
F-5: Historical/Architectural Survey Report

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
AND FINDING OF EFFECT**

FOR THE

PG&E LINES 406 AND 407 PIPELINE PROJECT

**IN PLACER, SACRAMENTO,
SUTTER AND YOLO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**



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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is proposing to construct and operate multiple natural gas transmission pipelines and a new distribution feeder main that cross California's Central Valley in Placer, Sacramento, Sutter and Yolo counties (see Appendix A, Maps 1 and 2). There are also eight alternative route areas (see Appendix A, Map 3). The PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project (Project) would run below ground, from Esparto in Yolo county to the west, then east to Roseville in Placer county. Project construction would involve a combination of conventional trenching, horizontal directional drilling (HDD) and hammer boring.

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are co-lead agencies for the Project. There is Federal involvement because the pipelines are proposed to go through wetland areas and therefore section 404 permitting is required.

This Historic Architectural Survey Report (HASR) was prepared so that the USACE can comply with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800 et seq.). Properties located within the Project area that are greater than 45 years of age were identified. These previously unevaluated properties were evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This document also addressed compliance under California state law for the proposed Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines at Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5 and Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024, using the criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Two separate studies were previously completed that addressed cultural resources and included architectural resources. The first, by Garcia and Associates, included the Line 406 corridor from the western edge of the Project area to near Yolo County Road 98 (August, 2007); the second, by Far Western Anthropological Research Group (Far Western), took in the Line 407 route from near County Road 98 to the eastern Project limits near the city of Roseville (July, 2008). These studies were made when separate environmental compliance

documents were being completed for these two lines, and before there was a Federal component to this Project.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project was established to include all resources that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking. All of the resources are located within 50 feet boundaries on either side of the pipeline area. Map 3 of Appendix A illustrates the proposed architectural APE for this Project. The APE was determined to consist of all areas where trenching and construction shall occur, or may be affected by the proposed construction.

There are nine buildings that are greater than 45 years of age which are located within the APE for the proposed Project and that have the potential to be affected by the proposed undertaking. They are all located in Yolo County. 13464 County Road 97F, the Herman Richter House, was previously recorded and is listed in the Historic Resources Inventory, although it does not appear to have been evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR. For this study, it was determined to be eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria C/3. The other properties were not previously recorded or evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR, and were determined not to be eligible. All nine properties are listed below (the Map #s in the table below are referenced in Appendix A, Map 3):

Properties Within the APE: PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project				
Map #	Location	Description	Dates of Residences	Status
1	27390 County Road 17	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style and a machinery barn.	circa 1940s	Not eligible for CR and NR
2	27960 County Road 19	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style and a horse barn.	circa 1940s	Not eligible for CR and NR
3	27660 County Road 19	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style and some wood out buildings.	circa 1950s	Not eligible for CR and NR
4	32840 County Road 17	The <i>Horgan farmstead</i> consists of two one-story single-family residences in the Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles. This farm also has a wood frame barn dating to the late nineteenth century, a two-story grain storage building from the	Craftsman (late 1920s, significant remodel in 2006) and Minimal Traditional (1950)	Not eligible for CR and NR

Properties Within the APE: PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project				
Map #	Location	Description	Dates of Residences	Status
		1930s and a metal barn from the 1950s.		
5	13464 County Road 97F	The <i>Herman Richter House</i> is a two-story Mediterranean Revival style single-family residence. The property also has an older one-story house. This farmstead has ancillary buildings such as an early 1900s garage, modern garage, smoke house, bird house, barn and granary.	Mediterranean Revival (1927) and one-story residence (some time between 1865 and 1875, significant remodels beginning in 1949)	<u>ELIGIBLE</u> for the CR and NR
6	13488 County Road 98	The <i>Gorman Ranch</i> consists of a two-story Prairie style single-family residence, as well as a one-story house. There are several other ancillary buildings and structures including a barn, windmill, garages, wells, as well as a modern warehouse.	Prairie (circa 1900, significant remodel in the 2000s) and one-story residence (circa 1930s)	Not eligible for CR and NR
7	38023 County Road 16A	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style, barn/garage, two sheds as well as a modern warehouse.	ca. 1900 (remodels in the 1930s and 1990s)	Not eligible for CR and NR
8	38871 County Road 16A	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style, three-car garage and barn.	ca. 1910s	Not eligible for CR and NR
9	14020 County Road 99A	This farmstead has a two-story single-family residence with no architectural style and two barns.	ca. late 1880s	Not eligible for CR and NR

In compliance with section 106, the proposed Project has the potential to affect one historic property, the Herman Richter House at 13464 County Road 97F, which is located within the APE. In compliance with the CEQA, the Project may also cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource within the proposed project area, and therefore may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1).

