Appendix C Cultural Resources Study

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Cultural Resources Study for the Mare Island Technology Campus Replacement Project Vallejo, Solano County, California

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and
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October 26, 2021

Cultural Resources Study for the Mare Island Technology Campus Replacement Project Vallejo, Solano County, California

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October 26, 2021

ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources study for the Mare Island Technology Campus Replacement Project, Vallejo, Solano County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Dwayne Mears, representing PlaceWorks, Inc. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the Vallejo City Unified School District and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The purpose of this report is to identify potential historical resources other than Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B) and discussed in the Regulatory Context section. Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The proposed project consists of the demolition and reconstruction of the Mare Island Technology Academy. Sixteen existing buildings will be demolished and replaced with five buildings.

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

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

Synopsis

Project:	MITA Replacement Project
Location:	2 Positive Place, Vallejo, Solano County
APNs:	0068-011-070
Quadrangle:	Cordelia 7.5' series
Study Type:	Intensive
Scope:	10.94 acres
Field Hours:	2.5 hours
NWIC #:	19-2283
TOA #:	2020-032 and 2021-096
Finds:	None

Key Personnel

Eileen Barrow provided project oversight, conducted the records search at the Northwest Information Center, and co-authored the report for this project. Ms. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Ms. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the Cotati Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, the Western Obsidian Focus Group, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#989269).

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

Janine Origer provided her architectural history expertise for this project. Ms. Origer has 30 years' experience in Northern California cultural resources management. She has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 1991. She has worked on both prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and has completed research and documentation of historical buildings. Ms. Origer has a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from Sonoma State University. She holds a Master of Arts in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester. She has completed extensive continuing education in regulatory compliance, planning local surveys, and identifying historical resources. She is affiliated with the American Historical Association, Society for California Archaeology (Secretary of the Executive Board 2004-2006), the International Association for Obsidian Studies, the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, Society of Architectural Historians, Vernacular Architecture Forum, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#1066030).

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources study for the Mare Island Technology Campus Replacement Project, Vallejo, Solano County, California (Figure 1). The study was requested and authorized by Dwayne Mears, of PlaceWorks, Inc. This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Vallejo City Unified School District and those of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed project consists of the demolition and reconstruction of the Mare Island Technology Academy. This will include the demolition of 16 existing buildings. These buildings will be replaced with five buildings and related infrastructure. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2020-032 and 2021-096).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

