

**Appendix I - Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement
Project – Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, ESA 2019.**

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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION REPORT

LOOKOUT SLOUGH TIDAL HABITAT RESTORATION AND FLOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Prepared for:

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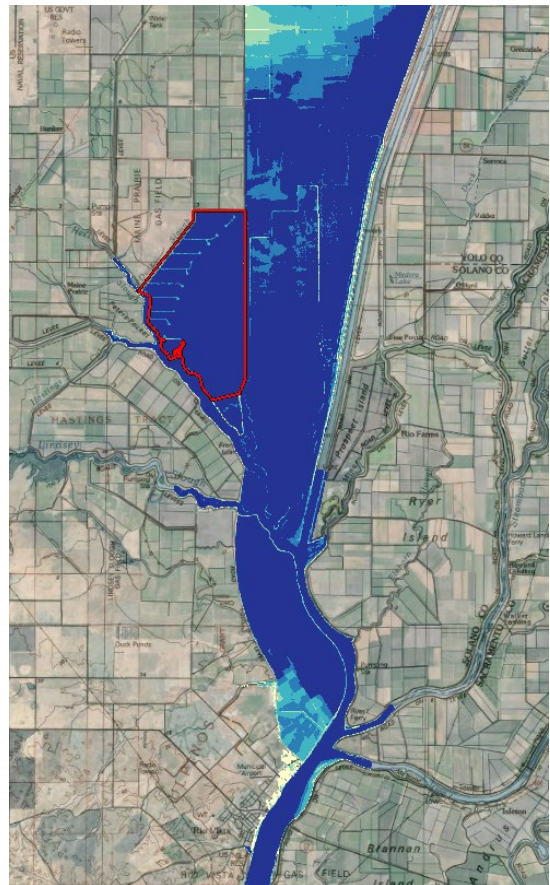
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

This report identifies the locations of archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Disclosure of this information to the public may be in violation of both federal and state laws. Such applicable federal regulations include, but may not be limited to, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 United States Code [USC] § 307103) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC § 470h). Applicable state regulations include, but may not be limited to, California Government Code Section 6250 et seq. and Section 6254 et seq. Disclosure of site location information to individuals other than those meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards or the California State Personnel Board criteria for Associate State Archaeologist or State Historian II violates the California Office of Historic Preservation records access policy.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) prepared this report to document the methods and results of a cultural resources inventory completed for the Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project (Project), in Solano County, California. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) proposes the Project, which would restore approximately 3,000 acres of tidal marsh to help satisfy the DWR's obligations under Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) 4 of the 2008 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Delta Smelt Biological Opinion (BiOp) and consistent with RPA 1.6.1 of the 2009 National Marine Fisheries Service Salmonid BiOp for the coordinated operations of the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project. The Project involves constructing a new setback levee along Duck Slough and Liberty Island Road, breaching of the existing levee at Shag Slough to provide connectivity between Lookout Slough and Shag Slough, breaching of the Vogel Island levees, excavation work throughout the site, and infrastructure protection and relocation. Because the Project requires a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, it is subject to federal environmental regulations, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). USACE is acting as the lead federal agency for NEPA/NHPA purposes. The Project is also subject to state environmental regulations, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for which DWR is the lead reviewing agency.

This document records the existing conditions of the Project site with regard to cultural resources, for use in required Project documentation for review under Section 106 of the NHPA (Section 106) and CEQA. Work performed consisted of background and archival research, including: a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) conducted by Sean Jensen of Genesis Society; research on existing cultural resources literature; an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the accessible areas of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) by both Genesis Society in 2018 and ESA in 2019; significance evaluations of identified cultural resources; a Finding of Effects recommendation; and correspondence with relevant Native American representatives.

Through archival research, a records search, correspondence with Native American representatives, and a pedestrian survey, this study identified seven cultural resources in the APE: (1) Bowlsbey Ranch (including 12 individual components), (2) Liberty Farms (including 39 individual components), (3) Vogel Building, (4) Solano County Levee 18, (5) Levee Unit 109 levees (Cache Slough Levee, Hass Slough Levee, and Shag Slough Levee), (6) Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64, and (7) Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32. These cultural resources were evaluated for significance under the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, and concludes that they do not meet the criteria for significance under either state or federal listing. Therefore, ESA recommends these resources

as not eligible for listing in the National or California registers. As a result, they do not qualify as historic properties, pursuant to the NHPA, or as historical resources, pursuant to CEQA.

In summary, this study did not identify any historic properties, as defined by the NHPA, or historical resources or unique archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA in the APE. Therefore, ESA anticipates a ***Finding of No Historic Properties Affected*** for the Project, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4.

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Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) prepared this report to document the methods and results of a cultural resources inventory completed for the Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project (Project), in Solano County, California (**Maps 1 and 2**). All maps referenced in the document are included in **Appendix A**.

The Project consists of the proposed restoration of approximately 3,000 acres of tidal marshland through levee modifications (including setback), grading to achieve suitable elevation for tidal inundation, and ecosystem restoration and monitoring. Because the Project requires a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, it is subject to federal environmental regulations, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), codified at United States Code (USC) Title 54 § 300308. USACE is acting as the lead federal agency for NEPA/NHPA purposes. The Project is also subject to state environmental regulations, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for which the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is the lead reviewing agency.

In 2018, Sean Jensen of Genesis Society conducted a preliminary site analysis that included a CHRIS records search, pedestrian field survey of the accessible portions of the APE, and preliminary evaluations of identified resources for planning purposes. The current document expands on that work, and records the existing conditions of the Project site with regard to cultural resources, for use in required Project documentation for review under Section 106 of the NHPA (Section 106) and CEQA. Work performed consisted of background and archival research, including: records searches of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS); research on existing cultural resources literature; an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the accessible areas of the Area of Potential Effects (APE); significance evaluations of identified cultural resources; a Finding of Effects recommendation; and correspondence with relevant Native American representatives.

In accordance with Section 106, this cultural resources study was conducted in order to:

- identify cultural resources, including indigenous and historic-era archaeological resources, buildings, structures, and places of importance to Native Americans within the APE;
- evaluate cultural resources according to the criteria set forth by the National Register of Historic Properties (National Register) and make recommendations;
- determine whether the Project would have a substantial adverse change in the significance of National Register-listed or eligible resources; and
- recommend procedures for avoidance or mitigation of substantial adverse changes in the significance to National Register-listed or eligible resources.

ESA Northern California Cultural Resources Group Director Michael Newland, MA, acted as Principal Investigator report co-author for the Project, and provided technical review of this report. Newland is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (SOI PQS) for Archeology and History, and

meets the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) standards for Principal Investigator. ESA architectural historian Katherine Cleveland, MA, acted as Lead Architectural Historian for the Project and co-authored this report. ESA architectural historian Alta Cunningham, MA, conducted fieldwork and background research for the Project and co-authored this report. Cleveland and Cunningham meet the SOI PQS for Architectural History. ESA senior architectural historian Amber Grady provided technical review of this report, and meets the SOI PQS for Architectural History. ESA Archaeologist Deanna Keegan, MA, also conducted fieldwork and background research for the Project and co-authored this report. Keegan is an RPA and meets the SOI PQS for Archeology. Resumes for these staff are included in **Appendix E**.

The term *indigenous*, rather than *prehistoric*, is used as a synonym for *Native American-related* (except when quoting), while *pre-contact* is used as a chronological adjective to refer to the period prior to Euroamerican arrival in the subject area. *Indigenous* and *pre-contact* are often, but not always, synonymous, since the former refers to a cultural affiliation and the latter chronological. Also, imperial units are used except when original field measurements were taken in metric or when item(s) to which measurement applies is customarily measured using metric.

Project Location

The Project is in Solano County, California, north of Cache Slough, east of Hass Slough and Duck Slough, west of Shag Slough and the Liberty Island Ecological Reserve, and south of Liberty Island Road, and approximately 10 miles southeast of Dixon, California (Maps 1 and 2). Specifically, the Project is within the following areas: Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13 of Township 5 North, Range 2 East (Mount Diablo Base Meridian [MDBM]), and Sections 35 and 36 of Township 6 North, Range 2 East (MDBM), as depicted on the *Liberty Island, California* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangle (USGS, 1993). The Project is in a relatively flat area with elevations that range from -2 to 10 feet above mean sea level.

The Project APE includes three areas: Bowlsbey Ranch, Liberty Farms, and Vogel, which are connected by a system to sloughs and levees (**Map 3**). Levees in the Project APE include Shag Slough, Cache Slough, Hass Slough, and Setback and Vogel levees. Sloughs in the Project APE include Lookout, Duck, and Sycamore sloughs. The total extent of the Project footprint is 3,395-acres.

Project Description

The Proposed Project would restore approximately 3,180 acres of tidal marsh that would help satisfy the Department's obligations under Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) 4 of the 2008 USFWS Delta Smelt BiOp and is consistent with RPA 1.6.1 of the 2009 National Marine Fisheries Service Salmonid BiOp for the coordinated operations of the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project. The Proposed Project would create habitat that is beneficial to wildlife including Delta Smelt, salmonids, giant garter snake, and other species, widen a portion of the Yolo Bypass to increase flood storage and conveyance, increase the resiliency of levees, and reduce flood risk.

The Proposed Project consists of levee modifications (including setback), grading to achieve suitable elevation for tidal inundation, and ecosystem restoration and monitoring.

Elements of the Proposed Project include:

1. Prepare the site for construction through activities including dewatering, clearing, constructing access roads, and preparing staging areas, for the purpose of implementing all of the following actions.
2. Perform invasive species control, for the purpose of reducing the potential for ecological impairment caused by invasive species within the restoration site and surrounding areas.
3. Remove old infrastructure and debris including buildings, grain processing equipment, agricultural equipment, water control structures, and site-specific utilities including electrical and gas.
4. Excavate competent soils from on-site borrow areas for use in creating the Duck Slough Setback Levee.
5. Create a new setback levee to protect properties to the north and west of the Proposed Project Site from inundation.
6. Excavate ponds to create aquatic foraging habitat for giant garter snake.
7. Construct raised peninsulas that provide vehicular access for PG&E transmission tower maintenance, as well as summer basking habitat and winter refugia for giant garter snake.
8. Excavate tidal channels throughout the Liberty Farms, Bowsbey Ranch, and Vogel properties to facilitate full tidal hydrology within the Proposed Project Site and tidal connectivity between the Proposed Project Site and the CSC.
9. Dispose of unused excavated soils within the interior of the site in a manner that is consistent with the ecological goals of the Proposed Project.
10. Lower the Shag Slough Levee to allow flood waters to enter the Proposed Project Site.
11. Excavate nine levee breaches in the Shag Slough Levee for the purpose of restoring tidal connectivity.
12. Excavate two levee breaches in the Vogel Levee for the purpose of restoring tidal connectivity.

Background

The proposed Project would satisfy habitation restoration requirements disclosed in the Fish Restoration Program Agreement (FRPA) between California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and DWR, signed on October 18, 2010. The FRPA was signed on October 18, 2010 in effort to satisfy the 2008 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) biological opinion (BiOp) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s 2009 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) BiOp. The FRPA also addresses habitat requirements of the DFG Longfin Smelt Incidental Take Permit (ITP) for SWP Delta operations (DWR and DFG, 2010).

The DWR and CDFW mutually agreed goals, as listed in the FRPA, are

- Identify and implement actions that would address the habitat restoration requirements of the BiOps and ITP;
- Facilitate interagency planning discussions to achieve the above goal;
- Facilitate interagency project planning forums to achieve a process that would include public openness and the interests of stakeholders;
- Utilize and incorporate sound science and current available information in developing restoration and enhancement designs; and
- Maintain consistency with the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), Delta Stewardship Council's (DSC) Delta Plan, Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP) strategies, and other large-scale planning efforts (DWR and DFG, 2010).

The objectives to achieve the goals, as listed in the FRPA, are;

- Restore 8,000 acres of intertidal and associated subtidal habitat in the Delta and Suisun Marsh, including 800 acres of mesohaline habitat to benefit longfin smelt, to enhance food production and availability for native Delta fishes;
- Restore processes that will promote primary and secondary productivity and tidal transport of resources to enhance the pelagic food web in the Delta;
- Increase the amount and quality of salmonid rearing and other habitat;
- Increase through-Delta survival of juvenile salmonids by potentially enhancing beneficial migratory pathways (DWR and DFG, 2010).

Area of Potential Effects

According to the implementing regulations of Section 106, as amended, the APE is defined as:

...the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Title 36 § 800.16[d]).

The Project would consist of tidal habitat restoration and levee modifications resulting in minimal visual and setting change that would be visible from the surrounding area. Due to the low-profile nature of the Project and its minimal potential for indirect effects, a single APE has been defined to account for potential impacts to archaeological and architectural resources. The APE includes both the horizontal and vertical maximum extents of potential Project effects on historic properties, as defined by the NHPA, and encompasses the potential Project footprint as well as staging and access areas. The APE comprises approximately 3,395 horizontal acres, and extends vertically to a depth of -1 feet NAVD88 for the channels and levees (to a max of approximately 7 feet), and between 25 to 50 feet in depth (depending on alternative chosen) for construction of the levee setback cutoff wall along Duck Slough. Map 3 depicts the APE.

Regulatory Framework

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

Historic properties are considered through the NHPA, as amended, (54 USC § 307103) and its implementing regulations (54 USC § 307103, 36 CFR § 800, 36 CFR § 60, and 36 CFR § 63). The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy on historic preservation and the programs, including the National Register, through which that policy is implemented. Under the NHPA, historic properties include "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the [National Register]" (54 USC § 300308).

Because implementation of the Project would require a federal permit from the USACE, as described above, the Project is required to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA (Section 106). It is generally the federal agency's responsibility to consider the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Indian tribes, and other interested parties before granting permits, funding, or other authorization of the undertaking.

Prior to implementing an undertaking (e.g., issuing a federal permit), Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, in consultation with the SHPO, Indian tribes, and other interested parties, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the SHPO a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect properties eligible for listing on the National Register. Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization to be determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Under NHPA, a find is significant if it meets the National Register listing criteria at 36 CFR § 60.4, as stated below:

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

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

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must also retain integrity to be considered an historic property. Integrity is measured by the degree to which the resource retains

its historical attributes and conveys its historical character, the degree to which the original fabric has been retained, and the reversibility of changes to the resources.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, codified at 42 USC § 1996, protects and preserves the right of Native Americans to believe, express, and exercise traditional religious rights and cultural practices, including access to sites of religious importance to Native Americans.

State

The State of California consults on implementation of the NHPA and also oversees statewide comprehensive cultural resource surveys and preservation programs. The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, implements the policies of the NHPA statewide. The Office of Historic Preservation also maintains the California Historical Resources Inventory. The SHPO is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the State's jurisdiction.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA (codified at California Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the State. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a project would have a significant effect on historical resources, unique archaeological resources, or tribal cultural resources.

The State implements provisions in CEQA through its statewide comprehensive cultural resources surveys and preservation programs. Typically, a resource must be more than 50 years old to be considered as a potential historical resource. The OHP advises recordation of any resource 45 years or older, since there is commonly a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made.

Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines recognize that a historical resource includes: (1) a resource in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC § 5024.1(g); (3) any resource formally determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; and (4) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of PRC § 21084.1 and PRC § 15064.5 apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the *CEQA Guidelines* (codified at PRC § 15000 et seq.), then the

site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC § 21083, pertaining to unique archaeological resources.

Unique Archaeological Resources

As defined in PRC § 21083.2 a “unique archaeological resource” is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or,
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is not a unique archaeological, historical resource, or tribal cultural resource, the effects of the project on those cultural resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (PRC § 15064.5[c][4]).

Tribal Cultural Resources

Impacts to tribal cultural resources also are considered under CEQA (PRC § 21084.2). PRC § 21074(a) defines a tribal cultural resources as any of the following:

- Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register; or
 - included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k).
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of [PRC] § 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency would consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC § 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon the criteria for listing on the National Register (PRC § 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a cultural resource must be significant at the local, State, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

A resource eligible for the California Register must be of sufficient age, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to convey the reason for its significance. Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historic resources;
- Historic resources contributing to historic districts; and
- Historic resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

California Public Resources Code § 5097

California PRC § 5097.99, as amended, states that no person shall obtain or possess any Native American artifacts or human remains that are taken from a Native American grave or cairn. Any person who knowingly or willfully obtains or possesses any Native American artifacts or human remains is guilty of a felony, which is punishable by imprisonment. Any person who removes, without authority of law, any such items with an intent to sell or dissect or with malice or wantonness is also guilty of a felony which is punishable by imprisonment. PRC § 5097.5 specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor.

California Native American Historic Resource Protection Act

The California Native American Historic Resources Protection Act of 2002 imposes civil penalties, including imprisonment and fines up to \$50,000 per violation, for persons who unlawfully and maliciously excavates upon, removes, destroys, injures, or defaces a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site that is listed or may be listed in the California Register.

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code protects human remains by prohibiting the disinterring, disturbing, or removing of human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery. PRC § 5097.98 (and reiterated in PRC § 15064.59[e]) also identifies steps to follow in the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Background Setting

Environment

Physiography

The APE is within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, an expansive inland river delta and estuary that connects the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers to the Pacific Ocean. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is between the Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Basin, and is within the northern portion of California's Great Valley Geomorphic Province. The Great Valley, also called the Central Valley, is a nearly flat alluvial plain that lies between the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Ranges on the west. Its south end is defined by the Tehachapi Mountains north of Los Angeles, and the Klamath Mountains to the north. The Central Valley has an average width of about 50 miles and is about 400 miles long overall (Bartow, 1991:1; Norris and Webb, 1990:412-417). The APE and vicinity are rural in character and its natural environment has been heavily influenced by agricultural development and water control and conveyance systems (e.g., levees, canals, etc.).

Climate

The Holocene environment of the region has been characterized by a general warming trend that subsumed episodes of relatively cool climates. Most paleoclimatic reconstructions for the Central Valley are based on Ernst Antevs' (1948, 1953, 1955) three-part global climatic sequence. The sequence spans the Holocene, consisting of the moderately cool/moist Anathermal (ca. 10,000 to 7,500 years before present [B.P.]), the warm and dry Altithermal (ca. 7,500 to 4,000 B.P.), and the Medithermal (ca. 4,000 B.P. to present). In the Central Valley, warming temperatures and sea level rise caused an influx of estuarine water into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Malamud-Roam et al., 2007). Tree-ring growth chronologies from central eastern California, glacial chronologies, and pollen cores generally corroborate Antevs' sequence, with the caveat that California's Holocene environment exhibited regional variation (Birkeland et al., 1976; Birman, 1964; Curry, 1969, 1970; Moratto et al., 1978; Šercelj and Adam, 1975). Pollen diagrams from the Lake Tahoe and Yosemite areas indicate a vegetation shift that suggests a general increase in

temperature from 9,000 to 2,900 B.P., although six relatively cool and moist periods, each lasting 400-1,500 years, punctuated the general warm and dry trend (Moratto et al., 1978:150-151). Modern average temperatures range between 55 and 62 degrees Fahrenheit annually. Most precipitation occurs as rain, ranging from 5 to 25 inches per year.

Geology and Soils

The surficial geology of the APE consists of various Quaternary basin deposits. The central region of the APE consists of late Holocene fine grained basin deposits (Qhb) (Dawson, 2009). Small pockets of Latest-Pleistocene basin deposits are located at the northwestern boundary of the APE (Qpb) (Dawson, 2009). The northern aspect of the APE consists of fine-grained Holocene alluvial fan deposits (Qhff) (Dawson, 2009). The southern-most aspect of the APE consists of Holocene Delta mud deposits that are composed of estuarine silt, clay, peat, and fine sand (Qhdm) (Dawson, 2009). The surficial geology of the APE is depicted on **Map 4**.

Soils of the APE principally consist of Sacramento series clay. Two small areas at the northwestern portion near Duck Slough consist of San Ysidro series sandy loam. A small pocket of Capay series clay is located at the junction of Shag Slough and Liberty Island Road (NRCS, 2019). The northern aspect of the APE consists of Clear Lake series clay. The southern aspect of the APE consists of Egbert series silty clay. Sacramento series clays are very deep, poorly drained soils formed in alluvium in flood basins (NRCS, 2019). San Ysidro series sandy loams are moderately well drained soils formed from alluvium derived from sedimentary rock (NRCS, 2019). Capay series clays are moderately well drained, flood basin silty-clay alluviums derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock over fan metamorphic and sedimentary rock-derived alluvium (NRCS, 2019). Clear Lake series clays are poorly drained, basin alluviums derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock (NRCS, 2019). Egbert series silty clay loam is a partially drained soil that is an alluvium derived from mixed rock sources (NRCS, 2019). Soil units found in the APE are depicted on **Map 5**.

Flora and Fauna

Prior to Euroamerican settlement of the area, the APE was characterized ecologically by tidal low order and mainstream channels, wet meadow and seasonal wetland, and non-tidal freshwater emergent wetland (**Map 6**). Common marsh flora species would have included: tule rush, bull rush, cattails, sedges, other rushes, reeds, pondweed, knotweed, and yellow pond lily. Adjacent forest flora species would have included: willow, buttonbush, California sycamore, Fremont's cottonwood, Oregon ash, black walnut, box elder, valley oak, white alder, California buckeye, big leaf maple, elderberry, grape vine, blackberry, and poison oak (SFEI, 2012).

Many aquatic and avian species would have been found in and around the APE. The main avian species in the area would have included: ducks, coot, cormorant, grebes, herons, cranes, egrets, gulls, geese, brants, swans, hawks, eagles, doves, quail, flicker, woodpeckers, owls, turkey vulture, and a number of passerines. Chinook salmon, white and green sturgeon, Pacific lamprey, steelhead rainbow trout, Sacramento sucker, western pike-minnow, sculpins, tule perch, pond turtle, freshwater mussel, and ridged mussel constitute the aquatic fauna that would have been present in the APE prior to Euroamerican settlement. Large populations of tule elk, pronghorn,

and black-tailed deer would have been found in the vicinity prior to Euroamerican settlement. Other prominent terrestrial fauna in the area would have included: grizzly bear, puma, gray fox, bobcat, coyote, badger, spotted skunk, striped skunk, beaver, weasel, river otter, raccoon, ringtail, and cottontail rabbit. The arrival of Euroamericans to the area led to a dramatic decrease in the populations of the faunal species due to overhunting and habitat loss (Heady, 1977; Rosenthal and Meyer, 2004).

Pre-contact Period

Categorizing the pre-contact period into cultural stages allows researchers to describe a broad range of archaeological resources with similar cultural patterns and components during a given timeframe, thereby creating a regional chronology. Rosenthal et al. (2007) provide a framework for the interpretation of the Central Valley pre-contact archaeological record and have divided human history in the region into three basic periods: *Paleo-Indian* (13,550 to 10,550 B.P.), *Archaic* (10,550 to 900 B.P.), and *Emergent* (900 to 300 B.P.). The Archaic period is subdivided into three sub-periods: *Lower Archaic* (10,550 to 7,550 B.P.), *Middle Archaic* (7,550 to 2,550 B.P.), and *Upper Archaic* (2,550 to 900 B.P.) (Rosenthal et al., 2007). Economic patterns, stylistic aspects, and regional phases further subdivide cultural patterns into shorter phases. This scheme uses economic and technological types, socio-politics, trade networks, population density, and variations of artifact types to differentiate between cultural periods. The following summary of the region's prehistory is derived principally from Rosenthal et al. (2007) and Moratto (1984 [2004]).

Paleo-Indian Period (13,550 to 10,550 B.P.)

Humans first entered the Central Valley sometime prior to 13,000 B.P. At that time Pleistocene glaciers had receded to the mountain crests leaving conifer forests on the mid- and upper elevations of the Sierra Nevada and a nearly contiguous conifer forest on the Coast Ranges. The Central Valley was covered with extensive grasslands and riparian forests. The central California Delta system had not yet developed. The Central Valley was home to a diverse community of large mammals. People were likely focused on large game hunting, although evidence remains scant, as does understanding of lifeways during this period. What evidence can be found dating to this time is represented by large, concave-based projectile points.

Lower Archaic Period (10,550 to 7,550 B.P.)

The Paleo-Indian Period was followed by the Lower Archaic Period (10,550 to 7,550 B.P.). During this period, the ancient lakes, which had been the subsistence base during the Paleo-Indian Period, began to dry up as a result of climate change. This led to the rapid expanse of oak woodland and grassland prairies across the Central Valley. After 10,550 B.P., a significant period of soil deposition ensued in the Valley, capping older Pleistocene formation. This was followed around 7000 B.P. by a second period of substantial soil deposition in the Valley.

It was during this period that the first evidence of milling stone technology appeared, indicating an increased reliance on processing plants for food. The appearance of milling technology may also indicate less emphasis on hunting as individuals became more familiar with the local plant resources. Milling stones include handstones and milling slabs and are frequently associated with

a diverse tool assemblage, including cobble-based pounding, chopping, and scraping tools. Milling tools were used for processing seeds and nuts as well as processing meat. The Lower Archaic also saw the development of well-made bifaces used for projectile points and cutting tools, commonly formed from meta-volcanic greenstone and volcanic basalts. Most artifacts during this period were manufactured of local materials and trade was limited. The primary social unit remained the extended family (Fredrickson, 1992, in Hughes, 1994:100).

Middle Archaic Period (7,550 to 2,550 B.P.)

After about 7,550 B.P., California was marked by a change in climate referred to as the Middle Holocene Altithermal, with warmer and drier conditions throughout the region. Oak woodland expanded upslope in the Coast Ranges and conifer forest moved into the alpine zone in the Sierra Nevada. Rising sea levels led to the formation of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and associated marshlands starting about 6,000 years B.P. An initial period of upland erosion and lowland deposition was followed by a long period of stabilization of landforms (West et al., 2007). Scant evidence of human occupation from this period has been found in the Sacramento Valley or the adjacent Coast Ranges, likely a function of harsher conditions and lower populations, and of erosional events that have covered the occupational evidence from this time period. Most evidence comes from the Sierra Foothills in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties.

Upper Archaic Period (2,550 to 900 B.P.)

Evidence for Upper Archaic human occupation in the Central Valley is much more extensive than for earlier periods. The development of the Holocene landscape buried older deposits, resulting in exposure of only the Upper Archaic sites that post-date this burial. The first evidence of substantial native villages dates to this period.

Two fundamental adaptations developed side-by-side during the Upper Archaic period, evidenced by a diversification in settlements patterns. Populations in the Valley tended towards large, high-density, permanent settlements. These villages were used as hubs from which the populace ventured out to collect resources, utilizing a wide range of technologies—bone tools and ceremonial implements, new bead types, *Haliotis* ornaments, obsidian rough-outs for trade and well-made ceremonial blades, polished and ground-stone plummets, and continued use of the mortar and pestle and milling slab-handstone processing equipment. The populations in the foothills and mountains lived in less dense settlements, moving with the seasons to maximize resource returns. Tools tended to be expedient and multipurpose for use in a wide variety of activities. Village sites show extended occupation as evidenced by well-developed midden, frequently containing hundreds of burials, storage pits, structural remains, hearths, ash dumps, and extensive floral and faunal remains.

Emergent Period (900 to 300 B.P.)

A major shift in material culture occurred around 900 B.P., marking the beginning of the Emergent Period. Particularly notable was the introduction of the bow and arrow. The adoption of the bow occurred at slightly different times in various parts of the Sacramento Valley, but by 750 B.P. it was in use in the Delta region. The bow was accompanied by the Stockton-series Serrated point, a seemingly local invention, distinctive from point types used in other parts of the state.

Another key element of material culture from this period include big-head effigy ornaments thought to be associated with the Kuksu religious movement. In areas where stone was scarce, baked clay balls have been found, presumably for cooking in baskets. Other diagnostic items from this period are bone tubes, stone pipes, and ear spools. Along rivers, villages were frequently associated with fish weirs, with fishing taking on an increasing level of importance in the diet of the local populace.

Ethnography

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the APE was near the border of two linguistic groups, the Bay Miwok and the Patwin. Linguistic evidence suggests that the Plains Miwok descend from a Penutian-language speaking population that arrived in California 4,000 to 4,500 B.P. The ancestral Miwok languages began to form no later than ca. 1,500 B.P., when proto-Patwin (also a Penutian language) speaking people migrated southward out of Oregon and the northern Sacramento Valley. Their arrival in the Delta appears to have contributed to the split of Miwok speakers into what would become Eastern and Western Miwok populations, with the Plains Miwok falling into the former category (Golla 2011:253). The archaeological evidence for both Patwin and Plains Miwok populations suggest that both had a subsistence focused on delta and riparian environments and may have been in regular contact with each other (Moratto 1984:553; Rosenthal et al. 2007:156-158).

Beginning in the early 16th century, but primarily during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Native American lifeways and languages were documented throughout California. Whether by professional ethnographers or anthropologists, field personnel from government agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, soldiers, merchants, settlers, or travelers; ethnographic accounts partly illuminate the traditions, beliefs, and cultures of Native American groups during specific points in time. Synthesized narratives such as the *Handbook of North American Indians* (Heizer, 1978) categorize Native traditions and practices; however, the complexity of regional diversity should not be overlooked.

Depopulation and relocation of Central Valley Native Americans in the 19th century resulted in conflicting and incomplete information about tribal locations. Though cultural descriptions of these groups in the English language are known from as early as 1849, most of our current cultural knowledge comes from various early 20th century anthropologists (Levy, 1978:413). The uncertainty regarding the territorial boundaries of the Native American groups that occupied the APE and vicinity derives from the fact that ethnographies historically demarcated contact-period tribal boundaries in various and conflicting ways (Waechter, 1993). Prior to the Euroamerican occupation of California, the APE was near the territorial boundary of the Patwin (Wintun) and the Plains Miwok (Johnson, 1978). Using the Sacramento River as a territorial boundary, the Patwin occupied the land to the west, while the Eastern Miwok occupied the land to the east (Levy, 1978).

Patwin (Wintun)

Prior to the Euroamerican occupation of California, the APE was in an area traditionally occupied by the Patwin. The Patwin territory was an extensive region within north-central California and

included the lower portion of the west side of the Sacramento Valley west of the Sacramento River from about the location of the town of Princeton in the north to Benicia in the south (Kroeber, 1925 [1976]). The Patwin territory was bounded to the north, northeast, and east by other Penutian-speaking peoples (Nomlaki, Wintu, and Maidu, respectively), and to the west by the Pomo and other coastal groups. Within this large territory, the Patwin have traditionally been divided into River, Hill, and Southern groups, although in actuality a more complex set of linguistic and cultural differences existed than is indicated by these three geographic divisions (McCarthy, 1985).

As with most of the hunting-gathering groups of California, the “tribelet” represented the basic social and political unit. Typically, a tribelet chief would reside in a major village where ceremonial events were also typically held. The status of such individuals was patrilineally inherited among the Patwin, although village elders had considerable power in determining who actually succeeded to particular positions.

The Patwin subsistence strategy focused largely on riparian habitat-- fishing for salmon, perch, trout, pike, and other fish, through the use of nets and weirs. Hunting was focused on elk, deer, antelope, bear, and a variety of waterfowl and game bird. Ancestral Patwin collected freshwater mussel and turtle. Sunflower, clover, wild oats, and a host of other edible seeds were collected, with valley oak acorns a food staple (Johnson 1978:355). Many of the Patwin residential buildings were permanent, constructed from wood timber and built largely belowground (Johnson, 1978: 357-358).

The onslaught of Euroamerican culture negatively impacted Patwin culture and peoples. By 1871-72, when Stephen Powers surveyed the state gathering ethnographic information, the Patwin culture appeared to him to be virtually extinct. Euroamerican influences within Patwin territory increased dramatically as ranching and farming became popular in the area. Euroamerican settlers, especially within the Sacramento Valley, quickly made inroads into lands occupied by Native Americans. Conflicts grew in number, and Patwin populations continued to decline from disease, military skirmishes, vigilante raids, and other causes. In 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs listed only 11 remaining Patwin descendants (Johnson, 1978:352). Despite the massive decline in population, the Patwin still reside in Solano County and are represented locally within the county by the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (YDWN) (Johnson, 1978:352).

Plains Miwok

The Plains Miwok are part of the larger Eastern Miwok language group who form one of two major divisions of the Miwokan subgroup of Utian speakers. The Plains Miwok lived in the Central Valley along the Sacramento, Cosumnes, and Mokelumne rivers. Homes were built on high ground, with principal villages concentrated along major drainages. The Plains Miwok had two forms of house construction: conical-shaped houses constructed with poles with roof and walls using thatching of brush, grass, or tule, and semi-subterranean houses that were earth-covered. Larger villages had an assembly house, and 12 to 15-meter-diameter semi-subterranean structure, in addition to a sweathouse; a smaller version of the assembly house (Levy, 1978:408-409).

Seasonality defined Plains Miwok subsistence strategies, and their economy was based principally on the use of natural resources from the grasslands and riparian corridors adjacent to

the area's many drainages. As with many California Native American groups, the Plains Miwok relied heavily on acorn for food. Other non-animal foods consisted of nuts, seeds, roots, greens, berries, and mushrooms. The Plains Miwok hunted tule elk, pronghorn antelope, jackrabbit, squirrel, beaver, quail, and waterfowl. Like the Patwin, the Plains Miwok subsistence strategy was largely focused on riparian environments. Salmon was the principal animal food for the Plains Miwok, ranking above other river resources such as sturgeon. Salt, nuts, basketry, and obsidian were obtained through trade with the Sierra Miwok (Levy, 1978:402-405).

Wooden digging sticks, poles, and baskets were used for gathering vegetal resources, while stone mortars, pestles, and cooking stones were used for processing foods. Items used for obtaining animal resources included nets, snares, seines, bows, and arrows. Arrow points were primarily made of basalt and obsidian (Levy, 1978:405-406). The Plains Miwok practiced the Kuksu religion, with its ceremonies and dances, initiation rites, and ranking deity. Ceremonies were conducted for girls' maturity, and the group also held beliefs that explained their natural world (Kroeber, 1976; Levy, 1978:412).

Documented Ethnographic Villages Near Project Vicinity

With respect to the APE, a review of ethnographic literature for the current investigation revealed that no documented Native American villages are mapped in or in the immediate vicinity of the APE. The nearest ethnographic villages are the Plains Miwok villages of *Siusumne* and *Chucumne*. Both villages are west of the Sacramento River; *Siusumne* was approximately 4.8 miles east-northeast of the APE, and *Chucumne* was approximately 5.2 miles east of the APE (Levy, 1978:399; **Map 7**).

Historic Period

Settlement of the Sacramento Valley

The earliest European presence in California came with the Spanish exploration of the California coast in the mid-16th century. European expansion began when Spain established Franciscan missions throughout the region to Christianize the indigenous population of California, and to gain political and social control of the area. Alongside the missions came a network of military establishments, or *presidios*, and civilian settlements, or *pueblos*. Exploration of the California hinterland focused predominantly on identifying rancho sites to support the mission network, as well as the recapture of runaway converts, or neophytes. While the Spanish had made forays into the Central Valley since the mid eighteenth century, the earliest non-indigenous presence in the region occurred in 1808, when Capitan Gabriel Moraga led an expedition from Mission San Jose to the northern Sacramento Valley. By the late 1820s, English, American, and French fur trappers, attracted by the valley's abundance of animal life, had established operations throughout the region (Rawls and Bean, 2002).

The Mexican government began secularization of the missions in mid-1834, with mission lands granted to high-ranking Mexican Californian soldiers, politicians, and socialites. Most ranchos were intensively involved in the hide-and-tallow trade, supporting huge herds of cattle on their vast landholdings. Beginning in the 1830s, Americans began to migrate to California. Many Americans became Mexican citizens, married into prominent *Californio* families, and were

granted lands from the governor. On November 20, 1844, General John Bidwell, a naturalized Mexican, received a 17,752-acre land grant of titled *Los Ulpinos* (Munro-Frager, 1879). The land grant contained four ranges for meat cattle (Munro-Frager, 1879). The northern boundary of *Los Ulpinos* was located approximately 3.5 miles south of the APE, and well outside the APE boundary.

The Sacramento Valley remained relatively isolated and sparsely populated until the Gold Rush. Given Sacramento's proximity to mining areas, and its accessibility to maritime traffic via the delta and major river systems, the area quickly became a trading and economic center. Commerce along the Sacramento River encouraged continued population growth, with many of the miners and farmers settling along its natural levees. Settlers recognized that the active flood plain deposited fertile soils in the lands nearest to the river, which supported bountiful crops and provided easy access to transportation corridors along the river itself. Ranchers and farmers found economic success in providing food and supplies for the miners, although frequent flooding troubled settlers' agricultural efforts and additional settlement (Hoover et al., 2002). Following the addition of California to the United States, on February 18, 1850, Solano County became one of the original 27 counties in California named so after the Franciscan Missionary Father Francisco Solano (Gudde, 1998).

The 1878 Maine Prairie, California GLO map indicates that S.C. Hastings was the owner of lands within the present APE. Hastings moved from Iowa to Benicia, California in 1849. He invested in real estate throughout the region, however he did not improve his lands within the APE prior to his death in 1893; the land remained inundated (Genesis Society, 2019:6).

Reclamation Districts

A reclamation district (RD) is a former wetland area that was "reclaimed" for agricultural use, and in California they are legal subdivisions. The governing boards of these RDs are responsible for managing and maintaining the levees, canals, pumps, and other flood protection structures in the area. Each board is run autonomously by elected members and funded with taxes to property owners in the local area. A reclamation district is initiated by a petition of the owners of at least 50 percent of the assessed value of land in the proposed district. The petition is presented to the county that then provides notice to affected property owners. A vote of all landowners is conducted, with landowners getting one vote for each \$1 in assessed value owned (California Tax Data, 2019; Ironhouse Sanitary District, 2019).

In the mid-1800s the wetlands of California were sold by the State as swamp and overflowed lands, in accordance with federal mandates enacted through the Arkansas Act of 1848, though land sales were limited by the General Assembly to 320 acres. Soon after the January 1848 discovery of gold in the Sierra foothills, an influx of tens of thousands of people to the Central Valley followed. Almost immediately, many miners saw surer fortunes to be made from tilling the soil than from mining and interest turned to the diking and draining of flooded Delta lands. The General Assembly limits on acres-sold increased to 640 acres per individual in 1859, and the limit was removed in 1868, thus making the reclamation of the Delta feasible since it could be done on a large scale (Lund et al., 2007; Sacramento LAFCO, 2016; Thompson, 2006).

The origin of reclamation districts began in 1850 when the U.S. Congress passed the Reclamation Act, which authorized lands to be purchased and placed into reclamation holdings for preservation and use. The California Legislature created the Board of Reclamation in 1861, which facilitated the formation of local reclamation districts. During the next thirty years, extensive reclamation of the entire Delta area took place. The earliest large-scale projects in the central Delta occurred at Sherman Island in 1868 and Twitchell Island in 1869. About 14,000 acres were enclosed with levees, flumes, and tide gates at Sherman Island and 3,600 acres at Twitchell Island. Although most land reclamation was undertaken by private individuals or local groups, this era witnessed the first major public works project in the Delta—the Central Valley Flood Control System (DWR and CDFW, 2015; Lund et al., 2007; Sacramento LAFCO, 2016; Thompson, 2006).

The APE is located within RD 2098, which includes approximately 6,100 acres. Although the levees that currently border this district were originally constructed by local interests from 1918 to 1936, the RD itself was not formed until September 26, 1963. The USACE improved existing levees along the east, west, and south boundaries of RD 2098 along Cache (in 1935), Hass (in 1936), and Shag (in 1961) sloughs as part of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project (SRFCP). Those levees were turned over to the State of California for operation and maintenance. The responsibility to maintain the levees and related infrastructure was subsequently given to the landowners, who in turn, formed RD 2098, on September 26, 1963, to assume the operation and maintenance of the levee, under California Water Code Section 50000.

Reclamation Farming in the Delta

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta contains approximately 70 islands (sometimes called “tracts”), most of which were created by reclamation levees. As stated previously, Sherman Island and Twitchell Island were the earliest and largest of the reclamation farms in the Delta; they were soon followed by Bradford, Brannan, Bouldin, Andrus, Venice, Mandeville, Jersey, Staten, and Bethel islands, all completed by 1875. **Table 1** shows that between 1870 and 1880, 92,000 acres were reclaimed in the Delta. By 1930, a total of 441,000 total acres had been reclaimed. Agriculture and horticultural activities on these islands included everything from growing wheat, barley, clover, potatoes, beans, sugar beets, orchards and various fruit types, and berries, to running sheep and cattle (Thompson, 2006).

TABLE 1
RECLAMATION GROWTH IN THE DELTA

Decade	Acres Reclaimed	Cumulative Acres
1860–1870	15,000	15,000
1870–1880	92,000	107,000
1880–1890	70,000	177,000
1890–1900	58,000	235,000
1900–1910	88,000	323,000
1910–1920	94,000	417,000
1920–1930	24,000	441,000

Source: Lund et al., 2007: Table 2.1

One farm of particular importance to the reclamation and development of agriculture in the Delta region is Bacon Island. Reclaimed in 1915, the Delta island was evaluated as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, and D in 2013. George Shima immigrated to California in 1888, and went to work as a laborer in the potato fields of San Joaquin County, as well as studying American agricultural and business methods. Shima began reclaiming Bacon Island lands in 1915, and by 1917 was the largest leaser of lands within the Delta. By 1918 there were 13.5 miles of levees surrounding Bacon Island, 6.5 miles of draining canals and one pumping plant. On Bacon Island, Shima built two sizes of camps for use by crop-sharing (tenant) farmers, and by employees. Small camps housing 20-50 men had a boarding house, cook house, toilet facilities, and sometimes a foreman's house. Larger camps had several boarding houses, bunkhouses, offices, a blacksmith shop (later an automotive garage), at least one barn, washrooms, mess halls, kitchens, and one or more single residences. At the peak of his career, Shima had more than 600 employees (most of them Japanese American), as well as sponsoring hundreds of tenant farmers and sharecroppers. Shima was well known in the region for his expertise with land reclamation, high-quality potatoes, and development of constructing drainage ditches for optimal crops (Baxter and Allen, 2013).

USACE Sacramento River Flood Control Project (1917-1961)

As early as the 1850s, the first levees were constructed by local landowners in the Central Valley. Some of these early levees eventually became part of a state-federal flood protection system that began when Congress authorized the SRFCP in the Flood Control Act of 1917 and subsequently modified and extended by the Flood Control Acts of 1928, 1937, and 1941. The following historic context is excerpted from Komasa's draft *Historic Resource Assessment, Fremont Weir* (Komasa, n.d.).

The SRFCP is the core of the flood protection system along the Sacramento River and its tributaries. The SRFCP was authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1917 and by 1961, construction of all components was completed. Upon completion, the SRFCP was composed of approximately 1,000 miles of levees, five weirs (Moulton, Colusa, Tisdale, Fremont, and Sacramento), control structures (Knight's Landing Outfall Gates, Butte Slough Outfall Gates, Sutter-Butte Canal Headgate), and bypasses (Sutter and Yolo). Units of the SRFCP cross nine counties (Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Placer,

Sacramento, Yolo, and Solano). The northwestern limit of the system is Unit 140 in Glenn County, the northeastern end is Unit 152 in Butte County and the southern end is in Sacramento County at Sherman Island (Unit 101). The system was designed so that 82% of flood discharges flow through the Yolo Bypass and only 18% in the main river channel. The northern extent of the SRFCP lies along the Sacramento River in Glenn County and includes levees along the Sacramento and Feather rivers and many tributaries down to Sherman Island at the southern end of Sacramento County. Segments of the SRFCP levees were originally constructed by local interests and were modified to USACE flood control standards before being incorporated into the SRFCP system. Once the levee system was finalized in 1961, the State took over the operations and maintenance in accordance with USACE regulations.

Construction of the SRFCP began in 1918 and continued for decades. By 1944, the project was about 90 percent complete. The State of California adopted and authorized the SRFCP in 1953 by adding Section 12648 to the California Water Code. The plan for completing the project was presented in the November 30, 1953, *MOU Respecting the Sacramento River Flood Control Project* between USACE and the Reclamation Board. This MOU included levee construction standards for river project and bypass levees, and outlined maintenance responsibilities. By 1961, the project was essentially completed (DWR 2010:2-10).

Erosion presents a serious ongoing threat to the SRFCP levee system. The Sacramento River Bank Protection Project was authorized by Section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 to preserve the integrity of the SRFCP levee system. The First and Second Phases authorized construction of 915,000 linear feet of bank protection work. Construction of the First Phase began in June 1965. The Second Phase of construction was authorized in 1974 and USACE began investigation of the Third Phase in the mid-1990s (DWR 2010:2-7).

The modern SRFCP, as defined by the USACE (1999), currently incorporates the following facilities:

- about 440 miles of river, canal, and stream channels;
- 1,000 miles of levees;
- six major weirs (Moulton, Colusa, Tisdale, Fremont, Sacramento, and Cache Creek);
- two sets of outfall gates;
- three major drainage pumping plants;
- 95 miles of bypasses, comprising areas aggregating 100,000 acres;
- five low-water check dams;
- 50 miles of drainage canals and seepage ditches; and
- numerous appurtenant structures such as minor weirs and control structures, bridges, and gaging stations.

Levee Unit 109

All three levee segments within the APE are part of USACE Levee Unit 109, a component of the SRFCP. The SRFCP consists of 46 Levee Units including hundreds of miles of levees protecting tens of thousands of acres of agricultural lands. The Levee Units were incorporated into the SRFCP between the period of 1917 through 1963, with the majority incorporating in the 1930s and 1940s. Levee Unit 109 was incorporated between 1931 and 1961, and consists of 13,000 acres of highly developed agricultural land with related homes, roads and buildings.

Geographically, it is described by the USACE as the, “[l]evee and channel that is located along the right bank of the Yolo Bypass from just southeast of Yolano downstream to the junction of the Yolo Bypass with Cache Slough; thence upstream along the left bank of Hass Slough to the Westerly levee of RD 2068; thence along the westerly levee of RD 2068 to the Sacramento Northern Railway; thence along the slab levee of the railway to high ground” (USACE, nd).

The levees in the APE along Cache, Hass, and Shag sloughs were originally constructed in the late 1910's predominantly of organic clay and clay materials that were dredged from the adjacent sloughs and channels. In 1918, landowner Robert Malcolm, with the approval of the State Reclamation Board, constructed levees measuring 5 feet in height along Shag, Cache, and Hass sloughs as part of his efforts to reclaim the land for agricultural activities for his 6,000-acre Liberty Farms property (San Francisco Chronicle, 05/10/1918). Malcom undertook ongoing maintenance and repair of the levees, and installed gravel roads along the levee crowns in 1928 (Dickman, 1981). In 1920, Malcolm signed an agreement with the State Reclamation Board not to build levees above the 11-foot elevation permitted to protect the lands from tidewater, but was charged in 1935 with having levees up to 16 feet in height (Woodland Daily Democrat, 04/15/1935).

In 1959, Design Memorandum No. 13 was issued by the Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, for the improvement of 17.4 miles of SRFCP levees along the east bank of Cache Slough and the west bank of Yolo Bypass (Shag Slough). The improvements were to bring sections of existing locally built levees, which were deficient in grade and cross section and lacking patrol roads, up to project standards. In 1962, a USACE Operations and Maintenance manual for Levee Unit 109 describes the average levee profile as approximately 18.4 feet tall at elevation (USACE 1962). A 2.4-mile section of levee at the southern end of Liberty Farms was part of the levee system covered by the design memorandum, but was not successfully improved and was eventually abandoned.

During the Design Memorandum No. 13 construction period of April through November 1961, field investigation of the Cache Slough and Shag Slough levees revealed a 200-foot-long subsided area; this occurrence was followed by continued subsidence and sloughing of 2.4 miles of levee that bounded the southern tip of Liberty Farms. A three-year staged construction plan that began in 1962 was developed for the continued upgrading of the distressed levees to project standards. Because of continued failures and damage from flooding, the staged construction program was extended. Through 1973, remedial repair and upgrade construction was carried out annually, except during intervals of deferred construction. Additional construction repair work was done in 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980 to bring the project levees to grade (USACE, 1986).

The upgrading called for raising the levee crown and widening the section on the landside as necessary to establish a standard 20-foot wide crown with 3:1 waterside and 2:1 landside slopes. The failures that occurred during the 1961/62 initial construction and subsequently during remedial construction were attributed mainly to overloading the crest of the levee. Major signs of distress in failed areas included subsidence, cracking, and lateral movement (USACE, 1986).

In 1981, additional work was planned, but was soon dropped when the State Reclamation Board stated it would not accept responsibility for operation and maintenance until the levee was properly repaired and levee grade stabilized to the authorized grade. Numerous studies were

conducted between 1981 and 1986 to determine alternative solutions to repair the levees in Unit 109 (USACE, 1986). The studies determined that the best course of action was to create a new levee to connect Cache and Shag sloughs, just north of the continually failing levees at the southern tip of Liberty Farms. This construction took place in 1991, effectively cutting off and removing 166 acres from Liberty Farms; the area is now known as Cache Slough Mitigation Area (DWR and CDFW, 2015). This change can be seen in the differences in historic aerials between 1974 (Map 15) and 2019 (Map 3) in **Appendix A**.

Duck Hunting in the Delta

Sport hunting of waterfowl became a common activity in California in the 1840s and 1850s. The first duck club in California was established in 1879 in the Suisun Marsh. Due to the close proximity of San Francisco, market hunting was also common in the Delta, Sacramento Valley, and San Joaquin Valley in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Establishment of duck clubs and eventual management of wetlands in these areas were later than in the San Francisco Bay, Napa, and Suisun marshes (DWR, 1999:3-4; BLM, 1991).

Over-hunting and drought in the Canadian prairies reduced duck numbers in North America during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Reclamation of lands in the Delta continued through the 1920s; land that could not be reclaimed for agricultural use due either to poor soil conditions or salinity levels, were typically used for duck clubs. The depression of the 1930s slowed growth of hunting clubs in the Delta and surrounding marshes, as both money to purchase club land, and ducks to shoot, were scarce. Growth of clubs remained slow through World War II, as resources were diverted for the war (BLM, 1991; Far Western, 2013:21-24).

History of the APE

Maps 8 through 15 show the progression of development of the site from 1878 through 1974 through a combination of property ownership maps, historic topographic maps, and historic aerial imagery. These maps show the progression of the APE from undeveloped marshlands to developed large scale agricultural operations.

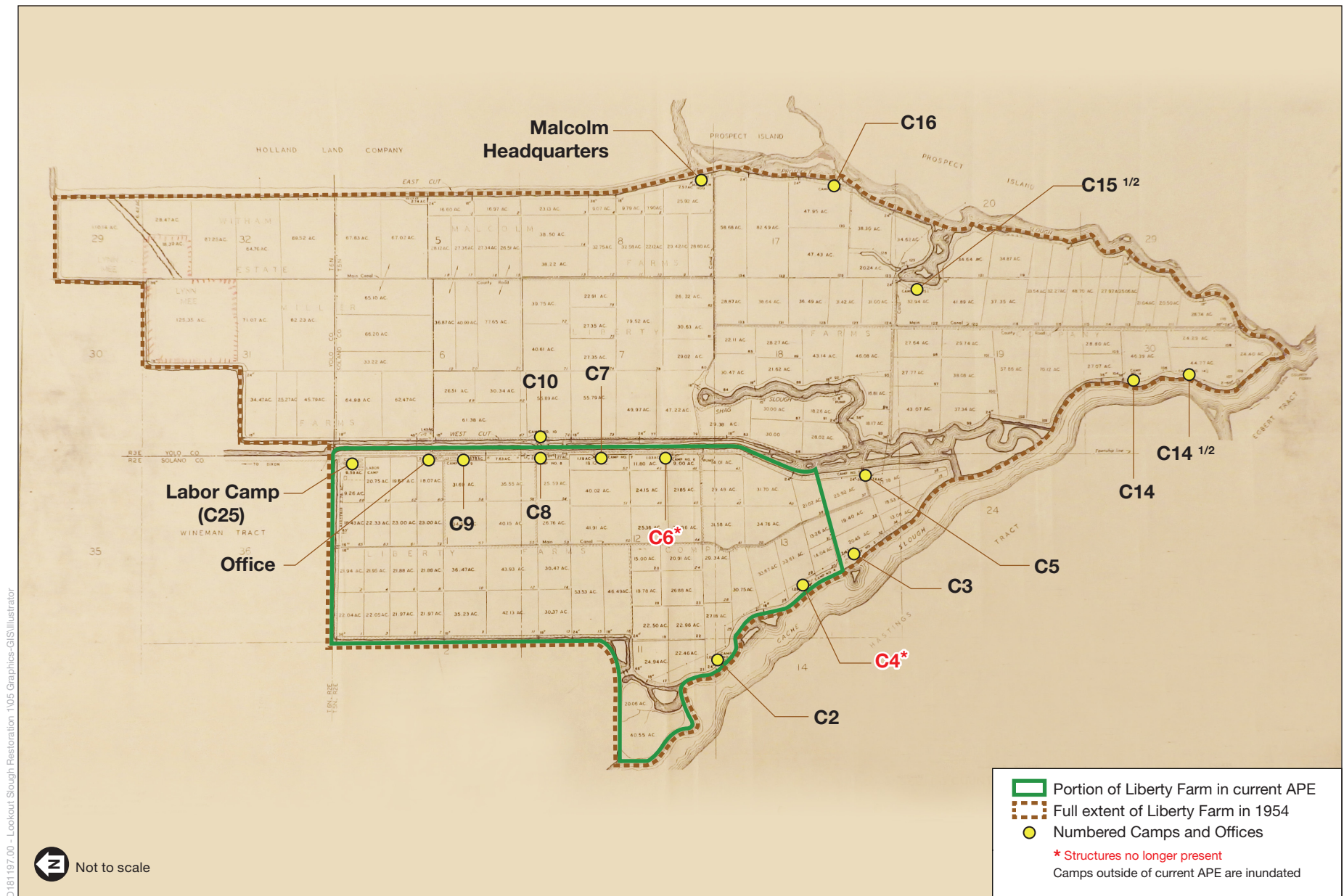
Liberty Farms Company

The history of Liberty Island and Liberty Farms begins in November 1917 with the organization of the Liberty Farms Company. Spearheaded by Robert K. Malcolm, the new company soon entered into contracts with Samuel Shannon and the Johnson Estate, the Holland Land Company, and the S. Sweet Company, to acquire lands in both Yolo and Solano counties. In April 1918, the State Reclamation Board granted approval for Liberty Farms to construct levees in the Yolo Basin, and on January 21, 1919, the California Secretary of State issued the corporation license to the Liberty Farms Company (Dickman, 1981). The reclaimed land established the Liberty Farms Company on an area spanning two islands – the western island (which includes the current APE) and the eastern island (“Liberty Island,” which now encompasses the Liberty Island Ecological Reserve). The first Board of Directors meeting on February 8, 1919, included directors R. W. Palmer, E. Johnson, C. F. Shaw, M. Nolan, and A. Hourtane. Although Malcom is not listed, he is noted as the president on the 1921 Board of Directors notes, as are additional directors Coleman, Fish, Bryan, and LaMontagne (UC Davis, 1919, 1921).

Robert Kennedy Malcolm was born in Correlitos, California on April 10, 1868; one of nine children born to Henry and Janet Malcolm. He attended public school in Watsonville until he was 14. In 1885, he moved to San Francisco and secured employment with Porter Brothers, owners of the largest produce house on the Pacific coast. He worked for them for two years before beginning his career as an independent produce merchant. After the 1906 Earthquake, he was appointed to the committee for the rehabilitation of the city. Malcolm retained his mercantile interests until the spring of 1917, when he retired from active business. In the fall of that year he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in Solano County, where he reclaimed 6,000 acres of land, devoted to the growing of sugar beets, asparagus, grains and other farm products. On October 1, 1921, Mr. Malcolm was married to Esther Jarrett; they had one child, Mary Vernon, who was born in San Francisco on December 15, 1923. Initially the family maintained their primary residence in San Francisco's Mission District and spent summers at the Dixon ranch, finally moving to Liberty Island permanently in 1932 (Dickman 1981; Online Biographies 1931).

Liberty Reclamation #1 was established on March 5, 1918; twelve clam shell dredges and fifty traction engines were used to create 35 miles of levees, 150 miles of canals, and to grade the land over two areas (including what is now the Liberty Island Ecological Reserve). According to Malcom, "Since the portion of the Company's acreage lying outside the [Yolo] Bypass was allowed 24-foot levees, I divided the Island into two units, #1 Bypass and #2 Permanent or 'high' Liberty." The State Reclamation Board only permitted the levees associated with the Yolo Bypass to be 5 feet high, although this was later changed to 11 feet in 1920 (San Francisco Chronicle, 05/10/1918; Woodland Daily Democrat, 04/15/1935). To connect the two areas, a 22-foot-wide and 300-foot-long wooden bridge was constructed. A concrete bridge replaced the wooden one in 1949, and the current bridge was constructed in 2009. The first roads on the island were primitive, however a road grader was soon purchased and in 1928 the roads were graveled. A couple of years later a bridge was constructed to connect the Island's north end to Sacramento Northern Railroad's Millar Station (Dickman 1981). Although Liberty Farms Company was established in 1919, there is little information not related to land acquisition, road construction, or levee work prior to 1936.

Liberty Farms Company leased land to tenants on a share basis, collecting rents, and establishing "camps." As shown in **Figure 1**, these camps were spread across the lands held by Liberty Farms Company and were numbered somewhat sequentially. Over the years, at least 25 camps were established; however, they did not function concurrently as flooding often removed camps from operation. Very little information is available regarding the tenants of these camps. The Board of Director's notes mention Philippine labor at Camp 14 in May 1936; the list of tenants in 1941 include the names Kallam, Romani, Shigaki, F. Gianoni, L. Gianoni, Del Prete, and Wakida. In 1943 the notes state there is uncertainty if Mr. H. Shigaki will be able to return to the land he had leased (due to Japanese interment during World War II). Beginning in August 1944, likely due to the lack of available Japanese labor, Mexican nationals were employed to work the camps. This practice continued after the end of World War II as the 1951 Board of Director's notes reference sending someone down to Mexico by truck to pick the men up; in October of that year, 175 Mexican nationals worked in the camps (UC Davis, 1936, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1951).



D181197.00 - Lookout Slough Restoration 1/05 Graphics-GIS/illustrator

SOURCE: Liberty Reclamation District, 1954

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project

Figure 1
Liberty Farms Company 1954

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In January 1948, the Board of Directors discussed the purchase of government buildings from Camp Beale as the first building for the creation of a new labor camp, north of Camp 9, to be designated Camp 25 (“Labor Camp” in this analysis). This would be a camp of migratory tomato pickers; 16 platforms would be constructed for their tents. In November 1948, the Board of Directors discussed turning Camp 25 into a Filipino family camp where each family would rent a similar building to the ones purchased from Camp Beale. Limited information could be found on Camp 25 or its inhabitants. Larger buildings were to be used as apartments or bunkhouses for single men, with adjacent bathhouses. Notes from the April 1950 Board of Director’s meeting include a description of the site by the state Inspector who reported that Camp 25 has pool tables in the social hall; a store supplying ice cream, soft drinks, medicine; and a coin-operated launderette machine. Camp 25 was expanded again March 1951 with buildings from an abandoned motor court in South San Francisco, originally built and owned by former Governor Jim Rolph (UC Davis, 1948, 1950, 1951).

On April 13, 1950, Liberty Farms Company sent a letter to the postmaster about securing a rural route to the island. At the time, mail would come to the ranch office and had to be sorted. The request was granted on August 9, 1951, and the Board of Directors discussed the possibility of combining the post office with the store and gas station because the government did not pay a living wage. On December 13, 1951, Mrs. June Kennedy was interviewed by the Postal Inspector for the position of the postmaster; her husband was given work in the gas station as he was a mechanic. The Liberty Farms Post Office was dedicated March 1, 1952 (UC Davis 1950, 1951, 1952).

Since its inception, Liberty Farms struggled with flooding. Between 1918 and 1973 the island flooded 27 times (Dickman 1981). An article from 1937 describes Liberty Island as completely submerged as a result of flooding, with significant damages to the agricultural productivity of the island (San Francisco Examiner, 12/15/1937). Flooding in the 1950s and 1960s was especially bad and was a topic in numerous Board of Director’s meetings. In February and April 1952, the directors discussed levee repairs at multiple locations and how to best move the dredger between the West Cut, the “bad break” on Prospect Slough near the south end of the island, and the breaks on the west side that were sustained in 1950. In December 1953, the directors note that a portion of Prospect Slough has eroded right up to the County Road that runs on top of it. The June 1954 Board of Directors noted that repairs to bad spots of the levee along lower Shag and Cache sloughs cost Liberty Farms Company \$1,220. The winter of 1955/56 flooding was noted as being the worst in Liberty Farms Company’s history, with at least 67 breaks compromising three and a half miles of broken levees. The island flooded twice again in 1958; this was the first time the levee had broken at the northeast corner of the island.

In October 1960, a letter from DWR stated that the levees of Cache Slough and Hass Slough and the West Levee of the Yolo Bypass south of RD 2068 were in poor condition, having received little maintenance over the years because there was no formal agreement between the property owners and DWR as required by the State Water Code. DWR recommended the formation of a reclamation district to solve this problem (to become RD 2098). Construction of a permanent West Levee of the Yolo Bypass was approved in April 1961; this levee was to be 25 feet high with a crown of 20 feet. However, this levee continuously failed, as described above under

“Levee Unit 109.” Flooding of the island, critical breaks in levees, and sinkage were again noted in 1962, 1965, 1966, and 1968 (UC Davis, 1952-1968). In 1974, Liberty Island experienced multiple levee breaches, including a gap of 500-600 feet, and noted that the island had flooded “several times in recent years” (Vallejo Times, 01/23/1974).

In addition to the funds spent to repair all the damage, this continual battle resulted in the loss of revenue due to areas not being available for farming, crops being planted late, and tenants choosing not to renew leases. Esther Malcolm, who had been managing Liberty Farms Company since Robert Malcolm died in 1951, dissolved the corporation, and sold the assets on March 8, 1973 to the Moresco Brothers Farming Company (Dickman 1981).

Bowlsbey Ranch

The area known as the Bowlsbey Tract was owned by the Bowlsbey family, likely since the early 1950s. According to postings in the Oakdale Leader, Glen A. Bowlsbey Jr. was looking for renters for 320 acres of ranch land in Dixon in April 1953 (Oakdale Leader, 1953). It is likely that he inherited the ranch from his father, Glen Edward Bowlsbey, who owned a ranch in Dixon and died in January 1953 (San Francisco Examiner, 1953). Glen A. Bowlsbey and his wife, Sally Lee, began converting the property from sugar beet production to a sheep ranch in the early 1970s. Glen Bowlsbey died in 1976 and Sally soon leased the ranch to the Schene family. The Schene family converted the ranch into a cattle operation and the family continues to run a cattle company on the land today (Schene, 2019, personal communication).

Vogel Island

Little archival information is available about the Vogel Island parcel (APN 0042-140-160). Vogel Island was originally designed for duck hunting but is currently grazed by sheep. The interior was divided into two basins, with a central berm that separates the two basins and a flood gate that connects to Cache Slough, which can be opened and closed to flood or drain these areas. The property has not been used for duck hunting for at least 5 years. Review of the Liberty Farms Company’s Board of Director Meeting Minutes for August 1967, archival review found reference to a Mr. Vallerga, a local property owner who owned French Island to the south, as “desirous of buying the small island in Cache Slough” (UCD Special Collections, 1967). As such, it is presumed that the island was at one time under the ownership of Liberty Farms Company, but no further reference to Mr. Vallerga or the island were identified during archival review.

Background Methods and Results

Archival Research

On March 23, 2018, at the request of Genesis Society, Northwest Information Center (NWIC) staff at Sonoma State University conducted a cultural resources records search for the APE and vicinity (File # 17-2139). The NWIC maintains the official CHRIS records of previous cultural resources studies and recorded cultural resources for Solano County. The study area consisted of the APE with a 0.25-mile buffer.

The purposes of the records searches were to: (1) determine whether known cultural resources have previously been recorded in or adjacent to the APE; (2) assess the likelihood for unrecorded cultural resources to be present based on historical references and the distribution of nearby resources; and (3) develop a context for the identification and preliminary evaluation of cultural resources. The records search consisted of an examination of the following documents:

- **NWIC base maps:** Liberty Island, CA
- **Resource Inventories:** *National Register of Historic Places-Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties* (2012), *California Register of Historical Resources* (2012), *California Points of Historical Interest* (2012), *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (1976), *California Historical Landmarks* (2012), *Historic Properties Directory* (Solano County; OHP, 2012), *Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility* (Solano County; OHP, 2012).

Appendix B provides documentation of the records searches, including relevant site records.

Additionally, U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps for 1908, 1916, 1947, 1952, 1956, 1978, and 1993 were reviewed. Historic aerial maps of the APE were also reviewed.

Previously Recorded Resources

No previously recorded archaeological or architectural resources identified in the APE, nor within 0.25-mile radius of the APE.

A search of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's shipwreck database on October 14, 2019 revealed a wreck in Cache Slough, within 0.25 mile, but west, of the APE.

Previous Cultural Resources Studies

The NWIC has a record of twenty-three previous cultural resources studies that have been conducted in or within 0.25 mile of the APE. Eleven of the studies on file at the NWIC (S-595, 848, 5208, 9462, 9795, 12790, 17835, 30204, 32596, 33600, 48298) were classified by the NWIC as *Other Reports* with little to no field work, or were missing maps. Of the remaining twelve studies, ten included portions of the APE. **Table 2** summarizes the CHRIS records of cultural resources studies that have been conducted within 0.25 mile of the APE.

Native American Correspondence

Sean Jensen of the Genesis Society contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 22, 2018 to request a search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a list of Native American representatives who may have interest in the Project. The NAHC replied to Jensen on August 30, 2018, in which they stated that the SLF has no record of sacred sites in the APE; the reply also included a list of Native American representatives to contact regarding these resources and who may be interested in the Project. On August 31, 2018, Jensen sent a letter detailing project information and included a map in an effort to request information on, or concerns about, cultural resources that may be impacted to listed Native American representatives provided by the NAHC. Letters were sent to Charlie Wright, Chairperson of Cortina Rancheria-Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians, Gene Whitehouse,

Chairperson of United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), and Anthony Roberts, Chairperson of YDWN. No responses were received from this initial outreach.

TABLE 2
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF APE

Study NWIC S-	Title	Author (Date)	In APE
7892	Cultural Resources Survey, Cache Slough – Yolo Bypass Levees, Yolo County, CA	Weaver (1986)	Yes
7893	Sacramento River Major and Minor Tributaries Shag Slough Levee Repair, Yolo County, CA	Weaver (1986)	Yes
17955	Archaeological Surveys: Sacramento River and Major and Minor Tributaries Bypass Revetment Project	True and Jensen (1974)	Yes
19663	An Archaeological Assessment Within Reclamation District 2060 in Solano County, California: Part of the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, PL 84-99 Levee Rehabilitation on the Feather, Bear, Sacramento, and San Joaquin Rivers System, DACW05-97-0465	Shapiro (1997)	No
20003	An Archaeological Assessment Within Reclamation District 2068 and 2098, Solano and Yolo Counties, California COE Water Basin System Designation SAC 07 DACW05-97-P-0465	Shapiro and Syda (1997)	Yes
22049	Archaeological Inventory Report, Lower Sacramento River Locality, Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, American River Watershed Investigation, California	Hale, Kelly, and Wilson (1995)	Yes
22464	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Pittsburg to Sacramento, CA	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. (1999)	Yes
28806	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Liberty Farms Wetland Reserve Project, Solano County, California	Nelson (2004)	Yes
29924	Archaeological Survey for the Monarch Barge Removal Project, Shag Slough, Solano County, CA; Federal Project #A04235, Purchase Order DTG89-04-N-HYC026, Requisition Ref. No. 24-04-894HYC026	Morgan (2003)	Yes
32269	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Liberty Farms Wetlands Reserve Program Easement, Solano County, California	Beasley and Tremaine (2005)	Yes
34069	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Emergency Levee-Banks Repairs of 16 Critical Erosion Sites	URS (2006)	No
37507	Cultural Resources Inventory Report, Lower Yolo Restoration Project, Yolo County, California	Wiberg (2010)	Yes

On March 13, 2019, Dean Messer of DWR sent a letter, via certified mail, to Anthony Roberts, Chairperson of YDWN, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria. The letter provided information on the Project and requested that the tribes notify DWR if they would like to consult pursuant to PRC § 21080.3; only YDWN replied. On April 8, 2019, James Kinter, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) of YDWN responded to Roberts indicating YDWN would like to consult on the Project. By request of Kinter, Messer responded via letter to Kathleen Solorio of YDWN on April 24, 2019 providing background information on cultural resource studies for the Project to date, and providing contact information for scheduling a meeting.

A conference call was held on July 10, 2019, between Laverne Bille and Robert Geary of YDWN, Heather Green and Jacqueline Wait of DWR, Stephanie Freed of WRA, and Robin Hoffman of ESA. The conference call discussed the Proposed Project design and purpose, cultural resources investigation methods and results to date, and potential for the Proposed Project to impact cultural resources. Bille noted that YDWN is mostly concerned with proposed levee breaches, and requested confirmation on whether the levees were constructed from dredged material. Bille also requested a copy of the cultural resources technical report. YDWN will send requested mitigation measures for the CEQA document; a draft tribal monitoring agreement has been sent to DWR. Bille noted YDWN's likely desire for tribal monitoring on the Project, and asked that construction crews to be required to attend a cultural resources sensitivity training prior to construction. YDWN would provide information on specific concerns, if any, in the future.

Heather Green of DWR sent an email to Bille on July 12, 2019 for a consultation follow-up. Glen Williams, Stephanie Freed, Robin Hoffman, and Jaqueline Wait received a copy of the email. The consultation follow-up email provided a hyperlink to the draft cultural resources inventory report, and outlined action items discussed over the conference call. On July 19, 2019 an email with supporting attachments was sent by Green to Bille, Geary, and Isaac Bojorquez providing notes from July 10, 2019 conference call and summarizing materials that DWR has received from YDWN, including the draft monitoring agreement. Additionally, Green stated that DWR has yet to receive any proposed EIR mitigation measures from YDWN. Bille responded to Green on August 8, 2019 via email thanking the line of established communication, and requested that Geary and Bojorquez be included on all future Project communications.

Appendix C provides documentation of the Project correspondence with Native American representatives to date.

Buried Archaeological Site Sensitivity

One goal of this study is to identify portions of the APE that may yield buried archaeological resources that have little or no surface manifestation. Landforms that predate the earliest estimated periods for human occupation of the region are considered to have very low potential for the presence of buried archaeological sites, while those that postdate human occupation are considered to have a higher potential for presence of buried archaeological sites. Currently, archaeological research indicates that the earliest evidence for human occupation of California dates to the Late Pleistocene, which ended approximately 11,500 B.P. Therefore, the potential for presence of buried archaeological deposits in landforms from or predating the Late Pleistocene is very low (Meyer and Rosenthal, 2008:160-161).

As discussed earlier, Quaternary basin deposits underlie the APE, and native soils in the APE consist of San Ysidro series sandy loam, Egbert series silty clay loam, and clay of the Capay, Clear Lake, and Sacramento series (NRCS, 2019). The APE's Quaternary age surficial geology and soils, with exception to two small areas at the northwest boundary, are from the Holocene to Historic-era (11,800 to 150 years) (Meyer and Rosenthal, 2007:17). Two small areas of Latest-Pleistocene basin deposits are located at the northwestern boundary of the APE (Meyer and Rosenthal, 2007:17). The potential for presence of buried indigenous archaeological deposits is typically high in locations in the APE with Holocene to Historic-era aged surficial geology and soils, while areas with Latest-

Pleistocene aged surficial geology and soils has a low potential for buried deposits—archaeological remains would be found on the surface here (see Meyer and Rosenthal, 2007:15).

However, there are several factors that suggest a low likelihood of encountering buried archaeological deposits within the APE:

1. The Sacramento Delta began to form about 6,000 years ago. Following this formation, occupation of the landscape in the vicinity of the APE would have been restricted to relict, and partially drowned, sand dunes and natural levees that had formed during the Pleistocene and stood high enough to clear the rising waters (West et al., 2007:24-25). Based on the soil report for the APE, these dunes and natural levees are not present within the APE.
2. This indicates that indigenous occupation did not likely occur here for the past 6,000 years. Rather, indigenous use of the area was likely restricted to hunting elk and waterfowl, fishing, and collecting tule and other vegetal resources for processing elsewhere. Archaeological evidence of this within the project area is likely to be represented by isolated artifacts, which in and of themselves are traditionally not eligible to the National or California registers.
3. While the majority of soils within the APE are indeed alluvium, they consist of basin deposits that have formed over millennia of inundation and aquatic vegetation development, and can be expected to be quite deep. The Egbert, Clear Lake, San Ysidro, and Capay soils are all described as “very deep” and extend at least 5 feet below surface (NRCS, 2019). The likelihood of extending past these soils into past land surfaces is unlikely save for those locations where the setback levee cut-off wall for Duck Slough will be constructed, which may extend down to 50 feet below surface.
4. Duck Slough has been rechanneled during the historic era and does not represent the original water course through here, and does not represent a fresh water source that would have been available to indigenous populations that may have been here prior to 6,000 years ago. There is no evidence that would suggest that this location would be a sensitive area for middle or early Holocene indigenous occupation.

Given the above evidence and the negative results of the SLF search and the pedestrian survey, despite the APE consisting of a Holocene alluvium landscape, this specific location does not appear to be sensitive for containing buried intact indigenous resources. This holds true even with respect to the historic-era levees present in the APE, since they were constructed from sediment dredged from the adjacent channels, settings whose sensitivity for indigenous archaeological resources is also low due to the same aforementioned factors.

Historic-era and modern improvement activities have disturbed various portions of the APE, particularly with the agricultural use of the APE, as well as reclamation and construction of levees. Historic-era development activities and associated use that occurred in the APE may have resulted in the creation of surficial and buried historic-era archaeological deposits, such as water control features, foundations, tanks, and refuse. Therefore, the potential presence for both surficial and buried historic-era archaeological deposits in the APE is high. Background research of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs did not clearly identify anything, once exposed or above ground, that could now be buried historic-era archaeological deposits. Based on the above analysis, the APE has a low sensitivity for historical resources (high potential presence with low potential significance).

Field Methods and Results

Previous Cultural Resources Survey

In 2018, Sean Jensen of the Genesis Society conducted an initial pedestrian survey of the project APE. Jensen surveyed the accessible portions of the APE (those not inundated with water) between September and October 2018, using 20-meter intervals. Jensen noted extensive disturbance to the ground surface and subsurface throughout the APE as a result of reclamation, levee construction and ongoing maintenance, farming, placement of utilities and recreational, commercial and residential use (Genesis Society, 2019).

Jensen identified no evidence of prehistoric use or presence within the APE during his survey. He notes that this is likely due to historic topography and geological setting of the APE (prior to Liberty Farms Company's reclamation efforts, much of the APE was tidal marsh inundated with water and tules). Jensen did note seven historic period sites that post-date the establishment of Liberty Farms Company: Liberty Farms 1, Bowsbey 1, Vogel 1, Duck Slough, Yolo Bypass West Levee, Cache Slough East Levee, and Hass Slough East Levee. Survey efforts by ESA, detailed below, relocated these resources during the 2019 pedestrian survey.

Current Methods

From July 16 to 18, 2019 ESA Archaeologists Robin Hoffman and Deanna Keegan, and ESA Architectural Historians Kathy Cleveland and Alta Cunningham conducted a focused cultural resources pedestrian survey of the resources recorded by Jensen. Hoffman acted as field director of the survey. All accessible areas of the APE were covered during the pedestrian survey. Areas included Liberty Farms (**Insert 1**), Bowsbey Ranch (**Insert 2**), and levee banks (**Insert 3**). Vogel Island and areas of the APE surrounded by water, or covered with very dense understory, were unable to be surveyed.



Insert 1. Overview of APE at Liberty Farms, Labor Camp, view north



Insert 2. Overview of APE at Bowsbey Ranch, view east-northeast

Intensive pedestrian survey methods were used to identify archaeological resources, consisting of walking parallel transects spaced at no more than 15 meters apart and inspecting the surface for cultural material (archaeological or architectural) or evidence thereof. When ground visibility was poor, cleared areas and areas disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines were checked with special attention. Notes on any identified archaeological and architectural resources were collected to meet or exceed site recordation

guidelines based on the OHP's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (OHP, 1995) and CHRIS recommendations. Digital photographs were taken to document ground conditions, all buildings and structures, and all observations were recorded in the field.

During the surveys, ground visibility was variable throughout the APE. Ground visibility ranged from 0 to 50 percent, averaging 10 percent, in Liberty Farms (Insert 1), 0 to 50 percent, averaging 10 percent, in Bowlsbey Ranch (Insert 2), and 0 to 20 percent, averaging 5 percent, on levee slopes (Insert 3). Vegetation throughout the APE consisted of medium-dense grasses and forbs, tule, and an occasional oak tree.

Results

During the pedestrian survey, ESA identified seven historic period cultural resource complexes within the APE, consisting of 59 total individual elements. These resources consist of 1930s through 1970s buildings and structures associated with local agricultural activities. **Table 3** details these resource complexes and sites, which are described in greater detail below and in the DPR forms in **Appendix D**. The cultural resources identified during the pedestrian survey are depicted in the sketch maps provided in **Maps 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 (Appendix A)**, and discussed in detail in the following section. No evidence of historic period trash dumps or privies were encountered by either Jensen or ESA. This was unexpected, given the distance from municipal dumps; however, the evidence to date suggests that the refuse generated by the camps was hauled away, buried without surface manifestation, or dumped into the nearby sloughs.



Insert 3. Overview of APE at west side of Cache Slough-Hass Slough Levee Unit 1, view south-southeast

Each of the buildings and structures associated with Bowlsbey Ranch and Liberty Farms have been recorded on DPR 523 primary forms in **Appendix D**. These forms follow the main district evaluation forms (DPR-523D). These two resource complexes were documented as historic districts due to the close chronological, geographic, and contextual relationships between the individual elements. As such, these resources are best understood and evaluated in context of a historic district, rather than as individual resources. Review of the resources within the district by professional architectural historians meeting the SOI standards for Architectural History determined which resources, if any, had potential for individual significance. Resources lacking this potential were solely documented on DPR 523a forms, as they would not rise to significance beyond their association with their district. As such, no further analysis of those buildings or structures as individual resources was warranted or conducted. Buildings and structures with the potential for individual eligibility are called out in their site specific table below, and also documented on building, structure, object forms (DPR-523B).

TABLE 3
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED IN THE APE

Designation	Type	Age	Description
Bowlsbey Ranch	Architectural District	Historic	Mid- to Late- 20 th century rural historic architectural agricultural district
*Bowlsbey Main Complex	Buildings, structures	Historic	
*Bowlsbey Pond 1	Structure	Historic	
*Bowlsbey Pond 2	Structure	Historic	
*Bowlsbey Canals and Roads	Structures	Historic	
Liberty Farms	Architectural District	Historic	Mid-20 th century rural historic architectural agricultural district with several archaeological features
**Liberty Farms Labor Camp	Buildings, structures, building foundations, and concrete demolition pile	Historic	
**Liberty Farms Headquarters	Buildings, structures	Historic	
**Liberty Farms Camp 2	Buildings, structures	Historic	
**Liberty Farms Camp 7	Buildings, structures, water feature	Historic	
**Liberty Farms Camp 8	Buildings, structures, building remains, loading dock	Historic	
**Liberty Farms Camp 9	Buildings, structures	Historic	
**Liberty Farms Canals and Roads	Structures	Historic	
Vogel	Building	Historic	Early-20 th century hunting cabin
Duck Slough (County Levee 64)	Structures	Historic	20 th century levee and slough
Lookout Slough (County Levees 17 and 32)	Structures, building	Historic	20 th century levees and slough
Levee Unit 109 Levees			
***Cache Slough-Hass Slough Levee Unit 1 (Shag Slough Levee)	Structure	Historic	20 th century levee on east side of Cache Slough
***Cache Slough-Hass Slough Levee Unit 2 (Cache Slough Levee)	Structure	Historic	20 th century levee on west side of Shag Slough and east side of Cache Slough
***Cache Slough-Hass Slough Levee Unit 3 (Hass Slough Levee)	Structure	Historic	20 th century levee on east side of Hass Slough
Solano County Levee 18	Structure	Historic	20 th century levee around Vogel property on east side of Cache Slough
NOTES:			
* Element of the Bowlsbey Ranch			
* Element of the Liberty Farms			
***Element of Levee Unit 109 Levees			

Cultural Resource Complexes and Individual Resources Identified in APE

Bowlsbey Ranch

Description



Insert 4. Bowlsbey Main Complex overview, with scale and scale house, facing southwest

The Bowlsbey Ranch is an 1,588 acre complex that is bounded by Duck and Hass sloughs to the west, Lookout Slough to the south, Shag Slough to the East, and Liberty Island Road to the north. It consists of the Bowlsbey Main Complex (a collection of mid-century through modern agricultural buildings, **Insert 4**), related ancillary agricultural elements located along Malcolm Road (including animal pens, troughs, and fencing, **Insert 5**), and a water conveyance system consisting of two earthen retention ponds that receive water from Duck Slough and Hass sloughs and distribute it via gravity fed

earthen and concrete lined canals that extend throughout the property (**Insert 6**).

The earliest extant components of the Bowlsbey Ranch appear on historic aerial maps as early as 1957. As described in the historic context above, and through discussions with the Schene family, the current property owners, the oldest extant buildings and infrastructure date to the mid-twentieth century when the previous owner Glen Bowlsbey, Jr. converted the property from sugar beet farming to a sheep ranching facility (Schene, 2019). Following the death of Glen Bowlsbey, Jr. in 1976, the Schene family took over management of the property and converted it for use as a cattle ranching facility. The Schene family constructed the majority of the extant buildings and structures, installing modern mobile homes for use by their seasonal migrant employees as well as modern barns and sheds, and converting the extant buildings for use as equipment storage and office use.



Insert 5. Bowlsbey ancillary features along Malcolm Road, facing northeast

By 1957, Bowlsbey had constructed the original canal infrastructure, along with several of the extant buildings at Bowlsbey Complex (the four labor housing units, B-02; and the cinderblock restroom facility, B-04). By 1967, the housing units (B-02) had been relocated east to their



Insert 6. Bowsbey Retention Pond and canal, facing north

current locations and configuration, with the foundational remains evident at their original location. By 1974, the canal bisecting the complex had been filled in and rerouted around to the south, and the current canal arrangement with retention ponds appear on historic aerials. At the same time the southern hay barn (B-06), southern shed (B-07) appear, along with one of the two mobile homes (B-10 and B-11). Review of 1987 aerial images show the Bowsbey Complex approximately in its current arrangement.

During the pedestrian survey, ESA documented the buildings and structures

within the Bowsbey Main Complex, the water conveyance system, and the ancillary agricultural structures located along Malcolm Road. **Table 4** below details these resources, including the various built components of the Bowsbey Complex, along with their approximate ages per review of historic aerial photographs, also detailed below. **Map 18** shows the historic progression of buildings present within the Bowsbey Main Complex through aerial photographs.

Appendix D includes DPR forms documenting the Bowsbey Ranch, along with the various components identified within the property.

**TABLE 4
BOWLSBEY RANCH ELEMENTS**

Designation	Type	Age	Description
Bowsbey Main Complex			
B-01	Building	Post 1974	Old office
B-02	Building	Ca 1957	Government surplus buildings (4)
B-04	Building	Ca 1957	Bathrooms
B-05	Building	Ca 1974	Modern metal storage building
B-06	Building	Ca 1974	Hay barn
B-07	Building	Ca 1974	Equipment shed
B-08	Building	Post-1974	Metal open shed
B-10	Building	Ca 1974	Mobile home
B-11	Building	Ca 1974	Mobile home
Bowsbey Water Conveyance Infrastructure			
Bowsbey Pond 1	Structure	Ca 1974	Earthen water retention pond on north end of property; triangular shape, measures approximately 320 by 260 feet
Bowsbey Pond 2	Structure	Ca 1974	Earthen water retention pond on south end of property, measures approximately 270 by 175 feet
Bowsbey Canals and Roads	Structures	Ca 1974	Infrastructure elements consisting of earthen canals, concrete lined canals, and dirt access roads

Evaluation

The property was originally occupied by the Bowlsbey family and their sugar beet operation. Prior to his death in 1976, Glen Bowlsbey, Jr. began the conversion of the property to a sheep farming operation. After his death, the Schene family (the current managers) used the property as a cattle ranching operation and constructed the majority of the extant buildings in the Bowlsbey Complex. Since the site's original reclamation as agricultural land, it has been used by local, private interests for agricultural purposes. For the purposes of this evaluation, the historic themes are early twentieth century land reclamation and mid-twentieth century Delta agriculture. The periods of significance are 1953 through 1976, from the death of Glen Bowlsbey Sr. to the leasing of the property to the Schene family.

Review of archival materials, historic newspapers, and maps failed to indicate any unique or significant associations between this property and twentieth century agricultural activities. While the property was made available for mid-twentieth century agricultural use as a result of early twentieth century land reclamation efforts of RD 2098, it does not appear to be significantly associated with RD 2098, nor any agricultural activities undertaken there during the twentieth century. Per National Park Service (NPS) National Register Bulletin 15 (NPS, 2002), “[m]ere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property's specific association must be considered important as well. For example, a building historically in commercial use must be shown to have been significant in commercial history.” Archival review did not determine that Bowlsbey Ranch possesses significant association with early-twentieth century reclamation or mid-twentieth century agricultural events.

Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records, historic newspapers, and discussions with the property owner, failed to identify any significant persons associated with the property. Therefore, neither the Bowlsbey Ranch, nor its individual components, appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As an agricultural property typical for its age, use, and location, the collection of buildings, structures, and ancillary components associated with the Bowlsbey Ranch do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The oldest extant buildings (B-02 and B-04) on the property date to the 1950s as housing for laborers, but are architecturally indistinct cinderblock and corrugated metal buildings. The remainder of the extant buildings and structures date to the Schene occupation of the property, and also do not reflect any significant architectural distinction, but rather are utilitarian agricultural buildings and structures. As a result, neither the Bowlsbey Ranch, nor its individual components, appear eligible for the National or California registers under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information, and the information must be considered important. The Bowlsbey Ranch does not appear to yield significant information that would expand our current knowledge or theories of design, methods of construction, operation, or other information

that is not already known about the period in which it was constructed, its method of construction, or its design. Additional study of this typical agricultural property and its utilitarian buildings and structures is unlikely to yield any additional information. As such, the Bowlsbey Ranch does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

In terms of potential archaeological deposits, ESA archaeological field crews expected domestic deposits, privies, and wells associated with working crews to be found at the work camps and farming complexes, and made a concerted effort to locate these archaeological features at each complex. The lack of such features is herein considered an anomaly for an agricultural complex such as Bowlsbey Ranch. The high water table here may have made privy excavation and use untenable, and brackish water conditions may have made wells unsuitable. The residential buildings identified appeared to be plumbed. It is assumed that the domestic dumps are lacking as a function of removal of material to an offsite location, dumped into the sloughs and subsequently concealed or washed away, or buried on-site such that surface evidence is no longer apparent. Information that could account for the dearth of these features was not recovered from the documentary record.

To be eligible for listing in the National or California registers, a resource must not only be shown to be significant under the National or California register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Bowlsbey Ranch retains its integrity of location and setting as an agricultural property within RD 2098. However, the demolition or modification of historic building and structures, as well as the construction of new buildings and structures, has resulted in impacts to the integrity of design, association, materials, workmanship, and feeling of the complex.

As the Bowlsbey Ranch does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, has lost the majority of its integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers, either as a district nor in terms of any of its individual components. ESA recommends the Bowlsbey Ranch, as well as its individual components, as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property nor a district, as it does not appear to meet any criteria. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

Liberty Farms

Description



Insert 7. Liberty Farms canal segment, facing north

Liberty Farms is a 1,750-acre site that is bounded by Lookout Slough to the north, the Bowlsbey Ranch to the west, Shag Slough to the east, and Cache Slough to the south. The property is surrounded by levees that were constructed to protect the property from flooding. Liberty Farms consists of a collection of discontinuous camps (including Labor Camp, Headquarters, Camp 2, Camp 7, Camp 8, and Camp 9, images of which are included in site specific sections below) and a water conveyance system consisting of earthen irrigation channels and access roads that extend throughout the property

(**Insert 7**). The camp sites consist of collections of mid-century through modern agricultural residential and ancillary buildings, building remnants, and related ancillary agricultural elements (e.g. fences and water conveyance infrastructure). As with the Bowlsbey Complex, a concerted search for historic-era archaeological deposits or features yielded negative findings, anomalous for ranching complexes and herein noted as unusual.

Table 5 below, along with **Map 19 (Appendix A)**, provide an overview of the components of the Liberty Farms. Specific discussions of each camp site, and the resources identified within each site, are provided in the following section. The evaluation of the district is included after the discussion of Camp 2, below.

TABLE 5
LIBERTY FARMS ELEMENTS

Designation	Type	Age	Description
Liberty Farms Labor Camp	Buildings, structures	Historic	Remnants of tenant labor camp, including post office, residences, building foundations, concrete demolition pile, barn, and ancillary elements
Liberty Farms Headquarters	Buildings, structures	Historic	Ranch Headquarters, including office and caretaker building
Liberty Farms Camp 2	Buildings, structures	Historic	Remnant of labor camp
Liberty Farms Camp 7	Buildings, structures	Historic	Residential buildings with ancillary structures
Liberty Farms Camp 8	Buildings, structures	Historic	Residential buildings, barns, sheds, building foundation, loading dock, ancillary structures
Liberty Farms Camp 9	Buildings, structures	Historic	Equipment sheds, grain dryer and silos, ancillary structures
Liberty Farms Canals and Roads	Structures	Historic	Earthen canal system with unimproved access roads

Liberty Farms: Labor Camp

Description



Insert 8. Labor Camp Post Office/Store, LC-01, facing southeast

During the pedestrian survey, ESA documented the buildings, structures, and building debris piles within Labor Camp. As mentioned earlier, historic-era domestic deposits are notably absent at these campsites. **Table 6** below details these resources, along with their approximate ages per review of historic aerial photographs. **Map 21 (Appendix A)** shows the historic progression of buildings present within the Liberty Farms Labor Camp through aerial photographs. **Appendix D** includes DPR forms documenting Liberty Farms, including the resources found at Labor Camp.



Insert 10. Labor Camp Barn, LC-05, facing southwest

The Liberty Farms Labor Camp is an 9.5-acre area located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property, bounded by Lookout Slough to the north and Shag Slough to the east. The camp consists of six buildings, three building foundation remnants, a collection of concrete debris from previous demolition efforts within the site, and ancillary agricultural features (including landscaping, fencing, and transmission lines). The buildings within the site, all constructed in the mid-twentieth century, include the Liberty Farms Post Office/Store (**Insert 8, LC-01**), two residences (**Insert 9, LC-03**), a pump house, and a barn (**Insert 10, LC-05**) and corral.



Insert 9. Labor Camp Residence 2, LC-03, facing northeast

As detailed in the historic background setting above, archival review determined that the earliest buildings at the Labor Camp date to the 1948 relocation of worker housing and buildings from Camp Beale. These early buildings included single family residences, bunkhouses, bathhouses, and a social hall. Between 1948 and 1951 Liberty Farms purchased and relocated buildings from Camp Beale, an abandoned motor court in South San Francisco, and from various owners in Sacramento to the site. By August 1951, Liberty Farms had installed 65 buildings at Labor Camp (UCD, 1951). The post office and store (LC-01) were opened in the spring of 1952.

TABLE 6
LIBERTY FARMS LABOR CAMP COMPONENTS

Context	Type	Age	Description
LC-01	Building	1952	Post office/store
LC-02	Building	Approximately 1957	Residence
LC-03	Building	Approximately 1957	Residence
LC-04	Building	Approximately 1957	Pump house
LC-05	Building, structures	1957, 1968	Barn, modern corral
LC-07	Building remnant		Concrete slab
LC-08	Debris pile		Concrete demo pile
LC-9	Building remnant		Bathroom building foundation
LC-10	Building remnant		Pad with structural debris

The earliest extant components of the Liberty Farms Labor Camp appear on historic aerial maps as early as 1957, including the post office/store (LC-01), residences 1 and 2 (LC-02 and LC-03), the pump house (LC-04), and the northern half of the barn (LC-05) (see **Inserts 8 through 11**). The original building that occupied the space of LC-10, a concrete pad with structural debris, is also present in 1957. Numerous other residential and community buildings are present in 1957, including a collection of 12 residences designed similarly to Residence 2 (for a total of 14 family homes) extending north/south along the middle of the site. A collection of 46 smaller buildings (approximately 1/3 the size of Residence 2) were also present in 1957 on the west side of the site, extending in a straight line north to south along an access road, between the barn and the family residences.



Insert 11. Labor Camp Overview, facing west

The 1965 aerial map shows the same collection of buildings as the 1957 aerial map, with the addition of the bathroom building that would become the foundation remains documented as LC-9. The barn's (LC-05) southern addition appears on aerial maps dating to 1968. By 1974, the collection of 46 small buildings on the west side of the site had been largely removed, with only four to six remaining. Buildings continued to be demolished or removed through the early 2000s, until only the current list of resources in Table 6 remained. The addition of the corral by the barn dates to the late 1990s.

Liberty Farms: Headquarters

Description



Insert 12. Headquarters Building, HQ-01, facing northwest

The Liberty Farms Headquarters is an 0.78-acre site located on the east side of the property, just south of Labor Camp, with Shag Slough to the east. Headquarters consists of 2 buildings, the Liberty Farms Headquarters Building and a Caretakers Building. The Headquarters Building (HQ-01, **Insert 12**) is a converted single family home, currently used by the Liberty Farms Duck Club, with an ancillary storage building immediately to the south. The Caretakers Building (HQ-02, **Insert 13**) is a single story duplex located south of HQ-01.

During the pedestrian survey, ESA documented the buildings and structures within Liberty Farms Headquarters. **Table 7** below details these resources, along with their approximate ages per review of historic aerial photographs. **Map 23 (Appendix A)** shows the historic progression of buildings present within the Liberty Farms Headquarters through aerial photographs. **Appendix D** includes DPR forms documenting the Liberty Farms, including the resources found at Headquarters.



Insert 13. Caretaker Building, HQ-02, facing west

**TABLE 7
LIBERTY FARMS HEADQUARTERS COMPONENTS**

Context	Type	Age	Description
HQ-01**	Buildings	1937-1957	Headquarters, small storage building, possible well
HQ-02	Building	1957-1968	Caretaker residence

NOTE:

** also documented on building, structure, object forms (DPR-523B)

As detailed in the historic background setting above, archival review determined that the Headquarters Building appears on the 1937 aerial, was identified in 1954 as an office (see **Figure 1**), and is currently used as the headquarters building by the duck hunting club (HQ-01). Review of the historic aerials indicates that the building originally had a rectangular footprint, with covered porches on the east and south facades. The 1957 aerial photograph shows the building in its current arrangement, with cross gable additions to the north and south, as well as the ancillary storage building to the south. The building is identified and described as the “ranch office” on Liberty Farms historic maps dating as early as 1946 (UCD, 1946). The Caretaker’s

Building appears on historic aerial maps by 1957, with the western rear addition apparent on aerial maps dating to 1968 (HQ-02).

Liberty Farms: Camp 9

Description

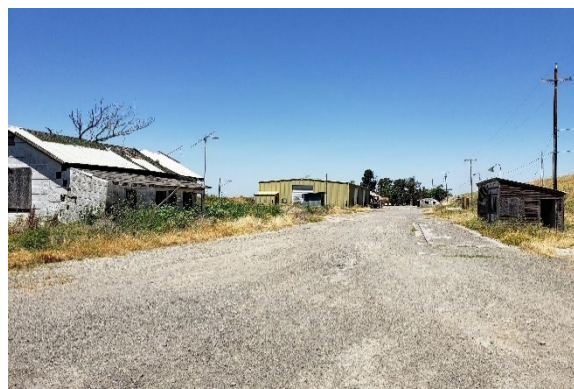


Insert 14. Camp 9 overview, with equipment storage buildings, looking south

The Liberty Farms Camp 9 is a 4.5-acre area located on the east side of the Liberty Farms property, with the Headquarters site located to the north and Shag Slough to the east. Camp 9 consists of eight historic-age buildings, a collection of silos associated with a modern grain dryer, and a modern equipment storage building. The buildings within camp, predominantly constructed in the mid-twentieth century, include storage buildings (**Insert 14**), a scale with associated scale house (**Insert 15**), a residence and garage (**Insert 16**), silos, and a pump house. As with the other campsites, historic-era domestic artifacts are notably absent.

During the pedestrian survey, ESA documented the buildings and structures within Liberty Farms Camp 9. **Table 8** below details these resources, along with their approximate ages per review of historic aerial photographs. **Map 25 (Appendix A)** shows the historic progression of buildings present within the Liberty Farms Camp 9 through aerial photographs.

Appendix D includes DPR forms documenting the Liberty Farms, including the resources found at Camp 9.



Insert 15. Camp 9 overview, with scale and scale house, looking north



Insert 16. C9-03, open sided storage building, looking southwest

Archival review determined that the oldest extant building at Camp 9, C9-03 an open sided equipment storage building, appears on the 1937 aerial photograph. The 1937 image shows other, smaller ancillary agricultural buildings throughout the Camp 9 site, but none of these resources remain on the site. The remainder of the historic-age buildings appear on the 1957 aerial photograph, with the modern storage building and grain dryer appearing by 1987.

TABLE 8
LIBERTY FARMS CAMP 9 COMPONENTS

Context	Type	Age	Description
C9-01	Building	Ca 1957	Open-sided Quonset hut
C9-02	Building	Ca 1957	Enclosed storage building
C9-03	Building	Ca 1937	Open-sided equipment building
C9-04	Building	Ca 1957	Boiler shed
C9-05	Building	Ca 1957	Scale house
C9-06	Buildings	Ca 1957	Residence, garage
C9-07	Structures	Ca 1957	Silos
C9-08	Building	Ca 1957	Shed
C9-09	Building	Ca 1957	Pump house

Liberty Farms: Camp 8

Description



Insert 17. Camp 8 equipment shed, facing northwest

Liberty Farms Camp 8 is a 12.16-acre area located on the east side of the Liberty Farms property, south of Camp 9, with Shag Slough located to the east. The site consists of 12 historic age buildings, a pair of silos (**Insert 19**) on a historic-era building foundation (presumed to be the site of Liberty Farms School), and the remnants of a loading dock. The buildings within the camp, predominantly constructed in the mid-twentieth century, include storage buildings (**Insert 17 and 18**), residences and detached garages, and sheds. As with the other campsites, historic-era domestic artifacts are notably absent.

During the pedestrian survey, ESA documented the buildings and structures within the Liberty Farms Camp 8. **Table 9** below details these resources, along with their approximate ages per review of historic aerial photographs. **Map 27 (Appendix A)** shows the historic progression of buildings present within the Liberty Farms Camp 8 through aerial photographs. **Appendix D** includes DPR forms documenting the Liberty Farms, including the resources found at Camp 8.



Insert 18. Camp 8 overview with Quonset hut, facing southwest



Insert 19. Camp 8 overview with silos, facing southwest

Archival review determined that the oldest resource at Camp 8 are the foundations that housed the historic building that occupied the site at C8-10, which appears on the 1937 aerial photograph. Comparison with historic topographic maps determined this to be the site of the old Liberty Farms School. The 1937 image shows other, smaller ancillary agricultural buildings to the south end of Camp 8, but none of these resources remain on the site. The remainder of the historic-age buildings appear between the 1957 and 1968 aerial photographs.

TABLE 9
LIBERTY FARMS CAMP 8 COMPONENTS

Context	Type	Age	Description
C8-01	Building	Ca 1957	Equipment shed
C8-02	Building	Ca 1957	House
C8-03	Buildings	Ca 1957	House, garage, shed
C8-04	Building	Ca 1957	Equipment shed
C8-05	Building	Ca 1957	Garage
C8-06	Building	Ca 1957	Machine shop
C8-07	Building	Ca 1957	Quonset hut
C8-08	Building	Ca 1957	Barn
C8-09	Building, archaeological feature	Ca 1957	House, pit without associated artifacts
C8-10	Structures, building remnant	Ca 1937	Silos, foundation/building remains
C8-11	Buildings, structure	Ca 1957	House, garage, animal pen
C8-12	Buildings	Ca 1957	House, garage
C8-13	Building	Ca 1957	Barn/shed
C8-14	Structure remnant	Ca 1957	Loading dock

Liberty Farms: Camp 7

Description



Insert 20. Camp 7 overview, facing southwest

During the pedestrian survey, ESA documented the buildings and structures within the Liberty Farms Camp 7. **Table 10** below details these resources, along with their approximate ages per review of historic aerial photographs. **Map 29 (Appendix A)** shows the historic progression of buildings present within the Liberty Farms Camp 7 through aerial photographs. **Appendix D** includes DPR forms documenting the Liberty Farms, including the resources found at Camp 7.

The Liberty Farms Camp 7 is a 1.07-acre area located on the east side of the Liberty Farms property, south of Camp 8, and west of Shag Slough. The camp consists of a historic age residential building with associated detached garage (**Insert 20**), the remains of a residential building with detached garage, and a pump house (**Insert 21**). As with the other campsites, historic-era domestic artifacts are notably absent.



Insert 21. Camp 7 overview facing northwest



Insert 22. Camp 7 Residence 2, C7-02, facing southwest

Review of historic aerial maps determined that the historic-age residential buildings and pump house that occupy Camp 7 appear by 1937. Both residences originally had simple rectangular footprints oriented east/west, and a garage and animal pen are visible adjacent to Residence 1 (only the remnants of which currently remain). By 1957, the footprint of Residence 1 shows significant modification through multiple additions to the north and a second ancillary building immediately to the south. Residence 2 shows smaller additions on the north and south facades.

The 1965 aerial shows the current arrangement of additions on Residence 2 (**Insert 22, C7-02**), as well as a second addition on the northern façade of Residence 1. The 1974 aerial photograph shows the same configuration of buildings and their additions at Camp 7. Residence 1 began to significantly collapse around 2009, and has been slowly falling into greater states of disrepair.

TABLE 10
LIBERTY FARMS CAMP 7 COMPONENTS

Context	Type	Age	Description
C7-01	Buildings, archaeological feature	Ca 1937	Remnants of house, garage, goat pen, water feature (well)
C7-02	Buildings, structures	Ca 1937	House, garage, fenced backyard
C7-03	Building	Ca 1937	Pump house

Liberty Farms: Camp 2

Description



Insert 23. Camp 2 overview, facing southeast

The Liberty Farms Camp 2 is an 1.56-acre area located on the west side of the Liberty Farms property, southwest of Camp 7, with Cache Slough to the west. The camp consists of the remains of a historic age building (**Inserts 23 and 24**). As with the other campsites, historic-era domestic artifacts are notably absent.

During the pedestrian survey, ESA documented the building within the Liberty Farms Camp 2 site. **Table 11** below details the resource, along with its approximate age per review of historic aerial photographs.

Map 31 (Appendix A) shows the historic progression of buildings present within the Liberty Farms Camp 2 through aerial photographs. **Appendix D** includes DPR forms documenting the Liberty Farms, including the resource found at Camp 2.

Review of historic aerial maps determined that buildings appear at the site of Camp 2 as early as 1937, although the extant building does not appear until 1957. The 1937 aerial shows a collection of smaller buildings within a rectangular section of open space along the levee. The 1957 aerial shows only one of the



Insert 24. Camp 2 overview facing northeast

1937 buildings remaining, with the rest having been demolished and replaced with new structures (including the extant building remnant). The site shows its current triangular open space configuration by this time. The 1965 and 1974 aerials show largely the same configuration as 1957 (one building had been demolished by 1974). By 1993, several of the existing buildings had been demolished, and by 2010 all structural remnants, with the exception of C2-01, had been demolished and removed from the camp.

TABLE 11
LIBERTY FARMS CAMP 2 COMPONENTS

Context	Type	Age	Description
C2-01	Building	Ca 1957	Building

Evaluation

Liberty Farms is the 1,750-acre westerly portion of a 6,000-acre area originally reclaimed by the Liberty Farms Company in 1918; the 4,250-acre eastern portion, now known as Liberty Island Ecological Reserve, became inundated in 1997 when multiple levees failed. Liberty Farms Company established numerous camps, the original levees surrounding the APE (as well as those around Liberty Island to the east), a grid water conveyance system, and road infrastructure to support the large scale farming operation of sugar beets, asparagus, grains and other farm products. Within the total 6,000-acre Liberty Farms Company area, 25 camps were established intermittently; within the project APE, seven camps and an office site were established (only five camps and the office are extant), all located along the edge of the APE. The camps provided housing and agricultural structures and facilities. The labor camp provided housing and community support structures (store, post office, community centers, etc.) for the resident laborers, including permanent and seasonal migrant workers. Robert Malcolm initially remained in his San Francisco home until the family moved to the property permanently in 1932, where he resided until his death in 1951. After his death the property continued to be run by the Malcolm family until 1973 when it was sold to the Moresco Brothers Farming Company. For the purposes of this evaluation, the historic themes are early twentieth century land reclamation and mid-twentieth century Delta agriculture; additional information related to farm labor camps was reviewed, however, information related to Liberty Farms labor camps is too limited to be tied to a historic theme. Although the periods of significance are 1918 through 1973, from the establishment of Liberty Farms Company through the sale of the company to the Moresco Brothers Farming Company.

While Liberty Farms Company was a large scale farming operation within the Delta, it was one of many such operations undertaken following the reclamation of Delta islands for agricultural purposes. The earliest reclamation efforts date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century, ranging from hundreds to thousands of acres of reclaimed farm land. As shown in Table 1, by the time the 6,000 acres of Liberty Farms Company was established in 1918, 417,000 total acres had been reclaimed in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta; 94,000 acres just in the decade between 1910 and 1920. As described above, the earliest large-scale reclamation projects in the Delta occurred at Sherman Island (1868) and Twitchell Island (1869). About 14,000 acres were enclosed at

Sherman Island and Union Island (by 1872) consisted of over 40,000 acres over two tracts. Liberty Farms Company was not the earliest or most important farming operation undertaken in the Delta through early-twentieth century land reclamation. Review of archival materials, historic newspapers, and maps failed to indicate any unique or significant associations between Liberty Farms Company and mid-twentieth century agricultural activities. While the property was made available as a result of land reclamation efforts of by Malcolm, the Board of Directors, and RD 2098, it does not appear to be significantly associated with either of these mid-century agricultural practices. Additionally, according to Malcom's biography, "Records of [RD] 2098 are not available; but it was obviously of lesser importance" (Dickman, 1981). Archival review did not determine that Liberty Farms Company possesses significant association with early-twentieth century reclamation or mid-twentieth century agricultural events. Therefore, neither Liberty Farms, its camps, nor its individual components, appear eligible under Criterion A/1 (significant events).

While Robert Malcolm spearheaded the efforts to reclaim the lands of Liberty Farms Company, and dedicated 50 years of his life to the enterprise, he does not appear to have achieved significant regional or state recognition for his efforts. A scholarship is offered to students of the UC Davis College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences in his name through the monetary contribution of his family, and one of the residence halls has been named after him, but no other reference to Malcolm was identified during archival review. Additionally, Malcolm was not the only person responsible for the growth of Liberty Farms Company; the Board of Directors were collectively responsible for managing flood control, acquiring land, overseeing the camps, and negotiating with State agencies. Additional information related to the camp tenants and laborers was specifically sought out, however, the attempts revealed nothing additional. Criterion B is generally restricted to those properties that illustrate a person's important achievements. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group. No other individual appears to have gained prominence through their association with Liberty Farms Company. Therefore, neither Liberty Farms, its camps, nor its individual components, appear eligible under Criterion B/2 (significant persons).

As a large scale agricultural property typical for its age, use, and location, the collection of building, structures, and ancillary components associated with the extant Liberty Farms portion of the Liberty Farms Company do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The oldest extant buildings on the property appear on maps as early as 1937 (HQ-01 at Headquarters, or C7-02 at Camp 7). The majority of the buildings consist of relocated structures from outside the island (in the case of Labor Camp), utilitarian vernacular agricultural barns and sheds, or standard mid-twentieth century housing for laborers. These buildings are predominantly simple wood frame structures with corrugated metal roofs (the sheds, barns, and outbuildings) or wood-frame minimal traditional buildings with asbestos tiles and composite shingles (the residences). These buildings do not reflect any significant architectural distinction, but rather are typical vernacular agricultural buildings and structures. As a result,

neither the Liberty Farms, its camps, nor its individual components, appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

Finally, neither as a district or in terms of its individual components, Liberty Farms does not appear to have the potential to yield information important to an understanding of the prehistory or history of the local area, the state, or the nation (Criterion D/4). ESA archaeological field crews expected domestic deposits, privies, and wells associated with working crews to be found at the work camps and farming complexes, and made a concerted effort to locate these archaeological features at each complex. The lack of such features is herein considered an anomaly for these types of resources. The high water table here may have made privy excavation and use untenable, and brackish water conditions may have made wells unsuitable. The residential buildings identified appeared to be plumbed. It is assumed that the domestic dumps are lacking as a function of removal of material to an offsite location, dumped into the sloughs and subsequently concealed or washed away, or buried on-site such that surface evidence is no longer apparent. Information that could account for the dearth of these features was not recovered from the documentary record.

To be eligible for listing in the National or California registers, a resource must not only be shown to be significant under the National or California register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Liberty Farms portion of Liberty Farms Company retains its integrity of location within RD 2098; however, the western portion, now known as Liberty Island, has been inundated and is essentially underwater. Additionally, 166 acres of the southern tip of Liberty Farms was cut off in 1991 when a new levee was constructed. The ongoing demolition or modification of historic building and structures, as well as the construction of new buildings and structures, has resulted in impacts to the integrity of design, association, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The property no longer functions as a farming operation, but rather is used as a recreational waterfowl hunting property. The majority of the buildings that date to the Malcolm period of Liberty Farms have been demolished or have deteriorated to a significant extent. The district does not possess the feeling or appearance of a mid-twentieth century farming operation, and lacks the physical integrity necessary to convey any such association with its historical use.

As the Liberty Farms does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and has lost the majority of its integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers. ESA recommends the Liberty Farms, including its camps and individual components, as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property nor a district, as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

Vogel Building

Description



Insert 25. Vogel Building, facing northwest from Cache Slough East Bank Levee

The Vogel Building site consists of a single historic-age building located on the east side of the small island just south of the Vogel tract (**Insert 25**). During the pedestrian survey, ESA was unable to directly access the site due to dense vegetation surrounding the property as well as the presence of Cache Slough, but was able to document the building from the Cache Slough East Bank Levee located approximately 175 feet to the east.

Appendix D includes DPR forms documenting the Vogel Building.

In 2018, Sean Jensen of the Genesis Society implemented an aerial drone survey of the property, describing the building as a 32 by 20 foot rectangular waterfowl hunting cabin, surrounded by a corrugated metal overhanging exterior porch. The flat roof was described as covered by “hot mop” tar, the exterior walls made of plywood material, and aluminum frame windows. Jensen noted that the eastern side of the structure had collapsed due to ongoing erosion of the island (Genesis Society, 2019).

Review of historic aerial maps determined that a building appears at the site of the Vogel Building as early as 1937, although it is unclear if this is the same building. The 1937 aerial shows a building with a rectangular footprint oriented southwest/northeast on the northern end of the small island, surrounded by dense vegetation, surrounded by dense vegetation, with a $\frac{3}{4}$ wrap around awning on the west/north/east elevations and a small addition on the southwest corner. A building continues to be visible on aerials dating to 1957, 1965, 1974, and 1987, showing a building with the same orientation and footprint, surrounded by dense vegetation. The 1957/58 aerial appears to show a walkway extending northeast, with two wharfs to the north and east along the water’s edge. The 1958 aerial also shows a second wharf on the other side of Cache Slough, to the north of the small island. The same arrangement appears on the 1965 aerial. The 1974 aerial shows no walkway, with a single larger wharf on the north side of the small island, but no structures present across Cache Slough. The 1987 aerial shows only the building still present on the island, with no wharf or other ancillary features. The 1993 aerial shows the same building, with a small wharf on the northeastern tip of the small island, and the current wharf arrangement arranged on the opposite side of Cache Slough to the northeast (**Insert 26**).



Insert 26. Vogel Building wharf, facing north

Evaluation

The building appears to have originally been constructed in the 1930s as a private hunting cabin, used for personal local recreational activities within the project vicinity. The marshy natural terrain of the Delta region historically has been, and continues to be, favorable habitat for waterfowl. Hunters have been frequenting the Delta since the late nineteenth century to provide for bird markets in San Francisco and Sacramento, and, through groups like the Liberty Island Duck Club, the area continues to be used for recreational hunting. Review of historic newspapers and archival materials at UC Davis Special Collections failed to indicate any unique or significant associations between this property and twentieth century hunting activities. Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records, failed to identify any significant persons associated with the property. Therefore, the building does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a recreational structure typical for its age, use, and location, the building does not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The building has minimal visible architecturally distinct elements (flat hot mop tar roof, $\frac{3}{4}$ wrap around corrugated metal porch overhang), and modifications resulting from ongoing building upkeep in response to over 80 years of regular flooding and vegetation encroachment (e.g. plywood walls, aluminum windows, the collapse of the eastern façade and encroaching vegetation and water damage) have subsumed any architecturally distinct original elements that may have remained. Additionally, review of building records and historic newspapers failed to identify any significant architect or designer associated with the building, and as such it would not be considered the work of a master. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction). While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information, and the information must be considered important. Additional study of this utilitarian personal, recreational building is unlikely to yield any additional information (Criterion D/4).

To be eligible for listing in the National or California registers, a resource must not only be shown to be significant under the National or California register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building retains its integrity of location and setting. However, the ongoing modifications the building has undergone through its history, in addition to more recent collapse and damage from flooding and vegetation on the eastern façade, have subsumed many of the stylistic elements of the building. These changes have impacted the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and have resulted in the loss of physical integrity necessary to convey any historic significance the property may have had.

As the building does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and has lost the majority of its integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers. ESA recommends that the Vogel Building be considered not eligible for listing in the California or

National registers as an individual historic property. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

Solano County Levee 18

Description



Insert 27. Solano County Levee 18, facing northwest from Cache Slough East Bank Levee

Solano County Levee 18 consists of a 1-mile long, 5-foot tall earthen levee surrounding the 49.78-acre Vogel property on the west side of the project site (**Insert 27 and 28**). Levee 18 surrounds the island (APN 0042-140-100) on three sides and adjoins the Cache Slough Levee on the north side of the island. During the pedestrian survey, ESA was unable to directly access the levee, but was able to document the levee from the Cache Slough East Bank Levee located approximately 200 feet to the east. **Appendix D** includes DPR forms documenting Solano County Levee 18.

Review of the National Levee Database (NLD) as well as conversations with Solano County provided little specific information about the levee. The levee segment is identified as constructed, operated, and maintained by the landowner. Review of historic topographic maps do not identify a levee at this site until the 1975 USGS topographic map. Until that point the area was identified as unimproved marshland. Review of historic aerial photographs determined that the levee was constructed sometime between 1957 and 1965. The property was historically used as waterfowl habitat, with a cross berm levee allowing seasonal flooding to encourage habitat growth. During the current period, however, the property is used for sheep grazing.



Insert 28. Solano County Levee 18, facing southwest from Cache Slough East Bank

Evaluation

For the purposes of this evaluation, the historic themes are early twentieth century land reclamation and mid-twentieth century Delta agriculture. The period of significance is approximately 1960, dating to the construction of the levee and transition from solely recreational use to a combination of agricultural and recreational uses.

The levee was constructed in approximately 1960 by a local property owner in order to allow for the draining of the island wetland for a combination of private recreational and agricultural uses. Levees constructed by private property owners typically lack architectural or design consistency with a larger plan (unlike those constructed under the guidance of the USACE, such as Levee Unit 109 below, or the State Reclamation Board). This levee represents typical agricultural improvements undertaken by property owners within the region during the twentieth century, and post-dates most typical reclamation activities. Neither the property nor the levee appear significantly associated with reclamation, agricultural, or recreational activities within the region. Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records failed to identify any significant persons associated with the property. Therefore, the levee does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a privately owned and maintained levee, typical for its age and location, the levee does not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The levee is a typical earthen structure, utilitarian with no distinct features. As a result, the levee does not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction). Finally, the levee was fully documented in the field and further study of the levee is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, Solano County Levee 18 does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

To be eligible for listing in the National or California registers, a resource must not only be shown to be significant under the National or California register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The levee retains its physical integrity reflecting its mid-twentieth century construction and operation. However, as the levee does not meet the requirements of Criterion A/1–D/4, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers. ESA recommends the Solano County Levee 18 as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

Levee Unit 109 Levees: Hass Slough East Bank, Cache Slough East Bank, and Shag Slough West Bank

The levee surrounding the project APE consists of three different segments (Hass Slough East Bank, Cache Slough East Bank, and Shag Slough West Bank); all of which are components of the USACE Levee Unit 109/RD 2098 systems. Per the NLD, the RD 2068 and RD 2098 - Yolano-Cache Slough system, which include the levees within the APE, consists of six segments measuring a total 21.33 miles in length and is a component of the SRFCP flood control system. The three segments within the APE are part of the RD-2098 – Cache Slough-Hass Slough system (Units 1 through 3), as defined by the NLD. All three levee segments were constructed by the USACE and later turned over to public operations and maintenance by RD 2098 and DWR between 1952 and 1961 (USACE, 1962). **Map 32 (Appendix A)** shows the levee segments in question within the project APE.

While the levee system within the APE consists of three separate segments of levees as identified by the USACE and NLD, the levees were originally constructed concurrently as part of Malcolm's 1918 reclamation efforts, and present as one continuous resource. As such, for the purposes of clarity, this report describes and evaluates these resources together. **Table 12** below describes these resources, and **Appendix D** contains individual DPR forms documenting Hass Slough East Bank Levee (HSEBL), Cache Slough East Bank Levee (CSEBL), and Shag Slough West Bank Levee (SSWBL) separately.

TABLE 12
LEEVE UNIT 109 LEEVES

Context	Type	Age	Description
Unit-1**	Structure	1918-1961	Shag Slough West Bank Levee
Unit-2**	Structure	1918-1936	Cache Slough East Bank Levee
Unit-3**	Structure	1918-1935	Hass Slough East Bank Levee

NOTE:

** also documented on building, structure, object forms (DPR-523B)



Insert 29. HSEBL near Lookout Slough, facing north

Within the APE, HSEBL (Unit 3, **Insert 29**) consists of a 1.1-mile-long segment of earthen trapezoidal levee, located along the western edge of the APE, from Lookout Slough to Duck Slough. The length of the entire levee segment, including portions outside the APE north of Duck Slough, is approximately 1.42 miles long. The levee measures approximately 22 feet tall, 20 feet wide at the crown, and 100 feet wide at the base. The levee is topped by a 12-foot-wide gravel access road.

The SSWBL (Unit 1, **Insert 30**) consists of a 5.31-mile-long segment of earthen trapezoidal levee, located along the eastern edge of the APE, from the south-heading bend of Liberty Island Road to the confluence of Shag and Cache sloughs. The levee measures approximately 24 feet tall (ranging from 22 to 27 feet in height, per the NLD), 20 feet wide at the crown, and 115 feet wide at the base. The levee is topped by a 14-foot-wide gravel access road.



Insert 30. SSWBL on south end of APE, facing northeast



Insert 31. CSEBL on south end of APE, facing southeast

The CSEBL (Unit 2, **Insert 31**) consists of a 2.42-mile-long segment of earthen trapezoidal levee, located along the western and southern edges of the APE, from the confluence of Shag Slough and Cache Slough to the confluence of Hass Slough and Cache Slough. The levee measures approximately 23 feet tall (ranging from 21 to 26 feet in height, per the NLD), 15 feet wide at the crown, and 90 feet wide at the base. The levee is topped by a 10-foot-wide gravel access road.

The levees within the APE and vicinity were originally constructed by local landowners and

interests in the early 1900s, using organic clay materials dredged from the adjacent sloughs and channels. As described above, Robert Malcom constructed 5-foot tall levees around Liberty Island in 1918, eventually raising these levees to 11 and later 16 feet tall. Malcolm maintained and repaired these levees, installing gravel roads along the levee crown in 1928. The levee segments were raised and improved by the USACE starting in 1935 (Hass), 1936 (Cache), and 1961 (Shag), and then subject to ongoing repair and improvement efforts.

Operation and maintenance records maintained by the USACE describe CSEBL as having been constructed as part of a 1935 project completed by “hired labor” that raised the levee at the lower end of the junction of Cache Slough with Yolo Bypass in October of that year. HSEBL was constructed in 1936 as part of a project that included both new levee construction and modification and raising of the existing levee. The work was accomplished under contract with Roberts Island Dredge and Improvement Company on December 9, 1936. SSWBL was constructed as part of the raising of the right bank of the Yolo Bypass and left bank of Cache Slough in 1961 by Eugene Luhr and Company (USACE, 1962). In 1962, the manual describes the average levee profile as approximately 18.4 feet tall at elevation, and the 1986 manual described the average height of the levees as approximately 20 feet tall.

O+M Manuals from 1962 (revised 2016) and 1986 (revised 2008) describe the ongoing construction, improvements, and modifications undertaken by the USACE for Levee Unit 109, under contracts ranging in dates from the April 1931 through October 2008. **Table 13** below summarizes these contracts, including their dates and activities. The 1986 manual details at length the deterioration of the levee on the southern end of Liberty Island, which was first documented by the Corps in August 1961. Over the course of the following 20 years, the Corps underwent numerous remediation and repair efforts to stabilize the levee and bring it to grade. In 1981, a permanent fix was recommended to remove the bottom 2.4 miles of levee around the tip of Liberty Island, resulting in the current “flattened” configuration the south end of the levee currently reflects. This project was completed in November 1989 (USACE, 1986).

TABLE 13
USACE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS FOR LEVEE UNIT 109

Date	Location	Contractor	Description
April 10, 1913	West levee 0.9 miles south of Yolo in RD 2068	D.A. Foley	Raising the levee segment
September 2, 1931	West levee on the Sullivan and Roche lands (RD 2068)	Olympia Dredge Company	Raising the levee segment
November 4, 1931	Levee on the Liberty Farms Project No. 2	Olympia Dredge Company	Raising the levee segment
July 26, 1932	West levee of RD 2068	Lewis Construction Company	Raising the levee segment
November 21, 1932	West levee of Sullivan and Roche Lands	R.P. Easley	Raising the levee segment
November 3, 1933	Levee east of Cache Slough	Franks Construction Company	Raising the levee segment
October 1935	Near lower end at the junction of Cache Slough with the Yolo Bypass	Hired labor	Raising the levee segment
December 9 1936	Near the junction of Cache Slough	Roberts Island Dredge and Improvements Company	Construction of new levee and raising of existing levee
October 6, 1940	West levee along Liberty Island and north side of Cache Slough with Yolo Bypass	Hired labor	Raising the levee segment
June 16, 1943	West levee of the Yolo Bypass from RD 2068 pump north approximately 5.5 miles	Paulour and McEwin	Raising the levee segment
November 30, 1961	Right bank of the Yolo Bypass and left bank of Cache Slough	Eugene Luhr and Company	Levee construction
November 30, 1967	West levee of Yolo Bypass	Spike Voudouris	Bank protection
October 9, 2008	right bank levee of the Yolo Bypass and the left bank levee of Cache Slough	Erick Ammon Inc	Rehabilitation levee repairs
November 1, 1989	cross levee between the right bank of Yolo Bypass and the left bank of Cache Slough	Unknown	Construction of the cross levee
December 12, 1986	west levee of the Yolo Bypass at ten sites in Reclamation District 2098	unknown	Bank sloping and stone protection
December 11, 1991	RD 2098	Unknown	construction of two islands, two river outlets, a boat ramp, and a berm along the waterside toe of the cross levee between the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough

SOURCE: USACE, 1962 (revised 2016)

Evaluation

In June 2019, as part of the USACE's analysis conducted for the 408 Permit WA2018 to conduct geotechnical borings in support of the current proposed project, the USACE anticipated, that for the purposes of that project, the HSEBL and the CSEBL were eligible for listing in the National Register, and that the Yolo Bypass West Levee (here the SSWBL) was ineligible for listing. As part of the current project, ESA was able to conduct a more comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the levee segments, provided below.

For the purposes of this evaluation, the historic themes are early to mid- twentieth century land reclamation and flood control. The periods of significance are 1918 through 1936, from the original construction of the levees by Liberty Farms Company and the construction of the initial SRFCP levees in the APE by the USACE.

The levee within the APE was originally constructed in the late 1910s by local property owners for private agricultural use (originally 5 feet, then raised to 11 and finally 16 feet tall), then improved and modified by the USACE in 1935/1936/1961 as part of the SRFCP (raised between 18 to 20 feet tall). The levees throughout the APE have undergone extensive and numerous repairs and improvements through the 1960s and 1980s following their failure and the subsequent flooding of Liberty Island. The levee system represents typical agricultural improvements undertaken by property owners within the region during the twentieth century, as well as a component of larger regional flood control efforts undertaken by the USACE and SRFCP. Under both categories, the construction of all three levee segments post-date most typical reclamation activities (late nineteenth, early twentieth centuries) as well as early SRFCP activities (which began in 1918). The levee system does not appear significantly associated with reclamation or flood control activities within the region, but rather is part of a much larger system of flood control that spans the entire Delta and Sacramento River areas. Additionally, review of USACE records failed to identify any significant persons associated with the levees or their construction. While Robert Malcolm, the founder of Liberty Farms, constructed the original levees, the extant resources bear little to no resemblance to the levees constructed by the private property owner in 1918. Therefore, while the levee segments associated with Levee Unit 109 are associated with reclamation and flood control activities during the twentieth century, they do not reflect a significant or unique association with these activities and do not appear individually eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a publicly owned and maintained levees, typical for their age and location, the levee segments do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). All three levee segments are typical earthen structures, utilitarian with no distinct features. As a result, the levees do not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

The levee segments were constructed from locally dredged sediments, and no associated artifacts or features, other than the overall levee prism, were observed during ESA's fieldwork. As stated above, the levee segments do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction; therefore, further study on the levee likely does not have the potential to yield new information on levee construction techniques. Finally, the levee

segments associated with Unit 109 were fully documented in the field and further study is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, the levees do not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

To be eligible for listing in the National or California registers, a resource must not only be shown to be significant under the National or California register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Per USACE guidance, to retain integrity, a levee system will need to minimally retain the important elements of its location, design, materials, and setting. The levee segments within the APE retain their integrity of location from their original construction as part of an effort to reclaim the farmland of Liberty Island. However, the other criteria of integrity, including design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association, reflecting the levees original early-twentieth century construction (between 5 and 16 feet tall) and operation are no longer readily apparent. As a result of ongoing maintenance, repair, and improvement the levee continues to function as a means of flood control, but no longer retains the appearance of an early 20th century privately owned levee, nor the original appearance of the USACE/SRFCP construction. Additionally, the ongoing deterioration of the southernmost segments of levee, and the 1989 construction of the cross levee segment cutting off portion of the original design, has noticeably altered the design of the CSEBL specifically, as it no longer follows the natural alignment of Cache Slough to the south.

As the levees do not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and do not retain sufficient physical integrity to reflect their original 1918 design or SRFCP appearance, they do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National or California registers. ESA recommends that the three levee segments associated with Levee Unit 109 within the APE are not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64

Description



Insert 32. Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64, facing northeast from Cache Slough

Duck Slough consists of a 1.65 mile long earthen water conveyance channel along the northwest side of the project APE, flanked by Solano County Levee 64 on the south side (**Insert 32**). Duck Slough measures approximately 140 feet wide with an unknown depth, and follows a straight diagonal southwest/northeast alignment connecting Cache Slough in the west with an irrigation network, northwest corner of the APE, near the intersection of Malcolm Lane and Liberty Island Road. Portions of the slough are densely overgrown with vegetation (**Insert 33**). The slough is flanked by County Levee

64 on the south side, which measures approximately 10 feet tall, 5 feet tall at the crest, and 50 feet wide at the base. **Appendix D** includes DPR forms documenting Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64.

Review of the NLD as well as conversations with Solano County provided little specific information about the levee. The levee segment is identified as constructed, operated, and maintained by the landowner. Review of historic topographic maps identify a small, manmade channel following the current alignment at the site as early as 1908, with offshoots leading to a small pond or reservoir within what is now the Bowlsbey Ranch (see Map 8). Review of historic aerials show the channel and levee by 1937, with no associated pond present (Map 10). The levee and channel are identified as “Duck Slough” on USGS topographic maps dating to 1952 (Map 11), and the toe drain on the south side of the levee appears on aerials dating to 1957 (Map 12). It should be noted that the 1968 topographic map shows the current alignment of Duck Slough in a pink-purple color, indicating new condition from the 1952 topographic map (Map 13).



Insert 33. Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64, facing southwest from near the Bowlsbey Complex

Evaluation

A channel appears at the site of Duck Slough on topographic maps as early as 1908, and review of 1937 aerial imagery identified an approximately 120-foot-wide channel flanked by a 60-foot-wide levee on the south side. Per the 1968 USGS topographic map, the slough was reconstructed

in the period between 1952 and 1968. For the purposes of this evaluation, the historic themes are early twentieth century land reclamation and mid-twentieth century Delta agriculture, with a period of significance as circa 1908 with the original construction of the channel.

While the Duck Slough channel appears to date to the early 20th century, archival review identified no specific information regarding the channel, its construction, or its use. It appears to be a small, typical irrigation channel used by local farming interests. The levee was constructed by 1937, likely to protect nearby sugar beet farming activities on the Bowsbey Ranch. Local owners also constructed an ancillary channel on the Bowsbey Ranch between the levee and Malcolm Lane sometime before 1957. These actions represent typical agricultural improvements undertaken by local property owners within the region during the twentieth century, and neither the slough nor the levee appear significantly associated with reclamation or agricultural activities within the region. Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records and historic newspapers failed to identify any significant persons associated with the channel or levee. Therefore, these resources do not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a privately owned and maintained irrigation channel and levee, typical for their age and location, neither resource appears to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). Both are utilitarian earthen structures, with no distinct features. Duck Slough does not reflect any indication of its original circa 1908 construction, as machine maintenance of the channel during the modern era has reshaped any evidence of hand dug construction methods. As a result, neither appears eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

The slough and levee are the result of local dredging activities, and no associated artifacts or features, other than the overall levee prism and slough shape, were observed during ESA's fieldwork. As stated above, the slough and levee do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction; therefore, further study on the levee likely does not have the potential to yield new information on their construction techniques. Finally, the Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64 were fully documented in the field and further study is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64 do not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

While the channel appears to have been widened since its original turn of the century construction, the levee retains its physical integrity reflecting its mid-twentieth century construction and operation. However, as neither resource meets the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, they do not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers. ESA recommends Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64 as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32

Description



Insert 34. Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32, facing southwest from Shag Slough Levee at Labor Camp

Lookout Slough consists of a 2.67 mile-long earthen water conveyance channel bisecting the project APE (**Insert 34**), extending from Cache Slough in the west to Shag Slough in the east (**Inserts 35**). Lookout Slough measures approximately 85 feet wide with an unknown depth, and provides water to both Bowlsbey Ranch and Liberty Farms irrigation networks. The slough and levees follow the property boundary between Bowlsbey Ranch and Liberty Farms properties, reflecting a L-shaped alignment extending west and then south from Shag Slough. Portions of the slough are densely overgrown with vegetation. Lookout Slough is

flanked by County Levee 17 on the north side and County Levee 32 on the south side, both of which measure approximately 10 feet tall, 15 to 20 feet tall at the crown, and 75 feet wide at the base. **Appendix D** includes DPR forms documenting Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32.

Lookout Slough was a natural watercourse that bisected the island, and was converted and rerouted through dredging activities in the 1920s to its current alignment and use (UCD, 1920). Review of historic topographic maps identify Lookout Slough and the flanking levees on historic aerial images as early as 1937 (see Map 10). The levees and channel in their current alignment are identified as “Lookout Slough” on USGS topographic maps dating to 1952 (Map 11). Review of the NLD as well as conversations with Solano County provided little specific information about the levees. The levee segments are identified as constructed, operated, and maintained by the landowner.



Insert 35. Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32, facing northeast from Cache Slough Levee

Evaluation

Lookout Slough appears to have been constructed through expansion of a natural waterway in the 1920s as part of the privately undertaken reclamation work conducted by Malcolm as part of his construction for Liberty Farms. Review of the 1937 aerial imagery identify an approximately 80-foot-wide channel flanked by levees at the current location of Lookout Slough. For the purposes of

this evaluation, the historic themes are early twentieth century land reclamation and mid-twentieth century Delta agriculture, with a period of significance as circa 1920 with the original construction of the channel. While the Lookout Slough channel appears to date to the early 20th century, archival review identified no specific information regarding the channel, its construction, or its use beyond providing water to the Liberty Farms and Bowlsbey Ranch properties. The rerouting of the natural channel was undertaken as part of Malcolm's later 1910s and 1920s reclamation efforts of 6,000 acres, representing typical agricultural improvements undertaken by local property owners within the region during the early twentieth century. Neither Lookout Slough nor the levees appear significantly associated with reclamation or agricultural activities within the region. Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records and historic newspapers failed to identify any significant persons associated with the channel or levees. While Lookout Slough was rerouted by Malcolm, and the levees constructed as part of his efforts, Malcolm does not appear to have gained local significance as part of these activities. Therefore, the levee does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a privately owned and maintained irrigation channel and levees, typical for its age and location, neither resource appears to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). They are typical utilitarian earthen structures, with no architecturally distinct features. As a result, they do not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

The slough and levees were constructed from locally dredged sediments, and no associated artifacts or features, other than the overall levee prisms and slough shape, were observed during ESA's fieldwork. As stated above, the slough and levees do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction; therefore, further study on the slough and levees likely does not have the potential to yield new information on their construction techniques. Finally, Lookout Slough and its associated Solano County Levees 17 and 32 were fully documented in the field and further study of the levee is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, they do not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

While both have been machine maintained throughout the course of their operation, both the channel and levees appear to have retained much of their physical integrity reflecting their early/mid-twentieth century construction and operation. However, as none of these resources meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, they do not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers. ESA recommends Lookout Slough and its associated Solano County Levees 17 and 32 as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Through archival research, a records search, correspondence with Native American representatives, and a pedestrian survey, this study identified seven cultural resource complexes

or individual resources within the APE: Bowlsbey Ranch (including 12 individual elements), Liberty Farms (including 40 individual elements), Vogel Building, Solano County Levee 18, Levee Unit 109 levees (Cache Slough Levee, Hass Slough Levee, and Shag Slough Levee), Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64, and Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32. These resources are recommended as ineligible for listing in the National and California registers. As a result, the resources do not qualify as historic properties, pursuant to the NHPA, or as historical resources, pursuant to CEQA.

In summary, this study did not identify any historic properties, as defined by the NHPA, or historical resources or unique archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA in the APE. Therefore, ESA anticipates a ***Finding of No Historic Properties Affected*** for the Project, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4.

Recommendations

No additional cultural resources studies are recommended as a result of this study. However, because the Project would involve ground-disturbing activities, there is the chance that previously unrecorded archaeological material, including human remains, could be encountered during Project construction activities. If such materials are identified, ESA recommends that the following procedures be implemented:

If pre-contact or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered by construction personnel during Project construction, all construction activities within 100 feet shall halt until a qualified archaeologist, defined as one meeting the SOIS for Archeology, can assess the significance of the find. Pre-contact archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (midden) containing fire-affected rock, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and groundstone artifacts (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones); battered stone tools, such as hammer stones and pitted stones. Historic-era materials might include stone, concrete, or adobe footings and walls; filled wells or privies; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse.

If it is determined that the Project could damage a historic property, as defined by the NHPA, construction shall cease in an area determined by the archaeologist until a mitigation plan has been prepared and implemented to the satisfaction of the qualified archaeologist, DWR, USACE, and, if the resource is indigenous, relevant Native American representatives. The mitigation plan shall recommend preservation in place, as a preference, or, if preservation in place is not feasible, data recovery through excavation. If preservation in place is feasible, this may be accomplished through one of the following means: (1) modifying the construction plan to avoid the resource; (2) incorporating the resource within open space; (3) capping and covering the resource before building appropriate facilities on the resource site; or (4) deeding the resource site into a permanent conservation easement.

If preservation in place is not feasible, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a detailed treatment plan to recover the scientifically consequential information from the resource prior to any excavation at the resource site. The treatment plan shall be prepared in consultation with DWR, USACE, and, if the resource is indigenous, relevant Native American representatives. Treatment for most resources would consist of (but would not necessarily be limited to) sample excavation, artifact collection, site documentation, and historical research, with the aim to target the recovery

of important scientific data contained in the portion(s) of the significant resource to be impacted by the Project. The treatment plan shall include provisions for analysis of data in a regional context, reporting of results within a timely manner, curation of artifacts and data at an approved facility, and dissemination of reports to local and state repositories, libraries, and interested professionals.

If potential human remains are encountered, all work shall halt within 100 feet of the find and DWR shall be contacted by on-site construction crews or the on-site archaeological monitor(s), if present. DWR will contact the Solano County Coroner in accordance with PRC § 5097.98 and California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner will contact the NAHC. As provided in PRC § 5097.98, the NAHC shall identify the person or persons believed most likely to be descended from the deceased Native American (most likely descendant). The most likely descendant shall make recommendations for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC § 5097.98.

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Appendix A

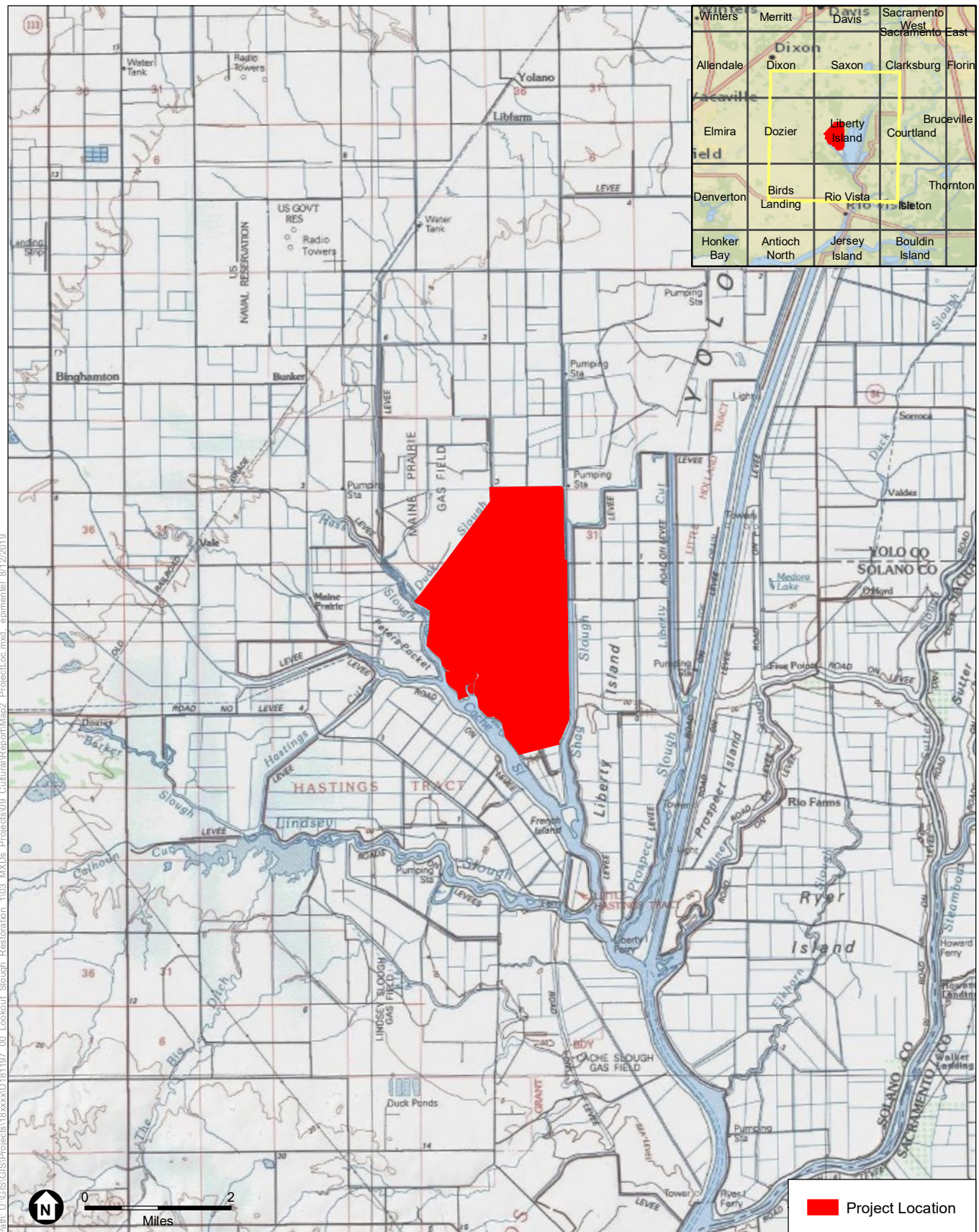
Maps

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SOURCE: USGS, 2019; Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

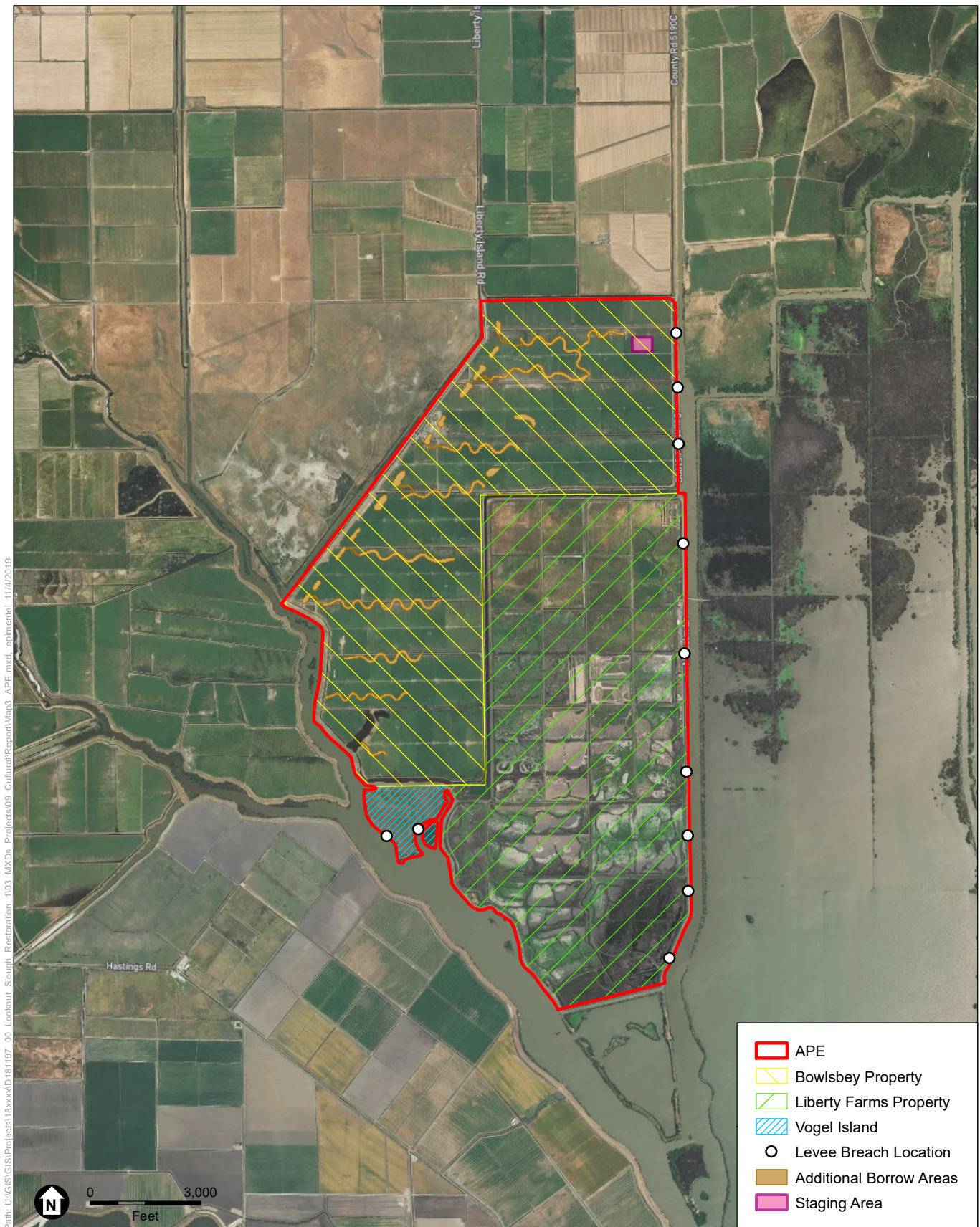
Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



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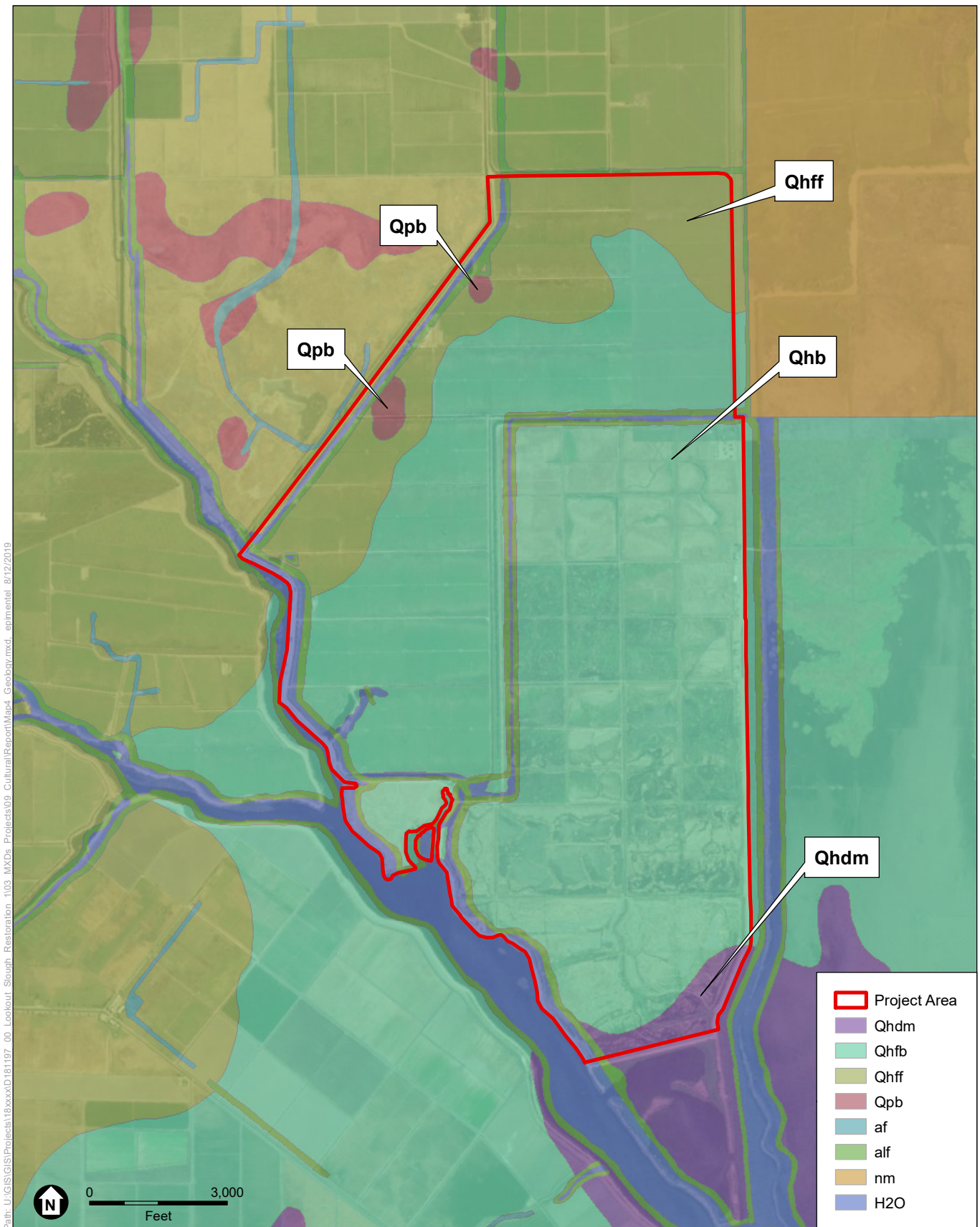
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Map 2
Project Location



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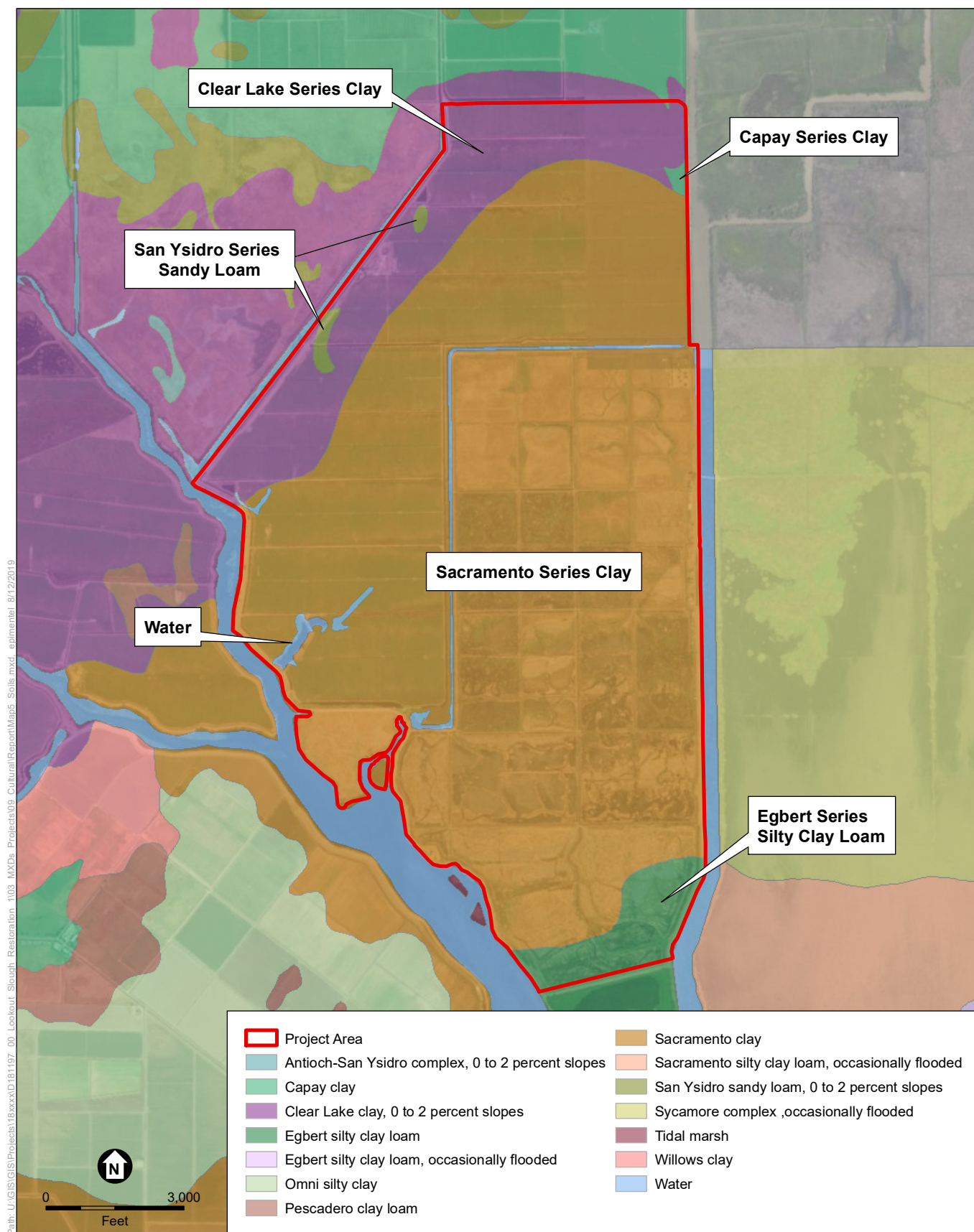
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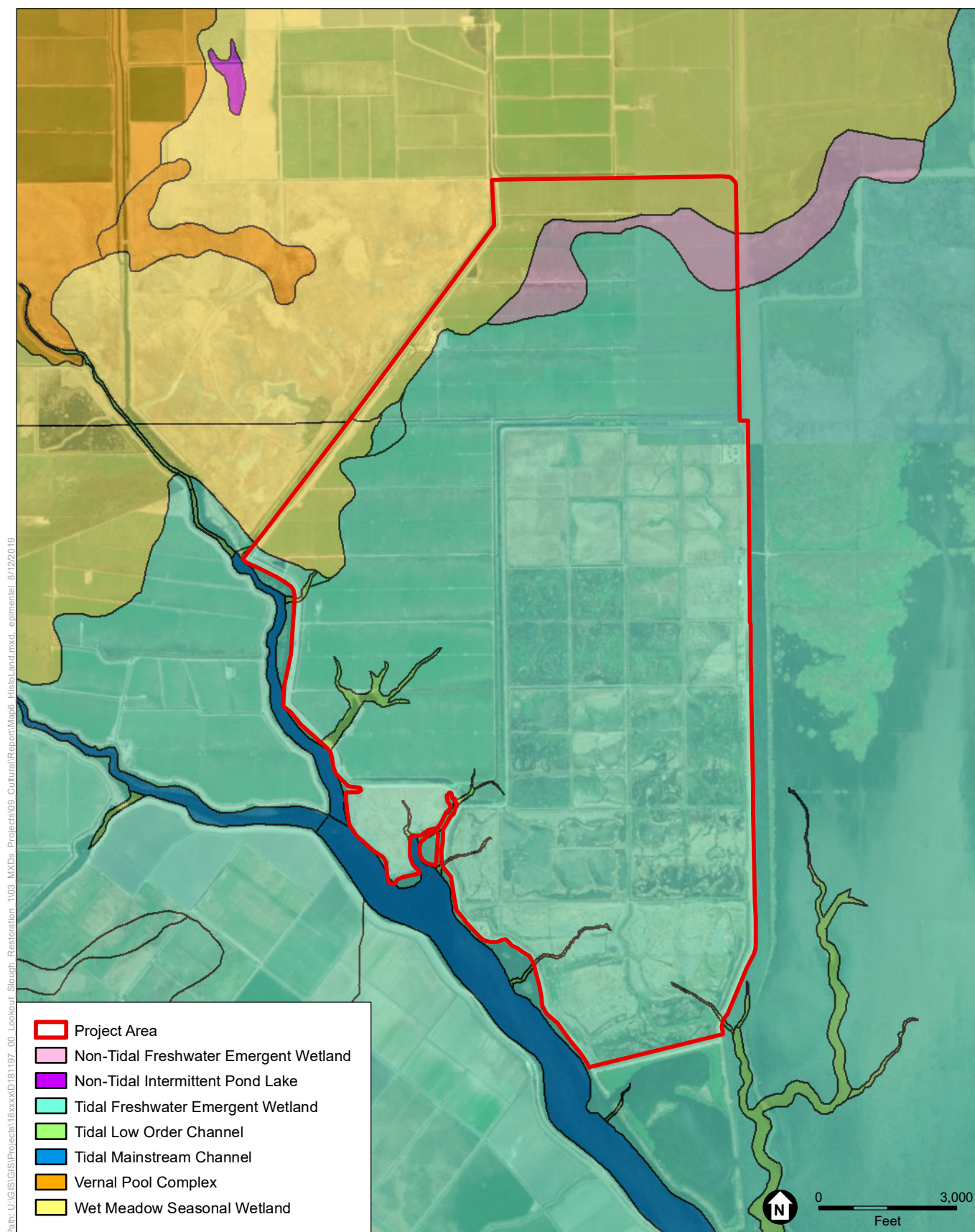
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Map 4
Surficial Geology