The Project pipes shall be located directly south of the property, with the pipes located below ground. This will not intentionally involve the physical destruction or alteration to the identified historic building, and will not change the character of the property's features or setting that contribute to its significance. However, there is construction activity that includes horizontal directional drilling (HDD).

This process would not cause significant enough vibration to potentially physically damage the historic building that is 100 feet away. However, in the event that any damage due to construction is encountered during this Project, work near the finding should be diverted, and a qualified architectural historian notified and consulted.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(b) of section 106, there is a finding of no adverse effect for the Project. In accordance with CEQA, there will be no significant impacts (Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) § 15064.5(b)).

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is proposing to construct and operate the PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project (Project), which are multiple natural gas transmission pipelines that cross California's Central Valley in Placer, Sacramento, Sutter and Yolo counties. There are also eight alternative route areas.

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are co-lead agencies for the Project. Because the Project goes through wetlands, section 404 permitting is required, which is administered and enforced by the Federal agency, the USACE. Because the proposed undertaking is a Project that will be funded in part under the direct jurisdiction of a Federal agency [36 CFR Part 800.16(y)], and the proposed Project is the type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties [36 CFR Part 800.3(a)], the USACE must consult with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the effects on historic properties in accordance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This document also addressed compliance under California state law for the proposed Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines at Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5 and Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024.

Two separate studies were previously completed that addressed cultural resources and therefore architectural resources. The first, by Garcia and Associates, included the Line 406 corridor from the western edge of the Project area to near Yolo County Road 98 (August, 2007). Garcia and Associates is a natural and cultural resources private consulting firm. The second, by Far Western Anthropological Research Group (Far Western), took in the Line 407 route from near County Road 98 to the eastern Project limits near the city of Roseville (July, 2008). Far Western is a cultural resources private consulting firm. These studies were completed when separate environmental compliance documents were being completed for these two lines, and before there was a Federal component to this Project.

Galvin Preservation Associates Inc. (GPA) has prepared this report on behalf the USACE to allow PG&E to comply with 36 CFR Part 800 et seq., the regulations implementing section 106. This Historic Architectural Survey Report (HASR) includes resource identification, evaluation for significance and determination of Project effects on historic architectural properties, and the Finding of Effect (FOE) section addresses whether or not the proposed Project will cause a substantial adverse effect on any identified historic properties or historical resources within the proposed Project area.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project would run below ground, from Esparto in Yolo county to the west, then east to Roseville in Placer county (see Appendix A, Maps 1 and 2). The city of Woodland is located about three miles to the south, while the county seat of Sacramento is about ten miles to the south. Interstates 5 and 505, and State Highway 99 run through the Project area.

PG&E is proposing to construct and operate multiple natural gas transmission pipelines. The Project would specifically involve the construction and operation of three new lines: Line 406, Line 407 (West and East), and the Powerline Road Distribution Feeder Main (DFM). The Powerline Road DFM extends from the connection point with 407-W and 407-E south along Powerline Road to the Sacramento Metro Air Park development in Sacramento county. There are also eight alternative route areas that are labeled Options A through H on Map 3 in Appendix A.

Project construction would involve a combination of conventional trenching, horizontal directional drilling (HDD), and hammer boring. Conventional trenching involves installation of the pipes within an open trench followed by backfilling. The HDD construction technique uses a hydraulically-powered horizontal drilling rig to tunnel under vertically and/or horizontally-large sensitive surface features such as water courses, levees, and wetlands. Hammer boring is a non-steerable pipeline construction technique that drives an open-ended pipe for short distances under surface features such as roads or smaller water features. For this construction method, pits are required on either side of the surface feature to be avoided.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Project consists of the areas and resources that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed Project (see Appendix A, Map 3), both within the preferred and alternative routes. The APE was determined to consist of the areas where trenching and construction shall occur located within the temporary construction easements. No buildings or structures are being proposed for demolition or alteration as part of this Project. However, the APE does include buildings that have the potential to be indirectly impacted by the proposed Project.

