

Appendix B

Cultural Resources Assessment Report



4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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Executive Summary

The City of Hayward Development Services Department retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to complete a cultural resources assessment for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project (project) in Hayward, Alameda County, California. The proposed project consists of the development of a new industrial building and the creation of an open space/wetland preserve across a 40.23-acre project site consisting of six parcels in and is composed of two non-contiguous but nearly adjacent components. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Hayward serving as the lead agency. This cultural resources assessment was prepared to support compliance with CEQA and includes a records search, Native American outreach, a field survey of the project site, an assessment of potential impacts, and the preparation of this report.

One historical resource has been identified in the project site, the Oliver Brothers Salt Company, which was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources; it is therefore considered a historical resource under CEQA. The resource is significant for its association with solar salt production on the Alameda County shoreline with contributing elements including a processing plant, crystallizing ponds, and other related infrastructure. The proposed project would result in the demolition of the only extant buildings and materially impair the significance of the resource, resulting in a ***substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource***.

Although not capable of reducing impacts to below the level of significant, two mitigation measures have been identified which would reduce the project's significant adverse impact relating to the demolition of the Oliver Brother Salt Company property to the extent feasible. First, the City of Hayward should ensure that archival documentation of as-built and as-found condition be prepared for the Oliver Brothers Salt Company prior to issuance of demolition permits. Documentation of the buildings and structures proposed for demolition should follow the general guidelines of Historic American Building Survey (HABS)-level III documentation. Second, an on-site historical interpretive display should be developed and installed prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

Based on the results of the records search, Native American outreach, field survey, and past soil remediation efforts, no intact archaeological resources are expected to be present within the project site. However, unanticipated discoveries remain a possibility. With adherence to standard unanticipated discoveries measure presented in this report, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation*** under CEQA.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are identified during project implementation, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of

the property secure from subsequent disturbance. With adherence to these existing regulations, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to human remains***.

1 Introduction

The City of Hayward Development Services Department retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to complete a cultural resources assessment for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project (project) in Hayward, Alameda County, California. This cultural resources assessment was prepared to support compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and includes a records search, Native American outreach, a field survey of the project site, an assessment of potential impacts, and the preparation of this report. The City of Hayward is the lead agency under CEQA.

Rincon understands the proposed project will require permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and, therefore, will also be subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). This process is being completed independently and compliance with Section 106 was not within the scope of the current study.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The proposed project consists of the development of a new industrial building and the creation of an open space/wetland preserve. The 40.23-acre project site consists of six parcels in Hayward (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APN] 461-0085-0019-00, APN 461-0085-020-01, APN 461-0085-020-02, APN 461-0061-001-00, and APN 461-0090-001-00, and APN 461-0090-002-00) and is composed of two non-contiguous but nearly adjacent components (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The east component of the project site is located at 4150 Point Eden Way, Hayward, California, 94545. The eastern component of the site is on the east side of Point Eden Way near its western terminus. The western component has no public road access but is slightly west of the eastern component. At its closest, the site is approximately 2,200 feet east of the shoreline of the San Francisco Bay and adjacent to the San Francisco Bay Trail.

The industrial building would be constructed on the eastern component of the project site and be approximately 50 feet in height to the finished roof (Figure 3). The proposed building would provide approximately 110,231 square feet of warehouse space and 2,785 square feet of office space, for a total size of approximately 113,730 square feet. The office space would be provided at the north end of the building, facing State Route 92. A pier foundation would be required for the industrial building and would not exceed a depth of 20 feet below the ground surface. Approximately 228 surface parking spaces would be provided. Landscaping would be installed on all sides of the new building but would be concentrated on the north side of the building facing State Route 92. Fill material would be added to build up the site. The piers are proposed to be 20 feet below the existing grade. The proposed industrial building would require utility and drainage improvements, including new sanitary sewer, storm drain, and domestic water lines, that would not likely exceed three feet in depth. These new utilities would connect to existing utilities within the right-of-way of Point Eden Way. Bioretention areas would be constructed on-site to collect and treat stormwater runoff prior to discharge into the City's storm drain system.

The eastern component of the proposed project also includes a land swap with the East Bay Regional Park District to relocate the Bay Trail from the current location along the eastern property line of the eastern project component to an alignment that meanders along the southern property line and then to turn north to run along the western property line of APN 461-0085-020-02, until

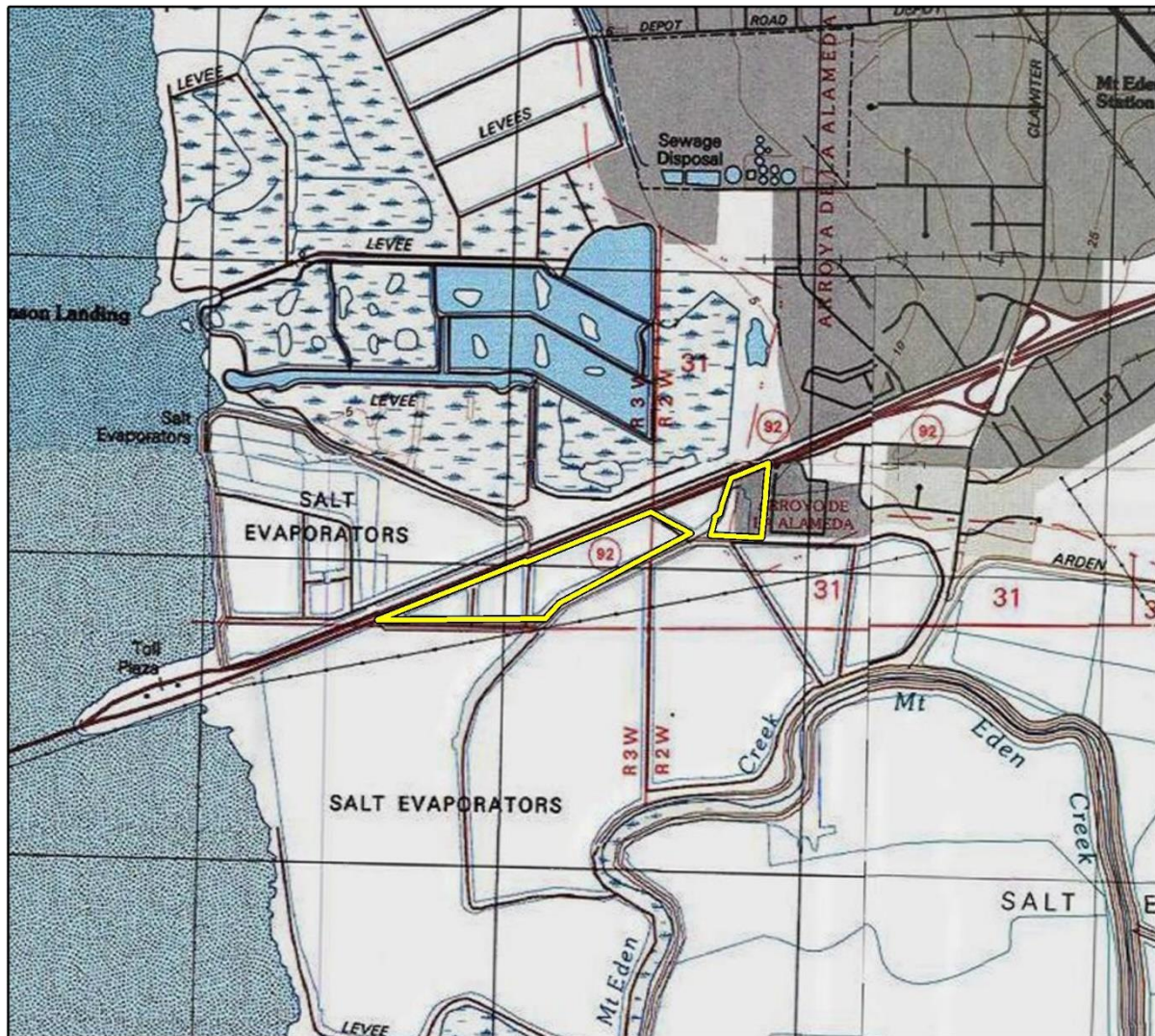
meeting its current location on Point Eden Way (Figure 4). The swap would transfer ownership of APN 461-085-020-01 (0.33 acres) to the project applicant and grant an easement to the East Bay Regional Park District for the trail to cross APN 461-085-020-02 (7.32 acres). The proposed project includes construction screening walls along the trail to shield views of the proposed industrial building and associated surface parking.

Construction would begin with demolition of existing structures on the project site. Construction would involve standard and typical equipment, such as excavators, graders, backhoes, dump trucks, and power tools. Construction would also involve site preparation, consisting primarily of grading the site to achieve desired drainage and suitable building area. Grading would require permanent placement of fill material on-site, including within jurisdictional waters of the United States (i.e., wetlands).

The proposed project also includes establishing an approximately 32-acre preserve (Preserve) on the western component of the project site, within APN 461-0061-001-00, 461-0090-001-00, and 461-0090-002-00. These parcels currently contain salt evaporation ponds from the former salt production operation (six ponds totaling a surface area of 26 acres) that would remain in place. The Preserve would be maintained in perpetuity via a Deed Restriction, or other appropriate legal mechanism. No conservation easement or conservator endowment would be provided. In the future, the applicant could opt to implement a salt pond restoration plan to restore and enhance the permanently preserved salt ponds within the Preserve.

1.2 Personnel

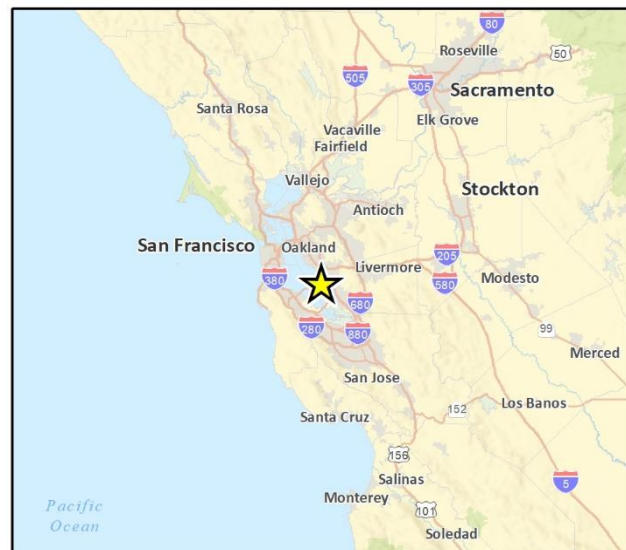
Rincon Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, MHP, provided management oversight for this cultural resources assessment. Architectural Historian James Williams, MA, conducted background research and is the primary author of this report. Mr. Treffers and Mr. Williams meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and architectural history (National Park Service 1983). Senior Archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), provided management oversight and reviewed the project for archaeological resources, conducted the field survey, and is a contributing author of this report. Ms. Haas meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archeology (National Park Service 1983). Rincon Archaeologist Courtney Montgomery, MA, is a contributing author of this report. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principals Andrew Pulcheon, MA, RPA, and Shannon Carmack reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Project Location and Vicinity Map

Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors
 © 2020. Redwood Point Quadrangle. T03S R02W S31 & T03S R03W S36 &
 T04S R02W S06 & T04S R03W S01. The topographic representation
 depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in
 the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed
 since the original topographic map was assembled.

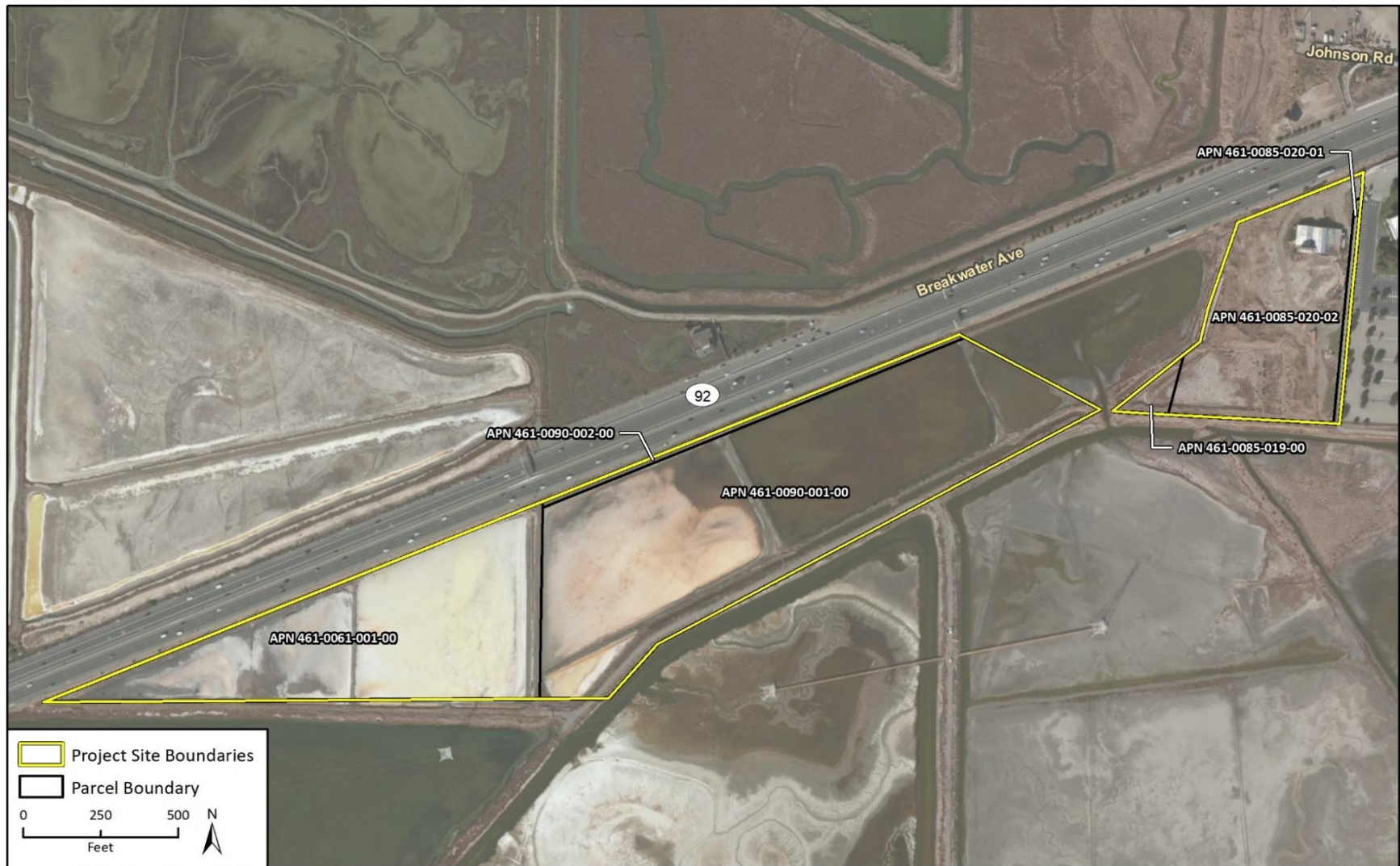
 Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



