

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section discusses cultural resources in Vacaville and evaluates the potential cultural resource impacts resulting from the spatial location of development that would be allowed by the proposed General Plan and Energy and Conservation Action Strategy (ECAS). The following evaluation assesses historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources, as well as potential impacts associated with the disturbance of human remains; as noted in Chapter 3, Project Description, impacts are determined by comparing the proposed General Plan and ECAS to existing conditions, rather than to the existing General Plan. The following evaluation is based on a spatial analysis and examines the effects of the location of potential development on cultural resources, including historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources, as well as human remains.

A. Regulatory Framework

This section summarizes existing federal, State, and local laws, policies, and regulations that apply to cultural and paleontological resources in and around Vacaville.

1. National Historic Preservation Act

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, recognizes properties that are significant at local, State, and national levels. Properties in the EIR Study Area that are listed on the National Register are discussed in Section B, Existing Conditions.

According to the NHPA, the following four areas of significance may qualify a property as eligible for listing on the National Register:

- ◆ Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ◆ Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ◆ Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; that represent the work of a master; that possess high artistic values; or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- ◆ Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the four criteria listed above, a property must possess “integrity,” defined as the ability to convey its significance.¹ Properties that are eligible for listing in the National Register are afforded the same protection given to properties that are listed in the National Register.

If a property is listed or eligible for listing, Section 106 of the NHPA requires agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on that property before proceeding with actions that could affect the property through consultation. “The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.”² NHPA applies only to projects that are federally funded, regulated, or permitted.

2. State Laws and Regulations

This section summarizes State laws and regulations that apply to cultural and paleontological resources in Vacaville.

a. California Register of Historical Resources

California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850 creates the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The California Register is a guide to cultural resources that helps government agencies identify and evaluate California’s historical resources³ and identifies which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change.⁴ Properties in the EIR Study Area that are listed on the California Register are discussed in Section B, Existing Conditions.

The California Register was modeled after the National Register. The California Register’s significance and integrity criteria for listing historical resources are consistent with those of the National Register. Any resource eligible for the National Register is also eligible for the California Register. According to the California Register, the following four types of cultural resources are determined to be historically significant:

- ◆ A resource that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- ◆ A resource that is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

¹ National Park Service, 1998. *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

² Section 800.1(a) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

³ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2001. *California Register of Historical Resources: Q&A for Local Governments*, Technical Assistance Series No. 4, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, page 3.

⁴ Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(a).

- ◆ A resource that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.
- ◆ A resource that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The California Register also requires a resource to possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.”⁵ Integrity is relative to the specific significance that the resource conveys. For example, the integrity of archaeological deposits is judged according to the ability of a site to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions.⁶

The California Office of Historic Preservation administers State and federal historic preservation programs. The National Register criteria have been modified by the California Office of Historic Preservation to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California.^{7,8} There are three instances in which a resource not eligible for the National Register may be eligible for the California Register:

- ◆ *Moved buildings, structures, or objects.* A moved building, structure, or object that is otherwise eligible may be listed in the California Register if it was moved to prevent its demolition at its former location, and if the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource.
- ◆ *Reconstructed buildings.* A reconstructed building less than 50 years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices (e.g. a Native American roundhouse).

⁵ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2006. *California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)*, Technical Assistance Series No. 6, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, page 2.

⁶ National Park Service, 2000. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*, Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, pages 35 to 42.

⁷ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2001. *California State Law and Historic Preservation*, Technical Assistance Series No. 10, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, pages 69 to 70.

⁸ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2006. *California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)*, Technical Assistance Series No. 6, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, page 1.

- ◆ *Historical resources achieving significance within the past 50 years.* Resources less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to develop a scholarly perspective on their historical importance.⁹

b. California Historic Property Directory

The California Historic Property Directory (HPD) is a list compiled by the California Office of Historic Preservation that contains information regarding a property with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places.

c. Public Resources Code Section 5097.5

Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any “vertebrate paleontological site...or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands.” Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the State or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Therefore, this Code applies to publicly owned lands in the EIR Study Area. The Code also states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

d. Government Code Section 65352.3

Government Code Section 65352.3 requires local governments, prior to making a decision to adopt or amend a general plan, to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting or mitigating impacts to cultural places. The NAHC is the State agency responsible for the protection of Native American burial and sacred sites. The City of Vacaville has initiated this consultation process for the proposed General Plan Update.

e. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that 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 remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner’s authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

⁹ California Office of Historic Preservation, 2006. *California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)*, Technical Assistance Series No. 6, Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, page 3.

NAHC will then identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant¹⁰ to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods. This law applies to all development within the EIR Study Area.

f. State Historic Building Code

The State Historic Building Code provides alternative building regulations and building standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration (including related reconstruction), or relocation of buildings or structures designated as historic buildings. These regulations are intended to facilitate the restoration or change of occupancy so as to preserve their original or restored architectural elements and features, to encourage energy conservation and enable a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the safety of the building occupants. This Code applies to historic buildings within the EIR Study Area.

3. Vacaville Land Use and Development Code

The Vacaville Land Use and Development Code Section 14.09.105 establishes a Historic Preservation Overlay District that identifies historically significant buildings and areas, and has adopted standards to ensure the preservation of these resources. The Historic Preservation Overlay District includes individual sites that contain historic buildings, as designated by the City of Vacaville, as well as multiple sites designated by the City of Vacaville as a historic district. The City's criteria for designating historic buildings and districts pertain to the historical and cultural significance of the structure or district; the historic, architectural, and engineering significance of the structure or district; and the neighborhood and geographic setting of the structure or district. Within this section, 14.09.105.050 of the Land Use and Development Code discourages demolition of historic resources except in specific situations, such as an unsafe or substandard building.

The Land Use and Development Code also establishes design standards for exterior alterations to designated historic buildings and sites, and prohibits the demolition of historic buildings unless specific findings are made by the Planning Commission.

B. Existing Conditions

This section describes the existing historic, archaeological, Native American, and paleontological resources in the EIR Study Area.

¹⁰ "Native American Most Likely Descendant" is a term used in an official capacity in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(e), and other places, to refer to Native American individuals assigned the responsibility/opportunity by NAHC to review and make recommendations for the treatment of Native American human remains discovered during project implementation. Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code also reference Most Likely Descendants.

1. Historic Resources

The term “historic resources” refers to the built environment or architectural resources, regardless of their significance. The term may, but does not necessarily, correlate with the term “historical resources” as used in CEQA, which indicates that a resource meets the conditions for legal significance.

To obtain information about historic resources, a records search was conducted for the study area at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.¹¹ The main source of information about historic resources in the EIR Study Area was the HPD for Solano County, which is discussed further in Section A.2.b, California Historic Property Directory. Historic resources in the EIR Study Area consist of historic districts and individual properties. Information about these resources is presented below and summarized in Table 4.5-1. Table 4.5-2 contains a key to the resource codes in Table 4.5-1.