III. FIELD METHODS

Previous fieldwork was conducted separately for Lines 406 and 407 as part of their respective studies. Garcia and Associates conducted two surveys for Line 406. The first was a windshield survey on November 17, 2005, to help determine the probability of unrecorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the study area, based on the environmental setting and available historical documents and literature. The second survey conducted between December 2006 and February 2007 was an intensive pedestrian survey. Far Western carried out their fieldwork for Line 407 in July and September 2006, and May and June, 2007.

For this report, an architectural field survey was conducted by GPA consultants Andrea Galvin, Christeen Taniguchi and Jennifer Krintz on June 26, 2008. A follow up visit was then conducted by Ms. Krintz and Nicole Collum, also of GPA, on August 27, 2008. The consultants each meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for Architectural History. The purpose of the field survey was to determine if there are any buildings or structures more than 45 years old that are located within the APE. The field survey concluded that there are a total of nine such properties, and that they had not been previously evaluated. The consultants photographed each property, as well as the surrounding context. Notes from visual observations were recorded and used for developing the inventory forms on the resources and the historic context.

IV. RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

For the *Line 406 segment*, Garcia and Associates prepared a cultural resource constraints analysis report on December 30, 2005, based on a Northwest

Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historic Resources Information Service (CHRIS) records search and a windshield survey of the study area in Yolo County, California (Cox et al. 2005). This previous report discussed cultural resource constraints associated with three proposed routing alternatives (1, 2A, 2B, and 3) for the Yolo Pipeline as outlined by PG&E. The study area, as designated by PG&E, was bounded by: Interstate Highway 5 to the east, the Coastal Range mountain slope to the west, the Yolo and Colusa County line to the north, and County Roads 18 and 19 and a portion of Cache Creek to the south.

The records search of the NWIC/CHRIS was performed from November 9 to 11, 2005. The records search included a review of all site records and study reports on file within a one-mile radius of the project area. The records search and literature review for this study were conducted in order to: (1) determine whether known cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and (2) assess the likelihood of unrecorded cultural resources based on archaeological, ethnographic, and historical documents and literature, and on the environmental setting of nearby sites. Included in the review were the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976) and the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (CA-OHP 1988), *California Historical Landmarks* (CA-OHP 1990), *California Points of Historical Interest* (CA-OHP 1992), and the *Historic Properties Directory Listing by City* (CA-OHP 2003). The *Historic Properties Directory* includes the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources, and the most recent listings (through August 2005) of the California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest.

Several farm buildings of potential historical significance were observed during the windshield survey.

For the *Line 407 segment*, Far Western conducted a records search at the North Central Information Center (NCIC), California State University, Sacramento, on June 29, 2006, for those portions of the project within Sacramento or Placer County. The Northeast Information Center (NEIC), California State University, Chico, provided in-house records searches on July 18, 2006, and January 18, 2007, for Sutter County. For the corridor reach in Yolo County west of the river,

Far Western conducted a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, on January 22, 2007, and followed up with an additional records search at the same facility on April 23, 2007. Each records search addressed an area within one-quarter mile of each side of the project centerline within their respective counties.

For the project areas east of the Sacramento River, the records searches showed 14 surveys within the boundaries of the study area that covered approximately 55% of the project corridor. Considerably less research had been conducted west of the river, with only five surveys that encompassed less than 10% of the study area. In all, approximately 30% of the study area has been previously surveyed. A review of these previous surveys, however, indicated that several of them cannot be considered adequate, for one (or more) of the following reasons:

- The survey methods do not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for intensive cultural resources inventory.
- The survey reports do not provide clear, unambiguous information on survey methods and coverage, and so cannot be assessed.
- The surveys are more than 20 years old.

Where previous inventories could not be considered adequate, those areas were re-surveyed for the current study.

The records searches also identified 122 known or possible cultural resources within the records search buffer, all of which were identified as historic-period sites and features. The APE also includes 19 previously recorded historic-period resources consisting of various structures, foundations, trash scatters, and railroad features. Of these, one (the Cramer House, P-57-000405) has been recommended eligible but not formally nominated to the National Register; two have been found not eligible; two railroad grades were found not eligible to the National Register in adjacent counties but have not been evaluated in Sutter County where they cross the APE; and the remaining 14 have not been evaluated for National or California register status. Some of these sites, (particularly residences) have potential for buried features such as privies and wells.