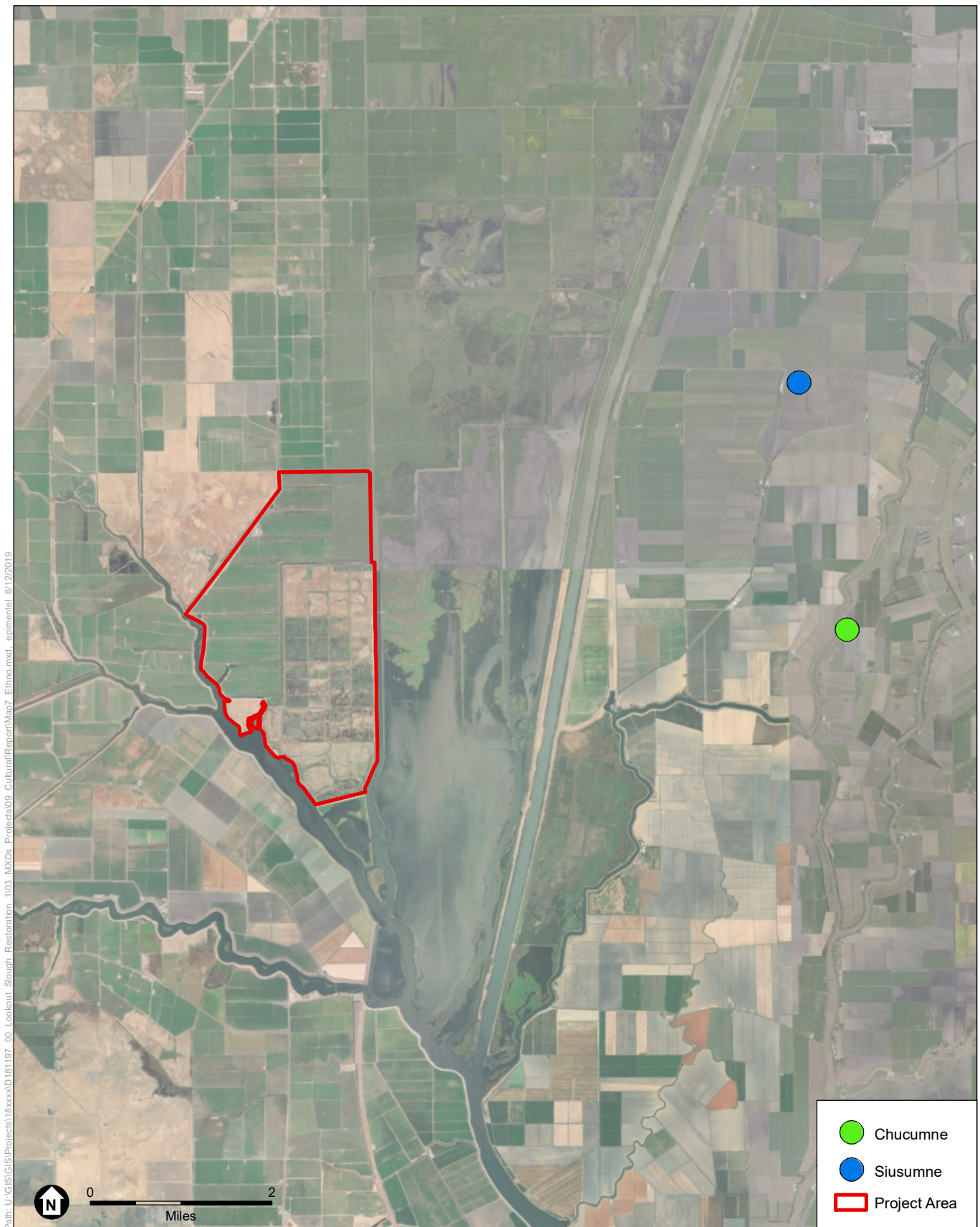
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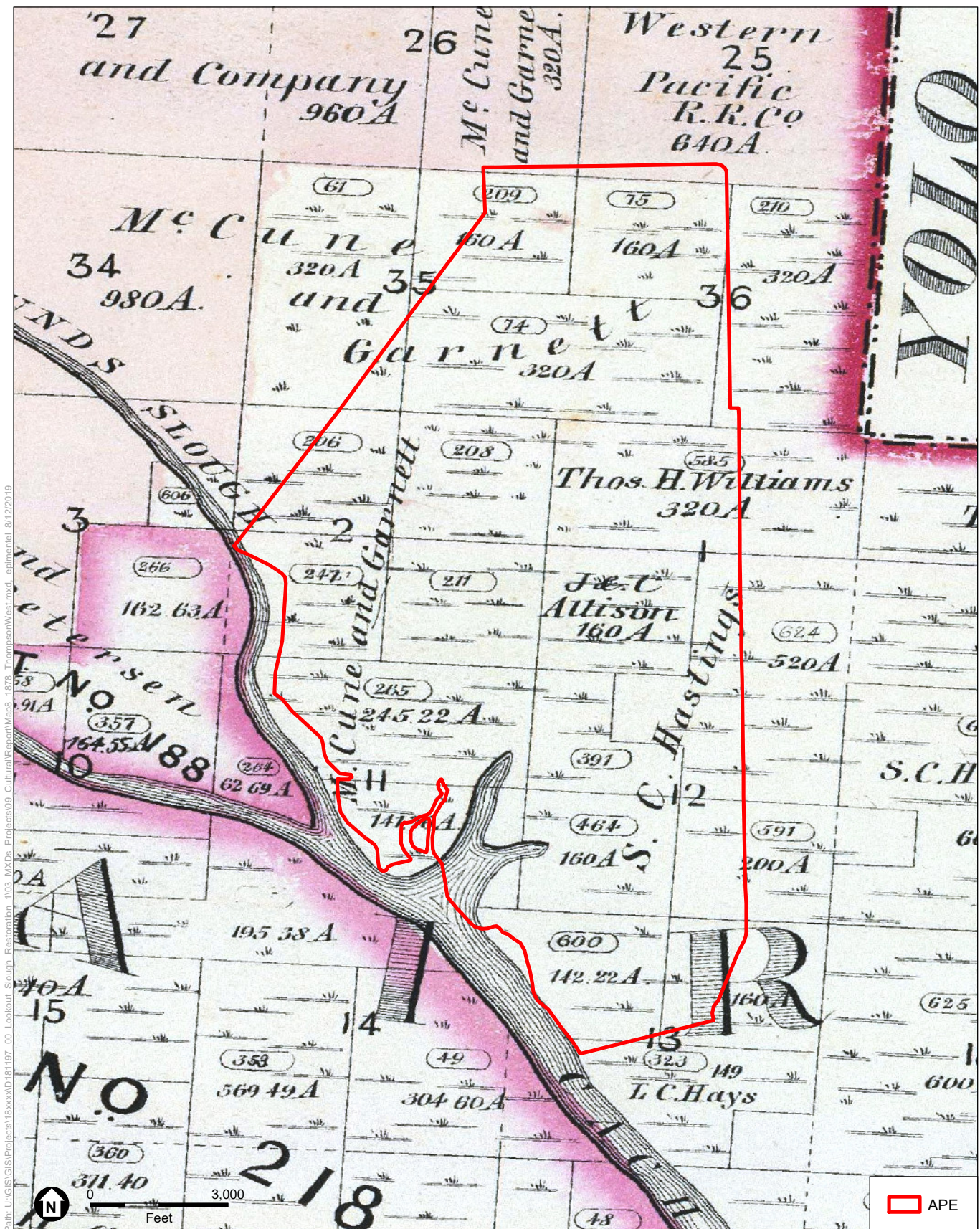
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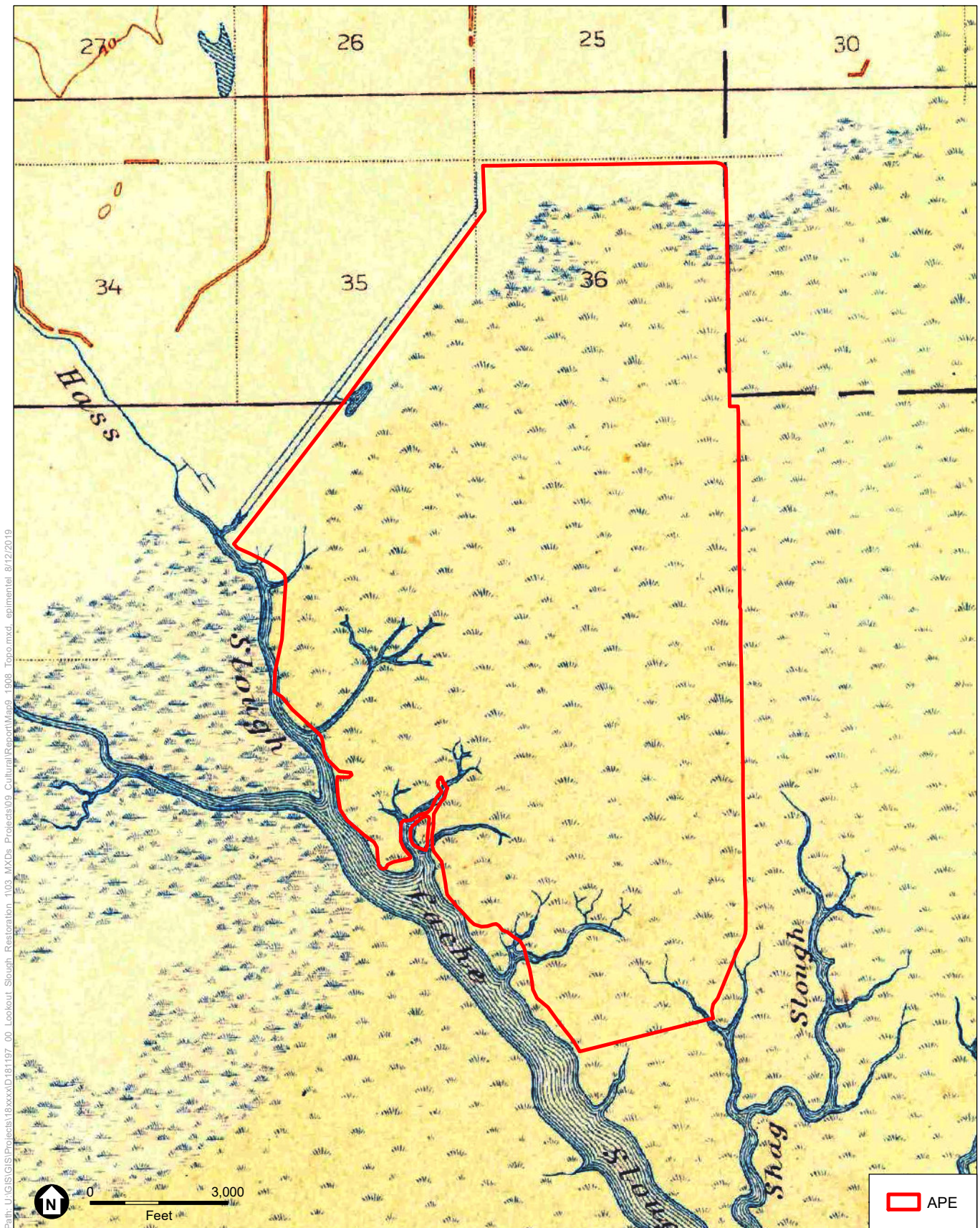
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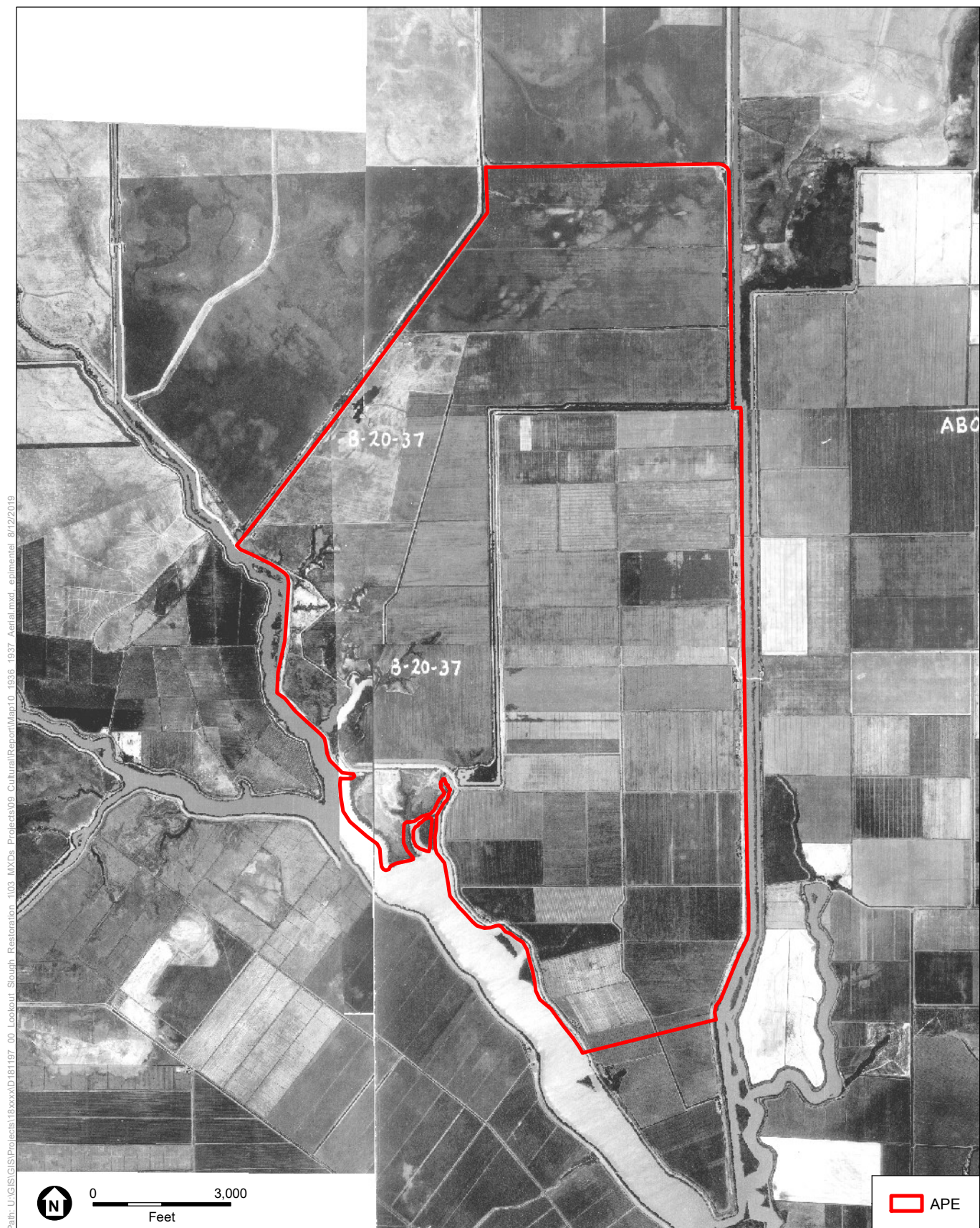
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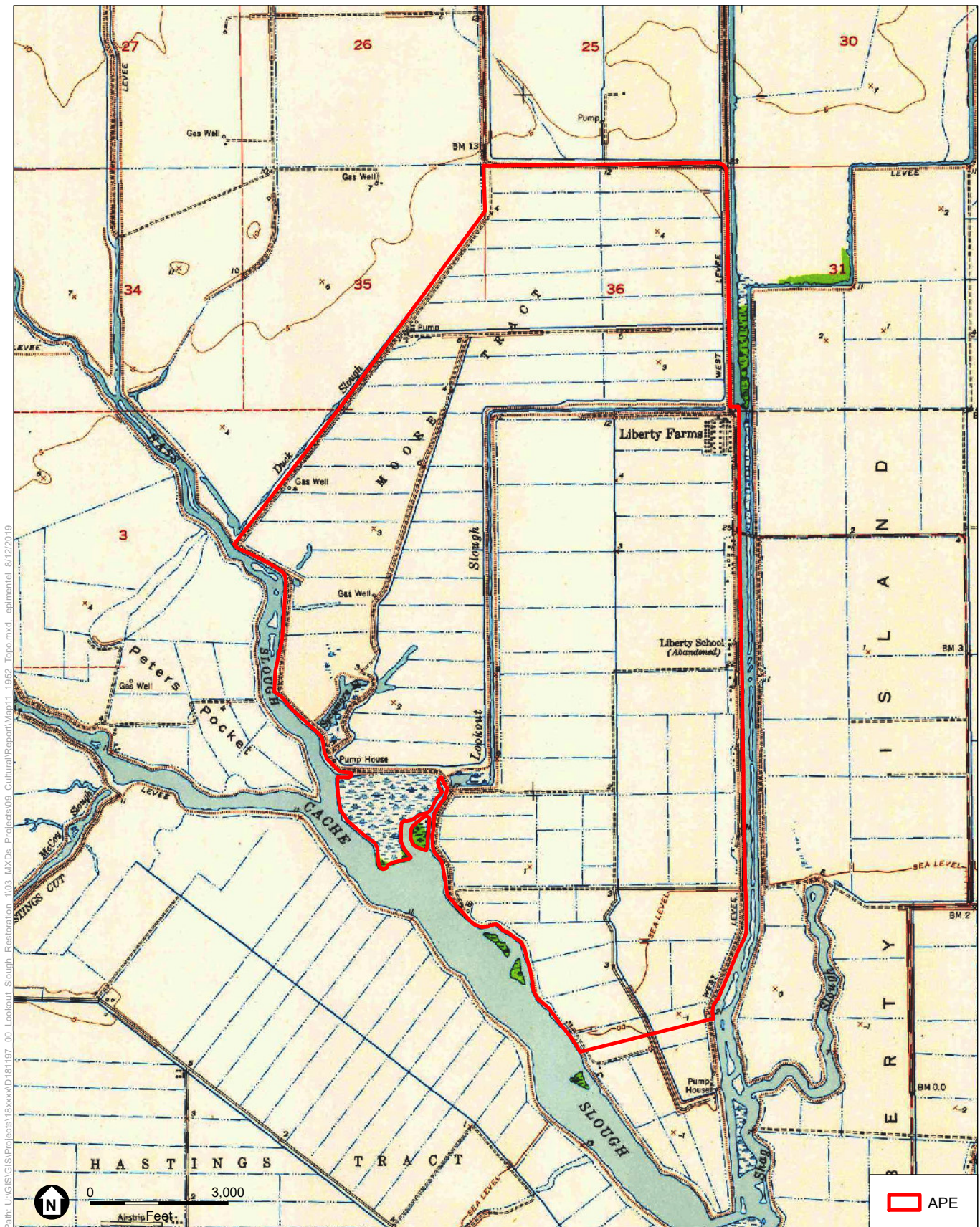
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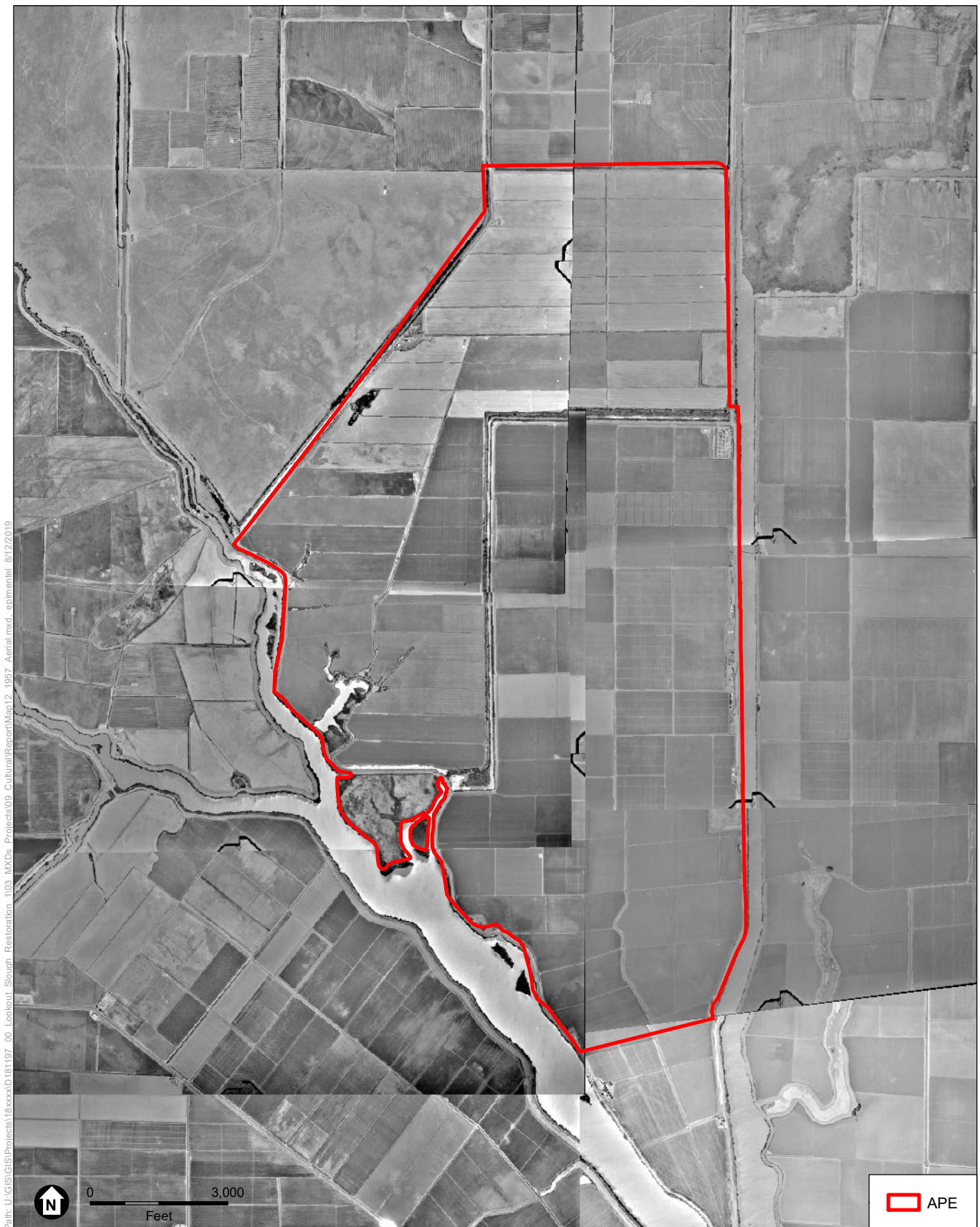
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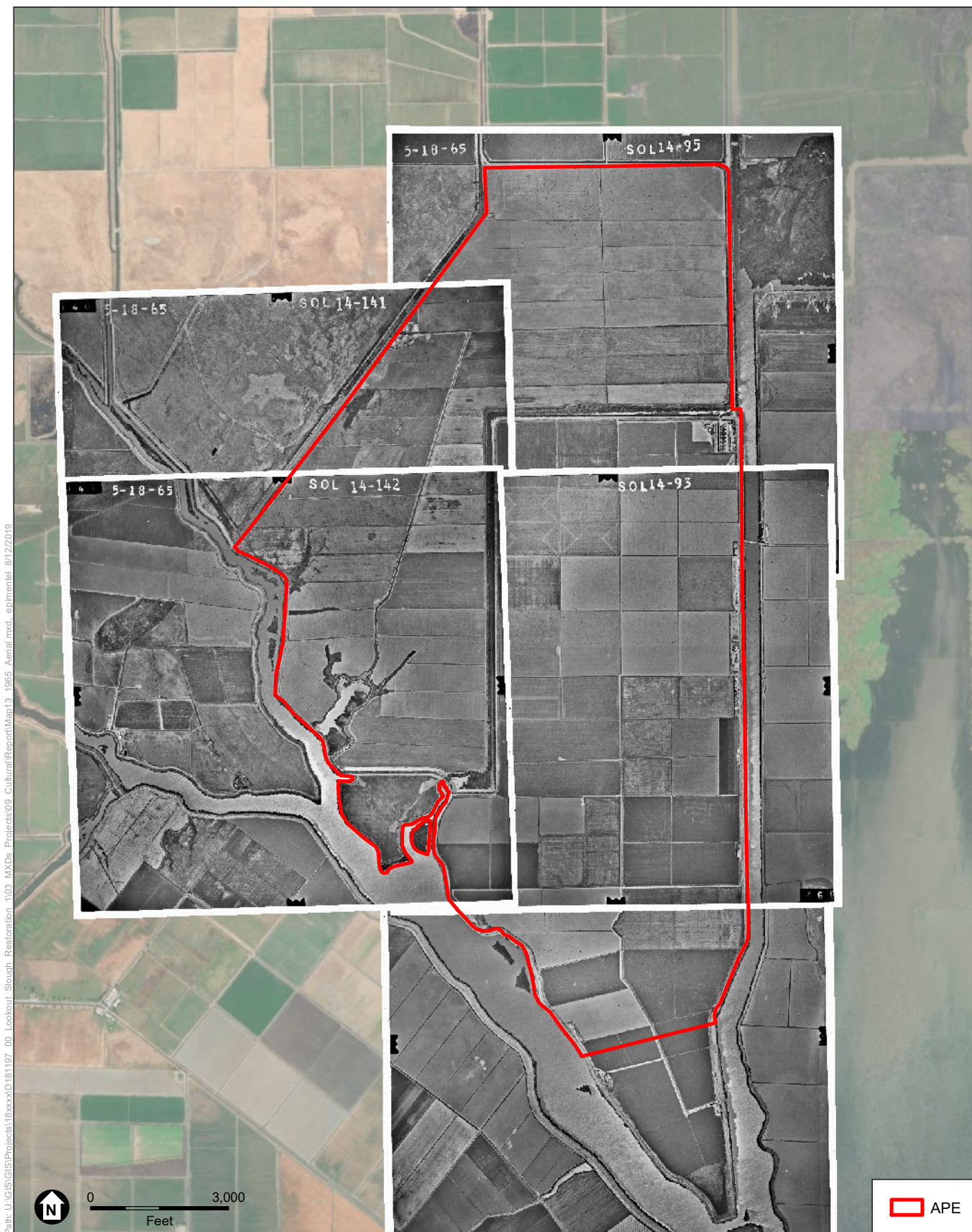
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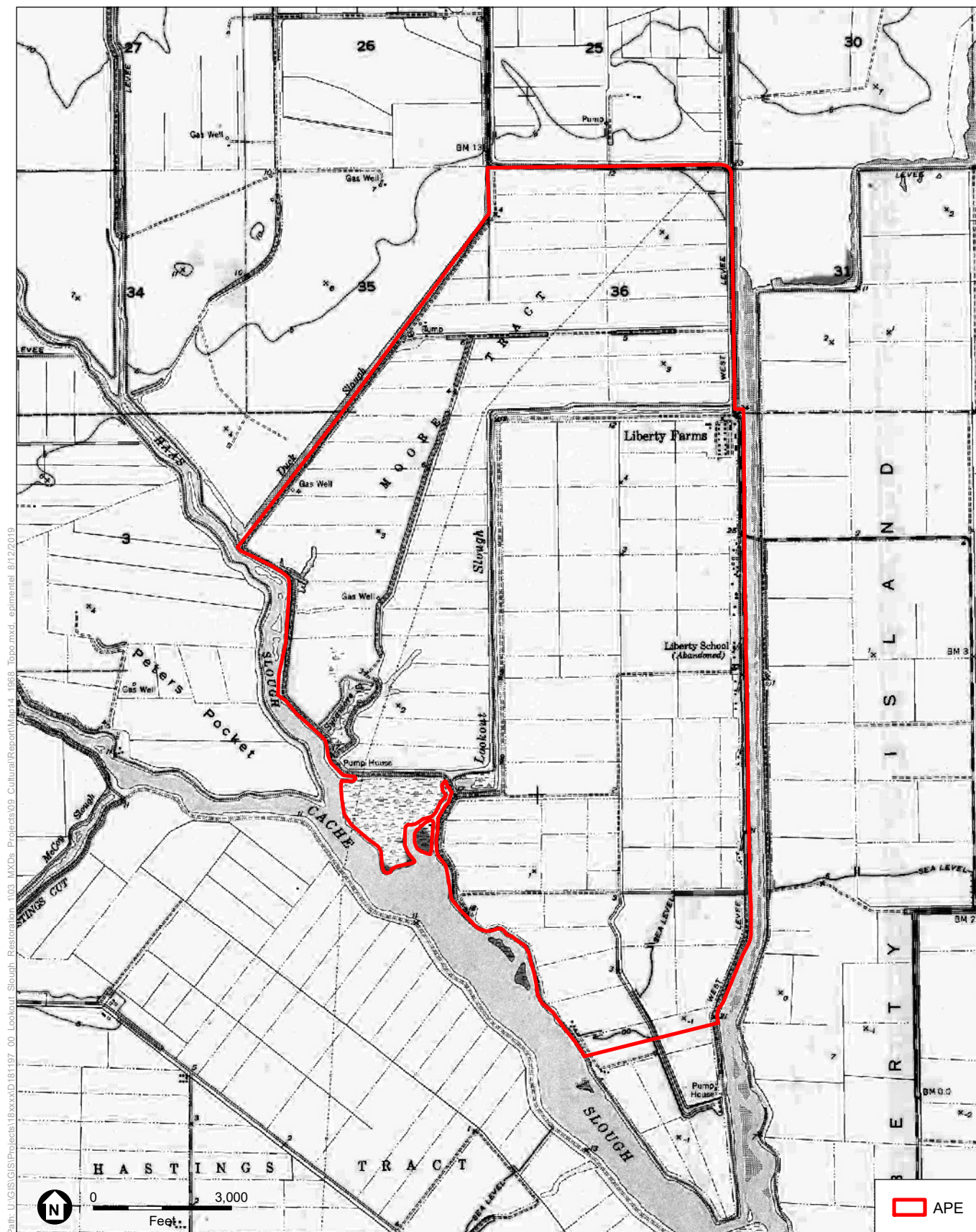
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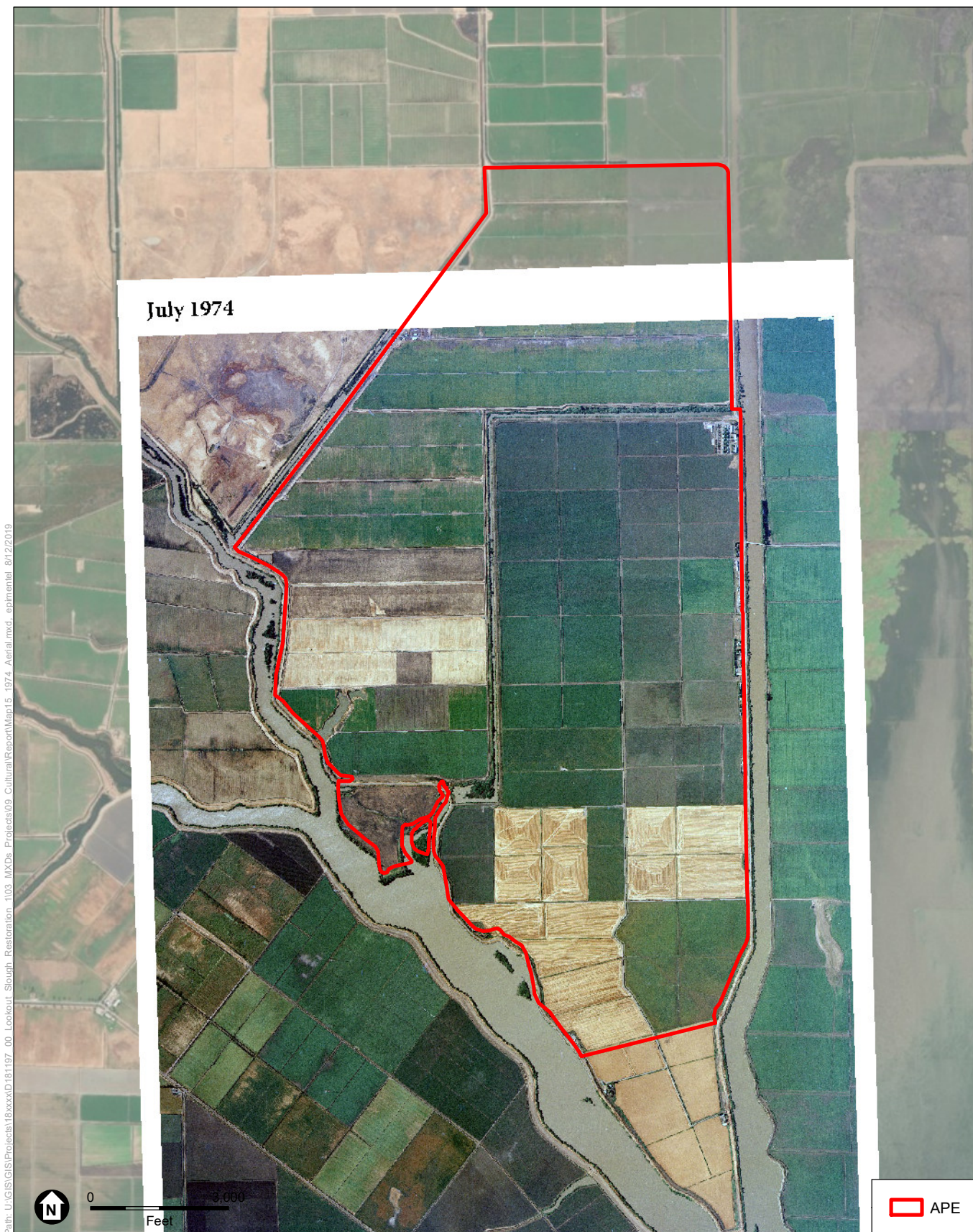
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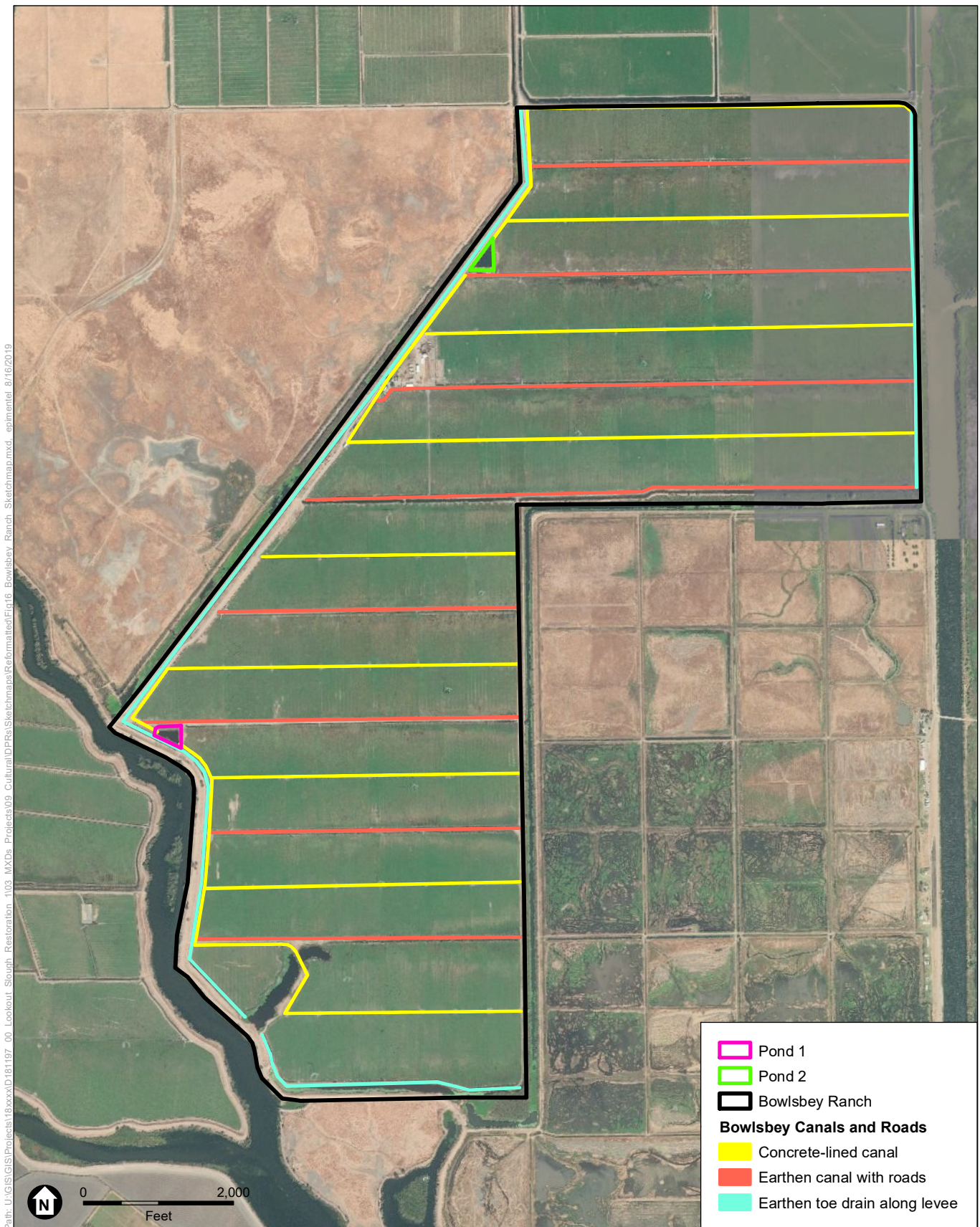
Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\18xxxx\1811197_00 Lookout Slough Restoration_1103 MXDs Projects\09 Cultural\Report\Map15 1974 Aerial.mxd, epmentel 8/12/2019

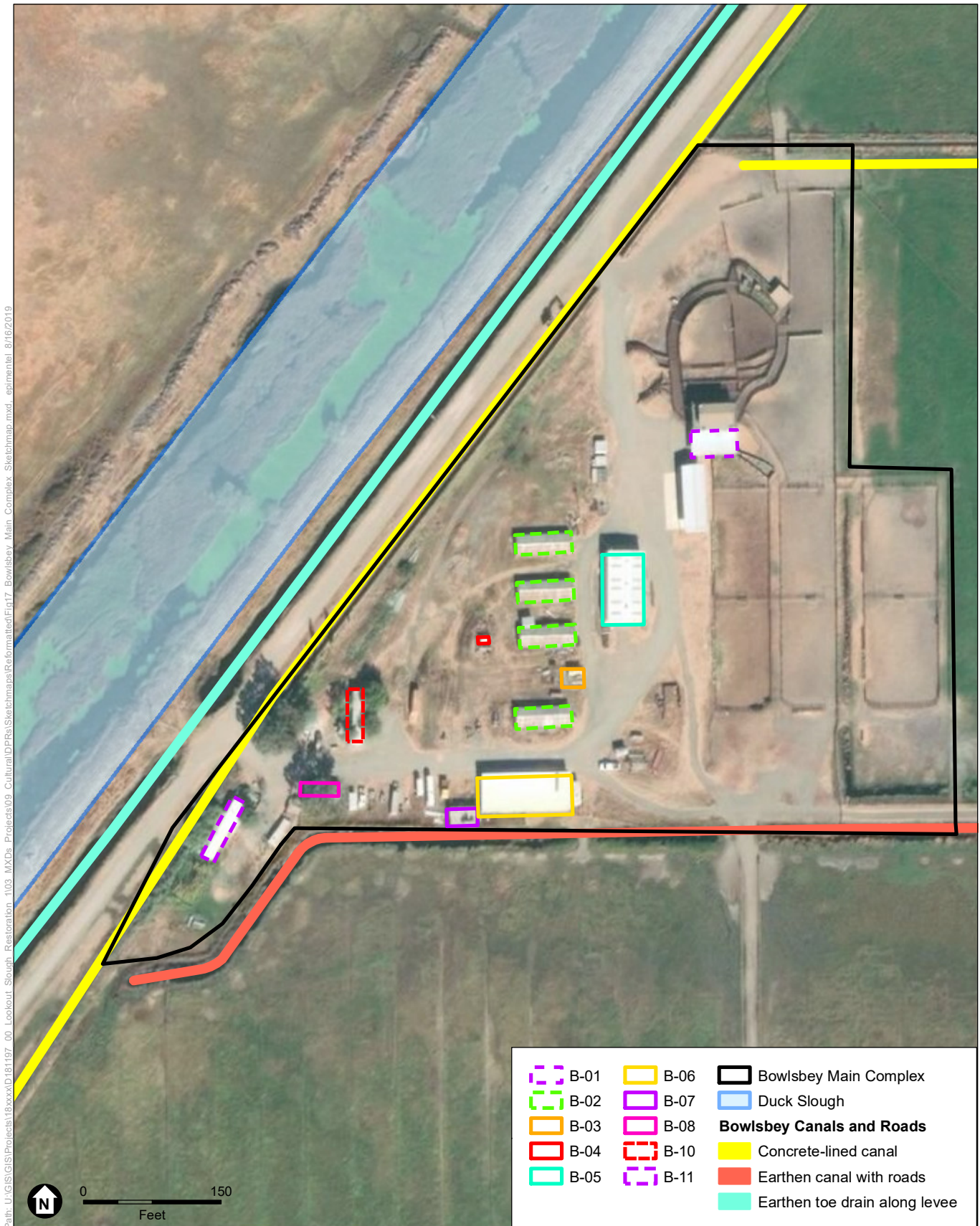
SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

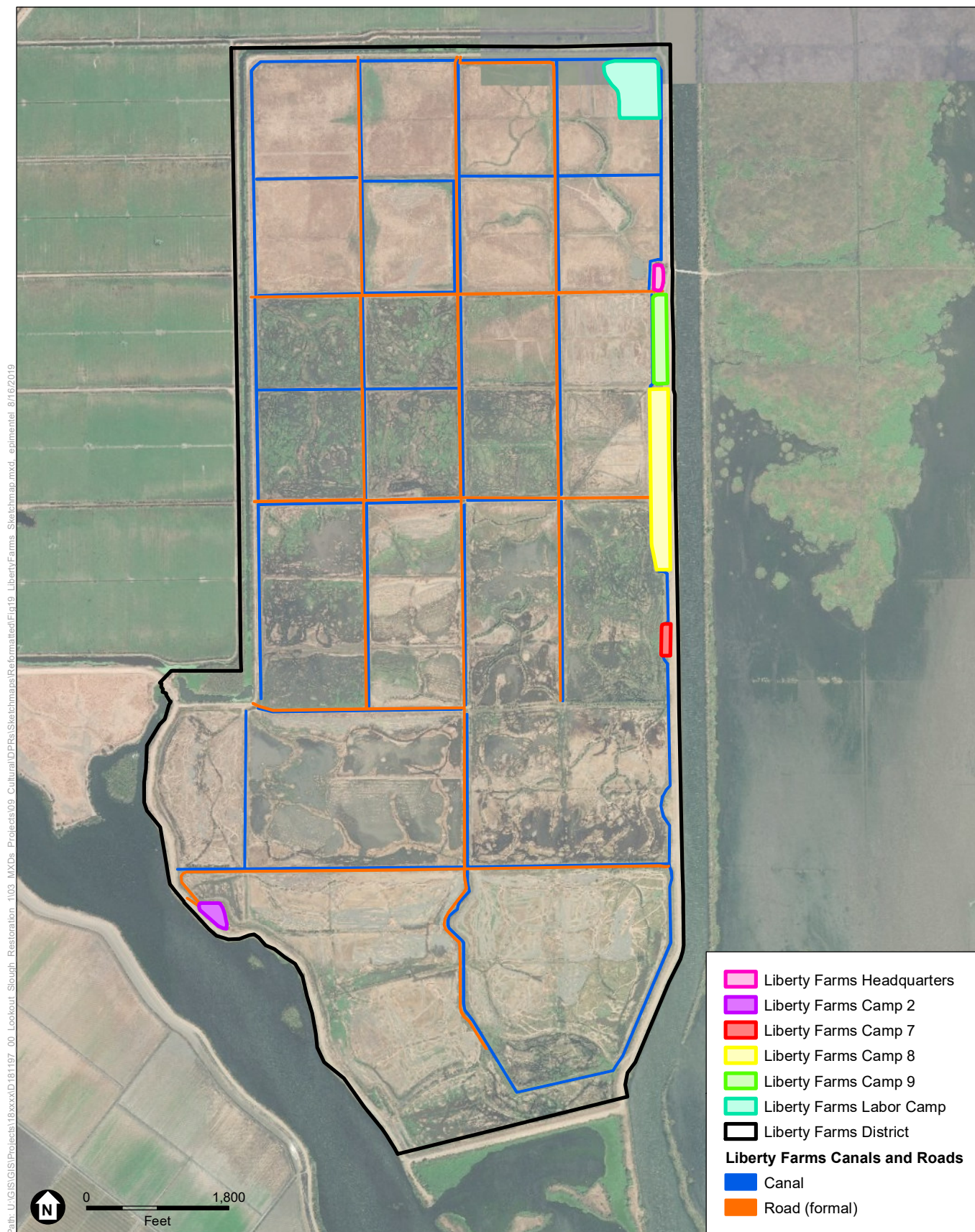
Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

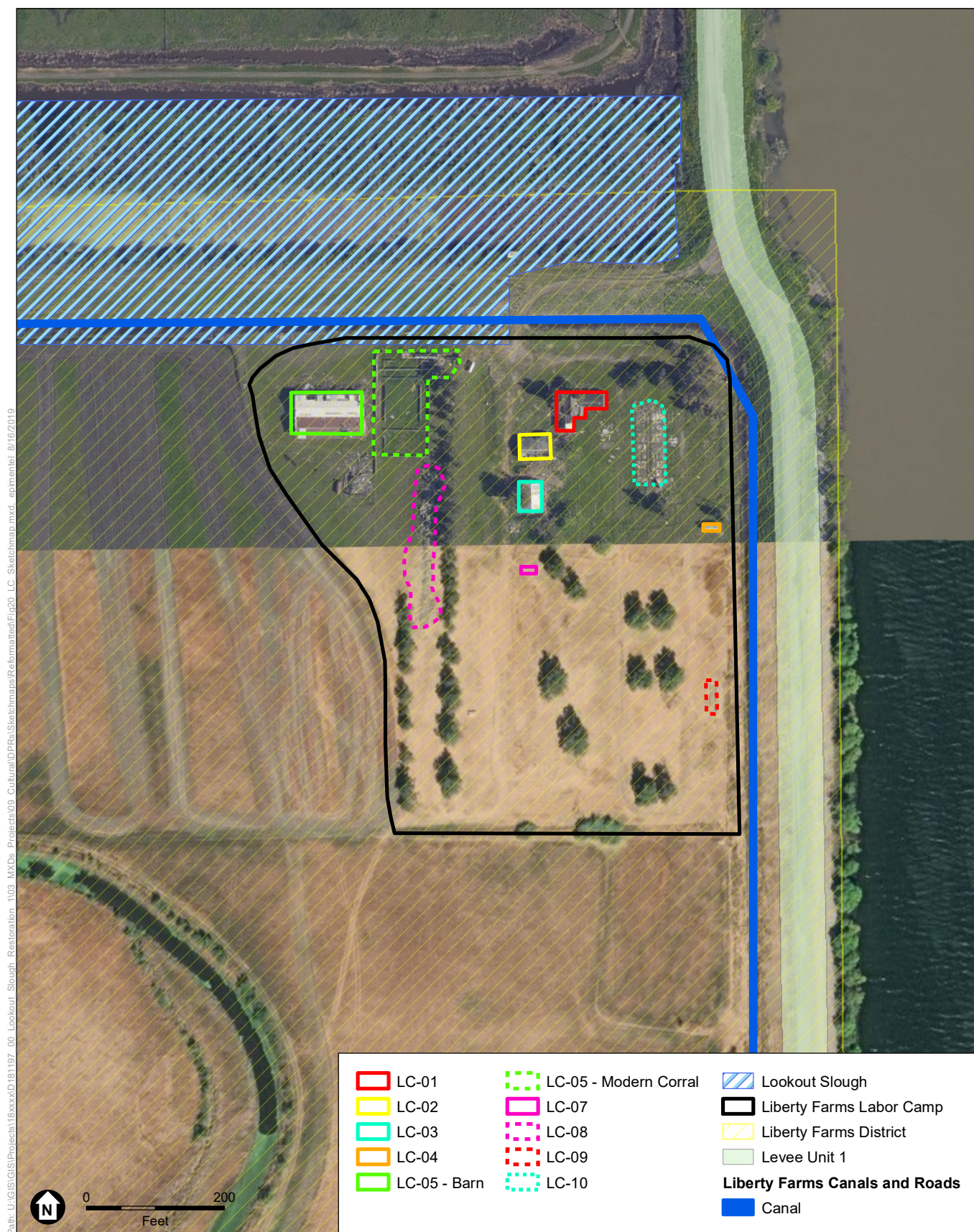
Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project





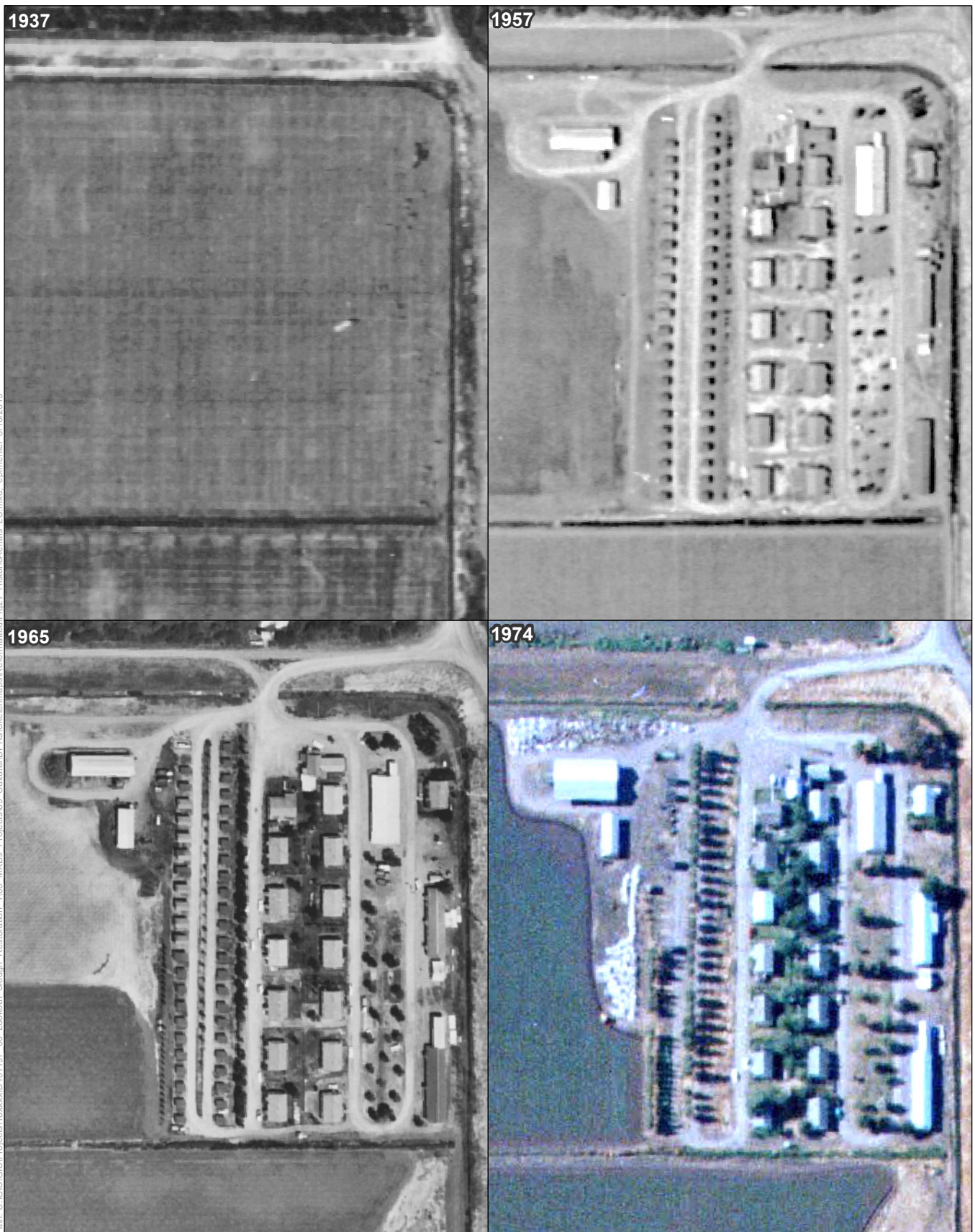
SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project

Map 21

Liberty Farms Labor Camp Historic Aerial



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project

Map 22

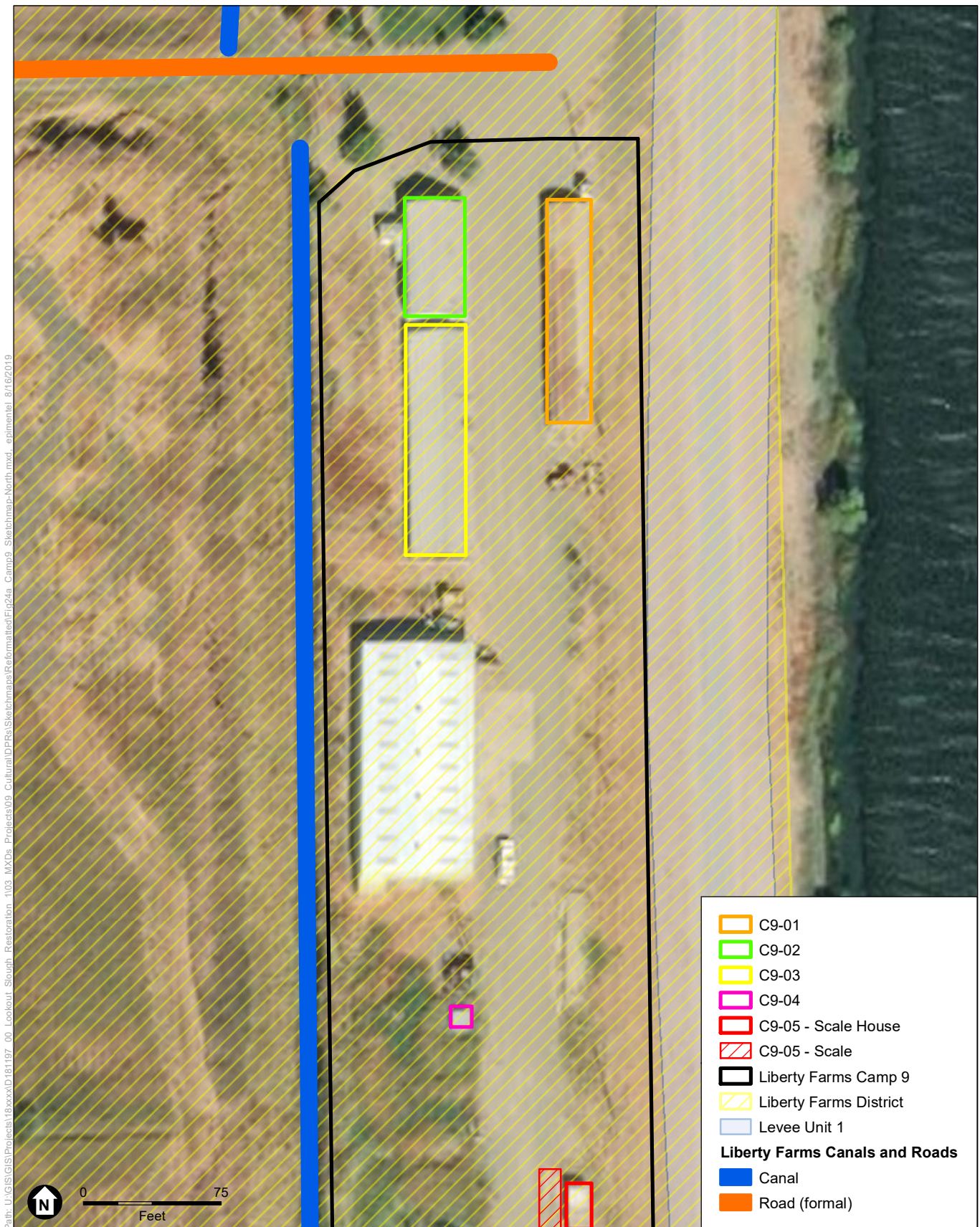
Liberty Farms Headquarters Sketch Map



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

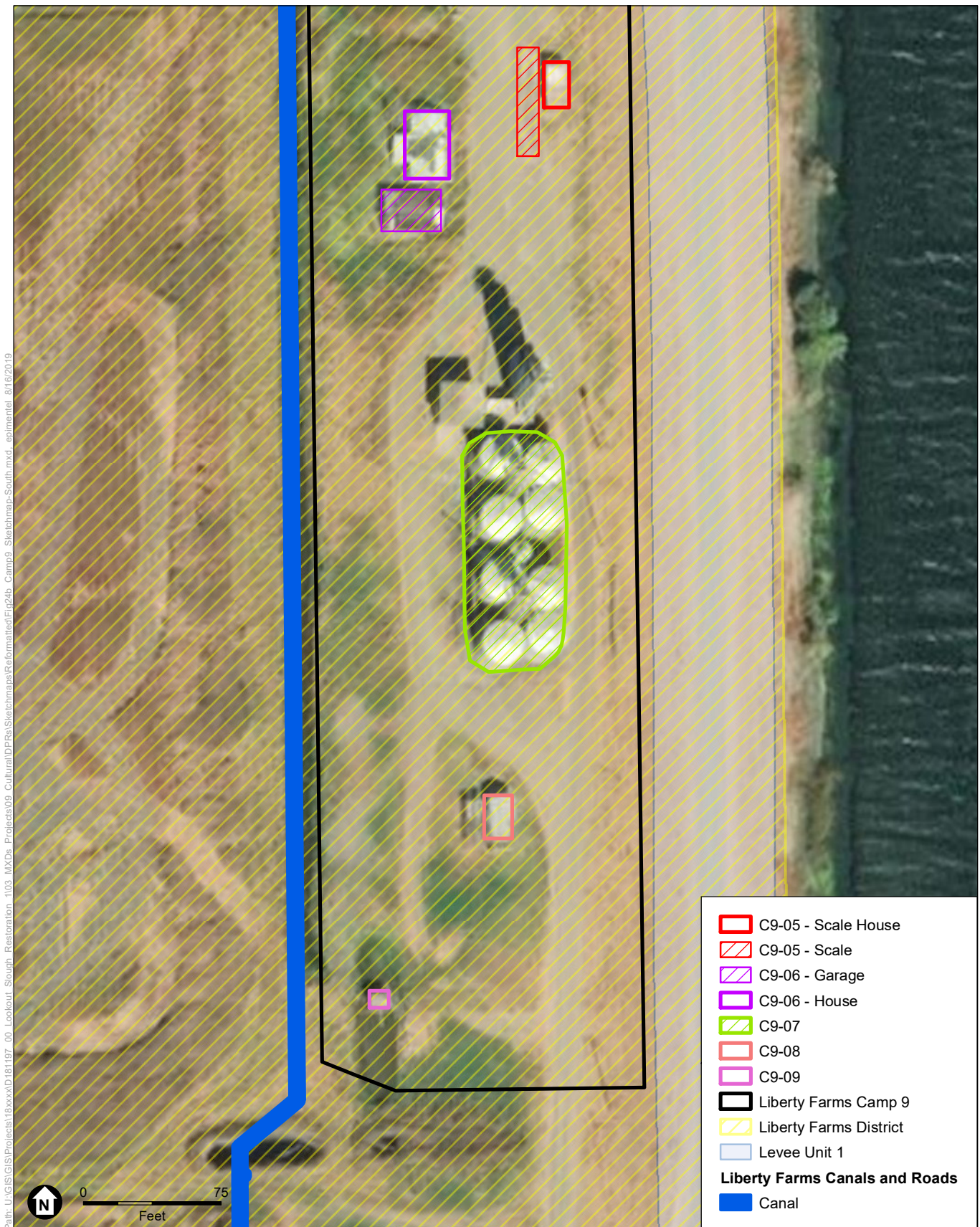
Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project





SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

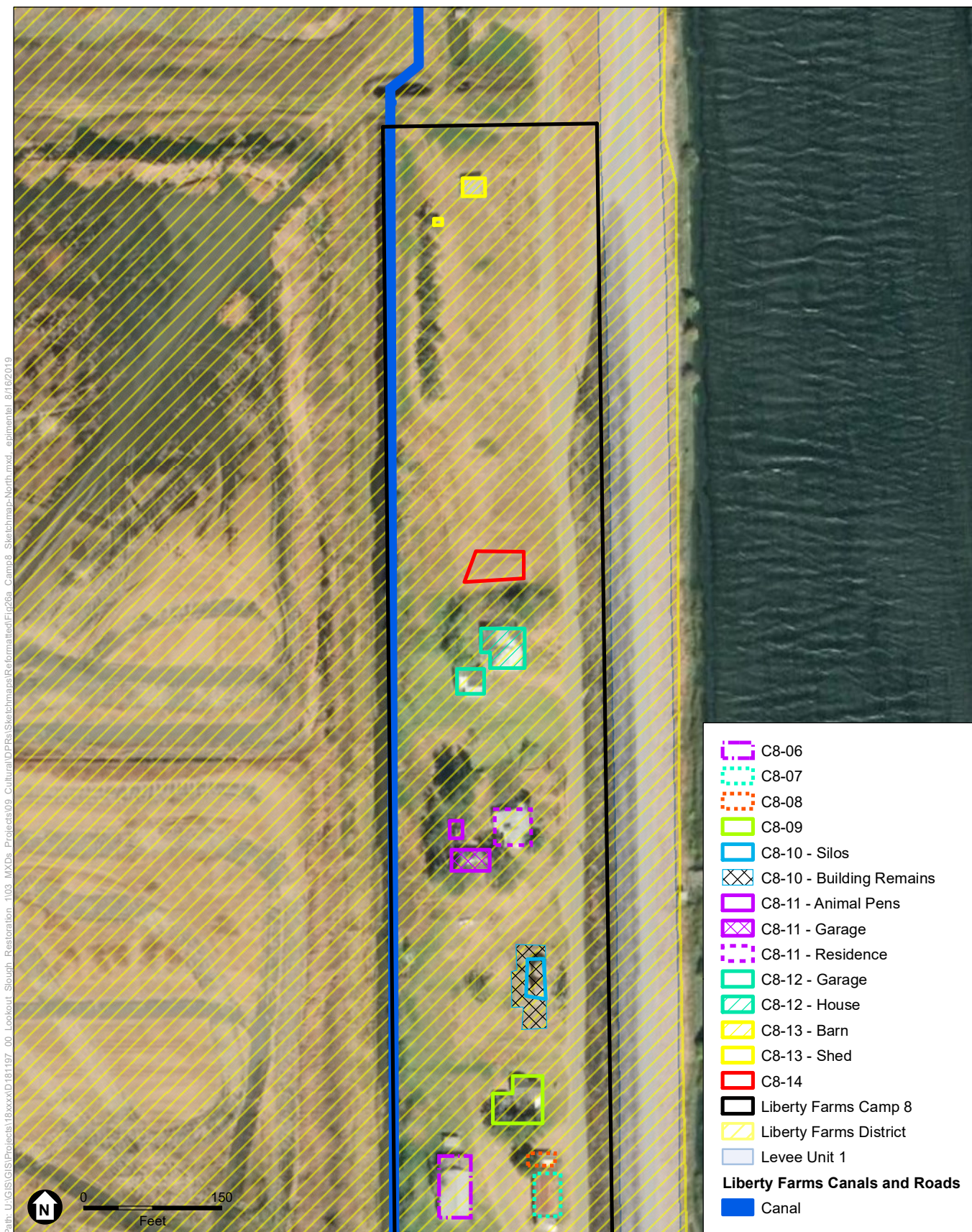
Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

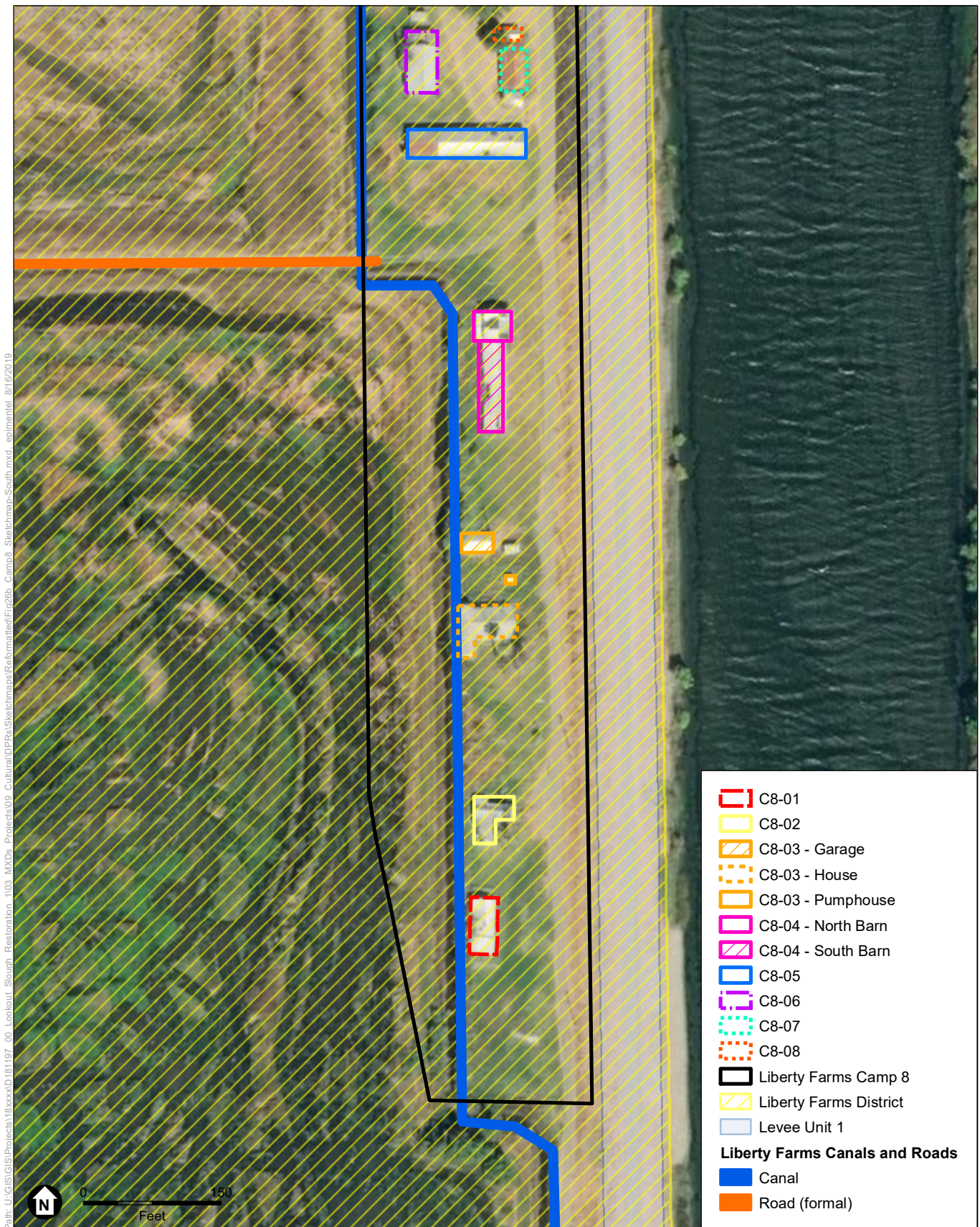
Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project





SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project

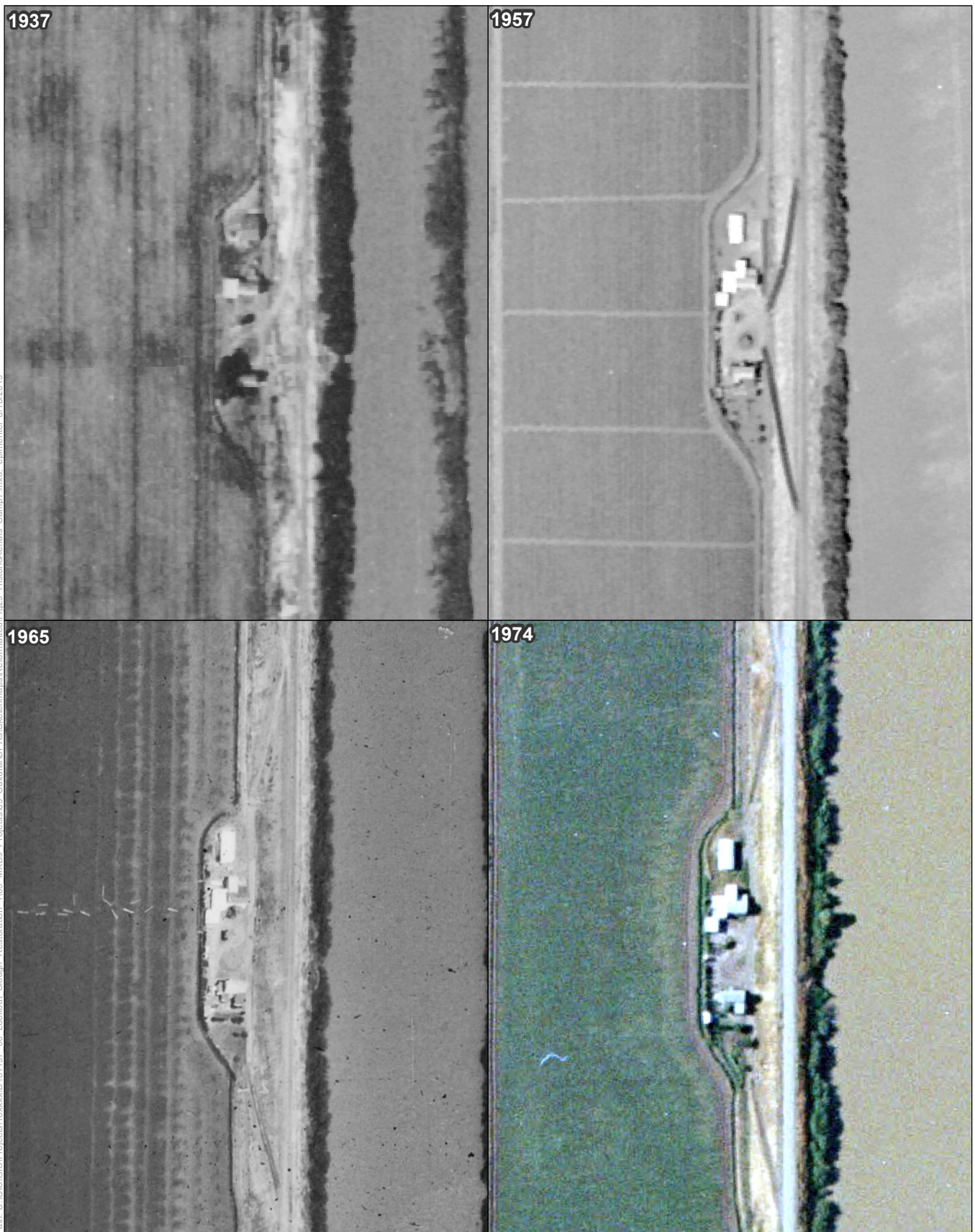




SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project

Map 28
Camp 7 Sketch Map



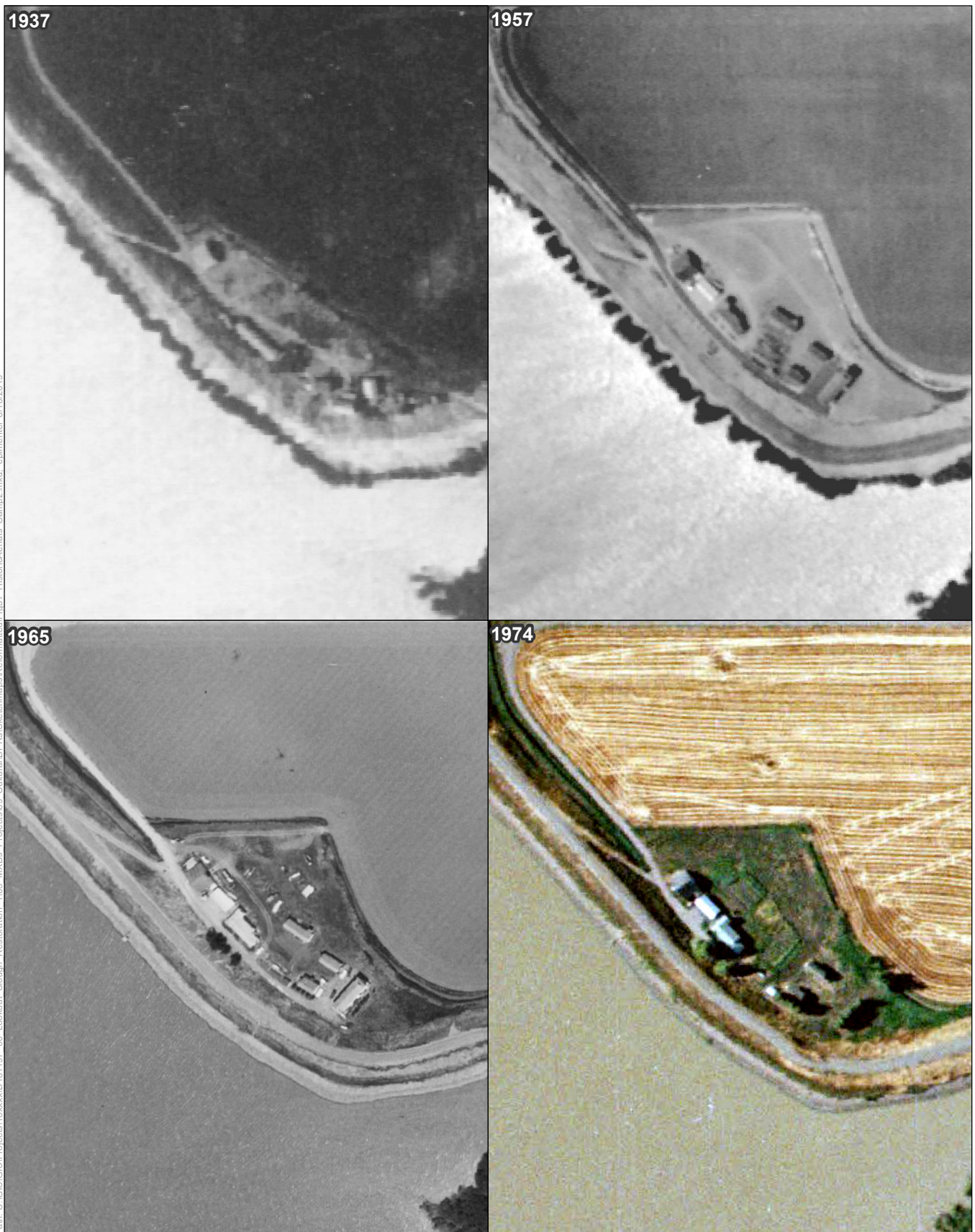
SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



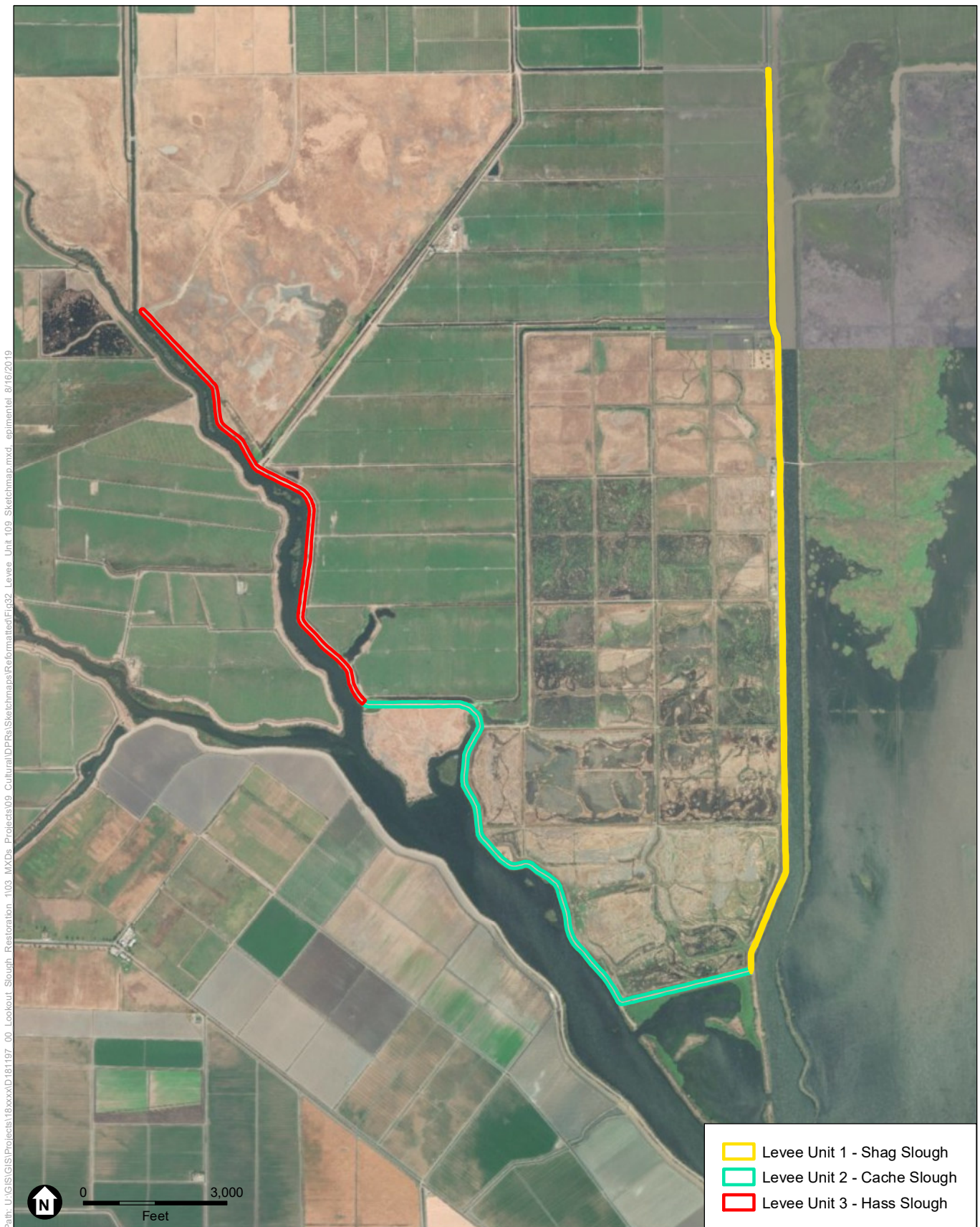
SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project



SOURCE: Esri, 2019; ESA, 2019

Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project

Appendix B

CHRIS Records Searches

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CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

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

3/23/2018

NWIC File No.: 17-2139

Sean Jensen
Genesis Society
7053 Molokai Drive
Paradise, CA 95969

re: Lookout Slough Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Liberty Island USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.25 radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.25 mile radius:	None
Reports within project area:	S-20003, 32269, 17955, 22464, 7893, 7892, 22049, 28806, 29924, & 37507.
Reports within 0.25 mile radius:	S-19663 & 34069.
Other Reports within records search radius:	S-595, 848, 5208, 9462, 9795, 12790, 17835, 30204, 32596, 33600, & 48298. These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies.

Resource Database Printout (list):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

***Notes:**

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

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

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

Let us know if you want a copy of the HRI form for the bridge near Liberty Farms. The invoice will be kept open until 3/30/18.

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Lisa C. Hagel
Researcher

Appendix C

Native American Correspondence

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No.	Date	From	To	Type	Subject
1	August 22, 2018	Sean Jensen (Genesis Society)	California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	letter with map	Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request and Native American contacts list request.
2	August 30, 2018	Sharaya Souza (NAHC)	Sean Jensen	letter with contacts list	SLF results (negative) and Native American contacts (N=3) list.
3	August 31, 2018	Sean Jensen	Charlie Wright, Chairperson (Cortina Rancheria-Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians)	letter with map	Project information and request for information on or concerns about cultural resources that may be impacted.
4	August 31, 2018	Sean Jensen	Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson (United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria)	letter with map	Project information and request for information on or concerns about cultural resources that may be impacted.
5	August 31, 2018	Sean Jensen	Anthony Roberts, Chairperson (Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation [YDWN])	letter with map	Project information and request for information on or concerns about cultural resources that may be impacted.
6	March 13, 2019	Dean Messer (California Department of Water Resources [DWR])	Anthony Roberts	letter with map	Project information and request for information on or concerns about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, and request if tribe requests consultation PRC Section 21074.
7	March 13, 2019	Dean Messer	Sara Dutschke Setshwaelo, Chairperson (Ione Band of Miwok Indians)	letter with map	Project information and request for information on or concerns about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, and request if tribe requests consultation PRC Section 21074.
8	March 13, 2019	Dean Messer	Gene Whitehouse	letter with map	Project information and request for information on or concerns about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, and request if tribe requests consultation PRC Section 21074.
9	April 8, 2019	James Kinter, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (YDWN)	Dean Messer	letter	YDWN would like to consult on the Project.
10	April 24, 2019	Dean Messer	Kathleen Solorio (YDWN)	letter	Providing background on cultural resources studies conducted for the Project to date and providing contact information for scheduling a meeting.
11	July 10, 2019	Call attendees: YDWN-Laverne Bill, Robert Geary; DWR-Heather Green, Jackie Wait; WRA-Stephanie Freed; ESA-Robin Hoffman	N/A	Conference Call	Discussed project design and purpose, cultural resources investigation methods and results to date, and potential for project to impact cultural resources. YDWN is mostly concerned with proposed levee breaches and would like confirmation that levees were constructed of dredged material. YDWN requested a copy of the cultural resources technical report. YDWN stated that they would send DWR requested mitigation measures for the CEQA document, as well as a draft tribal monitoring agreement, and that the tribe would likely desire some level of tribal monitoring and would like construction crews to be required to attend a cultural resources sensitivity training prior to construction. YDWN stated that they would provide information on specific concerns, if any, in the future.
12	July 12, 2019	Heather Green (DWR)	Laverne Bill	Email with hyperlink	Providing a hyperlink to the draft cultural resources inventory report.
13	July 19, 2019	Kathleen Solorio	Heather Green	Email with attachments (2)	Providing tribal standard monitoring agreement and tribal protocol for treatment of human remains and associated cultural material.
14	August 7, 2019	Heather Green	Laverne Bill, Robert Geary, Isaac Bojorquez	Email with attachment (1)	Providing notes from July 10, 2019 conference call and summarizing materials that DWR has received from YDWN. Also stating that DWR has yet to receive any proposed EIR mitigation measures from YDWN.
15	August 8, 2019	Laverne Bill	Heather Green	Email	Thanking for communications and requesting that Robert Geary and Isaac Bojorquez be included on all future Project communications.

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GENESIS SOCIETY

a Corporation Sole

127 ESTATES DRIVE
CHICO, CALIFORNIA 95928
(530) 680-6170
seanjensen@comcast.net

August 22, 2018

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Boulevard,
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Lookout Slough Project, circa 3,100-acres, Solano County, California.

Dear Commission:

We have been requested to conduct the archaeological survey, for the above-cited project, and are requesting any information you may have concerning archaeological sites or traditional use areas for this area. Any information you might supply will be used to supplement the archaeological and historical study being prepared for this project.

<u>Project Name:</u>	Lookout Slough Project
<u>County:</u>	Solano
<u>Map:</u>	USGS Liberty Island 7.5'
<u>Location:</u>	Portion of Moore Tract and Section 36 of T5N, R2E and T6N, R2E.

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator

*Genesis Society
a Corporation Sole*

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



August 30, 2018

Sean Jensen
Genesis Society

Sent by Email: seanjensen@comcast.net
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Lookout Slough Project, Liberty Island, Solano County

Dear Mr. Jensen:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. **Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.**

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. **By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult.** If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst
(916) 573-0168

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Consultation List
8/28/2018**

Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians
Charlie Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1630 Wintun / Patwin
Williams , CA 95987
(530) 473-3274 Office
(530) 473-3301 Fax

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu
Auburn , CA 95603 Miwok
(530) 883-2390 Office
(530) 883-2380 Fax

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Anthony Roberts, Chairperson
P.O. Box 18 Wintun (Patwin)
Brooks , CA 95606
aroberts@yochadehe-nsn.gov
(530) 796-3400
(530) 796-2143 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Lookout Slough Project, Liberty Island, Solano County.

GENESIS SOCIETY

a Corporation Sole

127 ESTATES DRIVE
CHICO, CALIFORNIA 95928
(530) 680-6170
seanjensen@comcast.net

August 31, 2018

Native American Individuals, Groups and Tribes

Subject: Lookout Slough Project, circa 3,100-acres, Solano County, California.

Dear Interested Native Americans:

Enclosed is a USGS topo-based map showing the location for a habitat restoration project within Solano County, California.

We have been requested to conduct the archaeological survey, and are requesting any information you may have concerning archaeological sites or traditional use areas for this area. Any information you might supply will be used to supplement the archaeological and historical study being prepared for this project.

<u><i>Project Name:</i></u>	Lookout Slough Project
<u><i>County:</i></u>	Solano
<u><i>Map:</i></u>	USGS Liberty Island 7.5'
<u><i>Location:</i></u>	Portion of Moore Tract and Section 36 of T5N, R2E and T6N, R2E.

Thanks for your help. Please call with any questions.

Regards,

Sean Michael Jensen

Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator

*Genesis Society
a Corporation Sole*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
3500 INDUSTRIAL BOULEVARD
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA 95691



March 13, 2019

The Honorable Anthony Roberts
Chairman
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
P.O. Box 18,
Brooks, California 95606

Dear Chairperson Roberts:

This letter serves as a formal invitation to the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (the Tribe) to consult with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21080.3.1, on the proposed Lookout Slough Restoration Project (Proposed Project).

The Proposed Project is the Preferred Alternative and would restore within the Project Site approximately 3,000 acres of tidal marsh that will help satisfy the Department's obligations under Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) 4 of the 2008 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Delta Smelt Biological Opinion (BiOp) and consistent with RPA 1.6.1 of the 2009 National Marine Fisheries Service Salmonid BiOp for the coordinated operations of the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project. The Proposed Project would create habitat that is beneficial to wildlife including Delta Smelt, giant garter snake (GGS), and other fish and wildlife species, and widen a portion of the Yolo Bypass to increase flood storage and conveyance, increase the resiliency of levees, and reduce flood risk. The Proposed Project location is shown in Attachment 1.

When completed, the Proposed Project will be the largest freshwater tidal habitat creation project in California, and will provide habitat for Delta Smelt, Longfin Smelt, Chinook Salmon, Green Sturgeon, Steelhead, Giant Garter Snake, and other species. The Proposed Project is also designed to meet regional flood protection objectives in a manner consistent with the 2017 DWR Sacramento Basin-wide Feasibility Study (BWFS).

The Proposed Project involves constructing a new setback levee along Duck Slough and Liberty Island Road. The existing levee at Shag Slough will be breached and degraded to provide connectivity between Lookout Slough and Shag Slough. The existing Cache Slough levee will be strengthened to accommodate the Proposed Project and prevent increased water surface elevations upstream of the Cache Slough complex. Grading, placement of fill material, and revegetation will be used to restore and enhance upland, tidal, subtidal, and floodplain habitat.

DWR hopes to begin work on the Proposed Project in Winter 2019 and estimates that it will take until Fall 2021 to complete construction. DWR will be applying for federal permits for the Project. The United States Army Corps of Engineers is the lead federal agency for the Proposed Project.

The Honorable Anthony Roberts

March 13, 2019

Page 2

Cultural Resources work has been initiated for the project area. Cultural Resources work completed thus far includes literature review, records searches at the Northwest Information Center, contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach to NAHC-designated interested tribal parties, and pedestrian survey of the Project Site.

DWR is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is proposing to prepare a CEQA document for the Proposed Project. As part of the cultural resources review of the Proposed Project under CEQA, we are writing to provide your tribe with the opportunity to submit any information that you are willing to share about cultural resources that may be in close proximity to the Proposed Project Site, especially Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in PRC section 21074. We understand that the locations of these resources are sensitive and resource locations will not be disclosed in public documents and will be kept confidential as provided for under California Government Code section 6254.10.

As indicated earlier, this letter also serves as a formal invitation to your tribe to consult with DWR regarding the Proposed Project under AB 52 and PRC section 21080.3.1. If your tribe would like to participate in formal consultation with DWR, please notify the undersigned, in writing, within 30 calendar days of receipt of this notice. Also, please provide a copy of any notification to Heather Green at (916) 376-9762 or Heather.Green@water.ca.gov.

If a written request is not received by DWR within 30 calendar days, the consultation process under PRC section 21080.3.1 will not take place. DWR is, however, committed to working together with your tribe consistent with its Tribal Engagement Policy and the California Natural Resources Agency's Tribal Engagement Policy. This notification does not limit the ability of your tribe to submit information to DWR. (PRC, § 21080.3.2.)

If you have any questions or need additional information, you may contact Heather Green of my staff at (916) 376-9762 or by email at Heather.Green@water.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Dean F. Messer, Chief
Division of Environmental Services

Attachment

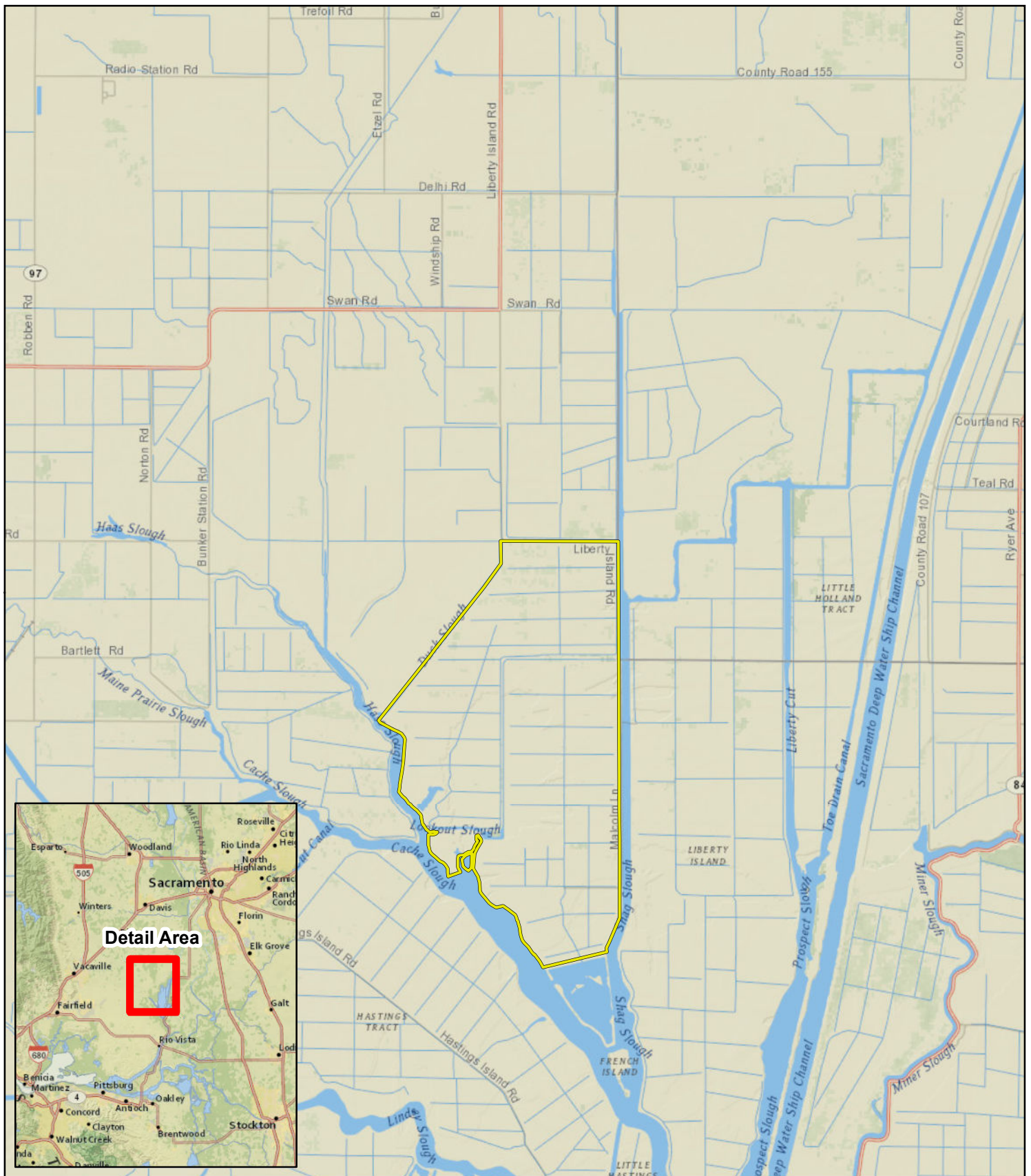


Figure 1. Project Location



Lookout Slough Restoration Project



**Ecosystem
Investment
Partners**

Prepared by:



Map Prepared Date: 12/13/2018
Map Prepared By: pkobylarz
Base Source: Esri - Nat. Geo.
Data Source(s):

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
3500 INDUSTRIAL BOULEVARD
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA 95691



March 13, 2019

The Honorable Sara Dutschke Setshwaelo
Chairperson
Ione Band of Miwok Indians
P.O. Box 699,
Plymouth, California 95669

Dear Chairperson Setshwaelo:

This letter serves as a formal invitation to the Ione Band of Miwok Indians (the Tribe) to consult with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21080.3.1, on the proposed Lookout Slough Restoration Project (Proposed Project).

The Proposed Project is the Preferred Alternative and would restore within the Project Site approximately 3,000 acres of tidal marsh that will help satisfy the Department's obligations under Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) 4 of the 2008 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Delta Smelt Biological Opinion (BiOp) and consistent with RPA 1.6.1 of the 2009 National Marine Fisheries Service Salmonid BiOp for the coordinated operations of the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project. The Proposed Project would create habitat that is beneficial to wildlife including Delta Smelt, giant garter snake (GGS), and other fish and wildlife species, and widen a portion of the Yolo Bypass to increase flood storage and conveyance, increase the resiliency of levees, and reduce flood risk. The Proposed Project location is shown in Attachment 1.

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The Proposed Project involves constructing a new setback levee along Duck Slough and Liberty Island Road. The existing levee at Shag Slough will be breached and degraded to provide connectivity between Lookout Slough and Shag Slough. The existing Cache Slough levee will be strengthened to accommodate the Proposed Project and prevent increased water surface elevations upstream of the Cache Slough complex. Grading, placement of fill material, and revegetation will be used to restore and enhance upland, tidal, subtidal, and floodplain habitat.

The Honorable Sara Dutschke Setshwaelo
March 13, 2019
Page 2

DWR hopes to begin work on the Proposed Project in Winter 2019 and estimates that it will take until Fall 2021 to complete construction. DWR will be applying for federal permits for the Project. The United States Army Corps of Engineers is the lead federal agency for the Proposed Project.

Cultural Resources work has been initiated for the project area. Cultural Resources work completed thus far includes literature review, records searches at the Northwest Information Center, contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach to NAHC-designated interested tribal parties, and pedestrian survey of the Project Site.

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If a written request is not received by DWR within 30 calendar days, the consultation process under PRC section 21080.3.1 will not take place. DWR is, however, committed to working together with your tribe consistent with its Tribal Engagement Policy and the California Natural Resources Agency's Tribal Engagement Policy. This notification does not limit the ability of your tribe to submit information to DWR. (PRC, § 21080.3.2.)

If you have any questions or need additional information, you may contact Heather Green of my staff at (916) 376-9762 or by email at Heather.Green@water.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Dean F. Messer, Chief
Division of Environmental Services

Attachment

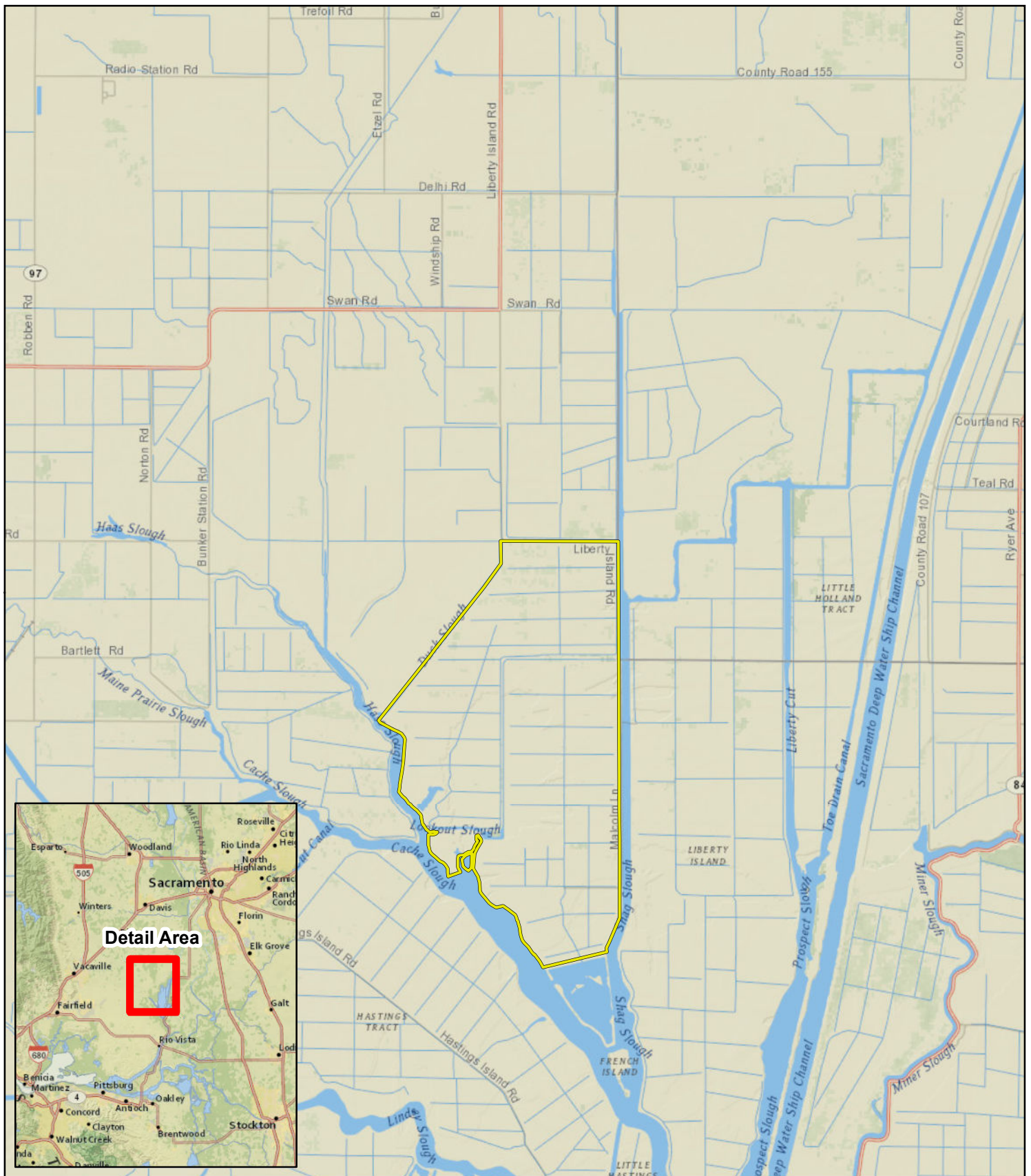


Figure 1. Project Location



Lookout Slough Restoration Project



**Ecosystem
Investment
Partners**

Prepared by:



Map Prepared Date: 12/13/2018
Map Prepared By: pkobylarz
Base Source: Esri - Nat. Geo.
Data Source(s):

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
3500 INDUSTRIAL BOULEVARD
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA 95691



March 13, 2019

The Honorable Gene Whitehouse
Chairman
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California
10720 Indian Hill Road,
Auburn, California 95603

Dear Chairperson Whitehouse:

This letter serves as a formal invitation to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California (the Tribe) to consult with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21080.3.1, on the proposed Lookout Slough Restoration Project (Proposed Project).

