a chemical consulting firm between 1980 and 1984, and the inspection and testing building was leased by an oil recycling company from 1978 to 1981 and a roofing company between 1983 and 1984. After 1987, the manufacturing plant underwent an exterior remodel and another interior remodel into a commercial building with multiple, smaller storefronts. The first business to move into the building were furniture stores and were signed with Albrae Street addresses (San Francisco Examiner 1989 May 24; San Francisco Examiner 1989 Sept 23).

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

*B8. Related Features: n/a

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Manufacturing Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance: 1960-1975

Property Type: Manufacturing plant

Applicable Criteria: n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Construction of the \$1.25 million Trailmobile Corp. semi-truck trailer manufacturing plant was underway the summer of 1960 on 42-acres on open farmland outside Newark. Relocating from a facility on Berkeley, the design for the new plant called for four buildings: the 280,000 square-foot manufacturing plant, 22,000 square-foot office, a 5,400 square-foot paint shop, a 3,900 square-foot inspection and testing building, and two railroad spurs off the nearby Southern Pacific Railroad line (Oakland Tribune 1960 Jun 16; Oakland Tribune 1961 Sep 11; Coachbuilt.com 2021; Oakland Tribune 1978 Jul 6).

The Trailmobile Corp. plant closed down in 1975 when Trailmobile Corp. decided to consolidate operations to Charleston, Illinois. The property was purchased in 1978 and the new owner leased the buildings to various tenants. The former manufacturing plant and office were leased to a Polymir Industries, a polyurethane foam manufacturing company for a year. Between 1980 and 1987, the manufacturing plant was leased to a manufacturing plant supplier that used the space as a warehouse. The paint building was leased to a chemical consulting firm between 1980 and 1984, and the inspection and testing building was leased by an oil recycling company from 1978 to 1981 and a roofing company between 1983 and 1984 (Farallon Consulting, LLC 2020: 4-4 and 4-5).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

Se continuation sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Heather Miller, M.A.

*Date of Evaluation: 7/28/2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

*Recorded by: Heather Miller

*Date: 7/28/2021

Continuation Update

B10. Significance. (continued)

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the building remnant from the former Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant is significant within the context of post-war industrial development in the vicinity of Fremont or Newark the state, or the nation. The property was developed on the western periphery of the city's industrial zone that grew at a much slower rate than the industrial area to the southeast. It was just one many industrial sites constructed during a period of expansion of Fremont after incorporation in 1956. The building remnant, nor Trailmobile Corp., had significant associations with these or other important developments that would make the property eligible for listing in the CRHR this criterion.

Under CRHR Criterion 2 criteria, the property is not associated with a significant individual. The former Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant was a construct of a large company and is not associated with a single person.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the building remnant from the former Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; nor possess high artistic value. Photographs or architectural renderings of the Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant facility was completed in 1960 were not located during research efforts. A drawing of the manufacturing plant building and office appeared in a 1978 newspaper article when the building was leased to Polymir Industries that is likely representative to what the buildings looked like upon completion in 1960 (see Plate 5). Based on the drawing, the manufacturing plant facility was utilitarian in use and design. Research did not reveal an architect or engineer responsible for the design of the manufacturing plant facility, but there is no indication that this facility would be considered a good representation of the work of a master architect or builder. Additionally, the facade remodel that occurred in the late 1980s changed the appearance of the utilitarian manufacturing plant into a post-modern, multi-storefront commercial building (see Photographs 1 and 2). There is no indication that is heavily-modified remodel is eligible in its own right as a type, period, or method of construction or representative of the work of a master.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the building remnant from the former Trailmobile Corp. manufacturing plant is not significant as a source (or likely source) of important information regarding history. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies.

In order to meet the eligibility requirements for the CRHR, a building must have historical significance and retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Not only does this building remnant lack significance, it has been subjected to a nearly complete demolition that has negatively affected its historical integrity. The demolition has substantially affected integrity of design, workmanship, and materials as well as its feeling and association as a mid-century constructed manufacturing plant. Integrity of setting has also been affected with the slow infill of open areas in this industrial zone that took decades to complete. The only aspect of integrity that has not been affected is location because this building remnant has not been moved since construction.

B12. References:

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Prepared for Scannell Properties, LLC.

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For General Inquiries:

T:886.563.2536

T: 602.254.6280

info@paleowest.com

Walnut Creek, California

1870 Olympic Boulevard, Suite 100

Walnut Creek, CA 94596

T: 925.253.9070

info@paleowest.com

