

APPENDIX 5.3B

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mariposa Energy Project

PREPARED FOR: Mariposa Energy, LLC

PREPARED BY: Jessica B. Feldman/CH2M HILL
Aaron Fergusson/CH2M HILL

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Introduction

As requested by Mariposa Energy, LLC (Mariposa Energy), CH2M HILL conducted an environmental review to specifically address potential impacts to cultural resources for the Mariposa Energy Project (MEP). A field survey by CH2M HILL archaeologist Aaron Fergusson, RPA was conducted on March 18, 2009. The archaeological sensitivity of the Kelso site is considered low based on the high degree of ground disturbance and lack of known cultural resources from previous investigations. On March 23, 2009, architectural historian Jessica B. Feldman conducted a windshield survey of the built environment. No historic resources were found. The summary of findings for archaeological and architectural resources is presented below. Attached Figure 1 depicts the area surveyed for prehistoric, historic, and architectural cultural resources.

Affected Environment

Regional Setting

The proposed MEP project is located within the boundaries of the existing site known as the Lee Property, located in the northeast corner of Alameda County, California.

The MEP project area lies within the historic Tulares or "Great Tule Swamp." This formerly marshy region provided a favorable environment for human occupation during the prehistoric period (Cook and Elsasser, 1956:31). Local Indian inhabitants had easy access to the San Francisco Bay to the west, the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, the freshwater Old and Middle rivers, and various sloughs offering resources for subsistence and manufacture as well as providing travel vectors to the interior and bay.

Cook and Elsasser (1956), Heizer (1954), Bennyhoff (1977), and Cook and Heizer (1962) summarized aspects of Delta area prehistory (for areas to the north of the MEP project). Low mounds or sand islands throughout the tule marshes would have been excellent temporary occupation or village sites and suitable cemetery areas as well (Desgrandchamp and Chavez, 1984:14-17). Frequent and random accidental exposure of prehistoric Native American artifacts, sites, and skeletal remains in the Delta during levee building, land leveling, or ditching operations-coupled with the known historic era Native American

population density-suggest that many unrecorded sites may be present in the region (Cook and Elsasser, 1956:32; Desgrandchamp and Chavez, 1984:16; Bickel, 1978a, b; and Moratto et al., 1988, 1990).

Watercourses in the immediate project area, such as Old River, Mountain House Creek, and the former wetlands and marshes that once characterized the vicinity prior to Euroamerican settlement, were locations that favored prehistoric occupation in what now appears to be a large flat expanse of grasslands just east of the foothills behind the Delta Mendota Canal. From such spots, Native Americans could have exploited one or more ecological niches on the alluvial plain and nearby foothills or the rich ecological niches associated with the rivers, streams, and sloughs of the Delta. Archaeologists believe that the population of the prehistoric San Francisco Bay Area slowly increased from the Early to the Late Horizon time periods (see Table 1). The population increase is thought to reflect more efficient resource procurement, increased ability to store food at village locations, and the development of increasing political complexity.

TABLE 1
Hypothesized Characteristics of Cultural Periods in California

1800 A.D. Upper Emergent Period Phase 2, Late Horizon	Clam disk bead money economy appears. More and more goods moving farther and farther. Growth of local specializations relative to production and exchange. Interpenetration of south and central exchange systems.
1500 AD. Lower Emergent Period Phase 1, Late Horizon	Bow and arrow introduced replace atlatl and dart; south coast maritime adaptation flowers. Territorial boundaries well established. Evidence of distinctions in social status linked to wealth increasingly common. Regularized exchanges between groups continue with more material put into the network of exchanges.
1000 AD. Upper Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Growth of sociopolitical complexity; development of status distinctions based on wealth. Shell beads gain importance, possibly indicators of both exchange and status. Emergence of group-oriented religious organizations; possible origins of Kuksu religious system at end of period. Greater complexity of exchange systems; evidence of regular, sustained exchanges between groups; territorial boundaries not firmly established.
500 B.C. Middle Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Climate more benign during this interval. Mortars and pestles and inferred acorn economy introduced. Hunting important. Diversification of economy; sedentism begins to develop, accompanied by population growth and expansion. Technological and environmental factors provide dominant themes. Changes in exchange or in social relations appear to have little impact.
3000 B.C. Lower Archaic Period Early Horizon Early San Francisco Bay Early Milling Stone Cultures	Ancient lakes dry up as a result of climatic changes; milling stones found in abundance; plant food emphasis, little hunting. Most artifacts manufactured of local materials; exchange similar to previous period. Little emphasis on wealth. Social unit remains the extended family.
6000 B.C. Upper Paleo-Indian Period San Dieguito Western Clovis 8000 B.C.	First demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California; lakeside sites with a probable but not clearly demonstrated hunting emphasis. No evidence for a developed milling technology, although cultures with such technology may exist in state at this time depth. Exchange probably ad hoc on one-to-one basis. Social unit (the extended family) not heavily dependent on exchange; resources acquired by changing habitat.

Prehistoric Period

Prior to about 5,000 to 7,000 years ago, Native American occupation of the San Francisco Bay Area was intermittent and sparse. Evidence for early occupation along the bayshores was hidden by rising sea levels from about 15,000 to 7,000 years ago, or was buried under sediments caused by bay marshland infilling along estuary margins from about 7,000 years onward (c.f. Moratto, 1984). Early occupants concentrated on hunting and gathering various plant foods and collecting shellfish.

A three-part cultural chronological sequence, the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) was developed by archaeologists to explain local and regional cultural change in prehistoric central California from about 4000 years ago to the time of European contact (c.f., Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga, 1939; and Beardsley, 1948, 1954).

In 1969, several researchers met at DC Davis and worked out substantive taxonomic problems that had developed with the CCTS. Table 1 summarizes David Fredrickson's (1994) cultural periods model and provides CCTS classification nomenclature (such as "Early Horizon" etc.).

Moratto (1984) suggests the Early Horizon dated to ca. 4,500 to 3,500/3,000 years ago with the Middle Horizon dating to ca. 3,500 to 1,500 years ago and the Late Horizon dating to ca. 1,500 to 250 years ago. The Early Horizon is the most poorly known of the period with relatively few sites known or investigated. Early Horizon traits include hunting, fishing, use of milling stones to process plant foods, use of a throwing board and spear ("atlatl"), relative absence of culturally affected soils (midden) at occupation sites, and elaborate burials with numerous grave offerings.

Middle Horizon sites are more common and usually have deep stratified deposits that contain large quantities of ash, charcoal, fire-altered rocks, and fish, bird, and mammal bones. Significant numbers of mortars and pestles signal a shift to plant foods from reliance on hunted animal foods. Middle Horizon peoples generally buried their dead in a fetal position and only small numbers of graves contain artifacts (and these are most often utilitarian). Increased violence is suggested by the number of burials with projectile points embedded in the bones or with other marks of violence.

The Late Horizon emerged from the Middle Horizon with continued use of many early traits and the introduction of several new traits. Late Horizon sites are the most common and are noted for their greasy soils (midden) mixed with bone and fire-altered rocks. The use of the bow-and-arrow, fetal-position burials, deliberately damaged ("killed") grave offerings, and occasional cremation of the dead are the best known traits of this horizon.

Acorn and seed gathering dominated the subsistence pattern with short and long-distance trade carried out to secure various raw materials. Compared to earlier peoples, Late Horizon groups were short in stature with finer bone structure; evidence perhaps of the replacement of original Hokan-speaking settlers by Penutian-speaking groups by ca. 1,500 years ago.

Another scheme proposed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) is also used by archaeologists; its features are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

The Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) Model of Cultural Periods in California

Pre-Archaic Period -11,500-9,000 B.C.

Pre-Archaic populations were small and their subsistence included big game hunting of now extinct mammoth and mastodon. Research indicates that the Pre-Archaic economies were based on a wide-ranging hunting and gathering strategy, dependent to a large extent on local lake-marsh or lacustrine habitats.

Early to Middle Archaic Period—9,000-4,000 B.C.

During the Early and Middle Archaic periods, prehistoric cultures began to put less emphasis on large-game hunting. Subsistence economies probably diversified somewhat, and Archaic era people may have started using such ecological zones as the coast littoral more intensively than before. Advances in technology (milling stones) indicate that new food processing methods became important, enabling more efficient use of certain plant foods, including grains and plants with hard seeds.

Late Archaic Period—4,000-2,000 B.C.

An important technological advance was the discovery of a tannin-removal process for the abundant and nutritious acorns. Prehistoric trade networks developed and diversified, bringing raw materials and finished goods from one region to another. Resource exploitation, as during the Early and Middle Archaic, was generally seasonal. Bands moved between established locations within a clearly defined/defended territory, scheduling resource harvests according to their availability. Clustering of food resources along the shores of large lakes or the banks of major fish-producing rivers allowed for larger seasonal population aggregates. Dispersed resources, such as large and small game, during the winter prompted small family groups to disperse across the landscape for more efficient food harvesting. The spear thrower (atlatl) may have been introduced or increased in importance, accounting for a change in projectile point styles from the Western Stemmed to the Pinto and Humboldt series. Seed grinding increased in importance.

Early and Middle Pacific Periods—2,000 B.C.-AD. 500

The Pacific Period is marked by the advent of acorn meal as the most important staple food. Increasing population densities made it desirable and necessary for Indian populations to produce more food from available land and to seek more dependable food supplies. The increasing use of seed grinding and acorn leaching allowed for the exploitation of more dependable food resources; increased use of previously neglected ecological zones (the middle and high Sierran elevations) may also have been part of this trend.

Late Pacific Period—AD. 500-1400

Around A. D. 500 – 600, a cultural watershed was triggered by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which replaced the spear thrower and dart as the hunting weapon of choice. The most useful time markers for this period tend to be small projectile points/arrow tips. Another trend is the marked shift from portable manos/metates to bedrock mortars/pestles (Moratto, 1984). Moratto, et al. (1978) demonstrated that this was a time of cultural stress, during which trading activity abated, warfare was common, and populations shifted away from the Sierra Nevada foothills to higher mountain elevations. They explain these changes in terms of rapid climatic fluctuations, including a drier climate and a corresponding shift of vegetation zones.

Final Pacific Period—AD. 1400-1789

Populations became increasingly sedentary and depended more on staple foods, even as the diversity of foods exploited increased. Permanent settlements with high populations were more common. Every available ecological niche was exploited, at least on a seasonal basis. Other trends included the resurgence of long distance trade networks and the development of more complex social and political systems.

Ethnographic Setting

The MEP is located within the territory associated with the ethnographic and historic boundaries of the *Julpun* tribelet of the Bay Miwok and the *Jalalon*, *Nochochomne*, and *Asirin* tribelets of the Northern Valley Yokuts (Figure 4). Maps of ethnographic and historic tribal

boundaries are provided by Bennyhoff (1977: Map 2), Kroeber (1925), Schenck (1926:137), Levy (1978a and b), and Wallace (1978b). For the most part, the MEP project area appears to have been within Northern Valley Yokuts territory; a group that entered the San Joaquin drainage to displace Costanoans and/or Miwok groups (Wallace, 1978b:463).

Each Bay Miwok tribelet occupied a specific territory, using several more or less permanently inhabited settlements and a larger number of seasonal campsites at various times during their annual subsistence round (Levy, 1978a:398). The Northern Valley Yokuts relied on fishing and fowling and the harvesting of wild plant foods including tule roots (Wallace, 1978b:464). In historic times, the Yokuts trekked to Monterey Bay in Costanoan territory (Pilling, 1950, after Wallace, 1978b:465) and also traded with the Miwok and Costanoan (Davis, 1961:33, after Barrett and Gifford, 1933:270; and Pilling, 1950:438).

Most of the main settlements occupied the top of low mounds, on or near the banks of large watercourses (Wallace, 1978b:466; Schenck, 1926:132; Schenck and Dawson, 1929:308; Cook, 1960:242,259,285). The village of Pescadero, located on the southwest side of Union Islands (" a mile or two northeast of Bethany"), is the closest known village in the project area (Wallace, 1978b:469).