The Proposed Project is the Preferred Alternative and would restore within the Project Site approximately 3,000 acres of tidal marsh that will help satisfy the Department's obligations under Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) 4 of the 2008 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Delta Smelt Biological Opinion (BiOp) and consistent with RPA 1.6.1 of the 2009 National Marine Fisheries Service Salmonid BiOp for the coordinated operations of the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project. The Proposed Project would create habitat that is beneficial to wildlife including Delta Smelt, giant garter snake (GGS), and other fish and wildlife species, and widen a portion of the Yolo Bypass to increase flood storage and conveyance, increase the resiliency of levees, and reduce flood risk. The Proposed Project location is shown in Attachment 1.

When completed, the Proposed Project will be the largest freshwater tidal habitat creation project in California, and will provide habitat for Delta Smelt, Longfin Smelt, Chinook Salmon, Green Sturgeon, Steelhead, Giant Garter Snake, and other species. The Proposed Project is also designed to meet regional flood protection objectives in a manner consistent with the 2017 DWR Sacramento Basin-wide Feasibility Study (BWFS).

The Proposed Project involves constructing a new setback levee along Duck Slough and Liberty Island Road. The existing levee at Shag Slough will be breached and degraded to provide connectivity between Lookout Slough and Shag Slough. The existing Cache Slough levee will be strengthened to accommodate the Proposed Project and prevent increased water surface elevations upstream of the Cache Slough complex. Grading, placement of fill material, and revegetation will be used to restore and enhance upland, tidal, subtidal, and floodplain habitat.

The Honorable Gene Whitehouse

March 13, 2019

Page 2

DWR hopes to begin work on the Proposed Project in Winter 2019 and estimates that it will take until Fall 2021 to complete construction. DWR will be applying for federal permits for the Project. The United States Army Corps of Engineers is the lead federal agency for the Proposed Project.

Cultural Resources work has been initiated for the project area. Cultural Resources work completed thus far includes literature review, records searches at the Northwest Information Center, contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach to NAHC-designated interested tribal parties, and pedestrian survey of the Project Site.

DWR is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is proposing to prepare a CEQA document for the Proposed Project. As part of the cultural resources review of the Proposed Project under CEQA, we are writing to provide your tribe with the opportunity to submit any information that you are willing to share about cultural resources that may be in close proximity to the Proposed Project Site, especially Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in PRC section 21074. We understand that the locations of these resources are sensitive and resource locations will not be disclosed in public documents and will be kept confidential as provided for under California Government Code section 6254.10.

As indicated earlier, this letter also serves as a formal invitation to your tribe to consult with DWR regarding the Proposed Project under AB 52 and PRC section 21080.3.1. If your tribe would like to participate in formal consultation with DWR, please notify the undersigned, in writing, within 30 calendar days of receipt of this notice. Also, please provide a copy of any notification to Heather Green at (916) 376-9762 or Heather.Green@water.ca.gov.

If a written request is not received by DWR within 30 calendar days, the consultation process under PRC section 21080.3.1 will not take place. DWR is, however, committed to working together with your tribe consistent with its Tribal Engagement Policy and the California Natural Resources Agency's Tribal Engagement Policy. This notification does not limit the ability of your tribe to submit information to DWR. (PRC, § 21080.3.2.)

If you have any questions or need additional information, you may contact Heather Green of my staff at (916) 376-9762 or by email at Heather.Green@water.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Dean F. Messer, Chief
Division of Environmental Services

Attachment

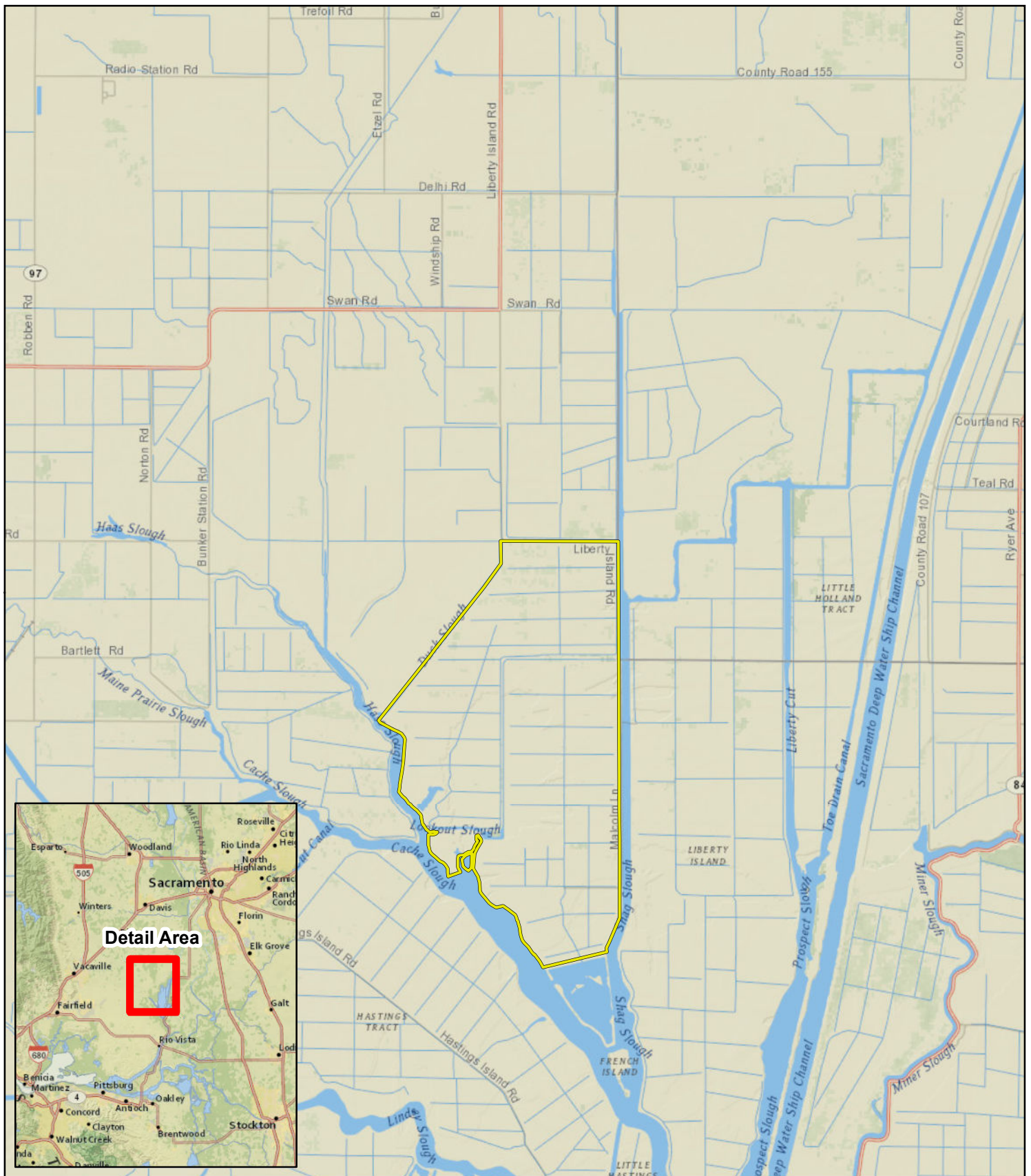


Figure 1. Project Location



Lookout Slough Restoration Project



**Ecosystem
Investment
Partners**

Prepared by:



Map Prepared Date: 12/13/2018
Map Prepared By: pkobylarz
Base Source: Esri - Nat. Geo.
Data Source(s):

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Yocha Dehe
Cultural Resources

April 8, 2019

State of California
Department of Water Resources
Attn: Dean Messer, Chief
3500 Industrial Boulevard
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Lookout Slough Restoration Project

Dear Mr. Messer:

Thank you for your project notification letter dated, March 13, 2019, regarding cultural information on or near the proposed Lookout Slough Restoration Project, Solano County. We appreciate your effort to contact us and wish to respond.

The Cultural Resources Department has reviewed the project and concluded that it is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, we have a cultural interest and authority in the proposed project area and would like to initiate a formal consultation with the lead agency. At the time of consultation, please provide our Cultural Resources Department with a project timeline, detailed project information and the latest cultural study for the proposed project.

Please contact the following individual to coordinate a date and time for the consultation meeting:

Kathleen Solorio, CRD Administrative Assistant
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Office: (530) 796-2803
Email: ksolorio@yochadehe-nsn.gov

Please refer to identification number YD - 03252019-04 in any correspondence concerning this project.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

James Kinter
Tribal Secretary/THPO

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FIRST-CLASS



US POSTAGE

\$ 000.50⁰⁰

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0001191858 APR 11 2019

MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 95606

State of California
Department of Water Resources
Attn: Dean Messer
3500 Industrial Boulevard
West Sacramento, CA 95691

95691 3500 0001191858 02 1P 000.50⁰⁰

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
3500 INDUSTRIAL BOULEVARD
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA 95691



April 24, 2019

Kathleen Solorio
CRD Administrative Assistant
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, California 95606

Subject: Initiation of Consultation for Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Solorio:

On April 12, 2019, California Department of Water Resources (DWR) received your tribe's request for formal consultation with DWR on its proposed Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project. DWR welcomes the Tribe's participation in this process. Consultation may be conducted by email, by letter, by phone or in person, or any combination of the above.

Per PRC §21080.3.1(b), "consultation" *means the meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance* [GC §65352.4].

Potential topics of consultation include, but are not limited to, what type of CEQA document is most appropriate, whether the project area may contain Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), the significance of any TCRs that may be affected by the project, the potential for significant adverse effects to TCRs, project alternatives, and any measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend. We understand that the locations of TCRs are sensitive. Resource locations will not be disclosed in public documents and will be kept confidential as provided for under California Government Code section 6254.10. This notification does not limit the ability of your tribe to submit information to DWR (PRC, § 21080.3.2.).

Cultural resources studies completed thus far include an inventory by Marcus H. Bole & Associates & Genesis Society (2019). The cultural resource survey found that existing records at the Northwest Information Center document that approximately 80% of the area of potential effects (APE) had been subjected to previous archaeological surveys, and that no prehistoric or historic-era sites had been previously identified within the APE, nor within the ¼-mile search radius. In addition, a pedestrian survey of the entire APE was undertaken and no prehistoric resources were observed. Seven (7) historic-era sites, "Liberty Farms 1," "Bowlsbey 1," "Vogel 1," "Duck Slough," "Yolo Bypass West

Ms. Kathleen Solorio
April 24, 2019
Page 2

Levee," "Cache Slough East Levee," and "Hass Slough East Levee," were identified within the APE. All seven of these sites were evaluated for significance and recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, nor the California Register of Historical Resources, under any of the relevant criteria.

DWR staff will be contacting you soon to ask how you would like to begin consultation and to schedule a time and place for a meeting if you so desire. You may also contact my staff to schedule a meeting, or to share or request additional information. The DWR staff person assigned to facilitate Consultation regarding the Project is Heather Green and can be reached at (916) 376-9762 or by email at Heather.Green@water.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Dean F. Messer, Chief
Division of Environmental Services

cc: Bonnie Irving
Program Manager
DWR Executive Programs Office



telephone notes

project Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project project no. D181197.00

date July 10, 2019 time 11:00 am

present Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (YDWN)-Laverne Bill,
Robert Gary; DWR-Heather Green, Jackie Wait; WRA-
Stephanie Freed; ESA-Robin Hoffman

subject Project Information and Cultural Resources Concerns

- Laverne Bill opened the meeting, welcomed attendees, and asked for introductions.
- [Introductions]
- Heather Green provided background on the Project purpose, need, and benefits.
- Stephanie Freed provided details on Project design, including levee breaches, setback levee design, and associated construction techniques.
- Bill asked Freed to confirm the number of levee breaches.
- Freed confirmed that there are 9 breaches proposed for USACE levees and 2 for non-USACE levees.
- Robin Hoffman stated that, based on historical research conducted to date, all levees to be breached were originally constructed in the early 1900s, reconstructed by the USACE in the early 1960s, and were all subject to major repairs by the USACE in the 1970s and 1980s.
- Bill asked whether levees were constructed from dredged material or from terrestrial pushing.
- Hoffman stated that, based on historical research conducted to date, the levees are all thought to have been constructed from dredged material, but that ESA would be confirming this through additional research as part of the cultural resources technical study.
- Bill asked to describe the locations of the proposed haul routes and staging areas.
- Freed stated that haul routes will occur locally and the staging area would be in the northeasternmost portion of the Area of Potential Effects.
- Bill asked whether or not the staging area has been surveyed.
- Freed stated that geotechnical investigations (borings) had been done outside of the levees in the staging area and the staging area is at a higher elevation in the project site.
- Hoffman stated that the staging area has been covered by a pedestrian survey for the Project.
- Bill requested that YDWN be sent a copy of the cultural resources technical report.
- Freed confirmed that the tribe will be sent a copy of the report.
- Bill asked for information on the Project schedule.
- Freed provided the Project schedule, including that the goal is to have the Draft EIR ready by the August 2019, and Project construction to occur starting in summer 2020 and 2021.
- Bill asked if any notice of bid for the construction work has been issued.
- Freed stated that none will be sent out because the construction team, Hanford and WSP, has already been selected and has been involved in the design process.
- Bill asked that construction crews be provided with a cultural resources sensitivity training prior to construction work.

- Freed confirmed that such a training will be conducted.
- Bill stated that YDWN would like to send proposed EIR mitigation measures for consideration.
- Green confirmed that tribe should send the mitigation measures.
- Bill stated that YDWN would like to send their reburial protocol and asked who to send it to.
- Green said that it should be sent to her.
- Jackie Wait asked whether the tribe's proposed mitigation measures are standard or Project-specific.
- Bill stated that they are fairly general, though would apply to the Project, and that the tribe may ask for additional information in the future. Bill also requested an electronic copy of the 60% design, as it will help in determining where tribal monitoring may be needed/requested.
- Freed agreed that Bill's request was a good idea and that the design would be sent to the tribe.
- Bill stated that any additional concerns from the tribe would be shared with DWR, and that the tribe will likely want tribal monitors for only portions of the Project. Bill also stated that the tribe will want a monitoring agreement with the construction contractor and asked to whom the tribe's agreement should be sent.
- Green stated that the agreement should be sent to her, and that she will send it to EIP.
- Bill stated that the tribe has no other concerns and asked if Robert Gary had anything to discuss.
- Gary stated that he had no other concerns, but would like to review maps and agrees that a cultural resources sensitivity training should be required.
- Bill stated that a fee schedule will be included in the tribal monitoring agreement, and that Gary would be the contact for monitoring, while he and Isaac (B.) would be the contacts for mitigation measures and other issues.
- Green stated that EIP would be included in future correspondence.
- Bill concluded the meeting.

Phone call concluded.

Robin Hoffman

From: Green, Heather@DWR <Heather.Green@water.ca.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 12, 2019 3:52 PM
To: LBill@yochadehe-nsn.gov
Cc: Glen Williams; Stephanie Freed; Robin Hoffman; Wait, Jacqueline@DWR
Subject: RE: Consultation Follow-Up, Lookout Slough YD-03252019-04

Follow Up Flag: FollowUp
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: CC'd

Hi Laverne,

Thank you so much for your time on Wednesday. I will be sending out more formal meeting notes soon, but wanted to follow up with a list of action items to make sure I captured them correctly. Please forward this message to Bob and Isaac, and send me their email addresses when you have a chance.

At this link you can find the draft cultural resources inventory:

<https://spaces.hightail.com/receive/HbGEWq4pw8>

Please note that an updated version of this inventory is in progress and expected to be completed in August.

EIP or I will provide you the following items when they are ready for distribution:

- Updated cultural resources inventory
- 60% project design
- Specific exhibits on how earthwork will be distributed on site and the staging areas
- The draft EIR

I believe that you and/or your colleagues agreed to send me:

- A copy of the tribe's requested mitigation measures
- The tribe's burial protocol, and
- A draft monitoring agreement.

Please feel free to let me know if there is any other information you would like at this time.

Thank you,
Heather

Heather (Fuller) Green

Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)
Division of Environmental Services, SWP Mitigation and Restoration Branch
California Department of Water Resources
3500 Industrial Blvd West Sacramento, CA 95691-6521
(916) 376-9762

Robin Hoffman

From: Green, Heather@DWR <Heather.Green@water.ca.gov>
Sent: Monday, July 29, 2019 11:36 AM
To: Stephanie Freed; Glen Williams; Robin Hoffman
Subject: FW: Monitoring Agreement/Treatment Protocol
Attachments: YDWN Standard Monitoring Agreement.docx; Treatment Protocol.pdf

Follow Up Flag: FollowUp
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Stephanie, Glen, and Robin,

Here are two of the items the tribe agreed to provide at our consultation meeting (standard monitoring agreement and the burial protocol). Looks like we are still waiting on the mitigation measures. I will follow up with the tribe soon.

Heather

From: Kathleen Solorio <KSolorio@yochadehe-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 19, 2019 2:42 PM
To: Green, Heather@DWR <Heather.Green@water.ca.gov>
Cc: Laverne Bill <LBill@yochadehe-nsn.gov>
Subject: Monitoring Agreement/Treatment Protocol

Please see the standard monitoring agreement and treatment protocol attached for your review. Feel free to reach out to Laverne with any questions regarding these documents.

Thank you,

Katie Solorio
CRD Administrative Assistant/GIS Analyst

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
PO Box 18 | Brooks, CA 95606
c 530.723.2418 | p 530.796.3400 | f 530.796.2143
ksolorio@yochadehe-nsn.gov
www.yochadehe.org

Standard Monitoring Agreement
Between
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
And

This MONITORING AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is made and entered into as of _____, _____, by and between the **Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation**, a federally recognized Indian tribe ("Yocha Dehe" or "Tribe") on the one hand, and _____ (**hereinafter "Contractor"**) on the other hand. Yocha Dehe and Contractor are collectively referenced hereinafter as the "Parties".

I. RECITALS

A. Subject Matter: This Agreement concerns the use and/or development of real property located within the area of _____, and which is the subject of development by Contractor. The development is commonly known as _____, hereinafter referenced as the "Project" and is described in Attachment I of this Agreement. As used herein, the Area of Potential Effect (or APE) includes _____.

B. Purpose: The purpose of this Agreement is to establish fee schedules and terms for the use of Yocha Dehe tribal monitors for the Project; establish protocols for the relationship between Yocha Dehe and the Contractor; formalize procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains, grave goods, ceremonial items and any cultural artifacts, in the event that any are found in conjunction with the Project's development, including archaeological studies, excavation, geotechnical investigations, grading and any ground disturbing activity. This Agreement is entered into as mitigation under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") and/or the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("Section 106"), and any such mitigation may be a condition of approval for said Project.

C. Cultural Affiliation: The Tribe traditionally occupied, and can trace its historical ties to, land in the Project's Area of Potential Effect ("APE" or "Project Area"). The Project is within the boundaries of the Yocha Dehe Linguistic Territory. Thus, cultural resources identified in the APE are related to the history and tradition of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and Patwin speaking peoples. Yocha Dehe has designated its Cultural Resources Department to act on its behalf with respect to the provisions of this Agreement. Any Native American human remains, grave goods, ceremonial items, and cultural items or artifacts that are found in conjunction with the development of this Project shall be treated in accordance with the Provisions of this Agreement.

II. TERMS

A. Incorporation of Recitals: All of the foregoing recitals are accurate and are incorporated in this Agreement by reference.

B. Term: This Agreement shall be effective as of the date of execution and it shall remain in effect until the Project's completion.

C. **Scope of Services and Specifications:** Given the nature and sensitivity of archaeological sites and cultural resources that are or may be within the Project area (a map of which is shown and attached hereto as Attachment I). Yocha Dehe shall provide tribal monitoring and consultation for the Project during the archaeological investigations and all ground disturbing activities required for the Project. Yocha Dehe monitors will work in collaboration with the archaeologists, inspectors, project managers and other consultants hired/employed by the Contractor.

D. **Fee Schedule:**

The fee schedule for the use of Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation monitors and staff is as follows;

Native American Monitoring	\$75.00 hourly rate (per monitor)
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/ Cultural Resources Director (4 hour minimum)	\$200.00 (per hour)
Tribal Executives (4 hour minimum)	\$200.00 (per hour)
Cultural Resources Manager (4 hour minimum)	\$175.00 (per hour)
Overtime (over 8 hrs in a day)	\$112.50 hourly rate (per monitor)
Weekend and Holiday Hours	\$112.50 hourly rate Saturday; and \$150.00 hourly rate Sunday and Holiday
Cultural Sensitivity Training	\$250.00 one-time fee
Administrative Fee	15% of Invoice

Yocha Dehe's monitors will bill for time spent traveling to and from any Project site. In addition, Yocha Dehe shall be reimbursed for all costs associated with travel to and from the Project. Eligible items for cost reimbursement shall include, but not be limited to, mileage (or fuel purchases, at the submitter's election), hotel, and per diem (GSA rate).

E. **Coordination with County Coroner's Office.** In the event human remains are discovered on or near the Project site during its development, Contractor shall immediately contact the Coroner, the Yocha Dehe Cultural Site Protection Manager, the Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Committee Chairman, the Tribal Chairman and/or the Yocha Dehe Cultural Resources Director. In order to facilitate this Agreement's implementation, the appropriate County Coroner's Office shall be provided a copy of this Agreement either before any earth disturbing activities or upon request of the Tribe. Yocha Dehe agrees to provide Contractor the needed contact information in order to comply with this provision. The Coroner shall be asked by the Contractor to determine if the remains are (1) human, (2) prehistoric, and further, the Contractor shall request the Coroner notify the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission in the event the remains are determined to

be Native American. The Contractor will compensate the Coroner for reasonable fees and costs, if applicable and required by the County Coroner's office.

F. Most Likely Descendant (MLD): The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation as the MLD for any Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects and Artifacts found within the exterior boundaries of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Linguistic Territory. Human Remains have been discovered within the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Linguistic Territory on occasion and in all of those cases, the Native American Heritage Commission ("NAHC") designated the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation as the Most Likely Descendant ("MLD") under California Public Resources Code section 5097.98.

G. Treatment and Disposition of Remains. Where Native American human remains are discovered during the Project's development, and where Yocha Dehe has been designated the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), the following provisions shall apply to the Parties:

I. The Tribe shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code sections 5097.98 (a) and 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 (e), to: (1) inspect the site of the discovery; and (2) make recommendations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

II. The Tribe shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Contractor or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code section 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss, in good faith, what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

III. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code sections 5097.98 (a) and (b) and 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 (e).

IV. The Parties are aware that Yocha Dehe may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. Should Yocha Dehe recommend reburial of the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near the site of their discovery, the Contractor shall make good faith efforts to accommodate the Tribe's request.

V. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because Yocha Dehe's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains, and monitors shall make recommendations for removal of cremations. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items and the soil, in an area encompassing up to two (2) feet in diameter around the burial, and other funerary remnants and their ashes, are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact

H. Treatment and Disposition of Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Tribe. Contractor agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the Project site to the MLD for appropriate treatment, unless Contractor is ordered to do otherwise by a court or agency of competent jurisdiction. In addition, the Tribe requests the return

of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations on or adjacent to the Project site. Where appropriate (from the perspective of Yocha Dehe), and agreed upon in advance by Yocha Dehe, certain analyses of certain artifact types will be permitted, which may include, but which may not necessarily be limited to, shell, bone, ceramic, stone and/or other artifacts.

I. Ownership Relinquishment. Contractor waives any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. If examination of cultural artifacts by an entity or individual other than the MLD is necessary, that entity or individual shall return said artifacts to the MLD within thirty (30) days, or any other agreed upon time frame from the initial recovery of the items.

J. The Description of Work. Description of work for Yocha Dehe monitors for the grading and ground disturbing operations at the Project site is provided in **Attachment II** to this Agreement and incorporated herein by this reference. **Section I of Attachment II specifies the duties and responsibilities of the identified tribal monitoring crew and other specified parties. Section II of Attachment II identifies the geographical area over which the tribal monitoring crew shall oversee cultural resource mitigation and monitoring in accordance with California Public Resources Code section 21083.2 (c) and (k). Sections III and IV of Attachment II mandate compensation of the tribal monitoring crew by the Contractor.**

K. Confidentiality. Unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains shall not be disclosed and will not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act, Cal. Govt. Code § 6250 et seq. The County Coroner shall withhold public disclosure of information related to such reburial pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254(r). Moreover, all records relative to consultation between the Parties shall be confidential and not subject to public disclosure as required by the California Public Records Act, Cal. Govt. Code § 6250 et seq.

Executed by:

Date:

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

Leland Kinter
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Date:

ATTACHMENT I

[Insert Tract Map for Project Name]

Attachment II

NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORING OF GRADING AND GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES

- I. **Specifications:** Given the nature and sensitivity of the archaeological sites and cultural resources that are in or may be within the Project area, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, a federally recognized Indian tribe and the Most Likely Descendant as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall provide the tribal monitoring, consultation and facilitation for this Project during the archeological investigations, and all ground disturbing activities for the Project. Yocha Dehe's monitors will work in concert with the archaeologists and Project engineers hired/employed by Contractor. The tribal monitors or Project archaeologists will be empowered to halt all earthmoving equipment in the immediate area of discovery when cultural items or features are identified until further evaluation can be made in determining their significance. It is understood that all surface and subsurface artifacts of significance shall be collected and mapped during this operation following standard archaeological practices.

After discovery of cultural items or features' discussions between the tribal monitors and project archaeologist will occur to determine the significance of the situation and best course of action for avoidance, protection of resources, and/or data recovery, as applicable.

- II. **Project to be Monitored:** Monitoring shall encompass the area known as _____ and shall be known as the Project area. It is agreed that monitoring shall be allowed for all archaeological studies, excavations, and groundbreaking activities occurring in conjunction with the development of the Project.
- III. **Project Crew Size:** The Parties to this Agreement project the need for a tribal monitoring crew size to be determined by the Cultural Site Protection Manager, in accordance with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Cultural Law. If the scope of the work changes (*e.g.*, inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources or simultaneous grading of area that requires multiple tribal monitors), additional tribal monitors may be required. Developer agrees to directly compensate Yocha Dehe for all of the work performed by the tribal monitors. The compensation rate shall be made directly from Contractor to the Tribe in accordance with Section IV. If human remains are found, the coordination of the reburial of those remains and any associated cultural and ceremonial items shall be conducted in accordance with Sections III and IV of this Agreement.
- IV. **Insurance and Indemnity:** Yocha Dehe shall provide the tribal monitoring crew for the Project and shall be responsible for coordinating the tribal monitors' activities on the Project. The Tribe recognizes that dangerous conditions may exist on the work site, particularly during grading operations, and agrees to assume responsibility for the safety of the tribal monitoring crew while the crew remains on the Project site. The Tribe possesses the necessary insurance to cover any bodily injury or property damage that

may be suffered by the tribal monitors and proof of such insurance shall be made available to Contractor upon request.

- V. **Compensation:** Contractor shall directly compensate the Tribe in accordance with the following compensation rates and procedures. Invoices will be submitted on a monthly basis and shall be paid within 30 days of submittal to assure timely tribal monitor compensation and to further assure that tribal monitoring will not be terminated for the Project.

A minimum half-day charge ("show up" time) shall be charged to Contractor for unannounced work stoppages of the tribal monitors that are not due to actions by Yocha Dehe.

- VI. **Rights of Access/Stoppage/Consultation Upon Discovery:** Contractor shall provide Yocha Dehe tribal monitors with unencumbered access to the Project site as reasonably necessary for the monitors to effectively perform the services required by this Agreement. The tribal monitors and/or project archaeologist will be empowered to halt all earthmoving equipment in the immediate area of discovery when cultural items or features are identified until further evaluation can be made in determining their significance. It is understood that all surface and subsurface artifacts, Native American human remains, funerary objects, items of cultural patrimony, and any other cultural items shall be treated in accordance with an agreed upon artifact treatment and disposition plan.

After discovery of cultural items or features, discussions between the tribal monitors and project archaeologist will occur to determine its significance and the best course of action for avoidance, protection of resources, and/or data recovery, as applicable. While determinations will be mostly in the field, Yocha Dehe's tribal monitors may need to seek further guidance from the Most Likely Descendent, Yocha Dehe Tribal Council and/or the Cultural Resources Committee. If this rare occurrence should arise, Yocha Dehe reserves the right to request a 30-day stoppage of work.

Where circumstances warrant, the Contractor may be required, at its sole expense, to provide security personnel or remove unnecessary persons from the Project site. For example, where the safety of tribal monitors is at risk due to controversy or other circumstances surrounding a particular Project's development, security personnel would be provided at the Contractor's expense and members of the public excluded from the site. Likewise, where the protocol for the treatment of Native American human remains, funerary objects, artifacts, or items of cultural patrimony deems culturally required or appropriate, Contractor agrees unnecessary personnel will leave the site during the relevant time period.



YOCHA DEHE
CULTURAL RESOURCES

Treatment Protocol for Handling Human Remains and Cultural Items Affiliated with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

The purpose of this Protocol is to formalize procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains, grave goods, ceremonial items, and items of cultural patrimony, in the event that any are found in conjunction with development, including archaeological studies, excavation, geotechnical investigations, grading, and any ground disturbing activity. This Protocol also formalizes procedures for Tribal monitoring during archaeological studies, grading, and ground-disturbing activities.

I. Cultural Affiliation

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (“Tribe”) traditionally occupied lands in Yolo, Solano, Lake, Colusa and Napa Counties. The Tribe has designated its Cultural Resources Committee (“Committee”) to act on the Tribe's behalf with respect to the provisions of this Protocol. Any human remains which are found in conjunction with Projects on lands culturally-affiliated with the Tribe shall be treated in accordance with Section III of this Protocol. Any other cultural resources shall be treated in accordance with Section IV of this Protocol.

II. Inadvertent Discovery of Native American Human Remains

Whenever Native American human remains are found during the course of a Project, the determination of Most Likely Descendant (“MLD”) under California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 will be made by the Native American Heritage Commission (“NAHC”) upon notification to the NAHC of the discovery of said remains at a Project site. If the location of the site and the history and prehistory of the area is culturally-affiliated with the Tribe, the NAHC contacts the Tribe; a Tribal member will be designated by the Tribe to consult with the landowner and/or project proponents.

Should the NAHC determine that a member of an Indian tribe other than Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is the MLD, and the Tribe is in agreement with this determination, the terms of this Protocol relating to the treatment of such Native American human remains shall not be applicable; however, that situation is very unlikely.

III. Treatment of Native American Remains

In the event that Native American human remains are found during development of a Project and the Tribe or a member of the Tribe is determined to be MLD pursuant to Section II of this Protocol, the following provisions shall apply. The Medical Examiner shall immediately be notified, ground disturbing activities in that location shall cease and the Tribe shall be allowed, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), to (1) inspect the site



of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods should be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

The Tribe shall complete its inspection and make its MLD recommendation within forty-eight (48) hours of getting access to the site. The Tribe shall have the final determination as to the disposition and treatment of human remains and grave goods. Said determination may include avoidance of the human remains, reburial on-site, or reburial on tribal or other lands that will not be disturbed in the future.

The Tribe may wish to rebury said human remains and grave goods or ceremonial and cultural items on or near the site of their discovery, in an area which will not be subject to future disturbances over a prolonged period of time. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.98(a) and (b).

The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Tribe's traditions call for the burial of associated cultural items with the deceased (funerary objects), and/or the ceremonial burning of Native American human remains, funerary objects, grave goods and animals. Ashes, soils and other remnants of these burning ceremonies, as well as associated funerary objects and unassociated funerary objects buried with or found near the Native American remains are to be treated in the same manner as bones or bone fragments that remain intact.

IV. Non-Disclosure of Location of Reburials

Unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains shall not be disclosed and will not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act, Cal. Govt. Code § 6250 *et seq.* The Medical Examiner shall withhold public disclosure of information related to such reburial pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254(r). The Tribe will require that the location for reburial is recorded with the California Historic Resources Inventory System ("CHRIS") on a form that is acceptable to the CHRIS center. The Tribe may also suggest that the landowner enter into an agreement regarding the confidentiality of site information that will run with title on the property.

V. Treatment of Cultural Resources

Treatment of all cultural items, including ceremonial items and archeological items will reflect the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Tribe. All cultural items, including ceremonial items and archeological items, which may be found at a Project site should be turned over to the Tribe for appropriate treatment, unless otherwise ordered by a court or agency of competent jurisdiction. The Project Proponent should waive any and all claims to ownership of



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Tribal ceremonial and cultural items, including archeological items, which may be found on a Project site in favor of the Tribe. If any intermediary, (for example, an archaeologist retained by the Project Proponent) is necessary, said entity or individual shall not possess those items for longer than is reasonably necessary, as determined solely by the Tribe.

VI. Inadvertent Discoveries

If additional significant sites or sites not identified as significant in a Project environmental review process, but later determined to be significant, are located within a Project impact area, such sites will be subjected to further archeological and cultural significance evaluation by the Project Proponent, the Lead Agency, and the Tribe to determine if additional mitigation measures are necessary to treat sites in a culturally appropriate manner consistent with CEQA requirements for mitigation of impacts to cultural resources. If there are human remains present that have been identified as Native American, all work will cease for a period of up to 30 days in accordance with Federal Law.

VIII. Work Statement for Tribal Monitors

The description of work for Tribal monitors of the grading and ground disturbing operations at the development site is attached hereto as Addendum I and incorporated herein by reference.



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ADDENDUM I

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Tribal Monitors Description of Work and Treatment Protocol

I. Preferred Treatment

The preferred protocol upon the discovery of Native American human remains is to (1) secure the area, (2) cover any exposed human remains or other cultural items, and (3) avoid further disturbances in the area.

II. Comportment

All parties to the action are strongly advised to treat the remains with appropriate dignity, as provided in Public Resource Code Section 5097.98. We further recommend that all parties to the action treat tribal representatives and the event itself with appropriate respect. For example, jokes and antics pertaining to the remains or other inappropriate behavior are ill advised.

III. Excavation Methods

If, after the Yocha Dehe Tribal representative has been granted access to the site and it is determined that avoidance is not feasible, an examination of the human remains will be conducted to confirm they are human and to determine the position, posture, and orientation of the remains. At this point, we recommend the following procedures:

(A) Tools. All excavation in the vicinity of the human remains will be conducted using fine hand tools and fine brushes to sweep loose dirt free from the exposure.

(B) Extent of Exposure. In order to determine the nature and extent of the grave and its contents, controlled excavation should extend to a full buffer zone around the perimeter of the remains.

(C) Perimeter Balk. To initiate the exposure, a perimeter balk (especially, a shallow trench) should be excavated, representing a reasonable buffer a minimum of 10 cm around the maximum extent of the known skeletal remains, with attention to counter-intuitive discoveries or unanticipated finds relating to this or other remains. The dirt from the perimeter balk should be bucketed, distinctly labeled, and screened for cultural materials.

(D) Exposure Methods. Excavation should then proceed inward from the walls of the balk as well as downward from the surface of the exposure. Loose dirt should be scooped out and brushed off into a dustpan or other collective device. Considerable care should be



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given to ensure that human remains are not further impacted by the process of excavation.

(E) Provenience. Buckets, collection bags, notes, and tags should be fully labeled per provenience, and a distinction should be made between samples collected from: (1) **Perimeter Balk** (described above), (2) **Exposure** (dirt removed in exposing the exterior/burial plan and associations, and (3) **Matrix** (dirt from the interstices between bones or associations). Thus, each burial may have three bags, “Burial 1 Perimeter Balk,” “Burial 1 Exposure Balk,” “Burial 1 Matrix.”

Please note the provisions below with respect to handling and conveyance of records and samples.

(F) Records. The following records should be compiled in the field: (1) a detailed scale drawing of the burial, including the provenience of and full for all human remains, associated artifacts, and the configuration of all associated phenomena such as burial pits, evidence for preinterment grave pit burning, soil variability, and intrusive disturbance, (2) complete a formal burial record using the consultants proprietary form or other standard form providing information on site #, unit or other proveniences, level depth, depth and location of the burial from a fixed datum, workers, date(s), artifact list, skeletal inventory, and other pertinent observations, (3) crew chief and worker field notes that may supplement or supercede information contained in the burial recording form, and (4) photographs, including either or standard photography or high-quality (400-500 DPI or 10 MP recommended) digital imaging.

(G) Stipulations for Acquisition and Use of Imagery. Photographs and images may be used only for showing location or configuration of questionable formation or for the position of the skeleton. They are not to be duplicated for publication unless a written release is obtained from the Tribe.

(H) Association. Association between the remains and other cultural materials should be determined in the field in consultation with an authorized Tribal representative, and may be amended per laboratory findings. Records of provenience and sample labels should be adequate to determine association or degree of likelihood of association of human remains and other cultural materials.

(I) Samples. For each burial, all **Perimeter Balk** soil is to be 1/8”-screened. All **Exposure** soil is to be 1/8”-screened, and a minimum of one 5-gallon bucket of excavated but unscreened Exposure soil is to be collected, placed in a plastic garbage bag in the bucket. All **Matrix** soil is to be carefully excavated, screened as appropriate, and then collected in plastic bags placed in 5-gallon buckets.



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(J) Human remains are not to be cleaned in the field.

(K) Blessings. Prior to any physical action related to human remains, a designated tribal representative will conduct prayers and blessings over the remains. The archaeological consultant will be responsible for insuring that individuals and tools involved in the action are available for traditional blessings and prayers, as necessary.

IV. Lab Procedures

No laboratory studies are permitted without consultation with the tribe. Lab methods are determined on a project-specific basis in consultation with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation representatives. The following procedures are recommended:

(A) Responsibility. The primary archaeological consultant will be responsible for insuring that all lab procedures follow stipulations made by the Tribe.

(B) Blessings. Prior to any laboratory activities related to the remains, a designated tribal representative will conduct prayers and blessings over the remains. The archaeological consultant will be responsible for insuring that individuals and tools involved in the action are available for traditional blessings and prayers, as necessary.

(C) Physical Proximity of Associations. To the extent possible, all remains, associations, samples, and original records are to be kept together throughout the laboratory process. In particular, **Matrix** dirt is to be kept in buckets and will accompany the remains to the lab. The primary archaeological consultant will be responsible for copying all field records and images, and insuring that the original notes and records accompany the remains throughout the process.

(E) Additional Lab Finds. Laboratory study should be done making every effort to identify unanticipated finds or materials missed in the field, such as objects encased in dirt or human remains misidentified as faunal remains in the field. In the event of discovery of additional remains, materials, and other associations the tribal representatives are to be contacted immediately.

V. Re-internment without Further Disturbance

No laboratory studies are permitted on human remains and funerary objects. The preferred treatment preference for exhumed Native American human remains is reburial in an area not subject to further disturbance. Any objects associated with remains will be reinterred with the remains.



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VI. Curation of Recovered Materials

Should all, or a sample, of any archaeological materials collected during the data recovery activities – with the exception of Human Remains – need to be curated, an inventory and location information of the curation facility shall be given to tribe for our records.

Robin Hoffman

From: Green, Heather@DWR <Heather.Green@water.ca.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2019 2:58 PM
To: RGeary@yochadehe-nsn.gov; IBojorquez@yochadehe-nsn.gov; LBill@yochadehe-nsn.gov
Cc: Stephanie Freed; Robin Hoffman; Wait, Jacqueline@DWR; Glen Williams; KSolorio@yochadehe-nsn.gov
Subject: Telephone Consultation Notes, Lookout Slough YD-03252019-04, 7/10/19
Attachments: LookoutSI_call071019-notesYDWN_03252019-04.docx

Follow Up Flag: FollowUp
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: CC'd

Hello,

Attached are the notes from our consultation call on July 10, 2019 for the Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement project (YD-03252019-04). Thanks to Robin for putting these together.

As far as action items, I have received the tribe's reburial protocol and a draft monitoring agreement. I am waiting to receive a copy of the tribe's proposed EIR mitigation measures. We hope to receive these soon since the DEIR is currently being drafted.

For DWR/EIP's action items I have noted that DWR or EIP will provide an updated cultural resources inventory, 60% project design, and the draft EIR. The first two items are expected to be available in the next month or so.

Please let me know if you have any questions or corrections to the notes. Thank you for your time.
Heather

Heather (Fuller) Green

Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)
Division of Environmental Services, SWP Mitigation and Restoration Branch
California Department of Water Resources
3500 Industrial Blvd West Sacramento, CA 95691-6521
(916) 376-9762

Telephone Notes

project Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project project no. YD-03252019-04

date July 10, 2019 time 11:00 am

present Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (YDWN)-Laverne Bill, Robert Gary; DWR-Heather Green, Jackie Wait; WRA-Stephanie Freed; ESA-Robin Hoffman

subject Project Information and Cultural Resources Concerns

- Laverne Bill opened the meeting, welcomed attendees, and asked for introductions.
- [Introductions]
- Heather Green provided background on the Project purpose, need, and benefits.
- Stephanie Freed provided details on Project design, including levee breaches, setback levee design, and associated construction techniques.
- Bill asked Freed to confirm the number of levee breaches.
- Freed confirmed that there are 9 breaches proposed for USACE levees and 2 for non-USACE levees.
- Robin Hoffman stated that, based on historical research conducted to date, all levees to be breached were originally constructed in the early 1900s, reconstructed by the USACE in the early 1960s, and were all subject to major repairs by the USACE in the 1970s and 1980s.
- Bill asked whether levees were constructed from dredged material or from terrestrial pushing.
- Hoffman stated that, based on historical research conducted to date, the levees are all thought to have been constructed from dredged material, but that ESA would be confirming this through additional research as part of the cultural resources technical study.
- Bill asked to describe the locations of the proposed haul routes and staging areas.
- Freed stated that haul routes will occur locally and the staging area would be in the northeasternmost portion of the Area of Potential Effects.
- Bill asked whether or not the staging area has been surveyed.
- Freed stated that geotechnical investigations (borings) had been done outside of the levees in the staging area and the staging area is at a higher elevation in the project site.
- Hoffman stated that the staging area has been covered by a pedestrian survey for the Project.
- Bill requested that YDWN be sent a copy of the cultural resources technical report.
- Freed confirmed that the tribe will be sent a copy of the report.
- Bill asked for information on the Project schedule.
- Freed provided the Project schedule, including that the goal is to have the Draft EIR ready by the August 2019, and Project construction to occur starting in summer 2020 and 2021.
- Bill asked if any notice of bid for the construction work has been issued.
- Freed stated that none will be sent out because the construction team, Hanford and WSP, has already been selected and has been involved in the design process.
- Bill asked that construction crews be provided with a cultural resources sensitivity training prior to construction work.
- Freed confirmed that such a training will be conducted.
- Bill stated that YDWN would like to send proposed EIR mitigation measures for consideration.
- Green confirmed that tribe should send the mitigation measures.
- Bill stated that YDWN would like to send their reburial protocol and asked who to send it to.

- Green said that it should be sent to her.
- Jackie Wait asked whether the tribe's proposed mitigation measures are standard or Project-specific.
- Bill stated that they are fairly general, though would apply to the Project, and that the tribe may ask for additional information in the future. Bill also requested an electronic copy of the 60% design, as it will help in determining where tribal monitoring may be needed/requested.
- Freed agreed that Bill's request was a good idea and that the design would be sent to the tribe.
- Bill stated that any additional concerns from the tribe would be shared with DWR, and that the tribe will likely want tribal monitors for only portions of the Project. Bill also stated that the tribe will want a monitoring agreement with the construction contractor and asked to whom the tribe's agreement should be sent.
- Green stated that the agreement should be sent to her, and that she will send it to EIP.
- Bill stated that the tribe has no other concerns and asked if Robert Gary had anything to discuss.
- Gary stated that he had no other concerns, but would like to review maps and agrees that a cultural resources sensitivity training should be required.
- Bill stated that a fee schedule will be included in the tribal monitoring agreement, and that Gary would be the contact for monitoring, while he and Isaac (B.) would be the contacts for mitigation measures and other issues.
- Green stated that EIP would be included in future correspondence.
- Bill concluded the meeting.

Phone call concluded.

Action items

YDWN Will Provide:

- A copy of the tribe's proposed EIR mitigation measures
- The tribe's burial protocol, and
- A draft monitoring agreement.

DWR/EIP Will Provide:

- Updated cultural resources inventory
- 60% project design
- The draft EIR

Robin Hoffman

From: Laverne Bill <LBill@yochadehe-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, August 8, 2019 10:34 AM
To: 'Green, Heather@DWR'; Robert J. Geary; Isaac Bojorquez
Cc: Stephanie Freed; Robin Hoffman; Wait, Jacqueline@DWR; Glen Williams; Kathleen Solorio; Isaac Bojorquez; Robert J. Geary
Subject: RE: Telephone Consultation Notes, Lookout Slough YD-03252019-04, 7/10/19

Follow Up Flag: FollowUp
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: CC'd

Good afternoon, Heather. I wanted to ensure I added two more names to all future email notifications: Isaac Bojorquez and Robert Geary. I also appreciate you following up on this project after the conference call. Thanks again and we look forward to working with you on this project.

Laverne Bill
Cultural Resources Manager

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
PO Box 18 | Brooks, CA 95606
p 530.796.3400 | c 530.723.3891
f 530.796.2143
lbill@yochadehe-nsn.gov
www.yochadehe.org

From: Green, Heather@DWR <Heather.Green@water.ca.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, August 07, 2019 4:37 PM
To: Robert J. Geary <RGeary@yochadehe-nsn.gov>; Isaac Bojorquez <IBojorquez@yochadehe-nsn.gov>; Laverne Bill <LBill@yochadehe-nsn.gov>
Cc: Stephanie Freed <freed@wra-ca.com>; Robin Hoffman <RHoffman@esassoc.com>; Wait, Jacqueline@DWR <Jacqueline.Wait@water.ca.gov>; Glen Williams <Glen@ecosystempartners.com>; Kathleen Solorio <KSolorio@yochadehe-nsn.gov>
Subject: Telephone Consultation Notes, Lookout Slough YD-03252019-04, 7/10/19

Hello,

Attached are the notes from our consultation call on July 10, 2019 for the Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement project (YD-03252019-04). Thanks to Robin for putting these together.

As far as action items, I have received the tribe's reburial protocol and a draft monitoring agreement. I am waiting to receive a copy of the tribe's proposed EIR mitigation measures. We hope to receive these soon since the DEIR is currently being drafted.

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Please let me know if you have any questions or corrections to the notes. Thank you for your time.
Heather

Heather (Fuller) Green

Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)

Division of Environmental Services, SWP Mitigation and Restoration Branch

California Department of Water Resources

3500 Industrial Blvd West Sacramento, CA 95691-6521

(916) 376-9762

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Appendix D

Site Records (DPR 523)

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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 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Bowlsbey Ranch

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Bowlsbey Ranch is a 1,588 acre site that is bounded by Duck Slough and Hass Slough to the west, Lookout Slough to the south, Shag Slough to the East, and Liberty Island Road to the north. The district consists of the Bowlsbey Complex (a collection of mid-century through modern agricultural buildings, see below), related ancillary agricultural elements located along Malcolm Road (including animal pens, troughs, and fencing), and a water conveyance system consisting of two earthen retention ponds that receive water from Duck Slough and Hass Slough and distribute it via gravity fed earthen and concrete lined canals that extend throughout the property.

The individual components are discussed under separate DPR 523a forms, as appended to this district form.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/Ranch



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southwest, 7/18/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/ historic aerial maps

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:** Kathy Cleveland

Alta Cunningham, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration And Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

State of California -- Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Bowlsbey Ranch

D1. Historic Name: Bowlsbey Tract D2. Common Name: none

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

Bowlsbey Ranch consists of a collection of mid-century farm buildings, with the earliest dating to approximately 1957 and the majority of structures dating to post-1970. The buildings include laborer housing (both historic, WWII repurposed buildings, and modern mobile homes), storage buildings (including warehouses, sheds, and hay barns), a modern metal animal corral, and other ancillary structures and buildings (water and gasoline tanks, animal pens, fences). A main access road, Malcolm Road, extends the north/south length of the property, paralleling Duck Slough on the western side. Secondary access roads extend perpendicular to the main road, flanked by earthen canals every 1,400 feet.

Outside of the main complex, agricultural structures include modern hay barns, grain distribution silos, animal pens, and animal troughs, all located along the west side of the property along Malcolm Road. An extensive water conveyance system also covers the entire property, consisting of earthen canals with dirt access roads and concrete lined canals.

All the canals run parallel east/west the length of the property, and are approximately 700 feet apart, as well as along the outside boundary of the property. These canals are fed by two earthen water retention ponds at the north and south ends of the property.

See continuation sheet for table summarizing all elements identified within Bowlsbey Ranch.

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

Bowlsbey Ranch is a 1,588-acre site that is bounded by Duck Slough and Hass Slough to the west, Lookout Slough to the south, Shag Slough to the East, and Liberty Island Road to the north. See attached sketch and location maps.

***D5. Boundary Justification:** Boundary consists of the property boundary delineated on the 1953 topographic quadrangle, which shows the Bowlsbey Ranch and an extensive water conveyance system spanning the entirety of the parcel.

D6. Significance: Theme mid-century agriculture Area Solano County
Period of Significance Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The Bowlsbey Ranch does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, has lost the majority of its integrity, and therefore does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers, either as a district nor in terms of any of its individual components. ESA recommends the Bowlsbey Ranch, as well as its individual components, as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property nor a district, as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing.

The area known as the Bowlesby Tract was owned by the Bowlesby family, likely since the early 1950s, before the 1,923 acres were sold by California Agricultural Properties in 2017 (Lands of America, 2017). According to postings in the Oakdale Leader, Glen A. Bowlesby Jr. was looking for renters for 320 acres of ranch land in Dixon in April 1953 (Oakdale Leader, 1953). It is likely that he inherited the ranch from his father, Glen Edward Bowlesby, who owned a ranch in Dixon and died in January 1953 (San Francisco Examiner, 1953). Glen A. Bowlesby and his wife, Sally Lee, began converting the property from sugar beet production to a sheep ranch in the early 1970s. Glen Bowlesby died in 1976 and she soon leased the ranch to the Schene family. The Schene family converted the ranch into a cattle operation and the family continues to run a cattle company on the land today (personal communication with Casey Schene, July 2019) See continuation sheet page 6.

***D7. References:** See continuation sheet

***D8. Evaluator:** Kathy Cleveland | ESA **Date:** August 2019

Affiliation and Address: ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, ste 200. Sacramento CA 95816

LOCATION MAP

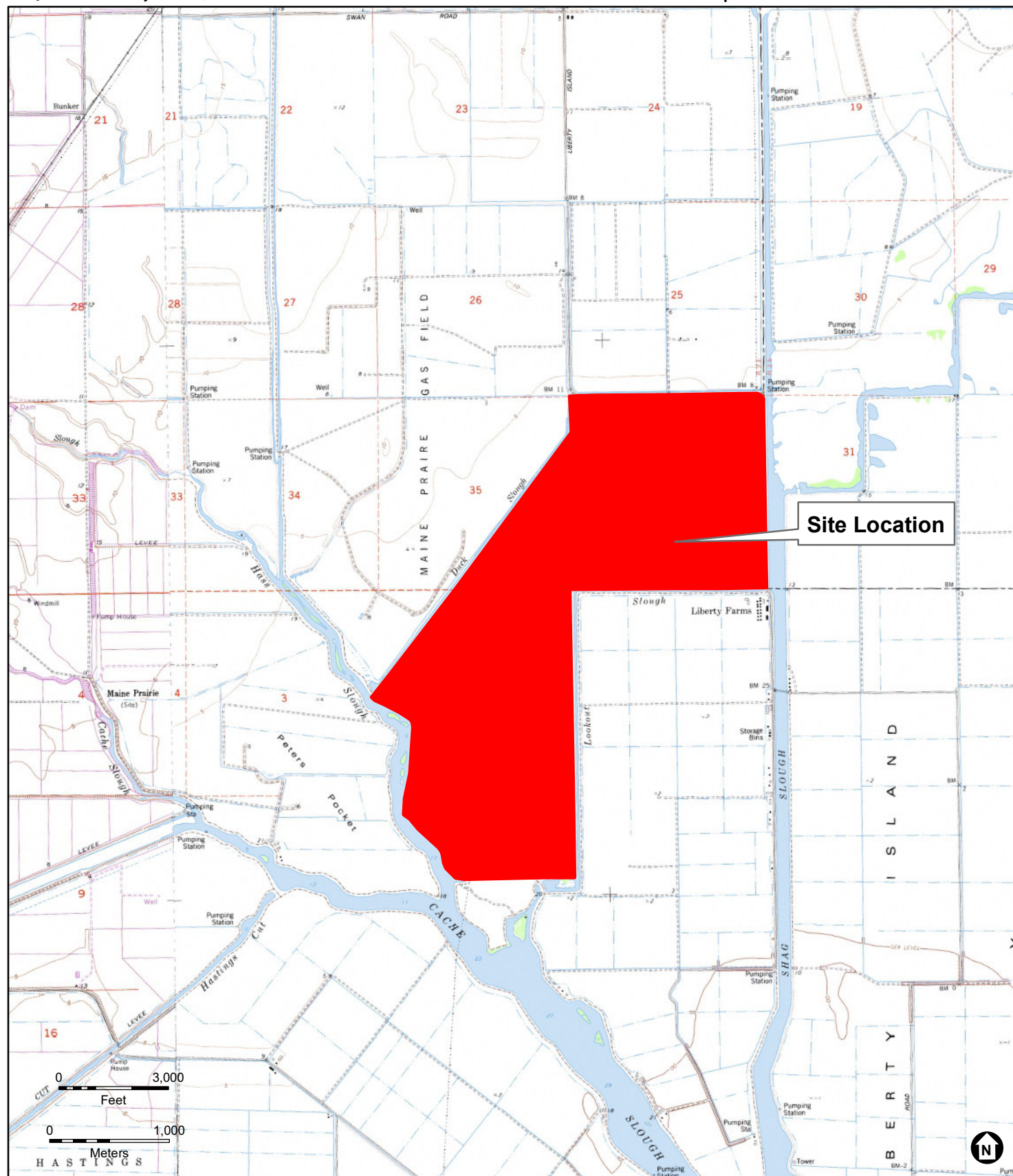
Page 3 of 7

*Resource Name or Number: Bowlsbey Ranch

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993

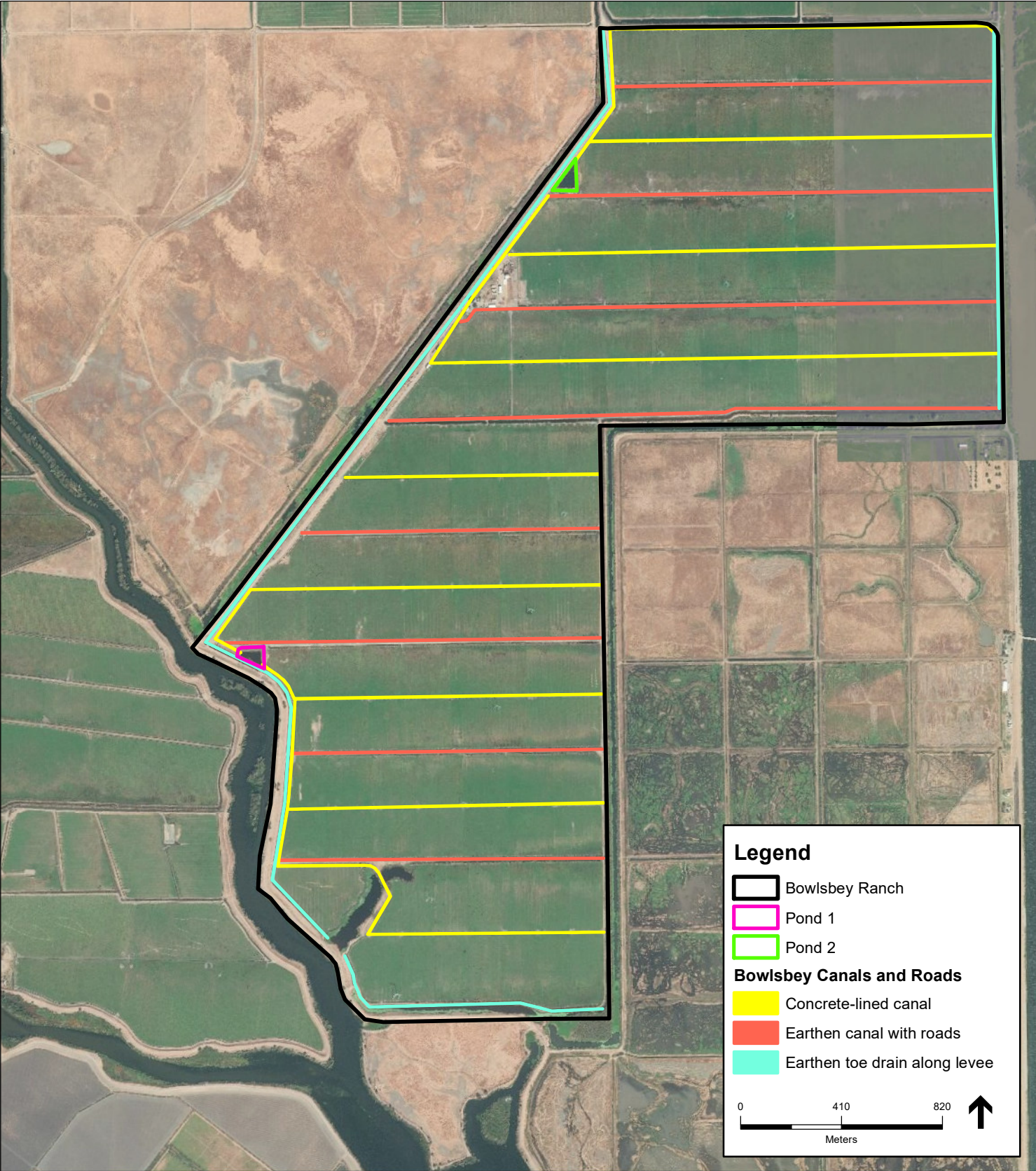


SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 4 of 7
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Bowsbey Ranch
* Date: 9/11/2019

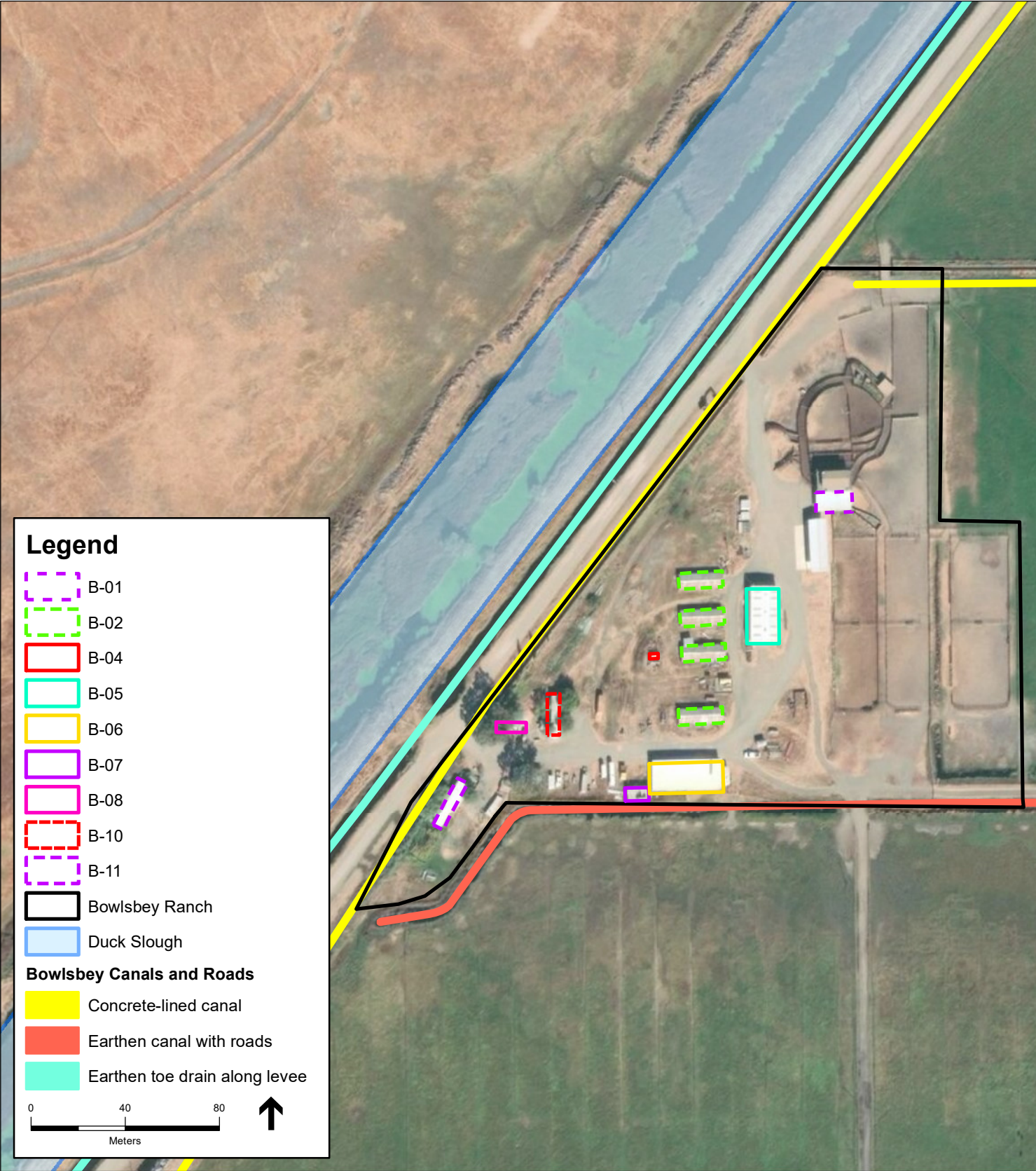


SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 5 of 7
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Bowlsbey Ranch
* Date: 9/11/2019



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Bowsbey Ranch

Page 6 of 7

D3. Detailed Description (continued):

BOWLSBEY RANCH ELEMENTS

Designation	Type	Age	Description
Bowsbey Complex			
B-01	Building	Post 1974	Old office
B-02	Building	Ca 1957	Government surplus buildings (4)
B-04	Building	1965	Bathrooms
B-05	Building	Ca 1974	Modern metal storage building
B-06	Building	Ca 1974	Hay barn
B-07	Building	Ca 1974	Equipment shed
B-08	Building	Post-1974	Metal open shed
B-10	Building	Ca 1974	Mobile home
B-11	Building	Ca 1974	Mobile home
Bowsbey Water Conveyance Infrastructure			
Bowsbey Pond 1	Structure	Ca 1970	Earthen water retention pond on north end of property; triangular shape, measures approximately 320 by 260 feet
Bowsbey Pond 2	Structure	Ca 1970	Earthen water retention pond on south end of property, measures approximately 270 by 175 feet
Bowsbey Canals and Roads	Structures	Ca 1970	Infrastructure elements consisting of earthen canals, concrete lined canals, and dirt access roads

D6. Significance (continued):

Review of archival materials, historic newspapers, and maps failed to indicate any unique or significant associations between this property and twentieth century agricultural activities. While the property was made available for mid-twentieth century agricultural use as a result of early twentieth century land reclamation efforts of RD 2098, it does not appear to be significantly associated with RD 2098, nor any agricultural activities undertaken there during the twentieth century. Per National Park Service (NPS) National Register Bulletin 15 (NPS, 2002), "[m]ere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property's specific association must be considered important as well. For example, a building historically in commercial use must be shown to have been significant in commercial history." Archival review did not determine that Bowsbey Ranch possesses significant association with early-twentieth century reclamation or mid-twentieth century agricultural events.

Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records, historic newspapers, and discussions with the property owner, failed to identify any significant persons associated with the property. Therefore, neither the Bowsbey Ranch, nor its individual components, appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As an agricultural property typical for its age, use, and location, the collection of buildings, structures, and ancillary components associated with the Bowsbey Ranch do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The oldest extant buildings (B-02 and B-04) on the property date to the 1950s as housing for laborers, but are architecturally indistinct cinderblock and corrugated metal buildings. The remainder of the extant buildings and structures date to the Schene occupation of the property, and also do not reflect any significant architectural distinction, but rather are utilitarian agricultural buildings and structures. As a result, neither the Bowsbey Ranch, nor its individual components, appear eligible for the National or California registers under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Bowsbey Ranch

Page 7 of 7

D6. Significance (continued):

While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information, and the information must be considered important. The Bowsbey Ranch does not appear to yield significant information that would expand our current knowledge or theories of design, methods of construction, operation, or other information that is not already known about the period in which it was constructed, its method of construction, or its design. Additional study of this typical agricultural property and its utilitarian buildings and structures is unlikely to yield any additional information. As such, the Bowsbey Ranch does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

In terms of potential archaeological deposits, ESA archaeological field crews expected domestic deposits, privies, and wells associated with working crews to be found at the work camps and farming complexes, and made a concerted effort to locate these archaeological features at each complex. The lack of such features is herein considered an anomaly for an agricultural complex such as Bowsbey Ranch. The high water table here may have made privy excavation and use untenable, and brackish water conditions may have made wells unsuitable. The residential buildings identified appeared to be plumbed. It is assumed that the domestic dumps are lacking as a function of removal of material to an offsite location, dumped into the sloughs and subsequently concealed or washed away, or buried on-site such that surface evidence is no longer apparent. Information that could account for the dearth of these features was not recovered from the documentary record.

To be eligible for listing in the National or California Registers, a resource must not only be shown to be significant under the National or California Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Bowsbey Ranch retains its integrity of location and setting as an agricultural property within RD 2098. However, the demolition or modification of historic building and structures, as well as the construction of new buildings and structures, has resulted in impacts to the integrity of design, association, materials, workmanship, and feeling of the complex.

*D7. References (continued):

Schene, Casey, 2019. Personal Communication with ESA field staff (Robin Hoffman, Katherine Cleveland, Alta Cunningham, Deanna Keagan). July 16, 2019.

San Francisco Examiner, 01/18/1953

Oakdale Leader. Pasture. Thursday, April 30, 1953. Page 70.

Historic Aerial Maps:

1937. Laval Company, Inc., Fresno, California. Compiled for USDA Agriculture Adjustment Administration (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

1957. Cartwright and Company. Compiled for USDA Agriculture - Commodity Stabilization Service (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

1958. Unknown (Genesis Society)

1965. Cartwright Aerial Surveys. Compiled for California Division of Highways (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

1968. (historicaerials.com)

1970. Cartwright Aerial Surveys. (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

1974. (Genesis Society)

1987. USGS. (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

1993. (historicaerials.com)

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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-01

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Old Office

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

***P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of a two story wood frame structure, with wood plank and board and batten exterior walls, referred to by property owners as the "old office", on the north end of the Bowlsbey Complex. The building has a rectangular footprint oriented east/west, measuring 40 by 25 feet with a large (25 feet wide) corrugated metal overhang running the length of the southern façade. The building is situated partially within the modern livestock corral/fencing, and is open on the first floor allowing livestock within the corral/chute to pass under the office. The second floor consists of a 3 room board and batten office structure, with a side gable roof, modern aluminum fixed windows, and a wrap-around balcony allowing for 360 degree views of the property and outlying areas. Review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps, as well as conversations with the property tenant, determined that building was constructed by the current tenant's family sometime between 1970 and 1978.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP6. Commercial Building



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary and south facades, facing northeast, 7/18/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca 1974/ historic aerial maps

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

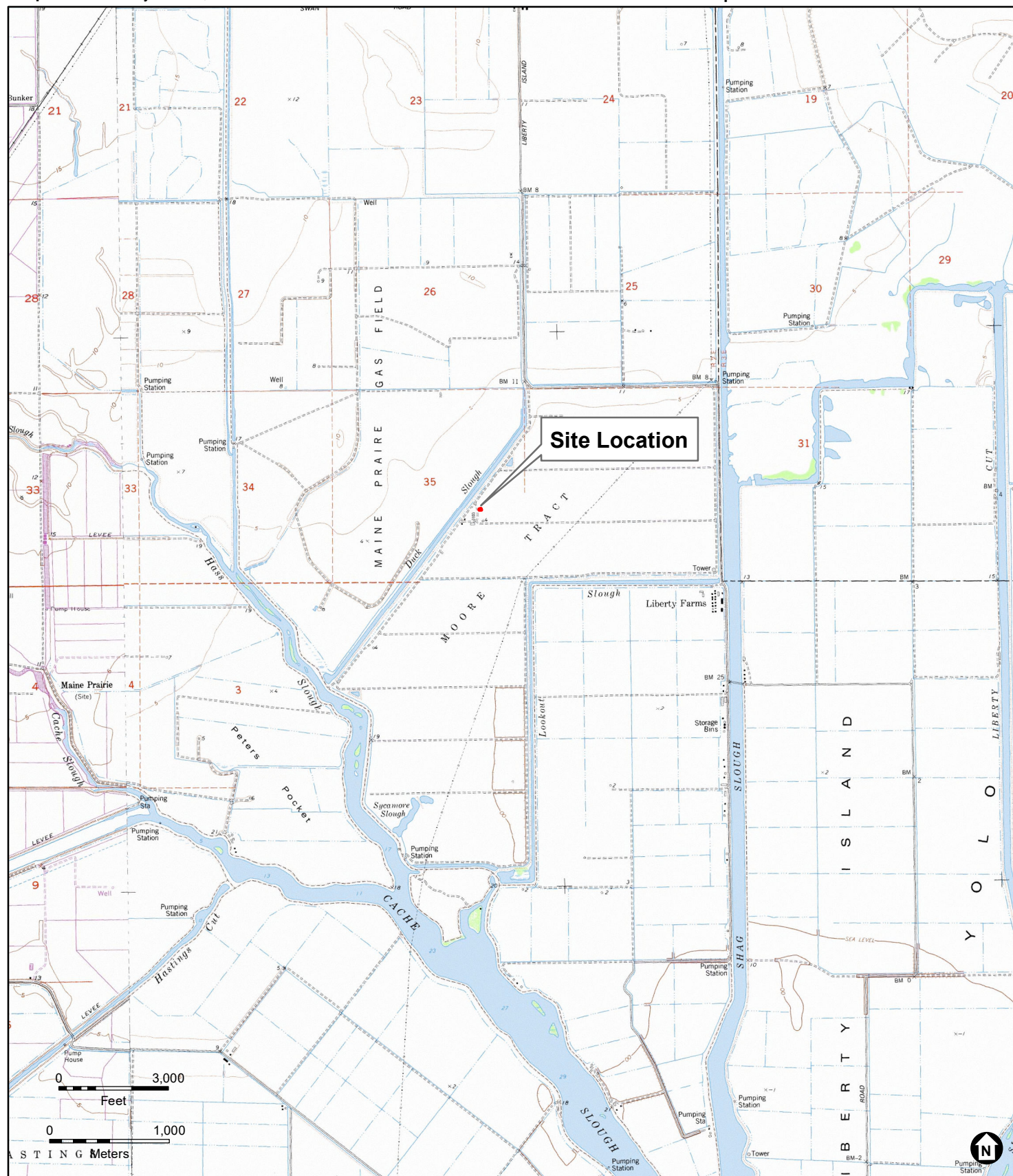
***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-02

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Labor Camp bunkhouses

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

***P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of four WW II-era temporary buildings associated with the Bowlsbey Complex located western edge of the Bowlsbey property. The seamed-metal buildings have a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 60 by 20 feet, oriented east/west. The buildings have a low-pitch gabled roof with slight overhang on the non-gabled end. Single personnel doors are typically located on eastern and western façades; however, the western wall of the most northern building has been completely removed. One or two window openings are located on each of the gabled ends, while five or six present on the longer sides. All window panes are gone; openings that are not boarded up present with wood frames. Previously bunkhouses, now storage, these resources originally appear on aerials dating to 1957, but were relocated to their current location by 1965.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the buildings lack the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the buildings as individual resources is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property; HP4. Ancillary building



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northeast, 7/18/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1957/1965/historic aerial

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

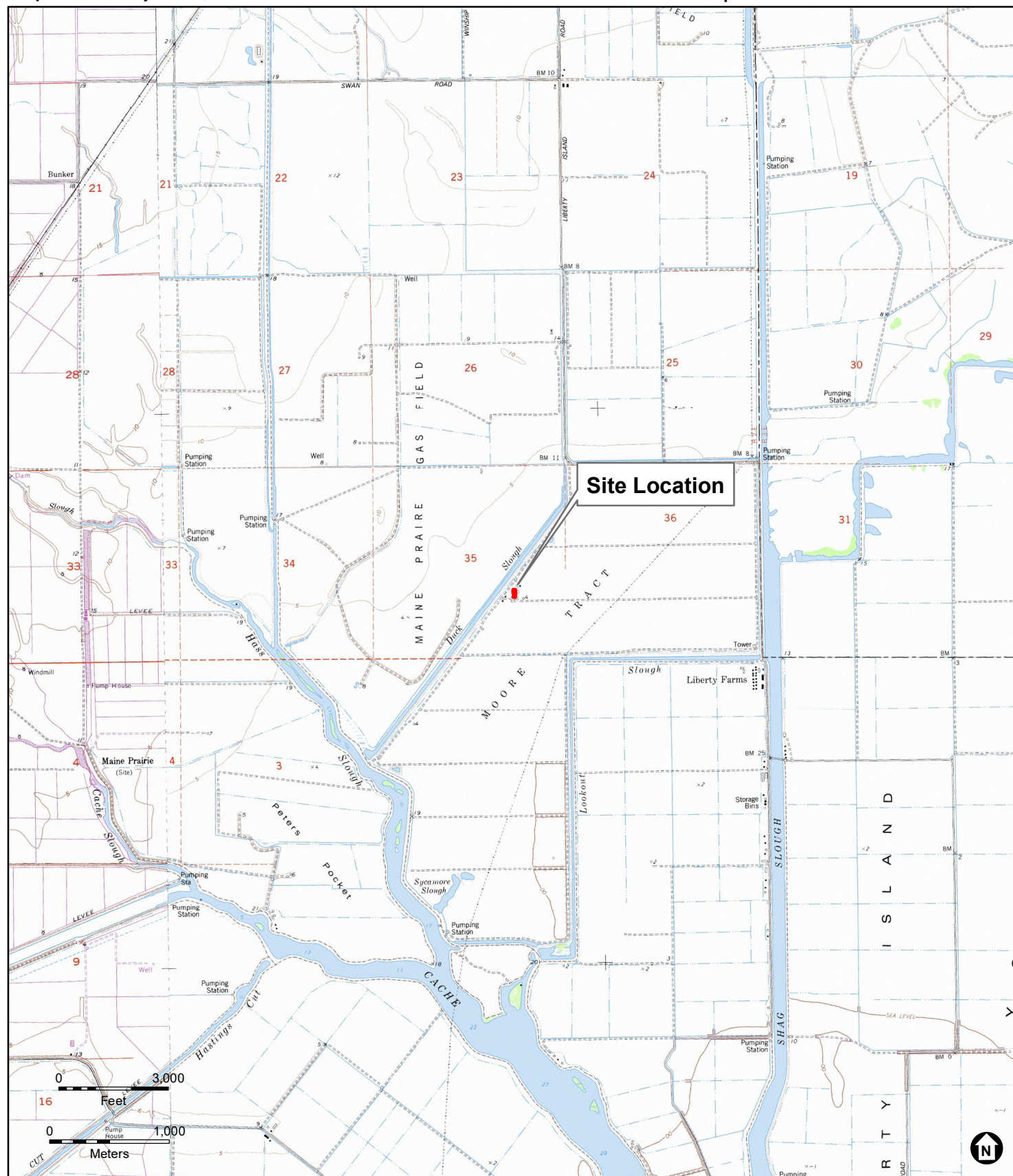
***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-04

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Bathroom

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of a bathroom associated with the Bowlsbey Complex located western edge of the Bowlsbey property. The concrete masonry unit building has a square footprint, measuring approximately 12 by 12 feet on a concrete pad, and is oriented east/west. The entire roof structure is gone. Three hopper windows present on the southern façade. The opening for a single personnel door is centered on the eastern façade, although the door is gone. This resource first appears on historic aerials dating to 1965.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northeast, 7/18/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1965/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

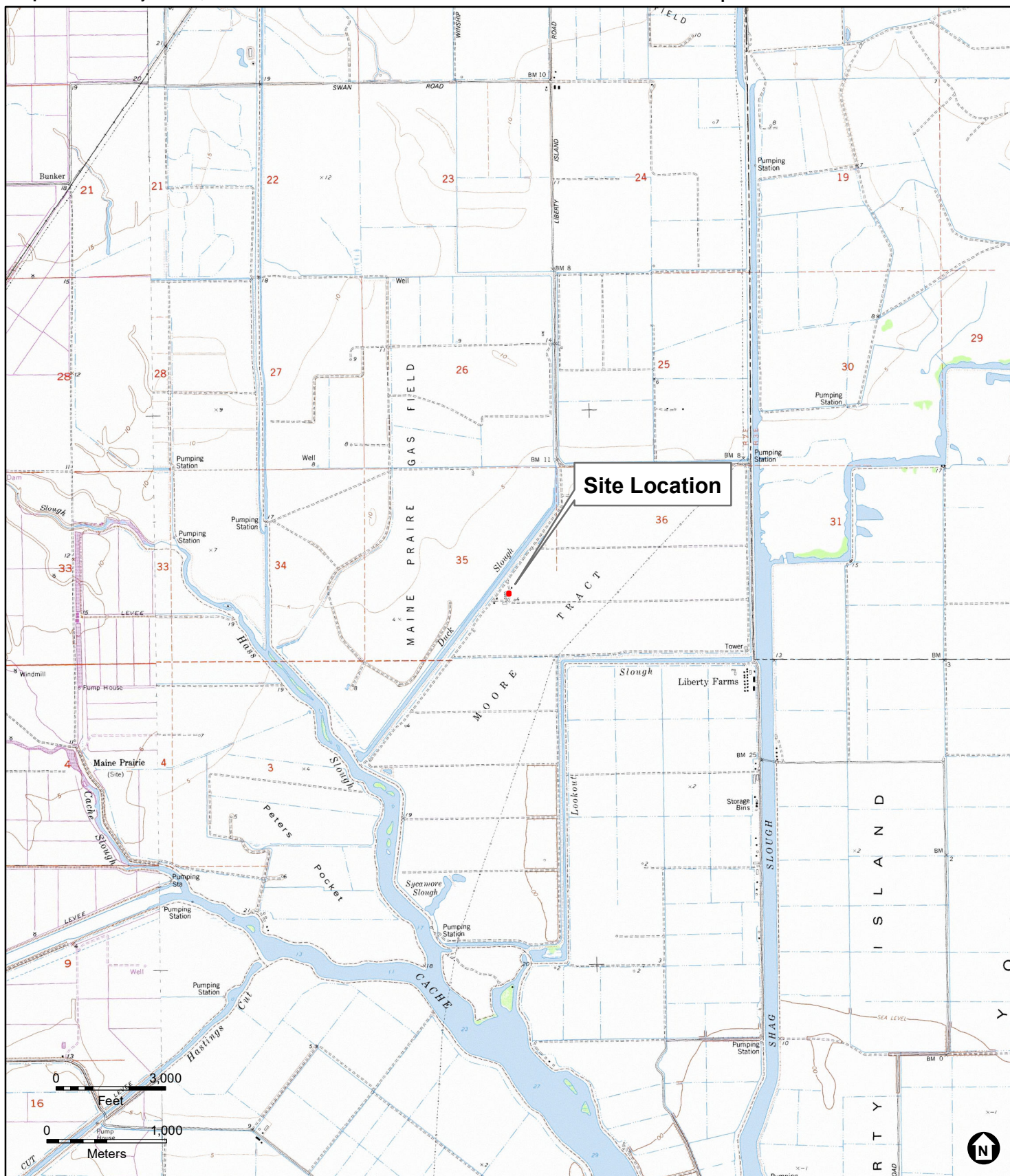
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



State of California -- The Resources Agency
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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-05

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Storage Building

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a warehouse associated with the Bowlsbey Complex located western edge of the Bowlsbey property. The building corrugated metal structure has a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 75 by 40 feet, oriented north/south. The two-story building has a low-pitch gabled roof. Oversized roll-up garage doors are located on the northern and southern façades; a wooden single personnel door is also located on the northern façade.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary and east façade, facing southwest, 7/18/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1974/historic aerial map

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP

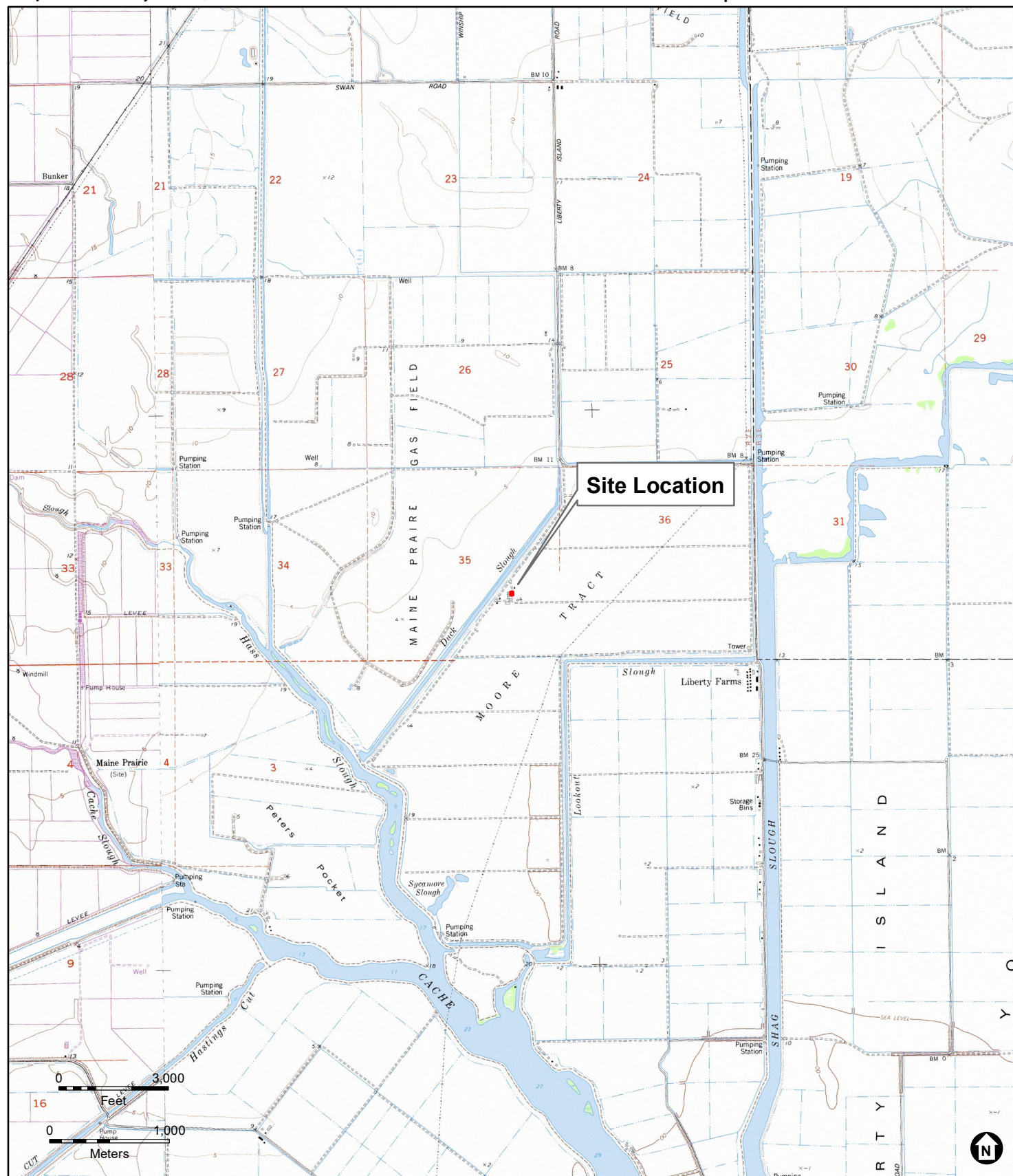
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or Number: B-05

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993



State of California -- The Resources Agency
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Primary #
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NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-06

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Hay Barn

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a shed associated with the Bowlsbey Complex located western edge of the Bowlsbey property. The building is a wood-framed structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 95 by 40 feet and is oriented east/west. It has a shed roof that slopes down to the south. The corrugated metal building is open on the north side and features 5 bays.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary and east façade, facing southwest, 7/18/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1974/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