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

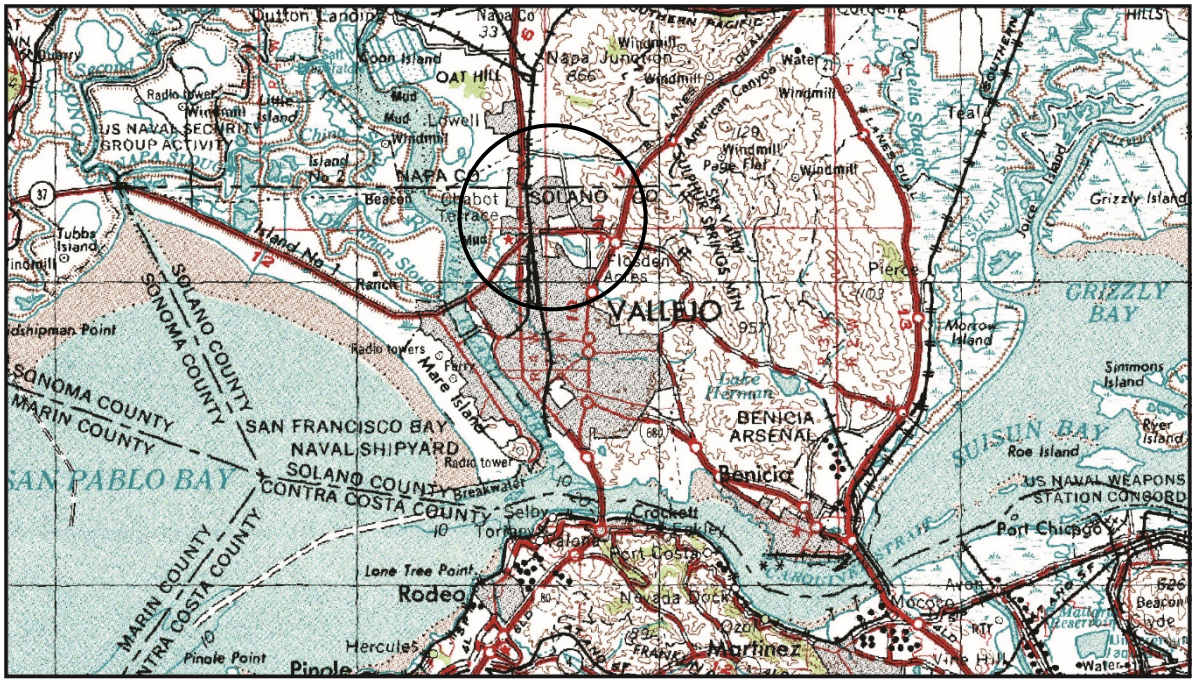


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

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

Resource Definitions

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

> **Site.** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
>
> **Building.** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.
>
> **Structure.** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
>
> **Object.** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.
>
> **District.** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Significance Criteria

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

An important resource is one which:

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

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

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

PROJECT SETTING

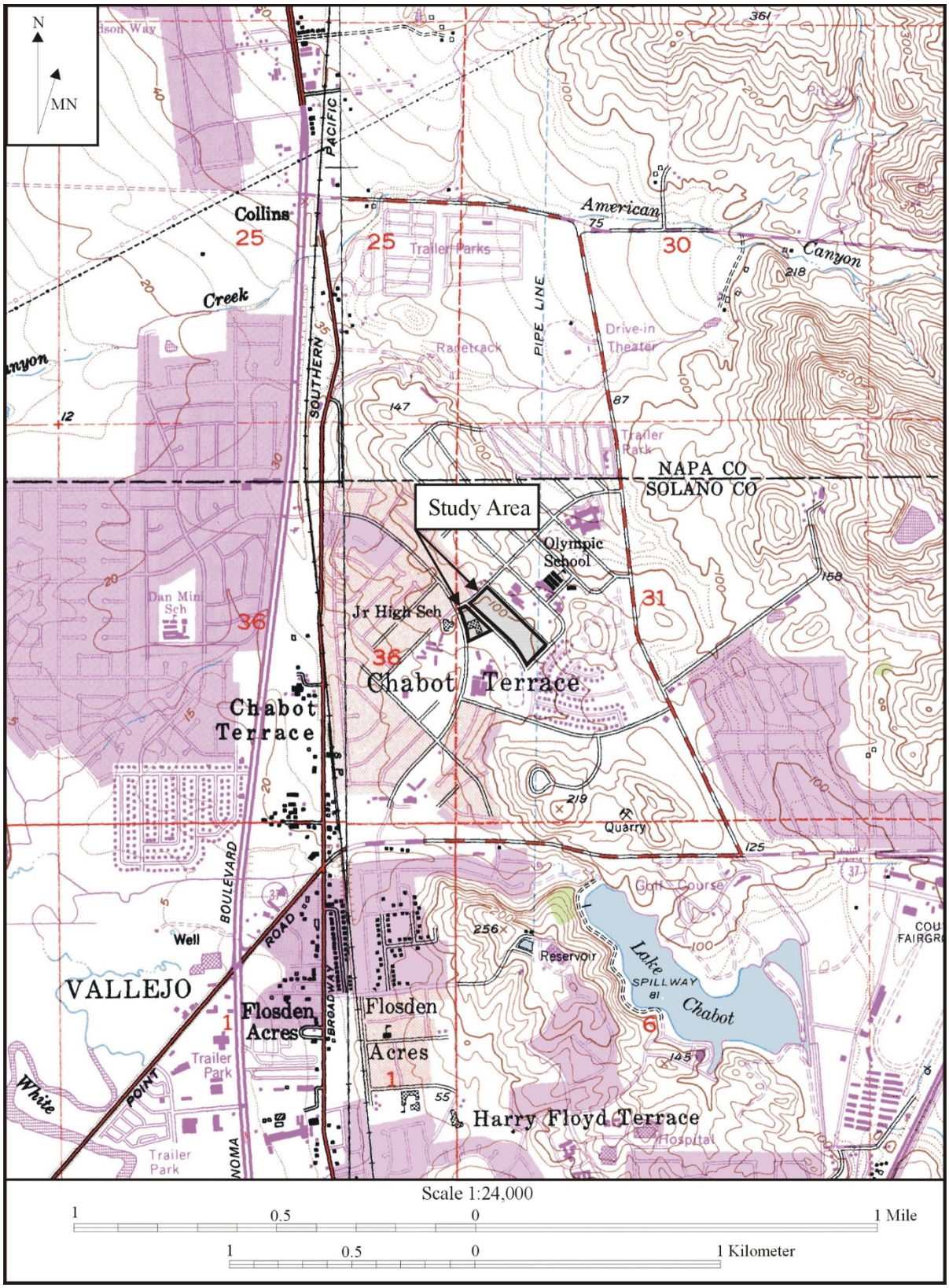
Study Area Location and Description

The study area is located at 2 Positive Place, Vallejo, Solano County, as shown on the Cordelia 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). This part of Vallejo remained relatively rural until World War II when thousands of defense workers moved to the Vallejo area to work at the Mare Island Shipyard. At that time several developments were constructed to house the influx of workers. The study area lies within the development known as Chabot Terrace. Following World War II, much of this development was demolished. The study area contains the Mare Island Technology Academy. Figure 3 provides a current overview of the study area.

The study area consists of 10.94 acres situated on level to gently sloping land some of which has a maximum slope of 5%. The closest water source is an unnamed creek located approximately 800 meters south of the study area.

The majority of the geology of the study area consists of alluvial fan and fluvial deposits that date to the late Pleistocene Epoch (11,700 to 129,000 years ago) (Graymer *et al.* 1999). A small portion of the northern and eastern edges of the study area lie upon undivided sandstone and shale of the Great Valley Sequence which dates to the Cretaceous Period (66 to 145 million years ago) (Graymer *et al.* 1999).

Soils within the study area belong to the Dibble-Los Osos complex (Bates 1977: Sheet 40). Dibble and Los Osos soils both consist of well-drained soils. In a natural state, these soils support the growth of annual grasses, forbs, and scattered oaks. Historically, parcels containing Dibble-Los Osos soils were used for dryfarmed small grain, pasture, range, wildlife habitat, recreation, and watershed (Bates 1977:20-21, 24-25).


N
MN
Study Area
NAPA CO
SOLANO CO
Chabot Terrace
Chabot Terrace
Flosden Acres
Flosden Acres
VALLEJO
Harry Floyd Terrace
Lake Chabot
Reservoir
Olympic School
Jr High Sch
Dan Min Sch
Trailer Parks
Drive-in Theater
Racetrack
Golf Course
Quarry
Well
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Hospital
PACIFIC
SOUTHERN
PIPE LINE
BOULEVARD
ROAD
BROADWAY
POINT
SPILLWAY
Collins
American
Canyon
Creek
White
Scale 1:24,000
1 0.5 0 1 Mile
1 0.5 0 1 Kilometer

Cultural Setting

Prehistory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ethnography

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

Approximately 6,000 years ago, Hokan speakers had pushed the Yukian speaking people toward the coast with the interface between the two groups falling somewhere near the Napa Valley. During the same period, a population of Penutian speakers migrated into the Sacramento/San Joaquin river valleys and delta, while other Penutian peoples were migrating over the Sierra, putting pressure on the Hokan speakers to move west (Moratto 2004: Figure 11.6).