CRFig 1 Proj Vicinity Map

Figure 2 Project Site Boundaries



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Fig 2 Project Site Boundary

Figure 3 Conceptual Site Plan Eastern Component

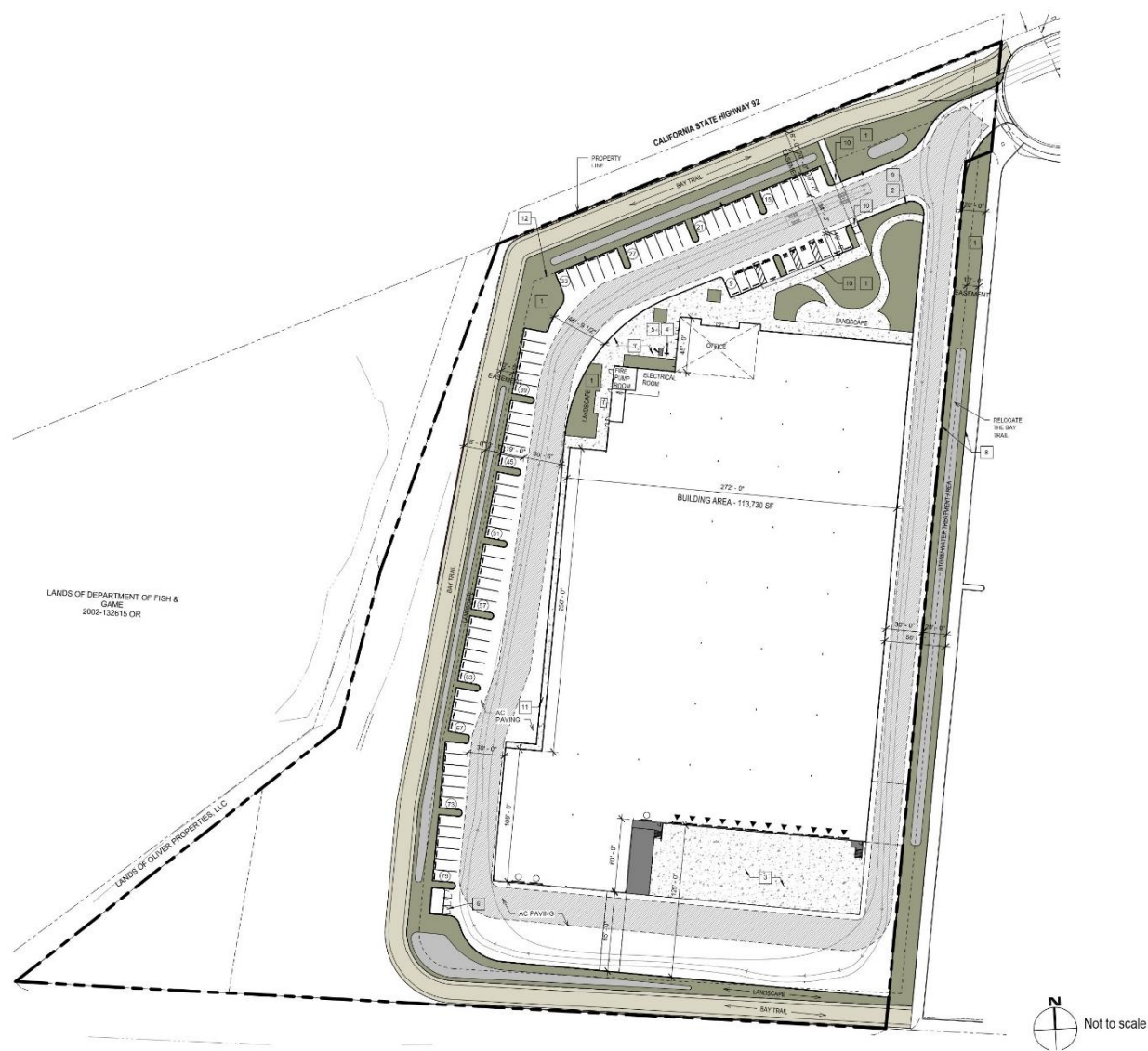
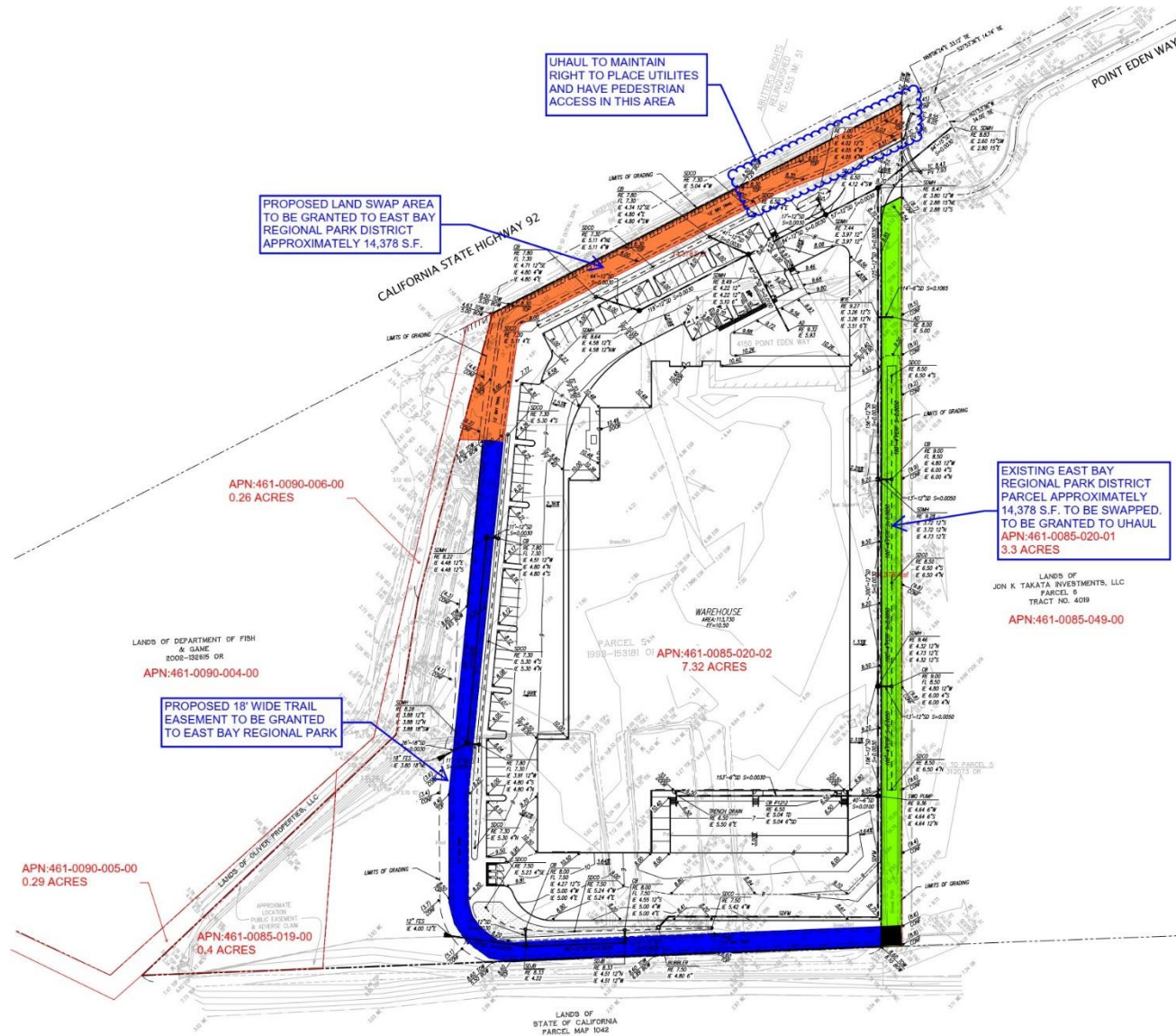


Figure 4 Conceptual San Francisco Bay Trail Land Swap Plan



2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

PRC §5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC §§21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources assessment. CEQA (§21084.1) requires that a lead agency determine if a project could have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is one listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (§21084.1), included in a local register of historical resources (§15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (§15064.5[a][3]). Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.” (CFR 36 CFR 60.2) The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria.

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity, or enough of their historic character or appearance to be “recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together,

define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner:

- 1) Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- 2) Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
- 3) Setting: The physical environment of a historic property;
- 4) Materials: Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
- 5) Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- 6) Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time;
- 7) Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (National Park Service 2002).

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was created by Assembly Bill 2881, passed in 1992. The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the National Register criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Certain properties are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR by operation of law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRYHP.

The CRHR consists of properties that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- 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 to 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.

Activities that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR have a significant effect on the environment under CEQA. Impacts to historical resources are thus considered significant if a project would physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource, change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance, or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

2.2 Local Regulations

The City of Hayward adopted a Historic Preservation Ordinance in 1989. The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the inhabitants of the City by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of historical resources, including buildings, structures, signs, objects, features, sites, historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, places, districts, designed landscapes, cultural landscapes and areas within the City that reflect special elements of the City's architectural, artistic, cultural, engineering, aesthetic, historical, political, social and other heritage (Article 11, Section 10-11.010). The City or any property owner may request the designation of an historical resource or a potentially significant historical resource or the designation of an historic district by submitting an application for such designation to the Planning Division. The Planning Commission is authorized to approve in whole or in part, or disapprove in whole or in part, the application for designation of the resource as an historical resource on the local register (Article 11, Section 10-11.090). The Ordinance specifies that a property may be determined historically significant if it possesses one of the following:

- 1) An association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state and/or local history and cultural heritage
- 2) An association with the lives of persons significant in national, state and/or local past
- 3) The embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master or important creative individual, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- 4) Details that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

3 Setting

The project site lies in the San Francisco Bay Area at an approximate elevation of 3 meters (10 feet) above mean sea level. The project site is approximately 2,200 feet east of the shoreline of the San Francisco Bay. None of the surrounding area retains its natural setting, with the project site located in area characterized by a mix of industrial and commercial buildings. South and west of the project site are multiple artificial salt evaporation ponds. State Route 92 traces the north boundary of the project site. Vegetation within the project site and its vicinity consists of grasses and shrubs. The area has been occupied continuously from prehistory through the present.

3.1 Prehistoric Setting

The proposed project lies in the San Francisco Bay Area archaeological region (Milliken et al. 2007, Moratto 1984). Following Milliken et al. (2007), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Bay Area can be generally divided into five periods: The Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 BCE), Early (3,500-500 BCE), Lower Middle (500 BCE to CE 430), the Upper Middle (CE 430-1050), and the Late Period (CE1050-contact).

It is presumed that early Paleoindian groups lived in the area prior to 8,000 BCE; however, no evidence for that period has been discovered in the Bay Area to date (Milliken et al. 2007). For this reason, the terminal Pleistocene Period (ca. 11,700-8,000 BCE) is not discussed here.

The earliest intensive study of the archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area began with N.C. Nelson of the University of California, Berkeley, between 1906 and 1908. He documented over 400 shell mounds throughout the area. Nelson was the first to identify the Bay Area as a discrete archaeological region (Moratto 1984).

Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 BCE)

Archaeological evidence from the early Holocene is limited, as many sites dating to this period are likely buried under Holocene alluvial deposits (Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). The available data suggest that the Early Holocene in the San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by a mobile forager pattern and the presence of millingslabs, handstones, and a variety of leaf-shaped projectile points. Two archaeological sites (CA-CCO-696 and CA-CCO-637) that date to this period have been identified in Contra Costa County. The earliest date for the Early Holocene comes from the CA-CCO-696 at Los Vaqueros Reservoir (Milliken et al. 2007).

Early Period (3,500-600 BCE)

The Early Period saw increased sedentism with the introduction of new ground stone technologies (i.e., mortar and pestle), an increase in regional trade, and the first cut shell beads. The earliest evidence for the use of the mortar and pestle dates to 3,800 BCE and comes from CA-CCO-637 in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir area. By 1,500 BCE, mortars and pestles had almost completely replaced millingslabs and handstones. The advent of the mortar and pestle indicates a greater reliance on processing nuts such as acorns. Faunal evidence from various sites indicates a diverse faunal exploitation pattern based on mussel and other shellfish, marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, and birds (D'Oro 2009).

The earliest cut bead horizon is also associated with this period. Rectangular *Haliotis* (abalone) and *Olivella* (snail) beads have been identified at several Early Period sites, including CA-CCO-637, CA-SCL-832 in Sunnyvale, and CA-ALA-307 in Berkeley (Milliken et al. 2007). These early examples of cut beads were recovered from mortuary contexts.

Lower Middle Period (500 BCE-CE 430)

The Lower Middle Period saw numerous changes from the previous period. Rectangular shell beads, common during the Early Period, disappear completely and are replaced by split-beveled and saucer *Olivella* beads. In addition to the changes in beads, *Haliotis* ornaments, bone tools and ornaments, and basketry awls indicating the development of coiled basketry technology. Mortars and pestles continued to be the dominant grinding tool (Milliken et al. 2007).

Evidence for the Lower Middle Period in the Bay Area comes from sites such as the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and Ellis Landing (CA-CCO-295). CA-ALA-309 is one of the largest shell mounds in the Bay Area and contains multiple cultural sequences. The lower levels of the site, which date to the Middle Period, contain flexed burials with bone implements, chert bifaces, charmstones, and oyster shells (Moratto 1984).

Upper Middle Period (CE 430-1050)

Around CE 430, *Olivella* saucer bead trade networks that had been established during earlier periods collapsed and over half of known sites occupied during the Lower Middle Period were abandoned. *Olivella* saucer beads were replaced with *Olivella* saddle beads. New types of material culture appear at sites, including elaborate, decorative blades, fishtail charmstones, new *Haliotis* ornament forms, and mica ornaments. Sea otter bones became more abundant, suggesting changes in faunal exploitation patterns from earlier periods (Milliken et al. 2007). Excavations at CA-ALA-309 indicate that a shift from oysters to clams may have occurred. Subsistence analyses at various sites dating to this period indicate a diverse diet that included numerous species of fish, mammal species, bird species, shellfish, and plant resources that varied by location in the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002).

Late Period (CE 1050-Contact)

The Late Period saw an increase in social complexity, indicated by differences in burials, and an increased level of sedentism relative to preceding periods. Small, finely worked projectile points associated with bow and arrow technology appear around CE 1250. *Olivella* shell beads disappeared and were replaced with clamshell disk beads. The toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, and magnesite tube beads also appeared during this period (Milliken et al. 2007). This period saw an increase in the intensity of resource exploitation that correlates with an increase in population (Moratto 1984). Many of the well-known sites of earlier periods, such as the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and the West Berkeley site (CA-ALA-307), were abandoned, as indicated by the lack of Late Period elements. Researchers have suggested that the abandonment of these sites may result from fluctuating climates and drought that occurred throughout the Late Period (Lightfoot and Luby 2002).