The aboriginal lifeway apparently disappeared by the early 1800s due to its disruption by new diseases, a declining birth rate, the impact of the mission system, depredation by prospectors on their way to the gold country, and later displacement by Euroamerican farming. As with other Native California groups, the Bay Miwok and Yokuts were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers who lived at the missions and worked with former neighboring groups such as the Costanoan and Esselen (Levy, 1978b:460). Thus, multi-ethnic Indian communities grew up in and around former Yokuts and Bay Miwok territory. The Native Americans that resided in these communities provided much of the ethnological data, along with the detailed accounts by contact explorers, which form the basis of the descriptions of the ethnographic inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay area and central California (Garaventa, et al.,1991:14). A more thorough review of the Native American groups in the project area can be found in Kroeber (1925), Latta (1977), Levy (1978a), Wallace (1978a, b), Silverstein (1978), Theodoratus et al. (1980), and Moratto et al. (1988,1990).

Historic Setting

In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo explored the California coast by ship. Much of the early exploration of California was conducted this way and the interior of California, including the San Joaquin Valley, remained unexplored by Europeans until the beginning of the Spanish Period.

The Spanish period spans the years from 1769 to 1822 in California beginning with the founding of the first mission, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. It was not until March of 1772 that the first formal European expedition, led by Pedro Fages, entered the northern San Joaquin Valley. Fages went in search of the first Europeans to actually enter the San Joaquin Valley, Spanish deserters. The other purpose of the Fages expedition was to find an overland route to Point Reyes and the company kept to the shoreline until they reached the mouth of the San Joaquin River and first observed the valley (Smith 2004). Shortly after the Fages expedition returned to Monterey, Father Francisco Garcés entered

the San Joaquin Valley and made the first scientific observations of the valley, which included native villages, wide rivers, large tule swamps, and huge herds of tule elk.

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain and in 1848 the United States formally obtained California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Cleland 1941). The period from 1821-1848 is referred to as the Mexican Rancho Period. It was during this period that large tracts of land termed *ranchos* were granted by the various Mexican Governors of *Alta* California, usually to individuals who had worked in the service of the Mexican government.

In 1833, 11 years after gaining independence from Spain, the Mexican government's Secularization Act changed missions into civil parishes, and those natives who had inhabited regions adjacent to a Spanish Period mission were to obtain half of all mission possessions, including land. However, in most instances, this did not occur, and the Secularization Act resulted in the transfer of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals.

The closest *rancho* to the project area is the *Rancho de los Franceses* situated on and around present day Stockton. *Rancho de los Franceses* was granted by Governor Micheltorena to William Gulnac, a native of New York on June 13, 1844. The *rancho* was comprised of eleven square leagues, or 48, 747.03 acres. In 1845, shortly before the homestead deadline and after constructing several houses, corrals, planting a peach orchard, and raising several hundred cattle on the land, Gulnac sold the *rancho* to Captain Charles M. Weber for a \$60 grocery bill Gulnac owed the Weber Grocery Store in San Jose (Smith 2004: 153-154).

Following the end of hostilities between Mexico and the United States in January of 1847, the United States officially obtained California from Mexico through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (Cleland 1941). Thus, the American Period begins in 1848. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849.

In April of 1848, gold was first discovered in the San Joaquin Valley at Captain Sutter's now famous saw mill near present day Sacramento. Gold was never found in great quantities in the San Joaquin Valley, although mining in the adjacent foothills was prolific. The southern mines stretched from the Mokelumne River to the Kern River and Stockton became the main supply city for miners headed to these southern mines (Smith 2004: 179).

The cattle industry in California reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large, pastoral estates in California, and a high demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849 to 1855. In 1855, however, the demand for California beef began to decline as a result of sheep imports from New Mexico, cattle imports from the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and the development of stock breeding farms. When the beef market collapsed, the California ranchers were unprepared. Many had borrowed heavily during the boom, mortgaging their land at interest rates as high as ten percent per month. The collapse of the cattle market meant that many of these ranchos were lost through foreclosure, while others were sold to pay debts and taxes (Cleland 1941: 108-114).

Although no land grants were given to the Central Pacific in the San Joaquin Valley, the company financed itself and construction of the first railroad in San Joaquin Valley began in

1870 at a new railroad town named Lathrop. By the close of 1870, this line reached the Stanislaus River. The Central Pacific connected to the main Southern Pacific line at Goshen, approximately 150 miles south of Lathrop. Subsequently, other rail lines were constructed in the San Joaquin Valley and served as feeders to this main line. In 1903, the Western Pacific Railway incorporated and between 1905 and 1909, the company constructed a railroad that ran from Oakland through the San Joaquin Valley and into the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Smith 2004).

During the American period, in addition to cattle and sheep ranches, a growing number of farms appeared. A rural community cultural pattern existed in the study area from approximately 1870 to 1930. This pattern consisted of communities made up of population aggregates that lived within well-defined geographic boundaries, shared common bonds, and cooperated to solve shared problems. They lived on farmsteads, tied together by a common school district, church, post office, and country store. These farmsteads and dispersed farming communities gave way to horse ranches, dairies, and nurseries, which in turn were replaced by the establishment of the roadside service complex. The roadside service industry thrived in the highly mobile, mechanized pre- and post-war society, which was linked by state and federal roadways.

The project is located south of the Central Valley community of Byron, California and roughly ten miles east of Tracy, California. Byron is a small community that was once a shipping center for apricot orchards (WPA 1939) and the location of Byron Hot Springs, a small resort that touted the beneficial waters of thermal pools located at the property. The warm salt water springs had been popular since the mid-nineteenth century, with informal camps site up in the area, but the property wasn't developed until the 1870s, when the Risdon/Mead family began constructing permanent buildings. Byron Hot Springs operated as a resort until it was selected by the United States Army as a temporary internment camp for Japanese and German prisoners of war. The camp closed in 1945 and a year later, the property was sold to a Greek Orthodox diocese from New York State (<http://www.byronhotsprings.com>, accessed March 19, 2009).

The city of Tracy, California was founded in 1878, when the Central Pacific Railroad located a station at this site. Tracy is located south of the project location. The railroad later moved its headquarters to Tracy from Lathrop, which is roughly 8 miles to the northeast. It was incorporated in 1910 and an irrigation district was formed a few years later (<http://www.ci.tracy.ca.us/about/history/>, accessed March 19, 2009).

Cultural Resources Survey Results

All project components of the MEP were subject to cultural resources inventory. This inventory includes archival research, reconnaissance, and surface pedestrian survey. The area of potential effect (APE) for the project was determined in accordance with the latest CEC *Rules of Practice and Procedure & Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC 2007) for assessing potential impacts to archaeological and architectural resources. On March 18, 2009, Aaron Fergusson, M.A., RPA performed a cultural resources pedestrian inventory of the MEP project site and associated facilities in order to identify prehistoric or historic cultural resources. The "project area" included the plant site and a temporary laydown

and/or parking area, transmission line and laydown area, natural gas pipeline, water line and laydown area, and access road.

On March 23, 2009, Jessica B. Feldman conducted a windshield survey of the built environment. In order to assess potential impacts to the historic built environment, CH2M HILL examined the MEP site and, in accordance with CEC requirements, parcels within one half mile out from the project site, laydown area and linear features.

Archival Research

CH2M HILL commissioned a literature search of the MEP project area from the staff of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Northwest Information Center using a definition of a one-mile buffer zone around the Project site and associated laydown and/or parking areas and a one-quarter mile buffer zone around the proposed linear facilities. The CHRIS literature and records review included a review of all recorded archaeological sites as well as all known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. The National Register of Historic Places (NHRP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest, as well as historic maps, including a GLO plat map for T2S, R3E (1857), the 1878 Thompson & West Historical Atlas map of Alameda County, California, the 1916 *Byron* 7.5' USGS topographic map were all examined.

According to information available in the CHRIS files, there have been 23 previous cultural resource surveys conducted within one mile of this project area and proposed laydown areas (Table 3). Four previous cultural resource surveys have covered the same areas as the proposed project and laydown areas (marked with an asterisk * in Table 3, resulting in complete coverage of all project components by previous surveys.

TABLE 3
Authors, Dates, and CHRIS Catalog Number of Reports of Cultural Resources Reports of Surveys Near MEP

Archeo-Tec (1989)—S-18762	*Bard, James (2001)—S-24271
Bramlette et al (1990)—S-12800	Canaday et al (1991)—S-14712
Fong et al (1991)—S-14597	*Garaventa et al (1991)—S-13453
*Greenway, Gregory (1977)—S-5208	Holman, Miley (1982)—S-5862
Holman, Miley (1983)—S-6125	*Holman, Miley (1983)—S-6127
Holman, Miley (1984)—S-6502	Holman, Miley (1984)—S-7074
Holman, Miley (1984)—S-7075	Jensen & Associates (1986)—S-10509
Killam, William R. (1987)—S-9119	Killam, William S. (1988)—S-9995
Moratto et a. (1990)—S-12300	Moratto et al (1995)—S-23674
Peak, Melinda A. (2002)—S-26873	Price, Barry A. (1992)—S-16208
Ruckle, J.T. (1974)—S-8942	Slater and Holman (1982)—S-5657
Werner, Roger H. (1988)—S-11647	

*Indicates project covered all or part of MEP. Source: California Historical Resources Inventory System, Northwest Information Center.

The record search indicated that there are eight previously recorded properties within a mile of the project site and laydown areas (see Table 4). Despite four previous surveys of the proposed project site and laydown areas dating back to 1977, no cultural resources have been identified within any of the areas of proposed direct impact of the proposed MEPMEP. Six of those properties are located well outside of the project area of potential effects, and the project will have no effect on them. Two properties are within 3000 feet of the project area.

The Delta-Mendota Canal is located within the 1 mile search area. In 2005, in consultation with the SHPO, the Delta-Mendota was determined to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Also, a small section of the California Aqueduct is just within the boundary of the survey area; it does not meet the age criteria for evaluation for eligibility to the CRHR or the NRHP.

TABLE 4
Summary of Sites within One-Mile of the Project Area

Site	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Potential MEP Effect
P-01-10435	Delta Mendota Canal and Intake Channel (No. 27)	Determined Eligible in 2005	None
P-01-10436	Historic Jess Property	Not Evaluated	None
P-01-10437	Historic Clark Ranch	Not Evaluated	None
P-01-10438	Historic Griffith Property	Not Evaluated	None
P-01-10439	Historic Peterson Ranch	Not Evaluated	None
P-01-10442	Tracy Pumping Plant	Not Eligible	None
P-01-10445*	No Information (70 Canal?)	No Information	None
P-07-2547	Byron Bethany Irrigation District Main Canal (No. 9)	Not Evaluated	None

*Site form P-01-10445 was supplied by NIC, but contained no information.

Notes:

CRHR = California Register of Historical Resources

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

MEPP-01-010436 Jess Property (No. 26)

Recorded by PAR in 2001, the Jess Property was part of the C.M. McLaughlin landholdings in 1889, and part of the Crocker and Dillon holdings between 1900 and 1907. According to the DPR form, there were no buildings on the site in 1911 (confirmed by a review of the 1914 and 1916 historical topo maps), but by 1952 at least two structures were on the property. Historical aerial images from 1940 show the property had been developed by this time, and the two buildings are apparent on the 1968 historical topo map. The 2001 recordation did not apply the CRHR or NRHP criteria. Restricted access to the property impeded visual inspection of the buildings at this property in 2001.

P-01-010437 Clark Ranch (No. 25)

Also recorded by PAR in 2001, the Clark Ranch dates to 1942 and consists of four buildings – a house, barn, and two additional small buildings. No changes to the property or to the buildings appear to have taken place since it was recorded by PAR. The setting has not changed since that time. The house itself appears to be a Minimal Traditional style residence which may have been added to over the years, as it has an irregular footprint and varying roof styles, and as noted by PAR, the barn has been converted from agricultural use. The 2001 recordation did not apply the CRHR or NRHP criteria.

