



CULTURAL RESOURCES MEMORANDUM

Project Zeus

Mare Island, Vallejo, California

Prepared by:

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc.

May 1, 2017

Project No. 6166150082



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May 1, 2017

Project Zeus
Confidential Client

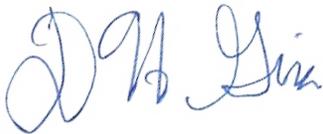
Subject: Cultural Resources Memorandum
Project Zeus
Mare Island Site
Vallejo, California
Project No. 6166150082

Dear Project Zeus Client Team:

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. (Amec Foster Wheeler) is pleased to present this Cultural Resources Memorandum for the Project Zeus Mare Island site, located in Vallejo, California. We appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact Dan Gira at daniel.gira@amecfw.com or (805) 962-0992.

Sincerely,

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc.



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1.0 Introduction

This report has been prepared to support the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and planning process for development of the Project Zeus (Project) site. Specifically, it has been prepared to update the list of cultural resources studies and previously recorded historic resources in and near the Project site, specifically since the time that the *Mare Island Amended and Restated Specific Plan* (Specific Plan) was written in 2005.

2.0 Project Location

The Project site is located on Mare Island within the City of Vallejo in Solano County (County), California, approximately 30 miles northeast of the City of San Francisco. Mare Island lies in north San Francisco Bay and comprises approximately 5,250 acres bound by the Napa River, State Route (SR) 37, and San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge to the north; Mare Island Strait to the east; Carquinez Strait to the south; and San Pablo Bay to the west. The Project site is located in the northeast corner of the island and is bordered to the north by SR 37, to the east by the Mare Island Strait, to the south by G Street and the Mare Island Causeway, and to the west by Azuar Drive (Figure 1).

3.0 Setting

3.1

Pre-historic Setting

There is documented evidence for human occupation of Northern California mainland for at least 10,000 years. However, many ancient sites may have been lost, inundated, or deeply buried as a result of marine transgression, erosion, aggradations, and other natural forces. Previous to late 17th century, the City served as home to several Native American tribes including the Miwok-Constanoas, the Suisunes and other Patwin tribes (City of Vallejo 2013b). Evidence has been found indicating that Native Californian inhabitation of Mare Island dates back 2,000 years with occupation by the Patwin, descendants of the Miwok-Constanoas (Lennar Mare Island, LLC 2016).

California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Cortina Band of Wintun Indians as one of the Most Likely Descendants (MLD) of native people who inhabited the Vallejo area thousands of years ago. The Cortina Band is included in the southern Wintun group and is identified as a Patwin tribe. The Cortina Band of Wintun Indians retains a vested interest in Mare Island, including the Project site.



Regional Location

FIGURE 1



3.2 Historic Setting

Ensuating Spanish (1775-1835), Mexican (1835-1854), and American (1854-present) periods of control each left their associated historical and cultural marks on Mare Island. Mare Island is the oldest shipyard and naval facility on the West Coast of the United States. The shipyard has been listed in national, state, and local historic registers. In 1975, the Mare Island Naval Shipyard was named a National Historic Landmark. After subsequent boundary increases in 1985 and 1997, Mare Island Historic District was listed in the National Register with 515 contributing properties; many of which reflect the shipyard's role during World War II (City of Vallejo 2016a).



Mare Island is the oldest shipyard and naval facility on the U.S. West Coast. The Mare Island Specific Plan includes requirements and guidelines for preservation and treatment of historic resources to maintain their value while allowing for the reuse of Mare Island.

Established in 1854 as the first Pacific naval installation in the U.S., the Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) began constructing naval sailing ships beginning in the 1860s. Over the course of operation, a total of 513 marine vessels were constructed and approximately 1,200 vessels were repaired or overhauled at the MINSY facilities (City of Vallejo 2013). At the time of U.S. involvement in World War II, Mare Island reached the peak of its operational power, employing approximately 41,000 individuals.

Following the end of World War II, facility operations began to wane, and in the 1950s, the Navy designated the facility as a building and overhaul yard for submarines. Due to Federal budget cuts and reductions in the national deficit, many defense facilities saw a decrease in operating power. As a result, the footprint of the installation began to gradually decline over time, and work forces dropped to approximately 10,000 employees in the late 1980s and an estimated 5,800 employees by the early 1990s (City of Vallejo 2013).

4.0 Record Search Methodology

An Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. (Amec Foster Wheeler) cultural resources specialist completed a record search to provide the lead agency with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed undertaking would have any effects on "historical resources," as defined by CEQA or "historic properties" as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).

The cultural resources specialist requested an historical/archaeological resources record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for Solano County. The purpose of the record search is to gather information on known archaeological sites, previously conducted archaeological surveys, and regional overviews for other projects that may have been conducted within or near the proposed Project Area. Resources include those designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest, as well as those listed on the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

A record search was conducted by the NWIC on May 27, 2015. Information regarding previously identified archaeological and historic resources and previous cultural resource studies within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area were compiled. These studies and resources are limited to those studies and resources documented after 2005.

5.0 Results

The results of the literature review indicate that a total of five cultural resources studies (S-035478, S-035015, S-033241, S-043168 & S-042703) have been conducted within the Project Area, or within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area since 2005 (Table 1). Three of the studies (S-035478, S-035015 & S-043168) were cultural resource surveys (Beard 2008, Hatoff 2008 & Moffett and Tremaine 2012), one (S-042703) was an architectural survey (URS Corporation, 2011) and one (S-033241) was an FCC Colocation Form 620 Submission Packet.