3.2 Ethnographic Overview

The project site lies within an area traditionally occupied by the Ohlone (or Costanoan) people. Ohlone territory extends from the point where the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers issue into the San Francisco Bay to Point Sur, with the inland boundary most likely constituted by the interior

Coast Ranges (Kroeber 1925:462). The Ohlone language belongs to the Penutian family, with several distinct dialects throughout the region (Kroeber 1925:462). Levy breaks the language groups into 8 regional dialects: Karkin, Chochenyo, Ramaytush, Awaswas, Taymen, Mutsun, Rumsen, and Chalon (Jones 2015)

The pre-contact Ohlone were semi-sedentary, with a settlement system characterized by base camps and seasonal reserve camps composed of tule reed houses with thatched roofs made of matted grass (Schick 1994; Skowronek 1998). Just outside a base camp, there was sometimes a large sweat house built into the ground near stream banks used for spiritual ceremonies and possibly hygiene (Schick 1994, Jones 2015). Villages were divided into small polities, each of which was governed by a chief responsible for settling disputes, acting as a war leader (general) during times of conflict, and supervising economic and ceremonial activities (Skowronek 1998; Kroeber 1925:468). Social organization appeared flexible to ethnographers and any sort of social hierarchy was not apparent to mission priests (Skowronek 1998).

Recent archaeological investigations have shed light on Ohlone mortuary rituals. Cemeteries were set away from villages and visited during the annual Mourning Anniversary (Leventhal and DiGiuseppe 2009). Ceremonial grave offerings in human burials might include *Olivella* beads as well as tools like drills, mortars, pestles, hammerstones, bone awls, and utilized flakes (Leventhal and DiGiuseppe 2009). Some Ohlone graves have been found with ritually buried animals, such as wolf, squirrel, deer, mountain lion, gray fox, elk, badger, grizzly bear, blue goose, and bat ray. Ohlone mythology included animal characterization and animism, which was the basis for several creation narratives. Similar to human burials, ceremonial offerings were added to ritually buried animal graves like shell beads, ornaments, and exotic goods (Kroeber 1925; Field and Leventhal 2003; Jones 2010).

Ohlone subsistence was based on hunting, gathering, and fishing (Kroeber 1925:467, Skowronek 1998). Larger animals, like bears, might be avoided, but smaller game would be hunted and snared on a regular basis (Schick 1944:17). Like the rest of California, the acorn was an important staple and was prepared by leaching acorn meal both in openwork baskets and in holes dug into the sand (Kroeber 1925:467). The Ohlone also practiced controlled burning to facilitate plant growth (Kroeber 1925:467, Skowronek 1998). During specific seasons or in times of drought, the reserve camps would be utilized for gathering seasonal food and accessing food storage (Schick 1994). Fishing would be done with nets and gorge hooks out of tule reed canoes (Schick 1994:16-17). Mussels were a particularly important food resource (Kroeber 1925:467), along with sea mammals: sea lions and seals were hunted and beached whales were exploited (Kroeber 1925:467).

Seven Franciscan missions were built within Ohlone territory in the late 1700s, and all members of the Ohlone group were eventually brought into the mission system (Kroeber 1925:462, Skowronek 1998). After the establishment of the missions, Ohlone population dwindled from roughly 10,000 people in 1770 to 1,300 in 1814 (Skowronek 1998). In 1973, the population of people with Ohlone descent was estimated at fewer than 300. The descendants of the Ohlone united in 1971 and have since arranged political and cultural organizations to revitalize aspects of their culture (Skowronek 1998).

3.3 Historic Context

The Post-European contact history of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

Spanish Period (1769 – 1821)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In the autumn of 1769, an expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá entered San Francisco Bay. While camped near the present-day boundary of Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, Portola sent a detachment led by Jose Francisco de Ortega in search of a land route to Point Reyes. By November, the party reached a stream that was most likely Alameda Creek, whose course passes approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the project site. Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra were also responsible for the establishment the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. The permanent Spanish settlements nearest what is now the project site were Missions San Francisco de Asis (1776) and Santa Clara (1777) and the San Jose pueblo (1777).

Subsequent Spanish expeditions returned to present-day Alameda County. In 1770 and 1772, Pedro Fages ventured into the area while leading renewed attempts at forging a land route to Point Reyes. En route to the Carquinez Strait in the spring of 1776, the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza entered present Alameda County near Coyote Creek before venturing north on a route that hewed close to the hills (Kyle 2002). On March 31, 1776, the expedition established a campsite at Arroyo de la Harina, near what is now Hayward City Hall (Circa 2009).

During this period, Spain also granted ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers in the area. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927). The missions were responsible for administrating to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases which they had no immunity against, resulting in a catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

Mexican Period (1821 – 1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810 – 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). During this era, a class of wealthy landowners known as *rancheros* worked large ranches based on cattle hide and tallow production. In the early 1840s, the area now comprising Hayward was granted as two ranchos making up separate divisions of Rancho San Lorenzo. In 1841, Mexican Governor Juan Alvarado granted Guillermo Castro a 600-acre tract. Two years later, Governor Juan B. Alvarado granted Castro an additional six leagues of "former mission grazing lands" in 1843. Castro eventually constructed an adobe residence near the present location of Mission Boulevard and C Street in downtown Hayward. In 1842 and 1844, neighboring lands located south of San Lorenzo Creek were issued to Francisco Soto (Circa 2009; Kyle 2003).

Land grants, such as those to Castro and Soto, marked the beginning of a profitable trade in cattle hide and tallow exports opened the way for larger, commercially driven farms. Land owned by the Spanish crown and clergy were distributed to mostly Mexican settlers born in California, or the “Californios.” The ranchos these families operated were largely self-sufficient enterprises (partly out of necessity, given California’s geographic isolation), producing goods to maintain their households and operations. The rancho system “dominate[d] California life for nearly half a century” (Poole 2002).

In the early 1840s, American settlers began migrating overland to Alta California. The Bidwell-Bartelson party was the first to arrive, entering the Central Valley in 1841. American settlement disrupted the established social and economic order in Mexican-era California, as many recent arrivals quickly became prominent in Alta California commerce (Kyle 2002).

In 1846, the Mexican-American War was initiated following the annexation of Texas by the United States and a dispute over the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Governor Pío de Jesús Pico, the last governor of Alta California, began selling off 12 million acres of public land to fund the war. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined United States Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9. On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General José María Flores withdrew his forces (Nevin 1978). On June 14, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Frémont captured Sonoma and raised the California Republic’s Bear Flag over the town’s plaza (Kyle 2002). Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to Frémont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

American Period (1848 – Present)

The Mexican Period officially ended in early January 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, formally concluding the Mexican-American War. Under the treaty, the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

The discovery of gold in Northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush (Workman 1935; Guinn 1976). The Gold Rush significantly transformed Northern California and contributed to an exponential increase in the territory’s population overall. During this time, San Francisco became California’s first true city, growing from a population of 812 to 25,000 in only a few years. California was admitted as a state in 1850, and by 1853, its population exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate to the state, particularly after the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 (Rolle 2003).

The influx of settlers in the mid-19th century set in motion a variety of political, legal, and economic factors that began to erode the rancho system. Given the size of their holdings, the initiation of property taxes proved onerous for many California ranchers. In addition, the creation of the U.S. Land Commission in 1851 required that property owners prove the validity of their property titles, many of which had been granted relatively informally and without the benefit of formal survey. Ranchers often paid for legal debts with portions—or all—of their ranchos. The large-scale rancho system also suffered greatly from the 1860s droughts, which decimated the cattle industry upon which southern Californian ranchers depended. As the ranchos collapsed, much of the land subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

Hayward (ca. 1850 – Present)

American-era settlement in what is now Hayward began in the latter half of the 19th century with the establishment of a handful of small communities, including Hayward (originally named Haywards), Russell City, and Mt. Eden. Agriculture dominated the local economy well into the twentieth century, and the nearby San Francisco Bay shoreline was home to important shipping points for produce farmed in the Amador and Livermore valleys. The arrival of the rail service in Hayward in 1865 eventually undercut local shipping ventures but made Hayward a local overland transportation hub. Large farming interests capitalized on access to the railroad and, in turn, the city's canning and food processing industries boomed (Circa 2009). Along the shoreline, industry was shaped by several solar salt producers, who established plants with large evaporating ponds amid the bay's tidal marshes. John Johnson built the first of these near Mt. Eden in 1853. Salt plants soon proliferated, and by the 1890s several operations run by families or small corporations existed in the area. Among these outfits was that of Swedish immigrant Andrew August Oliver, who established the Acme Salt Company near Mt. Eden in 1872. His sons would later run the Oliver Brothers Salt Company, which developed the current project site as a salt works (Watt et al. n.d.; Anonymous 2020).

By the late 1920s, the population of Hayward proper reached about 6,000. However, due to the promotion of subdivisions in nearby towns such as Russell City and Mt. Eden, greater Hayward numbered close to 25,000 residents. In 1928-1929, the San Mateo-Mt. Eden bridge was constructed just to the southwest of the project site. A boon to regional automotive travel, the bridge connected Alameda and San Mateo counties with a private toll crossing (the structure was replaced in 1967 with the state-owned San Mateo-Hayward Bridge) (Circa 2009; 2010).

As was the case in many California communities, the end of World War II marked a turning point in Hayward's fortunes. The state's population boom was felt locally, as the city's population increased from 6,700 in 1940 to 72,000 in 1960. Demand for housing helped to inflate local real estate prices, convincing many farmers to sell their holdings to residential and commercial developers. As Hayward expanded, it annexed several outlying communities to the south and west, including Russell City, Mt. Eden, and the area comprising the project site (Circa 2009; 2010). By 1990, the population had reached over 100,000.

4 Background Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On August 24, 2020, Rincon requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located in Rohnert Park. The purpose of the records search was to identify all previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius. The CHRIS search included a review of the NRHP, CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the Built Environment Resource Directory. Non-confidential results from the record search can be found in Appendix A of this report.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The NWIC records search identified 45 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site; 23 studies were indicated as including a portion of the study area and five including areas directly adjacent to the project site. Upon inspection of the records search results, it was determined that seven reports included areas within the project site and 21 included areas adjacent to the project site. Table 1 provides a summary of the reports within the search radius. Summaries of the reports located within the project site are included below.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5-mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-001479	David Chavez	1979	<i>Cultural Resources Evaluation for the East Bay Dischargers Authority Reclamation Reuse EIR, Alameda County, California</i>	Outside
S-001743	Michael J. Sawyer Diane C. Watts E. Breck Parkman Patricia M. Ogrey Robert M. Harmon	1978	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Hayward-San Leandro Transportation Corridor, Alameda County, California</i>	Within
S-009768	Benjamin Ananian	1985	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1200 Acres Associated with the Proposed Shorelands Project, Hayward, Alameda County, California</i>	Within
S-018903	Andrew Hope Mark Hylkema Thad M. Van Bueren	1996	<i>Archaeological Survey and Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the Baumberg Biological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County, 04-ALA-880, P.M. R0.0/R0.4, 04-SCL-880, P.M. 9.9/10.5, 04-113530</i>	Outside
S-022725	Hannah Ballard John Holson Stephanie Pau	2000	<i>Archaeological Survey and Record Search Results for the Fourteen Broadwing Bay Area Fiber Optic Segments, California: Final Report</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-023200	Elizabeth Krase	1995	<i>Historic Property Survey Report, Route 92 San Mateo-Hayward Bridge Widening Project from the Route 92/I-880 Interchange in the City of Hayward, Alameda County, to the Midpoint of the San Mateo Bridge in San Mateo County, 04-ALA-92 PM R0.0/6.4; 04-SM-92 PM R16.5/R18.8, EA 003050</i>	Within
S-023200a	Stuart A. Guedon	1993	<i>Archaeological Survey Report, freeway widening, ramp widening, construction of HOV lanes and 13 additional toll booths for the San Mateo Bridge, 04-ALA-92, PM 0.0/6.4, EA 003050</i>	Within
S-023200b	Marjorie Dobkin Robert Bruce Anderson	1994	Oliver Bros. Salt Co., Alameda County, California, Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Contract 04F828-EP, Task Order #1, ALA-92, P.M. R0.0/R6.4, EA #003050	Within
S-023200c	Elizabeth Krase	1996	<i>Finding of Effect Report for the Proposed Project to Widen Route 92, from the Route 92/I-880 Interchange in the City of Hayward, Alameda County, to the Midpoint of the San Mateo Bridge in San Mateo County, 04-ALA-92 PM R0.0/6.4; 04-SM-92 PM R16.5/R18.8, EA 003050</i>	Within
S-023200d	Cherilyn Widell	1995	<i>SR/I-880 Interchange Project: Widening the San Mateo Bridge</i>	Within
S-024379	Cindy Baker	2001	<i>Historical Evaluation of the Eastshore-Grant Transmission Line, Hayward, Alameda County, California</i>	Outside
S-027516	R. Scott Baxter Rebecca Allen	2001	<i>Evaluation Report of Historic Archaeological Resources for the Baumberg Ecological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County</i>	Adjacent
S-027768	Lorna Billat	2000	<i>Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility - Alameda County (letter report)</i>	Outside
S-031419	R. Scott Baxter	2006	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the Bay Trail, Baumberg Tract, Alameda County, 04-ALA-EBPD, E.A. 04-277400L</i>	Adjacent
S-031419a	R. Scott Baxter	2006	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Bay Trail, Baumberg Tract, Eden Landing, Alameda County, California</i>	Adjacent
S-031708	California Department of Transportation, District 4	2001	<i>Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Eden Landing (Baumberg) Ecological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County, California</i>	Adjacent
S-031708a	Elizabeth Krase	2001	<i>Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Eden Landing (Baumberg) Ecological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County, California</i>	Adjacent

City of Hayward
4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-034825	Cassidy DeBaker Barb Siskin Christophe Descantes	2008	<i>Final Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Properties Inventory for the Russell City Energy Project, Alameda County, California</i>	Outside
S-035644	Angela Cook David Buckley Aimee Arrigoni	2008	<i>Final Cultural Resources Assessment Report. 1880-SR92 Reliever Route Project, Alameda County, California</i>	Outside
S-040265	Wayne H. Bonner Kathleen A. Crawford	2012	<i>Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA82236A (San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza Maintenance Bldg.), San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza, Hayward, Alameda County, California (letter report)</i>	Outside
S-040617	Carrie D. Wills Kathleen A. Crawford	2012	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate BA82236A (San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza Maintenance Building), San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza, Hayward, Alameda County, California (letter report)</i>	Outside
S-042003	Ellen Joslin Johnck	2008	<i>The South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project: A Cultural Landscape Approach for the Resource Management Plan</i>	Adjacent
S-042003a	G. Mendel Stewart Charles Armor	2007	<i>Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge and the California Department of Fish and Game Regarding Implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act on the Eden Landing Ecological Reserve (Baumberg Tract) for the South Bay Salt Ponds Restoration Project in Alameda County</i>	Adjacent
S-042003b	Lou Ann Speulda-Drews Nicholas Valentine	2009	<i>Identification and Evaluation of the South San Francisco Bay Solar Salt Industry Landscape (Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Mateo Counties, California)</i>	Adjacent
S-042003c	Laura Watt Marie Galvin David Blau Charlane Gross Aki Omi Donna Plunkett Lou Ann Speulda-Drews Nicholas Valentine	2014	<i>Historic American Landscapes Survey, Alviso Salt Works, HALS #CA-92</i>	Adjacent