Archaeological Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the proposed MEP site was conducted on March 18, 2009, by Aaron Fergusson, M.A., RPA, a CRS who meets the qualifications for Principal Investigator stated in the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation (USNPS, 1983). Using pedestrian transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart, Mr. Fergusson surveyed the project facilities and laydown areas, the proposed access road, the proposed gas line corridor, and the proposed transmission line corridor. As per the latest CEC *Rules of Practice and Procedure & Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC, 2007), the survey included a 200 foot minimum buffer around the project facilities and laydown areas and a 50-foot buffer on either side of the centerline around each linear corridor, resulting in a 100-foot wide buffer for the linear corridors. The proposed waterline corridor will be located along the edge of the pavement and within the right of way of Bruns Road. From the Byron Bethany Irrigation District facilities south to the project area the right of way is only five feet wide from the edge of the pavement to the edge of the right of way and is entirely road fill. Outside of the right of way is a privately owned, inaccessible, agricultural field. The only portions of the waterline corridor that was surveyed are the 1000 foot section from the northern terminus south to the Byron Bethany Irrigation District facilities, and the southern section where it leaves Bruns Road and follows the access road into the project area. The section along Bruns Road was not surveyed due to the high level of disturbance and the road base that completely covers the original ground surface and the inaccessible agricultural field outside the right of way.

The ground visibility within the proposed plant location and all project facilities south of Kelso Road was poor with less than 10 percent visibility throughout most of the area due to thick vegetation. This area is currently a cattle pasture, although a modern wind farm was located here previously, but is now demolished. Visible evidence of the former wind farm includes concrete tower foundations, concrete electrical box foundations with PVC conduit, and debris from broken/removed windmills. The PVC conduit in particular points to the degree of previous ground disturbance as these underground conduits connected the various windmills.

The transmission line and associated laydown area north of Kelso Road had much better ground visibility, at least 70 percent. This area contains a more dense cattle population and grazing and trampling of the area has cleared most of the vegetation. The water pipeline laydown area is located within the fenced perimeter of the new Byron Bethany Irrigation District Pump Control Center and Maintenance Yard. The laydown area is in the south eastern corner in an area that has been graded which is now used for storage and parking. Just to the north is a storm water retention basin. The 1000 foot water pipeline is within a

recently disturbed corridor from the installation of another waterline to serve the Byron Bethany Irrigation District facility.

Given the local topography, distance to major stream drainages or other archaeologically sensitive features, and the scale and scope of previous ground disturbance in the area, archaeological sensitivity of the surface soils of the MEP site and appurtenant proposed facilities is considered low. The sensitivity of the underlying soils is considered moderate to low, given that the possibility exists for intact cultural deposits to be present beneath the plow zone. The archaeological sensitivity is low to moderate because the site is located in an area that has been previously disturbed by agricultural use, construction and demolition of a wind farm, and because of the low density of previous finds in this general area, despite multiple previous surveys.

Architectural Survey

The historic architecture survey was conducted on March 23 2009, by Jessica B. Feldman, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for architectural history. The survey was inclusive of the project site and the project linear facility routes, extending no less than one-half mile out from the proposed plant site and from the routes of all above-ground linear facilities, as per the *CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure & Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC, 2007).

The present built environment is a mix of residential and agricultural properties, dominated by a variety of utility facilities, such as the Tracy Substation and Tracy Pumping Station to the east along with the Delta-Mendota Canal, the California Aqueduct to the north, the Delta Substation and Pumping Station to the west. There are several wind farms dotting the hills to the west and south west of the Project. The Table Mountain-Tesla transmission line corridor crosses the survey area on the north and east, transmission lines from the PG&E Kelso Substation run along the east side of Bruns Road south of Kelso Road, and the Cottonwood and Tracy-Tesla transmission line corridors are further to the east, outside the study area.

Located on the same parcel as the proposed Project is the Byron Cogen Plant, which was constructed in 1990. To the north, across Kelso Road, is the PG&E Kelso Substation, which was constructed between 1982 and 1993. Within the survey area are several properties with residential buildings, particularly along Kelso Road to either side of Bruns Road. The remaining parcels are generally open fields, most undeveloped or fallow.

Buildings and structures that appeared to be more than 45 years of age were recorded during the survey of the built environment. Alameda and Contra Costa County assessor data was reviewed to establish building dates; in the absence of conclusive dates of construction, historical topo maps and aerial images were reviewed to establish general dates of construction. The 1914, 1916 and 1968 historical topo maps as well as the 1940, 1950, 1959 and 1965 historic aerial images were consulted. Based on these maps as well as the field survey, it was determined that three properties met the age criteria to be considered potential historical resources within one-half mile out from the MEP. The maps have been included in Appendix 5.3C of the MEP Application for Certification.

A total of four sites are located within the one-half mile architectural survey area. Updated DPR forms for the Jess Property and Clark Ranch are provided in Attachment A; new DPR

forms for the Reese Property and the Aqueduct canal are provided as well. None of these sites are actually located within the direct area of impact of MEP project facilities.

Reese Property; Unnamed Farm at Christensen and Bruns Road

This farm or ranch is located on the northwest side of the confluence of Christensen and Bruns Road, approximately 2500 feet to the southwest of the project site. This property was mentioned in records received as part of the CHRIS archival research. The property was not formally evaluated but was noted in Site Record 6502 in 1984 (Holman 1984). The buildings and structures are now gone and only the ruins of a building and two tanks remain at this location (Holman 1984).

P-01-10436; Jess Property at 15547 Kelso Road

The Jess Property, located at 15547 Kelso Road, was previously recorded in 2001, but not evaluated for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. The 2001 recordation of the Jess Property did not include a description of the buildings at this address and conversations with the owners of the property have indicated that the residential building burned down around that time. As in 2001, access to the Jess Property was not received from the owners, but communication with the owners indicated that the buildings on the property have burned down and/or have fallen down due to neglect.

P-01-10437; Clark Ranch at 15685 Kelso Road

Similarly, the Clark Ranch at 15685 Kelso Road, was recorded in 2001 but not evaluated for CRHR or NRHP eligibility. The Clark Ranch was recorded; no significant changes to the buildings previously recorded were noted during visual inspection of the property.

Aqueduct Canal

A canal running between the California Aqueduct and the Delta-Mendota Canal was recorded, as it appears in the 1940 aerial image. It is located on several parcels to the northeast of the project site. It is an open dirt canal. The north end extends south from the California Aqueduct in Contra Costa County, crosses Bruns Road in Alameda County, and meanders in a southerly direction. It crosses Kelso Road west of the Clark Ranch, and then across the Jess Property to intersect with the Delta-Mendota Canal southeast of the project study area.

Although it is not shown on the 1968 Clifton Court Forebay Quad map, it is shown on the 1978 Clifton Court Forebay Quad map and is labeled "Aqueduct Canal." Research revealed no information about the history of this feature, or with whom it might be associated. It may not have been completed until after 1968. This resource does not appear to meet the CRHR or NRHP criteria.

No impacts to any of the four historic properties are expected as a result of the proposed project. The Reese Property is located southwest of the project site, laydown area and linear features, and the hilly area south and southeast of the project area visually and physically separates the two properties. Furthermore, there are no resources remaining on the property. The Jess Property is located more than 2000 feet to the east and northeast of the project site and between 1500 and 3000 feet from the proposed transmission lines. The

property lies south of the California Aqueduct, southeast of the PG&E Kelso Substation, west of the Tracy Pumping Station and Substation, as well as the Delta- Mendota Canal, northeast of the Bethany Reservoir and between the Vacaville-Tesla and Cottonwood transmission lines. All of these utility structures post-date the buildings on this property. There are no known resources remaining on the property.

The Clark Ranch is located more than 3000 feet to the northeast of the project site, and 2,000 feet to the east of the proposed transmission line. The project site is partially obscured by landscape features as well as the topographical depression where the project would be sited. The property lies south of the California Aqueduct, southeast of the PG&E Kelso Substation, west of the Tracy Pumping Station and Substation, as well as the Delta-Mendota Canal, northeast of the Bethany Reservoir and between the Vacaville-Tesla and Cottonwood transmission lines. All of these utility structures post-date the buildings on this property. The Aqueduct Canal is within 1750 to 3000 feet from the proposed project site and transmission lines and will not be impacted by the project.

Native American Consultation

A Sacred Lands File search and a Native American contacts list were requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 7, 2009. The NAHC responded on February 5, 2009 with a list of Native Americans interested in consulting on development projects. At this time, no sacred sites are known to exist within the proposed project area; however, Native American consultation with tribes and individuals provided by the NAHC was conducted. Letters describing the project and including maps of the project location were sent via email or fax as well as standard mail to all individuals or tribes provided by the NAHC inviting comments and concerns regarding this project on March 27, 2009. As of the time of printing this document, no responses have been received.

The NAHC record search of the Sacred Lands file did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The record search conducted at the CHRIS Central Information Center also did not indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural properties.

Local Historical Societies

Three local historical societies were contacted on April 10, 2009. No additional historical resources were identified. A summary of these contacts is provided as part of Appendix 5.3A of the MEP Application for Certification. The groups contacted are the East Contra Costa Historical Society and Museum, the Tracy Historical Museum and the Alameda County Historical Society. Alameda County Historical Society responded on April 14, 2009, to indicate they had no information to provide and suggested contacting the Amador Livermore Valley Historical Society in Pleasanton and the Livermore Heritage Guild. A request for information was sent to the Amador Livermore Valley Historical Society on April 28, 2009. On April 26, 2009, the Tracy Genealogical Society responded that they had no information and said they would forward the request to the Tracy Historical Museum. No other responses have been received at the time of this printing.

Recommendations

The literature search and pedestrian inventory have shown no significant prehistoric or historic sites located within the MEP site area of potential effect. Therefore, the project is unlikely to have an adverse effect on significant historical or archaeological sites (that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR). Lastly, there are no known cemeteries in the project area or linear facilities that project construction might disturb.

It is unlikely, due to the extensive disturbance by construction and dismantling of the wind farm that the project would encounter buried intact cultural resources that have not previously been disturbed or destroyed in sediments near the ground surface. However, some limited potential does exist for intact cultural resources to be discovered in soils below the plow zone.

Although significant archaeological and historical sites were not found during the survey for the MEP, it is possible that subsurface construction could encounter buried archaeological remains. For this reason, the MEP will include measures to mitigate any potential adverse impacts that could occur if there were an inadvertent discovery of buried cultural resources. These measures include: (1) designation of an on-call cultural resources specialist (CRS) to investigate any cultural resources finds made during construction, (2) implementation of a construction worker training program, (3) monitoring during initial clearing of the power plant site and excavation at the plant site, (4) procedures for halting construction in the event that there is an inadvertent discovery of archaeological deposits or human remains, (5) procedures for evaluating an inadvertent archaeological discovery, and (6) procedures to mitigate adverse impacts on any inadvertent archaeological discovery determined significant.

If human remains are found during construction, project officials are required by the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) to contact the Alameda County Coroner. If the Coroner determines that the find is Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC. The NAHC, as required by the Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) determines and notifies the Most Likely Descendant with a request to inspect the burial and make recommendations for treatment or disposal.