Linguistic evidence shows that between 10,000 and 8,000 years ago inhabitants in the area were Pre-Yukian speakers, but by 6,000 years ago Yukian languages had developed in the northern San Francisco Bay Area (Moratto 2004:545 and 550). Moratto (2004:552-557) hypothesized that between 4,000 and 2,000 years ago Penutian (proto-Miwok) speakers began to migrate into the area from the lower Sacramento Valley. He further hypothesized that ancient Wintuans entered the Sacramento Valley from the north about 1,500 years ago, reaching the lower Sacramento Valley about 1300 years ago, with the Patwin spreading westward toward the North Coast Ranges about 1000 years ago (Moratto 2004:553-571).

At the time of European settlement, the study area was included the southwestern-most portion of the territory controlled by the Patwin (Johnson 1978:350). The Patwin were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Johnson 1978; Kroeber 1925, 1932). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied throughout the year, and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near freshwater sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

Table 1. North Bay/San Francisco Bay Area Chronology

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

μ = microns
[1] based on Fredrickson (1994)
[2] based on Napa Glass Mountain rate by Origer (1987b) and Effective Hydration Temperature value from the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County
[3] based on Groza *et al.* (2011)

History

The present-day city of Vallejo was part of the 80,000-acre Rancho Suscol, granted to General Mariano Vallejo by California Governor Manuel Micheltorena in 1843. The town of Vallejo was established in 1850. Vallejo's son-in-law, John B. Frisbie, took a prominent role in the settlement's early history and is regarded as the true founder of the city of Vallejo. Efforts were made to bring the state capital to Vallejo, and for a brief period (1852 to 1853) the state legislature met in a building on York Street. Two brief legislative sessions were held at the Vallejo site, and the only action accomplished at each session was a vote to relocate the capital.

The city experienced steady growth through the second half of the 1800s, aided greatly by the arrival of the California Pacific Railroad. Vallejo developed from a rough settlement to a small town with stylish houses, churches, and business. The original street grid appears to have been expanded north of Georgia Street in this period. The California Pacific Railroad was incorporated in 1869, with trains running from Calistoga, Marysville, and Sacramento to Vallejo where service connected with steamers traveling up the Sacramento River and to San Francisco. The corporation was later subsumed by the Southern Pacific Railroad. As the Naval presence in the Pacific increased with the Spanish-American War and World War I, support industries in Vallejo also increased and bolstered the city's economy. In anticipation of new business from the Panama Canal, the city created more new land for industrial development in 1914 by constructing a seawall and filling behind it with dredgings from the channel between Mare Island and Vallejo. Portions of this new land were developed for industrial purposes.

The early central business district appears to have been largely rebuilt with two to four story brick buildings in the 1910s and 1920s. The upper floors of many commercial buildings of this era were residential, accommodating a transient population of industrial and maritime workers. Downtown Vallejo had been altered in preparation for the influx of traffic and people after the post war Redevelopment Plan of the 1960s, but the downtown never developed to an extent that justified those alterations. Instead the changes resulted in lowered property values and made the neighborhood a less-attractive place to live. During the 1960s, 24 blocks of historic downtown Vallejo and parts of the adjacent neighborhoods were demolished in the name of redevelopment.

The city of Vallejo began a long association with the U.S. Navy in 1854 with the opening of the Mare Island Shipyard, the first and oldest naval installation on the Pacific Coast. Five years later, the USS Saginaw, a wind and steam powered side-wheeler, was launched from Mare Island. The Saginaw was the first of more than 500 vessels constructed at the yard between 1859 and 1970, and many ships of the Pacific Fleet were repaired and overhauled at Mare Island. The naval shipyard was closed in 1996 due to the Base Realignment and Closure process that began in 1993.