Table 4.5-1 first presents historic districts in the EIR Study Area and their contributing properties, followed by individual resources that are not contributors to historic districts. Some of these non-contributors are individually listed in the National Register, California Register, or California State Historic Landmarks registry, which are discussed further in Section A, Regulatory Framework. Archaeological resources, discussed in Section B.2, Archaeological Resources, are the final properties listed in the table. It is important to note that Table 4.5-1 includes all architectural resources in the EIR Study Area that were identified through background research, regardless of their status under CEQA. A more encompassing listing is appropriate at this stage of analysis because ineligibility under one program may not affect a resource’s eligibility under a different program (e.g. a resource found ineligible for listing in the National Register may still be eligible for the California Register or local designation).

Table 4.5-1 identifies six historic districts. Five of the six districts are locally designated, each as an aggregation of resources related by a common historical theme. The sixth district, Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch, is listed in the National Register. The six historic districts identified in the HPD are:

- ◆ Buck Avenue District
- ◆ Monte Vista Avenue District
- ◆ 100/200 Block of Kendal Street
- ◆ 300/400 Block of Kentucky Street
- ◆ Parker Addition
- ◆ Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch

¹¹ The records search (NWIC file #09-1460) was conducted on May 18, 2010.

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
Contributing Buildings	Buck Avenue District	Vacaville			1891	5D2	HPD, HRI	
100 Buck Avenue	Hartley House	Vacaville			1922	3S	HPD, HRI	
113 Buck Avenue		Vacaville			1915	5D2	HPD, HRI	
118 Buck Avenue	Chandler House	Vacaville			1891	3S	HPD, HRI	
119 Buck Avenue		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
125 Buck Avenue	Steiger House	Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
201 Buck Avenue	Crystal House	Vacaville			1890	3S	HPD, HRI	
212 Buck Avenue		Vacaville			1890	3S	HPD, HRI	
218 Buck Avenue	Kloppenbug House	Vacaville			1900	3S	HPD, HRI	
225 Buck Avenue	Frank H. Buck House, Buck Mansion	Vacaville			1892	3D	HPD, HRI	
230 Buck Avenue	McKevitt House	Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
300 Buck Avenue	Chubb House	Vacaville			1890	3S	HPD, HRI	
301 Buck Avenue	Will H. Buck House	Vacaville				1S	CAOHP, HPD, HRI	National Register No. N1393
306 Buck Avenue	Akerly House	Vacaville			1896	3S	HPD, HRI	
312 Buck Avenue	McLaughlin House	Vacaville			1916	3S	HPD, HRI	
318 Buck Avenue		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
Contributing Buildings	Monte Vista Avenue District	Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD, HRI	
106 Bush Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
130 Bush Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
131 Bush Street	Single-family residence	Vacaville			1928	5D2	NWIC, HPD, HRI	California State Designation P-48-000828

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
136 Bush Street		Vacaville			1918	5D2	HPD, HRI	
East Monte Vista Avenue	Harbison House	Vacaville			1906	2S2	HPD, HRI	
601 East Monte Vista Avenue		Vacaville			1892	5D2	HPD, HRI	
813 East Monte Vista Avenue		Vacaville			1895	5D2	HPD, HRI	
819 East Monte Vista Avenue		Vacaville			1890	7N	HPD, HRI	
831 East Monte Vista Avenue	J.W. Stitt Home	Vacaville			1890	5S2	HPD, HRI	
Contributing Buildings	100/200 Block of Kendal Street	Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD	
100 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
101 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
107 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
112 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD	
113 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD	
118 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
119 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD	
124 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1889	5D2	HPD	
125 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD	
130 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD	
131 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD	
154 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
215 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1915	5D2	HPD	
221 Kendal Street		Vacaville			1915	5D2	HPD	
Contributing Buildings	300/400 Block of Kentucky Street	Vacaville			1927	5D2	HPD	
312 Kentucky Street	Will Buck Carriage House	Vacaville			1892	2D3	HPD	
425 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1914	5D2	HPD	
431 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1926	5D2	HPD	
501 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1926	5D2	HPD	
531 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1938	7R	HPD	
601 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1926	5D2	HPD	
607 Kentucky Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD	
Contributing Buildings	Parker Addition	Vacaville			1884	5D2	HPD, HRI	
400 Boyd Street	Community Development Office	Vacaville			1905	5D2	HPD, HRI	
401 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
405 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
406 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1915	5D2	HPD, HRI	
409 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1935	5D2	HPD, HRI	
413 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
421 Boyd Street	College Realty	Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD, HRI	
424 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
430 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1934	5D2	HPD, HRI	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
512 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1935	5D2	HPD, HRI	
518 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1937	5D2	HPD, HRI	
525 Boyd Street		Vacaville			1937	5D2	HPD, HRI	
501 Catherine Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
507 Catherine Street		Vacaville			1925	5D2	HPD, HRI	
513 Catherine Street		Vacaville			1931	5D2	HPD, HRI	
718 Catherine Street		Vacaville			1928	3S	N/A	Resource information provided by the City of Vacaville.
336 Davis Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD, HRI	
342 Davis Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
400 Davis Street		Vacaville			1895	7N	HPD, HRI	
406 Davis Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
412 Davis Street		Vacaville			1890	5D2	HPD, HRI	
418 Davis Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
424 Davis Street		Vacaville			1900	7N	HPD, HRI	
500 Davis Street		Vacaville			1895	7N	HPD, HRI	
512 Davis Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
518 Davis Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
331 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1890	3S	HPD, HRI	
337 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
343 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1895	5D2	HPD, HRI	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
400 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	7N	HPD, HRI	
403 Elizabeth Street	The Place	Vacaville			n.d.	5D2	HPD, HRI	
406 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	7N	HPD, HRI	
412 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	7N	HPD, HRI	
413 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1928	5D2	HPD, HRI	
418 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	5D2	HPD, HRI	
419 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
424 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	5D2	HPD, HRI	
425 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
430 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1884	5D2	HPD, HRI	
431 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1930	5D2	HPD, HRI	
500 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1900	7N	HPD, HRI	
506 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1924	5D2	HPD, HRI	
512 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
513 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1900	5D2	HPD, HRI	
519 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
531 Elizabeth Street		Vacaville			1910	5D2	HPD, HRI	
200 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1929	5D2	HPD, HRI	
206 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1929	5D2	HPD, HRI	
212 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1929	5D2	HPD, HRI	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
224 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
225 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1912	5D2	HPD, HRI	
300 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
306 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
312 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
318 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
324 Stevenson Street		Vacaville			1940	5D2	HPD, HRI	
424 William Street	The Tax Factory Incorporated	Vacaville			1920	5D2	HPD, HRI	
Contributing Buildings	Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch	Vacaville			1877	1S	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Barn #2/Tractor Barn	Vacaville			1902	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Chicken Coop	Vacaville			1896	6X	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Foreman's House	Vacaville			1899	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Garden Shed	Vacaville			1917	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Stock Barn	Vacaville			1900	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Garage #3	Vacaville			1915	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Garage #2	Vacaville			1915	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Garage #1	Vacaville			1915	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Barn #1/Buggy Barn	Vacaville			1900	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Cook's Bunkhouse	Vacaville			1904	1S	HPD	