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-042003d	Mendel Stewart Milford Wayne Donaldson	2012	<i>Memorandum of Agreement Between the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Including Restoration of Former Industrial Salt Ponds to Tidal Salt Marsh and Other Wetland Habitats, Including the Former Salt Works Sites Within the Alviso Unit on the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge and California Department of Fish And Game's, Eden Landing Ecological Reserve; Alameda and Santa Clara, Counties, California</i>	Adjacent
S-042003e	Anne Morkill Julianne Polanco John C. Morrow	2015	<i>Amendment to Memorandum of Agreement Among the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers Regarding the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Including Restoration of Former Industrial Salt Ponds to Tidal Salt Marsh and Other Wetland Habitats, Including the Former Salt Works Within the Alviso Unit of the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge and the California Department of Fish and Game's Eden Landing Ecological Reserve, Alameda And Santa Clara Counties, California</i>	Adjacent
S-042003f	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2012	<i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Project #FWS040721A, Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Salt Works within the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project at the Alviso Unit, Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, and the Eden Landing Ecological Reserve, California Department of Fish and Game, Alameda and Santa Clara counties, California</i>	Adjacent
S-042003g	Laura Watt Marie Galvin David Blau Charlane Gross Aki Omi Donna Plunkett Lou Ann Speulda-Drews Nicholas Valentine	2014	<i>Historic American Landscapes Survey, Eden Landing Salt Works, HALS No. CA-91</i>	Adjacent
S-042003h	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2019	South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Report	Adjacent
S-042003i	Julianne Polanco	2019	<i>FWS040721A, Section 106 Consultation: Determination of Eligibility for Pond A18 and Draft DPR forms for review as per the Amendment to the Memorandum of Agreement for the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California</i>	Adjacent

City of Hayward
4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-042235	Carrie D. Wills Kathleen A Crawford	2012	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate BA82236A (San Mateo Bridge East), San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza, Hayward, Alameda County, California</i>	Outside
S-045764	Heidi Koenig	2014	<i>Invasive Cordgrass Project, 2014-2015 Revegetation Sites - Cultural Resources Assessment (letter report)</i>	Outside
S-045764a	Heidi Koenig	2014	<i>Invasive Spartina Project, 2014-2015 Revegetation Sites - Eden Landing Survey Results (letter report)</i>	Outside
S-046399	Laura Leach-Palm Chandra Miller	2015	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the MTC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920</i>	Adjacent
S-046399a	Laura Leach-Palm Philip Kaijankonski	2015	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the MTC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920</i>	Adjacent
S-046399b	Philip Kaijankoski Jack Meyer Laura Leach-Palm	2015	<i>Extended Phase I Report for the MTC Express Lane Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920</i>	Adjacent
S-046399c	Laura Leach-Palm	2015	<i>Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan for the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Interstate 880 Express, Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920</i>	Adjacent
S-046399d	Chandra Miller	2015	<i>Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the MTC Express Lanes I-880 Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: 04-SCL-880 PM 7.38-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.66, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.29-6.73, 04-ALA-84 PM R2.7-6.22, Project EA: 04-3G920, EIF 041000110</i>	Adjacent
S-046399e	Adrian R. Whitaker	2016	<i>Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the MTC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 P< R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920</i>	Adjacent
S-047077	Daniel Shoup	2015	<i>Confidential Technical Memorandum, Cultural Resources Survey, Hayward Recycled Water Project</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-050946	Kristopher Mierisch	2016	<i>Submission Package: FCC Form 620, for Proposed RAW Land-New Build VZW Ensite #27724</i>	Outside
S-050946a	Julianne Polanco	2015	<i>FCC_2016_0509_004] San Mateo Bridge -oDAS- Head end and nodes/Ensite# 27724, West End of San Mateo Bridge, Foster City, San Mateo County, CA, Collocation</i>	Outside
S-050946b	Corey Johnson	2018	<i>Addendum to FCC Form 620, FUZE 5016649/San Mateo Bridge VZX_SM01_A, San Mateo Bridge-High Rise, Foster City, San Mateo County, CA, EBI Project: #6117006055, SHPO Review # CATRA_2013_0211_001/FCC_2016_0509_00 4</i>	Outside
S-050946c	Julianne Polanco	2018	<i>FCC_2018_0320_001, San Mateo Bridge VZW SM01-A, San Mateo Bridge-High Rise, Foster City, Collocation</i>	Outside

Source: NWIC 2020

S-001743

Michael J. Sawyer and Dian J. Watts of the Institute of Cultural Resources completed *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Hayward-San Leandro Transportation Corridor* in 1978. The ground reconnaissance survey identified no archaeological resources in the 1,900-acre study area located in southwest Hayward. However, because the area was subject to extensive landfill, the subsurface presence of significant archaeological deposits could not be ruled out. The study included the northeastern portion of the current project site.

S-009768

In 1985, Benjamin Ananian of Cole/Mills Associates completed *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1200 Acres Associated with the Proposed Shorelands Project*. The study consisted of a literature search and intensive surface survey conducted in a 1,200-acre study area south of State Route 92 in Hayward. The survey identified several historic-era archaeological sites; however, none were located in the current project site, although one site, labeled as SL 9, was identified adjacent to the southern boundary of the project site. It consisted of a historic habitation and dump site estimated to date from the 1870s.

S-023200

In 1995, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) conducted a series of cultural resources evaluations for the Route 92 San Mateo-Hayward Bridge Widening Project. Elizabeth Krase prepared the *Route 92 San Mateo-Hayward Bridge Widening Project Historic Property Survey Report*. The report summarizes the results of background research, a cultural resources survey including an archaeological investigation and a historical/architectural investigation, a review of bridges, and public participation and coordination.

Additionally, the report included a Negative Archaeological Survey Report prepared by David G. Brittin and Stuart A. Guedon (identified by the NWIC as report S-023200a). Brittin and Guedon conducted a records search and field inventory of the archaeological Area of Potential Effect, which

consisted of a segment of the State Route 92 right-of-way and excluded the adjacent Oliver Brothers Salt Company. The study identified no prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources.

Also included as an attachment is *Oliver Bros. Salt Co., Alameda County, California Historic Resources Evaluation Report*, completed by Marjorie Dobnick in 1994 (S-023200b). The study surveyed historic built-environment features associated with the approximately 190-acre Oliver Brothers property located on both sides of State Route 92 and recommended the property eligible for listing in the NRHP as a locally significant rural landscape. The property was recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion A under two themes: its associations with solar salt production on the Alameda County shoreline; and Exploration/Settlement, as the property was the “site of a salt farm established by California’s first commercial salt maker and the Mt. Eden vicinity’s first settler—John Johnson.” Contributing elements located north of Highway 92 included the levees, concentrating ponds, wooden control gate, intake canal, wooden roller, Archimedes screw, and windmill. South of the highway, contributing elements included the pickle pond, crystalizing pond, levees, and processing plant, the latter of which was made up of the warehouse, wash plant, and bucket loader.

A Finding of Effect Report authored by Krase, Mara Melandry, and Tom McDonnell in 1996 is included as report S-023200c. It states that the proposed project to widen State Route 92 had the potential to affect one NRHP-eligible property, the Oliver Brothers Salt Company. No other NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed properties were identified within or adjacent to the property. It is also noted that the study did not identify any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites within the project APE or in a one-mile radius. The report concluded that neither the Oliver Brother’s Salt Company, nor any other historic property, would be affected by the project.

Attached to the report was a 1995 memorandum authored by State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Cherilyn Widell (S-023200d). Widell concurred with the recommendations of the Historic Resources Evaluation Report and the property was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The NWIC records search identified eight cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Of these, NWIC identified two resources within the project site; however, a review of the provided documentation indicated one of these resources (P-01-000209) had been completely collected and is no longer present within the project site. The remaining six resources include one which is adjacent to the project site and five which are outside of it. The resources are listed in Table 2 below. The resource within the project site is also described in detail below.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/ CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-01-000209	CA-ALA-493H	Historic site	Refuse scatter	Ben Ananian (1985); Thad Van Bueren (1996)	Unknown	Within, no longer present
P-01-000216	CA-ALA-500H	Historic site	Refuse scatter; building foundations	Ben Ananian (1985); Thad Van Bueren (1996)	Unknown	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/ CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-01-000217	CA-ALA-501H	Historic site; element of district	Eden Landing	B. Ananian (1983); B. Ananian (1983); Unknown (1985); Thad Van Bueren (1996); NWIC (2000); R. Scott Baxter, Rebecca Allen and Roman Beck (2001); NWIC (2013); Heidi Koenig (2015)	Unknown	Outside
P-01-001783	CA-ALA-623H	Historic Structure	Historic Railroad	See "Resource List" in Appendix A.	Multiple recommendations*	Outside
P-01-002256	CA-ALA-592H	Historic Site	Refuse scatter	R. Scott Baxter, Roman Beck, Allika Ruby (2001)	Unknown	Within
P-01-002269	CA-ALA-681H	Historic Structure	Eastshore- Grant Transmission Line; Northern Mission Transmission System; East Bay District Transmission Line	Cindy Baker (2001)	Recommended ineligible for the CRHR	Outside
P-01-011381	—	Historic Building	Caltrans Bridge Maintenance Station / San Mateo-Hayward Bridge	K.A. Crawford (2012)	Recommended ineligible for the NRHP	Outside
P-01-011437	—	Historic District	Eden Landing Salt Works Historic Landscape	Lou Ann Speulda-Drews, Nick Valentine, Ellen Joslin Johnck,(2007)	Recommended eligible for the NRHP	Adjacent

*The Central Pacific Railroad/Transcontinental Railroad, Niles-Sacramento Line segment of the Union Pacific Railroad was recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR. In addition, the Southern Pacific Dumbarton Cutoff was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP as a multi-property resource. One of its contributing elements, the Southern Pacific Dumbarton Bridge, was also recommended individually eligible for the NRHP. Other segments in Alameda County have been recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and/or CRHR or were recorded without an evaluation.

Source: NWIC 2020

P-01-002256/CA-ALA-000592H

R. Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc. recorded P-01-002256/CA-ALA-000592H as part of the Evaluation Report of Historic Archaeological Resources for the Baumberg Ecological Mitigation Tract study. The resource is recorded as a historic-era site consisting of "a light scatter of domestic refuse including a variety of Chinese ceramics," which was estimated to predate the Oliver Brothers Salt Company, whose property it overlaps. The resource has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or any local register. All artifacts identified at the site were collected at the time of its recording.

4.2 Previous Records of the Oliver Brothers Salt Works

As detailed above in the discussion of report S-023200, the CHRIS records search confirmed there is a known historical resource within the project site, the former Oliver Brother Salt Works property. For unknown reasons, the CHRIS records search did not include this property in its list of previously recorded resources. However, S-023200 includes detailed information about the resource and its significance as does subsequent documentation which was provided to Rincon by the City of Hayward. A summary of this information is presented below.

The Oliver Brothers Salt Works property was first recorded and evaluated in 1994 by Marjorie Dobkin and R. Bruce Anderson. At that time, the property was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A as a rural landscape significant at the local level (Krase et al. 1995). SHPO Cheryl Widel concurred with Dobkin and Anderson's recommendation that the property was eligible for the NRHP, thereby listing the property in the CRHR and making it a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA (Widell 1995). The boundaries of the property as determined eligible for the NRHP and designated in the CRHR encompasses nearly 190 acres on the north and south side of State Route 92; the southern portion of the property is located entirely within the current project site, while the northern portion of the site lies outside of it.

In 2015, Janine Origer of Tom Origer & Associates revisited the property for the Oliver Brothers Salt Works Project (Origer 2015). The field survey recorded the portion of the Oliver Brothers property located south of Highway 92 but not the portion of the property north of the highway. It was observed that, within this area, many non-contributing built-environment elements were no longer present, but that three buildings remained on the site: the Oliver Brothers warehouse (contributing element), the tower (non-contributing), and the brine shrimp packing and cold storage shed (non-contributing). According to Origer, all three buildings were in "very poor condition." Other contributing elements were the wash plant, bucket loader, levees, and crystalizing and pickling ponds.

In 2016, Origer revisited the site as part of a revised letter report for the Oliver Brothers Salt Works Project, (Origer 2016). The resulting report did not report any visible changes in the condition of the property since the field survey for the 2015 study.

In a 2017 confirmation of eligibility memorandum addressed to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, SHPO Julie Polanco commented on the Point Eden Way Warehouse Development Project, which would have involved the demolition of existing buildings and structures, mass grading, and ecological restoration at the projected site. Polanco confirmed the SHPO's previous determination of eligibility for the property, summarized previous studies of the Oliver Brothers Salt Works, and noted that extant contributing elements remained within the APE of the warehouse project included the pickle pond, levees, crystallizing ponds, warehouse, wash plant, and bucket loader. It was further noted that the reports Origer completed in 2015 and 2016 did not include an assessment of the property's integrity. Finally, Polanco confirmed that the proposed redevelopment of the property would result in an adverse effect under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Polanco 2017). Previous documentation of the Oliver Brothers Salt Company is included in Appendix C of this report.

4.3 Soil Remediation of the Oliver Brothers Salt Works

Rincon also reviewed the soil remediation studies conducted by Aqua Science Engineers, Inc. in 2013. According to the Risk Management Plan developed by Aqua Science Engineers, Inc. for the Oliver Brothers Salt Works (APNs 461-0085-020-01 and 461-0085-202-02), in 1998, two underground storage tanks containing diesel-fuel and hydrocarbons were removed from the project site (2013). Additionally, from 1998 to 2012 soil remediation efforts were continued, including multiple soil samples taken of the contaminated area and groundwater assessments prepared to determine the extent of the site contamination. “Hot spots” within the project site were identified, excavated, and bioremediated onsite, and backfilled. Other soil remediation efforts included over-excavation, in-situ soil treatment, and groundwater monitoring. In conjunction with the soil remediation efforts, 12 monitoring wells were destroyed, the deepest well approximately 360 feet below surface (Aqua Science Engineers 2013). Soil remediation efforts covered approximately 81 percent of the area proposed for development of the industrial building on APNs 461-0085-020-01 and 461-0085-202-02, or approximately 16 percent of the total project site.