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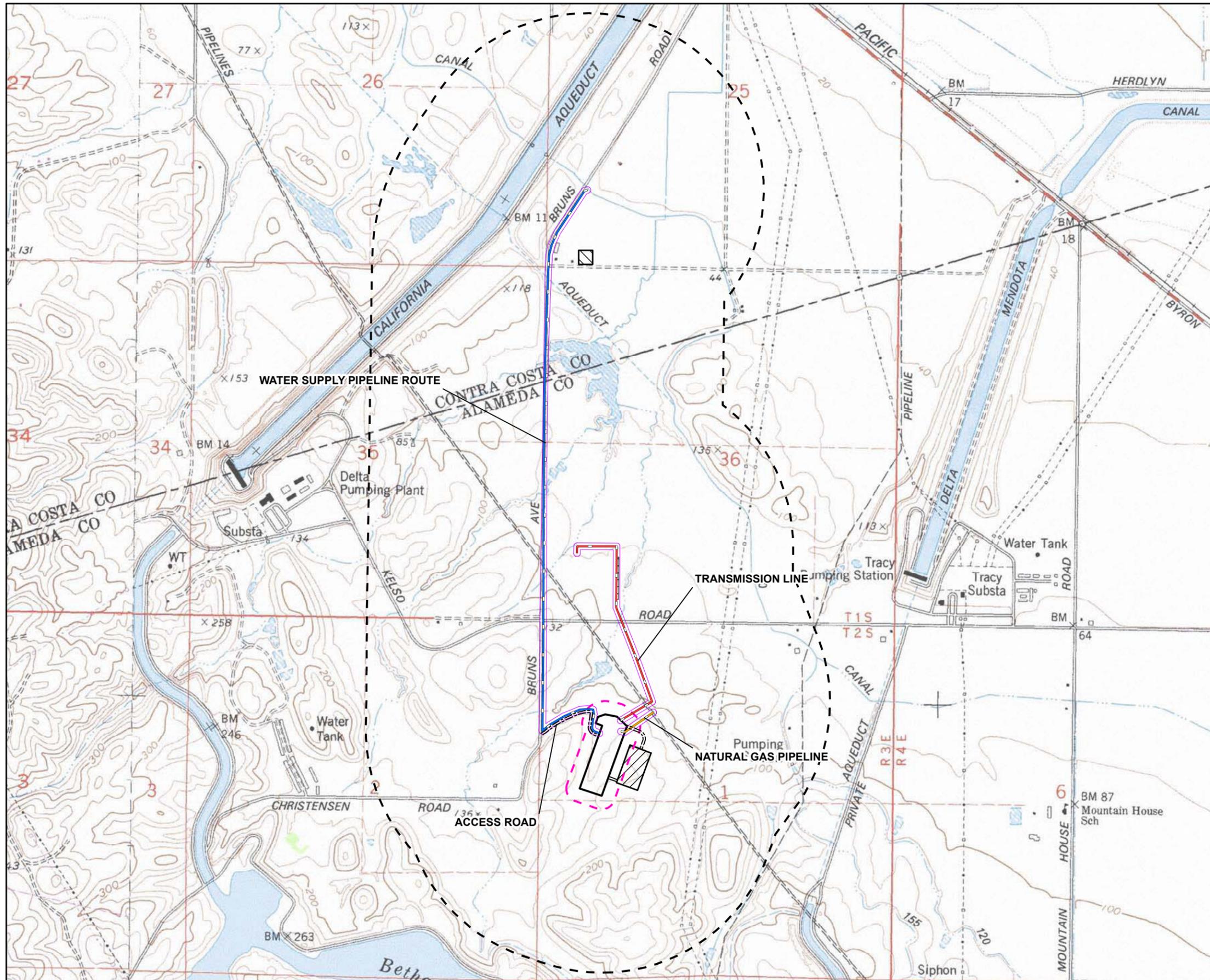
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- LEGEND**
- ACCESS ROAD
 - NATURAL GAS PIPELINE ROUTE
 - TRANSMISSION LINE ROUTE
 - WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE ROUTE
 - CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN/PARKING AREA
 - TRANSMISSION LINE LAYDOWN AREA
 - WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE LAYDOWN AREA
 - PROJECT SITE
- SURVEY FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**
- 50 FT BUFFER
 - 200 FT BUFFER
- SURVEY FOR HISTORIC BUILT RESOURCES**
- 1/2 MI BUFFER

This map was compiled from various scale source data and maps and is intended for use as only an approximate representation of actual locations.

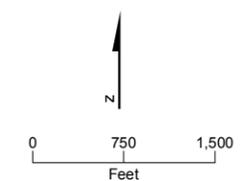


FIGURE 1
AREAS SURVEYED FOR
CULTURAL RESOURCES
 MARIPOSA ENERGY PROJECT
 ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**Attachment
Site Records**

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Former Reese Property

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Alameda

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Clifton Court Forebay Date: 1978 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: No Address

City: Vicinity of Tracy

Zip:

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN 99B-7020-1-8

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This property is bounded on the east by Kelso Road and on the south by Christensen Road. There is a post and wire fence marking the property along these two roads. Roughly five hundred feet west of Kelso Road and 100 hundred feet north of Christensen Road are the remains of a building, two water tanks and several mature varieties of trees.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP1. Unknown

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Looking northeast from Christensen Road towards the remains of the house, March 23, 2009.

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

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

No data

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL
6 Hutton Centre, Suite 700
Santa Ana, CA, 92707

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 3/23/09

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
AFC for the proposed Mariposa Energy Facility (MEF)

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Former Reese Property

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Residential/Agricultural

B4. Present Use: Rural property used for agriculture, 10+ acres

*B5. Architectural Style: None

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

Unknown

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: n/a

Area: Vicinity of Tracy and Byron, CA

Period of Significance: n/a

Property Type: Residential/Agricultural Applicable Criteria: n/a

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

Based on the Official Historical Atlas Map of Alameda County, California (1878), it appears that property may have been owned by H. Reese. A building appears at this site in the 1916/1948 and 1978 Clifton Court Forebay USGS maps. In 1984, Holman & Associates, conducting an archaeological survey for a proposed windfarm project at the confluence of Christensen and Kelso Roads, notes that there was "a turn of the century farm house, along with water tanks and remains of several other small farm related buildings. The main house at one time was a rather nice example of turn of the century farm houses, but has been extensively stripped of siding an interior walls."

This house retains no integrity and there is no evidence of the associated farm buildings. Therefore, this property does not meet California Register of Historic Resources criteria, nor the National Register of Historic Places criteria..

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

HP39. Other; HP30. Trees/vegetation ; HP46. Walls/gates/fences

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL

*Date of Evaluation: April 1, 2009

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures and objects)



Looking southwest from Kelso Road, north of Christensen Road, towards the remains of the house. The palm trees indicate the location of the remains. March 23, 2009.

B12. References:

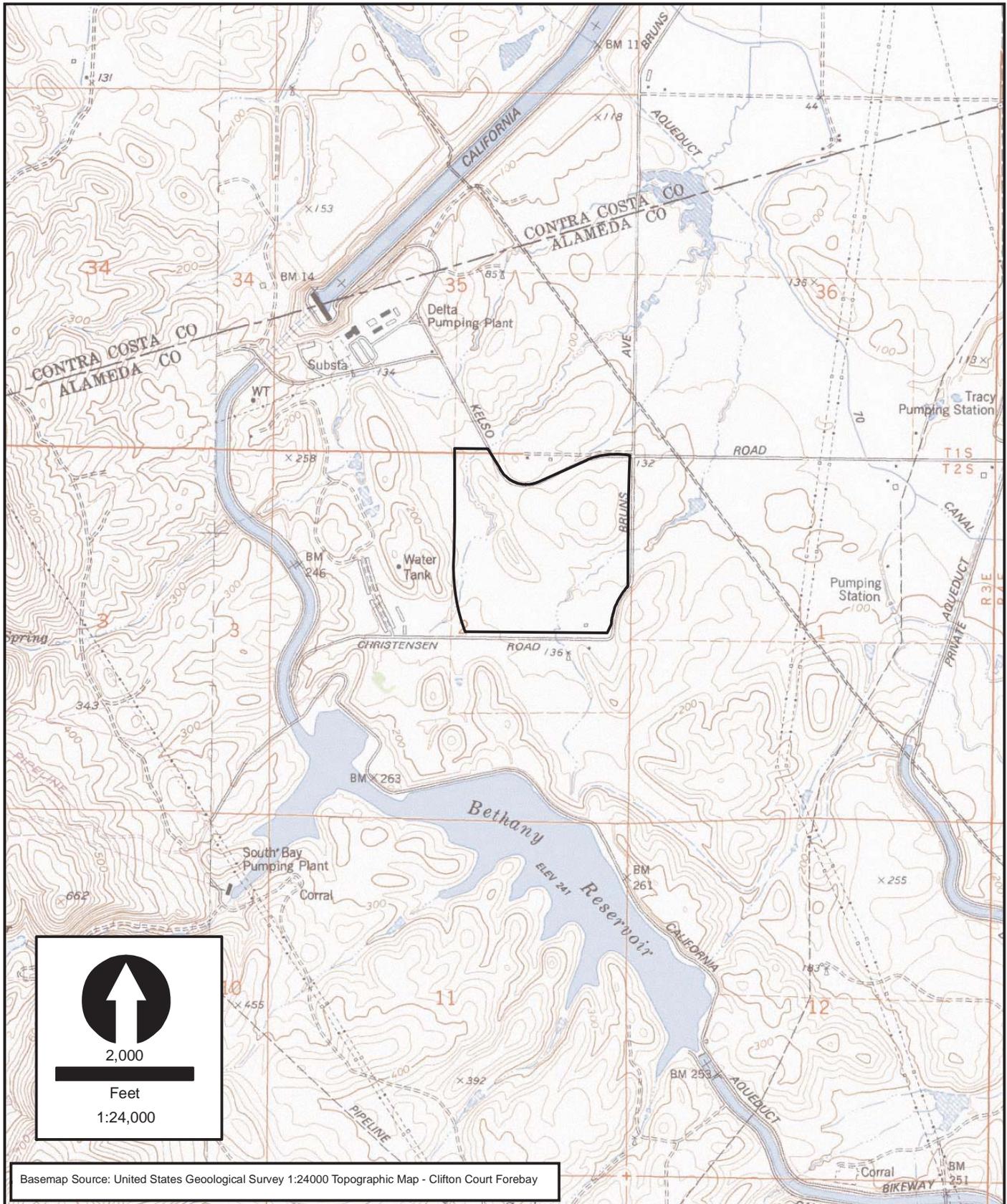
Basin Research Associates, Inc. "Cultural Resources Assessment of the 230kv Bethany-Compressor Station Tap Project, Alameda County, California," July 2001.

CH2M HILL. "A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed East Altamont Energy Center, Alameda, Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties, California," August 2001.

Holman & Associates. Letter to WindEnergy Inc. Regarding a Proposed Windfarm at Christensen and Kelso Roads, February 1984.

United States Department of the Interior, Request for Concurrence for the Delta-Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie, to Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, State Historic Preservation Officer, January 2005.

LOCATION MAP



Basemap Source: United States Geological Survey 1:24000 Topographic Map - Clifton Court Forebay

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 1 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Jess Property (No. 26)

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Residential/Agricultural

B4. Present Use: Rural property used for agriculture, 10+ acres

*B5. Architectural Style: Unknown

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

According to the 2001 DPR form for this property, the buildings were constructed circa 1940. Recent conversation with the owners of the property indicated that the house on this property burned previous to 2001. Access to the property was not granted and none of this information could be verified.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area: Vicinity of Tracy and Byron, CA

Period of Significance: circa 1940

Property Type: Residential/Agricultural

Applicable Criteria: n/a

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

The property lies south of the California Aqueduct, southeast of the PG&E Kelso Substation, west of the Tracy Pumping Station and Substation, as well as the Delta- Mendota Canal, northeast of the Bethany Reservoir and between the Vacaville-Tesla and Cottonwood transmission lines. All of these utility structures post-date the buildings on this property; therefore the setting of the property has lost integrity from the period of significance.

This property was previously recorded by PAR in 2001, who did not get access to the property and did not document the individual buildings. The current owners have stated that the residence at the property burned previous to 2001. At the time of the survey, this could not be verified. However, if that is correct, there may be no buildings on this property to evaluate, or the buildings may be in a state of deterioration due to neglect and may have lost integrity.

No information was located during the literature search at the Northwest Information Center or local library that indicates that any events that have made significant contributions to local, state or national history are associated with this building, nor is any known person considered significant in local, California or national history associated with this building. Therefore, it does not appear eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1 or 2, or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A or B. Further research may provide information regarding the choice of style, the architect and/or the original owners of the building. The setting of the property has changed, as the area around it has become more developed with utility-related structures, and the agricultural character of the area has diminished since the buildings at the property were constructed. The house does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction and there is not evidence that this is the work of a master. It does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, this house does not meet Criterion 3 of the CRHR or Criterion C of the NRHP.