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Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch/Hoskins Ranch	Vacaville			1877	1S	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Smoke House	Vacaville			1877	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Tool House	Vacaville			1877	1D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Gazebo	Vacaville			1892	2D	HPD	
8212 Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Ranch Main House	Vacaville			1891	1D	HPD	
Individual Architectural Resources								
112 Bush Street		Vacaville			1900			Identified by PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (February 2009) as not eligible for the CRHR
118 Bush Street		Vacaville			1888			Identified by PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (February 2009) as not eligible for the CRHR
712 Catherine Street		Vacaville			1928			Identified by PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (February 2009) as not eligible for the CRHR
400 Cernon Street		Vacaville			1890	5S2	HPD	
406 Cernon Street		Vacaville			1900	5S2	HPD	
412 Cernon Street		Vacaville			1910	5S2	HPD	
428 Cernon Street	Nevas Beauty Shop	Vacaville			1900	5S2	HPD	
430 Cernon Street	Dover Realty	Vacaville			1921	5S2	HPD	
782 Davis Street		Vacaville			1942	6Y	NWIC, HPD	California State Designation P-48-000544
788 Davis Street		Vacaville			1944	6Y	HPD	
788 and 794 Davis Street		Vacaville			1944, 1947, 1956	6	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000545

CITY OF VACAVILLE
VACAVILLE GENERAL PLAN AND ECAS DRAFT EIR
CULTURAL RESOURCES

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
135 Dobbins Street	Dobbins House, Uhl Mansion	Vacaville			1869	7R	HPD	
199 Dobbins Street	Vacaville Fire Station #1	Vacaville			1951	6J	HPD	
201 Dobbins Street	Chinese building/Velez Pool Hall and Restaurant	Vacaville			c. 1910	5S2	NWIC, HPD	California State Designation P-48-000563
620 East Main Street	Vacaville Fire Department and City Storage	Vacaville			c. 1940	6Z	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000564
620 East Main Street	Vacaville Town Hall	Vacaville			1907	1S	CAOHP, HPD	National Register No. N669
700 East Main Street		Vacaville			1920	7R	HPD	
712 East Main Street		Vacaville			1890	7R	HPD	
718 East Main Street		Vacaville			1930	7R	HPD	
390 East Monte Vista Ave	Site of the first Vacaville Buddhist Church	Vacaville				3S	CAOHP, HPD	National Register No. P43
818 East Monte Vista Avenue	Single family residence	Vacaville			1880s	3S	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000822
74 Eldridge Avenue	Wycoff Home	Vacaville			1885	5S2	HPD	
501 Elizabeth Street	Seventh-day Adventist Church	Vacaville			1891	3S	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000571
Elmira Road	Elmira Cemetery	Vacaville			1852	7R	HPD	
Foothill Road	Bridge 23C-84				1928	6Y	HPD	
1225 Hawkins Road		Vacaville			1890	7N	HPD	
3954 Lagoon Valley Road	Harr farm complex	Vacaville			1920s	6	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000719
3920 Lagoon Valley Road	Hines Nurseries, Inc. complex	Vacaville			1910s, 1940s, 1970s	6	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000720
Lagoon Valley Road	Jackson farm complex	Vacaville			1928	6	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000718
579 Leisure Town Road	Single-family residence	Vacaville			1920	6Y	NWIC, HPD	California State Designation P-48-000745