4.4 Historical Imagery Review

Rincon reviewed historical aerial imagery and topographic maps from HistoricAerials.com and from the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) “TopoView” webpage. These images were reviewed to identify potential cultural resource concerns on the project site. Historical topographic maps of the *Haywards* (later titled *Hayward*) quadrangle from 1899 to 1939 depict the current project site as undeveloped land between Johnson Landing and Mt. Eden, with evidence of the salt fields emerging south of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge on the 1942 *Hayward* quadrangle map (USGS 2020; NETR Online 2020). The 1948 *Redwood Point and San Francisco* quadrangle maps show further development of the salt fields, bounded by the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge, the San Francisco Bay, and the Southern Pacific Railroad (USGS 2020). Aerial imagery from 1946 to 1958 confirm the topographic map depictions, identifying three buildings and salt evaporators within the project site (NETR Online 2020). The 1956 *San Francisco* quadrangle map relabels the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge as State Route 92 with salt evaporators to the south and east of the project site, which is carried through the 1993 *Redwood Point* quadrangle map (USGS 2020). Aerial imagery from 1966 to 1987 depict changes in land use from salt fields to grading across the project site, which is further depicted by the 1993 aerial imagery (NETR Online 2020). Topographic maps from 2012 to 2018 depict the project site in its current condition, confirmed by aerial imagery from 2002 to 2016 (USGS 2020; NETR Online 2020).

4.5 Native American Outreach

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 13, 2020, to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project site. The NAHC emailed a response on August 17, 2020, stating that the SLF search was returned with “negative” results for tribal heritage resources. The response from the NAHC also included a contact list of eight local Native American groups and individuals that may have knowledge of tribal heritage resources within the project site. Rincon prepared and emailed letters to the Native American contacts provided by the NAHC to request information regarding their knowledge of tribal heritage resources within the vicinity of the project site that may be impacted by the project on August 24, 2020. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, Rincon did not mail hard copies of the consultation letters. Rincon followed up with

contacts by telephone and email on September 9, 2020. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received. The results of the SLF search and consultation efforts can be found in Appendix B of this report.

5 Field Survey

5.1 Methods

On September 22, 2020, Rincon Senior Archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, RPA, conducted a pedestrian field survey of archaeological and built-environment resources in the project site. During the field survey, Ms. Haas examined all exposed ground surfaces for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic-period debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Transects were generally spaced 10 to 20 meters throughout the survey based on surface visibility. Under the direction of Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, MHP, Ms. Haas also visually inspected all buildings, structures, and landscaped features located within the project site, documenting their style, method of construction, and physical condition in detailed notes and digital photographs.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 Archaeological Resources

As discussed above, the soil remediation history of the project site indicates that the project site has been heavily disturbed. During the survey, disturbance was evident throughout the project site in the form of soil spoils piles, non-local gravel, concrete and construction debris, and levee construction. Ground visibility was limited by the presence of standing water in the salt evaporation ponds in the western portion of the project site and by vegetation in the eastern portion of the project site. Although resource P-01-002256 is partially recorded within the project site, all artifacts associated with the site were collected at the time of its recording. No remnants of the site were observed during the current survey.

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site during the field survey.

5.2.2 Built Environment Resources

Oliver Brothers Salt Company (P-01-008358)

Located within the project site is the southern portion of the Oliver Brothers Salt Company. As detailed above in Section 4, Background Research, the property has been previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and is listed in the CRHR; it is therefore a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Rincon's field survey focused on and served to document the existing conditions of the portion of the property located south of State Route 92; the northern portion of the site, which is outside of the current project site, was not surveyed as part of this project. The survey confirmed that aside from the continued loss of some exterior wall cladding materials on the warehouse, tower, and brine shrimp packing shed, the property appears essentially as described in Origer's 2015 and 2016 letter reports. No information was uncovered during the field survey or background research that would suggest that the resource should no longer be considered eligible

for listing in the NRHP or be listed in the CRHR. Photographs from the field survey are presented below in Figure 5 through Figure 9.

Figure 5 Warehouse, Tower, and Brine Shrimp Shed, South and East Elevations, Facing Northwest



Figure 6 Warehouse and Brine Shrimp Shed, North and East Elevations, Facing Southwest



Figure 7 Salt Pond and Remnants of Railway Tracks, Facing South



Figure 8 Salt Pond, Facing North



Figure 9 Possible Remnants of a Pumphouse



6 Findings and Recommendations

6.1 Historical Resources

The field survey and background research identified one built-environment historical resource in the project site, the Oliver Brothers Salt Company. As detailed above, the resource has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and is listed in the CRHR; the property, therefore, qualifies as a historical resource as defined by CEQA. Although the proposed project would not result in the demolition or alteration of the salt evaporation ponds and levees located on the western component of the proposed project site, it would result in the demolition of the processing plant and filling of portions of existing salt evaporation ponds located on the eastern component of the proposed project site. The eastern portion of the site is essential in the larger property's ability to convey its significance as it contains the only remaining buildings on the site and is the location of the primary salt processing activities. Due to proposed demolition and construction activities that would impact contributing features within the eastern component, the proposed project would cause the material impairment of the resource, meaning it would alter in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. The project would therefore result in a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource and result in a significant impact pursuant to CEQA.

Although not capable of reducing impacts to below the level of significance two mitigation measures have been recommended which would minimize project impact relating to the demolition of the Oliver Brother Salt Company property to the maximum extent feasible. With incorporation of Mitigation Measures CR-1 and CR-2 Rincon recommends a finding of ***significant impact to historical resources*** under CEQA.

6.1.1 Historical Resource Mitigation Measures

CR-1 Building Recordation

Archival documentation of as-built and as-found condition should be prepared for the Oliver Brothers Salt Company prior to demolition. Prior to issuance of demolition permits, the City of Hayward shall ensure that documentation of the buildings and structures proposed for demolition is completed that follows the general guidelines of Historic American Building Survey (HABS)-level III documentation. The documentation shall include high resolution digital photographic recordation, a historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation shall be completed by a qualified professional who meets the standards for history, architectural history, or architecture as set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR, Part 61). The original archival-quality documentation shall be offered as donated material to the Hayward Library and Hayward Area Historical Society to make it available for current and future generations. Archival copies of the documentation also would be submitted to the City of Hayward where it would be available to local researchers.

CR-2 Interpretive Display

An interpretive display shall be developed and installed on site to commemorate the history of the Oliver Brothers Salt Company. The display may include historic photographs, drawings, and text to

convey the history of the site and the significance of salt processing in Alameda County. The display shall be reviewed and approved by the City prior to installation at a site to be chosen by the City. The installation shall occur prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

6.2 Archaeological Resources

Based on the results of the records search, Native American outreach, field survey, and past soil remediation efforts, no archaeological resources are expected to be present within the project site. One historic-period refuse deposit, P-01-002256, was previously recorded within the project site; however, the resource was completely collected at the time of its recording and is no longer present. The results of the SLF search came back negative for the presence of recorded sacred lands in the vicinity of the project site and no NAHC contacts responded to Rincon's outreach efforts. No Native American-origin cultural resources are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Additionally, approximately 80% of the area proposed for development by the current project has been subject to extensive disturbance during soil remediation efforts, reducing the likelihood that any intact archaeological resources are present on the project site. However, although unlikely, unanticipated discoveries remain a possibility during ground disturbance. With adherence to recommendations presented below, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation*** under CEQA.

Rincon recommends measures in case of unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources or human remains during execution of the current project scope.

6.2.1 Archaeological Mitigation Measures

CR-3 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the find is prehistoric, then a Native American representative should also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the CRHR and cannot be avoided by the modified project, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to historical resources.

6.3 Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations

within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. With adherence to these existing regulations, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to human remains***.

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Appendix A

Records Search Results

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 56 IC FILE NO.: _____

To: Northwest Information Center

Print Name: James Williams Date: 8/24/2020

Affiliation: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Address: 180 N. Ashwood Avenue

City: Ventura State: CA Zip: 93003

Phone: 805-644-4455 Fax: 805-644-4455 Email: _____

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: ap@rinconconsultants.com Billing Phone: 805-644-4455

Project Name / Reference: 4150 Point Eden Industrial Development

Project Street Address: 4150 Point Eden Way, Hayward

County or Counties: Alameda County

Township/Range/UTMs: T 03S R 02W S 31

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Redwood Point and San Leandro

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): es ☐ / no ☐

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 750

(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed \$1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate Information Center for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the [OHP website](#)

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."

2. Location Information:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations¹

NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations

Report Locations¹

"Other" Report Locations²

Within project area

Within 0.5 mi.

radius

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

3. Database Information:

(contact the IC or CHRIS Coordinator for product examples)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database¹

List

Detail

Excel Spreadsheet

Within project area

Within 0.5 mi.

radius

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database

List

Detail

Excel Spreadsheet

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

Report Database¹

List

Detail

Excel Spreadsheet

Include "Other" Reports²

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):

Within project area

Within 0.5 mi.

radius

ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records¹

NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records

Reports¹

"Other" Reports²

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐
yes ☐ / no ☐

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

Within project area

Within 0.5 mi. radius**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory³:**

(only available as Excel spreadsheet, digital database rows)

Directory listing only

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐**OHP Archaeological Resources Directory^{1, 3}:**

(only available as Excel spreadsheet, digital database rows)

Directory listing only

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐**California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

Directory listing only

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the [OHP website](#) and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Surveyyes ☐ / no ☐**Ethnographic Information**yes ☐ / no ☐**Historical Literature**yes ☐ / no ☐**Historical Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐**Local Inventories**yes ☐ / no ☐**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐**Shipwreck Inventory**yes ☐ / no ☐**Soil Survey Maps**yes ☐ / no ☐

¹ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

² "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

³ Includes, but is not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI then as HPD, now it is known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Electronic fees will apply at 25¢ per excel line up to 999, 10¢ following. This documentation is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources and compiled by the Office of Historic Preservation.

⁴ Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic

9/21/2020

NWIC File No.: 20-0358

James Williams
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

re: 4150 Point Eden Industrial Development

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Redwood Point, San Leandro, Newark & Hayward USGS 7.5' quads. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.5 mile radius:

Resources within project area:	P-01-011437 & 002256.
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-01-002269, 001783, 000216, 000217, 000209, & 011381.
Reports within project area:	S-9768, 23200, 46399, 42003, & 1743.
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	See enclosed database list.

Resource Database Printout (list):

Resource Database Printout (details):

Resource Digital Database Records:

Report Database Printout (list):

Report Database Printout (details):

Report Digital Database Records:

Resource Record Copies:

Report Copies:

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

Ethnographic Information:

Historical Literature:

Historical Maps:

Local Inventories:

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

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☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory:☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed***Notes:**

****** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateld=CA>

Shipwreck Inventory: <http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Lisa C. Hagel
Researcher

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-001479	Other - SWRCB Project No. C-06- 1428-010	1979	David Chavez	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the East Bay Dischargers Authority Reclamation Reuse EIR, Alameda County, California.		
S-001743		1978	Michael J. Sawyer, Diane C. Watts, E. Breck Parkman, Patricia M. Ogrey, and Robert M. Harmon	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Hayward-San Leandro Transportation Corridor, Alameda County, California	The Institute of Cultural Resources, California State University, Hayward	01-000228, 01-008358
S-009768		1985	Benjamin Ananian	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1200 Acres Associated with the Proposed Shorelands Project, Hayward, Alameda County, California		01-000201, 01-000202, 01-000203, 01-000204, 01-000206, 01-000207, 01-000208, 01-000209, 01-000210, 01-000211, 01-000212, 01-000214, 01-000215, 01-000216, 01-000217
S-018903	Caltrans - 04-113530	1996	Andrew Hope, Mark Hylkema, and Thad M. Van Bueren	Archaeological Survey and Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the Baumberg Biological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County, 04-ALA-880, P.M. R0.0/R0.4, 04-SCL-880, P.M. 9.9/10.5, 04-113530	California Department of Transportation, District 4	01-000201, 01-000202, 01-000203, 01-000204, 01-000206, 01-000208, 01-000209, 01-000216, 01-000217, 01-001791
S-022725	Submitter - Job Number 739-01	2000	Hannah Ballard, John Holson, and Stephanie Pau	Archaeological Survey and Record Search Results for the Fourteen Broadwing Bay Area Fiber Optic Segments, California: Final Report	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
S-023200	Caltrans - EA 003050; Voided - S-16214; Voided - S-17774	1995	Elizabeth Krase	Historic Property Survey Report, Route 92 San Mateo-Hayward Bridge Widening Project from the Route 92/I-880 Interchange in the City of Hayward, Alameda County, to the Midpoint of the San Mateo Bridge in San Mateo County, 04-ALA-92 PM R0.0/6.4; 04-SM-92 PM R16.5/R18.8, EA 003050	California Department of Transportation, District 4	01-000210, 01-008358
S-023200a		1993	Stuart A. Guedon	Archaeological Survey Report, freeway widening, ramp widening, construction of HOV lanes and 13 additional toll booths for the San Mateo Bridge, 04-ALA-92, PM 0.0/6.4, EA 003050	Basin Research Associates	
S-023200b		1994	Marjorie Dobkin and Robert Bruce Anderson	Oliver Bros. Salt Co., Alameda County, California, Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Contract 04F828-EP, Task Order #1, ALA-92, P.M. R0.0/R6.4, EA #003050		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-023200c		1996	Elizabeth Krase	Finding of Effect Report for the Proposed Project to Widen Route 92, from the Route 92/I-880 Interchange in the City of Hayward, Alameda County, to the Midpoint of the San Mateo Bridge in San Mateo County, 04-ALA-92 PM R0.0/6.4; 04-SM-92 PM R16.5/R18.8, EA 003050	California Department of Transportation	
S-023200d		1995	Cherilyn Widell	SR/I-880 Interchange Project: Widening the San Mateo Bridge	California Office of Historic Preservation	
S-024379		2001	Cindy Baker	Historical Evaluation of the Eastshore-Grant Transmission Line, Hayward, Alameda County, California	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	01-002269
S-027516	OHP PRN - COE010625A	2001	R. Scott Baxter and Rebecca Allen	Evaluation Report of Historic Archaeological Resources for the Baumberg Ecological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County	Past Forward, Inc.	01-000207, 01-000210, 01-000211, 01-000212, 01-000214, 01-000215, 01-000216, 01-000217, 01-002255, 01-002256, 01-002257
S-027768		2000	Lorna Billat	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility - Alameda County (letter report)	EarthTouch, LLC	
S-031419	Caltrans - E.A. 04-277400L	2006	R. Scott Baxter	Historic Property Survey Report for the Bay Trail, Baumberg Tract, Alameda County, 04-ALA-EBPD, E.A. 04-277400L	Past Forward, Inc.	01-000201, 01-000202, 01-000203, 01-000204, 01-000206, 01-000208, 01-000216, 01-000217
S-031419a		2006	R. Scott Baxter	Archaeological Survey Report for the Bay Trail, Baumberg Tract, Eden Landing, Alameda County, California	Past Forward, Inc.	
S-031708	Caltrans - EA 285521	2001		Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Eden Landing (Baumberg) Ecological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County, California	California Department of Transportation, District 4	01-000210, 01-010740
S-031708a		2001	Elizabeth Krase	Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Eden Landing (Baumberg) Ecological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County, California	California Department of Transportation	
S-034825		2008	Cassidy DeBaker, Barb Siskin, and Christophe Descantes	Final Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Properties Inventory for the Russell City Energy Project, Alameda County, California	Garcia and Associates	01-002269
S-035644	Submitter - WSA Project No. 2008-35; Submitter - WSA Report No. 2008-36	2008	Angela Cook, David Buckley, and Aimee Arrigoni	Final Cultural Resources Assessment Report, I880-SR92 Reliever Route Project, Alameda County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	01-001783, 01-010925