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

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL

*Date of Evaluation: April 1, 2009

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Recorded by: Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL *Date: March 23, 2009

Continuation

Update

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address): Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL, 6 Hutton Centre, Suite 700, Santa Ana, CA, 92707

P9. Date Recorded: March 23, 2009

P10. Survey Type: Reconnaissance survey

Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None"): AFC for the proposed Mariposa Energy Facility (MEF)

B12. References:

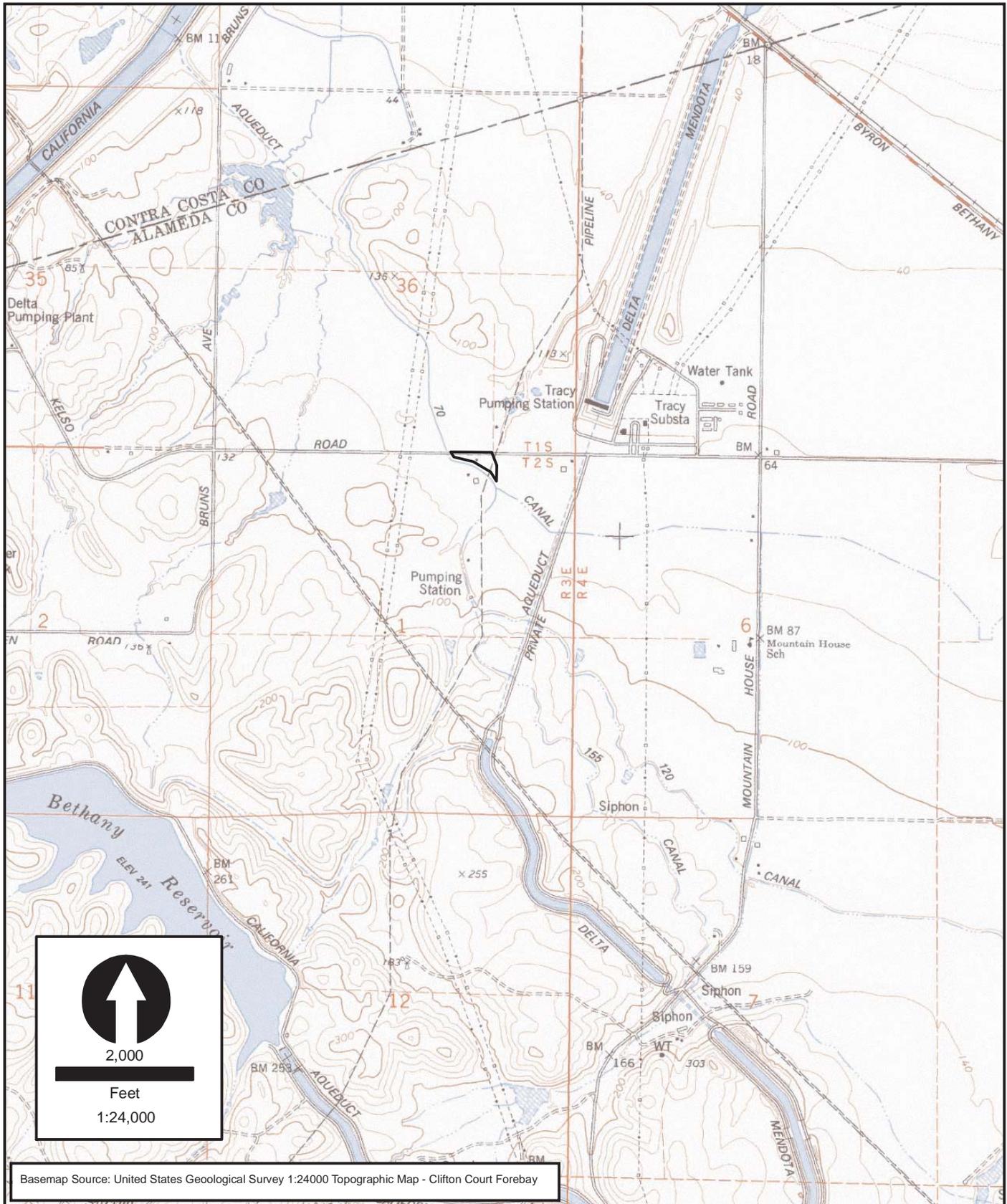
Basin Research Associates, Inc. "Cultural Resources Assessment of the 230kv Bethany-Compressor Station Tap Project, Alameda County, California," July 2001.

CH2M HILL. "A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed East Altamont Energy Center, Alameda, Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties, California," August 2001.

Holman & Associates. Letter to WindEnergy Inc. Regarding a Proposed Windfarm at Christensen and Kelso Roads, February 1984.

United States Department of the Interior, Request for Concurrence for the Delta-Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie, to Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, State Historic Preservation Officer, January 2005.

LOCATION MAP



Basemap Source: United States Geological Survey 1:24000 Topographic Map - Clifton Court Forebay

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

Primary # P-01-010436
 HRI# _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 7
 Reviewer _____ Date _____

Other Listings
 Review Code _____

Page P1 of P4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Jess Property (No. 26)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Alameda
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Clifton Court Forebay Date 1978 T 2S R3E; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 1.; MDM

c. Address 15547 Kelso Road (4634) City Byron Zip 94514

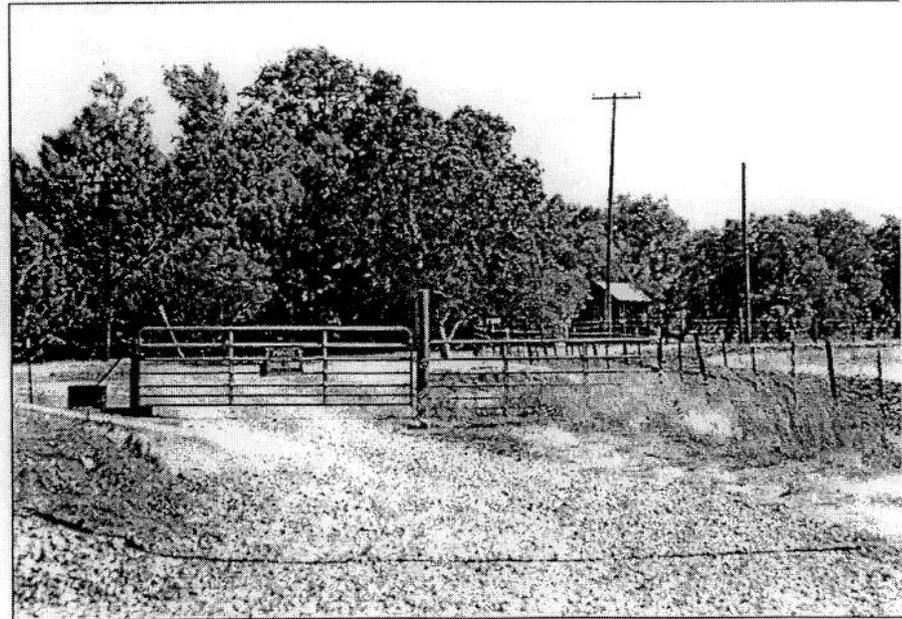
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; 624502 mE/ 4187750 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
 Assessor's Parcel No. 99b-7050-002-00

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)
 In 1889, this property was part of the landholdings of C. M. McLaughlin. By 1900 and until at least 1907, it was part of the holdings of Crocker and Dillon, and by 1917 it was owned by William Kilso (Haviland 1917; Nushbaumer & Boardman 1889, 1900; Prather and Haviland 1907). In 1911, there appears to have been no buildings on the property. By 1952, there were two barns/storage structures, and by 1978 there was one building (possibly a house) and one barn (USGS 1911, 1952, 1978). In 2001, the property includes at least one building (which appears to be a shed) that can be seen from Kelso Road. The property may include at least two more buildings, probably a house and a barn, that are depicted on the 1978 Clifton Court Forebay 7.5' USGS map. Restricted access (gate at entry) allowed for viewing from Kelso Road only. Dense groupings of trees obstructed any other buildings from view. The small rectangular shed appear to have vertical wood board siding and a corrugated metal-surfaced gable roof.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP32. Rural open space, HP33. Farm/Ranch, HP4. Ancillary building, HP30. Trees/vegetation

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



P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures and objects.)
 P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View SE; 10/4/01, frame 10, Accession #01-944-BW-6

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
circa 1940

*P7. Owner and Address:
D. L. and J. Jess
3100 Mountain House Road
Byron, CA 94514

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)
Tracy Bakic
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
1906 21st Street, Sacramento

*P9. Date Recorded: 10-04-01

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Inventory

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None")
None.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____
 DPR 523A (1/95) *Required Information

MAR 29 2002

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
 HRI# _____
 Trinomial _____

Page P2 of P4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Jess Property (No. 26)
 *Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. *Date 10/04/01 Continuation Update

References:

Haviland, P.

1917 *Official Map of Alameda County and Contra Costa County and Portions of Solano, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Santa Clara Counties.* Oakland Blueprint Com., Oakland, California.

Nusbaumer, G., and W. Boardman

1889 *Official Map of Alameda County.* Tribune Publishing Company, Oakland, California. On file, California State Library, California History Room. Sacramento, CA.

1900 *Official Map of Alameda County.* Tribune Publishing Company, Oakland, California. On file, California State Library, California History Room. Sacramento, CA.

Prather, E. and P. Haviland

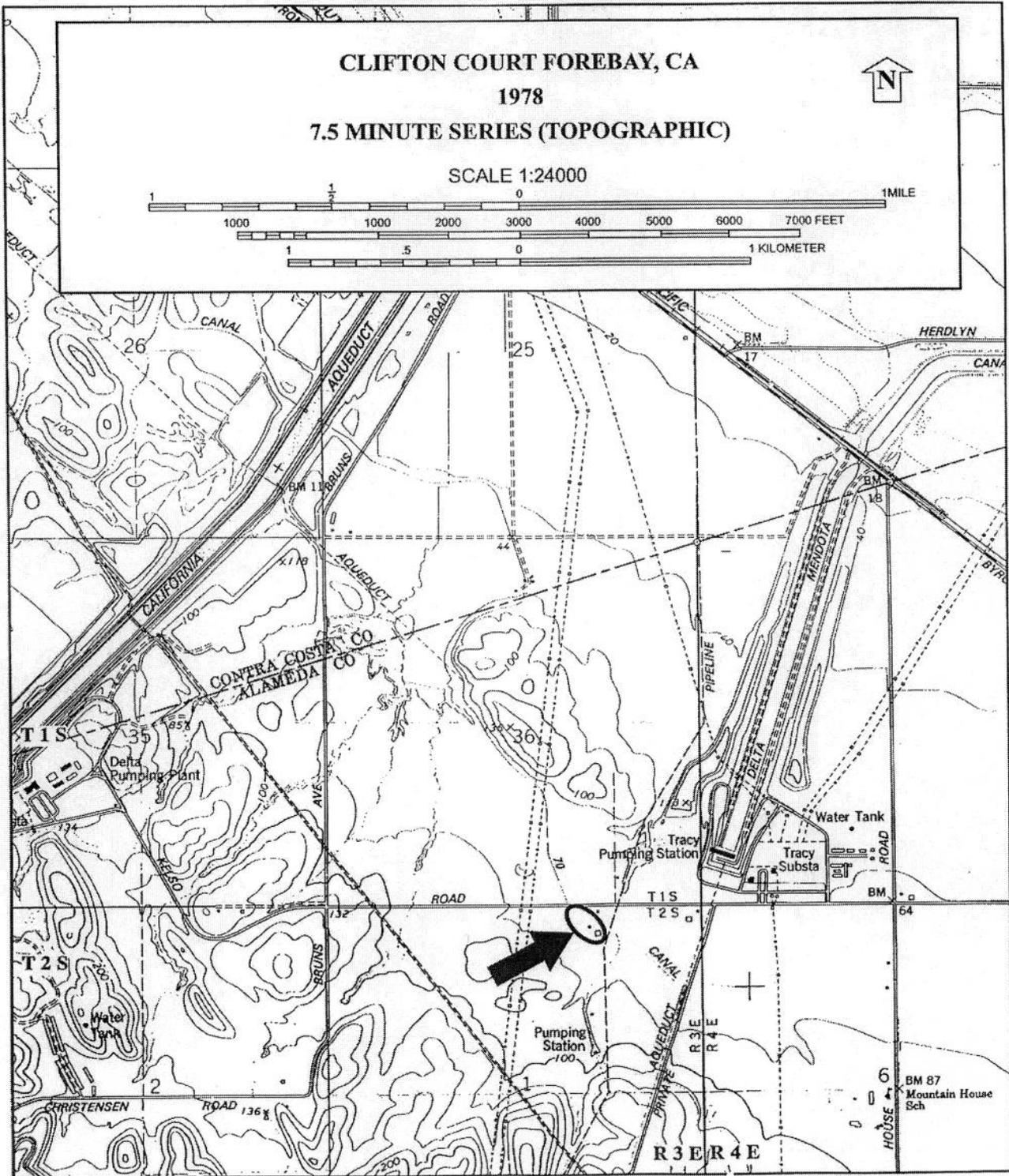
1907 *Official Map of Alameda County.* Tribune Pub. Co., Oakland, California.