The San Francisco Bay Area had the most concentrated number of shipyards on the west coast at 14 (Veronico 2007:1). The Mare Island Shipyard was small for many years; however, expansion efforts before and during World War II more than doubled the size of usable land and nearly doubled the number of buildings within the base (Bradley 2017:9-10). Tens of thousands of defense workers utilized this space and came from all over the nation to work which created a massive housing crisis as forewarned in the Central Housing Committee's report to President Roosevelt in 1939 (National Housing Agency 1945:1-3).

Between October of 1940 and the end of 1944, ten housing projects were completed in the City of Vallejo totaling over 12,000 units which housed nearly 30,000 people in 1945 (Housing Authority of the City of Vallejo 1944, 1946). Some of these projects were apartments, but others were planned communities which included all the amenities and services of a city including schools, fire and police

stations, and commercial buildings, though these services lagged behind the construction of housing units (Eash 1986:19). The largest of these communities was Chabot Terrace.

When World War II ended some of the housing projects remained but most were eventually sold and demolished (Times-Herald 1954). The only two housing projects that remain in the city of Vallejo are the Federal Terrace neighborhood and the Hillside Dormitories. The Vallejo City Unified School District was granted the land which contains the Mare Island Technology Academy and Griffin Academy in 1957 (Oakland Tribute 1957).

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

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Native American Contact

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

Cortina Rancheria-Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians
Guidiville Indian Rancheria
The Confederated Villages of Lisjan
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

This contact does not constitute consultation with tribes but informs them of our involvement with the project.

Native American Contact Results

The NAHC responded on June 18, 2020. The results of their Sacred Lands File review did not indicate the presence of sacred sites within the project area. They also provided a list of recommended contacts with regards to the current project.

Leland Kinter, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer from the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, responded on July 1, 2020. The Tribe has indicated that they would like to initiate a formal consultation with the lead agency and have requested information including the project timeline, detailed project information, and the latest cultural study for the proposed project.

No other comments have been received as of the date of this report. A log of contact efforts is appended to this report, along with copies of correspondence (see Appendix A).

Archival Research Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. This research is meant to assess the potential to encounter archaeological sites and built environment

within the study area. Research was also completed to determine the potential for buried archaeological deposits.

A review (NWIC File No. 19-2283) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park by NWIC staff person Lisa Hagel on July 27, 2020. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the OHP's *Historic Property Directory* (2012) and the *Built Environment Resources Directory* (2021).

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

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

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

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

[1] Byrd *et al.* 2017
[2] King 2004

Archival Research Findings

Archival research found that the study area had not been previously subjected to a cultural resources study. Eight studies have been conducted within a quarter-mile of the study area (Table 2). There are no recorded resources within the study area and no resources documented within a quarter-mile. The property at 555 Corcoran Avenue was listed on the Historic Property Directory with a 6Y designation. This designation means that the property was evaluated for its importance on the National Register of Historic Places but had not been evaluated for its eligibility for inclusion on the California Register. The building was found ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and the State

Historic Preservation Officer concurred with this finding. A copy of the letter from the State Historic Preservation Officer to the City of Vallejo is in Appendix B.

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

Author	Date	S#
Adams and Rondeau	1984	6813
Alshuth and Origer	2017	49500
Billat	2006	31647
Cercone	2006	32076
Losee	2009	36215
Maniery and Baker	2007	33596
Nelson *et al.*	2000	22817
Soule	1974	5063

There are no reported ethnographic sites within one mile of the study area (Barrett 1908; Johnson 1978; Kroeber 1925).

A review of 19th and 20th century maps do not show any buildings within the study area until the construction of the Chabot Terrace neighborhood which began in April of 1942 and was completed in March of 1943 (GLO 1863a, 1863b; Housing Authority of the City of Vallejo 1944; Thompson and West 1878; USACE 1940, 1942; USGS 1896, 1898, 1901a, 1901b, 1940). A recreation building was constructed within the study area between 1942 and 1945 (Housing Authority of the City of Vallejo 1944, 1946). In the early 2000s several portable buildings were placed throughout the study area (GoogleEarth 2002, 2003).