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-040265	Voided - S-40262	2012	Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA82236A (San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza Maintenance Bldg.), San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza, Hayward, Alameda County, California (letter report)	Michael Brandman Associates	01-011381
S-040617		2012	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate BA82236A (San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza Maintenance Building), San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza, Hayward, Alameda County, California (letter report)	Michael Brandman Associates	01-011381
S-042003	Agency Nbr - HALS No. CA-91; Agency Nbr - HALS No. CA-92; OHP PRN - FWS040721A; Voided - S-43584; Voided - S-43585	2008	Ellen Joslin Johnck	The South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project: A Cultural Landscape Approach for the Resource Management Plan	Sonoma State University	01-000210, 01-000211, 01-000212, 01-000214, 01-000215, 01-000217, 01-002057, 01-003291, 01-010205, 01-010834, 01-011436, 01-011437, 01-012138, 41-002351, 43-002823, 43-004034
S-042003a		2007	G. Mendel Stewart and Charles Armor	Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge and the California Department of Fish and Game Regarding Implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act on the Eden Landing Ecological Reserve (Baumberg Tract) for the South Bay Salt Ponds Restoration Project in Alameda County	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and	
S-042003b		2009	Lou Ann Speulda-Drews and Nicholas Valentine	Identification and Evaluation of the South San Francisco Bay Solar Salt Industry Landscape (Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Mateo Counties, California)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
S-042003c		2014	Laura Watt, Marie Galvin, David Blau, Charlane Gross, Aki Omi, Donna Plunkett, Lou Ann Speulda-Drews, and Nicholas Valentine	Historic American Landscapes Survey, Alviso Salt Works, HALS #CA-92	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-042003d		2012	Mendel Stewart and Milford Wayne Donaldson	Memorandum of Agreement Between the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Including Restoration of Former Industrial Salt Ponds to Tidal Salt Marsh and Other Wetland Habitats, Including the Former Salt Works Sites Within the Alviso Unit on the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge and California Department of Fish And Game's, Eden Landing Ecological Reserve; Alameda and Santa Clara, Counties, California	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Historic Preservation	
S-042003e		2015	Anne Morkill, Julianne Polanco, and John C. Morrow	Amendment to Memorandum of Agreement Among the U.S. Fish And Wildlife Service, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers Regarding the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Including Restoration of Former Industrial Salt Ponds to Tidal Salt Marsh and Other Wetland Habitats, Including the Former Salt Works Within the Alviso Unit of the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge and the California Department of Fish And Game's Eden Landing Ecological Reserve, Alameda And Santa Clara Counties, California	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Historic Preservation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	
S-042003f		2012		U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Project #FWS040721A, Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Salt Works within the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project at the Alviso Unit, Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, and the Eden Landing Ecological Reserve, California Department of Fish and Game, Alameda and Santa Clara counties, California	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
S-042003g		2014	Laura Watt, Marie Galvin, David Blau, Charlane Gross, Aki Omi, Donna Plunkett, Lou Ann Speulda-Drews, and Nicholas Valentine	Historic American Landscapes Survey, Eden Landing Salt Works, HALS No. CA-91	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-042003h		2019		South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Report	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
S-042003i		2019	Julianne Polanco	FWS040721A, Section 106 Consultation: Determination of Eligibility for Pond A18 and Draft DPR forms for review as per the Amendment to the Memorandum of Agreement for the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-042235		2012	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate BA82236A (San Mateo Bridge East), San Mateo Bridge Toll Plaza, Hayward, Alameda County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
S-045764	Agency Nbr - ESA Project # 120514; Agency Nbr - ESA Project # 211310.03	2014	Heidi Koenig	Invasive Cordgrass Project, 2014-2015 Re-vegetation Sites - Cultural Resources Assessment (letter report)	Environmental Science Associates	01-000201, 01-000202, 01-000203, 01-000204, 01-000206, 01-000208, 01-000210, 01-000212, 01-000217, 01-001791, 01-011437
S-045764a		2014	Heidi Koenig	Invasive Spartina Project, 2014-2015 Re-vegetation Sites - Eden Landing Survey Results (letter report)	Environmental Science Associates	
S-046399	Caltrans - EA 04-3G920; Caltrans - EIF 041000110	2015	Laura Leach-Palm and Chandra Miller	Historic Property Survey Report for the MTC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	01-000098, 01-000099, 01-000239, 01-011556, 01-011557, 01-011558, 01-011559, 01-011598, 43-000624
S-046399a		2015	Laura Leach-Palm and Philip Kaijankonski	Archaeological Survey Report for the MTC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-046399b		2015	Philip Kaijankoski, Jack Meyer, and Laura Leach-Palm	Extended Phase I Report for the MTC Express Lane Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-046399c		2015	Laura Leach-Palm	Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan for the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Interstate 880 Express, Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: State Route 84, 04-ALA-84 PM R3.0-R6.1, State Route 92, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.5-R6.5, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-046399d		2015	Chandra Miller	Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the MTC Express Lanes I-880 Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: 04-SCL-880 PM 7.38-10.5, 04-ALA-880 PM R0.0-26.66, 04-ALA-92 PM R2.29-6.73, 04-ALA-84 PM R2.7-6.22, Project EA: 04-3G920, EIF 041000110	JRP Historical Consulting, LLC	
S-046399e		2016	Adrian R. Whitaker	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the MTC Interstate 880 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California, Interstate 880, 04-SCL-880 PM 7.5-10.5, 04-ALA-880 P< R0.0-26.4, EA 04-3G920	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-047077		2015	Daniel Shoup	Confidential Technical Memorandum, Cultural Resources Survey, Hayward Recycled Water Project	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	01-001783, 01-002269
S-050946	OHP PRN - FCC_2016_0509_004	2016	Kristopher Mierisch	Submission Package: FCC Form 620, for Proposed RAW Land-New Build VZW Ensite #27724	Tectonic Engineering and Surveying Consultants	01-011381, 01-011437
S-050946a		2015	Julianne Polanco	[FCC_2016_0509_004] San Mateo Bridge - oDAS-Head end and nodes/Ensite# 27724, West End of San Mateo Bridge, Foster City, San Mateo County, CA, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-050946b		2018	Corey Johnson	Addendum to FCC Form 620, FUZE 5016649/San Mateo Bridge VZX_SM01_A, San Mateo Bridge-High Rise, Foster City, San Mateo County, CA, EBI Project: #6117006055, SHPO Review # CATRA_2013_0211_001/FCC_2016_0509_004	EBI Consulting, Inc	
S-050946c		2018	Julianne Polanco	FCC_2018_0320_001, San Mateo Bridge VZW SM01-A, San Mateo Bridge-High Rise, Foster City, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-01-000209	CA-ALA-000493H	Resource Name - SL9; OTIS Resource Number - 649555; OHP PRN - ADOE-01-01-005-0000; OHP PRN - COE0106254A	Site	Historic	AH04	1985 (Ben Ananian, Cole/Mills Associates); 1996 (Thad Van Bueren, Caltrans)	S-009768, S-018903, S-027987
P-01-000216	CA-ALA-000500H	Resource Name - SL16	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	1985 (Ben Ananian, Cole/Mills Associates); 1996 (Thad Van Bueren, Caltrans)	S-009768, S-018903, S-027516, S-027987, S-031419, S-051501
P-01-000217	CA-ALA-000501H	Other - Barron's Landing; Other - Peterman's Landing; Voided - formerly P-01-000205/CA-ALA-489H; Voided - formerly P-01-000213/CA-ALA-497H; Resource Name - Eden Landing; Other - SL5; SL10; SL14	Site, Element of district	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH15	1983 (B. Ananian, Cole/Mills Associates); 1983 (B. Ananian, Cole/Mills Associates); 1985; 1996 (Thad Van Bueren, Caltrans District 4); 2000 (NWIC); 2001 (R. Scott Baxter, Rebecca Allen, Roman Beck, Past Forward, Inc.); 2013 (NWIC); 2015 (Heidi Koenig, [none])	S-009768, S-018903, S-027516, S-027987, S-031419, S-042003, S-045764, S-045933

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-01-001783	CA-ALA-000623H	Resource Name - Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - Southern Pacific Mainline into Oakland; Other - Union Pacific Railroad (formerly Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railroads); Other - Drill Track; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad Yard and Tracks; Other - SPRR Spur1, SPRR Spur 2; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad Alignment, GD-5; Other - SPW-7, SPW-8, SPW-15, SPW-16, SPW-18; Other - Central Pacific Railroad; Other - Segment of Southern Pacific Railroad Grade (No. 1); Other - SPW-9; Other - Map Reference #01-08; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad - Segment of the Milpitas line; Other - SPW-6; Other - SPW-14; Caltrans - Bridge #33-0034, #33-0035,; Other - South Pacific Coast RR (SPCR); Other - Samtrans Newark Bridge; Other - Samtrans Dumbarton Cutoff; Other - Samtrans Dumbarton Bridge; Other - GANDA-509-01H; Other - San Pablo-Tulare Railroad; Other - GANDA-509-16H; Other - TRWP-28; Other - Transcontinental Railroad, Niles-Sacramento Line; Other - 2- SP Railroad Tracks; Other - Livingston-01H; Other - Alameda Branch; Other - UPRR main line West	Structure	Historic	AH07; AH16; HP11; HP19; HP39	1990 (G. Davis, Dames & Moore); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1994 (Brian Hatoff, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 1996 (John W. Snyder, P.S. Preservation Services); 1996 (John W. Snyder, P.S. Preservation Services); 1996 (John W. Snyder, P.S. Preservation Services); 1997 (E. McKee, Caltrans District 4); 1998 (Elizabeth McKee, Caltrans District 4); 1999 (Elizabeth McKee, Caltrans District 4); 1999 (William Kostura, Caltrans District 4); 1999 (William Kostura, Caltrans District 4); 2001 (Tracy Bakic, Cindy Baker, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.); 2001 (K. Van Citters, K. Bisson, Van Citters: Historic Preservation LLC); 2002 (C. McMorris, A. Blosser, JRP); 2003 (Ward Hill, [none]); 2006 (Christopher Canzonieri, [none]); 2008 (David Buckley, William Self Associates); 2008 (David Buckley, William Self Associates);	S-017993, S-021624, S-023385, S-025043, S-025248, S-025885, S-026039, S-026109, S-027016, S-029467, S-031176, S-031374, S-032513, S-033642, S-035644, S-036217, S-037241, S-038242, S-038390, S-039148, S-043313, S-043685, S-044360, S-045417, S-046556, S-047077, S-047520, S-047534, S-050985, S-052002, S-052210, S-052211, S-052754, S-053706

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
		Berkeley Segment; Other - SPRR spur line West Berkeley Segment; OHP PRN - DOE 01-98-0056-0000; OHP Z-number - ALA-Z00005 (ADOE-01-00-002-000); OTIS Resource Number - 683480; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad FMC Railroad Spur; Other - Dumbarton Cutoff Spur; Other - Union Pacific Railroad (West Berkeley Segment)				2009 (J. Dougherty, J. P. Glover, PAR Environmental Services); 2009 (T. Martin, K. Frank, GANDA); 2009 (T. Martin, K. Frank, GANDA); 2010 (Lisa Holm, Lee Panich, Pacific Legacy, Inc.); 2015 (Kruger Frank, Erica Schultz, GANDA); 2015 (Daniel Shoup, A/HC); 2017 (Nicholas Radtkey, InContext)	
P-01-002256	CA-ALA-000592H	Resource Name - FW-11	Site	Historic	AH04	2001 (R. Scott Baxter, Roman Beck, Allika Ruby, Past Forward, Inc.)	S-027516, S-027987
P-01-002269	CA-ALA-000681H	Resource Name - Eastshore-Grant Transmission Line; Other - Northern Mission Transmission System; Other - East Bay District Transmission Line	Structure	Historic	HP11	2001 (Cindy Baker, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.)	S-024379, S-031901, S-034825, S-047077, S-048174, S-050672, S-051501, S-052408, S-053706
P-01-011381		Resource Name - Caltrans Bridge Maintenance Station / San Mateo-Hayward Bridge; Other - T-Mobile West LLC BA82236A/San Mateo Bridge East	Building	Historic	HP14; HP39	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	S-040265, S-040617, S-046609, S-050946
P-01-011437		Resource Name - Eden Landing Salt Works Historic Landscape; Other - Eden Landing; Union Pacific Salt Company; Other - Eden Landing Salt Works; OHP PRN - FWS 040721A	District	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06; AH13; AH15; AH16; HP11; HP39	2007 (Lou Ann Speulda-Drews, Nick Valentine, Ellen Joslin Johnck, US Fish & Wildlife Service)	S-042003, S-043584, S-045764, S-045933, S-050946, S-051501

Appendix B

Native American Outreach

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 373-3710

(916) 373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 4150 Point Eden Way (Rincon Project #20-09784)

County: Alameda

USGS Quadrangle Name: Redwood Point and San Leandro

Township: 03S and 04S Range: 02W and 03W Section(s): 31

Company/Firm/Agency: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Contact Person: James Williams

Street Address: 449 15th Street Suite 303

City: Oakland

Zip: 94612

Phone: 805-644-4455

Email: jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com

Project Description:

The proposed project would involve existing structures and salt evaporation ponds associated with a former salt plant and the development of a 50-foot-high industrial building. The project site consists of four parcels in the City of Hayward identified as Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 461-0085-020-01, 461-0085-020-02, APN 461-0061-001-00, and APN 461-0090-001-00. The project site is located at 4150 Point Eden Way, Hayward, California, 94545. Access to Point Eden Way is via Eden Landing Road from Exit 24 on State Route 92. The project site is approximately 2,200 feet east of the shoreline of the San Francisco Bay.