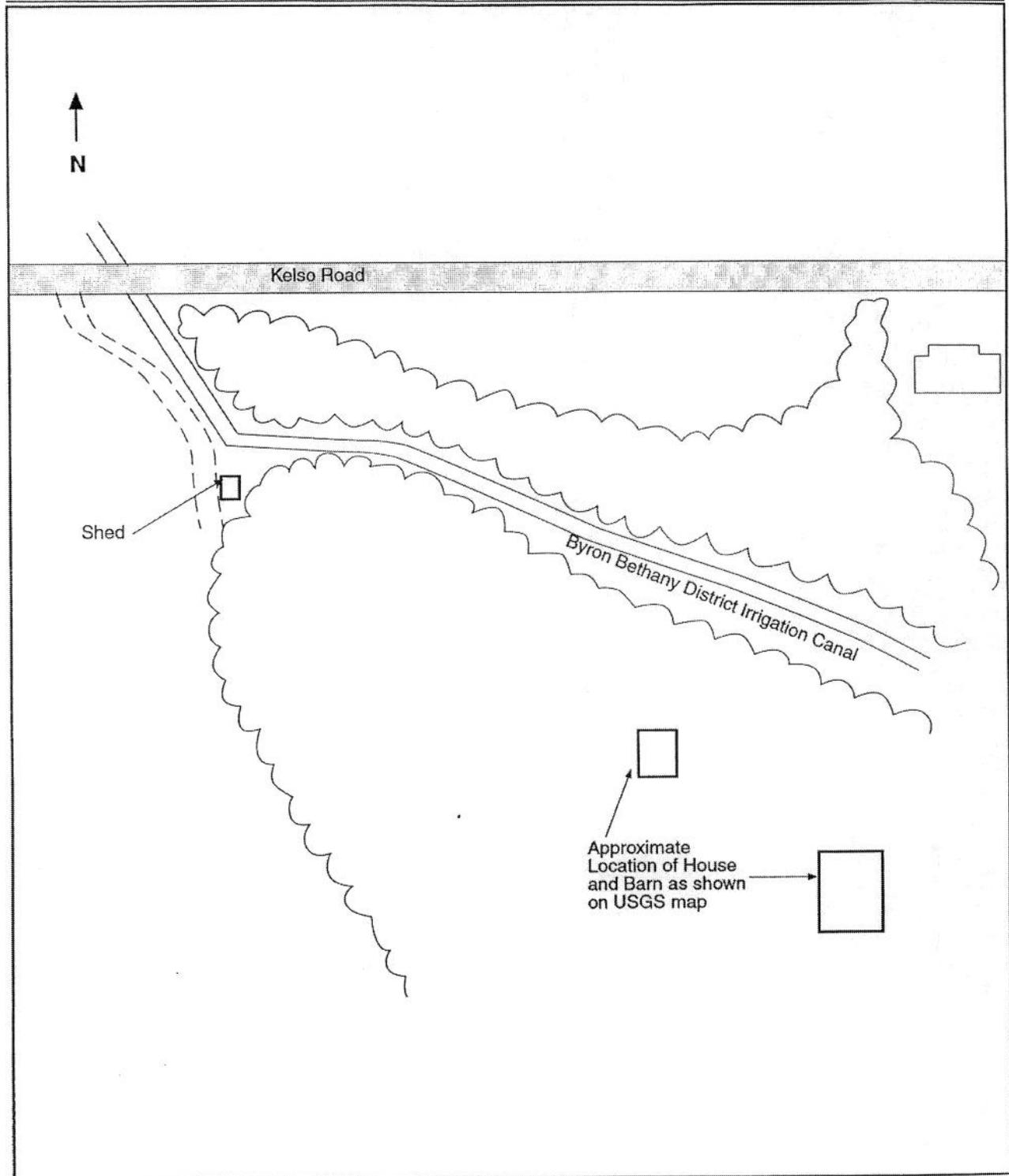
United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1911 Bethany Topographical 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map. On file, Government Publications, California State Library, Sacramento.

1952 Bethany Topographical 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map. On file, Government Publications, California State Library, Sacramento.

1978 Clifton Court Forebay Topographical 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C. On file, Government Publications, California State Library, Sacramento.





Historic Properties within the East Altamont Energy Center Project*

Resource No.	Name/Address	Date of Construction	Not Evaluated	Appears Eligible	Appears Not Eligible
1	Southern Pacific Railroad Grade (segment of)	1878			X
2	Byron Bethany Road (segment of)	1878			X
3	Mountain House Road (segment of)	circa 1874			X
4	Hurley-Tracy Transmission Line (segment of)	1951			X
5	Tracy-Contra Costa-Ygnacio Transmission Line (segment of)	circa 1946-1951			X
6	Tracy-Los Vaqueros Transmission Line (segment of)	circa 1946-1951			X
7	PG&E Distribution Line (segment of)	1909			X
8	West Side Irrigation District Complex, Wicklund Road	1917		X	
9	Byron Bethany Irrigation District Canal	1919, 1968			X
10	Mountain House School 3950 Mountain House Road	1923			X
11a	Tracy Pumping Station 16650 Kelso Road	1952		X	
11b	Tracy Switch Station 16650 Kelso Road	1952			X
12	Adobe Ranch Complex 17700 W. Byron Road	1931			X
13	Patteson Ranch 17491 and 17590 S. Kelso Road	circa 1920, 1940s	X		
14	Ranch 16941 S. Kelso Road	circa 1940	X		
15	Livermore Yacht Club	1937-1970s	X		
16	Costa Ranch 5840 Lindeman Road	circa 1900, 1943	X		
17	Wing Ranch Kelso Road	circa 1944	X		
18	Dexter Ranch 17499 Kelso Road	circa 1917			X
19	Holck Ranch 16606 Kelso Road	1948			X
20	Kuhn Ranch 4378 Mountain House Road	circa 1925			X
21	Schropp Farm Complex 3880 Mountain House Road	circa 1944, 1960s			X
22	PG&E Substation Byron Bethany Road	circa 1910	X		
23	Peterson Ranch 15991 Kelso Road	circa 1956	X		
24	Griffith Property 15616 Kelso Road	circa 1950	X		
25	Clark Ranch 15685 Kelso Road	circa 1942	X		
26	Jess Property 15547 Kelso Road	circa 1940s	X		
27	Delta Mendota Canal and Intake Channel (segment of)	1946-1952		X	

* See attached Figure 1

*Recorded by: Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL *Date: March 23, 2009

Continuation

Update

P1. Other Identifier: Rasmussen Ranch, Gentry Ranch, Pangilinan Ranch

P5a. Photo or Drawing:



Looking southwest from Kelso Road, towards the residence, March 23, 2009.

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address): Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL, 6 Hutton Centre, Suite 700, Santa Ana, CA, 92707

P9. Date Recorded: March 23, 2009

P10. Survey Type: Reconnaissance survey

Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None"): AFC for the proposed Mariposa Energy Facility (MEF)

B12. References:

Basin Research Associates, Inc. "Cultural Resources Assessment of the 230kv Bethany-Compressor Station Tap Project, Alameda County, California," July 2001.

CH2M HILL. "A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed East Altamont Energy Center, Alameda, Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties, California," August 2001.

Holman & Associates. Letter to WindEnergy Inc. Regarding a Proposed Windfarm at Christensen and Kelso Roads, February 1984.

United States Department of the Interior, Request for Concurrence for the Delta-Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie, to Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, State Historic Preservation Officer, January 2005.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Clark Ranch (no. 25)

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Residential/Agricultural

B4. Present Use: Improved rural-residential homesite.

*B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional

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

According to the 2001 DPR form for this property, the buildings were constructed in 1942.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area: Vicinity of Tracy and Byron, CA

Period of Significance: 1942

Property Type: Residential/Agricultural Applicable Criteria: n/a

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

This property was previously recorded by PAR in 2001. No changes to the property or to the buildings appear to have taken place since it was recorded by PAR. The setting has not changed since that time. According to PAR, the buildings were first constructed in 1942. The house itself appears to be a Minimal Traditional style residence which may have been added to over the years, as it has an irregular footprint and varying roof styles, and as noted by PAR, the barn has been converted from agricultural use. The property lies south of the California Aqueduct, southeast of the PG&E Kelso Substation, west of the Tracy Pumping Station and Substation, as well as the Delta- Mendota Canal, northeast of the Bethany Reservoir and between the Vacaville-Tesla and Cottonwood transmission lines. All of these utility structures post-date the buildings on this property; therefore the setting of the property has lost integrity from the period of significance. No information was located during the literature search at the Northwest Information Center or local library that indicates that any events that have made significant contributions to local, state or national history are associated with this building, nor is any known person considered significant in local, California or national history associated with this building. Therefore, it does not appear eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1 or 2, or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A or B. Further research may provide information regarding the choice of style, the architect and/or the original owners of the building. The setting of the property has changed, as the area around it has become more developed with utility-related structures, and the agricultural character of the area has diminished since the buildings at the property were constructed. The house does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction and there is not evidence that this is the work of a master. It does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, this house does not meet Criterion 3 of the CRHR or Criterion C of the NRHP.

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

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet

B13. Remarks:

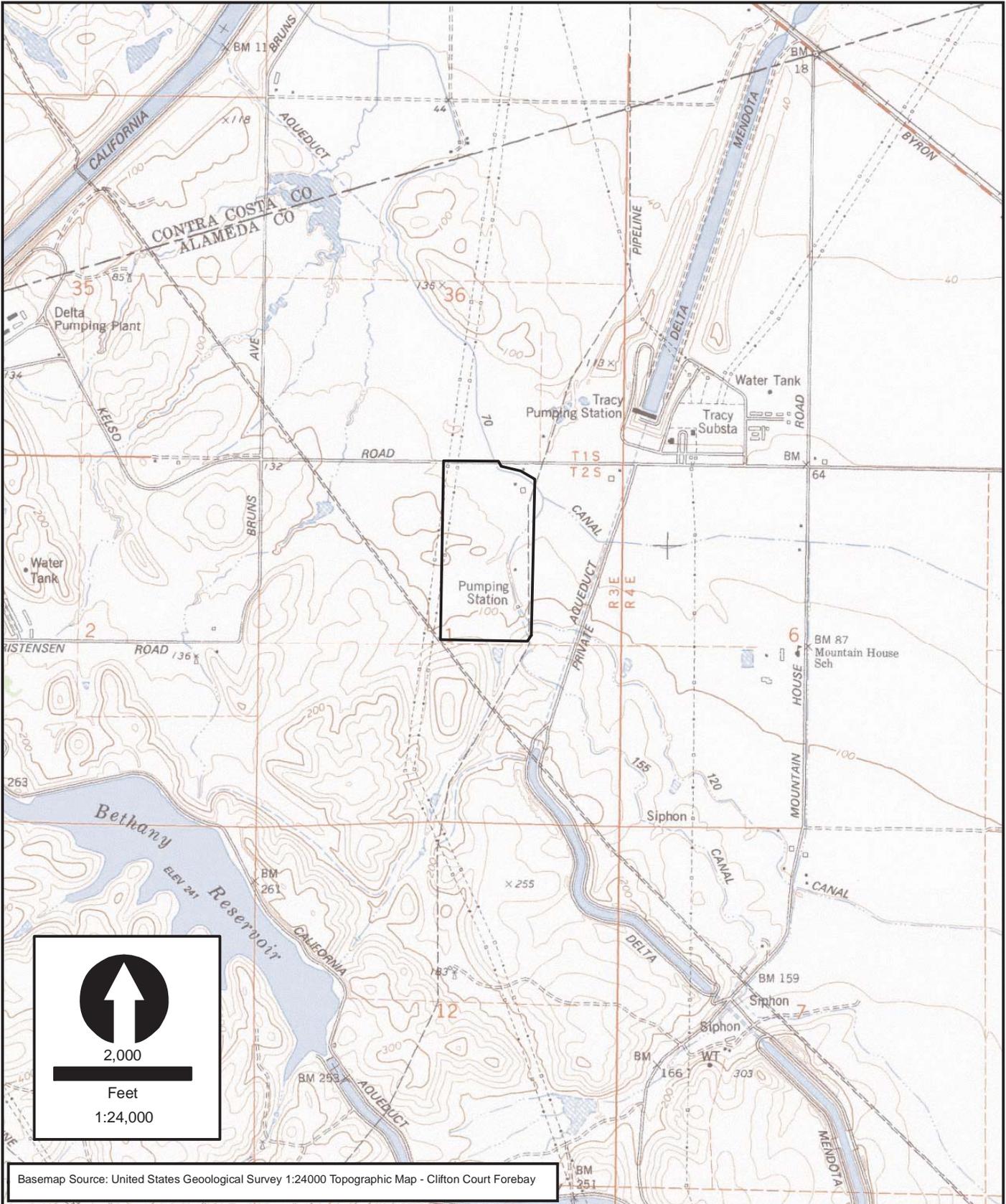
*B14. Evaluator: Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL

*Date of Evaluation: April 1, 2009

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

LOCATION MAP



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

Primary # P-01-010437
 HRI# _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 7
 Other Listings Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page P1 of P5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Clark Ranch (No. 25)

P1. Other Identifier: Rasmussen Ranch, Gentry Ranch, Pangilinan Ranch

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Alameda
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Clifton Court Forebay Date 1978 T2S R3E NE1/4 of NE1/4 & NW1/4 of NE1/4 Sec. 1, MDM

c. Address 15685 Kelso Road (4634) City Byron Zip 94514

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; 624086 mE/ 4183756 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel No. 099B-7050-003-12

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)
 Construction of the extant buildings at the property began in 1942 (Alameda County 2001). The complex consists of at least four buildings - a house, a heavily renovated barn, and two storage buildings. Vegetation at the property consists of groupings of trees, including pepper trees. Due to restrictions of access, the complex was viewed and photographed from Kelso Road only. Modern post and rail fencing aligns the north boundary (Kelso Road) of the property. The west side of the property includes a fenced field for horses. The Byron Bethany Irrigation District Canal forms the south and west boundaries of the property.

(continued)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single family property, HP4. Ancillary building, HP20. Canal; HP30. Trees/vegetation

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) House (a); View SW, 10/4/01, frame 2, Accession #01-944-BW-7



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
1942

*P7. Owner and Address:
Gayle and Cindy Clark
15685 Kelso Road
Livermore, CA 94550

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)
Tracy Bakic

PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
1906 21st Street, Sacramento

*P9. Date Recorded: 10-04-01

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Inventory

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None")
None.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

MAR 29 2002

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-01-010437
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page P2 of P5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Clark Ranch (No. 25)
*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. *Date 10/04/01 Continuation Update

P3a.

The house (a) is a wood framed, single story, multi-gabled building. The main gabled roof of the house has east and west-facing gable ends, while the three cross-gables have north and south-facing gable ends. The building is set on a concrete foundation and has horizontal board siding and composition shingle roof surfacing. Fenestration includes original wood sash, double-hung, one-over-one windows (with extended stiles), multipaned windows (at the east side), and a north side door that is fronted by a modern metal screen door. Southeast of the house is a barn (b) that has been renovated for modern use. The barn is wood-framed with a concrete foundation, horizontal board siding, a composition shingle-surfaced gabled roofed, and modern slider windows. The east portion has a lower roof than the west portion. There is a large bay opening at the east side and an enclosed stairwell along north side.

North of the barn and east of the house are two storage buildings/sheds. The southern storage building (c) appears to be a rectangular, wood-framed building with horizontal wood board siding, and corrugated metal-surfaced gabled roof. The northern storage building (d) is constructed of concrete blocks and has a corrugated metal-surfaced gabled roof, a wooden double-door and windows (probably original wood sash) on the east side.

Alameda County Tax Assessor
2001 Property Tax Plat Book 99B. Office of Records. Oakland, California.

P5b.



Renovated Barn (b); View SW, 10/4/01, frame 4, Accession #01-944-BW-7

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

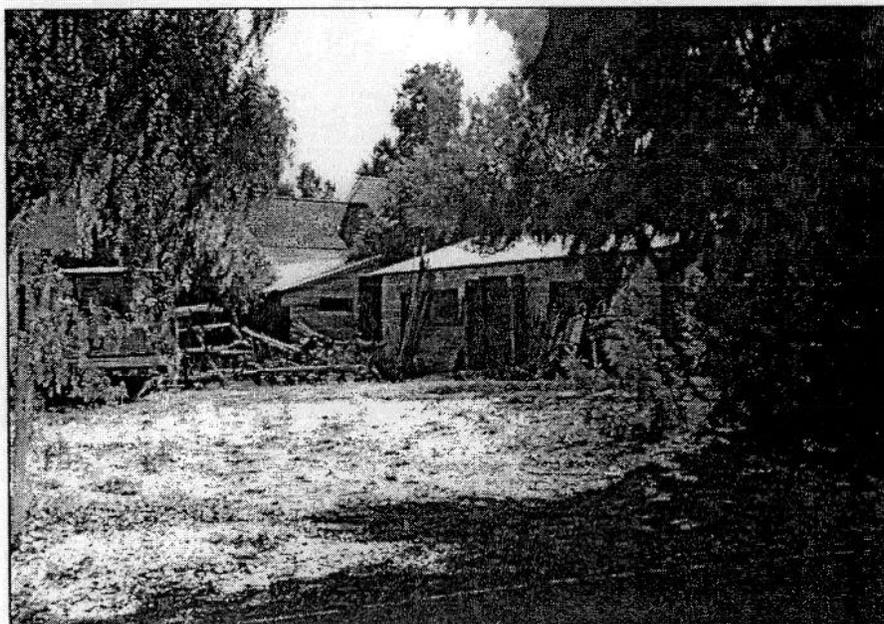
Primary # P-01-010437
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page P3 of P5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Clark Ranch (No. 25)
*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. *Date 10/04/01 Continuation Update

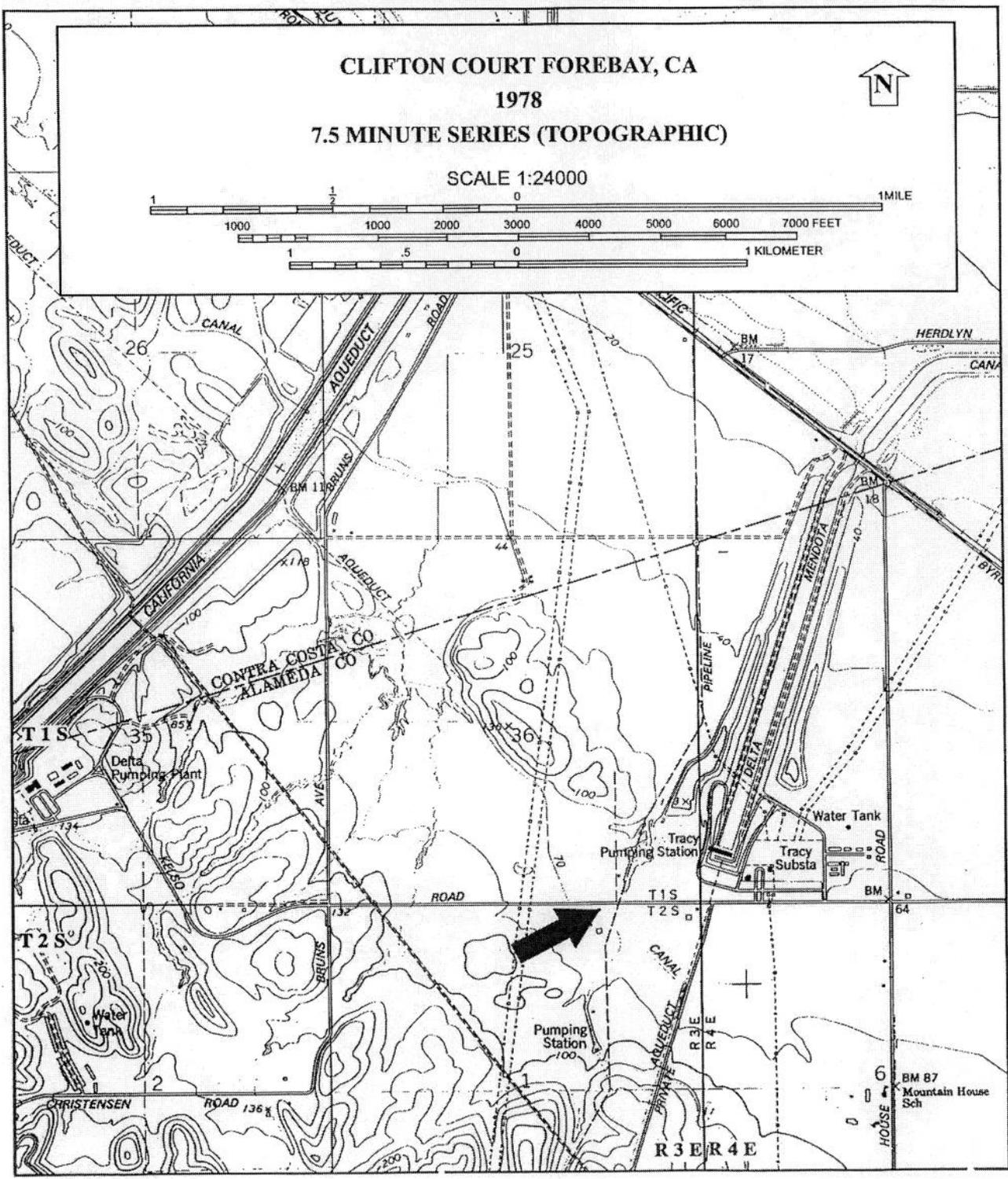
P5b.