Based on landform age, our analysis of the environmental setting, and incorporating Meyer and Kaijankoski (2017) analysis of sensitivity for buried sites, there is a low potential (<1) for buried archaeological site indicators within the study area.

Field Survey Procedures

An intensive field survey was completed by Taylor Alshuth, on August 6, 2020. Approximately 2.5 hours were spent in the field. Surface examination consisted of walking in 10-15-meter transects. Ground visibility ranged from good to poor, with vegetation, asphalt, and buildings being the primary hindrances. A hoe was used, as needed, to clear patches of vegetation so that the ground surface could be inspected.

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

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

Built Environment

Field survey confirmed that there is a recreation building and several portables within the study area. Because the portables are approximately 20 years old, they will not be described further.

The recreational building is wood-framed and has a roughly L-shaped plan. Part of the building is two stories tall, and the remainder is single-storied. The roof of the two-story portion of the building is flat and the single-story portion has a very shallow gable. Windows are primarily aluminum, one-over-one, double-hung sashes arranged in long rows at both the lower and upper levels. The building is clad in horizontal, lapped siding and sheets of plywood. Figure 4 shows a picture of the front of the building.

Figure 4. Front of the recreation building, view facing south-southeast.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Field survey found no archaeological sites within the study area. Additionally, there is a low potential to find buried archaeological site indicators within the study area. The nearest water course is approximately 800 meters away and the geology of the study area dates to the Pleistocene Epoch, which predates human arrival and occupation of the area.

The portable buildings present within the study area do not have the potential to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register as they are too young to be considered.

The recreational building was constructed during the World War II era of Chabot Terrace. Chabot Terrace would have met criteria for inclusion on the California Register for its association with the defense effort of World War II and as a planned community. However, following the end of World War II, the high quantity of defense workers was no longer needed at the Mare Island Shipyard and other local shipyards. Eventually, most of what had been Chabot Terrace was auctioned to developers who subsequently demolished all of the Chabot Terraces buildings to construct newer, bigger houses. The only buildings that remain of those constructed during World War II are the recreation building and one of the school buildings on the Griffin Academy campus. The recreation building is the only one of these two within the study area.

The recreational building is associated with the important event of defense efforts during World War II in the city of Vallejo; therefore, it does meet Criterion 1 of the California Register. The building is not associated with the life of an important person or person's; therefore, the building does not meet Criterion 2 of the California Register. The building is a simple vernacular building and does not embody

distinctive characteristics; therefore, it does not meet Criterion 3 of the California Register. The building does not have any data potential; therefore, Criterion 4 was not met.

While the Chabot Terrace development would have met Criterion 1 of the California Register, this recreational building cannot meet Criterion 1 on its own merits; nor convey the historical importance of World War II-era Chabot Terrace. This building no longer retains the integrity of design, setting, feeling, and association. Given the simple and utilitarian nature of the building, the building would not have integrity of and workmanship. The only integrity the building retains is that of location and materials. Because the integrity of the Chabot Terrace neighborhood and this recreation building has been severely compromised, it is our opinion that this building does not meet criteria for inclusion on the California Register.

Archaeological Recommendations

No recommendations are warranted.

Built Environment Recommendations

The recreational building is not eligible for inclusion on the California Register and may be released for demolition.

Accidental Discovery

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

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

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates completed a cultural resources study for the Mare Island Technology Campus Replacement Project, Vallejo, Solano County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Dwayne Mears, of PlaceWorks, Inc. This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Vallejo City Unified School District and those of CEQA. No cultural resources were found.

Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2020-032 and 2021-096).