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Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
5726 Leisure Town Road		Vacaville			1920	6Y	HPD	
100 Main Street	Epiphany Episcopal Church	Vacaville			1913	5S2	HPD	
101 Main Street	Hartley House	Vacaville			1896	5S2	HPD	
106 Main Street		Vacaville			1922	5S2	HPD	
107 Main Street		Vacaville			1912	5S2	HPD	
112 Main Street		Vacaville			1895	5S2	HPD	Site
113 Main Street	Thomas S. Wilson House	Vacaville			1915	7R	HPD	
118 Main Street	Gates House	Vacaville			1900	5S2	HPD	
119 Main Street	Duncan House	Vacaville			1906	5S2	HPD	
124 Main Street	Hawk House	Vacaville			1890	5S2	HPD	
125 Main Street	Willis Jepson House	Vacaville			1910	5S2	HPD	
300 Main Street	Old Vacaville Public Library	Vacaville			1914	7N	HPD	
308 Main Street	Clark Theater, Vacaville Theater	Vacaville			1926	5S2	HPD	
318 Main Street	Vacaville Reporter Offices	Vacaville			1880	7R	HPD	
344 Main Street	Crystal Brothers Dry Goods Store	Vacaville			1892	5S2	HPD	
400 Main Street	Hutton Block, Triangle Building	Vacaville			1898	3S	HPD	
425-427 Main Street	H.C. Bolter Real Estate and Insurance Office	Vacaville			c. 1950	6Z	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000562
429-431 Main Street, 410 Kendal Street	Vaca Valley Creamery/Central Meat Market and Vacaville Post Office	Vacaville			c. 1900, 1979	6Z	NWIC	California State Designation P-48-000561
438 Main Street	Eucalyptus Records	Vacaville			1900	3S	HPD	
513 Main Street	Buckhorn	Vacaville			1900	3S	HPD	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
519 Main Street	Sams Club	Vacaville			1910	3S	HPD	
520 Main Street	Vacaville Medical Supplies	Vacaville			1892	3S	HPD	
528 Main Street	Main Street Restaurant	Vacaville			1892	3S	HPD	
534 Main Street	Vacaville IOOF Hall/Odd Fellows	Vacaville			1889	3S	HPD	
548 Main Street	Brooks Place	Vacaville			1895	5S2	HPD	
559 Main Street	Terry's Japanese Grocery	Vacaville			1920	3S	HPD	
560 Main Street	Sidney Walker Opera House	Vacaville			1896	3S	HPD	
Maine Prairie Road		Vacaville			1890	7N	HPD	Building
Mason and Depot streets	Vaca Valley Railroad bridge abutments	Vacaville	Elmira quadrangle		1869 -1877	7	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000205
125 McClellan Street	St. Matthew Baptist Church	Vacaville			1920s	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000823
137 McClellan Street		Vacaville			1922	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000824
143 McClellan Street		Vacaville			1928	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000825
219 McClellan Street	La Union Espanola de Vacaville	Vacaville			n.d.	7R	HPD	
303 Merchant Street	Chris Deli	Vacaville			1900	3S	HPD	
307 Merchant Street	King Pin	Vacaville			n.d.	3S	HPD	
349 Merchant Street	Asahi Restaurant	Vacaville			1935	5S2	HPD	
590 Merchant Street	Vacaville Veterans Building	Vacaville			1937	5D2	HPD	
Monte Vista Road	Harbison House/Nut Tree	Vacaville			1906-1972		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000560
North Gate Road	North Gate Road	Vacaville			c. 1850		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-383H, P-48-000178
Nut Tree Road	Hawkins Ranch, Pallen Ranch	Vacaville			1893	3S	HPD	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
Old Alamo Road	Old Alamo Road	Vacaville			n.d.	6Y	HPD	
155 Peach Tree Avenue		Vacaville			1912	7N	HPD	
Pena Adobe Park	Peña Adobe	Vacaville		Fairfield North Quadrangle	1842		CAOHP	National Register No. N146; CA State Designations CA-SOL-30/H, P-48-000038
Pena Adobe Road	Vaca-Peña Adobe	Vacaville			1842	1S	CAHL, HPD	CA State Historical Landmark No. 534
Pleasants Valley Road	Bridge 23C-94	Vacaville			1928	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Creek Bridge	Vacaville			1917	2S2	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Culvert B 1290-1.75	Vacaville			1906	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Bridge 23C-93	Vacaville			1940	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Pleasants Valley Road Bridge	Vacaville			1947	6Y	HPD	
3972 Pleasants Valley Road	Queen of the Valley	Vacaville			1860	7N	HPD	
6157 Pleasants Valley Road		Vacaville			1910	6Y	HPD	
8256 Quail Canyon Road	Pleasants House	Vacaville			1904	6Y	HPD	
Quinn Road	Vacaville Dixon Substation	Vacaville			1921	6Y	HPD	
5051 Quinn Road	Fank's Mobile Home Repair	Vacaville			1945	6Y	HPD	
5065 Quinn Road	Railroad Ties Sales Office	Vacaville			1930	6Y	HPD	
5085 Quinn Road	Concilla Farm	Vacaville			1935	6Y	HPD	
5115 Quinn Road	Consolidated Rock Shop	Vacaville			1940	6Y	HPD	
5790 Rivera Road	Ranchotel	Vacaville			1953	6	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000721
School Street	Bridge #23C-18	Vacaville			1911	2S2	HPD	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
2880 Vaca Valley Road		Vacaville			1930	6Y	HPD	
5556 Vanden Road		Vacaville			1925	6Y	HPD	
West Monte Vista Avenue	Wycoff Block Walnut Tree	Vacaville			1886	7R	HPD	
124 Walnut Street		Vacaville			1920	5S2	HPD	
148 Walnut Street		Vacaville			1915	5S2	HPD	
154 Walnut Street		Vacaville			1920	5S2	HPD	
5813 Weber Road		Vacaville			1873	6Y	HPD	
120 West Street	Neil House, Shalom House	Vacaville			1900	5S2	HPD	
136 West Street		Vacaville			1920	5S2	HPD	
137 West Street		Vacaville			1910	5S2	HPD	
142 West Street		Vacaville			1910	5S2	HPD	
148 West Street		Vacaville			1898	5S2	HPD	
318 West Street		Vacaville			1910	7N	HPD	
320 West Street		Vacaville			1939	5S2	HPD	
324 West Street		Vacaville			1934	5S2	HPD	
325 West Street		Vacaville			1910	5S2	HPD	
331 West Street		Vacaville			1925	6Y	HPD	
337 West Street		Vacaville			1925	5S2	HPD	
406 West Street		Vacaville			1921	5S2	HPD	
412 West Street		Vacaville			1906	5S2	HPD	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
425 West Street		Vacaville			1914	5S2	HPD	
437 West Street		Vacaville			1905	5S2	HPD	
506 West Street		Vacaville			1928	5S2	HPD	
507 West Street		Vacaville			1933	5S2	HPD	
512 West Street		Vacaville			1925	5S2	HPD	
513 West Street		Vacaville			1939	5S2	HPD	
515 West Street		Vacaville			1939	5S2	HPD	
518 West Street		Vacaville			1939	5S2	HPD	
519 West Street		Vacaville			1939	5S2	HPD	
534 West Street	Residential Rehabilitation	Vacaville			1890	6Y	HPD	
606 West Street		Vacaville			1926	5S2	HPD	
612 West Street		Vacaville			1938	5S2	HPD	
618 West Street		Vacaville			1926	5S2	HPD	
624 West Street		Vacaville			1926	5S2	HPD	
336 Wilson Street		Vacaville			1931	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000831
330 Wilson Street		Vacaville			1945	6Z	NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000832
n/a	Radio Relay Station, Mount Vaca		Vacaville		n.d.	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Bridge #23C-96		Vacaville		1907	2S2	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	B.F. Christopher Wood Frame Barn		Vacaville		1900	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	B.F. Christopher Barn		Vacaville		1890	6Y	HPD	

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
Pleasants Valley Road	C.B. Christopher House		Vacaville		n.d.	6Y	HPD	
Pleasants Valley Road	Bridge 23C-012		Vacaville		1947	6Y	HPD	
5939 Pleasants Valley Road			Vacaville		1910	6Y	HPD	
6030 Pleasants Valley Road	B.F. Christopher Bungalow Residence		Vacaville		1927	6Y	HPD	
6150 Pleasants Valley Road	J.C. Cunningham Residence Complex		Vacaville		n.d.	6Y	HPD	
6202 Pleasants Valley Road	Rodriguez Ranch		Vacaville		1910	6Y	HPD	
6223 Pleasants Valley Road	H.M. Watson Barn		Vacaville		1890	6Y	HPD	
6297 Pleasants Valley Road	Sydney Walker Residence		Vacaville		1873	2S2	HPD	
6474 Pleasants Valley Road	Fruit Packing Shed		Vacaville		n.d.	2S2	HPD	
6524 Pleasants Valley Road	Deputy Jose Cisneros Bridge		Vacaville		1905	6Y	HPD	
6536 Pleasants Valley Road	Ranch Help Residence		Vacaville		1890	2S2	HPD	
6536 Pleasants Valley Road	Minnie Long and George W. Samuels		Vacaville		1890	2S2	HPD	
6536 Pleasants Valley Road	Play House		Vacaville		1940	2S2	HPD	
6536 Pleasants Valley Road	Barn		Vacaville		1890	2S2	HPD	
6591 Pleasants Valley Road			Vacaville		1900	6Y	HPD	
Archaeological Resources								
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-37, P-48-000045
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-39, P-48-000047