In addition to the records search of previously identified resources, Garcia and Associates, and Far Western conducted general and building specific contextual research in 2006 and 2007 on the Project area in order to identify significant local historical events and personages, development patterns and unique interpretations of architectural styles. GPA then followed up this research from September to October 2008. The information was gathered from the following locations:

- **California History Room, California State Library** (900 N Street, Room 200; Sacramento, CA 95814)
- **Yolo County Archives** (226 Buckeye Street; Woodland, CA 95695)
- **Yolo County Assessor's Office** (625 Court Street, Room 104; Woodland, CA 95695)
- **Yolo County Historical Museum** (512 Gibson Road; Woodland, CA 95695)
- **Yolo County Historical Society** (P. O. Box 1447; Woodland, CA 95776)
- **Yolo County Planning & Public Works** (292 W. Beamer Street; Woodland, CA 95695)
- **Interviews** – A personal interview was conducted on June 27, 2008, with Susan Horgan of 32865 County Road 17. On August 27, 2008, a personal interview was conducted with Twyla Thompson of 13464 County Road 97F. Historic photographs of the property were provided by Ms. Thompson. Also on that date, an interview conducted with Carol Gorman of 13488 County Road 98, and a follow up visit was made with Ms. Horgan of 32865 County Road 17.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTING

Public consulting letters and maps were sent by GPA to the following historical organizations and agencies on September 11, 2008 (see Appendix B):

Placer County:	Sacramento County:
Placer County Genealogical Society Attn: Director P.O. Box 7385 Auburn, CA 95604	The California Museum for History, Women and the Arts Attn: Claudia French, Executive Director 1020 O Street Sacramento, CA 95814

Placer County Historical Society Attn: Director P.O. Box 5643 Auburn, CA 95604	Planning & Community Development Dept. County of Sacramento 827 7 th Street, Room 230 Sacramento, CA 95814
Placer County Planning Department Attn: Michael Johnson, Planning Director 3091 County Center Drive Auburn, CA 95603	Sacramento Historical Society Attn: Director P.O. Box 160065 Sacramento, CA 95816-0065
Rocklin Historical Society Attn: Director P.O. Box 752 Rocklin, CA 95677	West Sacramento Historical Society Attn: Director 324 Third Street West Sacramento, CA 95691
Sutter County:	Yolo County:
Community Memorial Museum of Sutter County Attn: Julie Stark 1333 Butte House Road Yuba City, CA 95993	Hattie Weber Museum of Davis Attn: Jim Becket, Director 445 C Street Davis, CA 95616-4102
Sutter County Historical Society Attn: Phyllis Smith P.O. Box 1004 Yuba City, CA 95993	Heidrick Ag History Center Attn: Colleen Thompson 1962 Hays Lane Woodland, CA 95776
Sutter County Planning Department Attn: Danielle Stylos, Division Chief 1130 Civic Center Blvd. Yuba City, CA 95993	Yolo County Archives 226 Buckeye Street Woodland, CA 95695
	Yolo County Historical Museum Gibson House Attn: Barbara Shreve, Director 512 Gibson Road Woodland, CA 95695
	Yolo County Historical Society Attn: B.J. Ford, Director P.O. Box 1447 Woodland, CA 95776
	Yolo County Planning & Public Works Attn: John Bencomo, Director 292 West Beamer Street Woodland, CA 95695

As of the date of this report, no responses have been received regarding this project or any historic resources associated with it.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

There are nine properties located within the Project APE that require evaluation. They are all located in Yolo County. 13464 County Road 97F was previously recorded and is listed in the Historic Resources Inventory. However, it does not appear to have been previously evaluated for the NRHP and CRHR. The other eight properties have also not been evaluated. The map numbers in the table below are referenced in Map 3 of Appendix A. DPR 523 forms for these properties are located in Appendix C:

Properties Within the APE: PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project				
Map #	Location	Description	Dates of Residences	Status
1	27390 County Road 17	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style and a machinery barn.	circa 1940s	Not eligible for CR and NR
2	27960 County Road 19	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style and a horse barn.	circa 1940s	Not eligible for CR and NR
3	27660 County Road 19	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style and some wood out buildings.	circa 1950s	Not eligible for CR and NR
4	32840 County Road 17	The <i>Horgan farmstead</i> consists of two one-story single-family residences in the Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles. This farm also has a wood frame barn dating to the late nineteenth century, a two-story grain storage building from the 1930s and a metal barn from the 1950s.	Craftsman (late 1920s, significant remodel in 2006) and Minimal Traditional (1950)	Not eligible for CR and NR
5	13464 County Road 97F	The <i>Herman Richter House</i> is a two-story Mediterranean Revival style single-family residence. The property also has an older one-story house. This farmstead has ancillary buildings such as an early 1900s garage, modern garage, smoke house, bird house, barn	Mediterranean Revival (1927) and one-story residence (some time between 1865 and 1875, significant remodels beginning in 1949)	<u>ELIGIBLE</u> for the CR and NR