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 17, 2020

James Williams, MA, Architectural Historian
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com

Re: 4150 Point Eden Way (Rincon Project #20-09784) Project, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Williams:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Alameda County
8/17/2020**

***Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista***

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA, 94062
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Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan,
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Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
chochenyo@AOL.com

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

***Costanoan Rumsen Carmel
Tribe***

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

Costanoan

***The Confederated Villages of
Lisjan***

Corrina Gould, Chairperson
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Phone: (510) 575 - 8408
cvltribe@gmail.com

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Delta Yokut

***Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan***

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

Costanoan

***Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area***

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

Costanoan

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

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

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Timothy Perez, MLD Contact
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huskanam@gmail.com

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 4150 Point Eden Way (Rincon Project #20-09784) Project, Alameda County.



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

449 15th St #303
Oakland, California 93003

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info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

August 24, 2020
Project No: 20-09784

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Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
marellano@muwekma.org

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project,
Hayward, Alameda County, California**

Chairperson Arellano:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct Section 106 outreach for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project (project) in the city of Hayward, Alameda County, California. The proposed project would consist of a new 50-ft-high, 113,730-sq-ft industrial and office building on the eastern portion of the project site and creation of an open space preserve on the west portion of the project site. The proposed project includes a land swap for East Bay Regional Park District to relocate the Bay Trail from the current location along the eastern property line to meander along the southern property line and then to turn north to run along the western property line of APN 461-085-020-02, until ending at its current location on Point Eden Way. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers serves as the federal lead agency for project compliance with Section 106.

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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

James Williams, MA
Architectural Historian

Enclosed: Records Search Map



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Oakland, California 93003

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August 24, 2020
Project No: 20-09784

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

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project,
Hayward, Alameda County, California**

Chairperson Cerda:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct Section 106 outreach for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project (project) in the city of Hayward, Alameda County, California. The proposed project would consist of a new 50-ft-high, 113,730-sq-ft industrial and office building on the eastern portion of the project site and creation of an open space preserve on the west portion of the project site. The proposed project includes a land swap for East Bay Regional Park District to relocate the Bay Trail from the current location along the eastern property line to meander along the southern property line and then to turn north to run along the western property line of APN 461-085-020-02, until ending at its current location on Point Eden Way. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers serves as the federal lead agency for project compliance with Section 106.

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James Williams, MA
Architectural Historian

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August 24, 2020
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Andrew Galvan
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Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
chochenyo@AOL.com

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project,
Hayward, Alameda County, California**

Mr. Galvan:

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Architectural Historian

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August 24, 2020
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Corrina Gould, Chairperson
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cvltribe@gmail.com

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Hayward, Alameda County, California**

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August 24, 2020
Project No: 20-09784

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

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project,
Hayward, Alameda County, California**

Chairperson Perez:

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August 24, 2020
Project No: 20-09784

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

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project,
Hayward, Alameda County, California**

Chairperson Sayers:

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Architectural Historian

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August 24, 2020
Project No: 20-09784

Timothy Perez, MLD Contact
North Valley Yokuts Tribe
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Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 662 - 2788
huskanam@gmail.com

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project,
Hayward, Alameda County, California**

Mr. Perez:

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James Williams, MA
Architectural Historian

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August 24, 2020
Project No: 20-09784

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista
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Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the 4150 Point Eden Way Industrial Development Project,
Hayward, Alameda County, California**

Chairperson Zwierlein:

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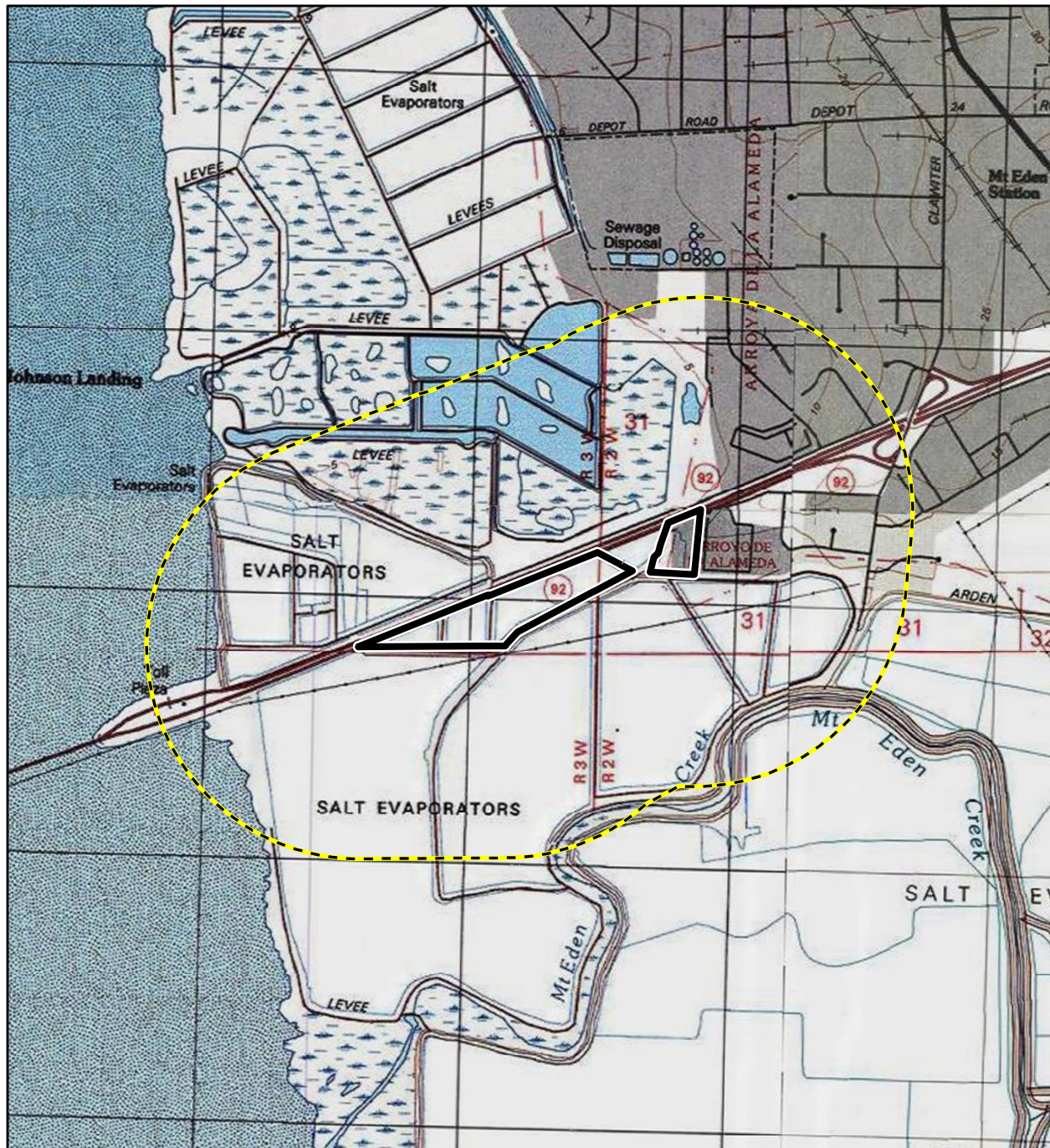
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Rincon Consultants, Inc.

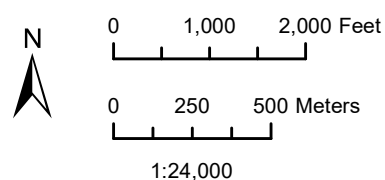
James Williams, MA
Architectural Historian

Enclosed: Records Search Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2020. Hayward, Newark, Redwood Point & San Leandro Quadrangles. T03S R02W S31 & T03S R03W S36 & T04S R02W S06 & T04S R03W S01. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

-  Half-Mile Buffer
-  Area of Potential Effects



Records Search Map



Native American Groups Consulted

Native American Group Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA, 94062 Phone: (650) 851 - 7489 Fax: (650) 332-1526 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com	8/24/2020: Consultation letter emailed. 9/10/2020: Left message with Ms. Zwierlein's secretary.	
Tony Cerda, Chairperson Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe 244 E. 1st Street Pomona, CA, 91766 Phone: (909) 629 - 6081 Fax: (909) 524-8041 rumsen@aol.com	8/24/2020: Consultation letter emailed. 9/10/2020: Phone number was disconnected. Sent a follow-up email.	
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024 Phone: (831) 637 - 4238 ams@indiancanyons.org	8/24/2020: Consultation letter emailed. 8/25/2020: Email returned as undeliverable. 8/27/2020: Called Ms. Sayers for updated email address and resent the letter. 9/10/2020: Called, but there was no message and voicemail box was full. Sent a follow-up email.	
Monica Arellano Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area 20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA, 94546 Phone: (408) 205 - 9714 marellano@muwekma.org	8/24/2020: Consultation letter emailed. 9/10/2020: Called, but there was no message and voicemail box was full. Sent a follow-up email.	
Katherine Perez, Chairperson North Valley Yokuts Tribe P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236 Phone: (209) 887 - 3415 canutes@verizon.net	8/24/2020: Consultation letter emailed. 9/10/2020: Left voicemail.	
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Native American Group Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
Andrew Galvan The Ohlone Indian Tribe P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA, 94539 Phone: (510) 882 - 0527 Fax: (510) 687-9393 chochenyo@AOL.com	8/24/2020: Consultation letter emailed. 9/10/2020: Left voicemail.	
Corrina Gould, Chairperson The Confederated Villages of Lisjan 10926 Edes Avenue Oakland, CA, 94603 Phone: (510) 575 - 8408 cvltribe@gmail.com	8/24/2020: Consultation letter emailed. 9/10/2020: Left voicemail.	

Appendix C

Previous Documentation of the Oliver Brothers Salt Company

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

September 21, 2015

Geoff Monk
Monk & Associates
1136 Saranap Avenue, Suite Q
Walnut Creek, CA 94595

Re: Oliver Brothers Salt Works Project, Hayward, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Monk:

At your request, we completed a study for the Oliver Brothers Salts Works Project in Hayward, Alameda County. Research was completed at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Information System (NWIC), and encompassed lands within a half-mile of the project area. In addition, we reviewed documents and maps pertinent to this project that are on file at our offices. This letter serves as a report of findings. The project proponent proposes to demolish the existing buildings on the property and build a new warehouse facility equipped with an office and associated parking areas.

The property was included in cultural resources studies completed for the widening of Highway 92 in 1994. No prehistoric archaeological materials were observed during field survey (Krase 1996). The Oliver Brothers Salt Company was found eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural landscape on a local level of significance (Dobkin and Anderson 1994). The State Historic Preservation Officer, Cheryl Widell, concurred with this determination (Widell 1995). The Northwest Information Center has no nomination forms or site recording forms from the 1994 study, therefore Tom Origer & Associates created a form for their filing system (attached).

In addition to the Dobkin and Anderson study covering the subject property, several studies have been completed in the vicinity addressing the importance of solar salt production and recording features important to the history of the industry (Ananian 1985; Baxter 2006; Britten and Guedin 1992; Hope et al. 1996; Par Environmental Services 2001; Past Forward 2001; Sawyer and Watts 1978; Speulda-Drews and Valentine 2009; Van Bueren 1996).

Based on the letter of concurrence contributing and non-contributing elements of the landscape were identified (see table). The majority of non-contributing elements have been removed from the property. A field visit in the summer of 2015 revealed that three buildings are still present on the property, contributor and two non-contributors. The remaining buildings comprise the Oliver Brothers warehouse facility, the tower, and a 'brine shrimp packaging and cold storage' shed. The warehouse building was a contributing element of the Historic Property identified by Dobkin and Anderson.

Currently the buildings are in very poor condition. The cladding on the south elevation of the warehouse is falling off and has been patched with plywood. The east/west wash plant conveyors are no longer present, and the associated troughs are collapsing. The north/south conveyor is also gone.

Area	Contributor	Non-Contributor	Present
North of Hwy 92	Levees, ponds, control gate		*
	Intake Canal		*
	Wooden Roller		*
	Archimedes screw		*
		Johnson's Landing	*
South of Hwy 92	Pickle Pond		Y
	Levees		Y
	Crystallizing Ponds		Y
	Processing plant - warehouse		Y
	Processing plant - wash plant		y
	Processing plant - bucket loader		y
		Tower unit	Y
		Bulk loading dock	Y
		Shop shed	N
		Brine Shrimp facilities	Y
		Railroad	N
		Mechanical harvester	N
		Shop	N
		Caretaker's residence	N
		Outhouse	N
		Animal Pens	N
		Storage Locker	N

* Outside study area (opposite side of highway)

Features designated with a lower case y are partially present, but severely decayed.

The Oliver Brothers Salt Company facility has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Tearing down the remains of the processing facility would be an adverse effect. Attached are the report by Dobkin and Anderson, and the letter of concurrence from the SHPO for reference. A primary record was completed because there was no record for the Oliver Brothers Salt Company property at the Northwest Information Center.

Please contact us if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Janine Origer
Senior Associate

Materials Consulted

Ananian, B.

- 1985 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1200 Acres Associated with the Proposed Shorelands Project, Hayward, Alameda, County, California.* Document S-9768 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Baxter, S., R. Allen, and R. Beck

- 2001 *Supplemental Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523 for P-01-000210, Oliver Salt Works.* Document on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

California Department of Transportation District 04

- 2001 *Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Eden Landing (Baumberg) Ecological Mitigation Tract, Alameda County, California.* Document S-31708 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Cole/Mills Associates

- 1985a *Archaeological site record for CA-ALA-493H (P-01-000209), Oliver Salt Works.* Document on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

- 1985b *Archaeological site record for CA-ALA-494H (P-01-000210), Oliver Salt Works.* Document on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Dobkin, M. and R. Anderson

- 1994 *Oliver Bros. Salt Co., Alameda County, California, Historic Resources Evaluation Report.* Document S-16214 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Erlandson, J., T. Rick, T. Jones, and J. Porcasi

- 2007 *One if by Land, Two if by Sea: Who Were the First Californians? In California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity.* Edited by T. Jones and K. Klar, Altamira Press.