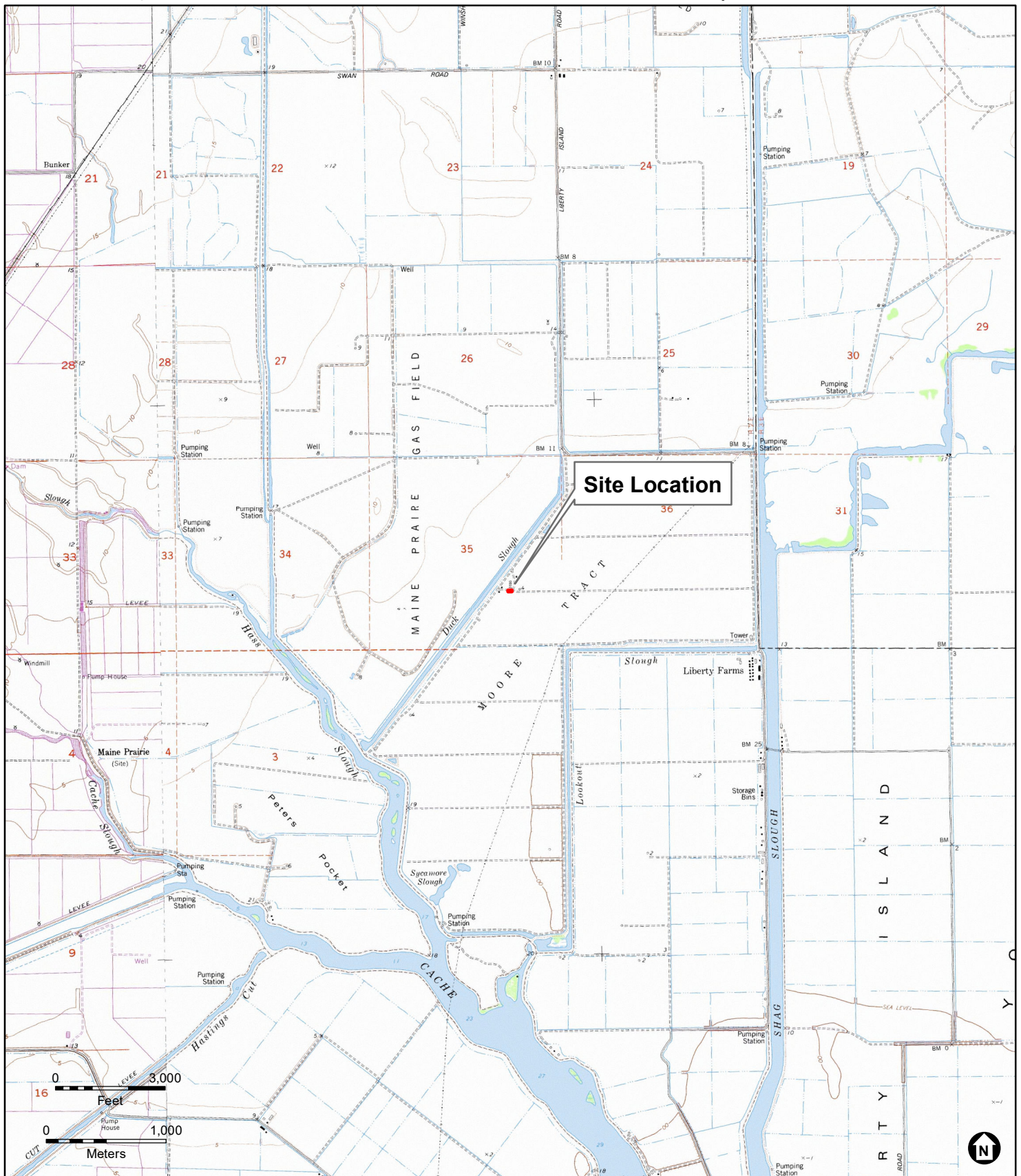
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-07

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Equipment Shed

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of a wood frame, open sided animal pen and equipment storage structure on the south end of the Bowlsbey Complex. The structure measures 30 by 20 feet, and has two bays that open to the north side. Animal pens occupy the eastern half of the structure. The roof, south, and east walls are clad in corrugated metal. Review of historic aerial photographs determined that the structure dates to approximately

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing south, 7/18/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1974 /historic aerals

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

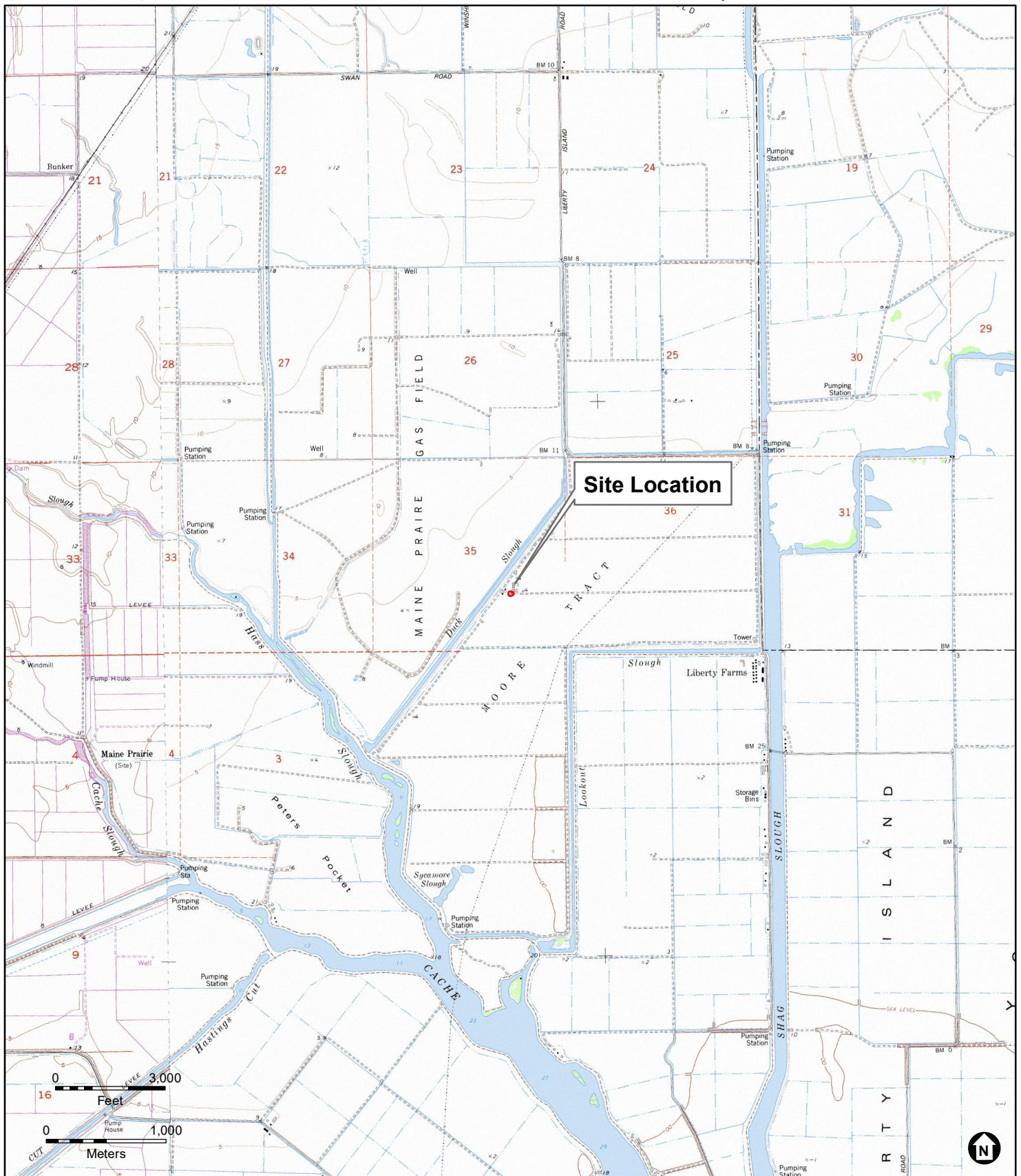
Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



State of California -- The Resources Agency
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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-08

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Shed

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a shed associated with the Bowlsbey Complex located western edge of the Bowlsbey property. The corrugated metal building has a square footprint on a concrete pad, measuring approximately 10 by 10 feet and is oriented north/south. It has a shed roof that has a moderate overhang on the western side with exposed rafter tails. A single personnel opening is located on the southern façade. Four window openings contain louvered vents.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. Resources Present:

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northwest, 7/18/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1974/ historic aerial

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Alta Cunningham, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/18/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

State of California -- The Resources Agency
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HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-10

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Mobile Home 1

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a mobile home associated with the Bowlsbey Complex located western edge of the Bowlsbey property. The corrugated metal building has a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 60 by 15 feet on a concrete pad, and is oriented north/south. The building has a low-sloped gabled roof with shed roof additions on the eastern and western façades. The primary entrance, a sliding glass door, is located on the eastern façade. Fenestration consists of aluminum frame sliders. The mobile home was installed in the 1970s in order to provide housing for migrant laborers on the property.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property



*P4. Resources Present:

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southeast, 7/18/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1974/historic aerial

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/18/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

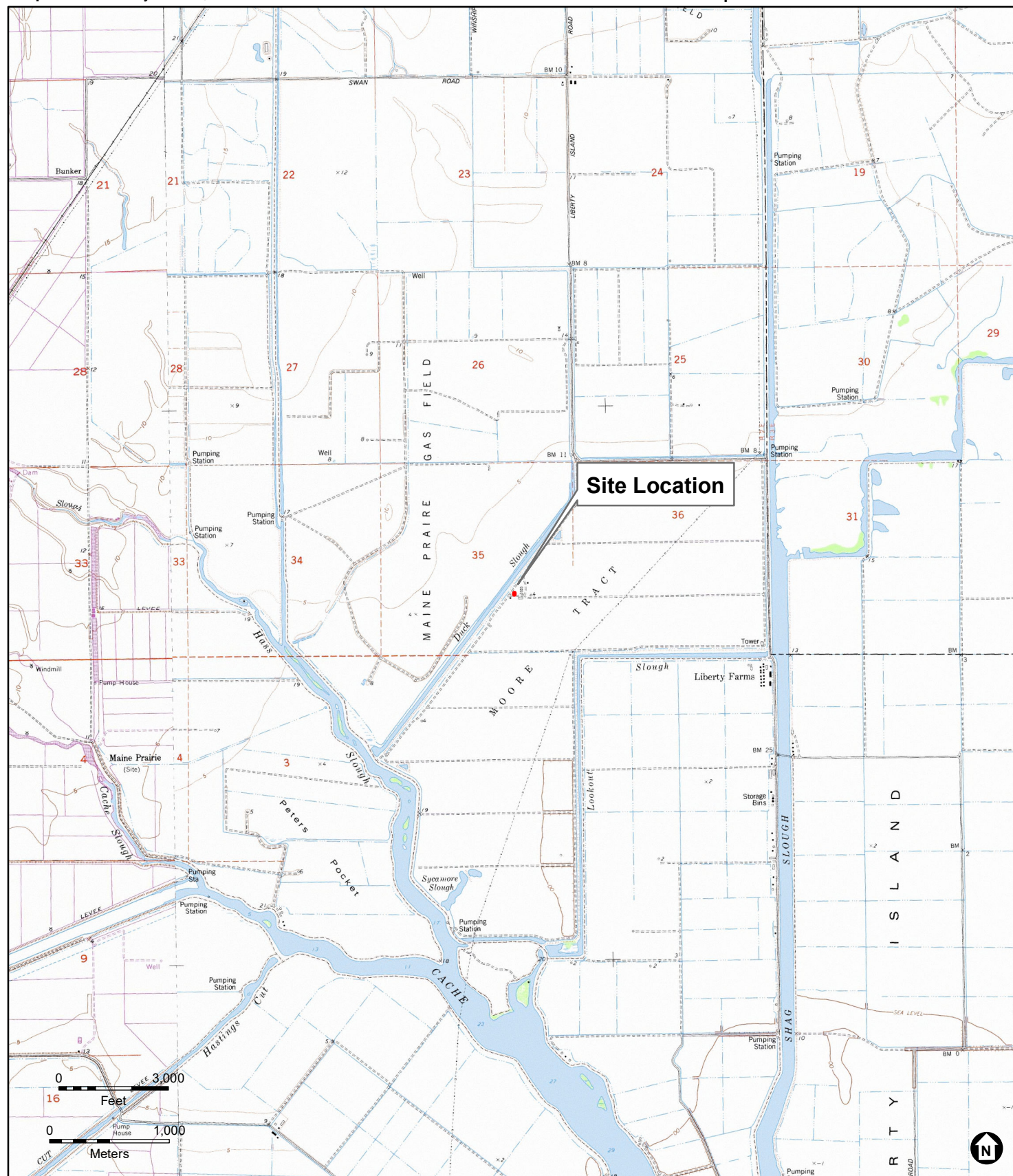
*P11. Report Citation:

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) B-11

P1. Other Identifier: Bowlsbey Complex Mobile Home 2

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a mobile home associated located southern edge of the Bowlsbey complex. The corrugated metal building has a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 65 by 15 feet, and is oriented northeast/southwest. The building has a low-sloped gabled roof with a similarly style addition on the southern façades. The primary entrance, a sliding glass door, is located on the eastern façade. Fenestration consists of aluminum frame sliders. The mobile home was installed in the 1970s in order to provide housing for migrant laborers on the property.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property



*P4. Resources Present:

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southwest, 7/18/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1974/historic aerial

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/18/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

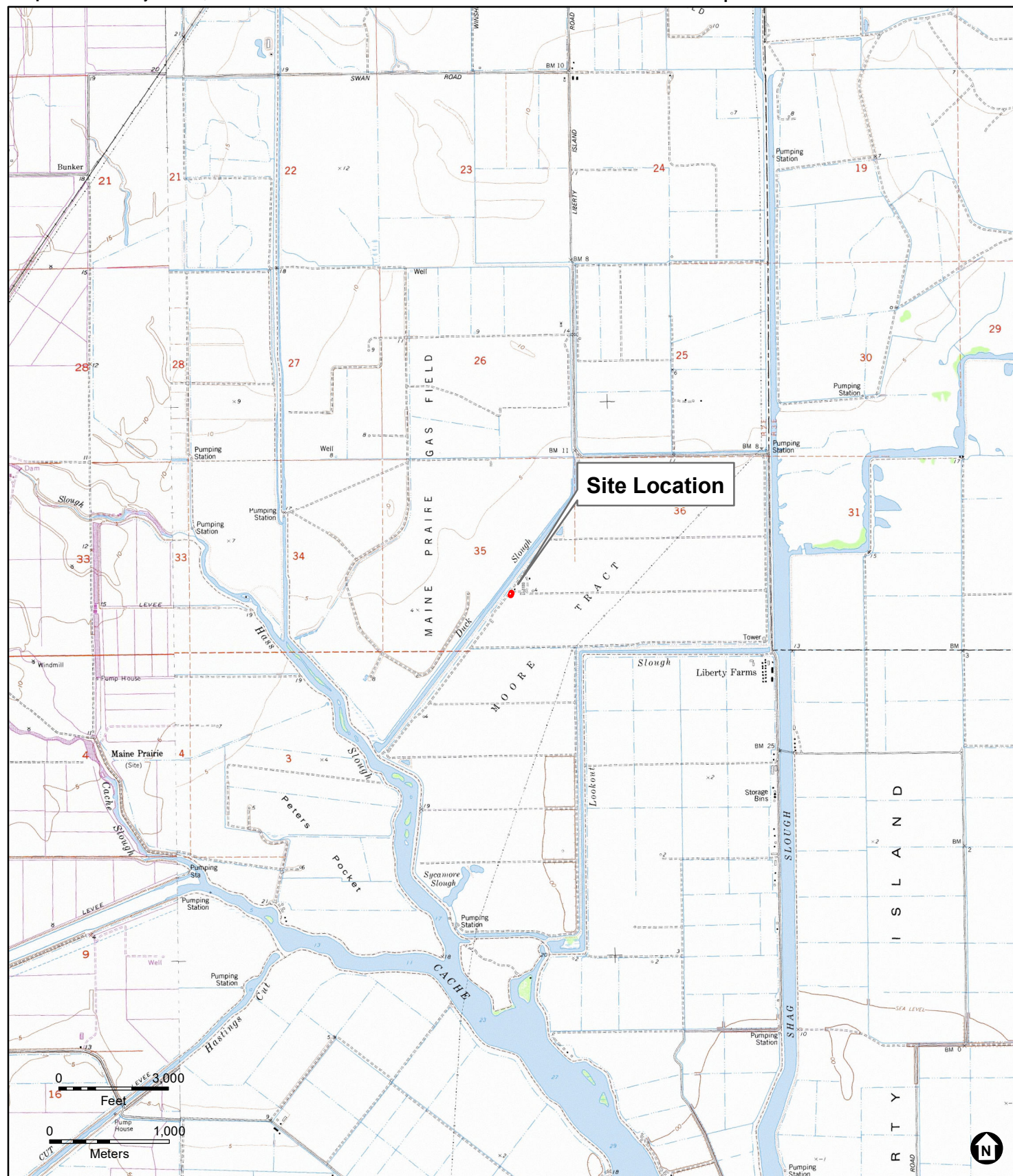
Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Bowlsbey Canals and Roads

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

***P3a. Description:**

This resource consists of a water conveyance system that spans the entire Bowlsbey property – an alternating series of concrete lined canals (measuring approximately 3 feet wide at the top, 2 feet wide at the base, and 3 feet deep) and earthen canals flanking unimproved dirt access roads. All the canals run parallel east/west the length of the property, and are approximately 700 feet apart, as well as along the outside boundary of the property. The canals are gravity fed by two retaining ponds on the north and south ends of the property. While a water conveyance system has been present on the property since the 1930s, this current arrangement of canals and ponds dates to approximately 1968-1974, when the current arrangement appears on historic aerial imagery. The access roads consist of single lane, unimproved dirt roads that parallel the canals.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the canals lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the canals as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP20. Canal/Aqueduct; HP37. Highways/Trail



***P4. Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northeast, 7/18/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1970/historic aerals

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

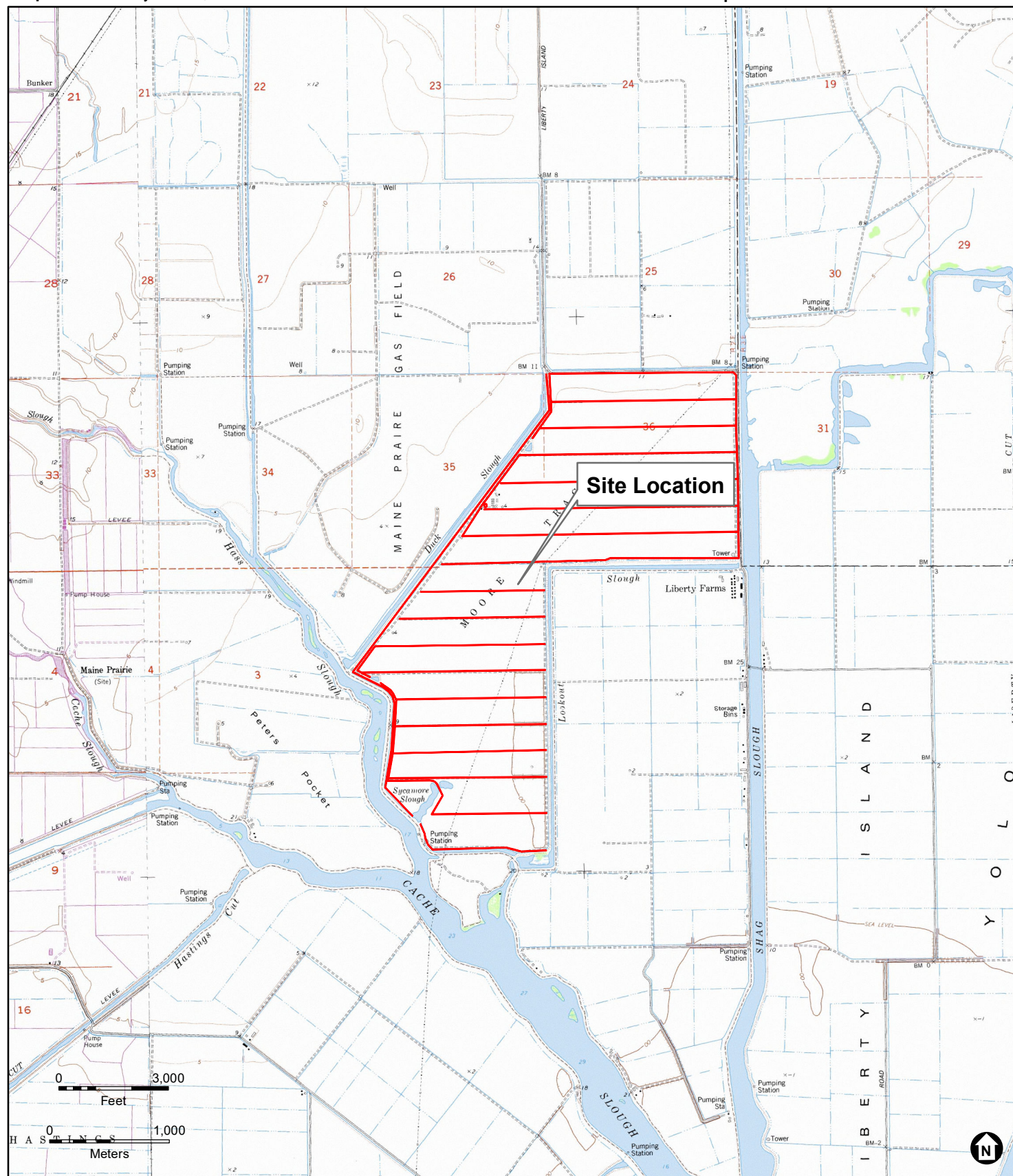
***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Bowlsbey Pond 1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource consists of a triangular earthen water retention pond on the southern end of the Bowlsbey property near Hass Slough. The pond is bounded by earthen levees (identified in the National Levee Database as Solano County Levee 52), and measures 285 by 200 feet, oriented east/west. The pond is fed by a machine pump that conveys water from Hass Slough.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the pond lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the pond as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP22. Lake/River/Reservoir



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing east, 7/18/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1970/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

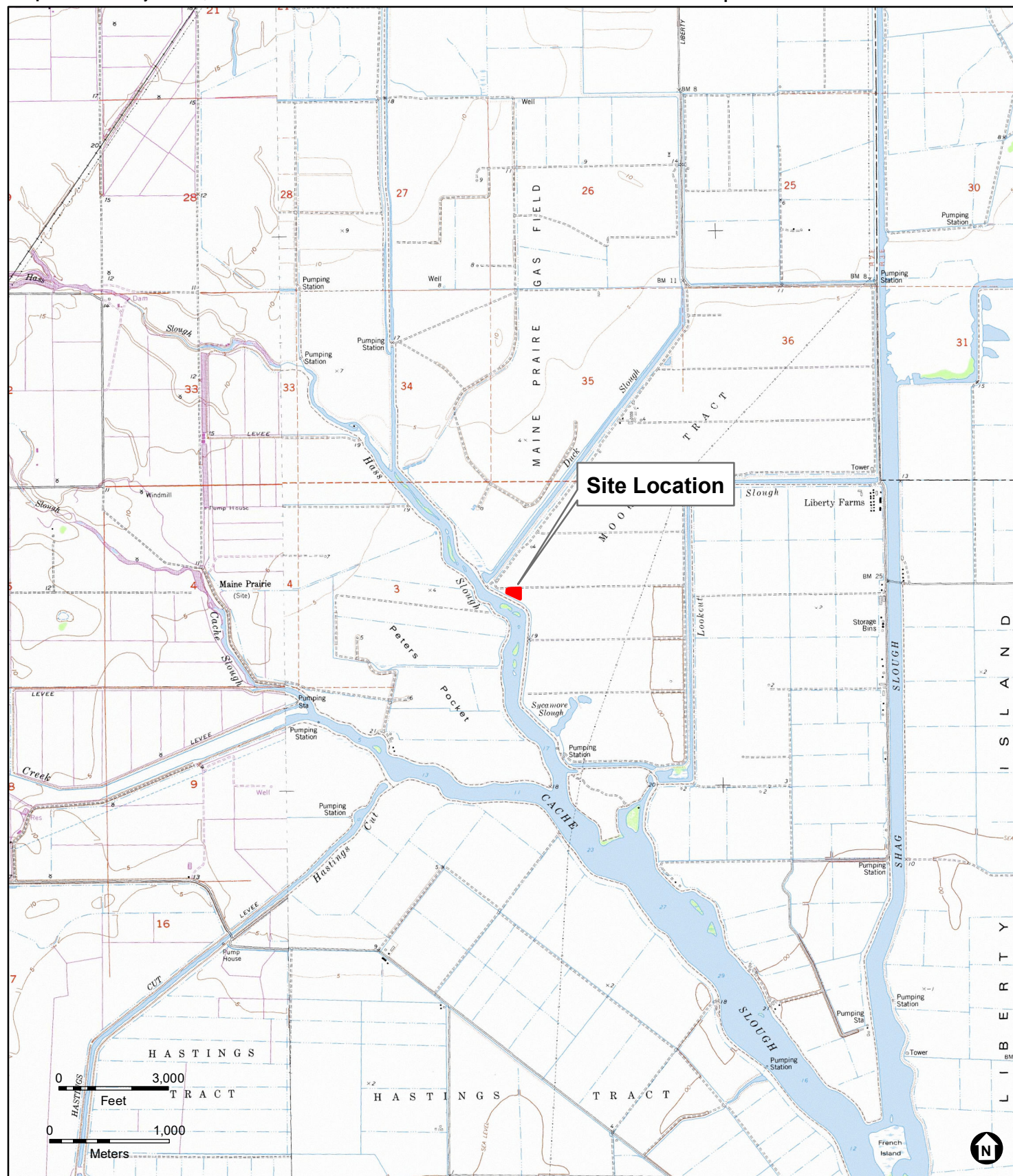
Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Bowlsbey Pond 2

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0143-240-030

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource consists of a triangular earthen water retention pond on the northern end of the Bowlsbey property near Hass Slough. The pond is bounded by earthen levees (identified in the National Levee Database as Solano County Levee 34), and measures 340 by 260 feet, oriented north/south. The pond is fed by a machine pump that conveys water from Duck Slough.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building pond the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Bowlsbey district. As such, no further analysis of the pond as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP22. Lake/River/Reservoir



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northeast, 7/18/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1970/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

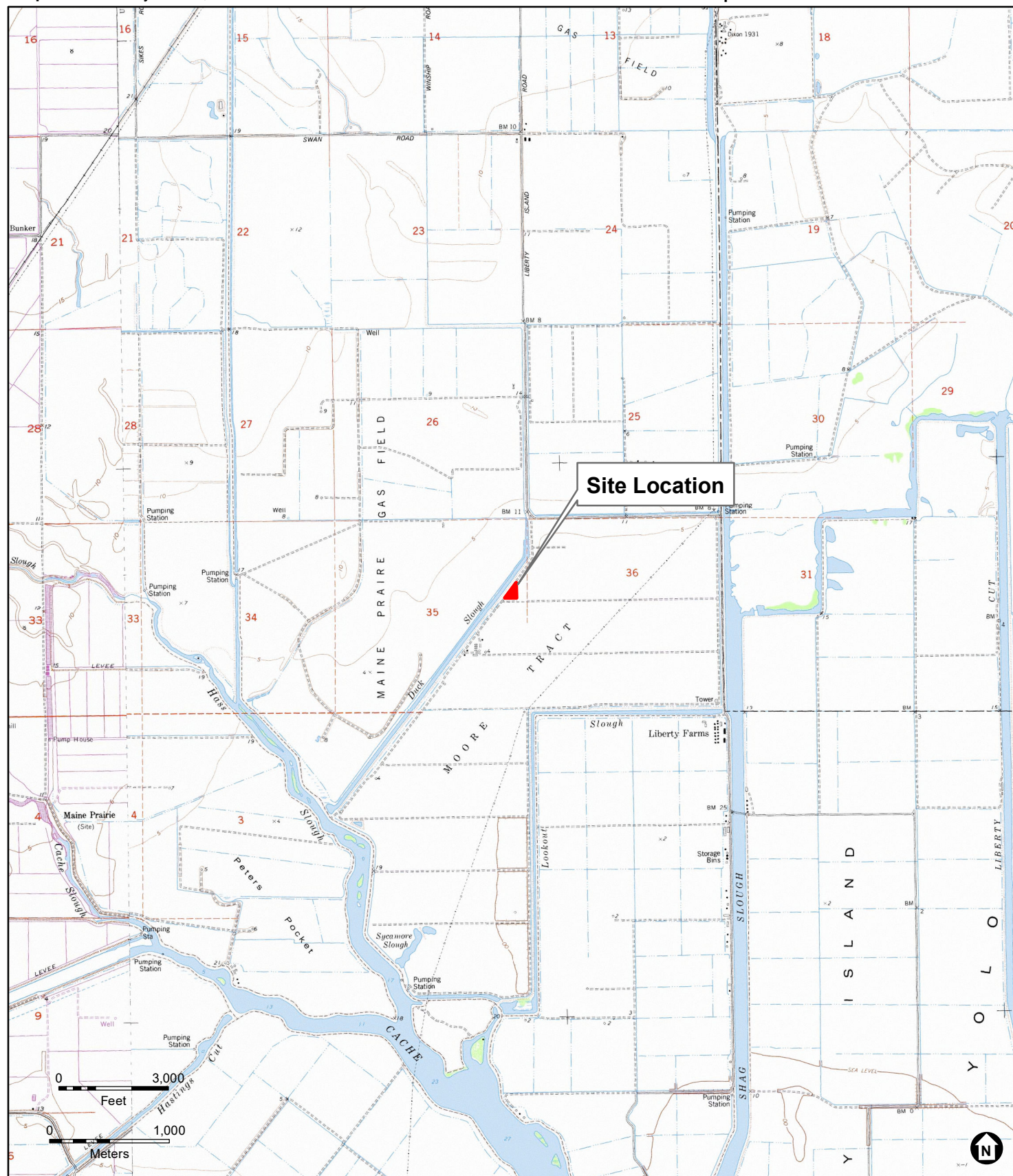
Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 21 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Liberty Farms

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Company

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Liberty Farms is a 1,750-acre site in Solano County, California, approximately 10 miles southeast of Dixon, California, west of the Liberty Island Ecological Reserve. Liberty Farms is bounded by Lookout Slough to the north, the Bowsbey Ranch to the west, Shag Slough to the east, and Cache Slough to the south.

Liberty Farms consists of a collection of discontinuous camps (including Labor Camp, Headquarters, Camp 2, Camp 7, Camp 8, and Camp 9) and a water conveyance system consisting of earthen irrigation channels and access roads that extend throughout the property. The camp sites consist of collections of mid-century through modern agricultural residential and ancillary buildings, building remnants, and related ancillary agricultural elements (e.g. fences and water conveyance infrastructure).

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/Ranch



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both 1932-1974/historic aerials, UCD Special Collections Liberty Farms Box 52

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:** Kathy Cleveland,

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

State of California -- Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 21

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Liberty Farms

D1. Historic Name: Liberty Farms Company D2. Common Name:

***D3. Detailed Description:**

Liberty Farms is a 1,750-acre site that is surrounded by levees that were constructed to protect the property from flooding. Liberty Farms consists of a collection of discontinuous camps (including Labor Camp, Headquarters, Camp 2, Camp 7, Camp 8, and Camp 9). Liberty Farms was a large scale farming operation within the Delta, therefore the camps provided housing, agricultural structures and facilities, and limited community support structures. See Location Map, page 3 and Sketch Map, page 4.

Liberty Farms Labor Camp, located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property, consists of six buildings, three building foundation remnants, a collection of concrete debris from previous demolition efforts within the site, and ancillary agricultural features (including landscaping, fencing, and transmission lines). See Sketch Map, page 5.

The Liberty Farms Headquarters site is located on the east side of the property, just north of Camp 9, with Shag Slough to the east. The site consists of 2 buildings, the Liberty Farms Headquarters Building and a Caretakers Building, and a possible well site. See Sketch Map, page 6.

Liberty Farms Camp 9 is located on the east side of the Liberty Farms property, with the Headquarters site located to the north and Shag Slough to the east. The site consists of eight historic age buildings, a collection of silos associated with a modern grain dryer, and a modern equipment storage building. See Sketch Map, pages 7 and 8.

Liberty Farms Camp 8 is located on the east side of the Liberty Farms property, south of Camp 9, with Shag Slough located to the east. The site consists of 12 historic age buildings, a pair of silos on a historic building foundation (presumed to be the site of Liberty Farms School), and an archaeological feature consisting of a loading dock and mound. See Sketch Map, pages 9 and 10.

Liberty Farms Camp 7 is located on the east side of the Liberty Farms property, south of Camp 8, and west of Shag Slough. The site consists of a historic age residential building with detached garage, the remains of a residential building with garage, and a pump house. See Sketch Map, page 11.

Liberty Farms Camp 2 is located on the west side of the Liberty Farms property, with Cache Slough to the west. The site consists of the remains of a historic age building. See Sketch Map, page 12.

Earthen irrigation canals and access roads are arranged in a grid system within the boundaries of the Liberty Farms property. The grid system measures approximately .25 miles square, spanning the width of the property. The canals vary in width, from 10 to 20 feet across, with unknown depths. The access roads consist of single lane, unimproved dirt roads that parallel the canals. See Sketch Map, page 13.

See Continuation Sheet, page 14, for a table summarizing all elements identified within Liberty Farms.

***D4. Boundary Description:** Liberty Farms bounded by Lookout Slough to the north, the Bowsbey Ranch to the west, Shag Slough to the east, and Cache Slough to the south. See Location Map, page 3.

***D5. Boundary Justification:** Boundary as defined is all that remains of the area managed by Robert Malcom according to 1953 topographical map.

D6. Significance: Theme Reclamation/Farming **Area** Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
Period of Significance N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

Liberty Farms does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, has lost the majority of its integrity, and therefore does not appear to be eligible for the National or California Registers. ESA recommends the Liberty Farms, including its camps and individual components, as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property nor a district, as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. (see continuation sheet)

***D7. References:** See Continuation Sheet, page 18.

***D8. Evaluator:** Kathy Cleveland, Alta Cunningham **Date:** August 2019
Affiliation and Address: ESA, Sacramento, CA

LOCATION MAP

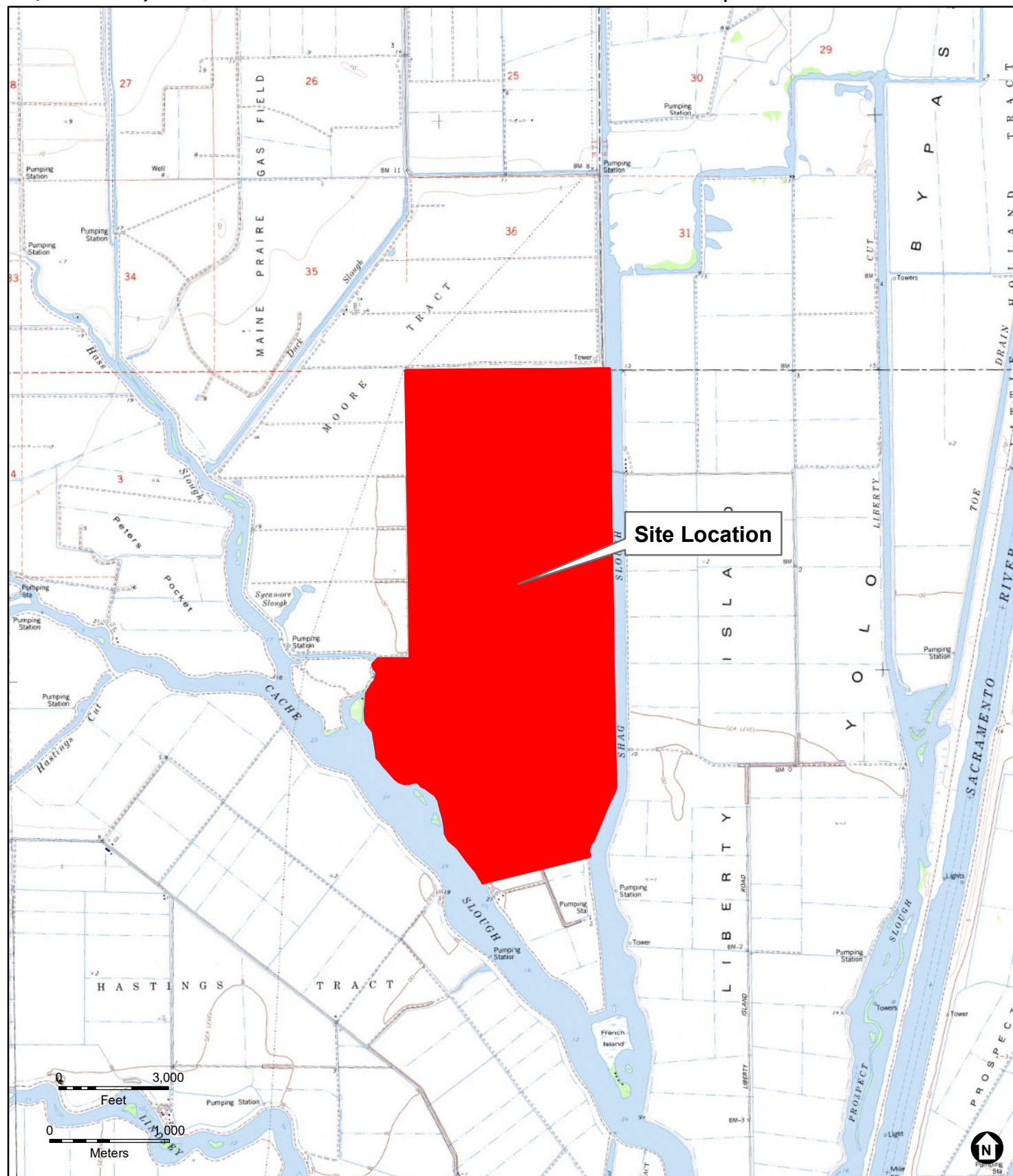
Page 3 of 18

*Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993



SKETCH MAP

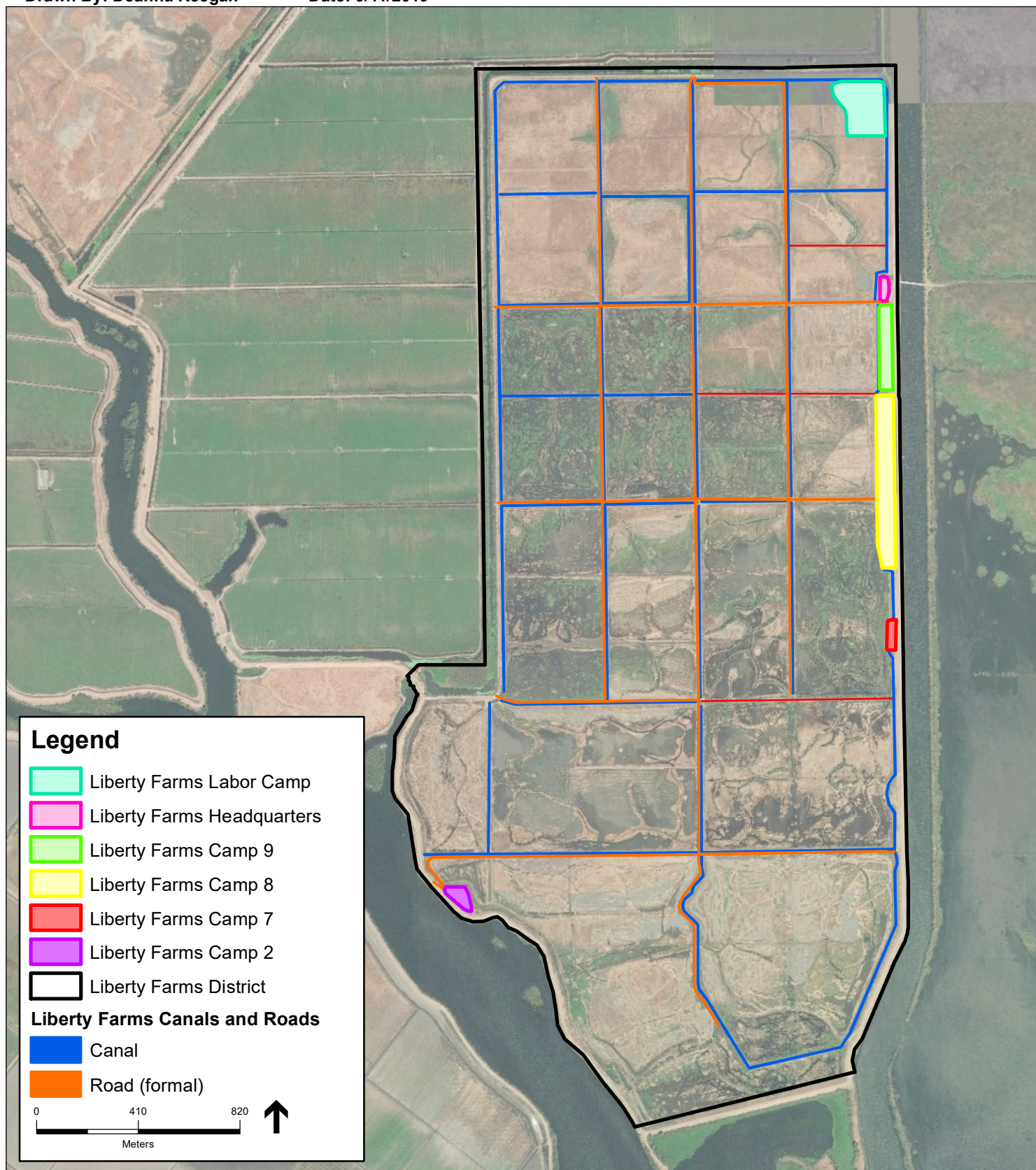
Trinomial:

Page 4 of 21

* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms

* Date: 9/11/2019



SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 5 of 21
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms
* Date: 9/11/2019



SKETCH MAP

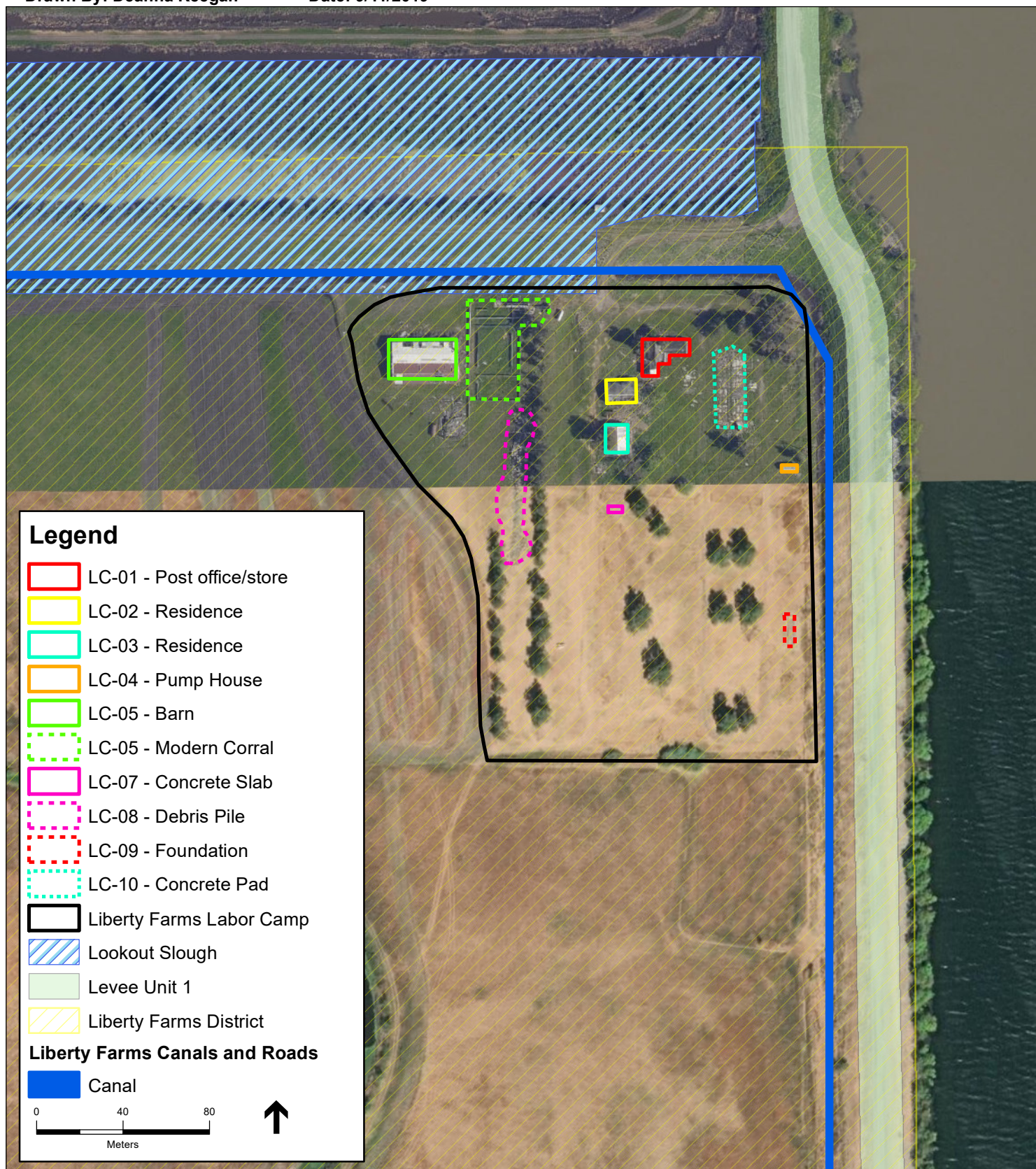
Trinomial:

Page 6 of 21

* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms

* Date: 9/11/2019



SKETCH MAP

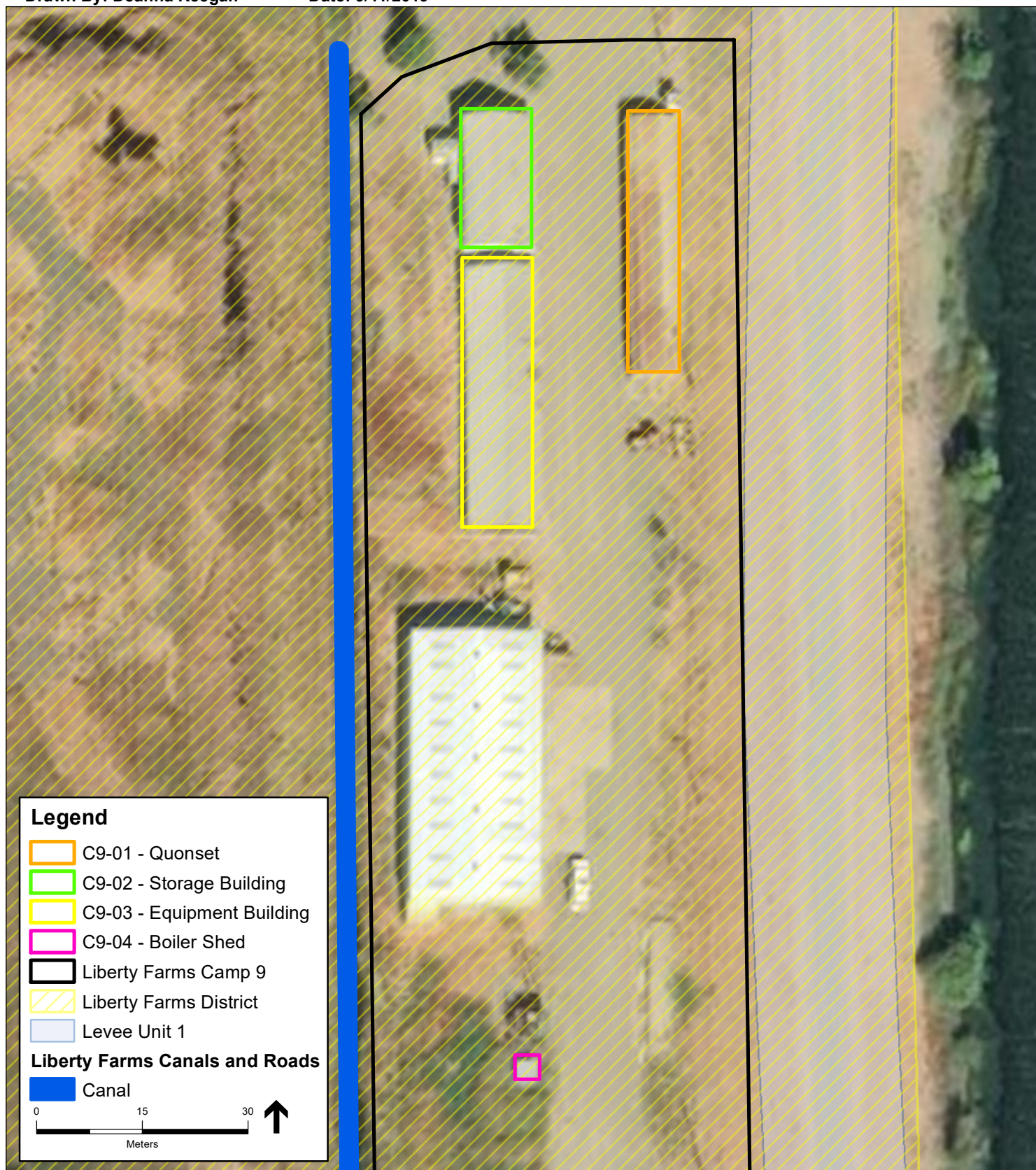
Trinomial:

Page 7 of 21

* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms

* Date: 9/11/2019



SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 8 of 21
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms
* Date: 9/11/2019



SKETCH MAP

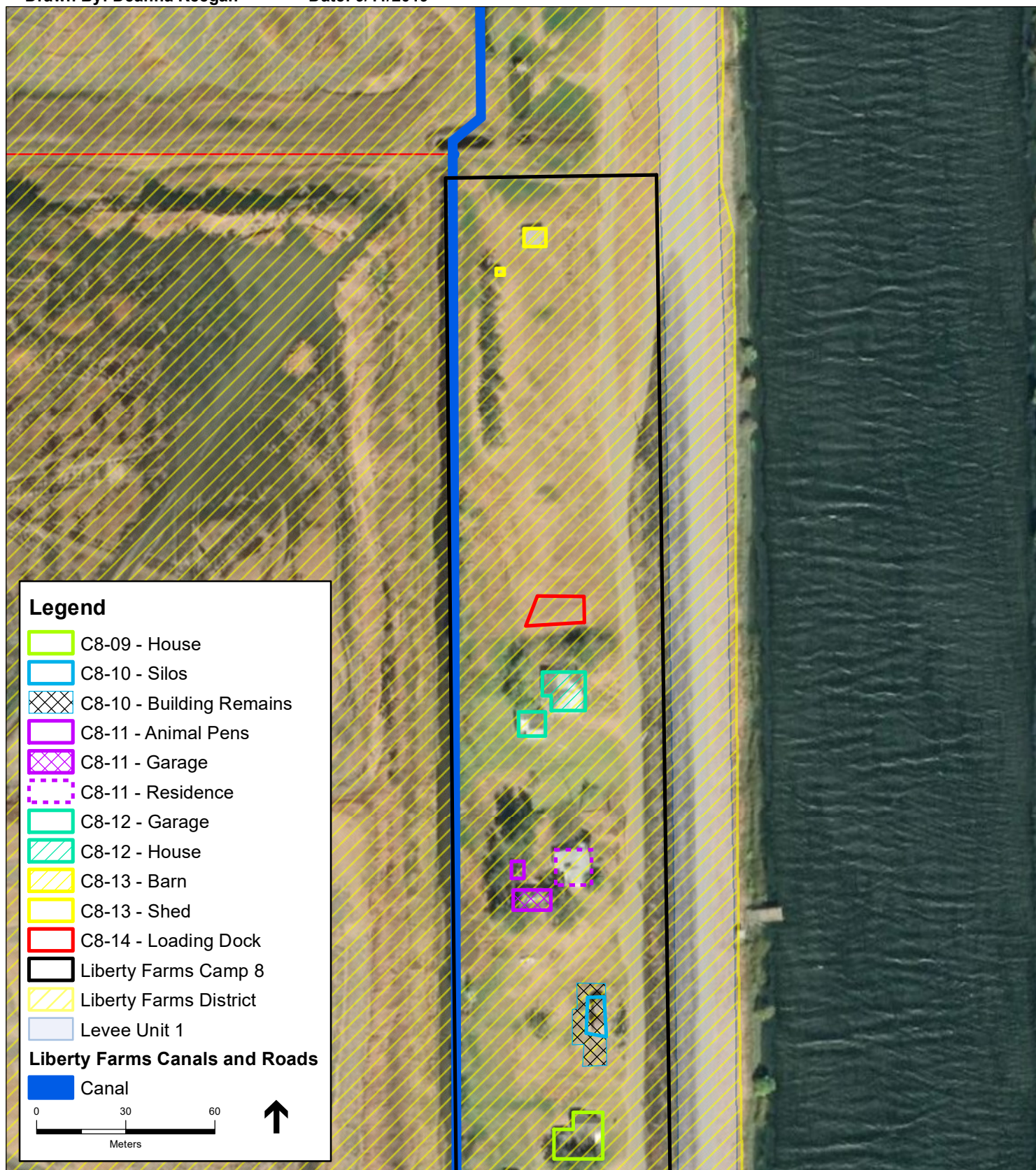
Trinomial:

Page 9 of 21

* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms

* Date: 9/11/2019



SKETCH MAP

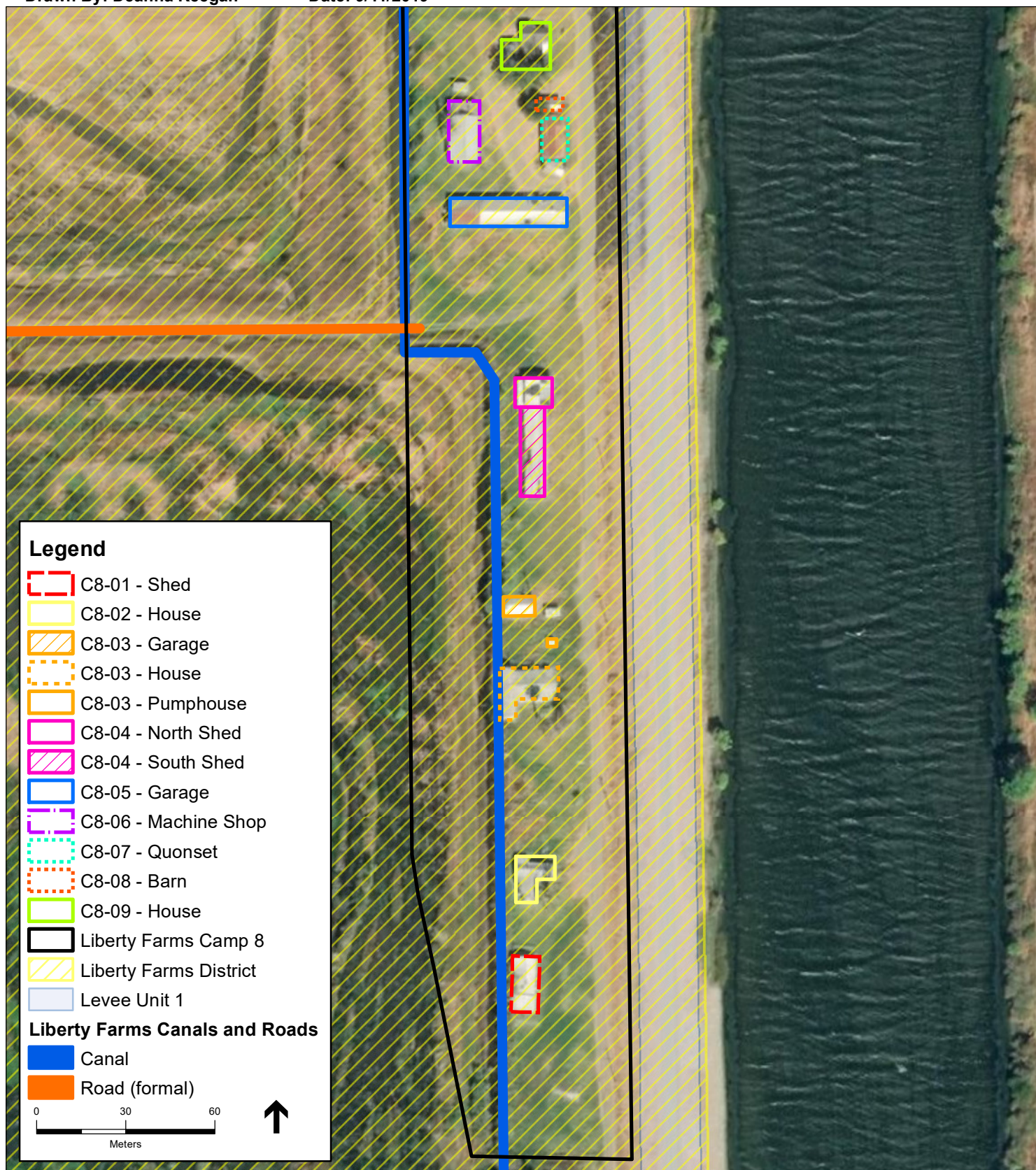
Trinomial:

Page 10 of 21

* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms

* Date: 9/11/2019



SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 11 of 21
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms
* Date: 9/11/2019



SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 12 of 21
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms
* Date: 9/11/2019

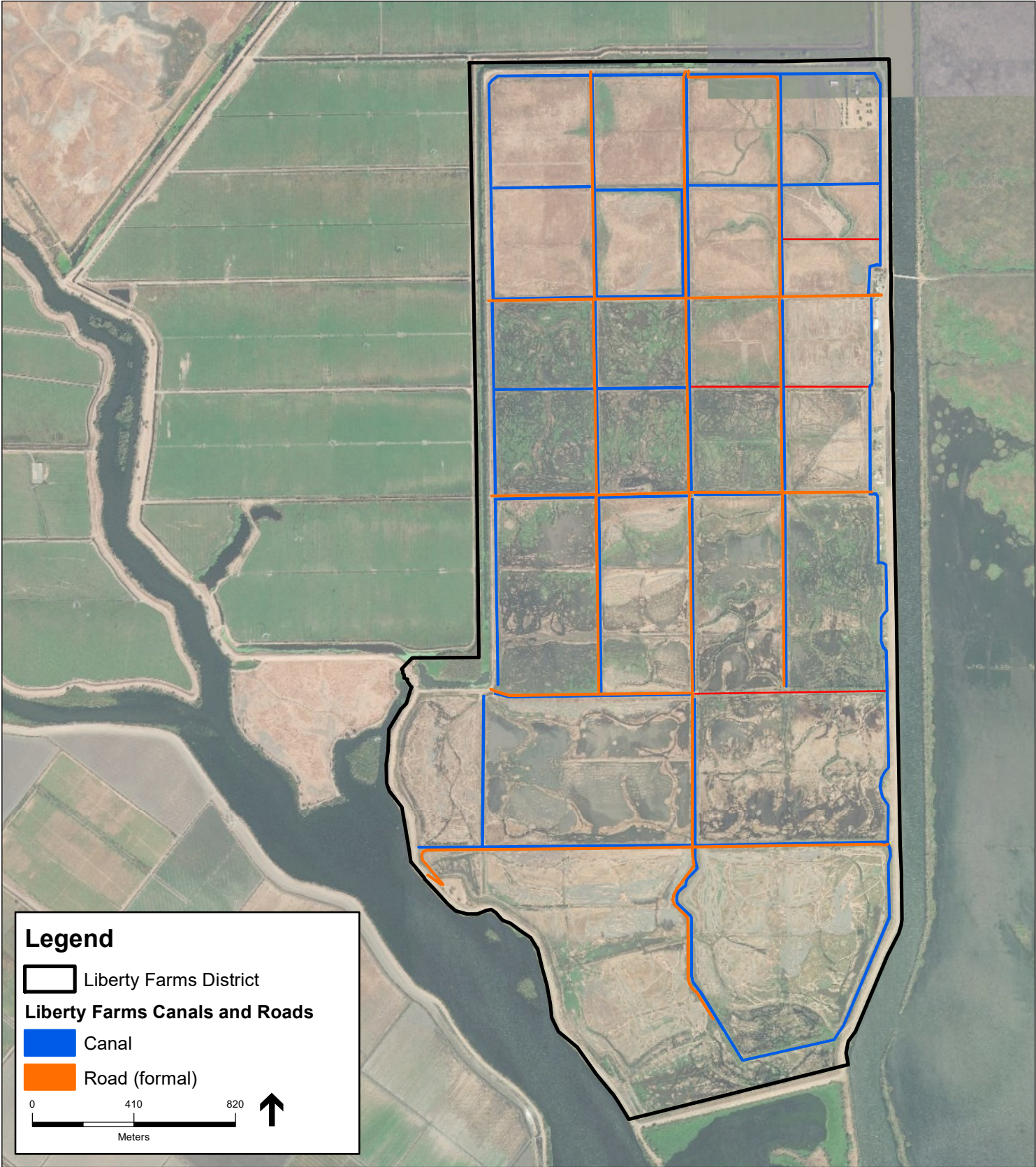


SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 13 of 21
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms
* Date: 9/11/2019



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Liberty Farms

Page 14 of 21

* D3. Detailed Description (continued):

Liberty Farms consists of a collection of camps, including 39 individual components detailed below. Each of the buildings and structures associated with Liberty Farms have been recorded on DPR 523 primary forms which follow this main district evaluation. Review of the resources within the district by professional architectural historians meeting the SOI standards for Architectural History determined which resources, if any, had potential for individual significance. Resources lacking this potential were solely documented on DPR 523a forms, as they would not rise to significance beyond their association with the district. As such, no further analysis of those buildings or structures as individual resources was warranted or conducted. Buildings and structures with the potential for individual eligibility are also documented on building, structure, object forms (DPR-523B).

TABLE 1. LIBERTY FARMS ELEMENTS

Assigned Resource Name	Location	Age	Description
LC-01	Labor Camp	1952	Post office/store
LC-02	Labor Camp	Ca. 1957	Residence
LC-03	Labor Camp	Ca. 1957	Residence
LC-04	Labor Camp	Ca. 1957	Pump house
LC-05	Labor Camp	Ca. 1957, 1968	Barn (modern corral dates to late 1990s)
LC-07	Labor Camp	Historic	Concrete slab
LC-08	Labor Camp	Historic	Concrete demo pile
LC-09	Labor Camp	Historic	Bathroom building foundation
LC-10	Labor Camp	Historic	Pad with structural debris
HQ-01	Headquarters	1932-1957	Headquarters, small storage building
HQ-02	Headquarters	1957-1968	Caretaker residence
C9-01	Camp 9	Ca. 1957	Open-sided Quonset hut
C9-02	Camp 9	Ca. 1957	Enclosed storage building
C9-03	Camp 9	Ca. 1937	Open-sided equipment building
C9-04	Camp 9	Ca. 1957	Boiler shed
C9-05	Camp 9	Ca. 1957	Scale house
C9-06	Camp 9	Ca. 1957	Residence, garage
C9-07	Camp 9	Ca. 1957	Silos
C9-08	Camp 9	Ca. 1957	Shed
C9-09	Camp 9	Ca. 1957	Pump house
C8-01	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	Equipment shed
C8-02	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	House
C8-03	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	House, garage, shed
C8-04	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	Equipment shed
C8-05	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	Garage
C8-06	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	Machine shop
C8-07	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	Quonset hut
C8-08	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	Barn
C8-09	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	House, pit
C8-10	Camp 8	Ca. 1937	Silos, foundation/building remains
C8-11	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	House, garage, animal pen
C8-12	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	House, garage
C8-13	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	Barn/shed
C8-14	Camp 8	Ca. 1957	Loading dock
C7-01	Camp 7	Ca. 1937	Remnants of house, garage, goat pen, well
C7-02	Camp 7	Ca. 1937	House, garage, fenced backyard
C7-03	Camp 7	Ca. 1937	Pump house
C2-01	Camp 2	Ca. 1957	Building
Liberty Farm Canals and Road	Throughout	Historic	Earthen canal system with unimproved access roads

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Liberty Farms

Page 15 of 21

*D6. Significance (continued):

Historical Context

In the mid-1800s the wetlands of California were sold by the State as swamp and overflowed lands, in accordance with an obligation to the national government created by the Arkansas Act of 1848, though land sales were limited by the General Assembly to 320 acres. Soon after the January 1848 discovery of gold in the Sierra foothills, an influx of tens of thousands of people to the Central Valley followed. Almost immediately, many miners saw surer fortunes to be made from tilling the soil than from mining and interest turned to the diking and draining of flooded Delta lands. The General Assembly limits on acres-sold increased to 640 acres per individual in 1859, and the limit was removed in 1868, thus making the reclamation of the Delta feasible since it could be done on a large scale (Lund et al., 2007; Sacramento LAFCO, 2016; Thompson, 2006).

The origin of reclamation districts (RD), a former wetland area that was “reclaimed” for agricultural use and is now a legal subdivision responsible for managing and maintaining the levees, canals, pumps, and other flood protection structures in the area, began in 1850 when the U.S. Congress passed the Reclamation Act, which authorized lands to be purchased and placed into reclamation holdings for preservation and use. The California Legislature created the Board of Reclamation in 1861, which facilitated the formation of local reclamation districts. During the next thirty years, extensive reclamation of the entire Delta area took place. The earliest large-scale projects in the central Delta occurred at Sherman Island in 1868 and Twitchell Island in 1869. About 14,000 acres were enclosed with levees, flumes, and tide gates at Sherman Island and 3,600 acres at Twitchell Island. Liberty Farms is located within RD 2098, which includes approximately 6,100 acres. The levees that currently border this district were originally constructed by local interests beginning in 1918, were improved and modified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers beginning in 1935, however, the RD itself was not formed until September 26, 1963 (DWR and CDFW, 2015; Lund et al., 2007; Thompson, 2006; Sacramento LAFCO, 2016).

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta contains approximately 70 islands (sometimes called “tracts”), most of which were created by reclamation levees. As stated previously, Sherman Island and Twitchell Island were the earliest and largest of the reclamation farms in the Delta; they were soon followed by Bradford, Brannan, Bouldin, Andrus, Venice, Mandeville, Jersey, Staten, and Bethel islands, all completed by 1875. Between 1870 and 1880, 92,000 acres were reclaimed in the Delta. By 1930, a total of 441,000 total acres had been reclaimed. Agriculture and horticultural activities on these islands included everything from growing wheat, barley, clover, potatoes, beans, sugar beets, orchards and various fruit types, and berries, to running sheep and cattle (Lund et al., 2007; Thompson, 2006).

One farm of particular importance to the reclamation and development of agriculture in the Delta region is Bacon Island. Reclaimed in 1915, the Delta island was evaluated as potentially eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, and D in 2013. George Shima immigrated to California in 1888, and went to work as a laborer in the potato fields of San Joaquin County, as well as studying American agricultural and business methods. Shima began reclaiming Bacon Island lands in 1915, and by 1917 was the largest leaser of lands within the Delta. By 1918 there were 13.5 miles of levees surrounding Bacon Island, 6.5 miles of draining canals and one pumping plant. On Bacon Island, Shima built two sizes of camps for use by crop-sharing (tenant) farmers, and by employees. Small camps housing 20-50 men had a boarding house, cook house, toilet facilities, and sometimes a foreman’s house. Larger camps had several boarding houses, bunkhouses, offices, a blacksmith shop (later an automotive garage), at least one barn, washrooms, mess halls, kitchens, and one or more single residences. At the peak of his career, Shima had more than 600 employees (most of them Japanese American), as well as sponsoring hundreds of tenant farmers and sharecroppers. Shima was well known in the region for his expertise with land reclamation, high-quality potatoes, and development of constructing drainage ditches for optimal crops (Baxter and Allen, 2013).

The history of Liberty Island and Liberty Farms begins in November 1917 with the organization of the Liberty Farms Company. Spearheaded by Robert K. Malcolm, the new company soon entered into contracts with Samuel Shannon and the Johnson Estate, the Holland Land Company, and the S. Sweet Company, to acquire lands in both Yolo and Solano counties. In April 1918, the State Reclamation Board granted approval for Liberty Farms to construct levees in the Yolo Basin, and on January 21, 1919, the California Secretary of State issued the corporation license to the Liberty Farms Company (Dickman, 1981). The reclaimed land established the Liberty Farms Company on an area spanning two islands – the western island (which includes the current APE) and the eastern island (“Liberty Island,” which now encompasses the Liberty Island Ecological Reserve). The first Board of Directors meeting on February 8, 1919, included directors R. W. Palmer, E. Johnson, C. F. Shaw, M. Nolan, and A. Hourtane. Although Malcom is not listed, he is noted as the president on the 1921 Board of Directors notes, as are additional directors Coleman, Fish, Bryan, and LaMontagne (UC Davis, 1919, 1921).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Liberty Farms

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*D6. Significance (continued):

Robert Kennedy Malcolm was born in Correlitos, California on April 10, 1868; one of nine children born to Henry and Janet Malcolm. He attended public school in Watsonville until he was 14. In 1885, he moved to San Francisco and secured employment with Porter Brothers, owners of the largest produce house on the Pacific coast. He worked for them for two years before beginning his career as an independent produce merchant. After the 1906 Earthquake, he was appointed to the committee for the rehabilitation of the city. Malcolm retained his mercantile interests until the spring of 1917, when he retired from active business. In the fall of that year he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in Solano County, where he reclaimed 6,000 acres of land, devoted to the growing of sugar beets, asparagus, grains and other farm products. On October 1, 1921, Mr. Malcolm was married to Esther Jarrett; they had one child, Mary Vernon, who was born in San Francisco on December 15, 1923. Initially the family maintained their primary residence in San Francisco's Mission District and spent summers at the Dixon ranch, finally moving to Liberty Island permanently in 1932 (Dickman 1981; Online Biographies 1931).

Flooding was a continual battle for Liberty Island since its inception; between 1918 and 1973 the island flooded 27 times (Dickman 1981). An article from 1937 describes Liberty Island as completely submerged as a result of flooding, with significant damages to the agricultural productivity of the island (San Francisco Examiner, 12/15/1937). Flooding in the 1950s and 1960s was especially bad and was a topic in numerous board of director's meetings. In February and April 1952, the directors discuss levee repair at multiple locations and how to best move the dredger between the West Cut, the "bad break" on Prospect Slough near the south end of the island, and the breaks on the west side that were sustained in 1950. In December 1953, the directors note that a portion of Prospect Slough has sloughed right up to the County Road that runs on top of it. The June 1954 board of directors notes that repairs to bad spots of the levee along lower Shag and Cache sloughs cost Liberty Farms \$1,220. The winter of 1955/56 flooding was noted as being the worst in Liberty Island's history, with at least 67 breaks compromising three and a half miles of broken levees. The island flooded twice again in 1958; this was the first time the levee had broken at the northeast corner of the island. In October 1960, a letter from DWR stated that the levees of Cache Slough and Hass Slough and the West Levee of the Yolo Bypass south of RD 2068 were in poor condition, having received little maintenance over the years because there was no formal agreement as required by the State Water Code. DWR recommended the formation of a reclamation district to solve this problem (to become RD 2098). Construction of a permanent West Levee of the Yolo Bypass was approved in April 1961; this levee was to be 25 feet high with a crown of 20 feet. However, construction of this levee continuously failed. Flooding of the island, critical breaks in levees, and sinkage were again noted in 1962, 1965, 1966, and 1968 (UC Davis, 1952-1968). In 1974, Liberty Island experienced multiple levee breaches, including a gap of 500-600 feet, and noted that the island had flooded "several times in recent years" (Vallejo Times, 01/23/1974).

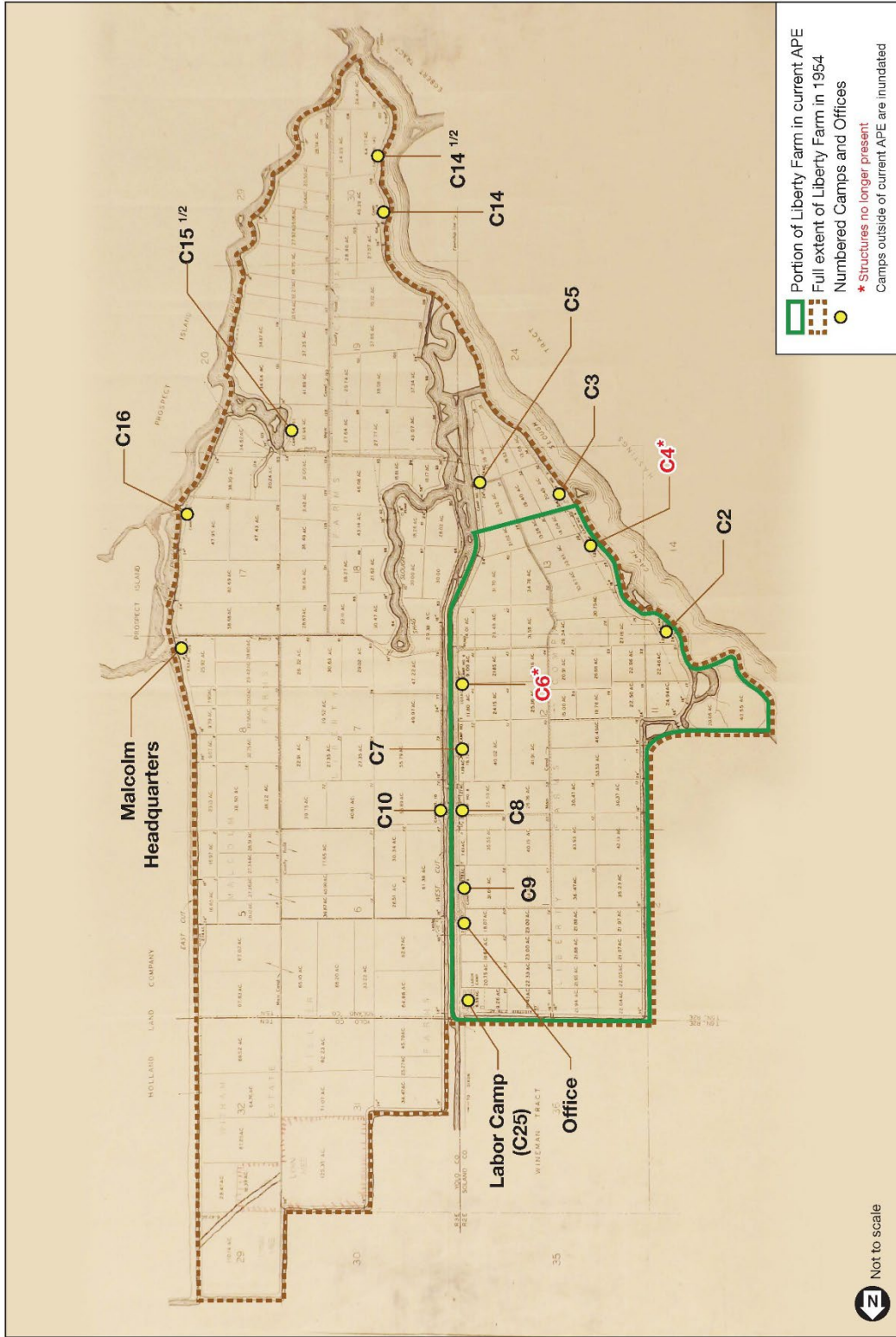
Liberty Reclamation #1 was established on March 5, 1918; twelve clam shell dredges and fifty traction engines were used to create 35 miles of levees, 150 miles of canals, and to grade the land over two areas (including what is now the Liberty Island Ecological Reserve). According to Malcom, "Since the portion of the Company's acreage lying outside the [Yolo] Bypass was allowed 24-foot levees, I divided the Island into two units, #1 Bypass and #2 Permanent or 'high' Liberty." The State Reclamation Board only permitted the levees associated with the Yolo Bypass to be 5 feet high, although this was later changed to 11 feet in 1920 (San Francisco Chronicle, 05/10/1918; Woodland Daily Democrat, 04/15/1935). To connect the two areas, a 22-foot-wide and 300-foot-long wooden bridge was constructed. A concrete bridge replaced the wooden one in 1949, and the current bridge was constructed in 2009. The first roads on the island were primitive, however a road grader was soon purchased and in 1928 the roads were graveled. A couple of years later a bridge was constructed to connect the Island's north end to Sacramento Northern Railroad's Millar Station (Dickman 1981). Although Liberty Farms Company was established in 1919, there is little information not related to land acquisition, road construction, or levee work prior to 1936.

Liberty Farms Company leased land to tenants on a share basis, collecting rents, and establishing "camps." As shown in Figure 1, these camps were spread across the lands held by Liberty Farms Company and were numbered somewhat sequentially. Over the years, at least 25 camps were established; however, they did not function concurrently as flooding often removed camps from operation. Very little information is available regarding the tenants of these camps. The Board of Director's notes mention Philippine labor at Camp 14 in May 1936; the list of tenants in 1941 include the names Kallam, Romani, Shigaki, F. Gianoni, L. Gianoni, Del Prete, and Wakida. In 1943 the notes state there is uncertainty if Mr. H. Shigaki will be able to return to the land he had leased (due to Japanese internment during World War II). Beginning in August 1944, likely due to the lack of available Japanese labor, Mexican nationals were employed to work the camps. This practice continued after the end of World War II as the 1951 Board of Director's notes reference sending someone down to Mexico by truck to pick the men up; in October of that year, 175 Mexican nationals worked in the camps (UC Davis, 1936, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1951).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Liberty Farms

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Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project

Figure 1
Liberty Farms Company 1954



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Liberty Farms

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*D6. Significance (continued):

In January 1948, the Board of Directors discussed the purchase of government buildings from Camp Beale as the first building for the creation of a new labor camp, north of Camp 9, to be designated Camp 25 ("Labor Camp" in this analysis). This would be a camp of migratory tomato pickers; 16 platforms would be constructed for their tents. In November 1948, the Board of Directors discussed turning Camp 25 into a Filipino family camp where each family would rent a similar building to the ones purchased from Camp Beale. Limited information could be found on Camp 25 or its inhabitants. Larger buildings were to be used as apartments or bunkhouses for single men, with adjacent bathhouses. Notes from the April 1950 Board of Director's meeting include a description of the site by the state Inspector who reported that Camp 25 has pool tables in the social hall; a store supplying ice cream, soft drinks, medicine; and a coin-operated launderette machine. Camp 25 was expanded again March 1951 with buildings from an abandoned motor court in South San Francisco, originally built and owned by former Governor Jim Rolph (UC Davis, 1948, 1950, 1951).

On April 13, 1950, Liberty Farms Company sent a letter to the postmaster about securing a rural route to the island. At the time, mail would come to the ranch office and had to be sorted. The request was granted on August 9, 1951, and the Board of Directors discussed the possibility of combining the post office with the store and gas station because the government did not pay a living wage. On December 13, 1951, Mrs. June Kennedy was interviewed by the Postal Inspector for the position of the postmaster; her husband was given work in the gas station as he was a mechanic. The Liberty Farms Post Office was dedicated March 1, 1952 (UC Davis 1950, 1951, 1952).

Since its inception, Liberty Farms struggled with flooding. Between 1918 and 1973 the island flooded 27 times (Dickman 1981). An article from 1937 describes Liberty Island as completely submerged as a result of flooding, with significant damages to the agricultural productivity of the island (San Francisco Examiner, 12/15/1937). Flooding in the 1950s and 1960s was especially bad and was a topic in numerous Board of Director's meetings. In February and April 1952, the directors discussed levee repairs at multiple locations and how to best move the dredger between the West Cut, the "bad break" on Prospect Slough near the south end of the island, and the breaks on the west side that were sustained in 1950. In December 1953, the directors note that a portion of Prospect Slough has eroded right up to the County Road that runs on top of it. The June 1954 Board of Directors noted that repairs to bad spots of the levee along lower Shag and Cache sloughs cost Liberty Farms Company \$1,220. The winter of 1955/56 flooding was noted as being the worst in Liberty Farms Company's history, with at least 67 breaks compromising three and a half miles of broken levees. The island flooded twice again in 1958; this was the first time the levee had broken at the northeast corner of the island.

In October 1960, a letter from DWR stated that the levees of Cache Slough and Hass Slough and the West Levee of the Yolo Bypass south of RD 2068 were in poor condition, having received little maintenance over the years because there was no formal agreement between the property owners and DWR as required by the State Water Code. DWR recommended the formation of a reclamation district to solve this problem (to become RD 2098). Construction of a permanent West Levee of the Yolo Bypass was approved in April 1961; this levee was to be 25 feet high with a crown of 20 feet. However, this levee continuously failed, as described above under "Levee Unit 109." Flooding of the island, critical breaks in levees, and sinkage were again noted in 1962, 1965, 1966, and 1968 (UC Davis, 1952-1968). In 1974, Liberty Island experienced multiple levee breaches, including a gap of 500-600 feet, and noted that the island had flooded "several times in recent years" (Vallejo Times, 01/23/1974).

In addition to the funds spent to repair all the damage, this continual battle resulted in the loss of revenue due to areas not being available for farming, crops being planted late, and tenants choosing not to renew leases. Esther Malcolm, who had been managing Liberty Farms Company since Robert Malcolm died in 1951, dissolved the corporation, and sold the assets on March 8, 1973 (Dickman 1981).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Liberty Farms

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*D6. Significance (continued):

Application of Significance Criteria

Liberty Farms is the 1,750-acre westerly portion of a 6,000-acre area originally reclaimed by the Liberty Farms Company in 1918; the 4,250-acre eastern portion, now known as Liberty Island Ecological Reserve, became inundated in 1997 when multiple levees failed. Liberty Farms Company established numerous camps, the original levees surrounding the APE (as well as those around Liberty Island to the east), a grid water conveyance system, and road infrastructure to support the large scale farming operation of sugar beets, asparagus, grains and other farm products. Within the total 6,000-acre Liberty Farms Company area, 25 camps were established intermittently; within the project APE, seven camps and an office site were established (only five camps and the office are extant), all located along the edge of the APE. The camps provided housing and agricultural structures and facilities. The labor camp provided housing and community support structures (store, post office, community centers, etc.) for the resident laborers, including permanent and seasonal migrant workers. Robert Malcolm initially remained in his San Francisco home until the family moved to the property permanently in 1932, where he resided until his death in 1951. After his death the property continued to be run by the Malcolm family until 1973 when it was sold to the Moresco Brothers Farming Company. For the purposes of this evaluation, the historic themes are early twentieth century land reclamation and mid-twentieth century Delta agriculture; additional information related to farm labor camps was reviewed, however, information related to Liberty Farms labor camps is too limited to be tied to a historic theme. Although The periods of significance are 1918 through 1973, from the establishment of Liberty Farms Company through the sale of the company to the Moresco Brothers Farming Company.

While Liberty Farms Company was a large scale farming operation within the Delta, it was one of many such operations undertaken following the reclamation of Delta islands for agricultural purposes. The earliest reclamation efforts date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century, ranging from hundreds to thousands of acres of reclaimed farm land. As shown in Table 1, by the time the 6,000 acres of Liberty Farms Company was established in 1918, 417,000 total acres had been reclaimed in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta; 94,000 acres just in the decade between 1910 and 1920. As described above, the earliest large-scale reclamation projects in the Delta occurred at Sherman Island (1868) and Twitchell Island (1869). About 14,000 acres were enclosed at Sherman Island and Union Island (by 1872) consisted of over 40,000 acres over two tracts. Liberty Farms Company was not the earliest or most important farming operation undertaken in the Delta through early-twentieth century land reclamation. Review of archival materials, historic newspapers, and maps failed to indicate any unique or significant associations between Liberty Farms Company and mid-twentieth century agricultural activities. While the property was made available as a result of land reclamation efforts of by Malcolm, the Board of Directors, and RD 2098, it does not appear to be significantly associated with either of these mid-century agricultural practices. Additionally, according to Malcom's biography, "Records of [RD] 2098 are not available; but it was obviously of lesser importance" (Dickman, 1981). Archival review did not determine that Liberty Farms Company possesses significant association with early-twentieth century reclamation or mid-twentieth century agricultural events. Therefore, neither Liberty Farms, its camps, nor its individual components, appear eligible under Criterion A/1 (significant events).

While Robert Malcolm spearheaded the efforts to reclaim the lands of Liberty Farms Company, and dedicated 50 years of his life to the enterprise, he does not appear to have achieved significant regional or state recognition for his efforts. A scholarship is offered to students of the UC Davis College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences in his name through the monetary contribution of his family, and one of the residence halls has been names after him, but no other reference to Malcolm was identified during archival review. Additionally, Malcolm was not the only person responsible for the growth of Liberty Farms Company; the Board of Directors were collectively responsible for managing flood control, acquiring land, overseeing the camps, and negotiating with State agencies. Additional information related to the camp tenants and laborers was specifically sought out, however, the attempts revealed nothing additional. Criterion B is generally restricted to those properties that illustrate a person's important achievements. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group. No other individual appears to have gained prominence through their association with Liberty Farms Company. Therefore, neither Liberty Farms, its camps, nor its individual components, appear eligible under Criterion B/2 (significant persons).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Liberty Farms

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*D6. Significance (continued):

As a large scale agricultural property typical for its age, use, and location, the collection of building, structures, and ancillary components associated with the extant Liberty Farms portion of the Liberty Farms Company do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The oldest extant buildings on the property appear on maps as early as 1937 (HQ-01 at Headquarters, or C7-02 at Camp 7). The majority of the buildings consist of relocated structures from outside the island (in the case of Labor Camp), utilitarian vernacular agricultural barns and sheds, or standard mid-twentieth century housing for laborers. These buildings are predominantly simple wood frame structures with corrugated metal roofs (the sheds, barns, and outbuildings) or wood-frame minimal traditional buildings with asbestos tiles and composite shingles (the residences). These buildings do not reflect any significant architectural distinction, but rather are typical vernacular agricultural buildings and structures. As a result, neither the Liberty Farms, its camps, nor its individual components, appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

Finally, neither as a district or in terms of its individual components, Liberty Farms does not appear to have the potential to yield information important to an understanding of the prehistory or history of the local area, the state, or the nation (Criterion D/4). ESA archaeological field crews expected domestic deposits, privies, and wells associated with working crews to be found at the work camps and farming complexes, and made a concerted effort to locate these archaeological features at each complex. The lack of such features is herein considered an anomaly for these types of resources. The high water table here may have made privy excavation and use untenable, and brackish water conditions may have made wells unsuitable. The residential buildings identified appeared to be plumbed. It is assumed that the domestic dumps are lacking as a function of removal of material to an offsite location, dumped into the sloughs and subsequently concealed or washed away, or buried on-site such that surface evidence is no longer apparent. Information that could account for the dearth of these features was not recovered from the documentary record.