Properties Within the APE: PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project				
Map #	Location	Description	Dates of Residences	Status
		and granary.		
6	13488 County Road 98	The <i>Gorman Ranch</i> consists of a two-story Prairie style single-family residence, as well as a one-story house. There are several other ancillary buildings and structures including a barn, windmill, garages, wells, as well as a modern warehouse.	Prairie (circa 1900, significant remodel in the 2000s) and one-story residence (circa 1930s)	Not eligible for CR and NR
7	38023 County Road 16A	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style, barn/garage, two sheds as well as a modern warehouse.	ca. 1900 (remodels in the 1930s and 1990s)	Not eligible for CR and NR
8	38871 County Road 16A	This farmstead has a one-story single-family residence with no architectural style, three-car garage and barn.	ca. 1910s	Not eligible for CR and NR
9	14020 County Road 99A	This farmstead has a two-story single-family residence with no architectural style and two barns.	ca. late 1880s	Not eligible for CR and NR

VII. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE EVALUATED PROPERTIES

(Note: The following was taken from the previous cultural resources report created by Garcia and Associates.)

Portions of the following information have been excerpted from the Yolo County, California website (www.yolocounty.org) and the City of Woodland, California website (<http://www.ci.woodland.ca.us/history.pdf>).

Yolo County was one of the original 27 counties created when California became a state in 1850. It is bounded by the Sacramento River on the east and the coastal mountains to the west. The plain in-between has a rich soil built up from centuries of sediment deposition from Sacramento River flooding.

As indicated above, “Yolo” is derived from the native Patwin Indian word *yoloy* meaning “abounding in the rushes.” Most Patwin groups occupied the major

river courses and tributary drainages of their territory, such as the Sacramento River, Cache and Putah creeks, and in some cases, springs. Other historians believe it to be the name of the Indian chief Yodo, or the Indian village of Yodoi.

The first recorded contact with Westerners occurred in the late 1820s. These included Spanish missionaries as well as trappers and hunters who could be found along the banks of "Cache Creek"—named by French-Canadian trappers. The proselytization and enslavement of the Patwin by the Spanish missionaries rapidly and dramatically reduced their numbers through hardship and disease. A malarial epidemic between 1830 and 1833, and a smallpox epidemic in 1837 decimated much of the surviving population.

In 1842 the Mexican government granted William Gordon two leagues of land (the Guesissosi grant) on both sides of Cache Creek from the western hills to the Sacramento River. He is said to have grown wheat and other crops in the fertile soils of the area. One historical document notes that the first laborers used by the earliest farmers of Woodland in the 1850s were the native Patwin peoples.

The survey area for this study passed through two land grants: Cañada de Capay and Rio Jesus Maria. The 40,078.58-acre land grant Cañada de Capay was confirmed to Jasper O'Farrell et al. on February 16, 1865, and the Rio Jesus Maria land grant (26,637.42) to J. M. Harbin et al. on July 3, 1858.

In 1846 the nine-league Rancho Canada de Capay, extending from the western edge of Gordon's grant through the north end of the Capay Valley, was granted to the three Berryessa brothers. Livestock production became the principal economic activity of rancheros and their followers.

Money earned in the gold fields of California financed the purchase and cultivation of much of the farmland in Yolo County. The variety of crops grown in the region included alfalfa, tobacco, peanuts, grapes, rice, sugar beets, various grains and row crops. Wineries, livestock and dairy operations were also important agricultural operations. Ranch lands with sheep and agricultural fields of alfalfa fields were identified in the APE. Rich soil and climatic conditions were important factors in the modern historical development of the county.

Irrigation was also a major contributor to the agricultural success of the region. The first irrigation canal was developed in 1856 by James Moore (Moore's Ditch), who owned exclusive water rights to Cache Creek. The agricultural fields of the APE had historically important water conveyances, such as the Hungry Hollow Canal and the Goodnow Slough that are being actively used. Several minor irrigation ditches and canals were also identified in the survey area.