General Land Office

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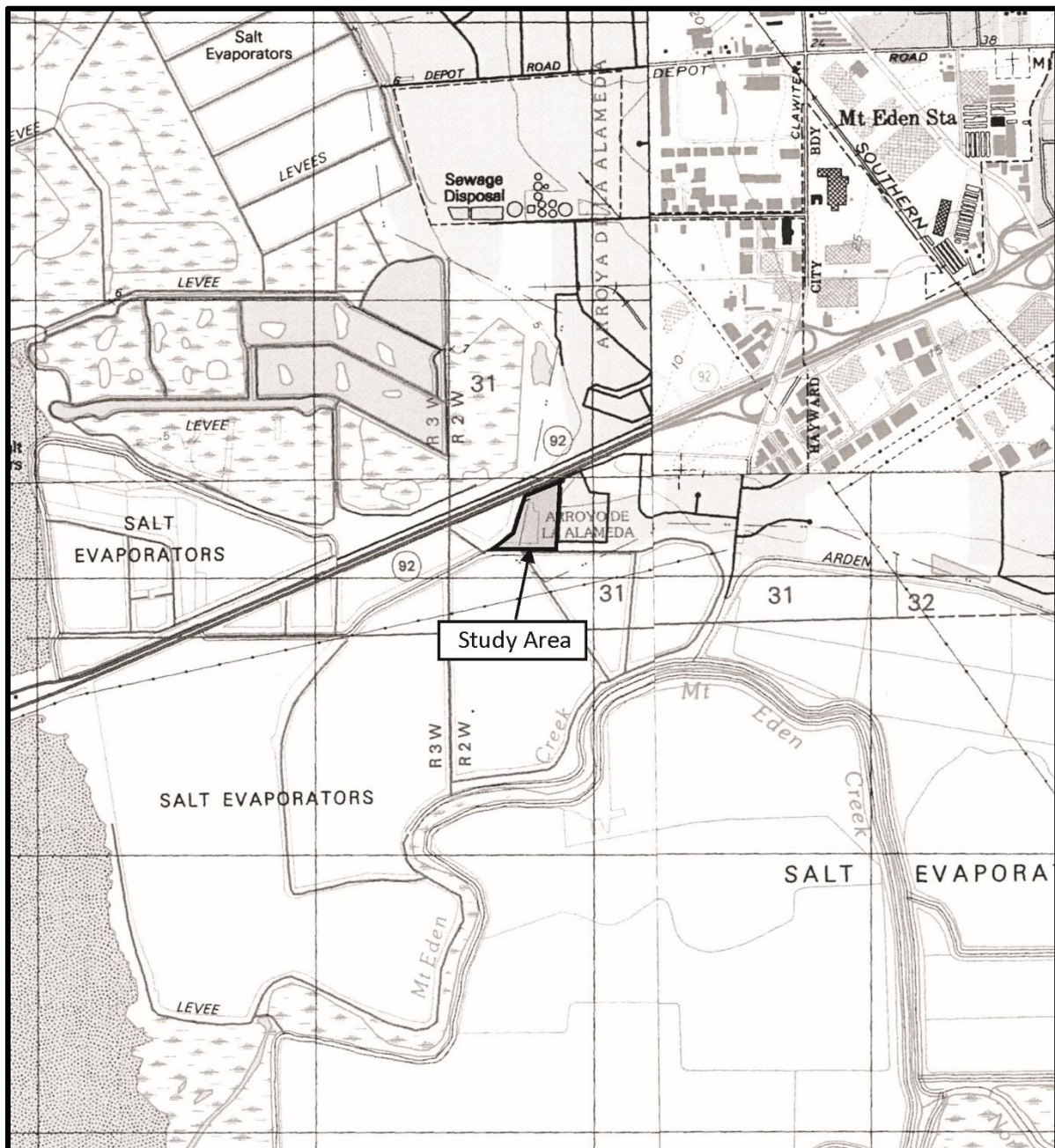
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Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 16 2016

Industrial Property Trust
4675 MacArthur Court, Suite 625
Newport Beach, California 92660

Re: Oliver Brothers Salt Works Project, Hayward, Alameda County

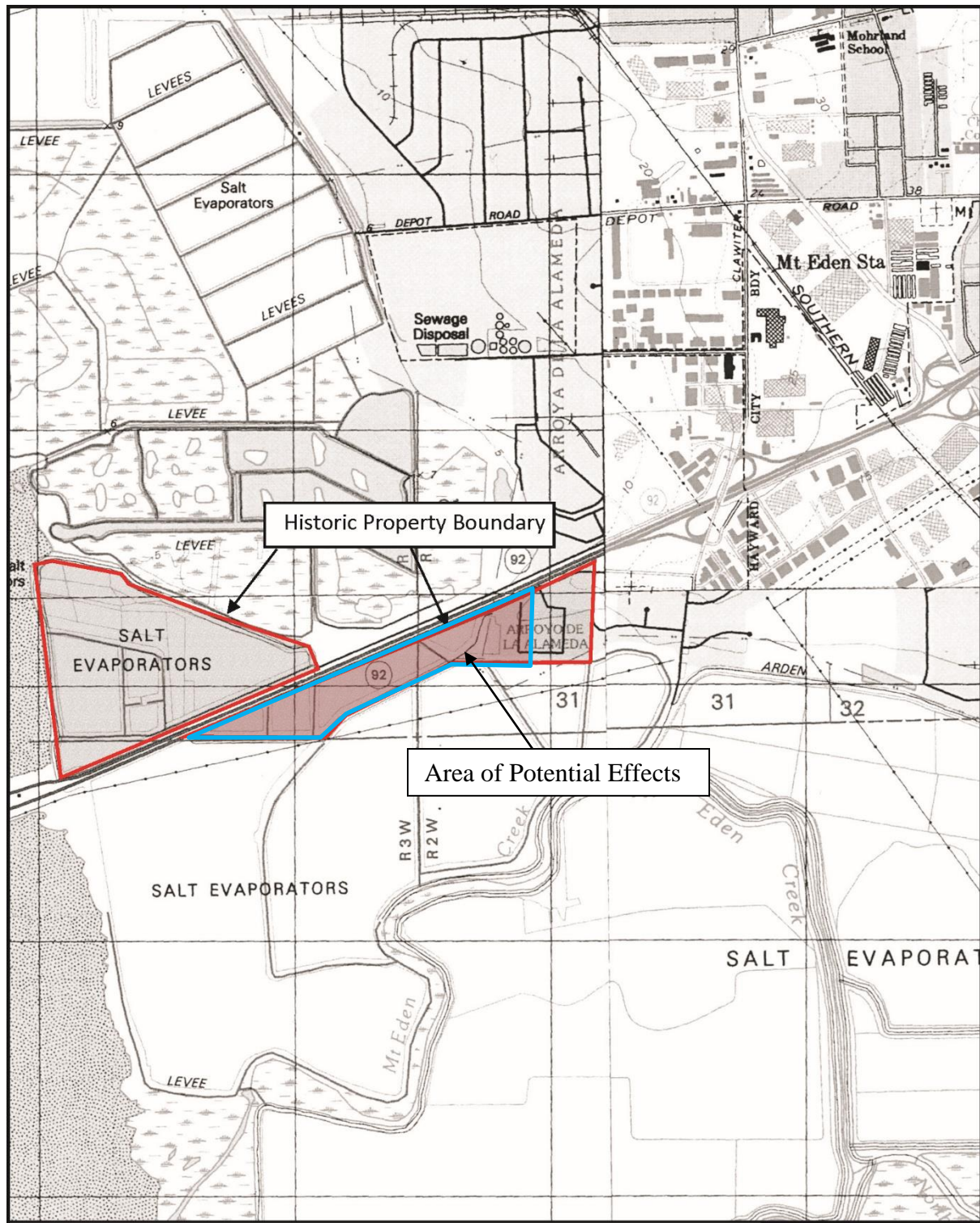
At your request, we completed a study for the Oliver Brothers Salts Works Project in Hayward, Alameda County. Research was completed at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Information System (NWIC), and encompassed lands within a half-mile of the project area. In addition, we reviewed documents and maps pertinent to this project that are on file at our offices. This letter serves as a report of findings. The project proponent proposes to demolish the existing buildings on the property and build a new warehouse facility equipped with an office and associated parking areas. In addition, the ponds south of Highway 92 will be breeched and connected to the adjacent Eden Point system to permit limited flow and tidal action within the pond system with the intention of improving wildlife habitat. Loose boards, short walls, and the concrete vault pumping station would all be removed as part of the habitat restoration work.

The area of potential effects for the project comprises approximately 32 acres, and includes most of the portion of the Oliver Brothers Salt Works National Register of Historic Places eligible property south of State Route 92 (Map 1).

The property was included in cultural resources studies completed for the widening of Highway 92 in 1994. No prehistoric archaeological materials were observed during field survey (Krase 1996). The Oliver Brothers Salt Company was found eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural landscape on a local level of significance (Dobkin and Anderson 1994). The State Historic Preservation Officer, Cheryl Widell, concurred with this determination (Widell 1995). The Northwest Information Center has no nomination forms or site recording forms from the 1994 study, therefore Tom Origer & Associates created a form for their filing system (attached).

In addition to the Dobkin and Anderson study covering the subject property, several studies have been completed in the vicinity addressing the importance of solar salt production and recording features important to the history of the industry (Ananian 1985; Baxter 2006; Britten and Guedin 1992; Hope et al. 1996; Par Environmental Services 2001; Past Forward 2001; Sawyer and Watts 1978; Speulda-Drews and Valentine 2009; Van Bueren 1996).

Based on the letter of concurrence contributing and non-contributing elements of the landscape were identified (see table). The majority of non-contributing elements have been removed from the property.



Map 1. Historic property boundary (adapted from USGS Redwood Point (1993), San Leandro (1993), Hayward (1993), Newark (1997) quadrangles).

Field visits in the summer of 2015 and autumn 2016 revealed that three buildings are still present on the property, one contributor and two non-contributors. The buildings present comprise the Oliver Brothers warehouse facility, the tower, and a 'brine shrimp packaging and cold storage' shed. The warehouse building was a contributing element of the Historic Property identified by Dobkin and Anderson.

Currently the buildings are in very poor condition. The cladding on the south elevation of the warehouse is falling off and has been patched with plywood. The east/west wash plant conveyors are no longer present, and the associated troughs are collapsing. The north/south conveyor is also gone. The levees and ponds are also listed as contributors.

Area	Contributor	Non-Contributor	Present
North of Hwy 92	Levees, ponds, control gate		*
	Intake Canal		*
	Wooden Roller		*
	Archimedes screw		*
		Johnson's Landing	*
South of Hwy 92	Pickle Pond		Y
	Levees		Y
	Crystallizing Ponds		Y
	Processing plant - warehouse		Y
	Processing plant - wash plant		y
	Processing plant - bucket loader		y
		Tower unit	Y
		Bulk loading dock	Y
		Shop shed	N
		Brine Shrimp facilities	Y
		Railroad	N
		Mechanical harvester	N
		Shop	N
		Caretaker's residence	N
		Outhouse	N
		Animal Pens	N
		Storage Locker	N

* Outside study area (opposite side of highway)

Features designated with a lower case y are partially present, but severely decayed.

The Oliver Brothers Salt Company facility has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Tearing down the remains of the processing facility, and breaching the levees in the ponds would be an adverse effect. Attached are the report by Dobkin and Anderson, and the letter of concurrence from the SHPO for reference. The primary record completed for the previous applicant has also been attached.

Please contact us if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Janine Origer
Senior Associate

Materials Consulted

Ananian, B.

- 1985 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1200 Acres Associated with the Proposed Shorelands Project, Hayward, Alameda, County, California.* Document S-9768 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

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PRIMARY RECORD**Primary #:** P-01-008358**HRI #:** 097186**Trinomial:****NRHP Status Code:** 2S2**Resource Name or #:** Oliver Brothers Salt Co.**Other Listings:****Review Code:****Reviewer:****Date:**

Page 1 of 5

P1. Other Identifier: Oliver Brothers Salt Works**P2. Location: Unrestricted****a. County:** Alameda**b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Redwood Point and San Leandro**Date:** 1993**T 3 S/R 2 W; SW 1/4 of Sec. 31; MDBM****c. Address:** 4150 Point Eden Way**City:** Hayward**Zip:** 94545**d. UTM: Zone:** 10

576783mE

4164224mN

e. Other Locational Information: APNs #461-0085-020-02, 461-0085-019-00; From Highway 92 West, turn left onto Clawiter Road and continue on route for 0.2 miles. Make a right onto Point Eden Way and follow the road for 0.6 miles. The property will be on the right.

P3a. Description: The Oliver Brothers Salt Company is located on the Hayward shore of San Francisco Bay in Alameda County. On the 1896 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map the property was a part of Marsicano's American Salt Company Works (USGS 1896). According to an 1899 USGS map, the study area is listed as "Saltworks" (USGS 1899). The Oliver Brothers Salt Company was founded in 1937 (Dobkin and Anderson 1994). The facility was constructed and upgraded over an approximately twenty year period, from 1937 to 1956 (Dobkin and Anderson 1994:31). Most of the salt produced in California was extracted from the southern portion of San Francisco Bay. The Oliver Salt Company was one of the few family-owned, large producers of salt. The Oliver Salt Company, the precursor to the Oliver Brothers Salt Company, was one of the first companies to start washing their salt in the 1890s.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39. Other**P4. Resources Present:** Building**P5. Photograph or Drawing:****P5b. Description of Photo:****P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

c. 1937-56

P7. Owner and Address:Oliver Properties LLC
39159 Paseo Padre Pkwy #315
Fremont, CA 94538**P8. Recorded by:**Tom Origer & Associates
P.O. Box 1531
Rohnert Park, CA 94927**P9. Date Recorded:**

September 2015

P10. Type of Survey:

Property specific

P11. Report Citation: Origer, J.2015 *Letter Report for the Oliver Brothers Salt Works Project, Hayward, Alameda County.***P12. Attachments:** Continuation Sheets (3), Location Map

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 5

Recorded by: J. Mercer

Primary #: P-01-008358

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Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: Oliver Brothers Salt Co.

Date: September 2015

P3a. Cont.

A circa 1978 sketch map shows two-foot gauge railway, built in 1955 (Dobkin 1994), being used to transport machinery around the plant facility. This portion of the property consists of crystallizing salt ponds and was the location of the Oliver Brothers Salt Company Wet Salt Plant (Dobkin 1994:20, Map 9).

Historic photographs dated 1937-38 show a "water tank tower, 'drag' device for washing down the harvested salt, a small shed, warehouse and dock area" (Dobkin 1994). The salt processing plant/warehouse is the only building still standing on the property, but is in extremely poor condition. In 1994 the building appeared much as it had when constructed in 1937-38 (Dobkin 1994). The crystallizing ponds were small and rectangular in shape. Salt produced at this facility was sold to tanneries, food processors and packing companies. Salt production has ceased in the area and surrounding locales, and the salt plant has been inactive since the Oliver Salt Company closed in 1982. In 1994, a Historical Resource Evaluation Report was completed at the Oliver Brothers Salt Company property, and the site appeared to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a rural landscape on a local level of significance (Dobkin 1994). In 1995, Cheryl Widel, the State Historic Preservation Officer, concurred that the site appeared to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Widell 1995). Elements contributing to the property were identified as: the pickle pond, levees, crystallizing ponds, and processing plant (warehouse, wash plant, bucket loader). The non-contributing elements were the railroad and shop. The non-contributing elements are no longer present at the site. An archaeological survey of the entire property was conducted in 1996 for the Highway 92 Widening Project (Krase 1996). No prehistoric resources were observed during the survey.

P5. Cont.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #: P-01-008358

HRI #: 097186

Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: Oliver Brothers Salt Co.

Date: September 2015

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Recorded by: J. Mercer

P5. Cont.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #: P-01-008358

HRI #: 097186

Trinomial:

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Recorded by: J. Mercer

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