To be eligible for listing in the National or California Registers, a resource must not only be shown to be significant under the National or California Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Liberty Farms retains its integrity of location as an agricultural property within RD 2098. However, the ongoing demolition or modification of historic building and structures, as well as the construction of new buildings and structures, has resulted in impacts to the integrity of design, association, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The property no longer functions as a farming operation, but rather is used as a recreational waterfowl hunting property. The majority of the buildings that date to the Malcolm period of Liberty Farms have been demolished or have deteriorated to a significant extent. The district does not possess the feeling or appearance of a mid-twentieth century farming operation, and lacks the physical integrity necessary to convey any such association with its historical use.

As the Liberty Farms does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and has lost the majority of its integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California Registers. ESA recommends the Liberty Farms, including its camps and individual components, as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property nor a district, as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Liberty Farms

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*D7. References (continued):

- Baxter, R. Scott, and Rebecca Allen, 2013. Department of Parks and Recreation Forms for Resource P-39-000331, Bacon Island Rural Historic District. Report on File, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- California Department of Water Resources and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DWR and CDFW), 2015. *Fish Restoration Program Cache Slough Complex Conservation Assessment. Draft Volume 1: Characterization Report*. Prepared by California Dept. of Water Resources and California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife with assistance from Stillwater Sciences, Davis, California. Contract No. 4200009291. November 2015.
- Dickmann, A. I., editor, 1981. *The Story of Liberty Island: Robert K. Malcolm, Founder*. Shields Library, Oral History Center, University of California, Davis, Davis, CA.
- Lund, Jay, Ellen Hanak, William Fleenor, Richard Howitt, Jeffrey Mount, and Peter Moyle. 2007. Envisioning Futures for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Available: <https://www.ppic.org/publication/envisioning-futures-for-the-sacramento-san-joaquin-delta/>. Accessed July 5, 2019.
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- San Francisco Chronicle, 05/10/1918;
- Woodland Daily Democrat, 04/15/1935
- San Francisco Examiner, 12/15/1937
- Vallejo Times, 01/23/1974
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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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-01

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Post Office/Store

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

***P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of the remains of the Post Office and Store associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. The building is a wood-frame structure on a post-and-pier foundation, with an L-shaped footprint, measuring approximately 125 by 175 feet, oriented north/south. The original mass of the building has a cross-gabled roof with shake shingles; the addition on the eastern façade and the half-height addition at the northern end of the western façade have shed roofs, while the addition at the southern end has a corrugated metal gabled roof. The façade is clad with a mix of board and batten and horizontal siding. The main entrance is located on the northern façade, and features a raised porch covered with a shed roof. A sign reading "U.S. Post Office Liberty Farms, California" is located about the porch roof.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary façade, facing southeast, 7/16/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both 1952/UCD Special Collections
Liberty Farms Box 52

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

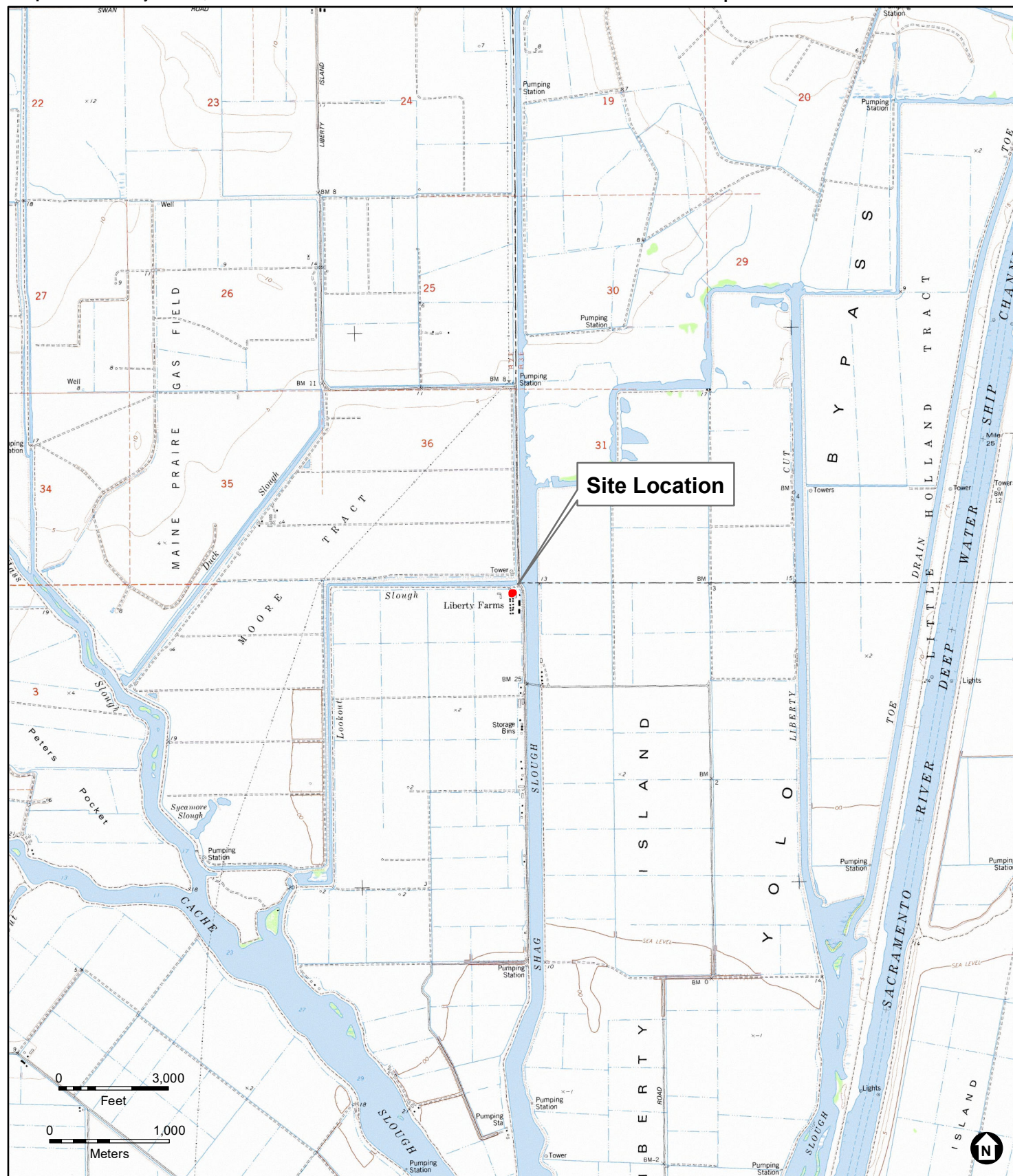
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

***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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-02

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Residence 1

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

***P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of the remains of a residence associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. The building is a single story structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 40 by 30 feet, oriented east/west, with a quarter-width enclosed porch on the northern façade and over-door awning on the southern façade. The wood-frame building has a side gable roof covered with wood shingles, with exposed eaves on the northern and southern ends. The exterior walls consist of 8-inch horizontal wood shiplap siding. Fenestration consists of wooden windowed primary (north façade) and flush secondary (southern façade) doors. Windows consist of the remnants of 8-pane single hung and modern sliding aluminum windows, the majority of which windows are broken or missing.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and west
façades, facing southeast, 7/16/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca 1951/UCD Special
Collections Liberty Farms Box 52

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

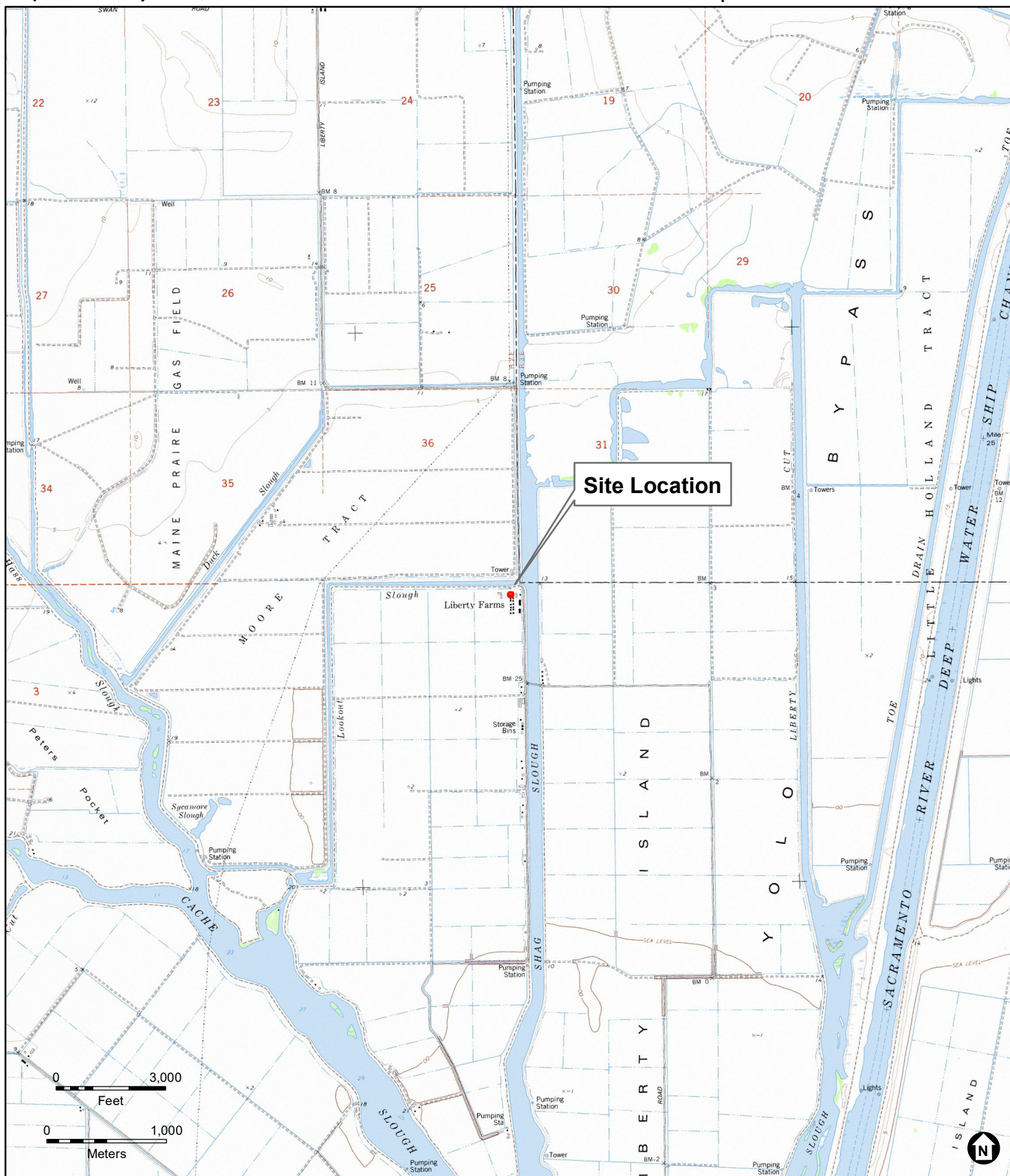
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

***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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-03

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Residence 2

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of a residence associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. The building is a single story structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 40 by 30 feet, oriented east/west. The side-gabled, corrugated metal roof has no overhang; louvered vents are located in the gables. A single-personnel door is located at the northern end of the primary façade, with a flat-roof covered entry porch. A partial-width, screened-in patio is located at the southern end of the western façade. The building's exterior is clad in 8-inch horizontal wood siding. Most windows have been broken or boarded up, however the remaining are wood-frame single-hung.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and west façades, facing southeast, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca 1951/UCD Special Collections
Liberty Farms Box 52

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP

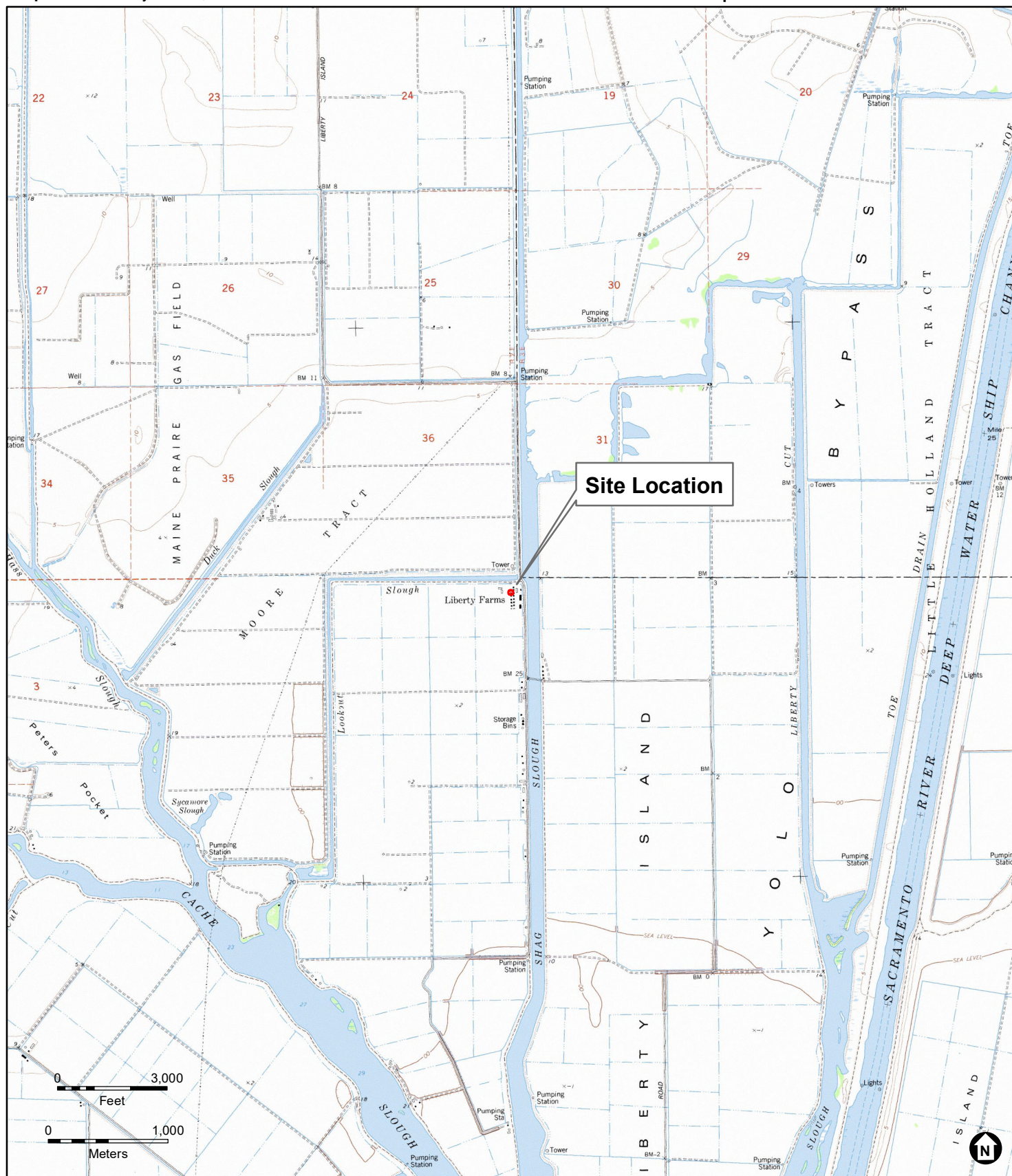
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or Number: LC-03

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-04

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Pump House

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of a pump house associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. The building is a single story structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 20 by 10 feet, oriented east/west, adjacent to the Liberty Farms Canal. The corrugated metal building has a steep-pitched gabled roof with exposed rafters. The gables are filled with a heavy mesh screen. Two corrugated, metal, single-personnel doors are located on the southern façade. The building has no windows.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and west
façades, facing southeast, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

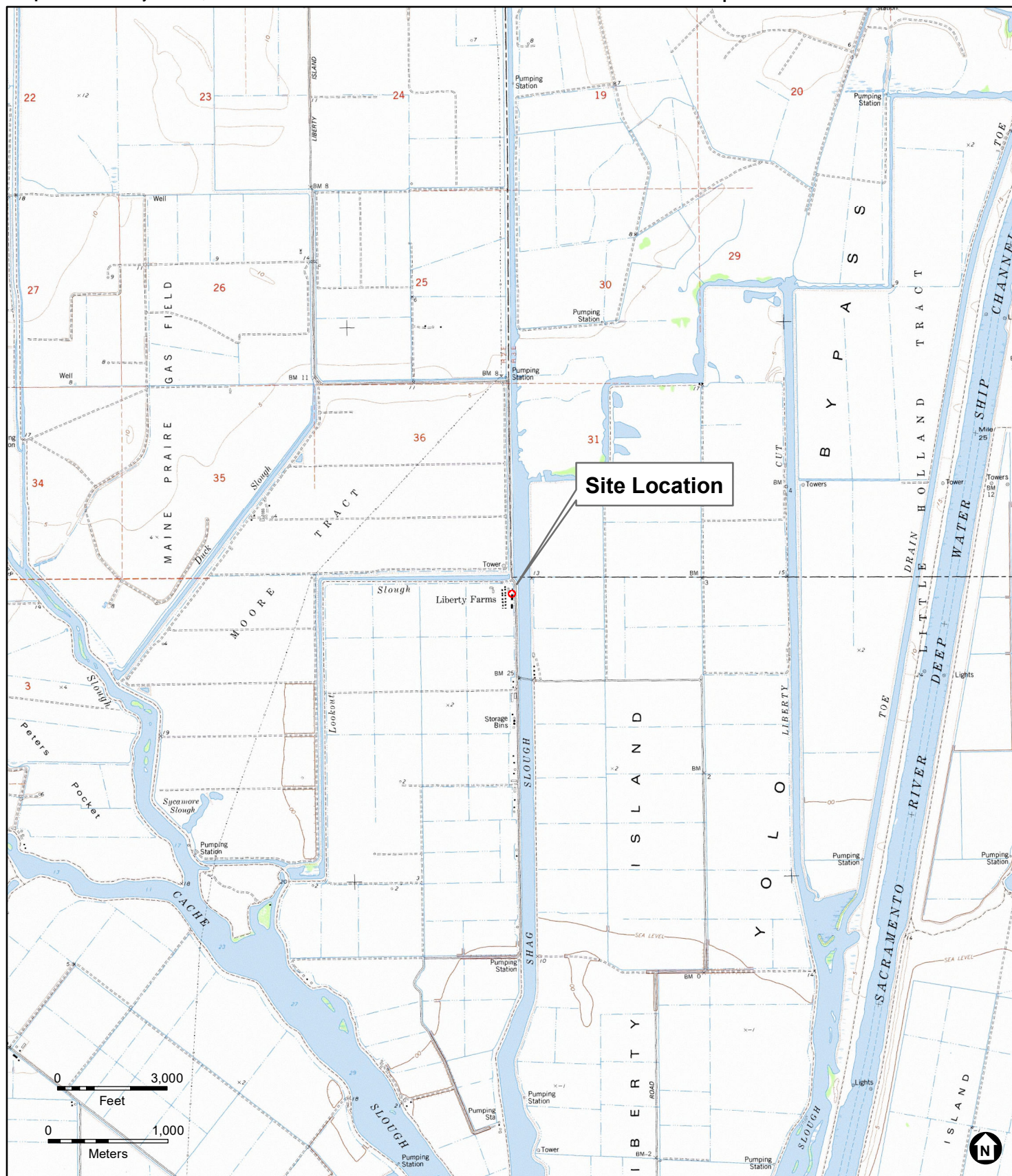
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-05

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Barn and Corral

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

***P3a. Description:** Resource consists of the remains of a barn and modern corral associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. The building is an oversized single story structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 100 by 65 feet, oriented east/west. The barn is a wood frame structure, with double gable roof covered in corrugated metal, and corrugated metal exterior walls. The northern portion is situated on a raised concrete slab foundation that allows for freight access through three elevated sliding barn doors. The southern portion consists of a pole barn/open storage space encompassing the western 2/3 of the building, and an enclosed storage space in the remaining 1/3.

The modern corral, located immediately east of the barn, measures 125 by 175 feet oriented north/south and consists of a series of chutes and pens, made of repurposed modern highway guardrails, metal poles, and fencing. A concrete cattle chute is located on the northeast end of the corral.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northern façade, facing south by southwest, 7/16/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1957/68/historic aerials

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

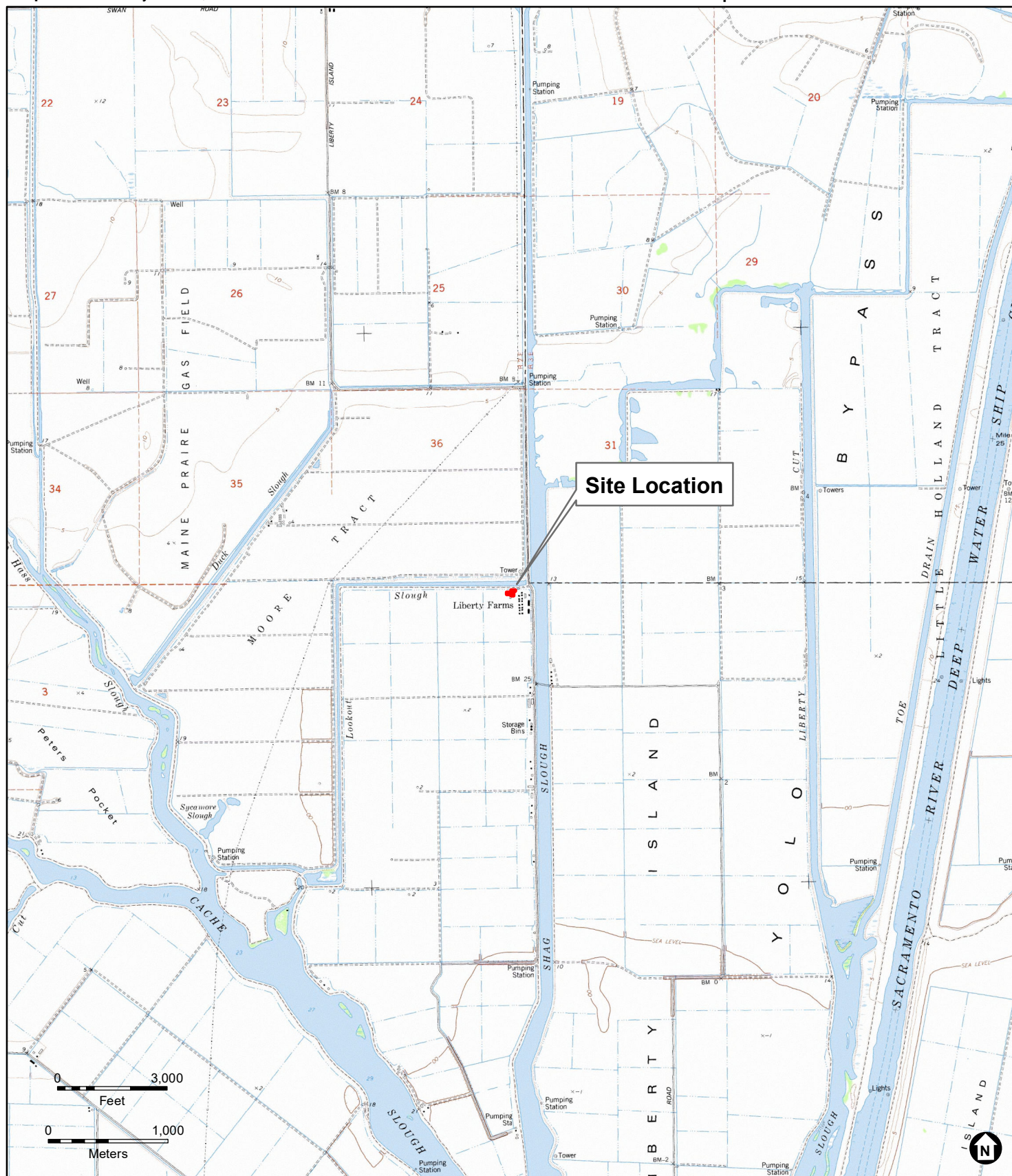
***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

***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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-07

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Concrete Slab

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource is a concrete pad associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. The concrete pad measures 18 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 4 inches tall. A small concrete block is located approximately 30 feet to the north of the pad. Based on the size of the concrete pad it is possible the area was used for a trailer or shed.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the structure lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH2. Foundations/Structure Pads



*P4. Resources Present:

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Concrete foundation, facing south by west, 7/16/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both 1957/historic aerals

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Deanna Keegan and Robin Hoffman,
ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

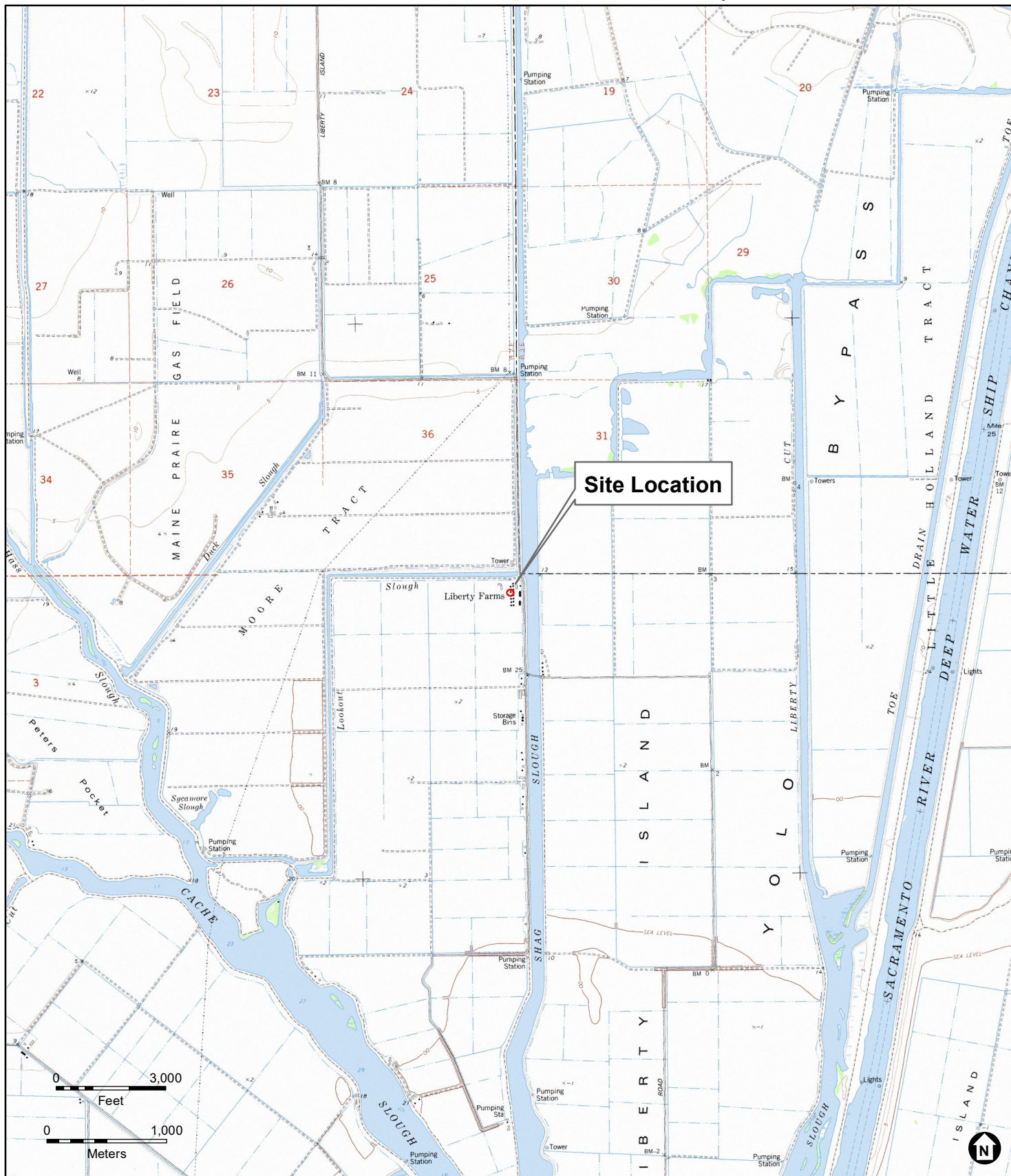
*P9. Date Recorded: 7/16/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-08

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Demo Pile

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource is a demo pile associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. It consists of concrete slabs, structural concrete with rebar, galvanized pipes, irrigation pipes, and miscellaneous farming equipment. The demo pile measures 235 feet north-south with a maximum width of 40 feet. The pile is presumably the result of the modern demolition of the residences and buildings associated with the Labor Camp.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the structure lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP16. Other

*P4. Resources Present:

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Demo pile, facing northeast, 7/16/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca2010/historic aerials

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Deanna Keegan and Robin Hoffman,
ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/16/2019

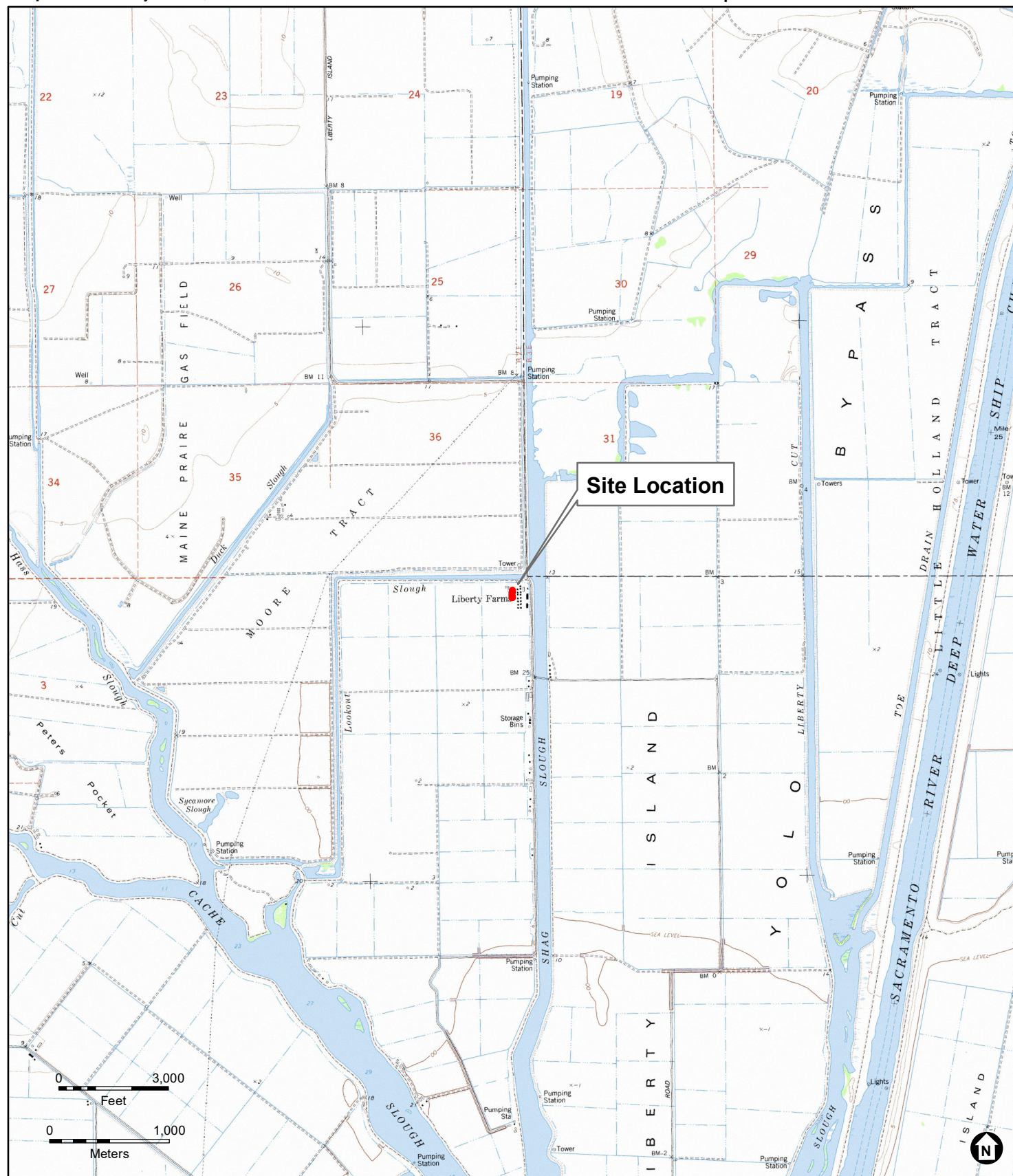
*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-09

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Bathroom Building

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource is a concrete pad associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. It consists of medium aggregate measuring 16 feet east-west and 48 feet north-south. Entrance height at north and south ends are 22 inches, while width is 3 feet. Internal wall height is 5 inches. Outside wall thickness is 6 inches. Central concrete pad height measures 32 inches. Plumbing is established throughout the concrete pad with two rows of approximately 10 toilet drains orienting north-south with water hookups. Toilet drains are galvanized steel measuring 3.5-inches diameter. Water hookup pipes measure ¾ inches diameter. Entrances to the toilet areas are on both the north and south sides. with plumbing (visible drains and pipes). A gap between the two rows in the concrete foundation exposes plumbing.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the structure lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH2. Foundations/Structure Pads



*P4. Resources Present:

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Concrete foundation for former bathroom area, facing south-southwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1957/historic aerials

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Deanna Keegan and Robin Hoffman, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

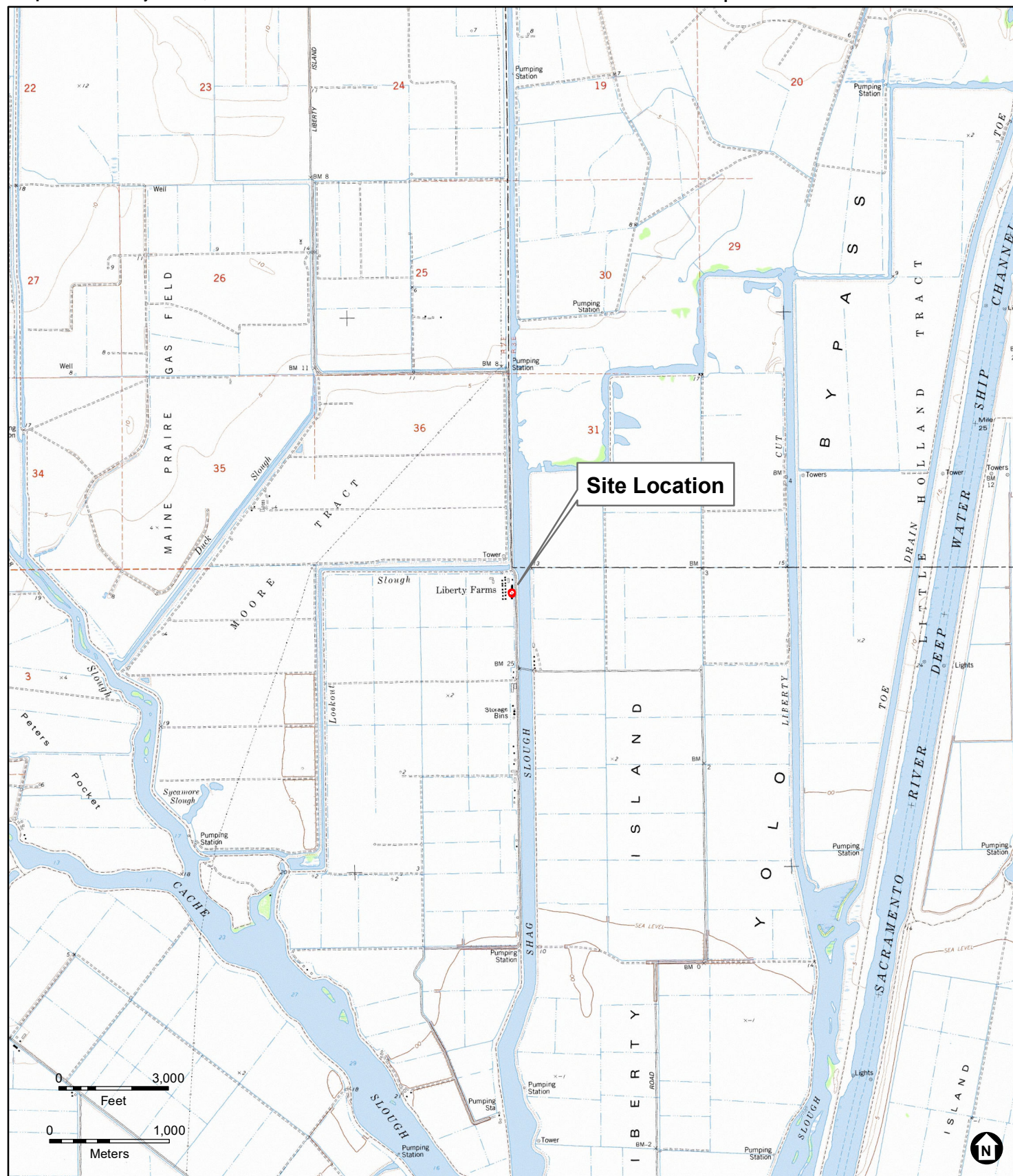
*P9. Date Recorded: 7/16/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LC-10

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Labor Camp Pad with Structural Debris

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource is a concrete pad for a building with structural debris associated with the Liberty Farms Labor Camp located at the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms property. The concrete pad orients north-south. The structural debris consists of wood framing, posts, metal roofing, and measures approximately 125 feet long and 50 feet wide. Various 2"x6", 1"x8", and 2"x4" milled wood are collapsed throughout the area. The former structure appears to have had an a-frame design as evidenced by a-frame posts. A raised room is located at the south of the concrete pad. Insulation and a latch door were identified at the southeast corner of the resource.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the structure lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH2. Foundations/Structure Pads. AH16. Other



*P4. Resources Present:

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Remains of a building, facing south-southwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1957/historic aerials

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Deanna Keegan and Robin Hoffman,
ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/16/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP

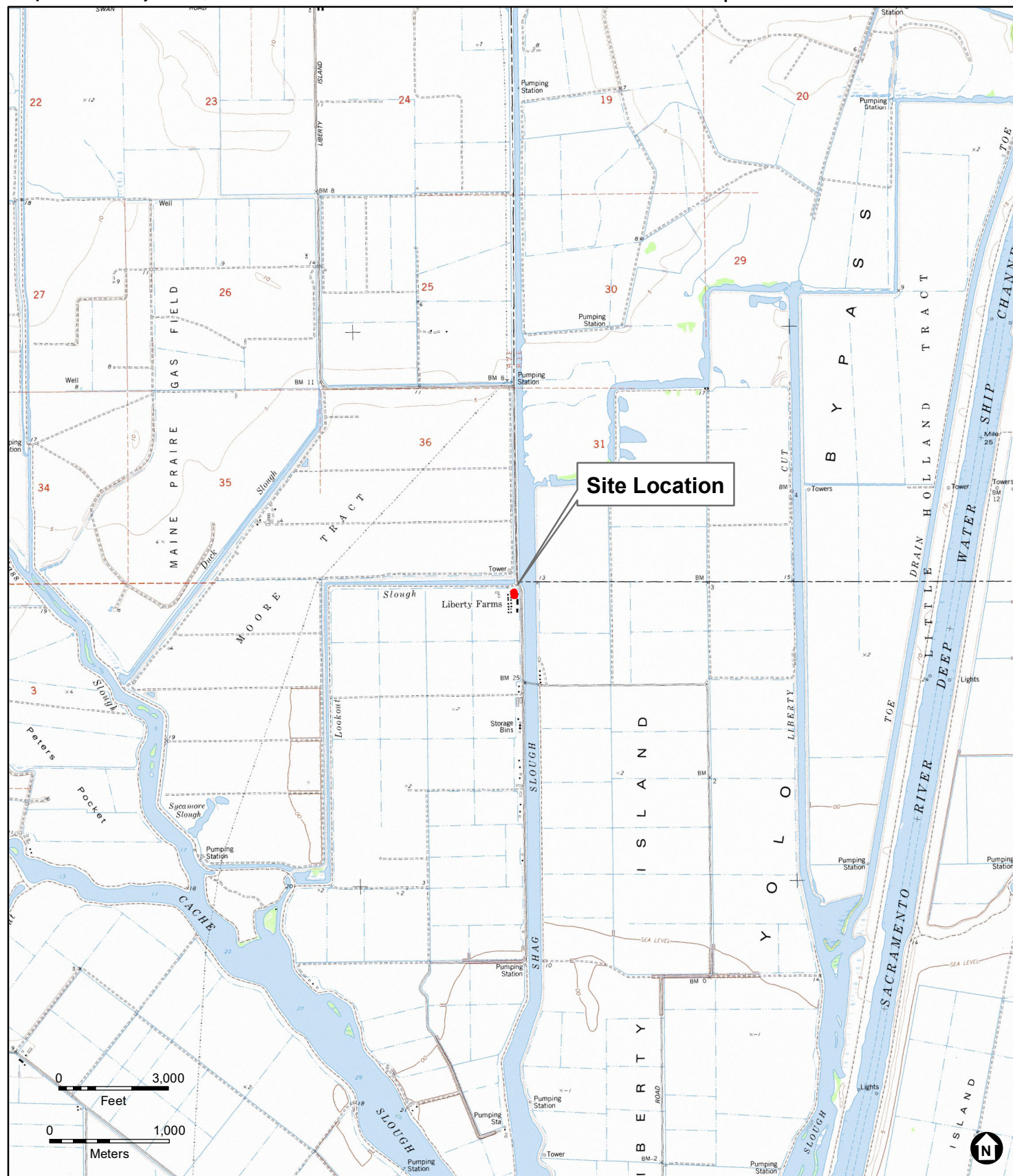
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or Number: LC-10

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993



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 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) HQ-01 Liberty Farms Headquarters

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Ranch Office

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

***P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of the Headquarters building for Liberty Farms, located on the east side of the property near Shag Slough. The wood frame, single story building is situated on a concrete stem wall foundation, and has an irregular footprint resulting from additions to the original north/south oriented rectangular footprint. The two east/west extensions were constructed sometime after 1937 and before 1957. The roof is a mixture of cross gable main elements, with hipped gable elements on the eastern, northwestern, and northern roof extensions, and an extended swoop roof on the southern end of the building. A standard gable is present on the south roof extension just west of the recessed porch entrance. A small gable roof addition was constructed on the southern façade, just west of a recessed porch entrance. Recessed porches are present on the east and south facades, and a modern raised wooden patio desk extends out from the western façade. The roof is clad in composites shingles, with vents under all primary roof gables and on the western roofline. The exterior walls are clad in shiplap horizontal siding. Fenestration includes 8-pane single hung windows in wooden frames on all elevations, a trio of paired French doors at the recessed western façade, and an arched wood panel door on the southern end of the eastern façade, underneath the swoop roof (see Continuation Sheet, page 5).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property; HP4. Ancillary buildings; AH5. Well/cistern



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary façade, facing northwest, 7/16/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca 1932/UCD Special
Collections Liberty Farms Box 52

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) HQ-01 Liberty Farms Headquarters NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 5

B1. Historic Name: Headquarters Ranch Office

B2. Common Name: Liberty Farms Headquarters

B3. Original Use: residence B4. Present Use: duck club headquarters

*B5. Architectural Style: some tudor elements

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

1932 – Robert Malcolm and family construct residence and move to Liberty Farms Property

1937 – original building appears on historic aerials

1957 – building in current arrangement appears on historic aerials

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

*B8. Related Features: storage shed to the south

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme agricultural residence Area Delta
Period of Significance 1932-1951 Property Type residential Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

As the Headquarters building does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and has lost the majority of its integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California Registers, and would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

Robert K Malcolm organized the Liberty Farms Company in 1917, and by 1918 had begun reclaiming the 6,000 acres of delta land in Liberty Farms and the adjacent Liberty Island that would become the company property. While Malcolm and family originally remained in San Francisco's Mission District, by 1932 he relocated his family to Liberty Island permanently. The original residence appears on historic aerials as early as 1937, as a rectangular north/south oriented building. The building's current arrangement with two east/west perpendicular extensions appears on historic aerials dating to 1957. Historic maps of Liberty Farms identify the Headquarters Building as the "Ranch Office" as early as 1946.

(see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4. Ancillary buildings (shed)

***B12. References:**

University of California, Davis. 1918-1974. Special Collections. Liberty Farms Box 52.

Historic Aerial Maps:

1937. Laval Company, Inc., Fresno, California. Compiled for USDA Agriculture Adjustment Administration (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

1957. Cartwright and Company. Compiled for USDA Agriculture - Commodity Stabilization Service (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

B13. Remarks:

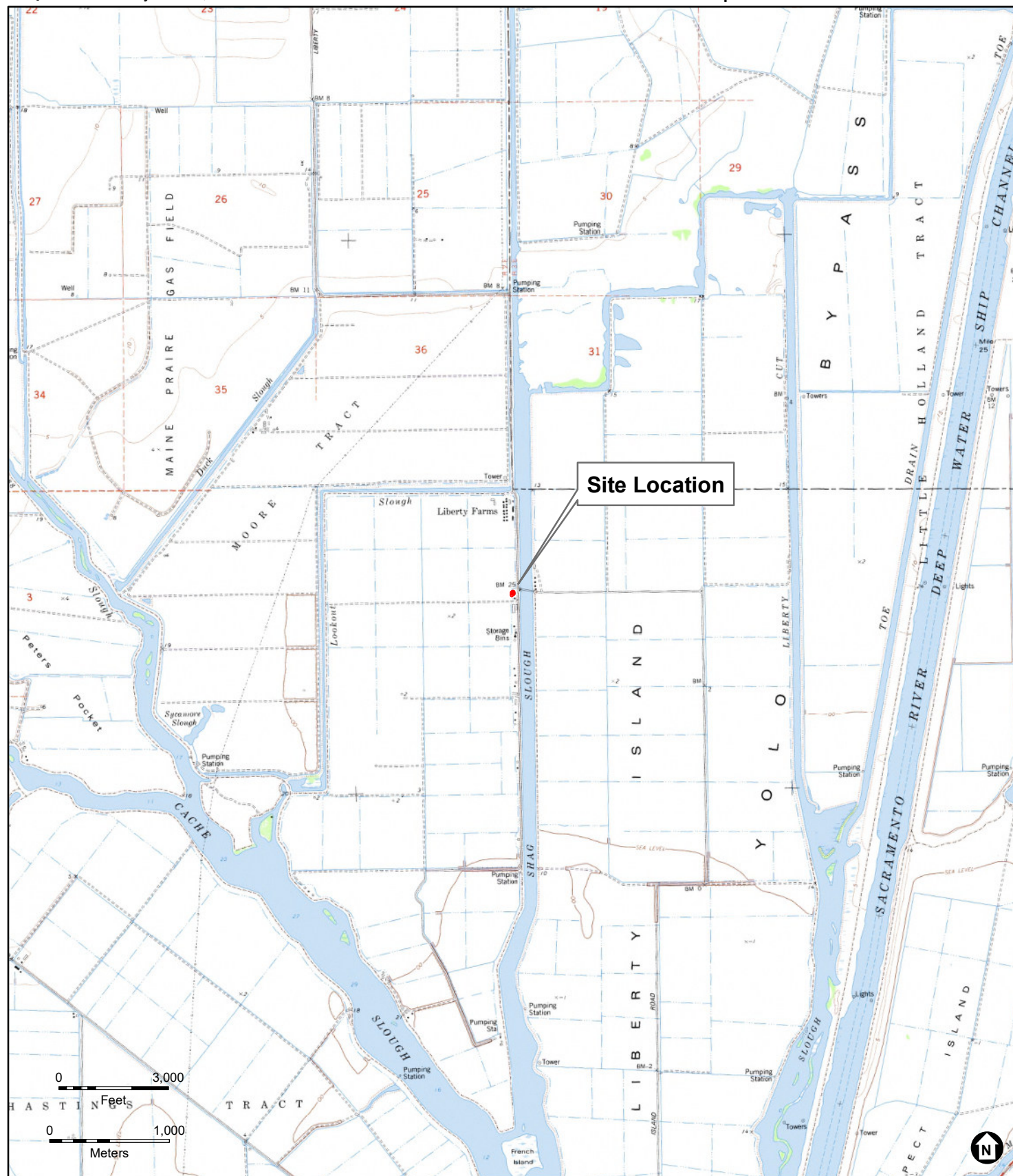
*B14. Evaluator: Kathy Cleveland | ESA

*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)

See Sketch Map, page 4

LOCATION MAP



SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 4 of 5
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms Headquarters-01
* Date: 8/16/2019



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: HQ-01 Liberty Farms Headquarters

Page 5 of 5

*P3a. Description (continued):

A well is located on the northeast corner of the Liberty Farms Headquarters building. The walls of the feature are metal lined in its interior with concrete bags lining the exterior opening. The feature measures 4-feet in diameter with an unknown depth. The interior is currently holding water. A wood-frame storage shed is located to the south. The shed is located on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 15 feet east/west by 10 feet north/south.

*B10. Significance (continued):

ESA recommends the Liberty Farms Headquarters Building, including its ancillary components, as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property, as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. The building was constructed on property originally reclaimed by Robert Malcolm in 1918, who used the five thousand acres of reclaimed land to grow sugar beets, asparagus, grains and other farm products. Throughout his property, Malcolm established over 20 camps, constructed the original levees surrounding Liberty Island and the Liberty Farm site, as well as a grid water conveyance system and road infrastructure to support his large scale farming operation. The Headquarters buildings functioned as both Malcolm's primary residence and the ranch office (per historic maps of Liberty Farms dating to 1946). Malcolm initially remained in his San Francisco home until the family moved to the property permanently in 1932, where he resided there until his death in 1951. After his death the property continued to be run by the Malcolm family until 1973 when it was sold to the Morsecos Brothers Farming Company.

Liberty Farms Headquarters building was the primary residence of the owner of Liberty Farms, as well as the ranch office. While Liberty Farms was a large scale farming operation within the Delta, it was one of many such operations undertaken following the reclamation of Delta islands for agricultural purposes. The earliest reclamation efforts date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century, ranging from hundreds to thousands of acres of reclaimed farm land. Liberty Farms was not the largest, nor the earliest farming operation undertaken in the Delta through reclamation. Review of archival materials, historic newspapers, and maps failed to indicate any unique or significant associations between Liberty Farms and twentieth century agricultural activities. The Headquarters building was constructed to support Malcolm and Liberty Farms in their agricultural efforts, and as such are associated with twentieth century reclamation and agricultural efforts in the Delta, but neither the building nor the larger Liberty Farms property appear to be uniquely significant for this association. Additionally, while Robert Malcolm spearheaded the efforts to reclaim Liberty Island and dedicated 50 years of his life to the enterprise, including nearly 20 years living at Liberty Farms in the Headquarters Building, he does not appear to have achieved significant regional or state recognition for his efforts. A scholarship is offered to students of the UC Davis College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences in his name through the monetary contribution of his family, but no other reference to Malcolm was identified during archival review. No other individual appears to have gained prominence through their association with the building. Therefore, Headquarters building does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

The Liberty Farms Headquarters building is a rural residential building typical for its age, use, and location, and as such does not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The building was constructed in the early 1930s, and underwent significant alteration prior to 1957, including the construction of two east/west extensions that significantly altered the original design. The building reflects some Tudor elements (the swoop roof and arched doorway beneath it, the paired/mixed gables), but does not exemplify the style or another reflect any significant architectural distinction. As a result, the Headquarters building does not appear eligible under Criteria C/3 (architectural distinction). Finally, the building does not appear to have the potential to yield information important to an understanding of the prehistory or history of the local area, the state, or the nation (Criterion D/4).

The Liberty Farms Headquarters building retains its integrity of location within the larger Liberty Farms property. However, the ongoing demolition or modification of historic building and structures, as well as the construction of new buildings and structures, has resulted in impacts to the integrity of design, association, materials, workmanship, and feeling of the original 1932 building. Additionally, the building no longer functions as a residence or large scale farming operation office, but rather is used as the office for a recreational waterfowl hunting property. The majority of the surrounding buildings that date to Malcolm's occupation of Liberty Farms have been demolished or have deteriorated to a significant extent. The building does not possess the feeling or appearance of the early-twentieth century farming residence/office, and lacks the physical integrity necessary to convey any such association with its historical use.

State of California -- The Resources Agency
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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) HQ-02

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Headquarters Caretaker House

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address 5299 Malcolm Lane City Dixon Zip 95620

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a residence associated with the Liberty Farms Headquarters located in the northeast portion of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The wood frame building has a post and pier foundation, with an L-shaped footprint, measuring approximately 45 by 30 feet, oriented north/south. The building has a side-gabled, corrugated metal roof with rear wing located at the northern end. A shed roof addition extends south from the rear wing. The structure appears to have been modified into a "duplex" with two front doors situated on the eastern facade. Fenestration is a mix of wood-frame single hung and aluminum-frame sliders. The building is clad in board and batten siding.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary façade, facing west, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca 1960/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

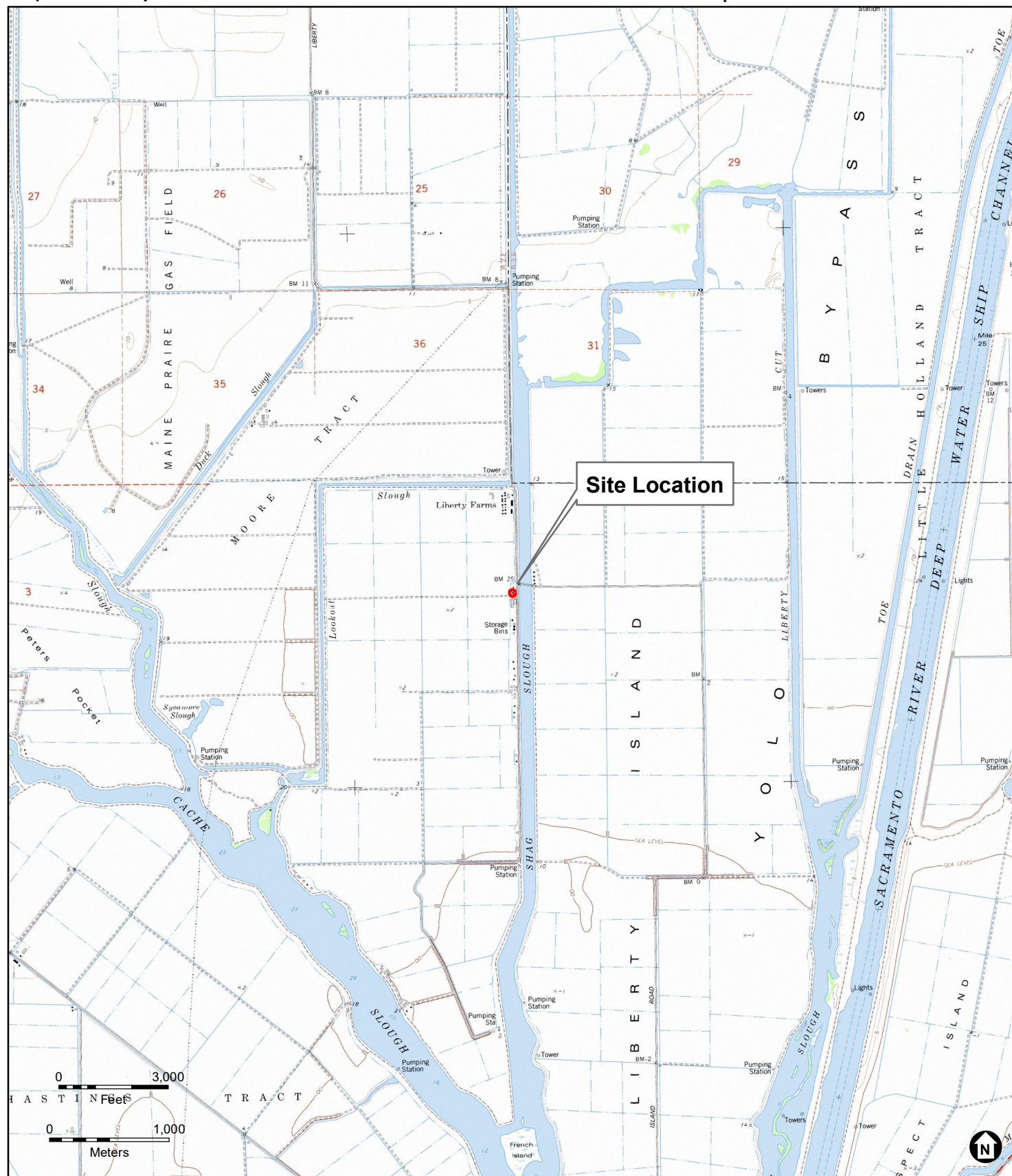
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-01

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Quonset

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a Quonset hut associated with Liberty Farms Camp 9, located in the northeast portion of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building measures approximately 120 by 25 feet and is oriented north/south. The western façade of the corrugated metal structure has been modified, with eight open bays on the southern end, while the northern end is enclosed with a sliding barn door. Fenestration on the northern end is boarded up, while the two window openings on the southern end have metal muntins with no panes.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southeast, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

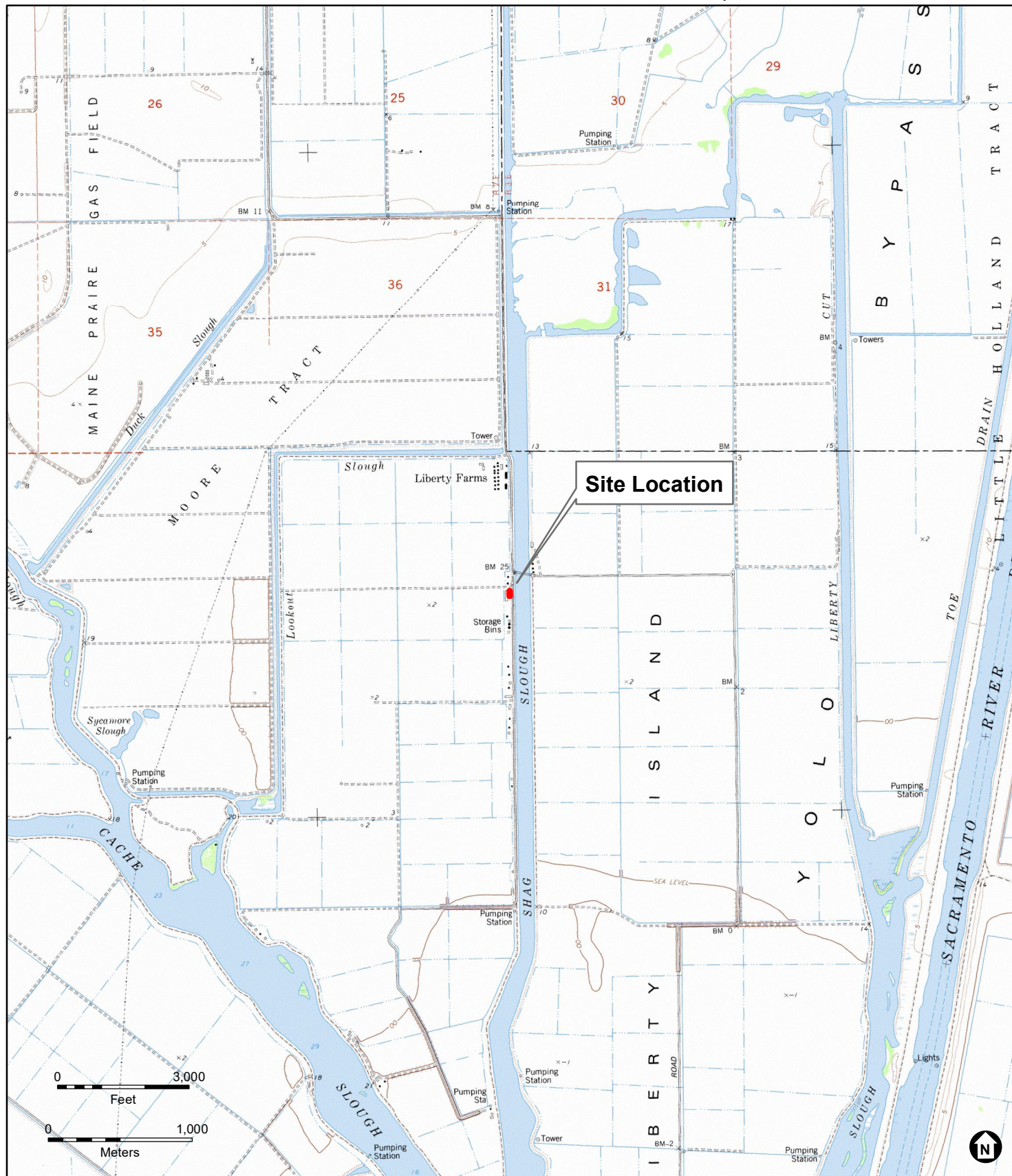
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-02

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Storage Building

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of an enclosed equipment storage building. The wood-frame building has a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 60 by 30, oriented north/south. The building has a side gable corrugated metal roof, and is clad in board and batten siding. Fenestration consists of single hung, wood frame windows, and sliding barn doors on the northern and eastern facades.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and east facades, facing southwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

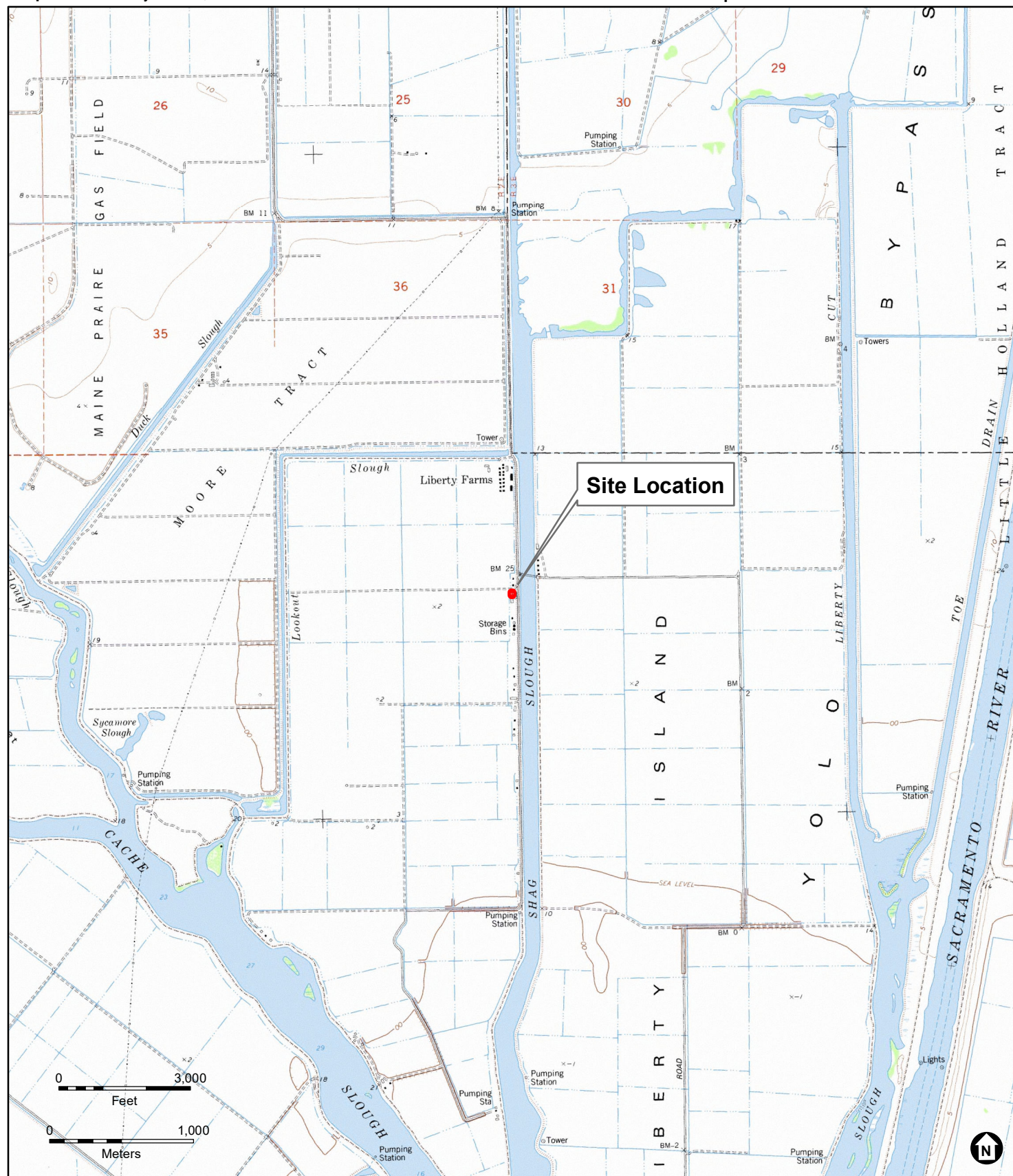
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-03

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Equipment Building

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of an open sided equipment storage building at Camp 9, on the east side of the Liberty Farms property by Shag Slough. The wood-frame building has a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 120 by 30 feet, oriented north/south. The building has a side gable, corrugated metal roof and is clad in board and batten, and vertical wood plank siding. There are four openings on the northern end of the eastern façade, and a pair of sliding barn doors leading to an enclosed storage space on the southern end.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) East facade,
facing southwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1937/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

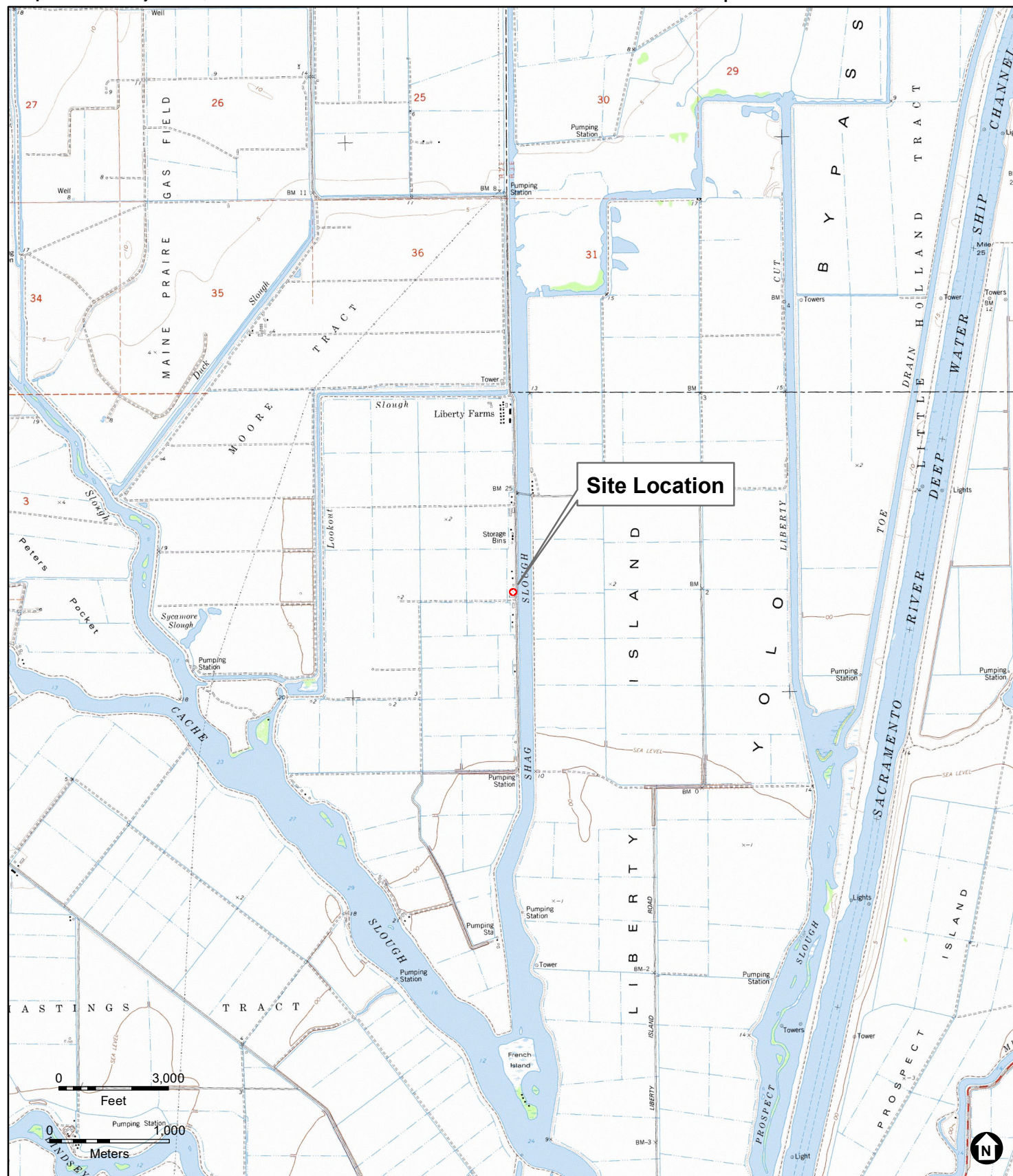
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-04

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Boiler Shed

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a small shed in Camp 9 on the Liberty Farms property, just south of the modern warehouse structure. The building has a square footprint, measuring 10 by 10 feet, and is clad and roofed in corrugated metal panels. A door opening is present on the eastern façade.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1957/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

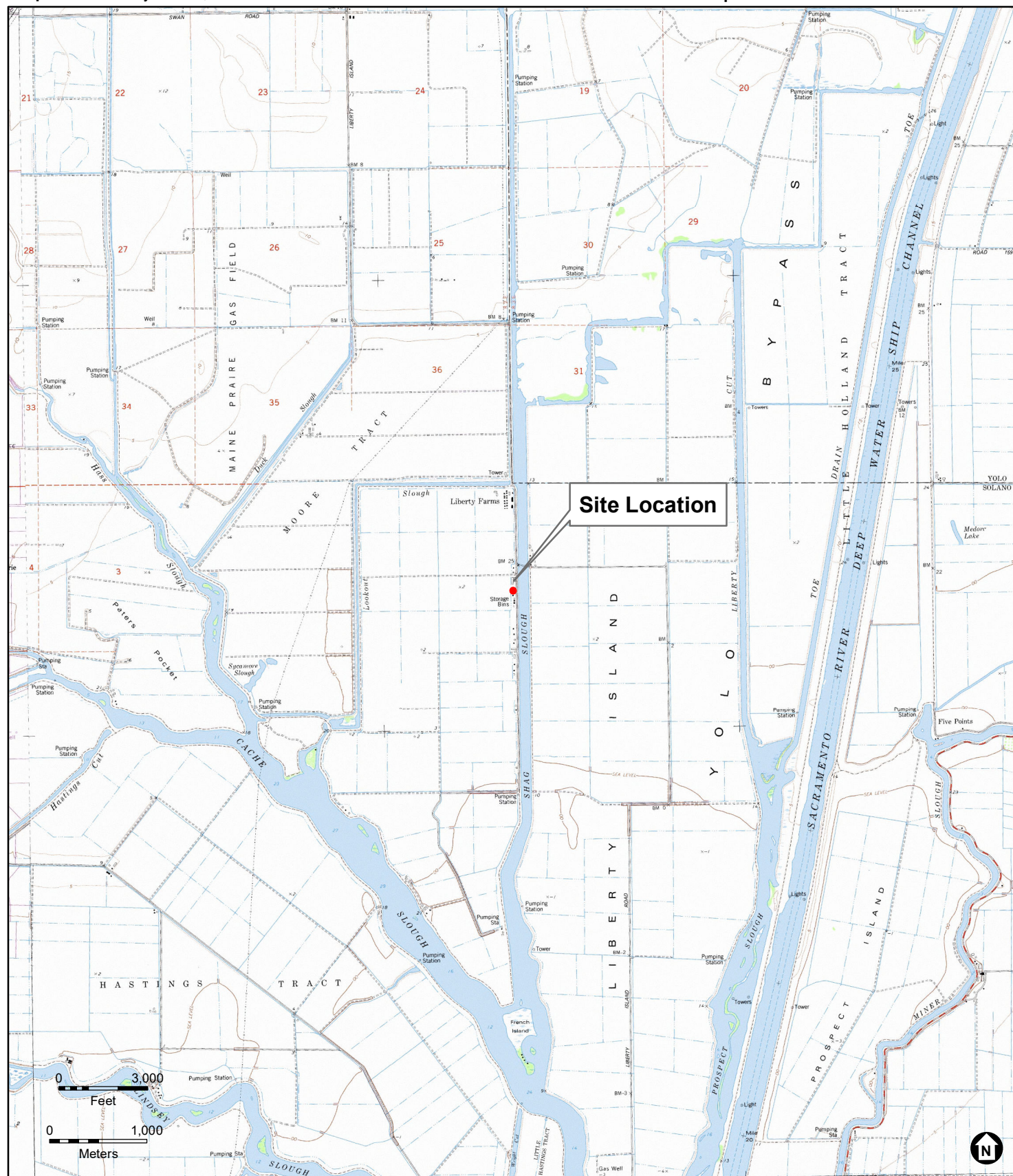
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-05

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Scale House

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

***P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of a scale and scale house associated with Liberty Farms Camp 9, located in the northeast portion of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood frame structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 25 by 10 feet, oriented north/south. The building has a corrugated metal shed roof that slopes down to the east. The building is clad in a mix of plywood, 3-inch, and 8-inch horizontal wood siding. Window openings that are not boarded up contain aluminum frames, though all window panes are gone.