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APPENDIX A

Native American Contact

Copies of Correspondence

Native American Contact Efforts
Mare Island Technology Campus Replacement Project
Vallejo, Solano County

Organization	Contact	Action	Results
Native American Heritage Commission		Email 6/17/20	The NAHC responded on 6/18/20. The results of their Sacred Lands File review did not suggest the presence of sacred sites within the project area. They also provided a list of recommended contacts with regards to the current project
Cortina Rancheria-Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians	Charlie Wright	Letter 6/17/20	No response received as of the date of this report.
Guidiville Indian Rancheria	Merlene Sanchez	Letter 6/17/20	No response received as of the date of this report.
The Confederated Villages of Lisjan	Corrina Gould	Letter 6/17/20	No response received as of the date of this report.
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria	Gene Whitehouse	Letter 6/17/20	No response received as of the date of this report.
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	Anthony Roberts	Letter 6/17/20	Leland Kinter, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer from the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, responded on 7/1/20. The Tribe has indicated that they would like to initiate a formal consultation with the lead agency and have requested information including the project timeline, detailed project information, and the latest cultural study for the proposed project.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Mare Island Technology Academy
County: Solano

USGS Quadrangles
Name: Cordelia
Township T4N Range R3W Section(s) 31 MDBM
T4N Range R4W Section(s) 36 MDBM

Date: June 17, 2020
Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates
Contact Person: Julia Karnowski

Address: P.O. Box 1531
City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927
Phone: (707) 584-8200 Fax: (707) 584-8300
Email: julia@origer.com

Project Description: The project consists of the renovation of the Mare Island Technology Academy charter school.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, *Governor*

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

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

June 18, 2020

Julia Karnowski, Senior Associate
Tom Origer & Associates

Via Email to: julia@origer.com

Re: Mare Island Technology Academy Project, Solano County

Dear Ms. Karnowski:

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

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Solano County
6/18/2020

Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians
Charlie Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1630
Williams, CA, 95987
Phone: (530) 473 - 3274
Fax: (530) 473-3301
Wintun

Guidiville Indian Rancheria
Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339
Talmage, CA, 95481
Phone: (707) 462 - 3682
Fax: (707) 462-9183
admin@guidiville.net
Pomo

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA, 95603
Phone: (530) 883 - 2390
Fax: (530) 883-2380
bguth@auburnrancheria.com
Maidu
Miwok

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Anthony Roberts, Chairperson
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA, 95606
Phone: (530) 796 - 3400
Fax: (530) 796-2143
aroberts@yochadehe-nsn.gov
Patwin

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mare Island Technology Academy Project, Solano County.

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 17, 2020

Charlie Wright
Cortina Band of Indians
P.O. Box 1630
Williams, CA 95987

Re: Mare Island Technology Academy Project, Vallejo, Solano County.

Dear Mr. Wright:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Solano County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. This letter does not constitute formal consultation. The project consists of the renovation of the Mare Island Technology Academy charter school. The Vallejo City Unified School District is reviewing this project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Cordelia and Cuttings Wharf, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Julia Karnowski

Julia Karnowski
Senior Associate

P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, California 94927 ♦ www.origer.com Phone (707) 584-8200

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 19, 2020

Merlene Sanchez
Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians
P.O. Box 339
Talmage, CA 95481

Re: Mare Island Technology Academy Project, Vallejo, Solano County.

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Solano County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. This letter does not constitute formal consultation. The project consists of the renovation of the Mare Island Technology Academy charter school. The Vallejo City Unified School District is reviewing this project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Cordelia and Cuttings Wharf, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Julia Karnowski

Julia Karnowski
Senior Associate

P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, California 94927 ♦ www.origer.com Phone (707) 584-8200

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 17, 2020

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

Re: Mare Island Technology Academy Project, Vallejo, Solano County.

Dear Ms. Gould:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Solano County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. This letter does not constitute formal consultation. The project consists of the renovation of the Mare Island Technology Academy charter school. The Vallejo City Unified School District is reviewing this project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

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Sincerely,

Julia Karnowski

Julia Karnowski
Senior Associate

P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, California 94927 ♦ www.origer.com Phone (707) 584-8200

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 17, 2020

Gene Whitehouse
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Re: Mare Island Technology Academy Project, Vallejo, Solano County.