Studies S-033241 (Hooks 2005), S-035478 (Beard 2008), S-042703 (URS Corporation 2011) and S-043168 (Moffett and Tremaine 2012) were conducted within the current Project Area. Study S-035015 (Hatoff 2008) was conducted outside of the Project Area and falls within the extreme northern extent of the 0.25-mile record search radius.

**Table 1.
Previous Cultural Resource Studies within the Scope of the Records Search**

Report Author and Date	Study Type	Report Number
Beard 2008	Cultural Resource Survey	S-035478
Hatoff 2008	Cultural Resource Survey	S-035015
Hooks 2005	Colocation, Form 620	S-033241
Moffett and Tremaine 2012	Cultural Resource Survey	S-043168
URS Corporation 2011	Architectural Survey	S-042703

No archaeological resources have been recorded within the Project Area, or within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area since 2005. A total of four architectural resources were evaluated or underwent a site form update within the Project Area, or within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area, since 2005 (Table 2). Building 653 (Site 48-000569) is a former pump house located in the northern extent of the project area. The building was documented during former studies but was evaluated for the NRHP in 2008. Building 755 (Site 48-000570) is a former training facility located near Building 653 in the northern extent of the Project Area. The previously documented training facility was evaluated for the NRHP in 2008.

A section of Bridge 23C0258 (Site 48-000968) is located within the Project Area at its southernmost extent. The bridge segment is a portion of the Mare Island Causeway Bridge western approach and is listed as a contributing resource to the Mare Island Historic District, which was listed as an historic district in the NRHP in 1997.

Building 629 (Site 48-000783) is a former warehouse located just outside (to the west) of the Project Area within the 0.25-mile record search radius. The warehouse was evaluated for its NRHP eligibility in 2011.



The historic Security House and sentry wall have remained in place since its construction in 1936, seeing use for nearly 60 years during the operation of MINSY.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within the Scope of the Records Search

Site No.	Recorded by/Date	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Location
48-000569	Vicki Beard, 2008	Building 653	Not eligible	Within Project Area
48-000570	Vicki Beard, 2008	Building 755	Not eligible	Within Project Area
48-000783	URS Corporation, 2011	Building 629	Not eligible	Within Project Area
48-000968	Mead and Hunt, Inc., 2012	Bridge 23C0258	Not eligible	Partially Within Project Area

6.0 Discussion

The purpose of the record search is to establish whether cultural materials have been documented since 2005 within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area to support the City of Vallejo in determining whether the proposed undertaking will have any significant effects on “cultural resources” as defined by CEQA or “historic properties” as defined by NHPA.

As established by the ACHP, “historic properties” are defined as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(l)). Pursuant to the NHPA of 1966, the National Park Service has established eligibility criteria for the NRHP. A resource may be eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets any one of the four ensuing criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as established in the State of California's Public Resources Code (PRC) defines the criteria for "historical resources." As defined by to PRC §5020.1(j), a "historical resource" consist of, but is not limited to, "any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. In addition, CEQA guidelines define "historical resources" as 1) resources listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, 2) listed in a local register of cultural resources, or 3) determined to be significant by a Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). A resource may be eligible for listing in the California Register if it meets any one of the ensuing criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

Two NRHP-listed cultural resources are located on Mare Island, these include the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, located to the south of the current Project Area, and the Mare Island Historic District, which includes a small portion of the southern extent of the Project Area. The architectural resources identified during this study have been evaluated for the NRHP, as the Mare Island Naval Shipyard and the Mare Island Historic District are NRHP-listed, but are not listed as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest or the CRHR per the California Office of Historic Preservation.

Sites 48-000569 (Building 653), 48-000570 (Building 755) and 48-000783 (Building 629) have been evaluated for listing on the NRHP and have been recommended not eligible. Therefore, sites 48-000569, 48-000570 and 48-000783 are not considered "historic properties" per NHPA.

Site 48-000968, the segment of Bridge 23C0258 was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP as an individual entity, but is listed as a contributing resource to the Mare Island Historic District, which was listed as an historic district in the NRHP in 1997. The Primary Record form for Site 48-000968 also states that the bridge is considered an historical resource for the purposes of compliance with CEQA, but the author does not account for

how this conclusion was reached and does not support it with CEQA language or with a discussion of CRHP eligibility criteria (Mead and Hunt, Inc., 2012).

References

Beard, Vicki R., 2008. Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 37/Mare Island Interchange Project, Vallejo, Solano County, California (EA 28470) SOL 37, PM 7.1/8.3.

Beard, Vicki R., 2008. California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record and Building, Structure and Object Record. Site 48-000569.

Beard, Vicki R., 2008. California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record and Building, Structure and Object Record. Site 48-000570.

Hatoff, Brian W., 2008. Cultural Resources Report for the Napa-Sonoma Marshes Wildlife Area Land Management Plan.

Hooks, Cullon, 2005. Collocation Submission Packet, FCC Form 620 - SF60XC934D Mare Island, Solano County, California.

Mead and Hunt, Inc., 2012. California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record and Building, Structure and Object Record. Site 48-000968.

Moffett, Chad and Kim Tremaine, 2012. Historic Property Survey Report, Solano County, Highway Bridge Program, BRLS-5030 (054) and Archaeological Report: Mare Island Causeway Western Approach Bridge Replacement Project, Bridge 23CO258, City of Vallejo, California.

URS Corporation, 2011. Verizon Cellular Communication Tower Site – Mare Island, 321 Azuar Avenue (APN: 0066-020-100), Vallejo, CA 94592.

URS Corporation, 2011. California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record and Building, Structure and Object Record Site 48-000783.