Railroads played an important role in the development of the region because they facilitated the transport of agricultural products to market, and goods to local residents. In 1869, the California Pacific Railroad Company constructed a line between Davis (formerly Davisville) and Marysville with a Woodland station. The rail line expanded and was acquired by Southern Pacific Railroad.

Over time, modern highways replaced railroads as the dominant form of transportation. Interstate 505 is part of California's initial system of interstate highways, submitted by the State on June 27, 1945, and approved August 7, 1947 (California Department of Transportation, 1984). The 32.98 mile long highway cuts south from Interstate 5 (I-5) in Yolo County to Interstate 80 near Vacaville. The alignment for I-5 was adopted and acquisition of the rights-of-way began in 1959. I-5 opened in 1973. Both highways cross the path of the proposed Pipeline area.

VIII. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Findings

Nine farmstead properties were identified within the APE with buildings that are more than 45 years old. Although the Herman Richter House, located at 13464 County Road 97F, was previously recorded and is listed on the Historic Resources Inventory, it does not appear to have been evaluated against the NRHP or CRHR criteria. The other eight properties had also not been previously evaluated. Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(c) of section 106, the NRHP criteria were applied to determine whether there are eligible historic properties (36 CFR Part 63). A historical resource, for the purposes of the CEQA, is defined by Pub. Res. Code 5020.1 (j), as any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is determined to be

historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. The criteria used for evaluation in these areas include those that are outlined in Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, section 4852 for inclusion in the CRHR.

This study found one historic property/historical resource as a result of the NRHP and CRHR evaluations that may be affected by a proposed undertaking. This is the Herman Richter House, a Mediterranean Revival style single-family residence located on a farmstead property at 13464 County Road 97F. The other properties did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

B. Conclusions

In compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the CEQA, GPA evaluated the potential for the proposed Project to have an effect on historic architectural properties/historical resources. The Herman Richter House at 13464 County Road 97F was determined to be a historic property for the purposes of section 106 and a historical resource under the CEQA. Therefore, this property may be affected by the proposed undertaking for the purposes of section 106 and this resource may be impacted by the proposed undertaking for the purposes of the CEQA.

Under section 106, an assessment was made whether this Project would have an adverse effect on this property. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association (section 800.5(a)(1)). An example of an adverse effect is the physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the properties.

Under the CEQA, GPA considered the potential for the proposed Project to have a significant effect on the environment. A Project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a Project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1). The purpose of this assessment of impacts is to determine whether or not the proposed Project will cause a substantial adverse change on the identified historical resource

within the proposed project area. Substantial adverse change to a historical resource includes demolition, destruction, relocation or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired (PRC § 5020.1 (q)). The CEQA Guidelines provide that a Project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that conveys its historical significance (i.e., its character defining features) that justify its inclusion in the CRHR or its significance in a historical resource survey, can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance.

The Project pipes shall be located below ground near the property, about 100 feet south of the building that has been identified as a historic property/historical resource. This will not involve the direct physical destruction or alteration to the identified historic building, and will not change the character of the property's features or setting that contribute to its significance. However, the potential for damage as a result of the drilling shall be considered. The section of pipe within the APE involves 2,000 feet of horizontal directional drilling (HDD). HDD is a trenchless construction method that uses a hydraulically-powered horizontal drilling rig to tunnel under vertical, and in this case horizontal, large and sensitive surface areas. In recent years, this has become a preferred method for the installation of pipelines because it is a potentially low impact construction technique. It is used in situations such as lake crossings, wetland crossing and sensitive wildlife habitat. This process would not cause significant enough vibration to potentially physically damage the historic building that is 100 feet away.

However, in the event that any damage due to construction is encountered during this Project, work near the finding should be diverted and a qualified architectural historian notified and consulted. The architectural historian will assess the findings and provide mitigation recommendations.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(b) of section 106, there is a finding of no adverse effect for the Project. In accordance with CEQA, there will be no significant impacts (Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) § 15064.5(b)).

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, R., A. M. Medin, R. S. Baxter, B. Wickstrom, C. Young, J. Costello, G. White, A. Huberland, H. M. Johnson, J. Meyer, and M. Hylkema.