Dear Mr. Whitehouse:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Solano County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. This letter does not constitute formal consultation. The project consists of the renovation of the Mare Island Technology Academy charter school. The Vallejo City Unified School District is reviewing this project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Cordelia and Cuttings Wharf, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Julia Karnowski

Julia Karnowski
Senior Associate

P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, California 94927 ♦ www.origer.com Phone (707) 584-8200

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 17, 2020

Anthony Roberts
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
P.O. Box 18
Winters, CA 95606

Re: Mare Island Technology Academy Project, Vallejo, Solano County.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Solano County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. This letter does not constitute formal consultation. The project consists of the renovation of the Mare Island Technology Academy charter school. The Vallejo City Unified School District is reviewing this project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Cordelia and Cuttings Wharf, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Julia Karnowski

Julia Karnowski
Senior Associate

P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, California 94927 ♦ www.origer.com Phone (707) 584-8200

YOCHA DEHE
CULTURAL RESOURCES

July 1, 2020

Tom Origer & Associates
Attn: Julia Karnowski, Senior Associate
P.O. Box 1531
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

RE: Mare Island Technology Academy Project

Dear Ms. Karnowski:

Thank you for your project notification letter dated, June 17, 2020, regarding cultural information on or near the proposed Mare Island Technology Academy Project, Vallejo, Solano County. We appreciate your effort to contact us and wish to respond.

The Cultural Resources Department has reviewed the project and concluded that it is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, we have a cultural interest and authority in the proposed project area and would like to initiate a formal consultation with the lead agency. At the time of consultation, please provide our Cultural Resources Department with a project timeline, detailed project information and the latest cultural study for the proposed project.

Please contact the following individual to coordinate a date and time for the consultation meeting:

Kristin Jensen, CRD Administrative Assistant
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Office: (530) 796-0105
Email: kjensen@yochadehe-nsn.gov

Please refer to identification number YD-06242020-02 in any correspondence concerning this project.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Leland Kinter (Jul 2, 2020 01:28 PDT)

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX B

Copy of Letter Regarding State Historic Preservation Officer Concurrence

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — THE RESOURCES AGENCY

PETE WILSON, *Governor*

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO 94296-0001
(916) 653-6624
FAX: (916) 653-9824

September 3, 1993

REPLY TO: HUD930806A

Guy L. Ricca
Community Development Analyst
City of Vallejo
Community Development Department
P. O. Box 3068
VALLEJO CA 94590

Dear Mr. Ricca:

RE: REHABILITATION OF 555 CORCORAN AVENUE

Thank you for requesting my review of the undertaking referenced above.

I concur in your determination that no historic properties, as defined by 36 CFR 800.2(e), exist in the area of potential effects for this undertaking. Accordingly, your agency has fulfilled its responsibilities pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800. However, please note that your agency may have additional responsibilities pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 under the following circumstances:

1. If any person requests the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to review your determination in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(e); 2. If the undertaking changes in ways that could affect historic properties (36 CFR 800.5[c]); 3. If previously undocumented properties are discovered during implementation of the undertaking or if a known historic property will be affected in an unanticipated manner (36 CFR 800.11); 4. If a property that was to be avoided has been inadvertently or otherwise affected (36 CFR 800.4[c] and 36 CFR 800.5); or 5. If any condition of the undertaking, such as a delay in implementation or implementation in phases over time, may justify reconsideration of the current National Register status of properties within the undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (36 CFR 800.4[c]).

Your consideration of historic properties in the project planning process is appreciated. If you have any questions, please call Staff Historian Lucinda Woodward at (916) 653-9116.

Sincerely,

Steade R. Craigo, AIA, Acting
Historic Preservation Officer