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-40, P-48-000048
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-41, P-48-000049
n/a	Archaeological site (bedrock mortars)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-445, P-48-000728
n/a	Archaeological site (burial, habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-357, P-48-000406
n/a	Archaeological site (burial, habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-466, P-48-000816
Main Street	Archaeological site (cemetery)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-425, P-48-000567
n/a	Archaeological site (cemetery)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-318, P-48-000153
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	Prehistoric component of Pena Adobe: CA State Designations CA-SOL-30/H, P-48-000038
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-35, P-48-000043
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-270, P-48-000111
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-320, P-48-000154
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-324, P-48-000157
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-406, P-48-000435
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-411, P-48-000507
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Allendale quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000573
n/a	Archaeological site (habitation site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-468, P-48-000860
Vine Street	Archaeological site (historic house site - Weimer Vine property)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	c. 1940		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000693

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
Vanden Road	Archaeological site (historic house site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	1890s		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000694
n/a	Archaeological site (historic refuse scatter)	Vacaville		Allendale quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designation CA-SOL-362H
n/a	Archaeological site (historic refuse scatter)	Vacaville		Allendale quadrangle	early twentieth century		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000-558
Peabody Road	Archaeological site (historic refuse scatter)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	late nineteenth century		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-311H, P-48-000392
n/a	Archaeological site (historic trash dump)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	1920s		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000815
n/a	Archaeological site (isolate)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000747
n/a	Archaeological site (isolate)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000790
n/a	Archaeological site (lithic scatter and bedrock mortars; rock wall)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric and historic		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-277/H, P-48-000118
n/a	Archaeological site (lithic scatter)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-43, P-48-000051
n/a	Archaeological site (obsidian isolate)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000419
133 Bush Street	Archaeological site (privy, well)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000817
n/a	Archaeological site (pump house foundation, incised boulder)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000423
n/a	Archaeological site (ranch site)	Vacaville		Allendale quadrangle	historic		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-382H, P-48-000177
n/a	Archaeological site (ranch site)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	1920s		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-434H, P-48-000705
n/a	Archaeological site (ranch site)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	1920s		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-435H, P-48-000706
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-42, P-48-000050
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-44, P-48-000052
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000421

TABLE 4.5-1 CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EIR STUDY AREA

Street Address	Name	Town	Vicinity	Archaeological Sites	Date of Construction	CHRIS Status	Source	Comments
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-436, P-48-000707
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-443, P-48-000726
n/a	Archaeological site (single bedrock mortar)	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	prehistoric		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-444, P-48-000727
n/a	Archaeological site (well)	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	late nineteenth century		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-413H, P-48-000508
Depot Street	Depot Street bridge abutment and rock wall	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	late nineteenth century		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000206
n/a	National Guard Shooting Range	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	1940s		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000422
n/a	Sandstone well	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-446H, P-48-000729
n/a	Shady Grove Airport/Vacaville Airport/Vacaville Gliderport	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	1940s		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-437H, P-48-000708
n/a	Spring box	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000730
n/a	Steinmetz Ranch/Vacaville Gliderport	Vacaville		Fairfield North quadrangle	c. 1915		NWIC	CA State Designations CA-SOL-438H, P-48-000709
Vanden Road	Vanden Road Corral Complex	Vacaville		Elmira quadrangle	n.d.		NWIC	CA State Designation P-48-000555

Source: Solano County Historic Property Data File; ISA, 2010.

TABLE 4.5-2 **KEY TO SOURCES AND CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM STATUS CODES**

Source Code	
HPD	<i>Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Solano County.</i> California Office of Historic Preservation, February 8, 2010. Sacramento
NWIC	Files of the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California
CAHL	California Historical Landmark
CAOHP	California Office of Historic Preservation: Listed Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2009)
HRI	<i>Northeast Solano County Historic Resources Inventory</i> (Lortie, 1981)
California Historical Resources Information System Status (CHRIS) Codes*	
1D	Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in the National Register (NR) by the Keeper. Listed in the California Register (CR).
1S	Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2S2	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
3D	Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3S	Appears eligible for listing in NR as a separate property through survey evaluation.
3CS	Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
5D2	Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5S2	Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
6	Not eligible for listing or designation [not specified by recorder].
6J	Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC).
6X	Determined ineligible for NR by SHRC or Keeper.
6Y	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 Process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
6Z	Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.
7	Not evaluated for NR or CR or needs reevaluation [not specified by recorder].
7N	Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
7R	Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.

Source: California Office of Historic Preservation, *California Historical Resource Status Codes*, 2004; *Technical Assistance Bulletin 8*.

In addition to these six districts, the City has designated two historical preservation zones: the larger of the two zones is in the downtown area and is identified on the Zoning Map as the Historic Preservation Overlay District; the second zone is limited to one specific parcel containing a building that served as St. Mary’s Catholic Church from 1930 to 1956, located at 600 Main Street.

Seven resources listed in Table 4.5-1 are individually listed in the National Register, California Register, or California State Historic Landmarks registry. One of these resources, the Will H. Buck House, is also considered a contributor to the Buck Avenue Historic District, and another resource, the Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch, is also identified as a historic district. The seven individually listed historical resources identified in the HPD are:

- ◆ Will H. Buck House (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Vacaville Town Hall (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Peña Adobe (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Site of the First Vacaville Buddhist Church (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Pleasants/Hoskins Ranch (listed in the National Register)
- ◆ Vaca-Peña Adobe (listed in the National Register; also listed as California State Historical Landmark No. 534)
- ◆ Sydney Walker Residence and associated buildings (listed in the California Register)

2. Archeological Resources

The term “archaeological resources” refers to previously identified prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits, regardless of their significance. The term does not necessarily correlate with the term “unique archaeological resources” as used in CEQA, which indicates that a resource meets the conditions for legal significance.

As indicated in Section B.1, Historic Resources, a records search was conducted for the EIR Study Area at NWIC. The records search identified 29 recorded prehistoric archaeological resources in the EIR Study Area, which are listed in Table 4.5-1. These resources consist of the following: habitation sites, containing evidence of resource procurement and social organization; bedrock mortars, representing use of technology in food processing; and isolated stone tools, found in contexts other than typical archaeological sites. To protect the sites from disturbance, the locations of these sites are not disclosed in this document. It is highly probable that the EIR Study Area contains additional, as-yet-unrecorded archaeological resources.

The records search also identified 20 recorded historical archaeological resources in the EIR Study Area, which are also listed in Table 4.5-1. The historical archaeological resources in the EIR Study Area include rock walls, wells, refuse scatters, and the remains of former ranch complexes. It is highly probable that the EIR Study Area contains additional, as-yet-unrecorded historical archaeological resources.