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CH2M HILL

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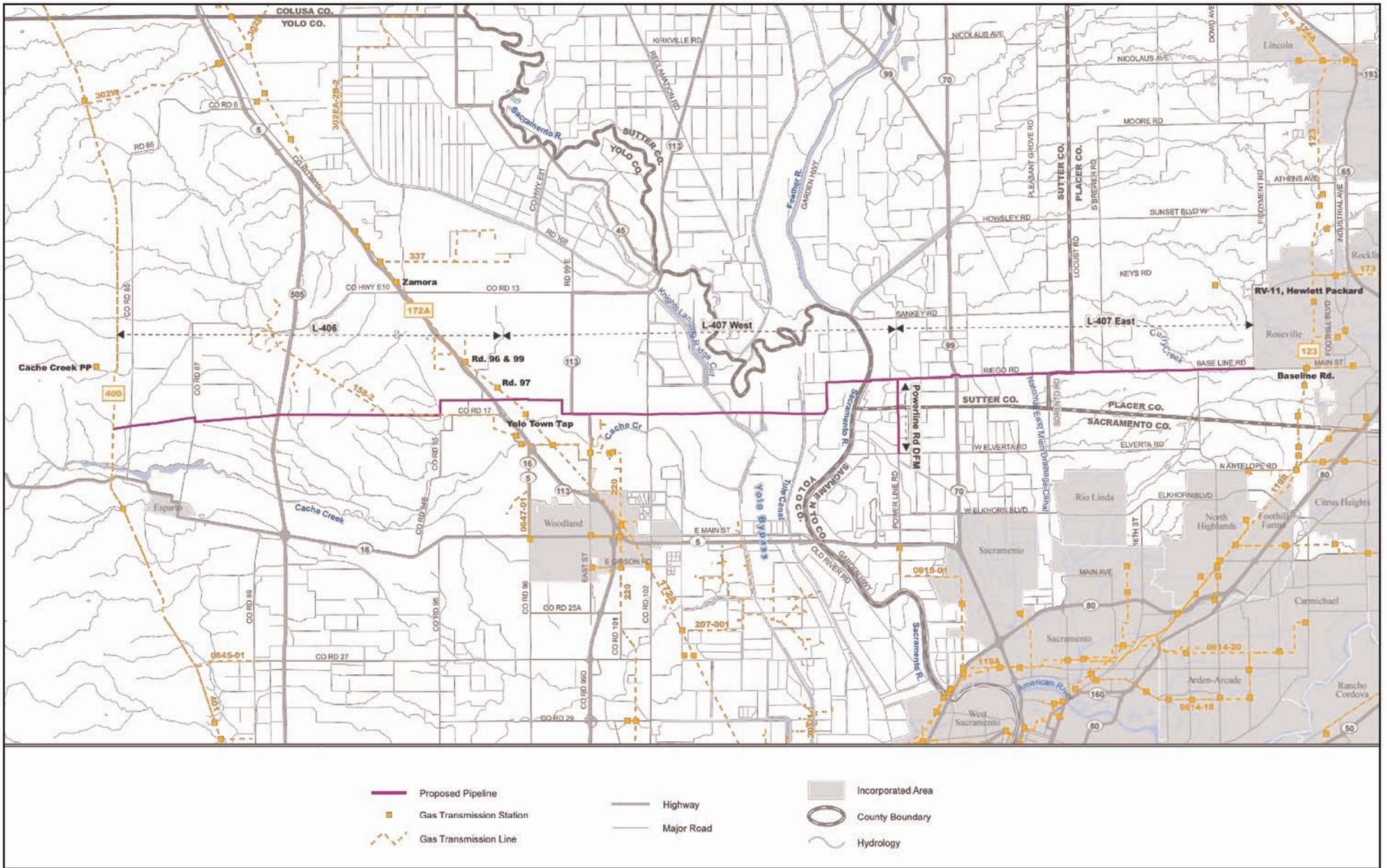
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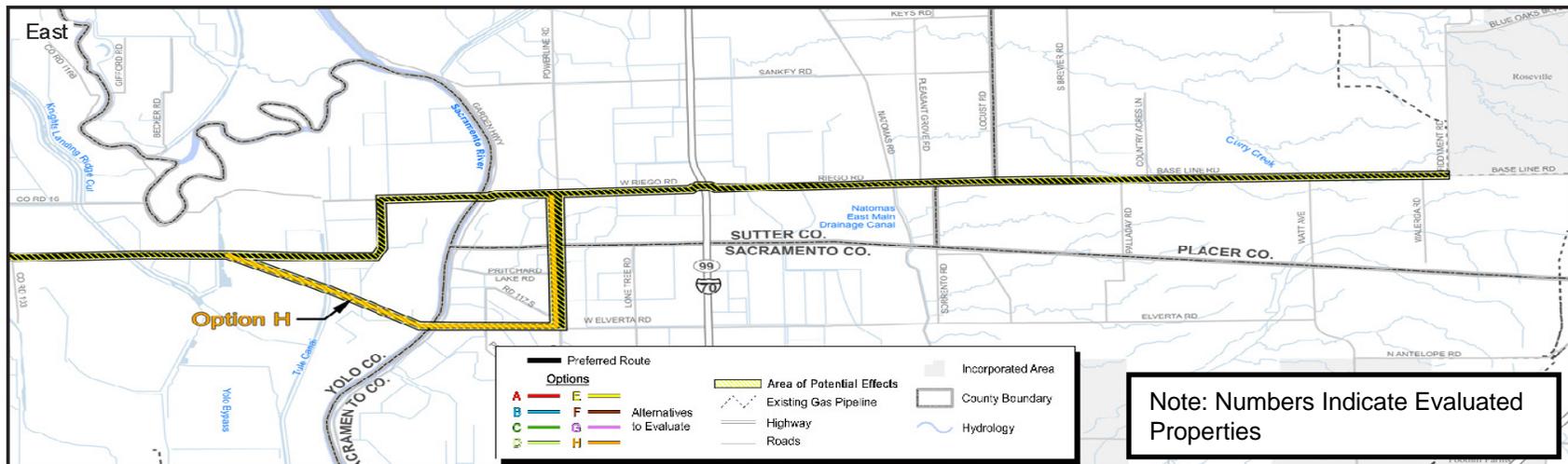
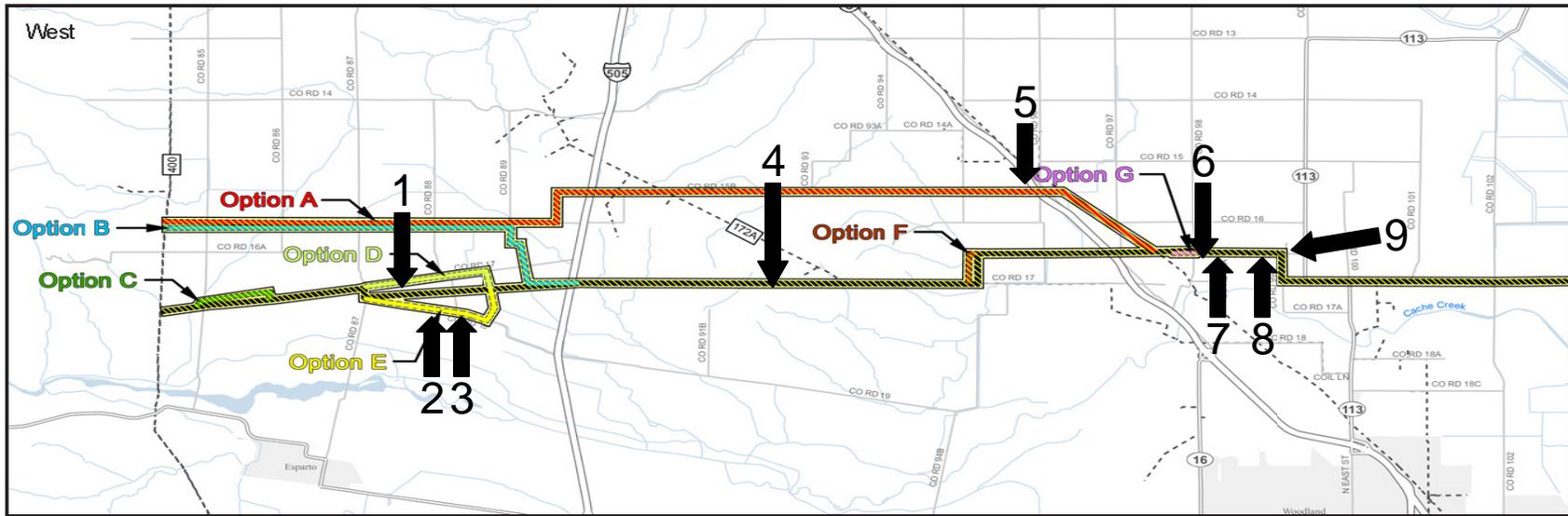
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Source: Adapted from PG&E 2007.



Map 2 PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline Project Location



Source: Adapted from PG&E 2007.



Map 3
 PG&E Lines 406 and 407 Pipeline
 Area of Potential Effects (APE)