A heavy vehicle scale is situated immediately west of the scale house. A concrete mobile loading platform, measuring approximately 60 by 10 feet, is located north of the scale house.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and west facades, facing southeast, 7/16/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerials

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/16/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

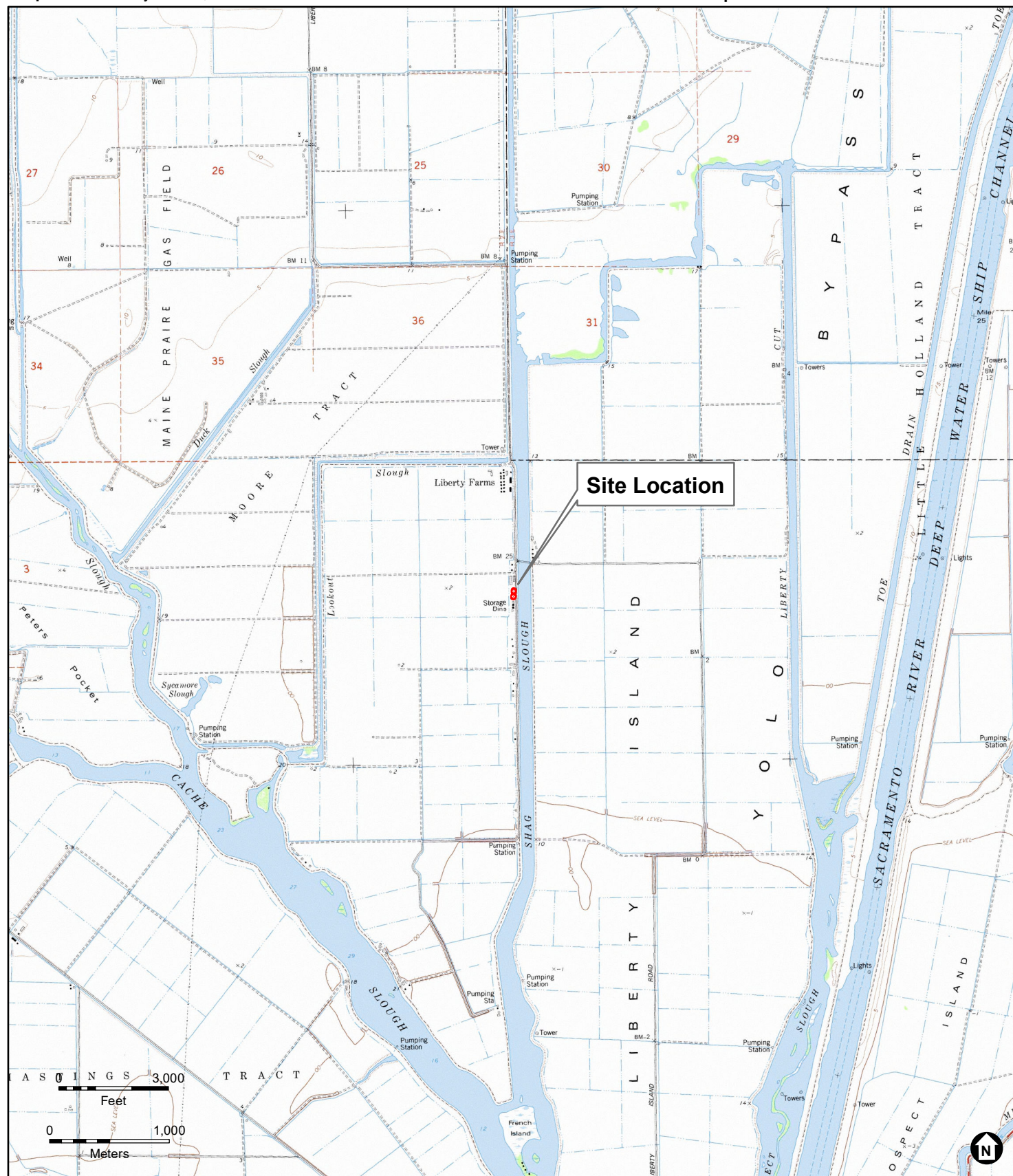
***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-06

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Residence and Garage

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of a residence and garage at Camp 9 on the east side of the Liberty Farms property near Shag Slough. The residential building is a wood frame structure with a generally T-shaped footprint, measuring approximately 30 by 35 feet, oriented east/west. The building has a side gable corrugated metal roof, and the exterior is clad in asbestos siding. The building has a shed style addition on the western elevation, and the primary entrance is covered with a corrugate metal awning supported by wooden posts. All window and door openings are covered in plywood sheets. The garage is a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 30 by 25 feet, oriented east west, with vertical wooden siding.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property; HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and east facades, facing southwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

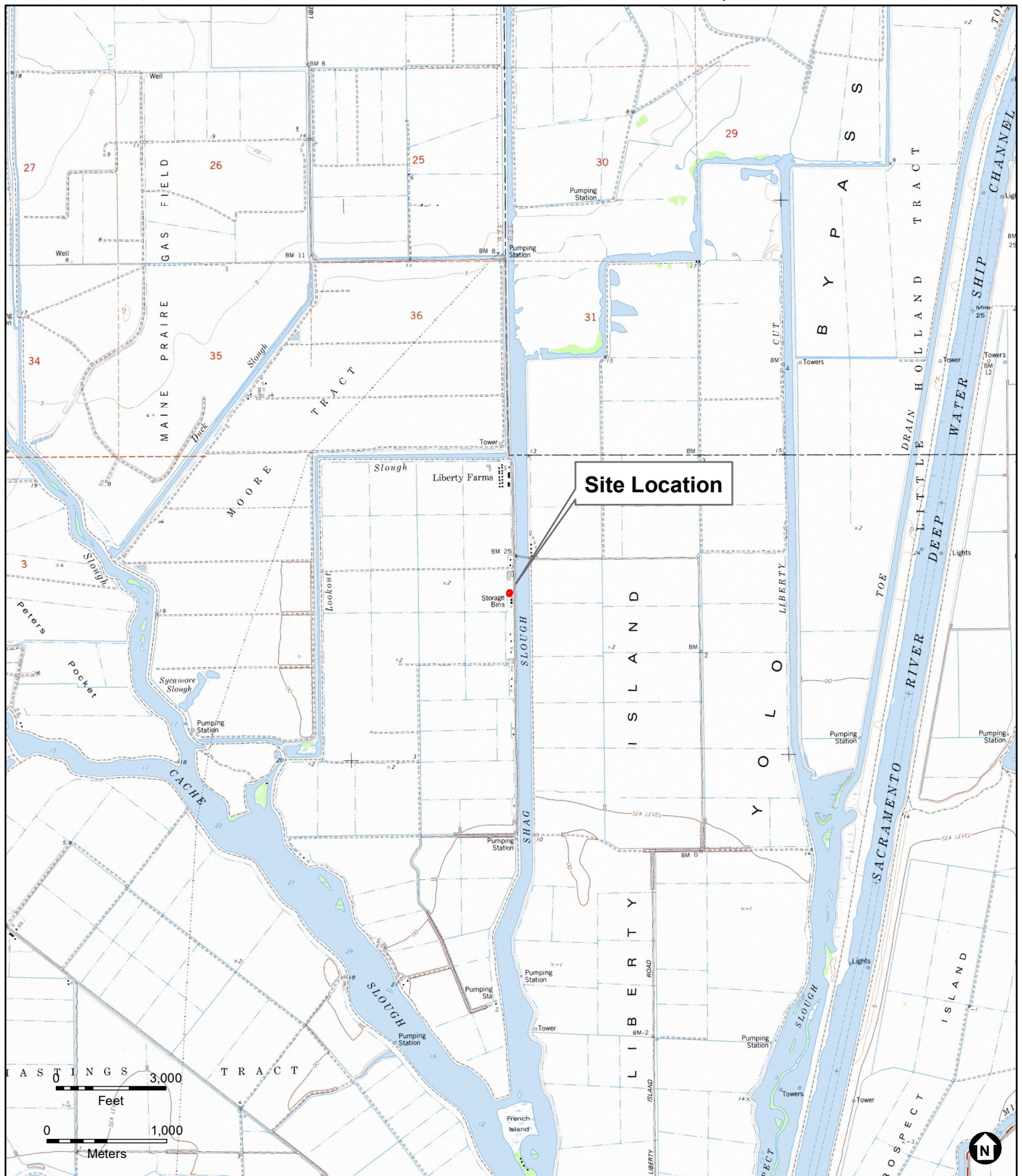
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-07

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Silos

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of grain silos associated with Liberty Farms Camp 9, located in the northeast portion of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The eight silos are located immediately south of a grain dryer. The silos are situated on concrete slabs and measure approximately 25 feet high. A smaller feeder silo is located at the center of the 8 larger ones.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP11. Engineering Structure



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southeast, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1957/ historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

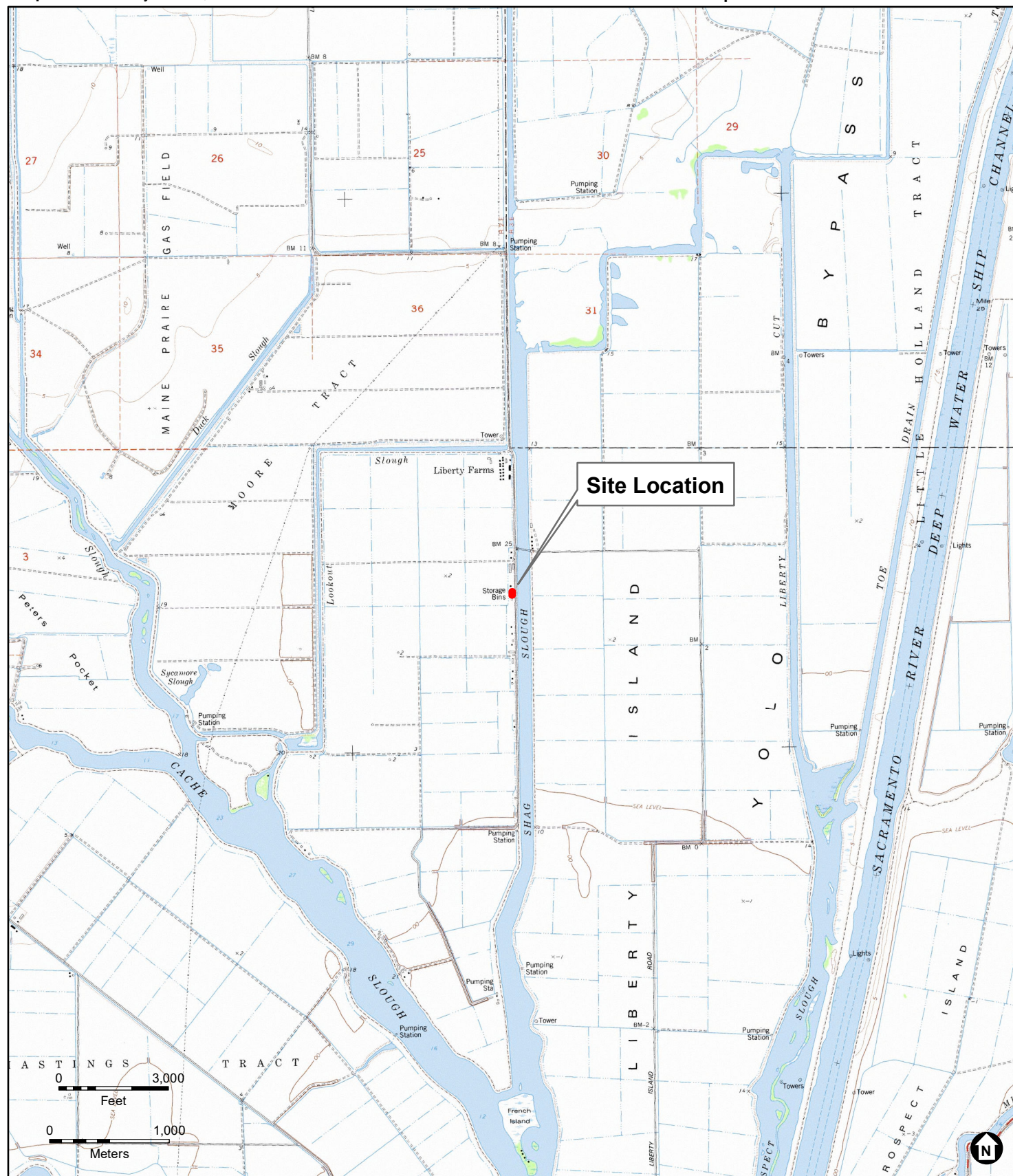
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-08

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Shed

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of a shed associated with Liberty Farms Camp 9, located in the northeast portion of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood-framed structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 25 by 12 feet, oriented north/south. It has a side-gabled roof of corrugated metal over shake shingles with exposed rafters. The remains of a shed-roof porch cover are visible on the western façade; French doors are also located on the western façade. Two window openings are located on the eastern façade and one opening on the northern façade, though no window panes remain. The building is clad in board and batten siding.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and west facades, facing southeast, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

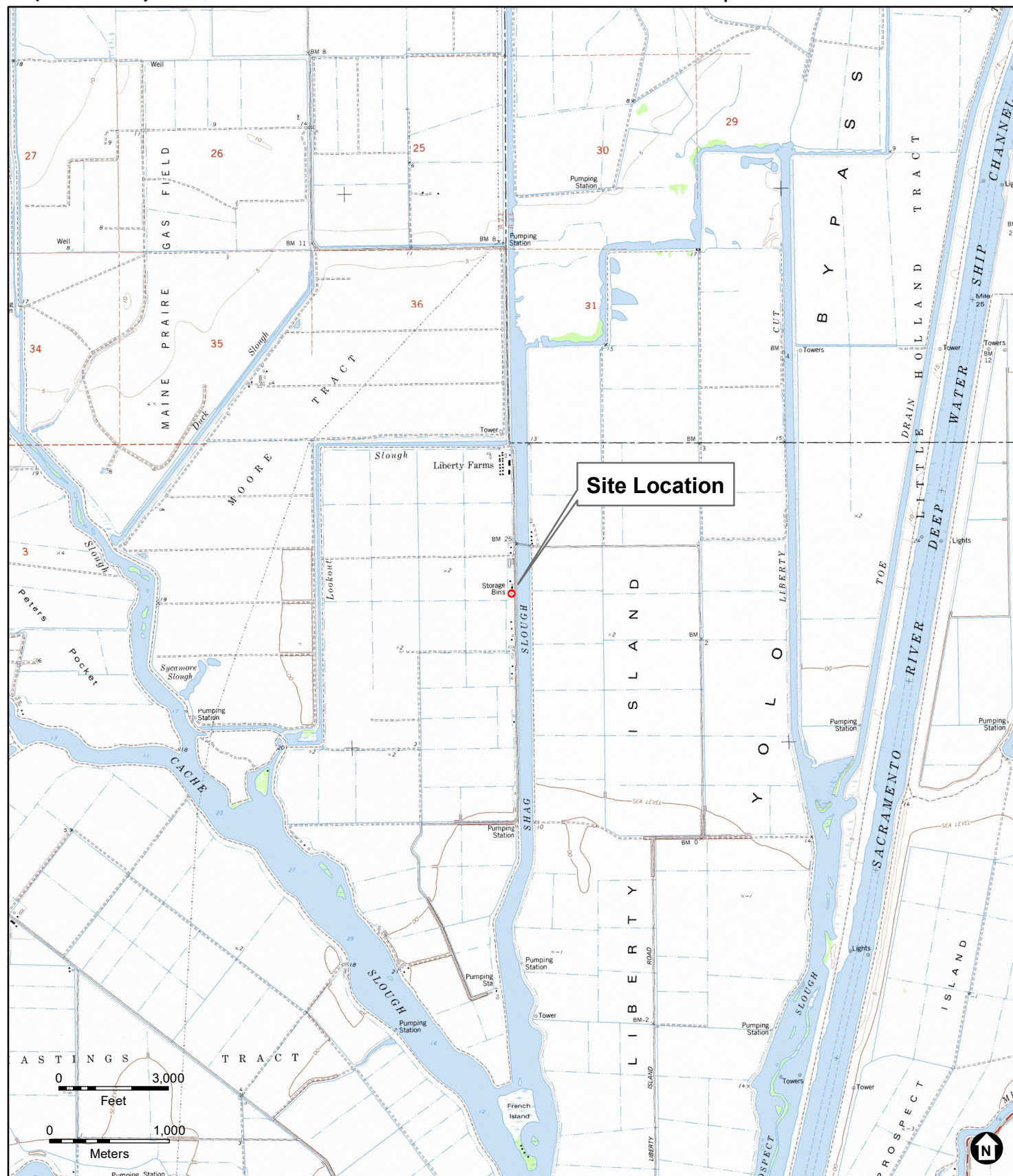
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C9-09

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 9 Pump House

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a small pump house on the south end of Camp 9, on the west side of the Liberty Farms property near Shag Slough. The pump house is partially situated within a canal that runs north/south along the western edge of Camp 9, on a platform about the canal. The building has a rectangular footprint, measuring 10 by 8 feet, oriented east/west. The building has a corrugated metal gable roof, and is clad in corrugated metal panels.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

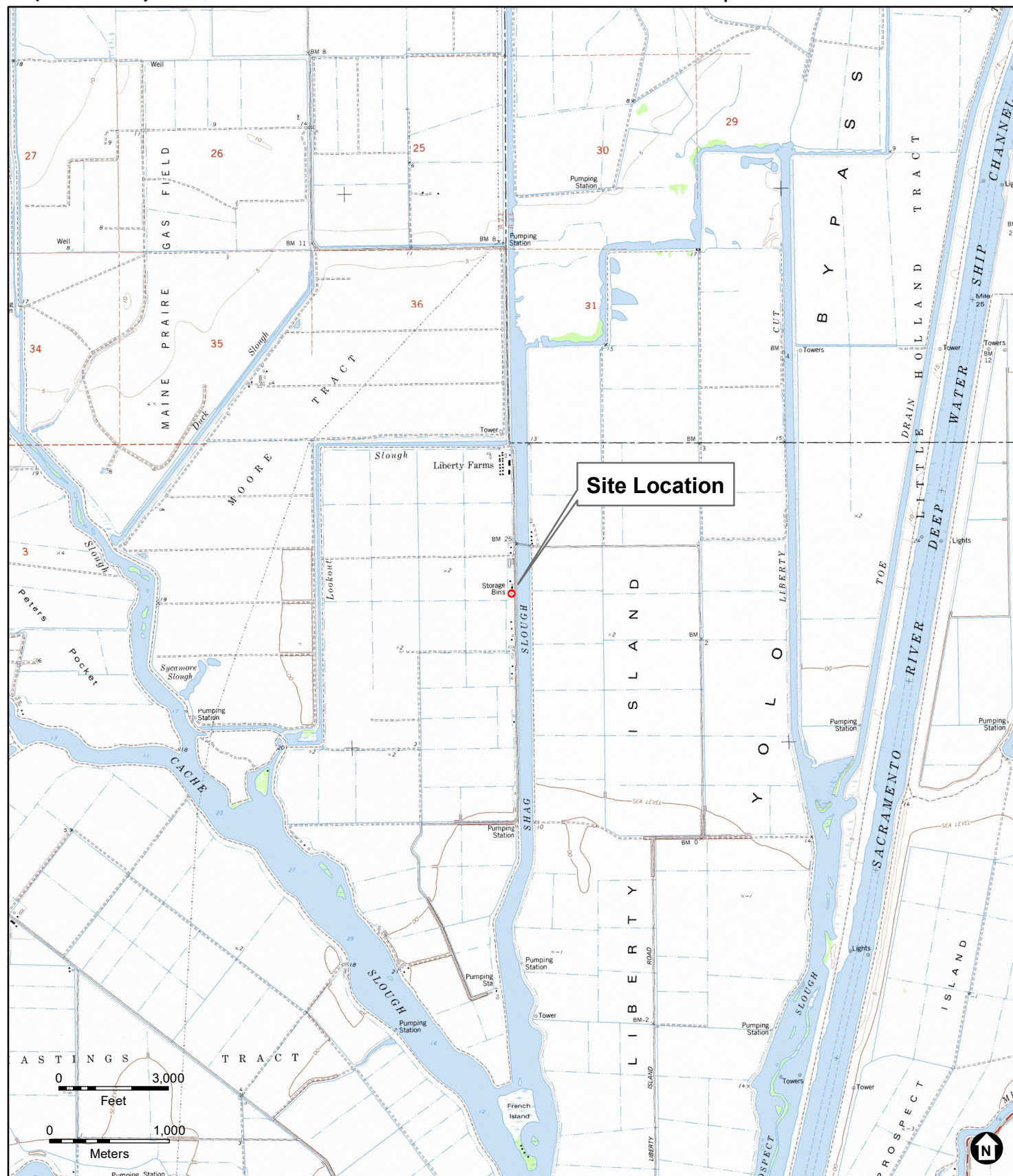
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-01

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Equipment Shed

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a shed associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood-framed structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 60 by 25 feet, oriented north/south. The corrugated metal side-gabled roof has exposed rafter tails. The northern portion is clad in vertical wood siding, while the southern, slightly taller portion is clad in corrugated metal. A hinged barn door presents on the northern end of the eastern façade.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary and northern facades, facing southwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-02

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Residence 6

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of an abandoned residence associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood frame structure that generally has an L-shaped footprint, measuring approximately 50 by 45 feet, oriented east/west. The structure has a cross gabled roof with multiple shed roof additions on the western and northern façades. A hipped roof, partially screened, enclosed porch has been added to the primary façade. Fenestration consists of wood-framed single hung. The building is clad in asbestos tiles.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary façade, facing west, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

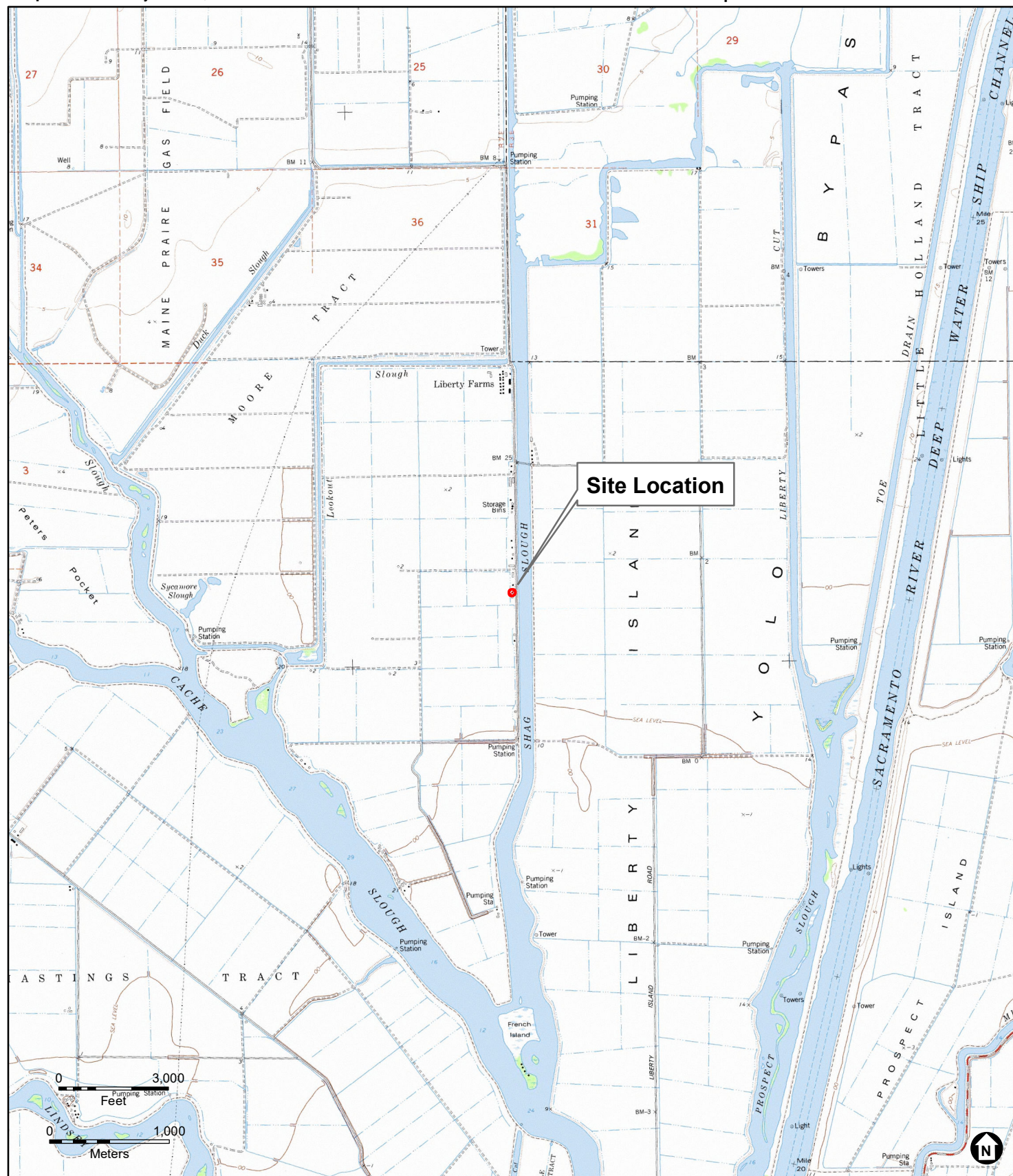
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-03

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Residence 5

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of an abandoned residence associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood frame structure with an L-shaped footprint, measuring approximately 60 by 55 feet, oriented east/west. The structure has a cross gabled roof, fenestration consists of wood-framed single hung windows and flush wooden doors. The building is clad in asbestos tiles. A pumphouse is located north of the residence. It has a shed roof and is clad in vertical wood siding. A wood-framed garage is located north of the pumphouse. It has a front gabled roof and is clad in corrugated metal.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property; HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing west, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-04

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Equipment Shed

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remnants of a shed associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood-framed structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 130 by 30 feet, oriented north/south. The northern, slightly taller, portion has a low-pitched gabled roof while the southern portion has a moderate-pitch; a shed roof extension is located at the rear of the northern portion. Hinged barn doors present on the southern end of the eastern façade. The resource is in poor condition, missing many of its wooden panels.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and east facades, facing southwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

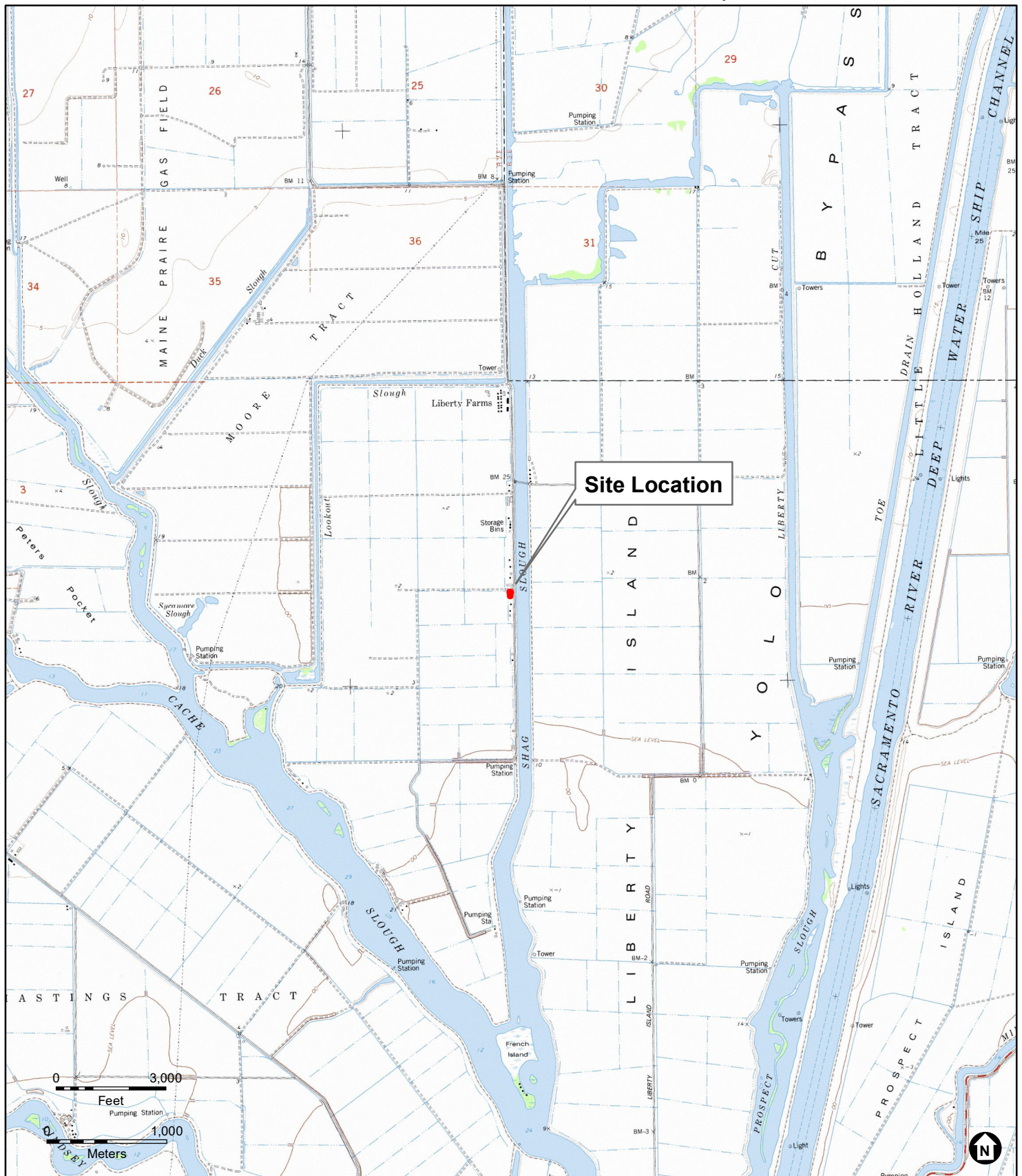
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-05

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Garage

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of the Post Office and Store associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood frame structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 130 by 30 feet and is oriented east/west. It has a corrugated metal gable roof. The structure is open on the northern and eastern sides and features eight bays; an internal wall separates the western two bays from the other six. The structure is in poor shape with the roof sagging at the center, portions of the roofing material missing, leaning support columns, and large gaps in the southern wall.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and east facades, facing southwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

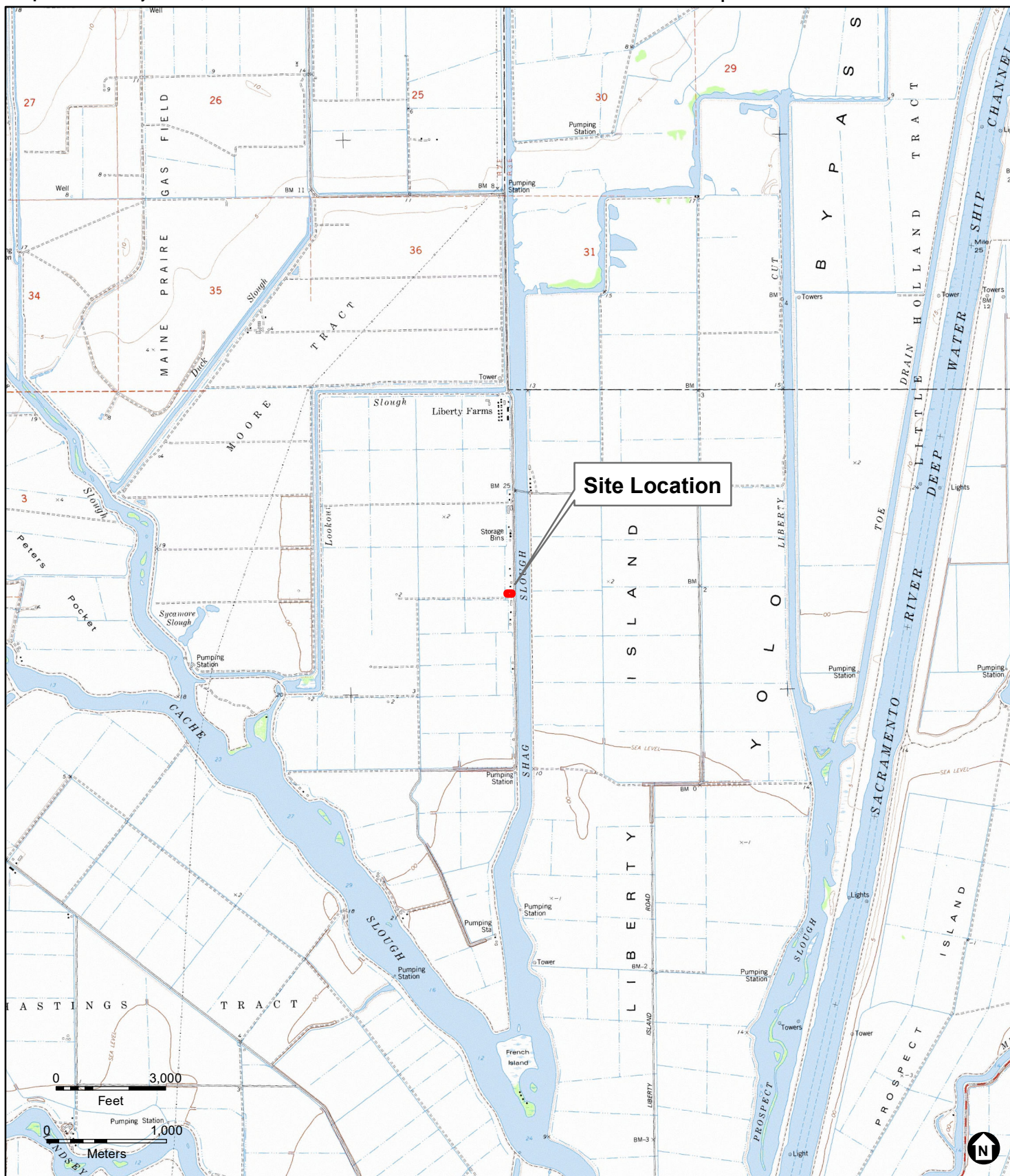
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-06

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Machine Shop

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a garage and shop building associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The corrugated metal building is a wood frame structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 65 by 30 feet and is oriented north/south. The southern garage portion of the building has a side-gabled roof and consists of two open bays. The northern shop portion of the building has a shed roof and features two sliding barn doors.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary façade, facing west, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1974/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

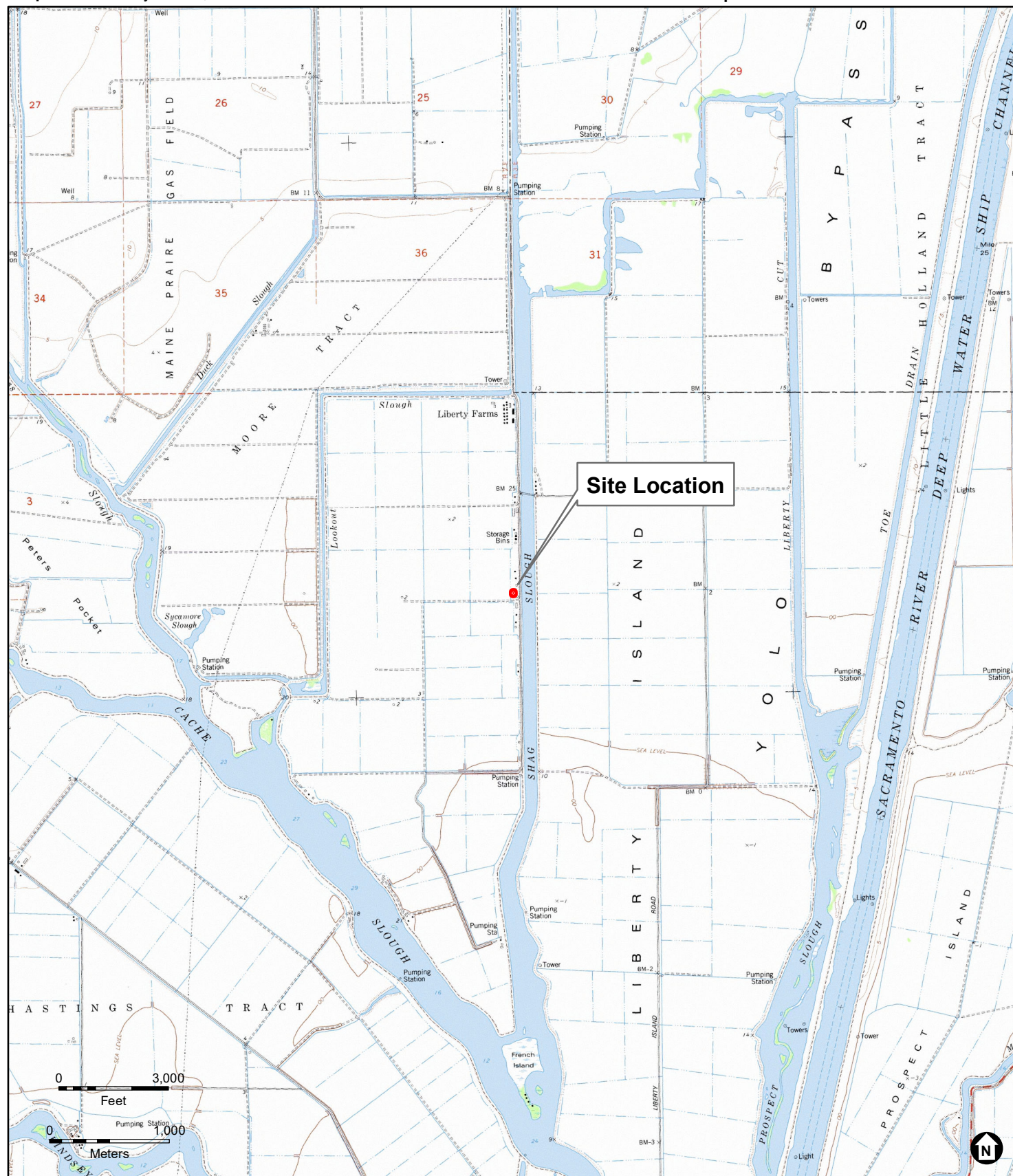
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-07

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Quonset

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a Quonset hut associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building measures approximately 50 by 25 feet and is oriented north/south. The western façade of the corrugated metal structure has been modified and consists of sliding barn doors. The two window openings on the southern end have metal muntins with no panes; a single-personnel door is located on the northern end.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northeast, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

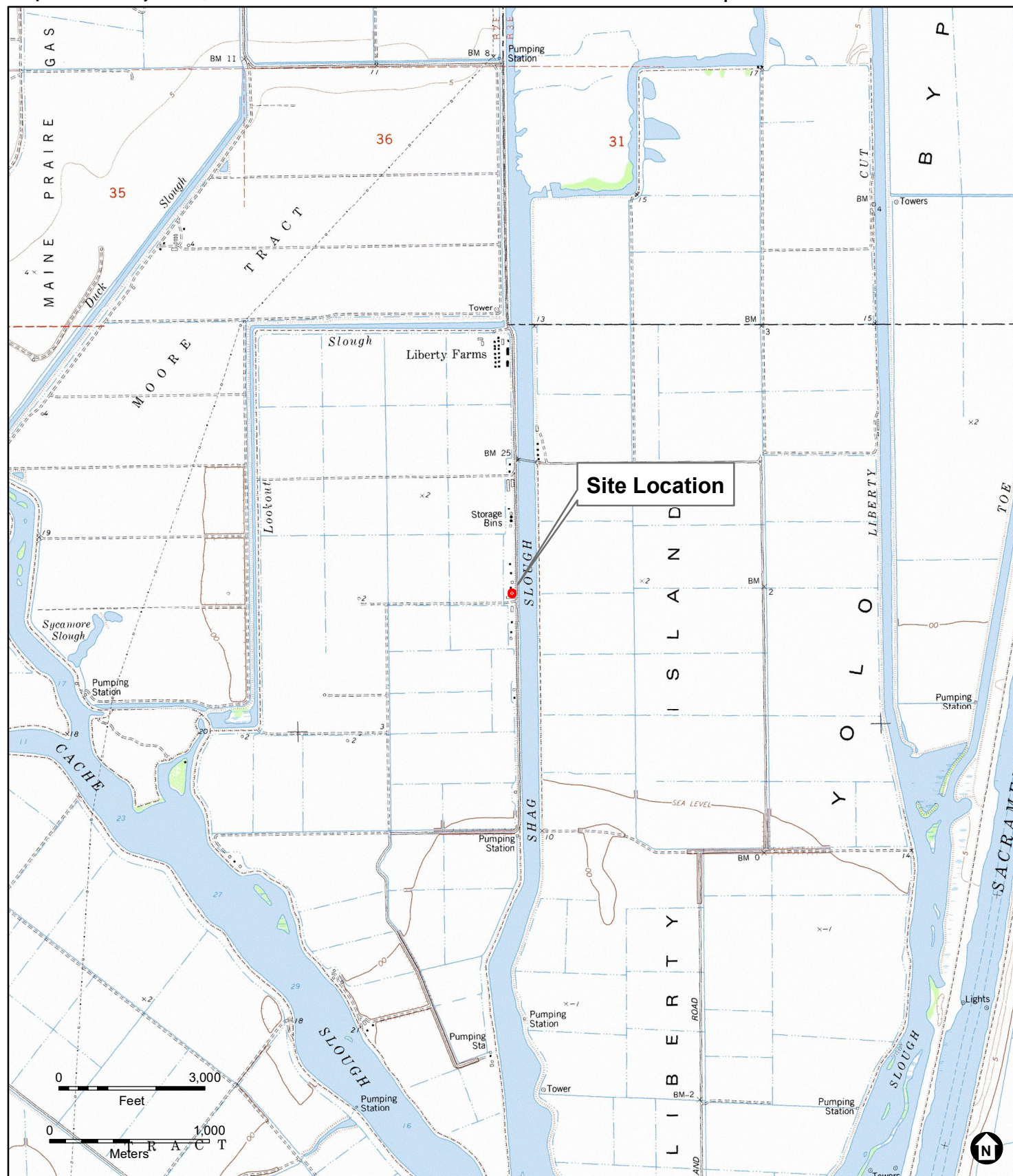
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-08

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Barn

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of a barn associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood frame structure with a square footprint, measuring approximately 20 by 20 feet. The corrugated metal side-gabled roof has exposed rafter tails. A sliding barn door presents on the northern façade. The building is clad in board and batten siding.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary and east facades, facing southwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

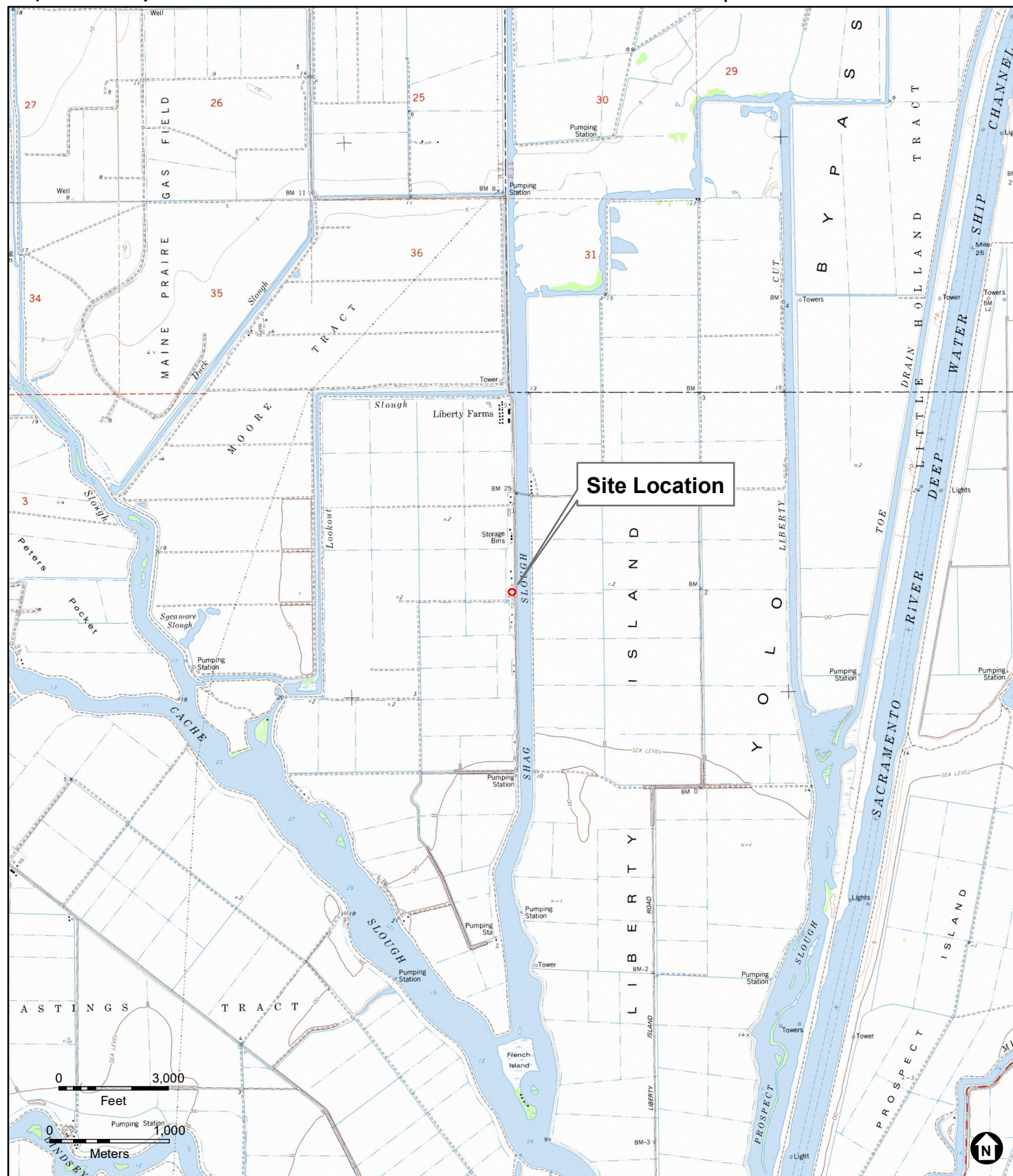
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-09

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Residence 3

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of an abandoned residence associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood frame structure with an irregular footprint, an L-shaped eastern portion and a rectangular western portion, connected by an enclosed walkway, measuring approximately 50 by 50 feet, oriented east/west. A small shed style addition is present on the north end of the building. The structure has a cross gabled roof and parallel gable roof, and fenestration consists of wood-framed single hung windows and flush wooden doors. The building is clad in asbestos tiles. A small pit is located to the northwest of the residence (see archaeological record).

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property; AH1. Unknown



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary and north facades, facing southwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or #: C8-09

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 6 feet (N-S) b. Width: 6 feet (E-W)**

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☒ Visual estimate ☐ Other:

Method of Determination: ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography

☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other:

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations: ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other:

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: Reconnaissance survey.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown: No subsurface investigation was conducted.

***A4. Features:** This resource is a small pit/depression on the northwest corner of C8-09. The pit measures 6-feet in diameter and is approximately 2-feet deep. Approximately 11 wood boards cover the pit.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** None.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor:

***A8. Nearest Water:** Shag Slough is located approximately 240 feet east.

***A9. Elevation:** 5 feet asl.

A10. Environmental Setting: The site is located on a flat surrounded by mixed wetland vegetation and grasses on the northwest corner of C8-09 house.

A11. Historical Information:

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined

A13. Interpretations: The resource (pit/depression) is recommended not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), nor the National Register. The pit/depression is not associated with events that made a significant contribution to local or regional history (Criterion A/1), are not associated with the lives of important persons to local, California, or national history (Criterion B/2), does not embody distinctive characteristics to its design and methodologies (Criterion C/3), nor has yielded important information for understanding the history of Solano, California or nation, as the resource is a ubiquitous type (Criterion D/4). Additionally, the resource lacks integrity as the area is largely overgrown with vegetation with the surrounding area containing dilapidated structural debris. In summary, ESA recommends the C8-09 archaeological resource as not eligible for the National or California Registers, and thus not considered a historic property.

A14. Remarks: Although there are no visible signs of water it could be possible this feature is a well associated with the C8-09 residence.

A15. References:

A16. Photographs:

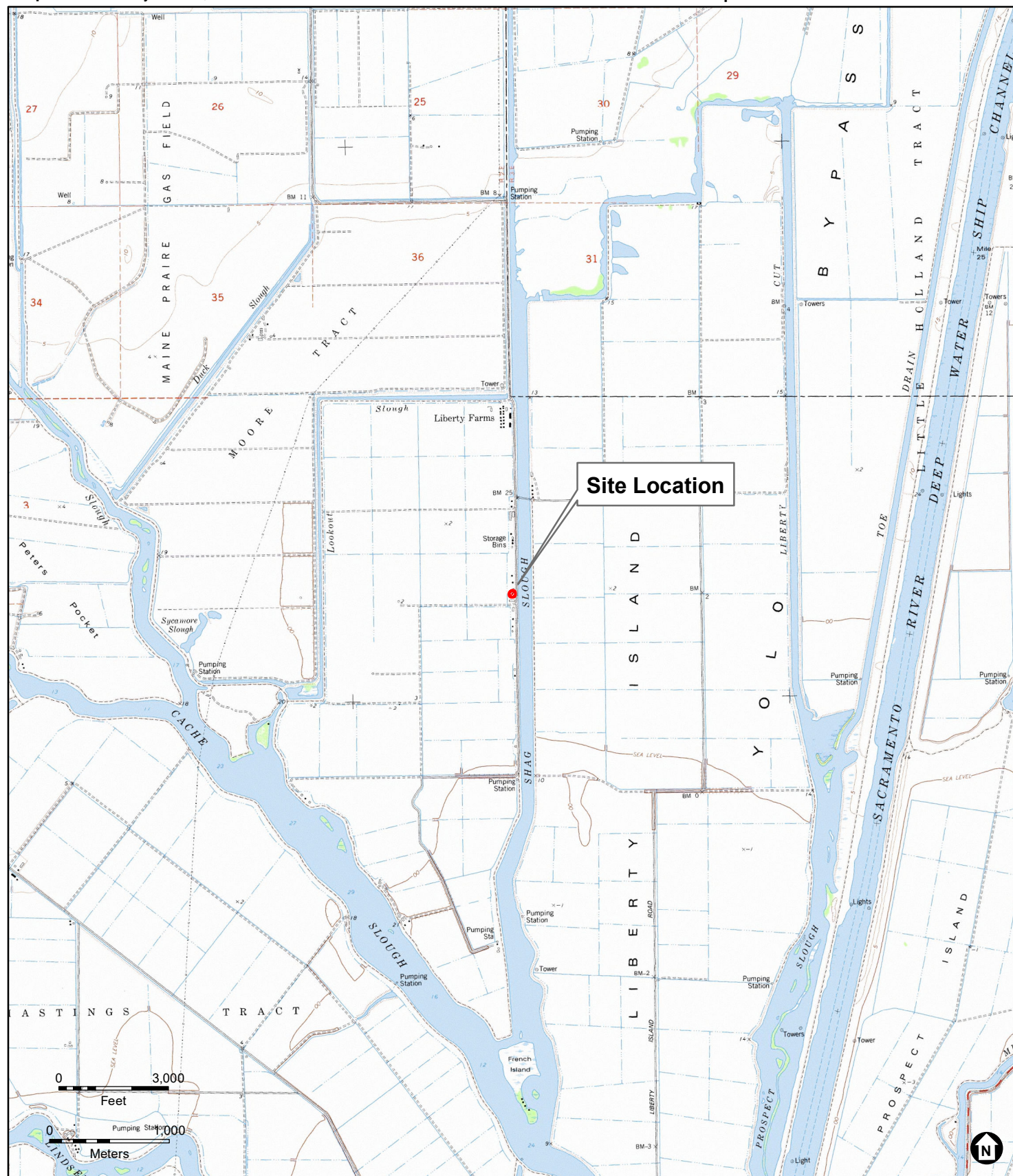
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: ESA

***A17. Form Prepared by:** (see P8. Recorded by)

Affiliation and Address: ESA, Sacramento, CA

Date: 16 July 2019

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-10

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Silos

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

***P3a. Description:** Resource consists of a pair of corrugated metal silos on a concrete/brick foundation pad. The silos measure approximately 20 feet in diameter, and approximately 15 feet tall with conical sheet metal roofs. Metal doors are located on the eastern side of the silos. The foundation consists of medium aggregate, board-pressed concrete. Brick outlines the perimeter sparsely on the west side. Where brick is present, courses are set in twos. Plumbing appears to be established throughout the resource as evidenced from drains and pipe galvanized pipe fragments. The northwest side of the resource is raised within the interior. Water hookups and support posts are present at the northwest corner. Foundation for silos appear to be poured at a later date. Two drains for toilets are located on the west side. Review of historic maps indicates that the building foundation was that of the Liberty Farms School that appears on the 1937 historic aerial and 1953 topographic map.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4. Grain silos; AH2. Foundations



*P4. Resources Present:

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1937-1978/historic
aerials

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

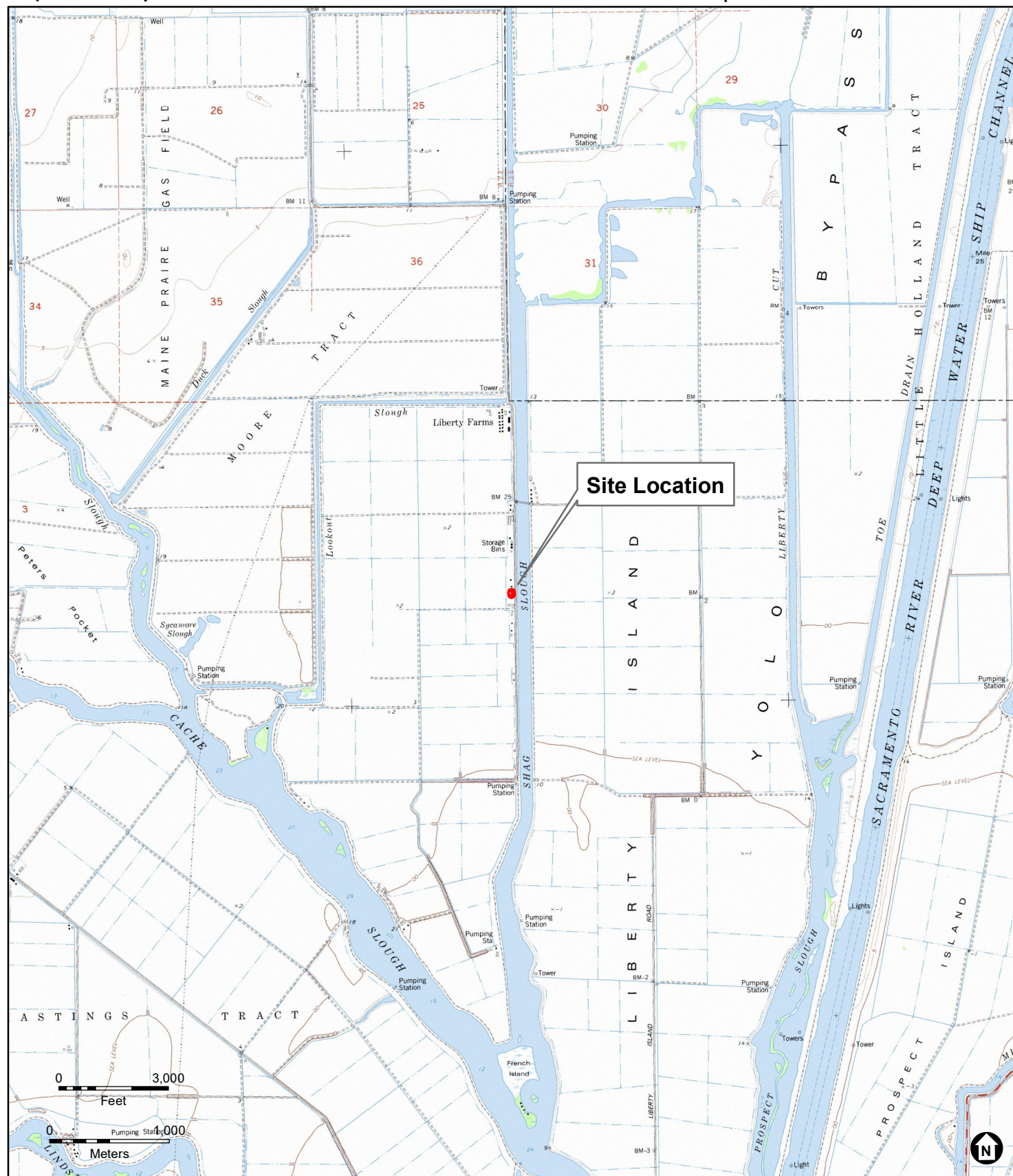
*P11. Report Citation:

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-11

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Residence 2

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

***P3a. Description:**

Resource consists of an abandoned residence, garage, and animal pen associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The residence is a wood frame structure that generally has an L-shaped footprint, measuring approximately 45 by 40 feet, oriented east/west. The structure has a side gabled roof with a shed roof addition on the western façade and a gable addition on the northern façade. Fenestration consists of modern vinyl horizontal sliding windows, and 8-pane fixed windows, and flush wooden doors. The building is clad in asbestos tiles and vertical board siding. The garage has a rectangular footprint, measuring 20 by 40 feet, oriented east west, and situated to the southwest of the residence. The animal pens are located west of the residence.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property; HP4. Ancillary building



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary and north façade, facing southwest, 7/17/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1957/historic aerial

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

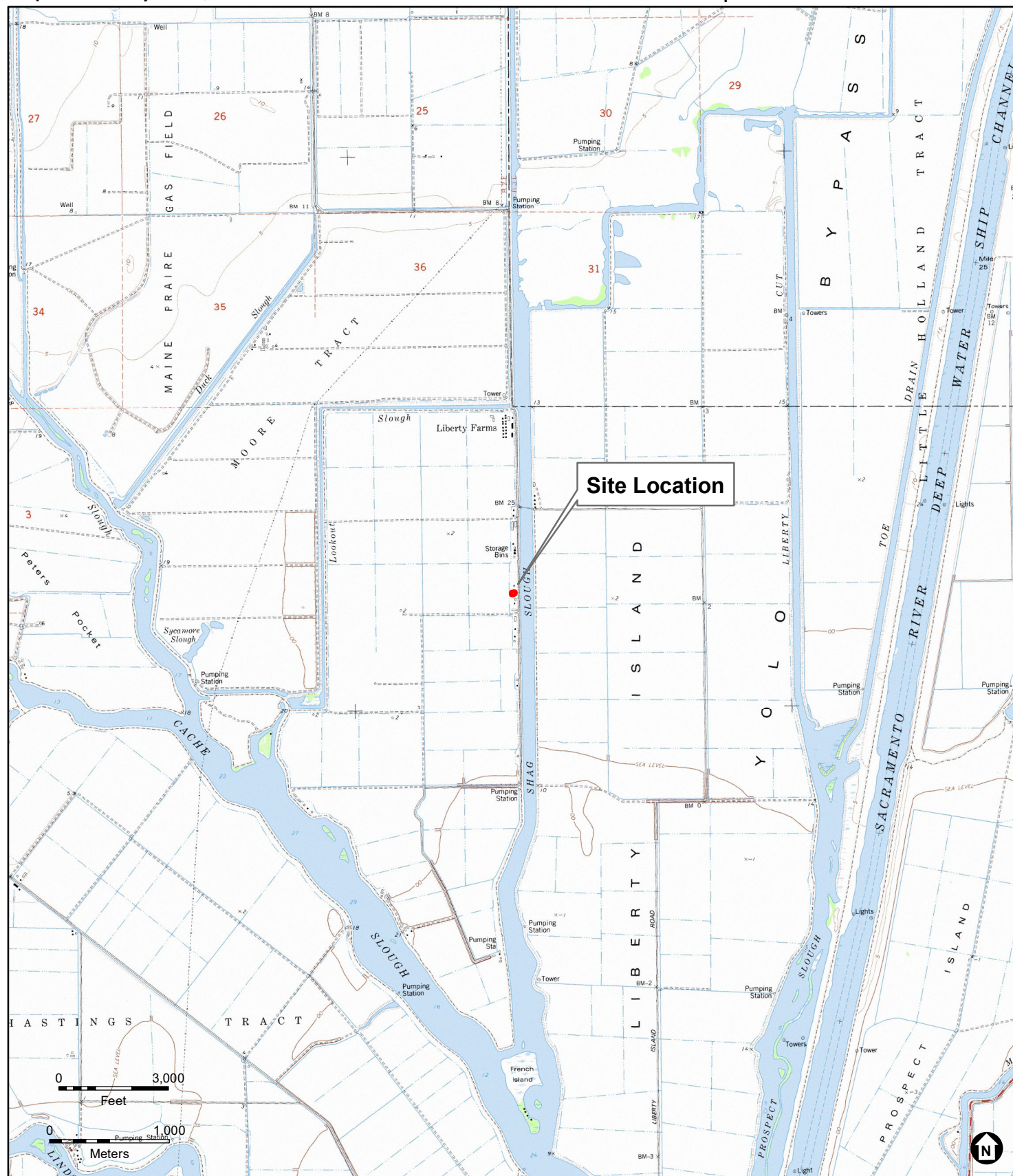
***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-12

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Residence 1

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

***P3a. Description:** Resource consists of a residence and garage associated with the Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The residence is a wood frame structure with an L-shaped footprint, measuring approximately 45 by 45 feet, oriented north/south. It has a side gabled roof of corrugated metal over composite shingles. The primary entrance is located left of center on the western façade. Remnants of a shed roof entry porch are visible. The rear addition at the northern portion of the western façade has a shed roof. The residence is clad in asbestos tiles. Fenestration is a mix of 4-over-4 and 8-over-8 wood frame and aluminum sliders. The garage with connected shed is located south of the residence. The garage has a gabled roof and the shed roof extends to the south. The garage is constructed of vertical wood siding while the shed is constructed of plywood.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property; HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. Resources Present:

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Primary façade, facing east, 7/17/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

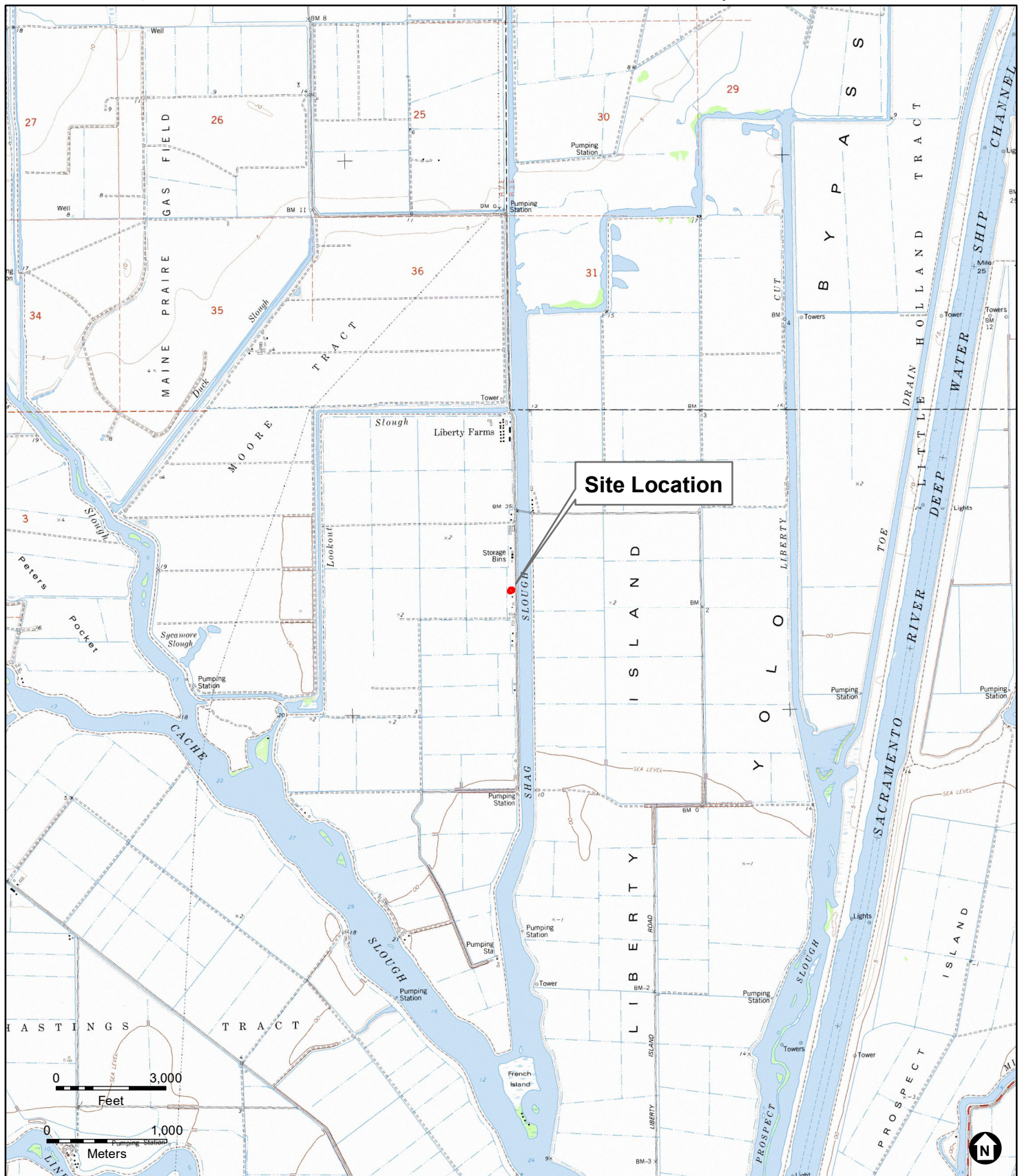
Page 2 of 2

***Resource Name or Number:** C8-12

***Map name:** Liberty Farms, CA

***Scale: 1:24000**

***Date of Map: 1993**



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-13

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Barn/Shed

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; _____ B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of an animal barn and shed associated with Liberty Farms Camp 8, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The animal barn is a wood-framed structure with a shed roof and unfinished floor. The structure is clad in corrugated metal and is open on the east side. An opening on the southern façade provides access to a divided area that may have been used for feed storage. The shed is wood-framed and clad in seamed metal, with a corrugated metal shed roof and a finished floor of plywood. A door opening is located at the eastern end of the northern façade. A single, aluminum-framed slider presents on the southern façade.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing west, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

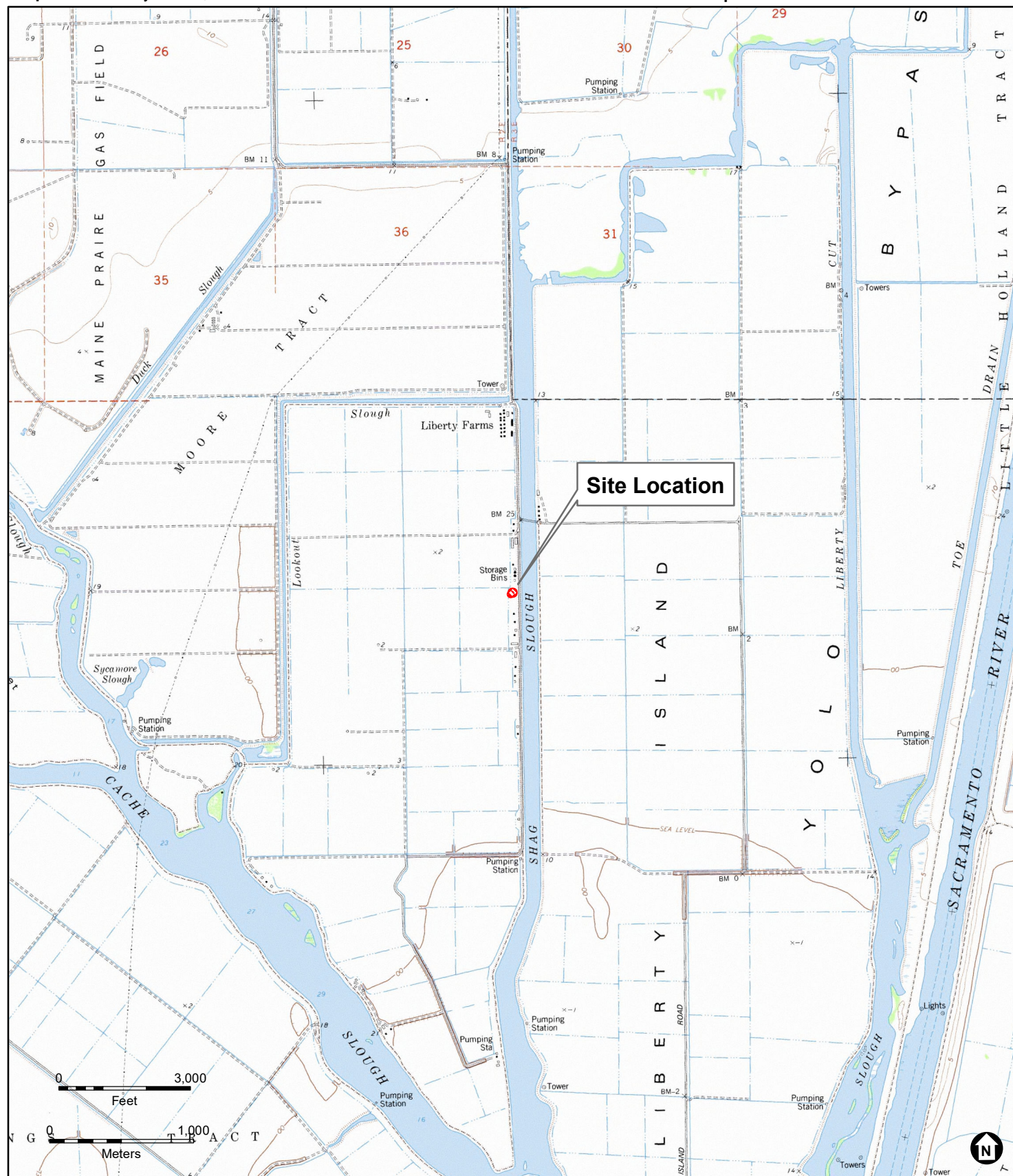
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C8-14

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 8 Loading Dock

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource is a loading dock that orients east to west comprised of earthen fill with a wooden retaining wall. The dock is oriented east-west and constructed by earthen fill supported by creosote soaked wooden posts. The loading dock measures approximately 30 feet north-south and 65 feet east-west, 3 feet tall. A total of 4 10"x10" posts are located on the east side serving as a retaining wall. Approach to the loading dock is on the northwest corner. Ramp is on the west side.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the structure lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the structure as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH16. Other



*P4. Resources Present:

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Loading dock showing retaining wall, facing west-southwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/historic aerial

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by: Deanna Keegan,

Robin Hoffman, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

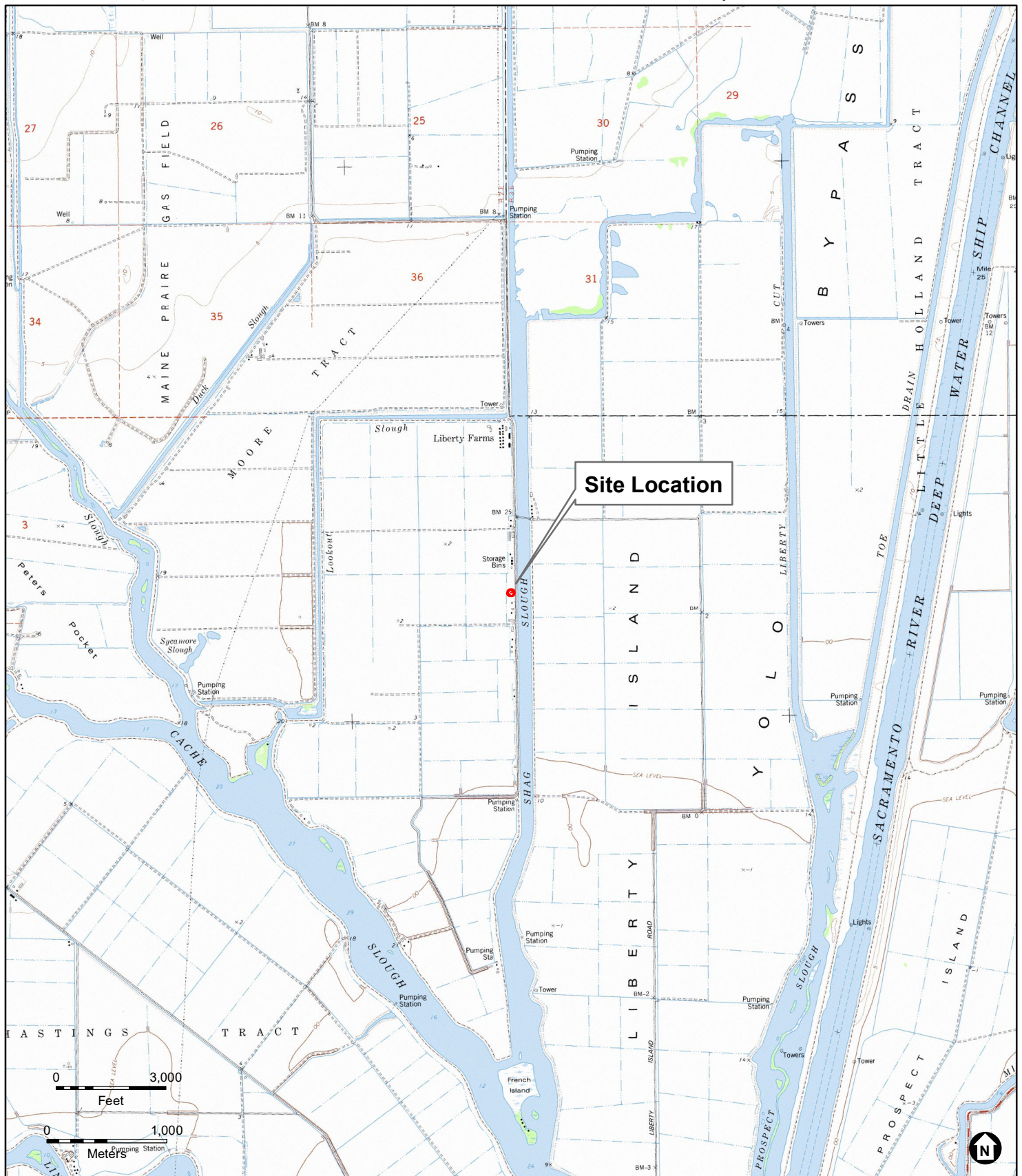
*P11. Report Citation: ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C7-01

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 7 Residence 1

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. Description: Resource consists of the remains of a residence associated with Liberty Farms Camp 7, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property. The building is a two story wood frame structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 70 by 40 feet, oriented east/west. The building has a multiple additions apparent on the western (the garage) and northern façades. The building is presumed to have had a gable roof, and shed style western and northern additions. The few remaining walls show vertical board siding with wood-framed window openings.

Directly north of the residence are the remnants of a building. No visible foundation present. Milled wood posts (2"x4", 4"x4", and 3"x12") are scattered throughout the area. 4"x4" slabs could be support posts. A water tank, door, corrugated metal pipes, and a light fixture are visible within the rubble. This resource is likely an associated shed or garage.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building remnant lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property; HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. Resources Present:

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Western façade, facing northwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1937/historic aerial

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

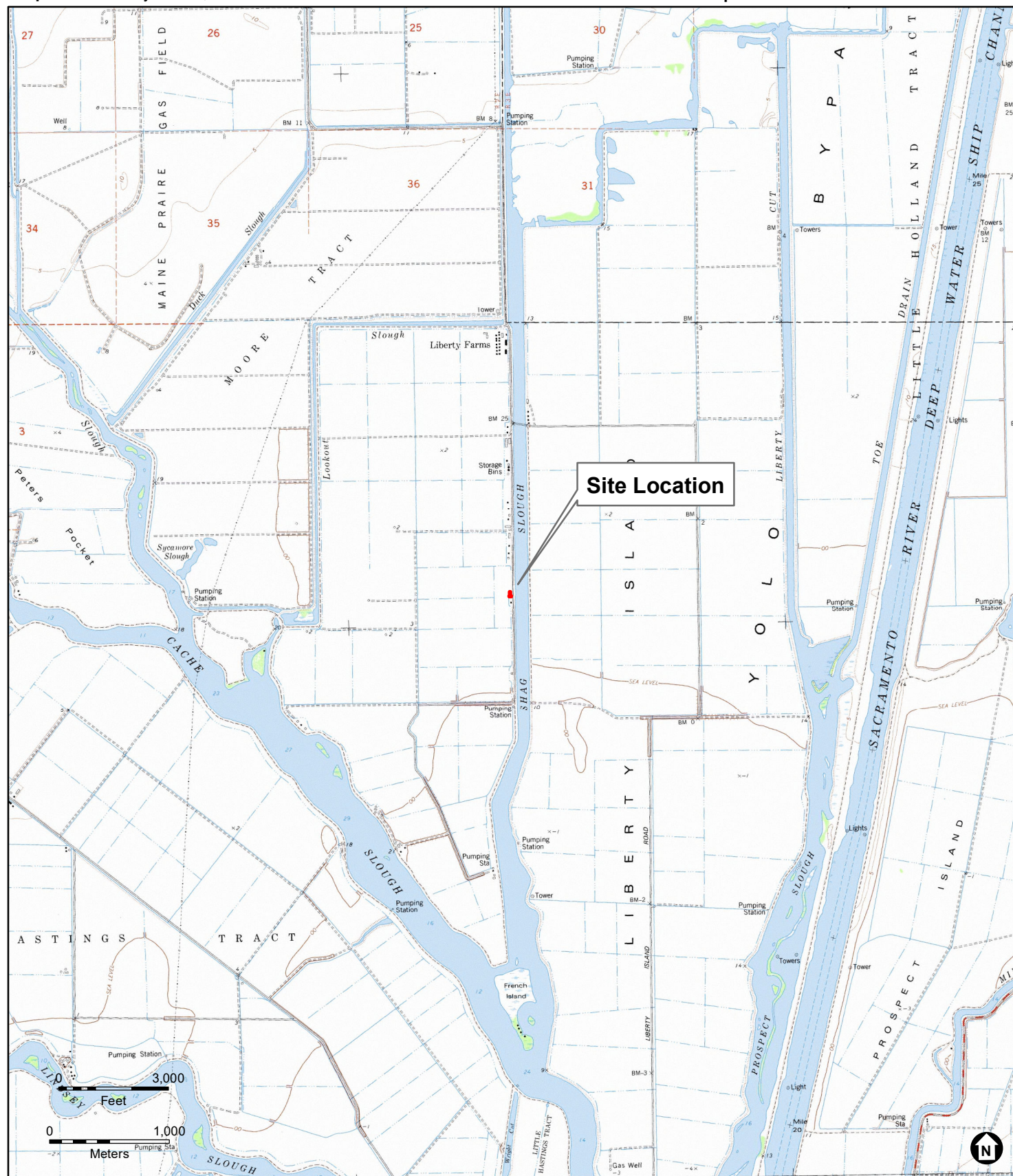
*P11. Report Citation:

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C7-02

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 7 Residence 2

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

***P3a. Description:** Resource consists of a vacant residence associated with Liberty Farms Camp 7, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The original two-story, wood-framed building had a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 40 by 20 feet and oriented east/west, however single-story additions have been constructed on the southern and western facades. The original two-story portion has a side gabled roof with composite shingles; the two southern additions and the western addition have shed roofs. The single-story, gabled, screened entrance porch is centered on the northern façade. Fenestration appears to be a mix of wood-frame fixed and single hung. The building is clad with asbestos shingles.

A series of 12 plywood and wire animal pens with a corrugated metal shed roof is located south of the structure, with fencing extending south of the pens. A vertical wood-siding shed with a fiberglass gabled roof is located west of the residence. A two-bay, wood-framed, corrugated metal garage, measuring approximately 25 by 20 feet, is located north of the residence.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property; HP4. Ancillary building



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and east facades, facing southwest, 7/17/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1937/historic aerial

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

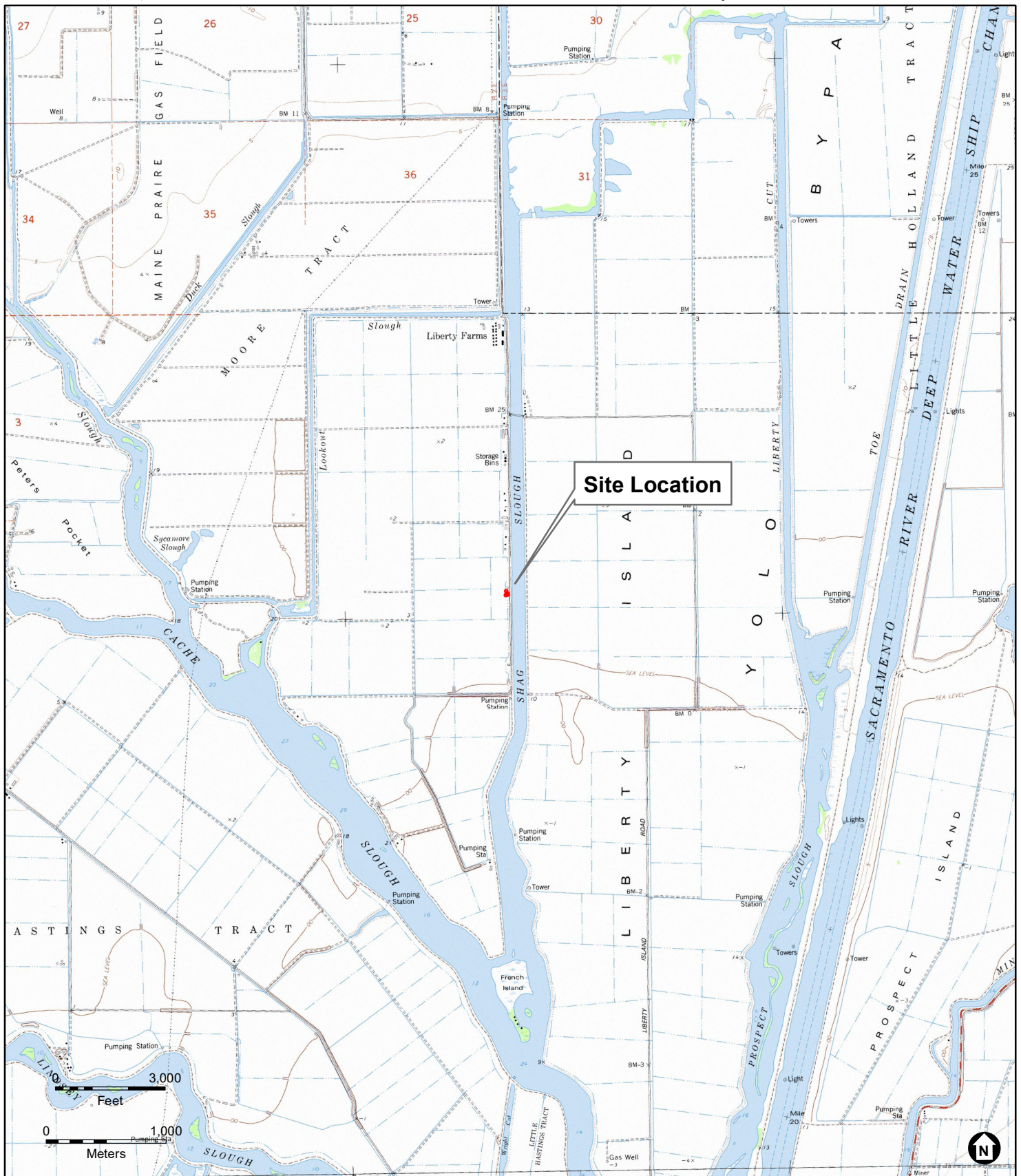
***P11. Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

***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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C7-03

P1. Other Identifier: Liberty Farms Camp 7 Pump House

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-240

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of a pump house associated with Liberty Farms Camp 7, located along the eastern edge of the Liberty Farms property, just west of Shag Slough. The building is a wood frame structure with a rectangular footprint, measuring approximately 12 by 10 feet, oriented north/south. The corrugated metal gabled roof has exposed rafters. A single personnel opening is located on the southern façade; however, the door is missing.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northwest, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1937/historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

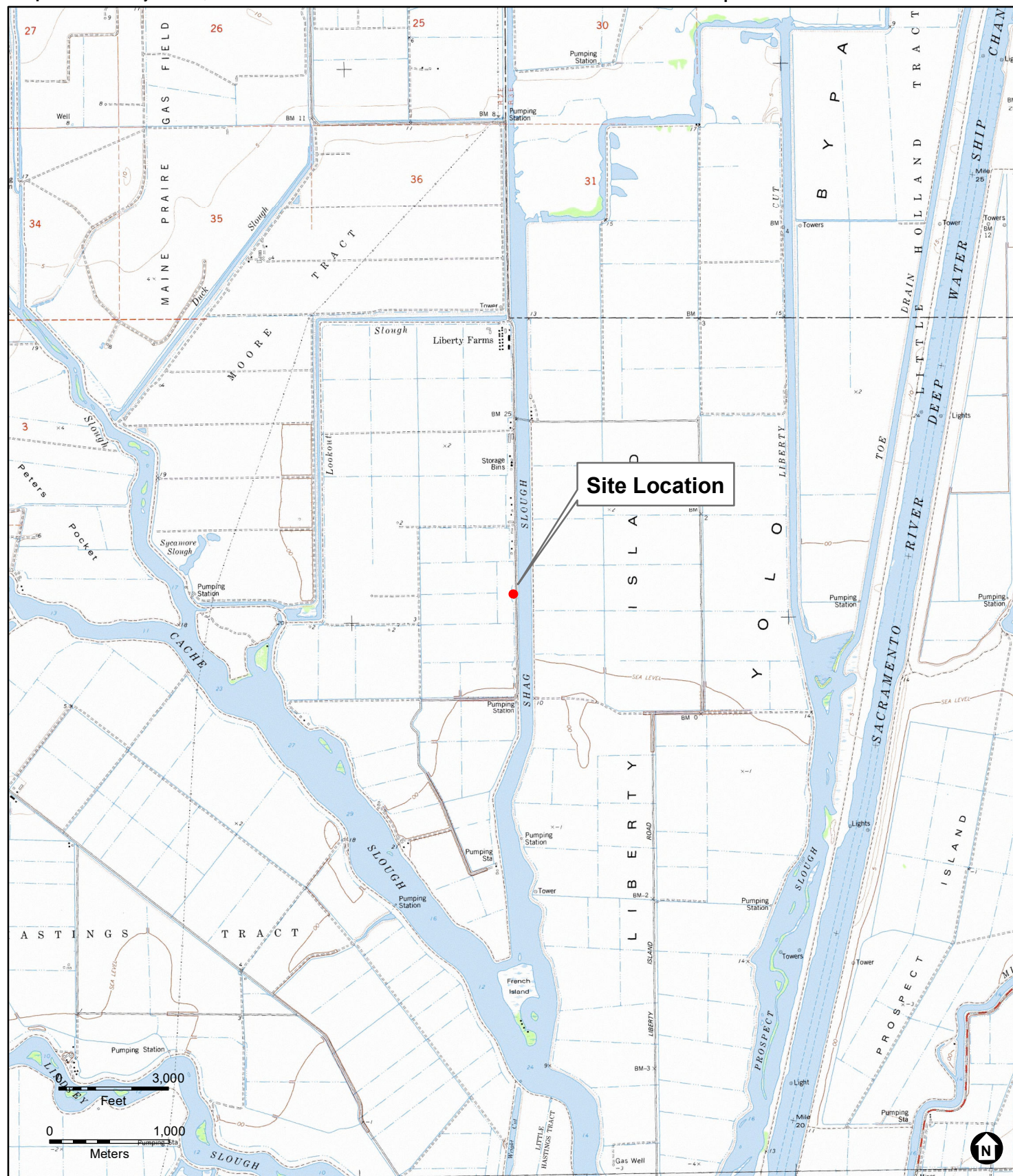
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) C2-01

P1. Other Identifier: Camp 2 Residence (Remnant)

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 612457.13 mE/ 4238138.73 mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-160-170

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Resource consists of the remains of a possible residence associated with Liberty Farms Camp 2, located along the southwest edge of the Liberty Farms property. The building is a wood frame structure with an L-shaped footprint, measuring approximately 65 by 30 feet, oriented northwest/southeast. The building has a cross-gabled roof with some remnants of exposed rafter tails. Two chimney vents are visible along the ridgelines. The few remaining walls show board and batten siding with wood-framed window openings.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building remnant lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP3. Multiple Family Property



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North and west facades, facing east, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/ historic aerials

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

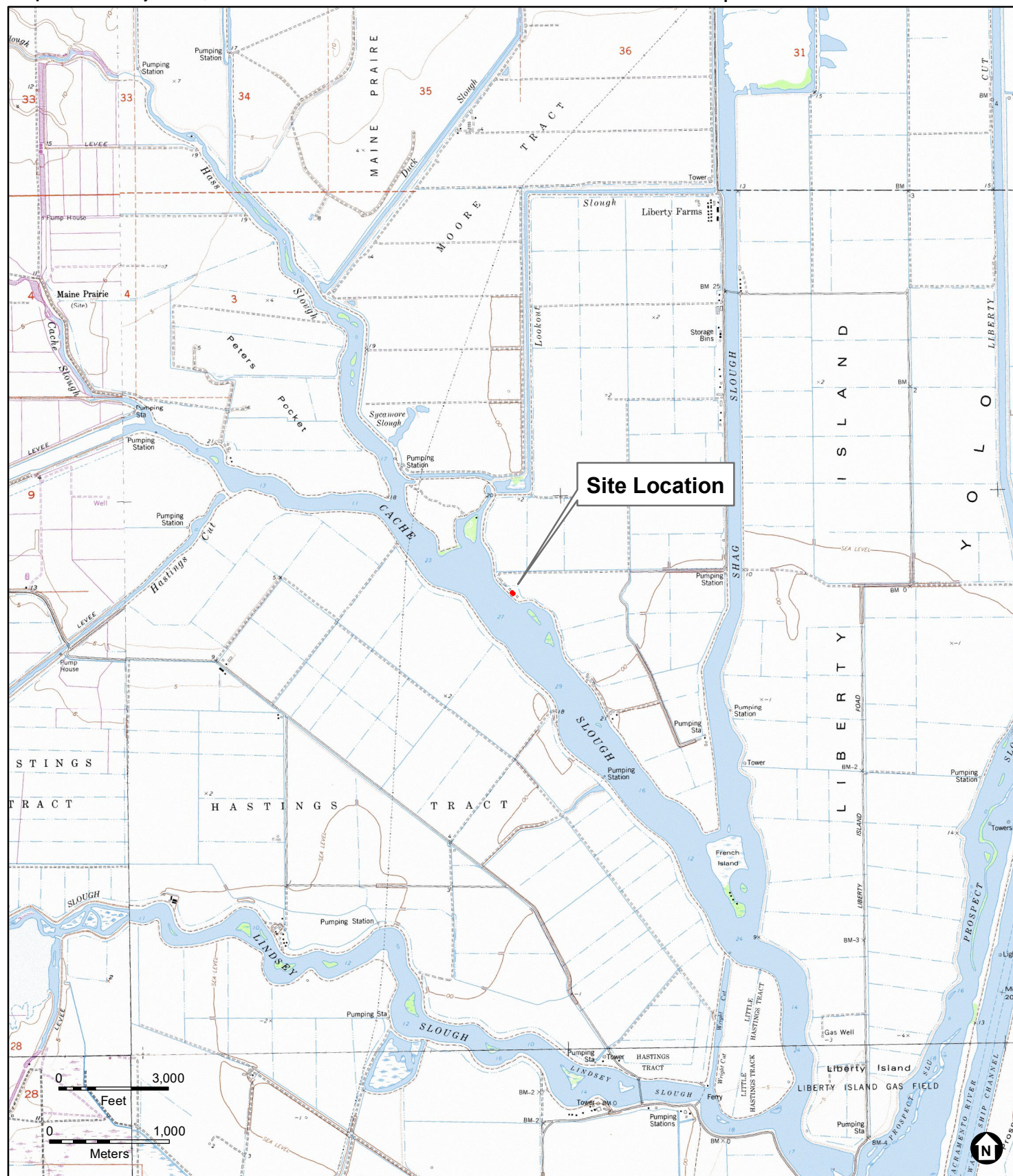
*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP



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 #: (Assigned by recorder) Liberty Farms Canals and Roads

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-230

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource consists of a system of earthen irrigation canals and access roads, arranged in a grid system within the boundaries of Liberty Farms property. The grid system measures approximately .25 miles square, spanning the width of the property. The canals vary in width, from 10 to 20 feet across, with unknown depths. The access roads consist of single lane, unimproved dirt roads that parallel the canals.