3. Native American Cultural Resources

Aside from the prehistoric archaeological resources discussed in Section B.2, Archaeological Resources, no Native American cultural resources that may have traditional or cultural significance have been identified by records searches, literature review, and consultation with interested parties.¹² Because the EIR Study Area was part of the ancestral territory of Native Americans starting between 12,000 and 6,000 years ago, the long periods of occupation indicate the probable presence of as-yet-unrecorded prehistoric archaeological resources that may be valued by Native American tribes for reasons other than their scientific significance.

4. Paleontological Resources

The EIR Study Area is at the transition zone between the Sacramento Valley to the east and the Coast Ranges to the west. The EIR Study Area includes two small valleys, Vaca and Lagoon, and is drained by Alamo Creek and its tributaries (Laguna Creek and Encinosa Creek), Ulatis Creek, and Horse Creek and its tributaries (Pine Tree Creek and Gibson Canyon Creek). The Vaca Valley fault runs northwest to southeast on the west side of Vaca Valley.

The sediments underlying the EIR Study Area are Quaternary (2.6 million years ago to present) alluvial deposits dating from the Holocene (10,000 years ago to present) and Late Pleistocene (126,000 to 10,000 years ago). These sediments were deposited by Alamo and Ulatis creeks.¹³ Underlying the Holocene and Pleistocene deposits, at an unknown depth, are Pliocene (5.3 to 2.6 million years ago) non-marine deposits of conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and claystone.¹⁴⁺¹⁵ Underlying the Pliocene deposits at an unknown depth are Miocene (23.8 to 5.3 million years ago) basalt deposits.¹⁶⁺¹⁷ Underlying the Miocene deposits at an unknown depth are Eocene (56 to 34 million years ago) marine sandstone deposits.¹⁸ The Pliocene non-marine sedimentary deposits, Miocene basalt flows, and Eocene marine sedimentary deposits are all part of

¹² On May 25, 2010, Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway, Environmental Specialist III at the NAHC, faxed a response to LSA's request for a search of the Sacred Lands File for the study area. Ms. Pilas-Treadway stated that the search "did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area."

¹³ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

¹⁴ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

¹⁵ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

¹⁶ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

¹⁷ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

¹⁸ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

the Vacaville Assemblage.¹⁹ Underlying the Eocene deposits at an unknown depth are Cretaceous (154 to 65 million years ago) marine sedimentary deposits of the Great Valley Complex.²⁰ These deposits have been exposed at the surface in the EIR Study Area where fault activity has made these older rocks visible.²¹

Deposits within the EIR Study Area consist of the geological units below, described in stratigraphic sequence from youngest to oldest.

a. Holocene Alluvium (Holocene: Recent to 10,000 years old)

Late Holocene alluvial sediments were deposited by Alamo and Ulatis Creeks and by intermittent streams that overlie older Pleistocene alluvium in Vaca and Lagoon Valleys. This alluvium consists of sand, silt, and gravel deposited in fan, valley fill, terrace, or basin environments. This unit is typically in smooth, flat valley bottoms, in medium-sized drainages, and in other areas where the terrain allows a thin veneer of this alluvium to deposit.²² These alluvial deposits contain vertebrate and invertebrate fossils of extant, modern taxa,²³ which are generally not considered paleontologically significant.²⁴

b. Pleistocene Alluvium (Pleistocene: 10,000 to 2.6 million years old)

The majority of alluvium northeast of Leisure Town Road in Vacaville consists of Pleistocene-age alluvial formations. These less permeable sediments are basin, terrace, or riverbank deposits found at a distance from the present-day course of the Sacramento River. Vertebrate fossils found in Late Pleistocene alluvium are representative of the Rancholabrean land mammal age, from which many taxa are now extinct,²⁵ and include but are not limited to bison, mammoth,

¹⁹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

²⁰ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

²¹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

²² Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

²³ Helley, E.J., et al, 1979. *Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region - Their Geology and Engineering Properties, and Their Importance to Comprehensive Planning*, Geological Survey Professional Paper 943, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey and Department of Housing and Urban Development.

²⁴ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2007. *Policy Statements*, <http://www.vertpaleo.org/society/polstatconformimpactmig.cfm>, accessed on May 24, 2010.

²⁵ Bell, C.J., et al, 2004. "The Blancan, Irvingtonian, and Rancholabrean Mammal Ages," in *Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic Mammals of North America*, ed. M.O. Woodburne, New York: Columbia University Press, pages 232 to 314.

ground sloths, saber-toothed cats, dire wolves, cave bears, rodents, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.²⁶ These alluvial deposits are highly sensitive for paleontological resources.

c. The Tehama Formation (Pliocene: 2.6 to 5.3 million years old)

The Tehama Formation is part of the Vacaville Assemblage and is exposed in the northern side of the EIR Study Area, north of the former Nut Tree complex. This formation is composed of sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and volcaniclastic (ash fragments) rocks.^{27,28} According to the fossil locality search conducted for this study, the one fossil within the EIR Study Area was found in the Tehama Formation.

d. Putnam Peak Basalt (Miocene: 5.3 to 23 million years old)

The Putnam Peak Basalt is part of the Vacaville Assemblage and is exposed in the English Hills northeast of Vaca Valley.^{29,30} The Putnam Peak Basalt is a remnant of extensive flood basalts that once extended from the Sierra Nevada to the Coast Range.³¹ The Putnam Peak Basalts are not expected to contain significant paleontological resources.

e. Markley Sandstone (Eocene: 34 to 56 million years old)

The Markley Sandstone is part of the Vacaville Assemblage and is exposed in the English Hills northeast of Vaca Valley.^{32,33} The Markley Sandstone ranges in color from yellow and tan to light gray and white. The sandstone ranges from fine to coarse-grained and, in places, contains mudstone with fossils of single-celled organisms (foraminifers). Plant fossils are abundant in

²⁶ Bell, C.J., et al, 2004. "The Blancan, Irvingtonian, and Rancholabrean Mammal Ages," in *Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic Mammals of North America*, ed. M.O. Woodburne, New York: Columbia University Press, pages 232 to 314.