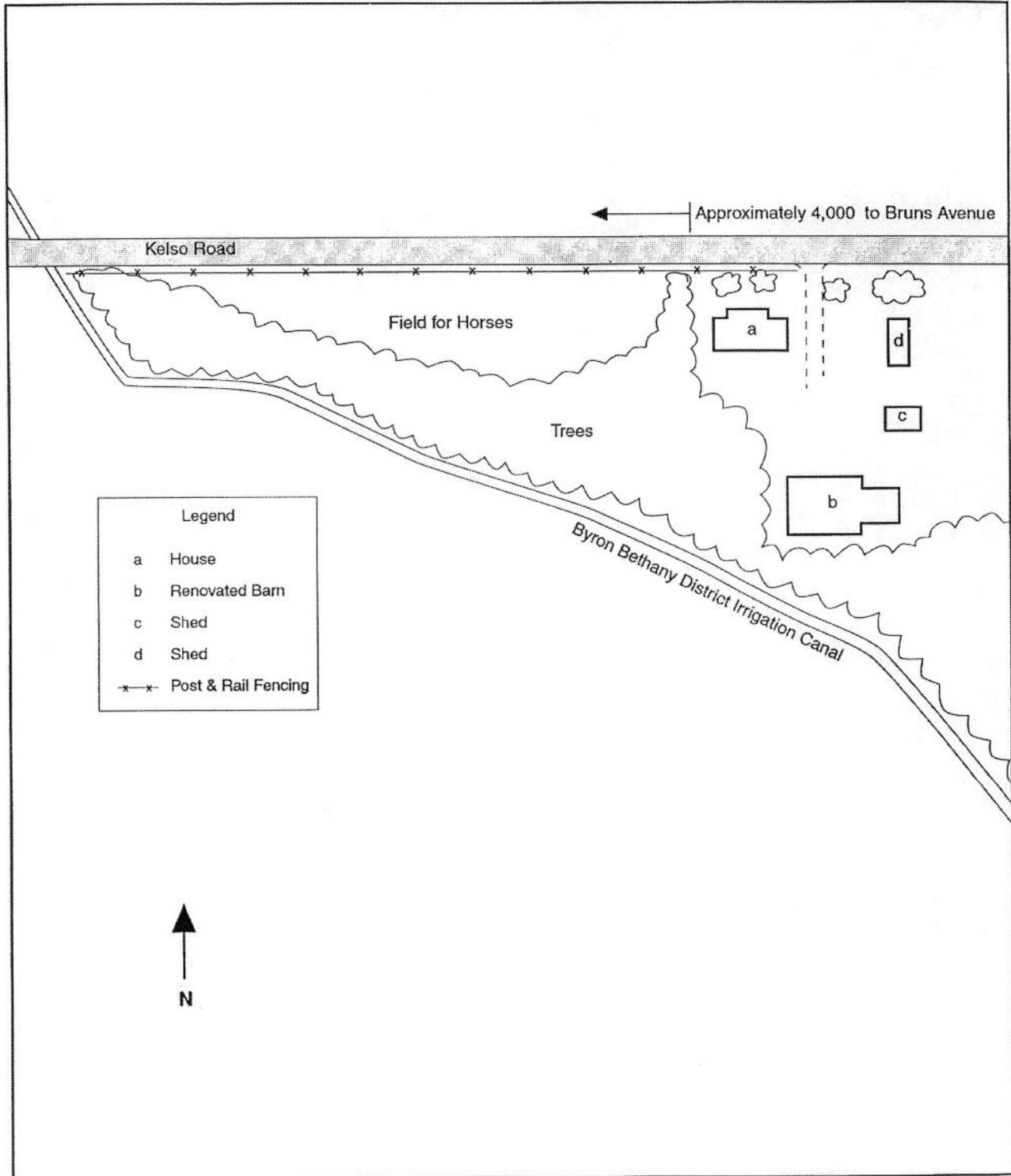


Renovated Barn (b); View S, 10/4/01, frame 1, Accession #01-944-BW-7



Storage buildings (c, d); View SW, 10/4/01, frame 0, Accession #01-944-BW-7





Historic Properties within the East Altamont Energy Center Project*

Resource No.	Name/Address	Date of Construction	Not Evaluated	Appears Eligible	Appears Not Eligible
1	Southern Pacific Railroad Grade (segment of)	1878			X
2	Byron Bethany Road (segment of)	1878			X
3	Mountain House Road (segment of)	circa 1874			X
4	Hurley-Tracy Transmission Line (segment of)	1951			X
5	Tracy-Contra Costa-Ygnacio Transmission Line (segment of)	circa 1946-1951			X
6	Tracy-Los Vaqueros Transmission Line (segment of)	circa 1946-1951			X
7	PG&E Distribution Line (segment of)	1909			X
8	West Side Irrigation District Complex, Wicklund Road	1917		X	
9	Byron Bethany Irrigation District Canal	1919, 1968			X
10	Mountain House School 3950 Mountain House Road	1923			X
11a	Tracy Pumping Station 16650 Kelso Road	1952		X	
11b	Tracy Switch Station 16650 Kelso Road	1952			X
12	Adobe Ranch Complex 17700 W. Byron Road	1931			X
13	Patteson Ranch 17491 and 17590 S. Kelso Road	circa 1920, 1940s	X		
14	Ranch 16941 S. Kelso Road	circa 1940	X		
15	Livermore Yacht Club	1937-1970s	X		
16	Costa Ranch 5840 Lindeman Road	circa 1900, 1943	X		
17	Wing Ranch Kelso Road	circa 1944	X		
18	Dexter Ranch 17499 Kelso Road	circa 1917			X
19	Holck Ranch 16606 Kelso Road	1948			X
20	Kuhn Ranch 4378 Mountain House Road	circa 1925			X
21	Schropp Farm Complex 3880 Mountain House Road	circa 1944, 1960s			X
22	PG&E Substation Byron Bethany Road	circa 1910	X		
23	Peterson Ranch 15991 Kelso Road	circa 1956	X		
24	Griffith Property 15616 Kelso Road	circa 1950	X		
25	Clark Ranch 15685 Kelso Road	circa 1942	X		
26	Jess Property 15547 Kelso Road	circa 1940s	X		
27	Delta Mendota Canal and Intake Channel (segment of)	1946-1952		X	

* See attached Figure 1

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

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 70 Canal

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Alameda and Contra Costa

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Clifton Court Forebay Date: 1978 T 1 S; R3 E; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 25 and 36; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: No Address

City: Vicinity of Byron and Tracy Zip:

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 This resource is an unlined irrigation ditch that travels south/southeast between the California Aqueduct and the Delta-Mendota Canal. The property lies south of the California Aqueduct, southeast of the PG&E Kelso Substation, west of the Tracy Pumping Station and Substation, as well as the Delta-Mendota Canal, northeast of the Bethany Reservoir and between the Vacaville-Tesla and Cottonwood transmission lines. Measurements/dimensions of this canal were not taken during the time of survey, and its total length is not known at this time. No check dams, pump houses or related features were noted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP. 20

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Looking due north from Kelso Road, March 23, 2009.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both
 Between 1916 and 1940, based on historical topo maps and aerial photographs

*P7. Owner and Address:

Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL
 6 Hutton Centre, Suite 700
 Santa Ana, CA, 92707

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/23/09

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
 AFC for the proposed Mariposa Energy Facility (MEF)

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*REQUIRED INFORMATION

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 70 Canal

- B1. Historic Name: None
- B2. Common Name:
- B3. Original Use: Irrigation Canal
- B4. Present Use: Unknown

*B5. Architectural Style: Ditch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Between 1914 and 1940, alterations may have continued through the 1960s and 1970s.

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Irrigation/Agriculture

Area: Vicinity of Tracy and Byron, CA

Period of Significance: 1940s

Property Type: Irrigation Canal

Applicable Criteria: n/a

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

The resource first appears on the Clifton Court Forebay USGS Map in 1978, although the 1968 historical topo map (photorevised from 1952) does seem to show a narrow line following a similar alignment, with a fork heading towards the properties east of the confluence of Christensen and Kelso Roads. This fork can be seen in the 1940 aerial photograph, but is not apparent in current USGS topo maps or aerial photographs. Because this unnamed canal appears in the 1940 aerial photograph in the vicinity of 15547 Kelso Road, it is presumed that it predates the both the California Aqueduct, the Bethany Reservoir and the Delta-Mendota Canal and was built by local landowners to provide irrigation to their agricultural fields. Previous surveys in the area did not note its presence.

No information was located during the literature search at the Northwest Information Center or local library that indicates that any events that have made significant contributions to local, state or national history are associated with this building, nor is any known person considered significant in local, California or national history associated with this building. Therefore, it does not appear eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1 or 2, or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A or B. Further research may provide information regarding the choice of style, the architect and/or the original owners of the building. The setting of the property has changed, as the area around it has become more developed with utility-related structures, and the agricultural character of the area has diminished since the buildings at the property were constructed. The house itself appears to be a Minimal Traditional style residence does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction and there is not evidence that this is the work of a master. It does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, this house does not meet Criterion 3 of the CRHR or Criterion C of the NRHP.

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

*B12. References:

- 1) Basin Research Associates, Inc. "Cultural Resources Assessment of the 230kv Bethany-Compressor Station Tap Project, Alameda County, California," July 2001.
- 2) CH2M HILL. "A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed East Altamont Energy Center, Alameda, Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties, California," August 2001.
- 3) Holman & Associates. Letter to WindEnergy Inc. Regarding a Proposed Windfarm at Christensen and Kelso Roads, February 1984.
- 4) United States Department of the Interior, Request for Concurrence for the Delta-Mendota Canal/California Aqueduct Intertie, to Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, State Historic Preservation Officer, January 2005.

B13. Remarks:

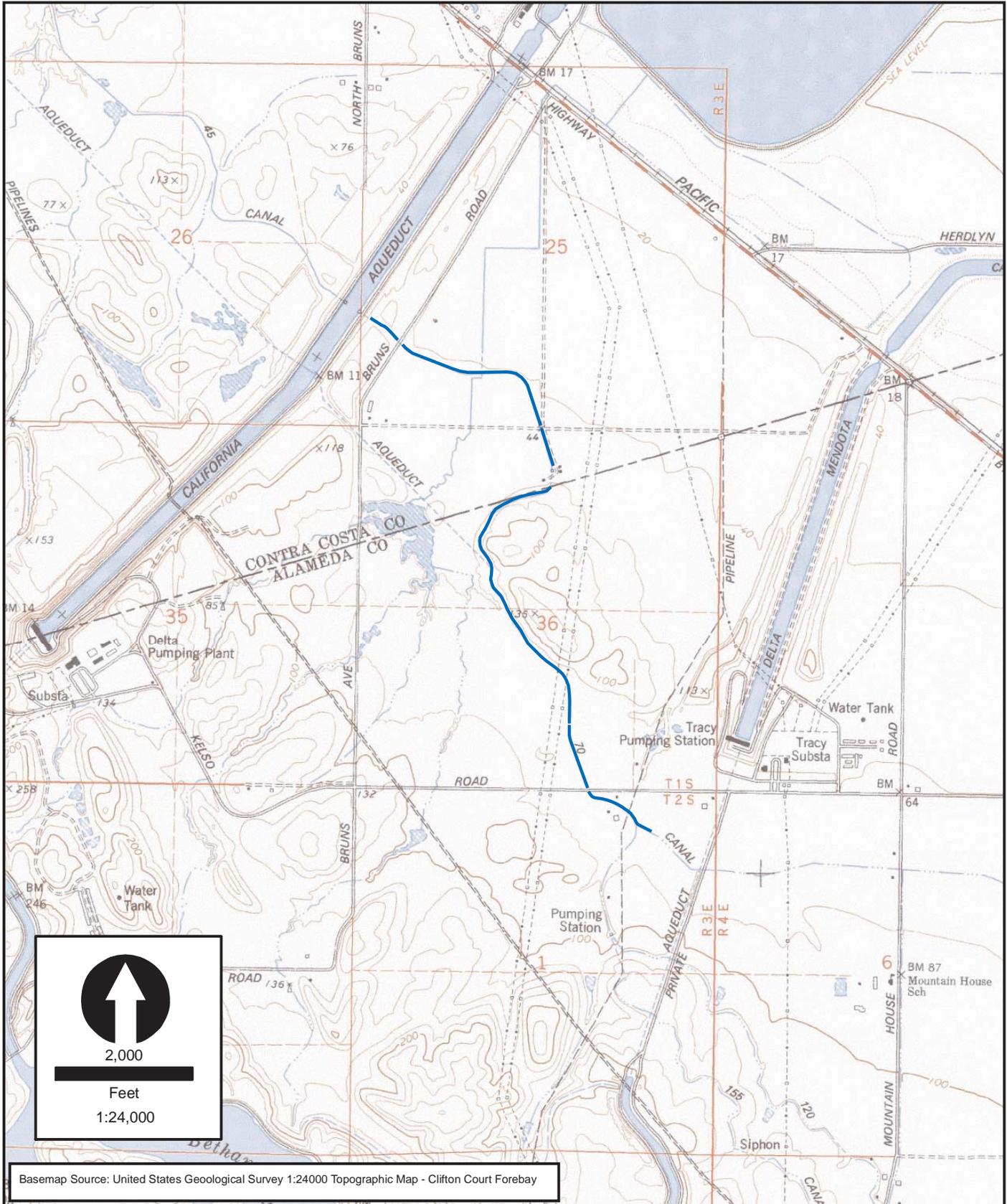
*B14. Evaluator: Jessica B. Feldman, CH2M HILL

*Date of Evaluation: April 1, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

LOCATION MAP



Basemap Source: United States Geological Survey 1:24000 Topographic Map - Clifton Court Forebay