²⁷ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

²⁸ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

²⁹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³⁰ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

³¹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³² Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³³ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

places.³⁴ There are no fossils recorded in the Markley Sandstone in the EIR Study Area, but fossils from this formation would be of paleontological significance.^{35,36}

f. Domengine Sandstone (Eocene: 34 to 56 million years old)

The Domengine Sandstone is part of the Vacaville Assemblage and is exposed in the English Hills northeast of Vaca Valley.^{37,38} The Domengine Sandstone is a white, fine- to coarse-grained quartz and quartz-lithic sandstone and very light brown siltstone.³⁹ There are no fossils recorded in the Domengine Sandstone in the EIR Study Area, but fossils from this formation would be of paleontological significance.^{40,41}

g. The Guinda Formation (Cretaceous: 65 to 145 million years old)

The Guinda Formation is part of the Great Valley Sequence and is exposed in the hills separating Vaca and Lagoon Valleys.^{42,43} The Guinda Formation outcrop is bounded on the northeast by the Vaca Valley Fault. The Guinda Formation is comprised of thick beds of coarse- to fine-grained sandstone and fine-grained gray siltstone and shale. This formation contains Late Cretaceous single-celled organisms (radiolarians and foraminifers). There are no fossils recorded in

³⁴ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³⁵ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³⁶ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2007. *Policy Statements*, <http://www.vertpaleo.org/society/polstatconformim pactmigig.cfm>, accessed on May 24, 2010.

³⁷ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

³⁸ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

³⁹ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴⁰ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴¹ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2007. *Policy Statements*, <http://www.vertpaleo.org/society/polstatconformim pactmigig.cfm>, accessed on May 24, 2010.

⁴² Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴³ Wagner, D.L., et al, 1981. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California*, 1:250,000, Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A, Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

the Guinda Formation in the EIR Study Area, but fossils from this formation would be of paleontological significance.⁴⁴⁺⁴⁵

C. Standards of Significance

Implementation of the proposed General Plan and ECAS would have a significant impact with regard to cultural resources if they would:

- ◆ Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.
- ◆ Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.
- ◆ Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- ◆ Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

D. Impact Discussion

This section discusses potential impacts of the proposed General Plan on cultural and paleontological resources in the area. Implementation of the proposed ECAS would have minimal cultural or paleontological resource impacts, and is discussed, where relevant, in the sections below.

1. Project Impacts

The discussion of potential project impacts is organized by and responds to each of the potential impacts identified in the Standards of Significance.

Development allowed by the proposed General Plan could result in impacts to cultural and paleontological resources. These potential impacts would be considered significant if they result in a change to an affected resource that diminishes its ability to convey its significance or jeopardizes the qualities that justify its eligibility for listing in the California Register. Potential impacts include the disturbance or destruction of pre-contact and historical archaeological sites,

⁴⁴ Graymer, R.W., D.L. Jones, and E.E. Brabb, 2002. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Northeastern San Francisco Bay Region, California; Most of Solano County and Parts of Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, and Sonoma Counties*, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2403, Menlo Park, CA: U.S. Geological Survey.

⁴⁵ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 2007. *Policy Statements*, <http://www.vertpaleo.org/society/polstatconformim pactmigig.cfm>, accessed on May 24, 2010.

human remains, and paleontological resources, as well as (for potential historical resources) building demolition, inappropriate alterations, and incompatible new construction.

- a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

The types of cultural resources that meet the definition of historical resources under Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1⁴⁶ generally consist of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant for their traditional, cultural, and/or historical associations. Commonly, the two main resource types that are subject to impact, and that may be impacted by development allowed under the proposed General Plan, are historical archaeological deposits and historical architectural resources, as discussed below. Human remains are addressed in Section D.1.d of the Impact Discussion.

i. Historical Archaeological Deposits

Historical and pre-contact archaeological deposits that meet the definition of historical resources under PRC Section 21084.1 could be damaged or destroyed by ground-disturbing activities associated with development allowed under the proposed General Plan. Should this occur, the ability of the deposits to convey their significance, either as containing information important in prehistory or history, or as possessing traditional or cultural significance to Native American or other descendant communities, would be materially impaired.

It is highly probable that archaeological deposits associated with the historic period of Vacaville exist in the EIR Study Area. In addition, it is highly probable that unrecorded Native American prehistoric archaeological sites exist in the proposed General Plan, including those that are buried under alluvial or fill soils.

However, the proposed General Plan includes a goal and policies that would address potential impacts to historical and pre-contact archaeological deposits. Conservation and Open Space Element Goal COS-6 and its associated policies would provide for the identification of archaeological deposits prior to actions that may disturb such deposits; the preservation and protection of such deposits; the evaluation of unanticipated finds made during construction; and the protection and respectful treatment of human remains associated with archaeological deposits.

Goal COS-6 and its associated policies would protect historical archaeological deposits in the EIR Study Area by providing for the early detection of potential conflicts between development and resource protection, and by preventing or minimizing the material impairment of the ability of archaeological deposits to convey their significance through excavation or preservation. Implementation of the goal and policies identified above, as well as compliance with federal and

⁴⁶ The CEQA Statute is contained in Sections 21000 et seq. of the PRC.

State laws, would reduce potential impacts to historical archaeological deposits to a *less-than-significant* level.

ii. Historical Architectural Resources

Development allowed under the proposed General Plan could result in significant impacts to historical architectural resources. The proposed General Plan allows for the development of residential, commercial, business/industrial, transportation, and other related uses that have the potential of impacting historical architectural resources. This development could lead to:

- ◆ Demolition, which by definition results in the material impairment of a resource's ability to convey its significance.
- ◆ Inappropriate modification, which may use incompatible materials, designs, or construction techniques in a manner that alters character-defining features.
- ◆ Inappropriate new construction, which could introduce incompatible new buildings that clash with an established architectural context (e.g. a historic district).

Any of these scenarios described above, but especially demolition and alteration, have the potential to change the historic fabric or setting of an architectural resource such that the resource's ability to convey its significance may be materially impaired, which would result in a significant impact.

In addition, the proposed ECAS includes measures that promote green building design. Such measures could result in increased demolition activities in order to pursue green building practices with new development as opposed to reuse of existing buildings. In addition, the proposed ECAS includes measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings. Without proper design, such improvements could impact historical buildings.

The proposed General Plan includes regulatory review requirements that address the scenarios described above, as outlined in the goals, policies, and actions of the Conservation and Open Space Element. The mechanisms in the proposed General Plan to avoid or minimize potential impacts to historical architectural resources may be broadly categorized as follows:

- ◆ Pre-development resource identification, which provides for identification of cultural resources prior to development of a project site. Identification of cultural resources prior to project implementation would allow for mitigation and possibly avoidance of significant historical architectural resources. This category includes Policy COS-P6.1 and Action COS-A7.1.

- ◆ Regulation of alterations to architectural resources, which encourages review of the suitability of rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction to historical architectural resources. This category includes Policies COS-P-6.7 and COS-P7.1.
- ◆ Controls on new construction in historic districts, which ensures that new building construction is consistent with the dominant architectural themes of adjacent historic buildings and historic districts. This category includes Policies COS-P6.7, COS-P6.8, COS-P7.2, and COS-P7.3.
- ◆ Maintaining neighborhood cohesion, which preserves the land uses, visual qualities, and architectural character that convey the historical setting of historic-period architectural resources. This category includes Policies COS-P6.7, COS-P6.8, COS-P7.2, and COS-P7.3.

Although the proposed General Plan does not specifically preclude demolition of historical resources, the City's Land Use and Development Code (Section 14.09.105.050) generally discourages demolition of such resources except in specific situations, such as an unsafe or substandard building. In addition, the Land Use and Development Code (Section 14.09.105) establishes a Historic Preservation Overlay District that identifies historically significant buildings and areas, and includes standards to ensure the preservation of these resources.

Implementation of the goals, policies, and actions identified above, as well as compliance with federal and State laws and the Land Use and Development Code, would reduce potential impacts from adjacent construction and proposed modifications to historical architectural resources to a *less-than-significant* level.

- b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

Archaeological deposits that meet the definition of unique archaeological resources under PRC Section 21083.2(g) could be damaged or destroyed by ground disturbing activities associated with development allowed under the proposed General Plan.⁴⁷ Should this occur, the ability of the deposits to convey their significance, either as containing information important in prehistory or history, or as possessing traditional or cultural significance to Native American or other descendant communities, would be materially impaired. In addition to the likely presence of unrecorded Native American archaeological sites, it is highly probable that significant archaeological deposits exist in the EIR Study Area.

⁴⁷ If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(c)(1) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* §15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered through the process that governs the treatment of historical resources. If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological site, then it is treated in accordance with PRC §21083.2 (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(c)(3)). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource.

However, as described in Section D.1.a.i, Historical Archaeological Deposits, the proposed General Plan includes a goal and policies that would address potential impacts to archaeological deposits. Conservation and Open Space Goal COS-6 and its associated policies would provide for the identification of archaeological deposits prior to actions that may disturb such deposits; the preservation and protection of such deposits; the evaluation of unanticipated finds made during construction; and the protection and respectful treatment of human remains associated with archaeological deposits.

Goal COS-6 and its associated policies would provide for the protection of archaeological deposits in the EIR Study Area by providing for the early detection of potential conflicts between development and resource protection, and by preventing or minimizing the material impairment of the ability of archaeological deposits to convey their significance through excavation or preservation. Implementation of the goal and policies identified above, as well as compliance with federal and State laws, would reduce potential impacts to archaeological deposits to a *less-than-significant* level.

- c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

One fossil locality, identified within the Pliocene Tehama Formation, has been identified within the EIR Study Area, and other geological formations underlying Vacaville have the potential for containing paleontological resources (i.e. fossils). There could also be fossils of potential scientific significance in other geological formations that are not recorded in the database. It is possible that ground-disturbing construction associated with development allowed under the proposed General Plan could reach significant depths below the ground surface. Should this occur, damage to, or destruction of, paleontological resources could result, which would prevent the realization of their scientific data potential through documentation and analysis.

The proposed Conservation and Open Space Element includes two policies that will provide for the mitigation of impacts to paleontological resources. Policy COS-P6.3 directs that on-site excavation or other activities will cease if paleontological resources are encountered, and appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented. Policy COS-P6.4 requires that paleontological resources on a project site be either preserved *in situ* or adequately documented as a condition of removal.

The policies described above provide for the protection of paleontological resources in the EIR Study Area by providing for work to stop to prevent additional disturbance of finds discovered during construction, and providing for the recovery of scientifically consequential information that would offset the loss of the resource. Implementation of the policies identified above, as

well as compliance with federal and State laws, would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to a *less-than-significant* level.

d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Human remains associated with pre-contact archaeological deposits are known to exist in the EIR Study Area, and sometimes previously unrecorded human remains are encountered during development projects. The proposed General Plan would allow new construction, and the associated ground-disturbing activities have the potential to impact human remains. Descendant communities may ascribe religious or cultural significance to such remains, and may view their disturbance as an unmitigable impact.

However, the proposed General Plan includes a goal and policies that would address the identification of, and proper and respectful treatment of, human remains. The proposed Conservation and Open Space Element Goal COS-6 and its associated policies would address the protection of cultural resources, including cultural values, which Native American groups may ascribe to their ancestral human remains. Specifically, Policy COS-P6.1 requires that a records search be done at the California Historical Resources Information System to identify cultural resources in a project site, which would include human remains. Policy COS-P6.3 requires that on-site excavation or other activities will cease if cultural resources, such as human remains, are encountered. Policy COS-P6.5 requires consultation with Native American tribes regarding proposed new development projects and land use policy changes, including those proposed projects and policy changes that could affect ancestral artifacts and human remains. Finally, Policy COS-P6.6 requires the respectful treatment of human remains discovered during implementation of public or private projects within the city.

The goal and policies described above provide for the respectful and dignified treatment of human remains in the EIR Study Area by providing a process for identifying human remains, or those areas that are sensitive for containing such remains; stopping work to avoid damage to identified remains; consulting with appropriate descendant communities; and respectfully treating recovered remains in accordance with State law and the wishes of descendants. Implementation of the goals and policies identified above, as well as compliance with federal and State laws, would reduce potential impacts to human remains to a *less-than-significant* level.

2. Cumulative Impacts

Development allowed under the proposed General Plan, in conjunction with other development in Solano County, has the potential to cumulatively impact historical resources. Such impacts could result from more intensive land uses, incompatible site designs that impact the historical integrity of nearby historical buildings and districts, and demolition of historical resources. For built environment historical resources, however, the proposed goals, policies, and actions de-

scribed in Section D.1, Project Impacts, as well as protections provided under the City's Land Use and Development Code, are anticipated to mitigate or avoid most impacts to such resources that would occur from development and land use changes allowed by the proposed General Plan.

Development within the EIR Study Area also has the potential to adversely affect archaeological resources, paleontological resources, and human remains through their destruction or disturbance. Therefore, before mitigation, development allowed by the proposed General Plan, in combination with other future development within Solano County, has the potential to cause adverse cumulative impacts to cultural resources due to their destruction or loss of integrity. However, development proposals received by the City would undergo review by a cultural resources professional, as outlined in Policy COS-P6.1 of the proposed General Plan, and project-specific mitigations would be provided as a result of this review.

Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to make a significant contribution to cumulative impacts to cultural resources. Implementation of the goals, policies, and actions of the proposed General Plan, as well as compliance with federal and State laws, would reduce potential cumulative impacts to cultural resources to a *less-than-significant* level.

E. Full Buildout

The full buildout anticipated under the proposed General Plan would include significantly more development than the 2035 horizon-year development projection analyzed in Section D, Impact Discussion, in terms of both the amount and the extent of development. Therefore, the potential for impacts to cultural resources as a result of their destruction, disturbance, or alteration of historical setting would increase. However, as discussed in Chapter 3, it is extremely unlikely that full buildout would ever occur under the proposed General Plan. Therefore, an analysis of full buildout is not required by CEQA.