Review of the resource by architectural historians meeting the SOI standards determined that the building remnant lacks the potential for individual significance, due to a lack of associations beyond those identified for the Liberty Farms. As such, no further analysis of the building as an individual resource is warranted.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP20. Canal/Aqueduct; HP37. Highways/Trail



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing southwest, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1920/UCD Special
Collections Liberty Farms Box 52

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:** Kathy Cleveland,

Alta Cunningham, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

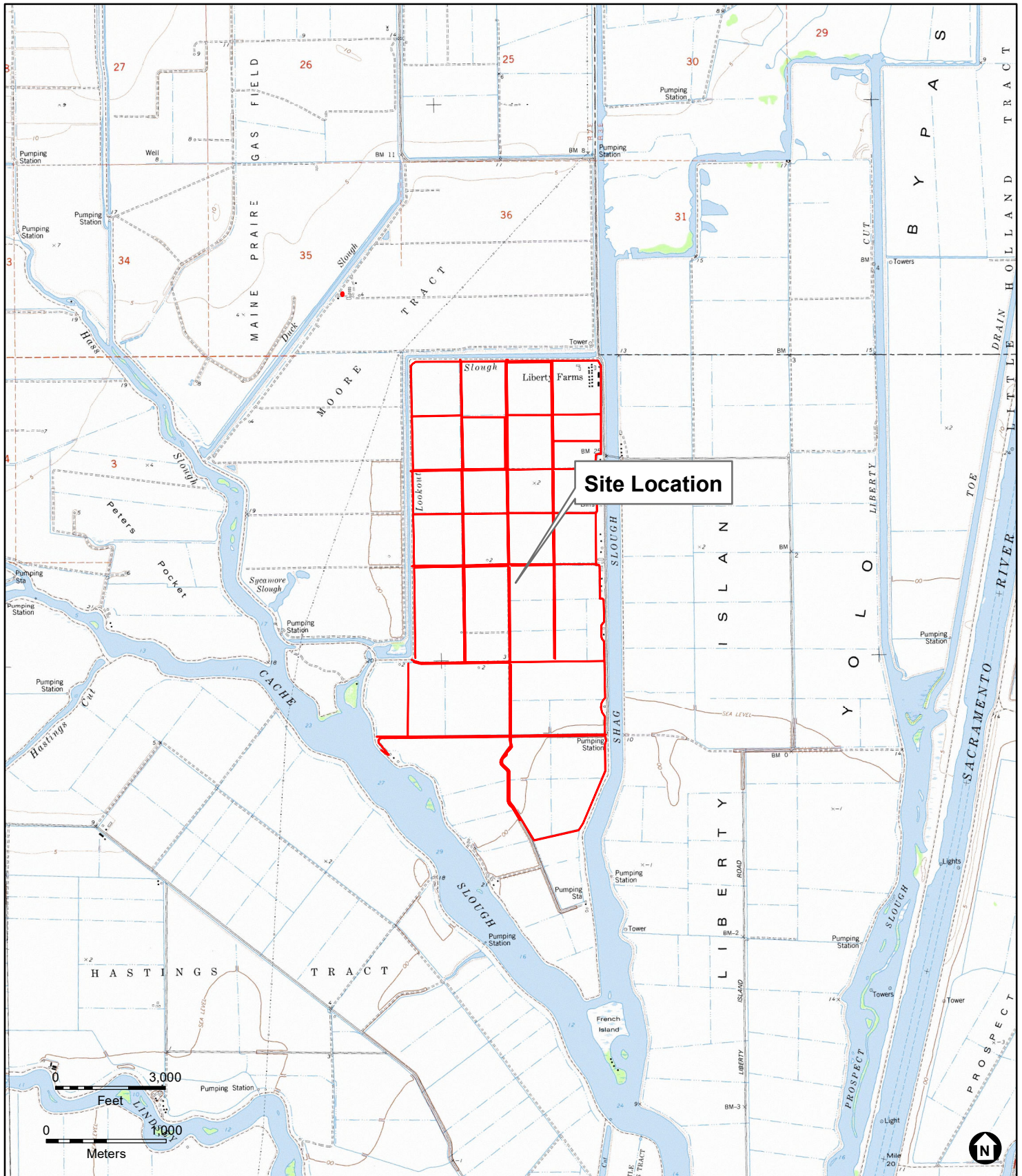
ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

LOCATION MAP

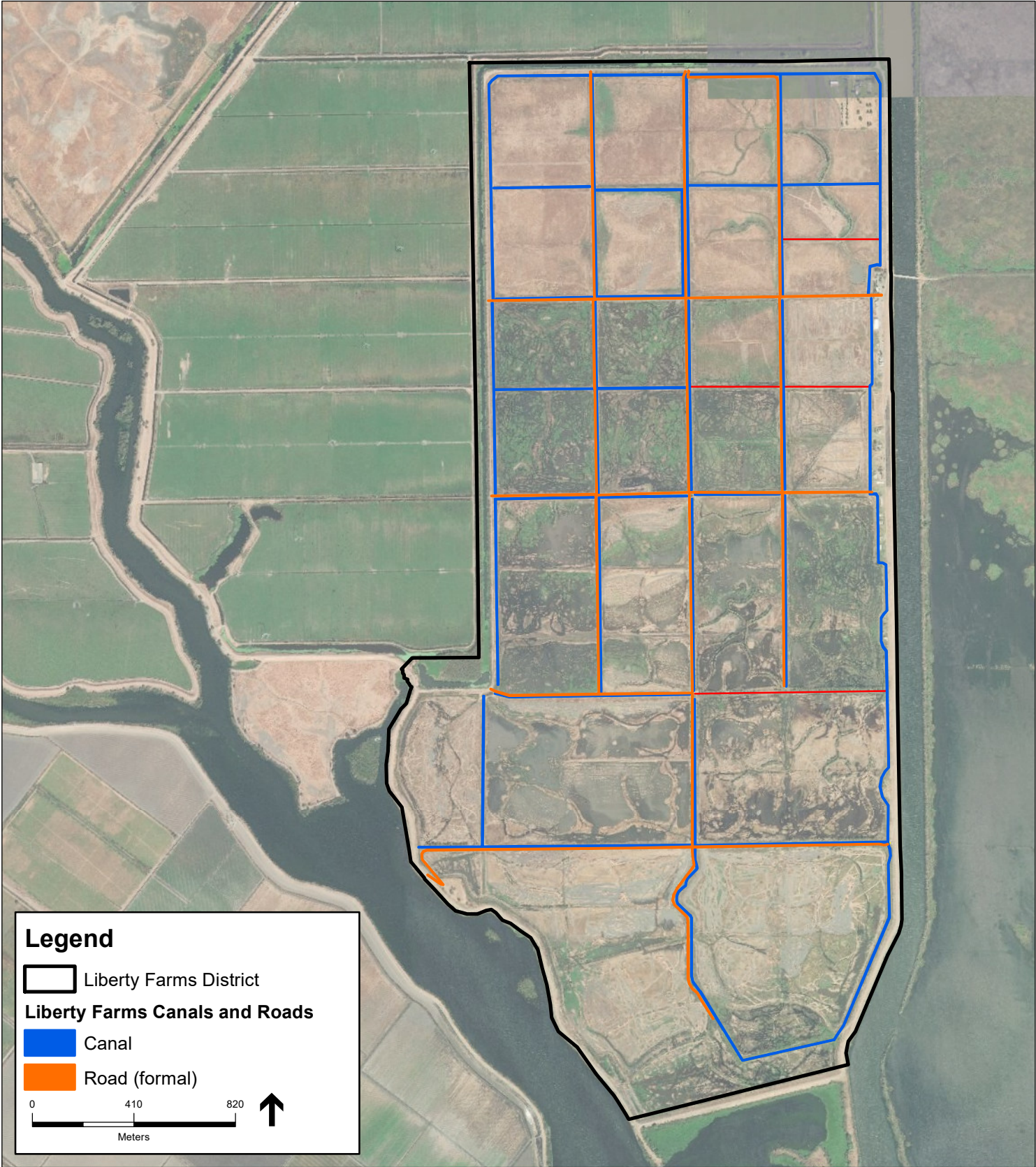


SKETCH MAP

Trinomial:

Page 3 of 3
* Drawn By: Deanna Keegan

* Resource Name or Number: Liberty Farms Canals and Roads
* Date: 8/12/2019



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 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Vogel Building

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: _____

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Vogel Building site consists of a single historic age building located on the east side of the small island just south of the Vogel tract. During the pedestrian survey, ESA was unable to directly access the site due to dense vegetation surrounding the property as well as the presence of Cache Slough, but was able to document the building from the Cache Slough East Bank Levee located approximately 175 feet to the east.

In 2018, Sean Jensen of the Genesis Society implemented an aerial drone survey of the property, describing the building as a 32 by 20-foot rectangular waterfowl hunting cabin, surrounded by a corrugated metal overhanging exterior porch. The flat roof was described as covered by "hot mop" tar, the exterior walls made of plywood material, and aluminum frame windows. Jensen noted that the eastern side of the structure had collapsed due to ongoing erosion of the island.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP6. Hunting lodge



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing west, 7/17/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1937/ historic aerial

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal
Habitat Restoration and Flood

Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem
Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Vogel Building *NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 4

B1. Historic Name: _____
B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: waterfowl hunting cabin B4. Present Use: abandoned
*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Ca1937 original construction

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

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme recreation Area Delta
Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria N/A

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

Review of historic aerial maps determined that a building appears at the site of the Vogel Building as early as 1937, although it is unclear if this is the same building. The 1937 aerial shows a building with a rectangular footprint oriented southwest/northeast on the northern end of the small island, surrounded by dense vegetation, with a ¾ wrap around awning on the west/north/east elevations and a small addition on the southwest corner. A building continues to be visible on aerials dating to 1957, 1965, 1974, and 1987, showing a building with the same orientation and footprint, surrounded by dense vegetation. The 1957/58 aerial appears to show a walkway extending northeast, with two wharfs to the north and east along the water's edge. The 1958 aerial also shows a second wharf on the other side of Cache Slough, to the north of the small island. The same arrangement appears on the 1965 aerial. The 1974 aerial shows no walkway, with a single larger wharf on the north side of the small island, but no structures present across Cache Slough. The 1987 aerial shows only the building still present on the island, with no wharf or other ancillary features. The 1993 aerial shows the same building, with a small wharf on the northeastern tip of the small island, and the current wharf arrangement arranged on the opposite side of Cache Slough to the northeast.

(See continuation sheet)

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

*B12. References:

Historic Aerial Maps:

1937. Laval Company, Inc., Fresno, California. Compiled for USDA Agriculture Adjustment Administration (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

1957. Cartwright and Company. Compiled for USDA Agriculture - Commodity Stabilization Service (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

Marcus H Bole & Associates and Genesis Society, 2019. Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. April 2019

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathy Cleveland | ESA

*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

See location map

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Vogel Building

Page 3 of 4

*B10. Significance:

ESA recommends that the Vogel Building is not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. The building was constructed in the 1930s as a private hunting cabin, used for personal local recreational activities within the project vicinity. The marshy natural terrain of the Delta region historically has been, and continues to be, favorable habitat for waterfowl. Hunters have been frequenting the Delta since the late nineteenth century to provide for bird markets in San Francisco and Sacramento, and, through groups like the Liberty Island Duck Club, the area continues to be used for recreational hunting. Review of historic newspapers and archival materials at UC Davis Special Collections failed to indicate any unique or significant associations between this property and twentieth century hunting activities. Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records, failed to identify any significant persons associated with the property. Therefore, the building does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a recreational structure typical for its age, use, and location, the building does not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The building has minimal visible architecturally distinct elements (flat hot mop tar roof, $\frac{3}{4}$ wrap around corrugated metal porch overhang), and modifications resulting from ongoing building upkeep in response to over 80 years of regular flooding and vegetation encroachment (e.g. plywood walls, aluminum windows, the collapse of the eastern façade and encroaching vegetation and water damage) have subsumed any architecturally distinct original elements that may have remained. Additionally, review of building records and historic newspapers failed to identify any significant architect or designer associated with the building, and as such it would not be considered the work of a master. As a result, the building does not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction). While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information, and the information must be considered important. Additional study of this utilitarian personal, recreational building is unlikely to yield any additional information (Criterion D/4).

The building retains its integrity of location and setting. However, the ongoing modifications the building has undergone through its history, in addition to more recent collapse and damage from flooding and vegetation on the eastern façade, have subsumed many of the stylistic elements of the building. These changes impacting the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, have resulted in the loss of physical integrity necessary to convey any historic significance the property may have had.

As the building does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and has lost the majority of its integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers, and would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

LOCATION MAP

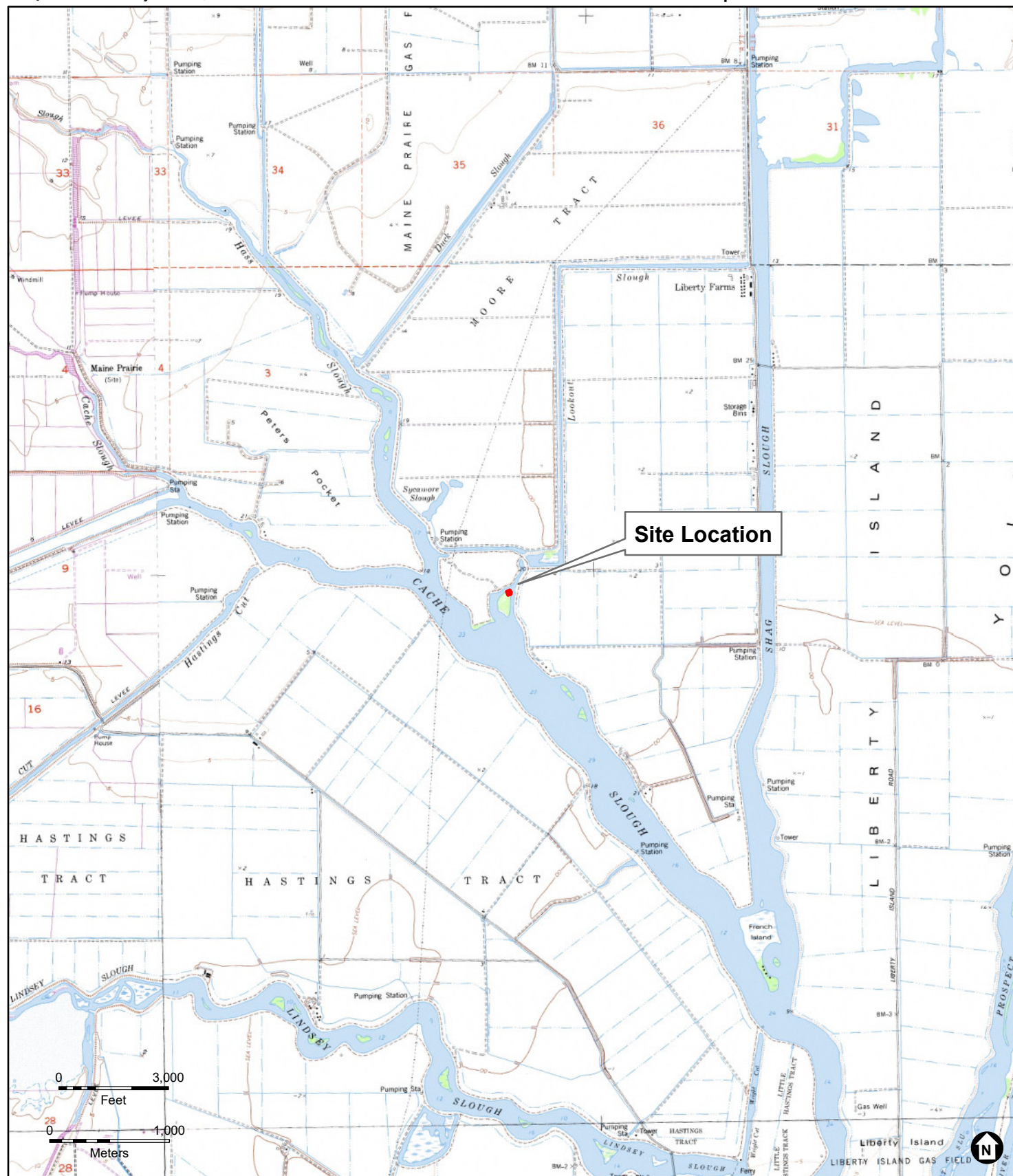
Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or Number: Vogel Building

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993



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 #: (Assigned by recorder) Solano County Levee 18

P1. Other Identifier: Vogel Island Levee

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 0042-140-100

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Solano County Levee 18 consists of a 1-mile long, 5-foot tall earthen levee surrounding the 49.78-acre Vogel property on the west side of the project site. Levee 18 surrounds the island (APN 0042-140-100), on three sides and adjoins the Cache Slough Levee on the north side of the island. During the pedestrian survey, ESA was unable to directly access the levee, but was able to document the levee from the Cache Slough East Bank Levee located approximately 200 feet to the east.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP21. Levee



*P4. Resources Present:

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing west, 7/17/2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca 1957/ historic aerial

*P7. Owner and Address:

EIP California LLC

5397 Liberty Island Rd

Dixon CA 95620

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathy Cleveland, ESA

2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200

Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2019

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal
Habitat Restoration and Flood

Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem
Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Solano County Levee 18 *NRHP Status Code 6z

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: levee B4. Present Use: levee

*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

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

Ca1957 original construction

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

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme flood control/ reclamation Area Delta

Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria N/A

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

Review of the National Levee Database as well as conversations with Solano County provided little specific information about the levee. The levee segment is identified as constructed, operated, and maintained by the landowner. Review of historic topographic maps do not identify a levee at this site until the 1975 USGS topographic map. Until that point the area was identified as unimproved marshland. Review of historic aerial photographs determined that the levee was constructed sometime between 1957 and 1965. The property was historically used as waterfowl habitat, with a cross berm levee allowing seasonal flooding to encourage habitat growth. During the current period, however, the property is used for sheep grazing.

(see continuation sheet)

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

*B12. References:

Historic Aerial Maps:

1957. Cartwright and Company. Compiled for USDA Agriculture - Commodity Stabilization Service (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

1965. Cartwright Aerial Surveys. Compiled for California Division of Highways (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

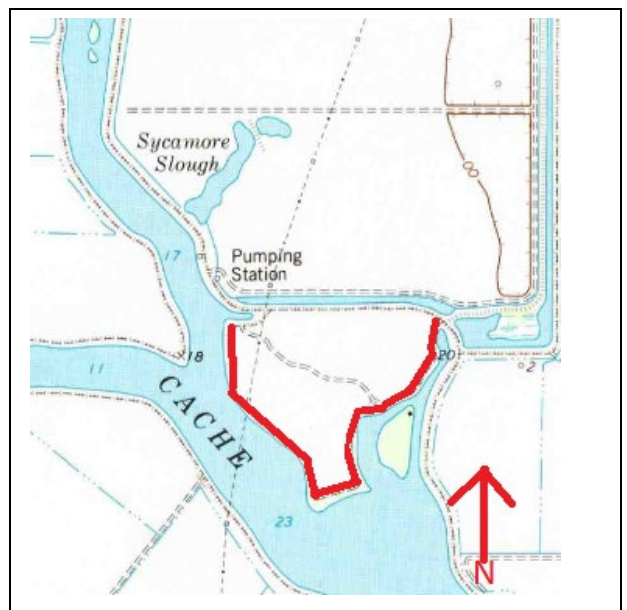
National Levee Database (<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/>)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathy Cleveland | ESA

*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Solano County Levee 18

Page 3 of 3

***B10. Significance:**

ESA recommends that the Solano County Levee 18 is not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. The levee was constructed in approximately 1960 by a local property owner in order to allow for the draining of the island wetland for a combination of private recreational and agricultural uses. Levees constructed by private property owners typically lack architectural or design consistency with a larger plan (unlike those constructed under the guidance of the USACE, such as Levee Unit 109 below, or the State Reclamation Board). This levee represents typical agricultural improvements undertaken by property owners within the region during the twentieth century, and post-dates most typical reclamation activities. Neither the property nor the levee appear significantly associated with reclamation, agricultural, or recreational activities within the region. Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records failed to identify any significant persons associated with the property. Therefore, the levee does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a privately owned and maintained levee, typical for its age and location, the levee does not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The levee is a typical earthen structure, utilitarian with no distinct features. As a result, the levee does not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction). Finally, the levee was fully documented in the field and further study of the levee is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, Solano County Levee 18 does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

The levee retains its physical integrity reflecting its mid-twentieth century construction and operation. However, as the levee does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers, and would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

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 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Shag Slough West Bank Levee

P1. Other Identifier: Yolo Bypass West Levee; Levee Unit 109 – Unit 1; Cache Slough-Hass Slough Levee Unit 1

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: _____

***P3a. Description:**

The Shag Slough West Bank Levee (SSWBL) consists of an approximately 5.31-mile-long segment of earthen trapezoidal levee, located along the eastern edge of the APE, from the south-heading bend of Liberty Island Road to the confluence of Shag Slough and Cache Slough. The levee measures approximately 24 feet tall (ranging from 22 to 27 feet in height, per the National Levee Database [NLD]), 20 feet wide at the crown, and 115 feet wide at the base. The levee is topped by a 14-foot wide gravel access road.

SSWBL is a component of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) USACE Levee Unit 109/ Reclamation District (RD) 2098 systems. Per the NLD, the RD 2068 and RD 2098 - Yolo-Cache Slough system consists of six segments measuring a total 21.33 miles in length and is a component of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project (SRFCP) system. The levee is also a part of the RD-2098 – Cache Slough-Hass Slough system (Units 1), as defined by the NLD. The current levee segment was constructed by the USACE and later turned over to public operations and maintenance by RD) 2098 and DWR between 1952 and 1961 (USACE, 1962).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP21. Levee



***P4. Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northwest, 7/17/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both 1918-1961/UCD Special Collections Liberty Farm Box 52; National Levee Database

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

***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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Shag Slough West Bank Levee *NRHP Status Code 6z

Page 2 of 4

B1. Historic Name: Shag Slough Levee

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: levee B4. Present Use: levee

*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

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

1918 – original construction of 5-foot levee by Robert Malcolm

1920-1935 – Malcolm raised levee to between 11-16 feet

1928 – Malcolm installed gravel access roads at levee crown

1961 – modification/raising levee by USACE to 20 feet

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

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: unknown/USACE

b. Builder: unknown/Eugene Luhr and Company

*B10. Significance: Theme flood control / reclamation Area Delta

Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria N/A

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

Shag Slough Levee was originally constructed by local landowners and interests in the early 1900s, using organic clay materials dredged from the adjacent sloughs and channels. Robert Malcom constructed 5-foot tall levees around Liberty Island in 1918, eventually raising these levees to 11 and later 16 feet tall. Malcolm maintained and repaired these levees, installing gravel roads along the levee crown in 1928. The levee segment was raised and improved by the USACE starting in 1961, and then subject to ongoing repair and improvement efforts. SSWBL was constructed as part of the raising of the right bank of the Yolo Bypass and left bank of Cache Slough in 1961 by Eugene Luhr and Company (USACE, 1962). In 1962, the USACE O+M manual describes the average levee profile as approximately 18.4 feet tall at elevation, and the 1986 manual described the average height of the levees as approximately 20 feet tall. (See continuation sheet)

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

*B12. References:

National Levee Database (<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/>)

University of California, Davis (UC Davis), 1918-1974. Special Collections. Liberty Farms Box 52.

USACE. 1962 (revised 2016). Supplement to Standard Operation and Maintenance Manual: Sacramento River Flood Control Project, Unit No. 109 West Levee of Yolo Bypass and East Levee of Cache Slough. April 1962.

USACE. 1986 (revised 2008). Sacramento River Flood Control Project, California Right Bank Yolo Bypass and Left Bank Cache Slough Near Junction Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough. Levee Construction General Design. May 1986.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathy Cleveland | ESA

*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

See location map

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Shag Slough West Bank Levee

Page 3 of 4

*B10. Significance:

ESA recommends that the SSWBL associated with Levee Unit 109 within the APE as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria. The levee within the APE was originally constructed in the late 1910s by local property owners for private agricultural use (originally 5 feet, then raised to 11 and finally 16 feet tall), then improved and modified by the USACE in 1961 as part of the SRFCP (raised between 18 to 20 feet tall). The levee has undergone extensive and numerous repairs and improvements through the 1960s and 1980s following their failure and the subsequent flooding of Liberty Island. The levee represents typical agricultural improvements undertaken by property owners within the region during the twentieth century, as well as a component of larger regional flood control efforts undertaken by the USACE and SRFCP. Under both categories, the construction of the levee segment post-dates most typical reclamation activities (late nineteenth, early twentieth centuries) as well as early SRFCP activities (which begin in 1918). The levee does not appear significantly associated with reclamation or flood control activities within the region, but rather is part of a much larger system of flood control that spans the entire Delta and Sacramento River areas. Additionally, review of USACE records failed to identify any significant persons associated with the levee or its construction. While Robert Malcolm, the founder of Liberty Farms, constructed the original levee, the extant resource bear little to no resemblance to the levees constructed by the private property owner in 1918. Therefore, while the levee segment is associated with reclamation and flood control activities during the twentieth century, it does not reflect a significant or unique association with these activities and does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a publically owned and maintained levee, typical for their age and location, the levee segment does not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The segment is a typical earthen structure, utilitarian with no distinct features. As a result, the levees do not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

The levee segments were constructed from locally dredged sediments, and no associated artifacts or features, other than the overall levee prism, were observed during ESA's fieldwork. As stated above, the levee segments do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction; therefore, further study on the levee likely does not have the potential to yield new information on levee construction techniques. Finally, the levee segments associated with Unit 109 were fully documented in the field and further study is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, the levees do not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

The levee segments within the APE retain their integrity of location from their original construction as part of an effort to reclaim the farmland of Liberty Island. However, the other criteria of integrity, including design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association, reflecting the levee's original early-twentieth century construction (between 5 and 16 feet tall) and operation are no longer readily apparent. As a result of ongoing maintenance, repair, and improvement the levee continues to function as a means of flood control, but no longer retains the appearance of an early 20th century privately owned levee, nor the original appearance of the USACE/SRFCP construction.

As the levee does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and does not retain sufficient physical integrity to reflect its original design or SRFCP appearance, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers, and would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

LOCATION MAP

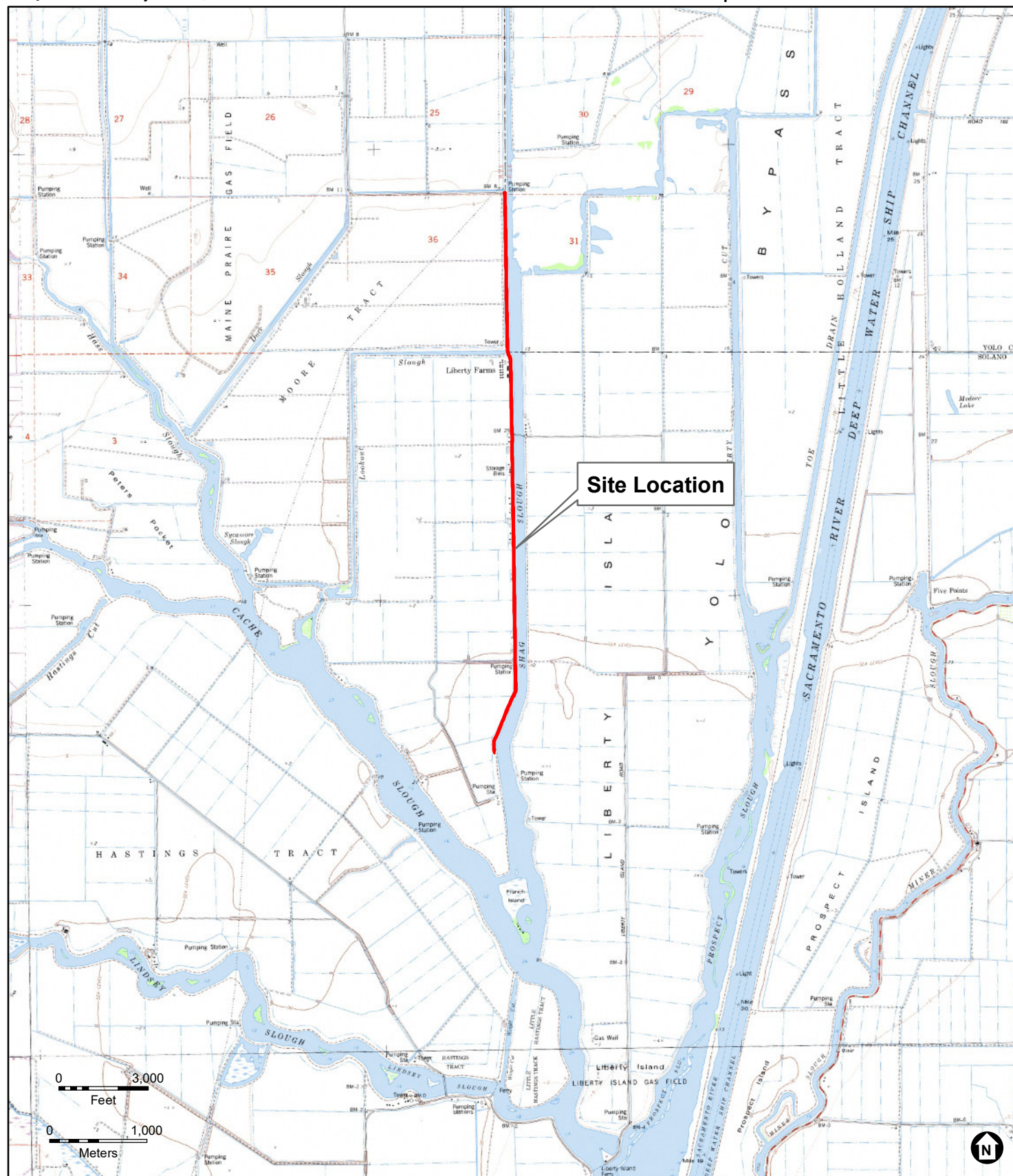
Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or Number: Shag Slough West Bank Levee

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993



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 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Cache Slough East Bank Levee

P1. Other Identifier: Cache Slough-Hass Slough Levee Unit 2

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: _____

***P3a. Description:**

The Cache Slough East Bank Levee (CSEBL) consists of an approximately 2.42-mile-long segment of earthen trapezoidal levee, located along the western and southern edges of the APE, from the confluence of Shag Slough and Cache Slough to the confluence of Hass Slough and Cache Slough. The levee measures approximately 23 feet tall (ranging from 21 to 26 feet in height, per the National Levee Database [NLD]), 15 feet wide at the crown, and 90 feet wide at the base. The levee is topped by a 10-foot wide gravel access road.

CSEBL is a component of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Levee Unit 109 / Reclamation District (RD) 2098 systems. Per the NLD, the RD) 2068 and RD 2098 - Yolano-Cache Slough system consists of six segments measuring a total 21.33 miles in length and is a component of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project (SRFCP) system. The levee is also a part of the RD-2098 – Cache Slough-Hass Slough system (Units 2), as defined by the NLD. The current levee segment was constructed by the USACE and later turned over to public operations and maintenance by RD 2098 and DWR between 1952 and 1961 (USACE, 1962).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP21. Levee



***P4. Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing south, 7/17/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both 1918-1935/ UCD Special Collections Liberty Farm Box 52; National Levee Database

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/17/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

***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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cache Slough East Bank Levee *NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 4

B1. Historic Name: Cache Slough East Bank Levee

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: levee B4. Present Use: levee

*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

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

1918 – original construction of 5-foot levee by Robert Malcolm

1920-1935 – Malcolm raised levee to between 11-16 feet

1928 – Malcolm installed gravel access roads at levee crown

1936 – modification/raising levee by USACE to 20 feet

1989 – bottom segment of levee at Liberty Island abandoned, cross levee installed at current location

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

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: unknown/USACE b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme flood control/ reclamation Area Delta

Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria N/A

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

Cache Slough Levee was originally constructed by local landowners and interests in the early 1900s, using organic clay materials dredged from the adjacent sloughs and channels. Robert Malcom constructed 5-foot tall levees around Liberty Island in 1918, eventually raising these levees to 11 and later 16 feet tall. Malcolm maintained and repaired these levees, installing gravel roads along the levee crown in 1928. The levee segment was raised and improved by the USACE starting in 1936, and then subject to ongoing repair and improvement efforts. O+M records maintained by the USACE describe CSEBL as having been constructed as part of a 1935 project completed by "hired labor" that raised the levee at the lower end of the junction of Cache Slough with Yolo Bypass in October of that year. In 1962, the USACE O+M manual describes the average levee profile as approximately 18.4 feet tall at elevation, and the 1986 manual described the average height of the levees as approximately 20 feet tall. (see continuation sheet)

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

*B12. References:

National Levee Database (<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/>)

University of California, Davis (UC Davis), 1918-1974. Special Collections. Liberty Farms Box 52.

USACE. 1962 (revised 2016). Supplement to Standard Operation and Maintenance Manual: Sacramento River Flood Control Project, Unit No. 109 West Levee of Yolo Bypass and East Levee of Cache Slough. April 1962.

USACE. 1986 (revised 2008). Sacramento River Flood Control Project, California Right Bank Yolo Bypass and Left Bank Cache Slough Near Junction Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough. Levee Construction General Design. May 1986.

B13. Remarks:

See location map and sketch map

*B14. Evaluator: Kathy Cleveland | ESA

*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Cache Slough East Bank Levee

Page 3 of 4

***B10. Significance:**

ESA recommends that the CSEBL associated with Levee Unit 109 within the APE as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria. The levee within the APE was originally constructed in the late 1910s by local property owners for private agricultural use (originally 5 feet, then raised to 11 and finally 16 feet tall), then improved and modified by the USACE in 1936 as part of the SRFCP (raised between 18 to 20 feet tall). The levee has undergone extensive and numerous repairs and improvements through the 1960s and 1980s following their failure and the subsequent flooding of Liberty Island. The levee represents typical agricultural improvements undertaken by property owners within the region during the twentieth century, as well as a component of larger regional flood control efforts undertaken by the USACE and SRFCP. Under both categories, the construction of the levee segment post-dates most typical reclamation activities (late nineteenth, early twentieth centuries) as well as early SRFCP activities (which begin in 1918). The levee does not appear significantly associated with reclamation or flood control activities within the region, but rather is part of a much larger system of flood control that spans the entire Delta and Sacramento River areas. Additionally, review of USACE records failed to identify any significant persons associated with the levee or its construction. While Robert Malcolm, the founder of Liberty Farms, constructed the original levee, the extant resource bear little to no resemblance to the levees constructed by the private property owner in 1918. Therefore, while the levee segment is associated with reclamation and flood control activities during the twentieth century, it does not reflect a significant or unique association with these activities and does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a publically owned and maintained levee, typical for their age and location, the levee segment does not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The segment is a typical earthen structure, utilitarian with no distinct features. As a result, the levees do not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

The levee segments were constructed from locally dredged sediments, and no associated artifacts or features, other than the overall levee prism, were observed during ESA's fieldwork. As stated above, the levee segments do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction; therefore, further study on the levee likely does not have the potential to yield new information on levee construction techniques. Finally, the levee segments associated with Unit 109 were fully documented in the field and further study is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, the levees do not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

The levee segment within the APE retain their integrity of location from their original construction as part of an effort to reclaim the farmland of Liberty Island. However, the other criteria of integrity, including design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association, reflecting the levee's original early-twentieth century construction (between 5 and 16 feet tall) and operation are no longer readily apparent. As a result of ongoing maintenance, repair, and improvement the levee continues to function as a means of flood control, but no longer retains the appearance of an early 20th century privately owned levee, nor the original appearance of the USACE/SRFCP construction. Additionally, the ongoing deterioration of the southernmost segments of levee, and the 1989 construction of the cross levee segment cutting off portion of the original design, has noticeably altered the design of the CSEBL specifically, as it no longer follows the natural alignment of Cache Slough to the south.

As the levee does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and does not retain sufficient physical integrity to reflect its original design or SRFCP appearance, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers, and would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

LOCATION MAP

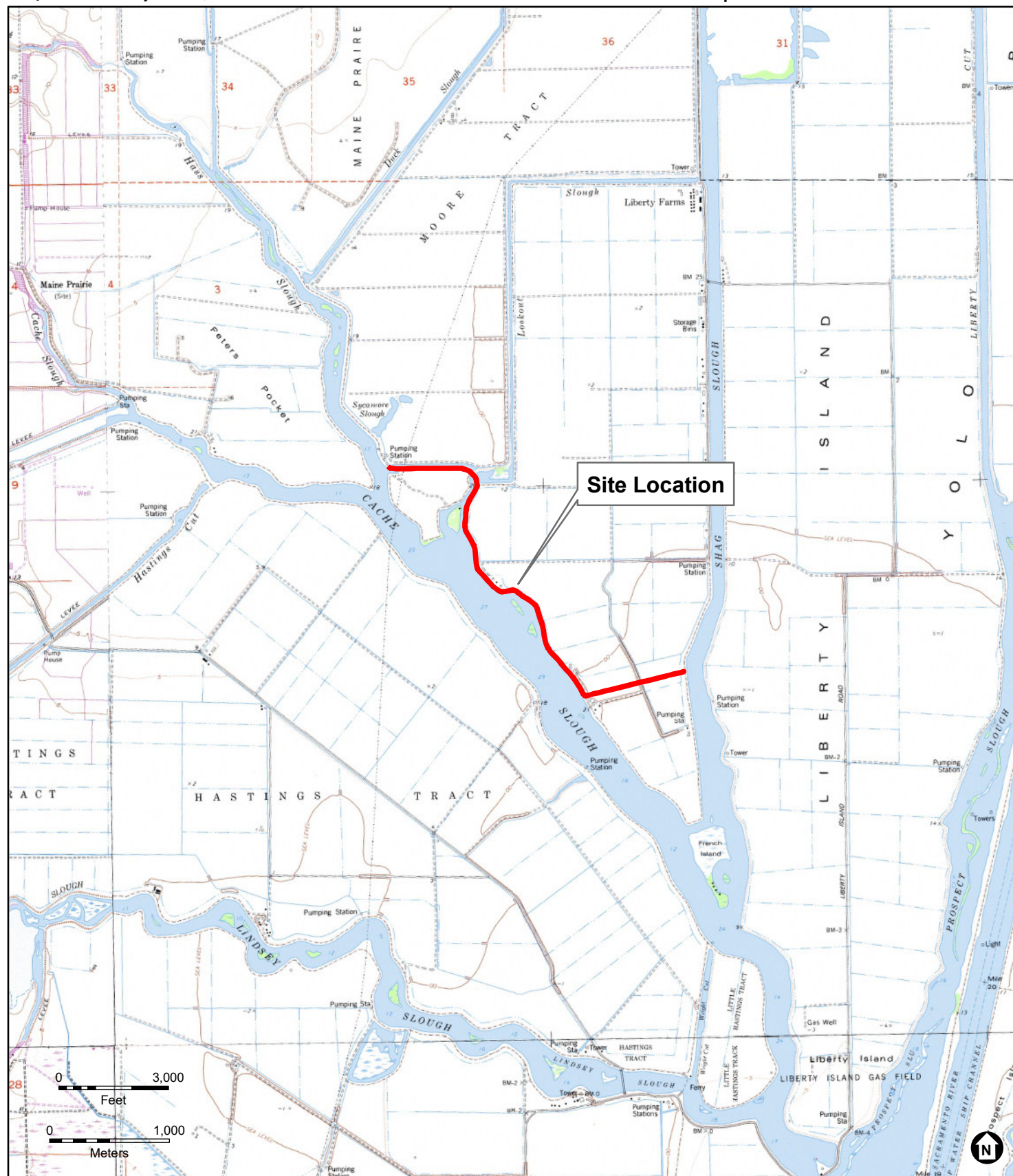
Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or Number: Cache Slough East Bank Levee

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993



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 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Hass Slough East Bank Levee

P1. Other Identifier: Cache Slough-Hass Slough Levee Unit 3

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: _____

***P3a. Description:**

Hass Slough East Bank Levee (HSEBL) consists of an approximately 1.1-mile-long segment of earthen trapezoidal levee, located along the western edge of the APE, from Lookout Slough to Duck Slough. The length of the entire levee segment, including portions outside the APE north of Duck Slough, is approximately 1.42 miles long. The levee measures approximately 22 feet tall, 20 feet wide at the crown, and 100 feet wide at the base. The levee is topped by a 12-foot wide gravel access road.

HSEBL is a component of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Levee Unit 109 / Reclamation District (RD) 2098 systems. Per the National Levee Database (NLD), the RD 2068 and RD 2098 - Yolano-Cache Slough system consists of six segments measuring a total 21.33 miles in length and is a component of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project (SRFCP) system. The levee is also a part of the RD-2098 - Cache Slough-Hass Slough system (Units 1), as defined by the NLD. The current levee segment was constructed by the USACE and later turned over to public operations and maintenance by RD 2098 and DWR between 1952 and 1961 (USACE, 1962).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP21. Levee



***P4. Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View looking southeast, 7/18/2019

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both 1918-1935/ UCD Special Collections Liberty Farm Box 52; National Levee Database

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

***P8. Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hass Slough East Bank Levee *NRHP Status Code 6z

Page 2 of 4

B1. Historic Name: Hass Slough Levee

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: levee B4. Present Use: levee

*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

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

1918 – original construction of 5-foot levee by Robert Malcolm

1920-1935 – Malcolm raised levee to between 11-16 feet

1928 – Malcolm installed gravel access roads at levee crown

1936 – modification/raising levee by USACE to 20 feet

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

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: unknown/USACE b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme flood control/ reclamation Area Delta

Period of Significance _____ Property Type _____ Applicable Criteria N/A

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

Hass Slough Levee was originally constructed by local landowners and interests in the early 1900s, using organic clay materials dredged from the adjacent sloughs and channels. Robert Malcom constructed 5-foot tall levees around Liberty Island in 1918, eventually raising these levees to 11 and later 16 feet tall. Malcolm maintained and repaired these levees, installing gravel roads along the levee crown in 1928. The levee segment was raised and improved by the USACE starting in 1936, and then subject to ongoing repair and improvement efforts. HSEBL was constructed in 1936 as part of a project that included both new levee construction and modification and raising of the existing levee. The work was accomplished under contract with Roberts Island Dredge and Improvement Company on December 9, 1936 (USACE, 1962). In 1962, the USACE O+M manual describes the average levee profile as approximately 18.4 feet tall at elevation, and the 1986 manual described the average height of the levees as approximately 20 feet tall. (See continuation sheet)

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

*B12. References:

National Levee Database (<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/>)

University of California, Davis (UC Davis), 1918-1974. Special Collections. Liberty Farms Box 52.

USACE. 1962 (revised 2016). Supplement to Standard Operation and Maintenance Manual: Sacramento River Flood Control Project, Unit No. 109 West Levee of Yolo Bypass and East Levee of Cache Slough. April 1962.

USACE. 1986 (revised 2008). Sacramento River Flood Control Project, California Right Bank Yolo Bypass and Left Bank Cache Slough Near Junction Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough. Levee Construction General Design. May 1986.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathy Cleveland | ESA

*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

See location map

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Hass Slough East Bank Levee

Page 3 of 4

*B10. Significance:

ESA recommends that the HSEBL associated with Levee Unit 109 within the APE as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria. The levee within the APE was originally constructed in the late 1910s by local property owners for private agricultural use (originally 5 feet, then raised to 11 and finally 16 feet tall), then improved and modified by the USACE in 1936 as part of the SRFCP (raised between 18 to 20 feet tall). The levee has undergone extensive and numerous repairs and improvements through the 1960s and 1980s following their failure and the subsequent flooding of Liberty Island. The levee represents typical agricultural improvements undertaken by property owners within the region during the twentieth century, as well as a component of larger regional flood control efforts undertaken by the USACE and SRFCP. Under both categories, the construction of the levee segment post-dates most typical reclamation activities (late nineteenth, early twentieth centuries) as well as early SRFCP activities (which begin in 1918). The levee does not appear significantly associated with reclamation or flood control activities within the region, but rather is part of a much larger system of flood control that spans the entire Delta and Sacramento River areas. Additionally, review of USACE records failed to identify any significant persons associated with the levee or its construction. While Robert Malcolm, the founder of Liberty Farms, constructed the original levee, the extant resource bear little to no resemblance to the levees constructed by the private property owner in 1918. Therefore, while the levee segment is associated with reclamation and flood control activities during the twentieth century, it does not reflect a significant or unique association with these activities and does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

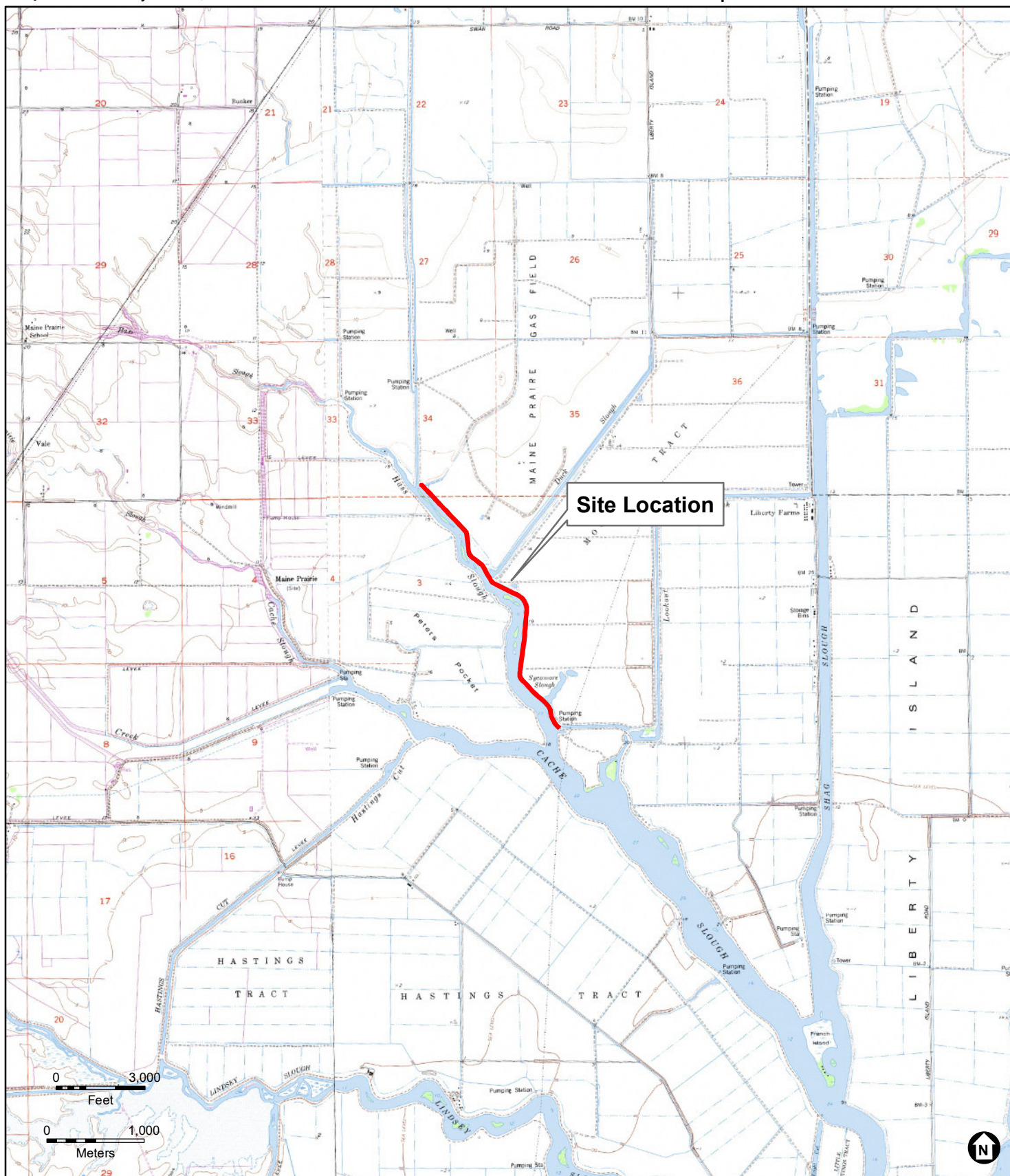
As a publically owned and maintained levee, typical for their age and location, the levee segment does not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). The segment is a typical earthen structure, utilitarian with no distinct features. As a result, the levees do not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

The levee segments were constructed from locally dredged sediments, and no associated artifacts or features, other than the overall levee prism, were observed during ESA's fieldwork. As stated above, the levee segments do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction; therefore, further study on the levee likely does not have the potential to yield new information on levee construction techniques. Finally, the levee segments associated with Unit 109 were fully documented in the field and further study is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, the levees do not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

The levee segment within the APE retain their integrity of location from their original construction as part of an effort to reclaim the farmland of Liberty Island. However, the other criteria of integrity, including design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association, reflecting the levee's original early-twentieth century construction (between 5 and 16 feet tall) and operation are no longer readily apparent. As a result of ongoing maintenance, repair, and improvement the levee continues to function as a means of flood control, but no longer retains the appearance of an early 20th century privately owned levee, nor the original appearance of the USACE/SRFCP construction.

As the levee does not meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, and does not retain sufficient physical integrity to reflect its original design or SRFCP appearance, it does not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers, and would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

LOCATION MAP



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 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: _____

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Duck Slough consists of a 1.65-mile long earthen water conveyance channel along the northwest side of the project APE, flanked by Solano County Levee 64 on the south side. Duck Slough measures approximately 140 feet wide (variable), approximately 4 feet deep and 12-30 feet wide at the bottom. The slough follows a straight diagonal southwest/northeast alignment connecting Cache Slough in the west with an irrigation network near the intersection of Malcolm Lane and Liberty Island Road. Portions of the slough are densely overgrown with vegetation. Examination of the excavated canal (Duck Slough) indicated that it is subjected to regular maintenance including excavation of silts which were then placed on the adjacent bank and levee, as well as placement of contemporary pumps which transport water to the livestock pastures located within the Bowsbey Ranch east of the slough. The slough is flanked by County Levee 64 on the south side, which measures approximately 10 feet tall (between 6 and 12 feet tall in places), 5 feet wide at the crest, and 50 feet wide at the base.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP20. Canal/Aqueduct; HP21. Levee



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing northeast, 7/18/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both ca1908/USGS topographic

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/18/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal

Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report.
Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64 *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 4

B1. Historic Name: Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64
B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: water conveyance B4. Present Use: water conveyance

*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular

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

Ca1908 – original construction

1953 – levee appears on topographic maps

1957 – toe drain appears on historic aerials

1968 – appearance as a newly constructed resources on topographic map

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

*B8. Related Features: _

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme agriculture/reclamation Area Delta
Period of Significance n/a Property Type water conveyance Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Review of the National Levee Database as well as conversations with Solano County provided little specific information about the levee. The levee segment is identified as constructed, operated, and maintained by the landowner. Review of historic topographic maps identify a small, manmade channel following the current alignment at the site as early as 1908, with offshoots leading to a small pond or reservoir within what is now the Bowsbey Ranch. The 1908, 1916 and 1952 USGS quadrangles depict Duck Slough as a narrow, linear feature trending northeast-southwest, generally within its current footprint. The levee and channel are identified as "Duck Slough" on USGS topographic maps dating to 1953, and the toe drain on the south side of the levee appears on aerials dating to 1957. However, the 1968 USGS quadrangle depicts a greatly expanded Duck Slough colored pink-purple, the designation of a newly identified condition since the map was last updated in 1952.
(See continuation sheet)

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

*B12. References:

Historic Aerial Maps. 1937. Laval Company, Inc., Fresno, California. Compiled for USDA Agriculture Adjustment Administration (UCSB Frame Finder, <http://mil.library.ucsb.edu>)

National Levee Database (<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/>)

U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps (<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov>). 1908. Courtland, California. 1:62,500; 1916. Cache Slough, California. 1:31,680; 1952. Liberty Island, CA. 1:24,000.

B13. Remarks:

See location map

*B14. Evaluator: Kathy Cleveland | ESA

*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64

Page 4 of 4

*B10. Significance:

ESA recommends Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64 as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. A channel appears at the site of Duck Slough on topographic maps as early as 1908, and review of 1937 aerial imagery identified an approximately 120-foot-wide channel flanked by a 60-foot-wide levee on the south side. Per the 1968 USGS topographic map, the slough was reconstructed in the period between 1952 and 1968. For the purposes of this evaluation, the historic themes are early twentieth century land reclamation and mid-twentieth century Delta agriculture, with a period of significance as circa 1908 with the original construction of the channel.

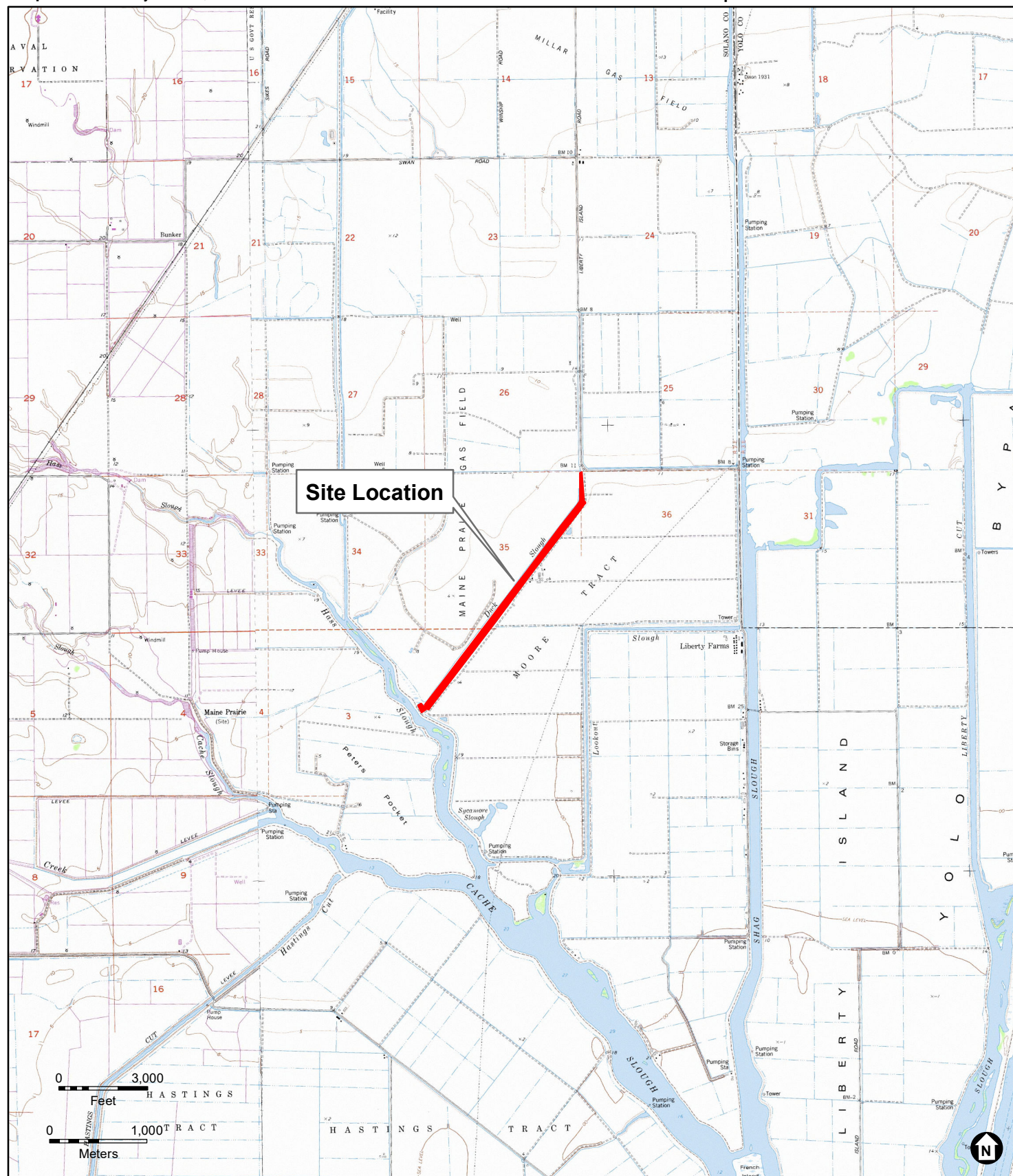
While the Duck Slough channel appears to date to the early 20th century, archival review identified no specific information regarding the channel, its construction, or its use. It appears to be a small, typical irrigation channel used by local farming interests. The levee was constructed by 1937, likely to protect nearby sugar beet farming activities on the Bowsbey Ranch. Local owners also constructed an ancillary channel on the Bowsbey Ranch between the levee and Malcolm Lane sometime before 1957. These actions represent typical agricultural improvements undertaken by local property owners within the region during the twentieth century, and neither the slough nor the levee appear significantly associated with reclamation or agricultural activities within the region. Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records and historic newspapers failed to identify any significant persons associated with the channel or levee. Therefore, these resources do not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a privately owned and maintained irrigation channel and levee, typical for their age and location, neither resource appears to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). Both are utilitarian earthen structures, with no distinct features. Duck Slough does not reflect any indication of its original circa 1908 construction, as machine maintenance of the channel during the modern era has reshaped any evidence of hand dug construction methods. As a result, neither appears eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

The slough and levee are the result of local dredging activities, and no associated artifacts or features, other than the overall levee prism and slough shape, were observed during ESA's fieldwork. As stated above, the slough and levee do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction; therefore, further study on the levee likely does not have the potential to yield new information on their construction techniques. Finally, the Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64 were fully documented in the field and further study is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64 do not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

While the channel appears to have been widened since its original turn of the century construction, the levee retains its physical integrity reflecting its mid-twentieth century construction and operation. However, as neither resource meets the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, they do not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers. ESA recommends Duck Slough and Solano County Levee 64 as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as it does not appear to meet the criteria for listing. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

LOCATION MAP



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 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Solano and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Liberty Island Date 1952 T 5N; R 2E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 1; B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data: _____

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Lookout Slough consists of a 2.67-mile long earthen water conveyance channel bisecting the project APE, extending from Cache Slough in the west to Shag Slough in the east. Lookout Slough measures approximately 85 feet wide with an unknown depth, and provides water to both Bowsbey Ranch and Liberty Farms irrigation networks. The slough and levees follow the property boundary between the Bowsbey Ranch and Liberty Farms properties, reflecting a L-shaped alignment extending west and then south from Shag Slough. Portions of the slough are densely overgrown with vegetation.

Lookout Slough is flanked by Solano County Levee 17 on the north side and County Levee 32 on the south side, both of which measures approximately 10 feet tall, 15 to 20 feet tall at the crown, and 75 feet wide at the base.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP20. Canal/Aqueduct; HP21. Levee



*P4. **Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing west, 7/16/2019

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both ca1925/UCD Special Collections Liberty Farms Box 52

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

EIP California LLC
5397 Liberty Island Rd
Dixon CA 95620

*P8. **Recorded by:**

Kathy Cleveland, ESA
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200
Sacramento, CA 95816

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 7/16/2019

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

*P11. **Report Citation:**

ESA, 2019. Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project, Solano County, California. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report. Prepared for Ecosystem Investment Partners. August 2019

*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): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32 *NRHP Status Code 6z
Page 2 of 4

B1. Historic Name: Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32
B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: water conveyance B4. Present Use: water conveyance
*B5. Architectural Style: vernacular
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
-

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: _

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme agriculture/reclamation Area Delta
Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Review of the National Levee Database as well as conversations with Solano County provided little specific information about the levees. The levee segment is identified as constructed, operated, and maintained by the landowner. Lookout Slough was a natural watercourse that bisected the island, and was converted and rerouted through dredging activities in the 1920s to its current alignment and use (UCD, 1920). Review of historic topographic maps identify Lookout Slough and the flanking levees on historic aerial images as early as 1937. The levees and channel in their current alignment are identified as "Lookout Slough" on USGS topographic maps dating to 1953.

(see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
*B12. References:
National Levee Database (<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/>)
University of California, Davis. 1918-1974. Special Collections. Liberty Farms Box 52.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathy Cleveland | ESA
*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

See location map

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Lookout Slough and Solano County Levees 17 and 32

Page 4 of 4

*B10. Significance:

ESA recommends that Lookout Slough and its associated Solano County Levees 17 and 32 as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property as they do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California or National registers. Lookout Slough appears to have been constructed through expansion of a natural waterway in the 1920s as part of the privately undertaken reclamation work conducted by Malcolm as part of his construction for Liberty Farms. Review of the 1937 aerial imagery identify an approximately 80-foot-wide channel flanked by levees at the current location of Lookout Slough. For the purposes of this evaluation, the historic themes are early twentieth century land reclamation and mid-twentieth century Delta agriculture, with a period of significance as circa 1920 with the original construction of the channel. While the Lookout Slough channel appears to date to the early 20th century, archival review identified no specific information regarding the channel, its construction, or its use beyond providing water to the Liberty Farms and Bowsbey Ranch properties. The rerouting of the natural channel was undertaken as part of Malcolm's later 1910s and 1920s reclamation efforts of 6,000 acres, representing typical agricultural improvements undertaken by local property owners within the region during the early twentieth century. Neither Lookout Slough nor the levees appear significantly associated with reclamation or agricultural activities within the region. Additionally, review of County Assessor and Recorder records and historic newspapers failed to identify any significant persons associated with the channel or levees. While Lookout Slough was rerouted by Malcolm, and the levees constructed as part of his efforts, Malcolm does not appear to have gained local significance as part of these activities. Therefore, the levee does not appear eligible under Criteria A/1 (significant events) or B/2 (significant persons).

As a privately owned and maintained irrigation channel and levees, typical for its age and location, neither resource appears to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master architect or builder (Criterion C/3). They are typical utilitarian earthen structures, with no architecturally distinct features. As a result, they do not appear eligible under Criterion C/3 (architectural distinction).

The slough and levees were constructed from locally dredged sediments, and no associated artifacts or features, other than the overall levee prisms and slough shape, were observed during ESA's fieldwork. As stated above, the slough and levees do not appear to significantly embody the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, or method of construction; therefore, further study on the slough and levees likely does not have the potential to yield new information on their construction techniques. Finally, Lookout Slough and its associated Solano County Levees 17 and 32 were fully documented in the field and further study of the levee is unlikely to yield any new information regarding the agricultural history of the area or levee construction techniques. Therefore, they do not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

While both have been machine maintained throughout the course of their operation, both the channel and levees appear to have retained much of their physical integrity reflecting their early/mid-twentieth century construction and operation. However, as none of these resources meet the requirements of Criteria A/1–D/4, they do not appear to be eligible for the National or California registers. ESA recommends Lookout Slough and its associated Solano County Levees 17 and 32 as not eligible for listing in the California or National registers as an individual historic property. As such, it would not be considered a historic property per Section 106, nor a historical resource under CEQA.

LOCATION MAP

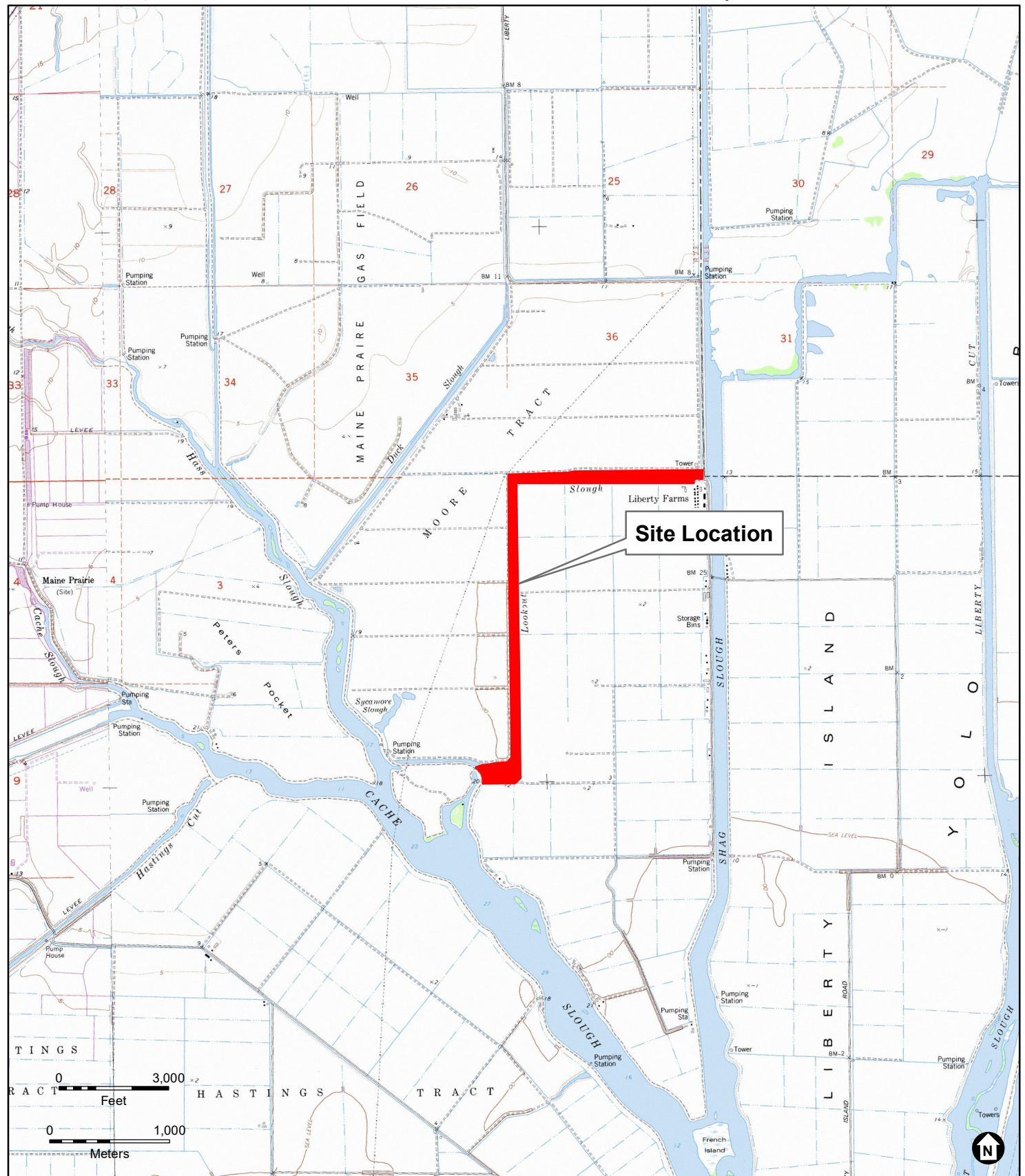
Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or Number: Lookout Slough

*Map name: Liberty Farms, CA

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1993



Appendix E

Resumes

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Alta Cunningham

Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

M.A., Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art & Design, Savannah, GA

B.A. Arts History, University of California, Davis

17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation

Alta Cunningham has 17 years of experience in the environmental consulting field. Her experience as an architectural historian includes archival research, historic building and structure surveys and evaluations, and cultural resources documentation for NEPA and CEQA projects ranging from single building evaluations to district-wide surveys. She also serves as a skilled deputy project manager for EIRs that coordinated multiple environmental projects. Prior to ESA, Alta provided technical expertise for CEQA documents and has prepared numerous technical sections, covering aesthetics, agricultural resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, land use and planning, and public services.

Relevant Experience

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024 Compliance, California Institute for Women, Chino. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta prepared an architectural resource survey and evaluation for the California Institute for Women for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024. Alta evaluated the facility, which included 18 individual resources, at a historic district level using National Register and California Landmark criteria.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024 Compliance, Deuel Vocational Institute, Tracy. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta prepared an architectural resource survey and evaluation for Deuel Vocational Institute (DVI) for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024. Alta evaluated DVI, which included 40 individual resources, at a historic district level using National Register and California Landmark criteria.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024 Compliance, California Training Facility, Soledad. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta prepared an architectural resource survey and evaluation for California Training Facility (CTF) for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024. Alta evaluated the three separate facilities at CTF, totaling 35 individual resources, at a historic district level using National Register and California Landmark criteria.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024 Compliance, El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility, Paso Robles. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta prepared an architectural resource survey and evaluation for El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024. Alta evaluated the facility, which included 26 individual resources, at a historic district level using National Register and California Landmark criteria.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024.5 Compliance, Sierra Conservation Center, Jamestown. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta prepared an architectural resource survey and evaluation for Sierra Conservation Center for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Alta evaluated the facility, which included 20 individual resources, at a historic district level using National Register and California Landmark criteria.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024 Compliance, California Institution for Men, Chino. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta prepared an architectural resource survey and evaluation for California Institution for Men (CIM) for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024. Alta evaluated four separate facilities at CIM, totaling 98 individual resources. at a historic district level using National Register and California Landmark criteria.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024 Compliance, San Quentin State Prison, Marin. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta prepared an architectural resource survey and evaluation for San Quentin State Prison (SQSP) for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024. Alta evaluated SQSP at a district level, which included an inventory of 202 historic-era buildings and structures, using National Register and California Landmark criteria. The evaluation concluded that SQSP appears eligible for listing on the National Register and consists of 22 contributing resources, including 11 individually eligible buildings. The historic district also contains two residential subdistricts, Valley Way and Delores Way-San Quentin Terrace, with 59 and 20 contributing resources, respectively.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024 Compliance, Preston Youth Correctional Facility, Ione. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta is preparing an architectural resource survey and evaluation for Preston Youth Correctional Facility for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024. Alta evaluated Preston at a historic district level, which included 92 individual resources constructed during three distinct periods of significance, using National Register and California Landmark criteria.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, PRC 5024.5 Compliance, California Men's Colony East, San Luis Obispo. *Project Manager and Architectural Historian.* Prior to ESA, Alta prepared an architectural resource survey and evaluation for California Men's Colony East for compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024. Alta evaluated the facility, which included 52 individual resources, at a historic district level using National Register and California Landmark criteria.

City of Davis, Nishi Gateway Project, Davis. *Environmental Planner and Architectural Historian.* The City of Davis partnered with UC Davis and Yolo County to develop a shared vision and framework plan for the Downtown University Gateway District, which encompasses the eastern portion of the UC Davis campus, the 45-acre Nishi property east of campus, and properties in the West Olive Drive area north of the Nishi property. Prior to ESA, Alta was responsible for preparing the historical resources report for compliance with CEQA and the cultural resources section for the EIR. This included the establishment of a historic context for the area, archival review, and documentation and evaluation of six buildings.



Amber L. Grady

Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

M.A., Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art & Design, Savannah, GA

B.A., Interior Design with a minor in Art History, California State University, Chico

Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications – Architectural History and History

18 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation

Society of Architectural Historians

Amber Grady is an expert in NEPA, CEQA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance with over 18 years of experience in cultural resources management. Amber has extensive experience in California architectural history with an emphasis on northern California. Her cultural resources management experience includes archival research, historic building and structure surveys and evaluations, and cultural resources documentation for NEPA and CEQA projects ranging from single building evaluations to district-wide surveys. Previously, Amber served as the Cultural Resources Manager for the State of California for the California Army National Guard (CA ARNG). At the CA ARNG Amber managed the cultural resources program, which included the management of over 100 archaeological sites as well as the State's historic armories and supervising three full time archaeologists. Prior to joining the CA ARNG Amber worked for the California Energy Commission as an Architectural Historian where she worked on a variety of energy project including one of the largest solar projects in California as the Cultural Resources lead. Prior to that Amber worked as an Architectural Historian and Project Manager for another employer on a variety of projects throughout California and Nevada completing project for City's, school districts, and private sector clients. Amber began her career in the public sector working as a planner for both the County of Santa Clara and the City and County of San Francisco. Amber's expertise includes all phases of environmental compliance from documentation to compliance during construction.

Relevant Experience

California Department of Water Resources (DWR), Oroville Spillway Emergency Repair Project, Oroville Dam, CA. Senior Architectural

Historian. Amber and her staff have been assisting DWR with Section 106 compliance for built environment resources for the emergency spillway repair project. She routinely advises DWR staff on portions of the project that affect contributing elements of the National Register eligible Oroville Division Historic District, and preparing Finding of Effect documents to ensure construction is not delayed. The project is ongoing and expected to extend through 2017.

Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development On-Call, San Francisco, CA. Senior Architectural Historian.

Under the on-call, ESA prepares cultural and architectural historical documents, under NHPA regulations, and has recently implemented resource evaluation for more than 15 locales. Amber serves as principal investigator for completion of DPR 523 Primary forms, historic resource evaluations (such as the 730 Stanyan project), Memoranda of Agreement, and assistance with implementation and revision of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) by and among the City and County of San Francisco, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council On Historic Preservation Regarding Historic Properties Affected by Use of

Revenue from the Department Of Housing And Urban Development Part 58 Programs.

1100 Broadway, Oakland, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian.* As part of an addendum to the CEQA analysis for a proposed project located at 1100 Broadway in Downtown Oakland, ESA staff evaluated the design for the rehabilitation of the historic Key System Building and adjacent high-rise commercial tower for consistency with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The Key System Building, which was constructed in 1911 and has stood vacant since 1989, is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the City of Oakland Local Register. The proposed project was analyzed for potential effects on the significance of the Key System Building as well as the locally designated Downtown Oakland Historic District, to which the historic building is a contributor. As part of this evaluation, character-defining features of the Key System Building were also identified.

Downtown Specific Plan (DSP), Sacramento, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian.* For the City of Sacramento, ESA is preparing a Specific Plan, associated technical reports, an environmental impact report, and an update to an existing historic district. Amber and her staff prepared a cultural resources technical background report, updated the R Street Historic District evaluation, and prepared the Cultural Resources section of the EIR. The historic resources survey for the technical background report and historic district report included surveying and documenting hundreds of parcels as well as archival research and evaluation of resources. The project is ongoing and expected to extend through 2017.

City of Sacramento, Central City Specific Plan, Sacramento, CA. For the City of Sacramento, ESA is preparing a Specific Plan, associated technical reports, an environmental impact report, and an update to an existing historic district. Amber and her staff prepared a cultural resources technical background report, updated the R Street Historic District evaluation, and prepared the Cultural Resources section of the EIR. The historic resources survey for the technical background report and historic district report included surveying and documenting hundreds of parcels as well as archival research and evaluation of resources. The project is ongoing and expected to extend through 2017.

Twin Rivers EIR, Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency (SHRA). *Senior Architectural Historian.* ESA is assisted the SHRA with environmental review of the Twin Rivers project relating to compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and NHPA on an as needed basis for projects where SHRA. Amber was responsible for research, survey, and evaluation of the historic-age properties within the APE, which included the existing Twin Rivers Housing Complex and Loaves and Fishes.

California High-Speed Rail Project, Environmental Compliance for San Francisco to San Jose Segment, CA. *Senior Architectural historian, Topic Leader for Cultural Resources, Task Leader for Historic Architecture.* Amber was the Senior Architectural Historian on the project as well as the Topic Leader for Cultural Resources. Topic leader duties included coordinating the recording/evaluating efforts for Archaeological, Historic Architectural, and Paleontological resources. As the Senior Architectural Historian Amber and her team surveyed over 6,000 buildings/structures resulting in the evaluation of over 300 for National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility.



Katherine Cleveland

Managing Associate II

EDUCATION

Masters of Arts in Public History, California State University, Sacramento

B.A., History, Minor in Women's Studies and Anthropology/Geography, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

13 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Section 106 training, Advisory Council for Historic Preservation

GIS for Resource Managers, UC Davis

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Council for the Promotion of History

California Preservation Foundation

Kathy is a cultural resources analyst involved with a variety of ESA projects involving historic period structures, buildings, and districts. Her role entails establishing a base historical context for the respective projects, conducting archival review at regional and state repositories, documenting and evaluating historic resources for eligibility for the National and California Registers, and drafting technical reports meeting Federal, State, and Local requirements. Kathy has completed evaluations for pre and post-World War II residential and commercial buildings, water conveyance systems, mining and industrial buildings and structures, airports, as well as historic period roads, trails, and railway features. Kathy has experience working in projects located throughout the Central Valley, as well as Sierra Nevada, Southern California, and western Nevada.

Relevant Experience

Comstock Mining BLM Baseline Studies, Virginia City, NV. *Architectural Historian.* ESA was tasked with providing baseline cultural resource and biological studies for the mining project proposed by Comstock Mining Inc. Kathy's responsibilities include assisting in the documentation of architectural resources within Storey and Lyon Counties within the project area. This included the establishment of a historic context for the area, field survey, archival review, and documentation and evaluation of over 60 mining related resources including buildings, walls, foundations, and other resources.

Yuba County Water Agency Cultural Resources. *Architectural Historian.* ESA was tasked with providing a historic context and architectural resources evaluation for the YCWA Bullard's Bar FERC project. Kathy's responsibilities include assisting in the documentation of architectural resources within the project area and creating a historic context for the area. This included the establishment of a historic context for the area, archival review, and documentation and evaluation of over 9 hydroelectric related resources including powerhouses, dams, and other resources.

City of Davis Water Quality Improvement Project, Davis, CA. *Cultural Resource Analyst and Architectural Historian.* ESA assisted in the preparation of an environmental documentation including CEQA-PLUS. The water quality improvement project will add and modify water mains throughout the City to support implementation of the Davis Woodland Water Supply Project (DWWSP). Kathy managed the completion of a Section 106 compliant cultural resources report that documented archival review, field survey, Native American coordination, and mitigation recommendations for the proposed project alignment.

Lincoln Village 5, Lincoln, CA. *Cultural Resource Analyst.* The City of Lincoln selected ESA to prepare an Environmental Impact Report for the Lincoln Village 5/ Special Use District B project. The project proposes to encompass approximately

4,000 acres within the City of Lincoln and include new residential neighborhoods, a mixed use village, significant retail opportunities, a regional soccer complex, and a new high school, with approximately forty percent of the site set aside in open space. Kathy compiled the cultural resource analysis based on programmatic evaluation of the project area, and project specific components with the cultural resource analysis completed by subconsultants.

DWR TO39 2017 Storm Damage-DWR Emergency. *Architectural Historian and Team Manager.* DWR. Kathy assisted in the completion of the cultural resources analysis completed for the DWR Phases 4 and 5 Storm Damage Repair project. This project included a fast turnaround analysis of several dozen levee repair sites located throughout the Central Valley and Delta regions, from Chico to Stockton. Kathy assisted in the field survey and recordation of the levee sites, and managed a team of cultural resources analysts (including archaeologist and architectural historian) to complete the evaluation of impacts to the levees as cultural resources.

RD2035 Fish Screen Project, Yolo County, CA. *Architectural Historian.* ESA prepared NEPA environmental documentation for the construction and operation of a joint use intake facility to supply surface water to Davis-Woodland Water Supply Partners and Reclamation District 2035. Kathy's responsibilities included archival review and field survey, identification and evaluation of historic structures within the project APE (early twentieth century irrigation pump house and ancillary structures), and mitigation of potential adverse effects to historic properties.

City of Davis Recycled Water Project, Davis, CA, *Cultural Resources Analyst.* ESA is assisting the City in the preparation of Draft and Final Environmental Impact Report and MMP for the conveyance and use of reclaimed water from the WWTP to the Conaway Ranch in Yolo County. City of Davis Recycled Water Project. Kathy's responsibilities included archival review of the project area, identification of historic structures within the project area, compilation of archaeological survey findings, and recommendations for mitigation to minimize impacts to cultural resources.

Westside Cherry Valley Golf Club Mitigation and Monitoring Compliance, Tuolumne, CA. *Section Writer.* Kathy assisted in the cultural resources analysis of impacts relating to the establishment of a staging area for the Westside Cherry Valley Golf Club, as well as the documentation of HPTP site capping mitigation for the construction of the golf course. The staging area documentation included the evaluation and identification of historical structures within the project area, as well as any impacts to cultural resources resulting from the implementation of the project.

DWR TO 21, Flood Maintenance Office, Collecting Canals Cultural Resources Evaluation, Sutter County, CA. *Architectural Historian.* ESA is working with DWR DFM to prepare an Environmental Impact Report that evaluates the impacts of implementing maintenance activities associated with maintaining the proper functioning of the collecting canals along and east of the Sutter Bypass along with associated structures. Kathy managed cultural resources staff to prepare the supporting environmental documentation detailing potential project impacts on archaeological and built historical resources. This included conducting a records search, field survey, and evaluation of both the canal system and its ancillary features.



Robin Hoffman, MA, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

EDUCATION

M.A., Latin American and Iberian Studies,
University of California,
Santa Barbara

B.A., Anthropology
(Archaeology Emphasis),
Central Washington
University

13 YEARS EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Register of Professional
Archaeologists – 989675

40-Hour Hazardous
Waste Operations and
Emergency Response

Wilderness First Aid and
CPR, Wilderness
Leadership Institute

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California
Archaeology

American Cultural
Resources Association

AWARDS

Best M.A. Thesis (2009),
University of California
Santa Barbara, Latin
American and Iberian
Studies Program

Robin is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology and History, and Society for California Archaeology Professional Qualifications for Principal Investigator. He has more than a decade of experience in environmental consulting as project manager, archaeologist, cultural anthropologist, historian, and GIS specialist. His wide range of work has ranged from desktop analyses and feasibility studies to data recovery and Programmatic Agreements, with project deliverables including plans and reports for survey and inventory, testing and evaluation, data recovery, and monitoring; EIS, EA, EIR, and IS sections; Programmatic Agreements; and feasibility studies, among others. Robin's work has included coordination with: CA State Office of Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CA Department of Transportation, CA State Water Resources Control Board, CA Department of Water Resources, CA Department of General Services, CA Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, City and County of San Francisco, City of Sacramento, WA State Department of Transportation, U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management, U.S. Surface Transportation Board, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and a number of other federal, state, and local agencies throughout California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama. Robin also has considerable experience with Native American consultation with tribes throughout California, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota. His projects have included compliance for: NEPA, CEQA, NHPA Sections 106 and 110, U.S. DOTA Section 4(f), Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 408, FERC relicensing, and CERCLA, among others.

Relevant Experience

California Department of Water Resources, Oroville Emergency Spillway Project, Oroville, CA. *Project Manager, Principal Investigator.* Robin is acting as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for this complex project involving emergency response and repairs to the Oroville Dam Spillway and Emergency Spillway. The project includes a number of sub-projects: spillway demolition and reconstruction, emergency spillway reconstruction, road improvements, geotechnical work, powerline construction, and recreation use area improvements. Tasks include budgeting and staffing, developing approach to Section 106 compliance with DWR, field survey, subsurface survey, monitoring, documentation and evaluation of resources, multiple Finding of Effects (FOE[s]), APE amendment mapping and documentation, proposed work plan review, report authoring, and supporting Native American consultation. Deliverables include project cultural resources report, weekly monitoring reports, FOEs,

resource evaluations, quarterly reports, final project report, and mapping. Work is being conducted in support of Section 106 compliance, with FERC as lead reviewing agency.

East Bay Municipal Utility District, East Bay Watershed Master Plan Update, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, CA. *Archaeologist, Environmental Document Co-author.* Robin is acting as archaeologist and environmental checklist co-author for this watershed master plan update for East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Tasks include background research, review of existing cultural resources reports and previous environmental documents, supporting Native American consultation, and authoring an environmental checklist section. Deliverable consists of an environmental checklist section. Work is being conducted in support of CEQA compliance, with EBMUD as lead reviewing agency.

County of San Mateo, Memorial Park Wastewater Treatment and Infrastructure Replacement Project, San Mateo County, CA. *Principal Investigator, Field Director, Report Author.* Robin is acting as Principal Investigator, field director, and report author for this project that proposes to replace a wastewater treatment facility and improve existing wastewater treatment infrastructure at Memorial Park in rural San Mateo County. Tasks include background research, mapping, pedestrian survey, report authoring, supporting Native American consultation, and authoring an environmental document section. Deliverables include a Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report (CRIER) and CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) section. Work is being conducted in support of CEQA compliance, with the County of San Mateo as lead reviewing agency.

Reclamation District 348/Wagner and Bonsignore Consulting Civil Engineers, Grizzly Slough Floodplain Habitat Project, Sacramento County, CA. *Principal Investigator, Field Director, Report Author.* Robin is acting as Principal Investigator for the cultural resources analysis for this floodplain restoration project in the Sacramento Delta. Tasks include background research, pedestrian survey, archaeological subsurface survey, mapping, and associated reporting. Deliverables will be a CRIER. Work is being conducted as part of Section 106 and CEQA compliance, with USACE and DWR as lead reviewing agencies.

Mark Thomas and Company, Inc., Folsom Phase 5 Streetscape Enhancement Project, Rancho Cordova, CA. *Principal Investigator, Field Director, Report Author.* Robin is acting as Principal Investigator for this Caltrans local assistance road improvements and streetscape improvement project, including leading fieldwork and background research efforts, geoarchaeological assessment, report authoring, and Native American consultation. Deliverables will include an ASR and HPSR. Work is being conducted as part of NEPA/106 compliance, with Caltrans (Local Assistance) and the City of Rancho Cordova as lead reviewing agencies.

East Bay Regional Parks District, McCosker Sub-Area Creek Restoration and Recreation Improvements Project, Contra Costa County, CA. *Principal Investigator, Archaeology Field Director, Report Author.* Robin is acting as Principal Investigator for the cultural resources analysis for this stream restoration project. Tasks include background research, pedestrian survey, mapping, and associated reporting. Deliverables include a CRIER and supporting Native American consultation. Work is being conducted as part of NEPA/Section 106, with USACE as lead reviewing agency.



Deanna Keegan

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

M.A., Landscape Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway

B.A., Anthropology, Humboldt State University

8 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 17386

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

European Association of Archaeologists

Deanna has over eight years of experience as an archaeologist and anthropologist, with five years in consultancy. She has a breadth of experience in both prehistoric and historic-period archaeology. Deanna has authored and co-authored environmental reports pursuant to compliance for NHPA, NEPA, CEQA, and the Republic of Ireland's *National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004*. She has experience working with Native American tribes, federal, state, and local agencies throughout California, Oregon, Washington, and the Republic of Ireland. Her experience includes on- and off-site cultural coordination as a Cultural Lead, pedestrian and geophysical surveying, monitoring, resource mitigation, Worker Environmental Awareness Program training, and digitization and mapping with ArcGIS.

Relevant Experience

California Department of Water Resources, Oroville Spillway Emergency Project, Oroville, CA. Archaeologist, Cultural Lead. Deanna is acting as Archaeologist and On-Site Cultural Lead for this complex project involving emergency response and repairs to the Oroville Dam Spillway and Emergency Spillway. The project includes a number of sub-projects: spillway demolition and reconstruction, emergency spillway reconstruction, road improvements, geotechnical work, and powerline demolition and construction. Tasks include field survey, subsurface survey, monitoring, documentation and evaluation of resources, proposed work plan review, and supporting Native American consultation. Deliverables include daily and weekly monitoring reports. Work is being conducted in support of Section 106 compliance, with FERC as lead reviewing agency.

California Department of Water Resources, Storm Damage DWR Emergency Rehabilitation (SDDER). Archaeologist and Tribal Coordinator. Deanna is an Archaeologist for this large-scale, multi-phase levee repair project. She provides tribal coordination support to all tribal representatives who are actively monitoring on the SDDER Project. Tribal coordination roles include review and reporting of non-sensitive daily tribal monitoring logs, timesheets, and mileage logs. Deanna conducts surveys for levee improvement projects, such as EPOM, prior to construction.

Sacramento Municipal Utilities District, Station A Substation Project Archaeological Monitoring, Sacramento, CA. Archaeologist, Cultural Lead. Deanna is the Archaeologist and On-Site Cultural Lead for this project involving archaeological monitoring for the construction of a new electrical substation in Sacramento. Tasks include archaeological monitoring and daily reporting, and client and contractor coordination. Work is being conducted to support Sacramento Municipal Utilities District Best Management Practices.

Sacramento Municipal Utilities District, El Monte Substation Project

Archaeological Monitoring, Sacramento, CA. *Archaeologist.* Deanna is the Archaeologist for this project involving monitoring for the construction of a new electrical substation in Sacramento. Tasks include archaeological monitoring and daily reporting, and client and contractor coordination. Work is being conducted to support Sacramento Municipal Utilities District Best Management Practices.

California Department of Water Resources, TO 38 Cultural Resources Support for Division of Operations & Maintenance. *Archaeologist.*

Deanna provides cultural resource support to California Department of Water Resources Division of Operations & Maintenance (O&M). Her tasks include project management, on-site coordination, and monitoring for projects affiliated with the O&M Small Erosion Repair Program. She created a Worker Environmental Awareness Program training for O&M. Additionally, Deanna conducts surveys for levee improvement projects, such as EPOM, prior to construction.

Carollo Engineers, Inc., City of Sacramento Accelerated Water Meter Program, Sacramento, CA. *Archaeologist, On-Site Cultural Lead.*

Deanna is acting as Archaeologist and On-Site Cultural Lead for this water meter and water main installation and replacement project throughout Sacramento. Work is being conducted as part of NEPA/106 and CEQA compliance, with the CA State Water Resources Control Board and the City of Sacramento as lead reviewing agencies. Deanna is the on-call Archaeologist for the project who implements the Post-Review Discovery Plan (PRDP) if an unanticipated discovery is made. Additionally, Deanna provides Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) trainings to all contractors working for the city as part of regulatory compliance. Deanna attends the City of Sacramento Accelerated Water Meter Program construction kick-off meetings to discuss the PRDP for each project, and provides coordination for on-site support and trainings.

Carollo Engineers, Inc., Sacramento South Land Park and Richmond Grove Water Meter Retrofits Project, Sacramento, CA. *Archaeologist, On-Site Cultural Lead.*

Deanna is the Archaeologist and On-Site Cultural Lead for this water meter and water main installation and replacement project in Sacramento. Work includes background research, desktop archaeological analysis, supporting Native American consultation, and construction monitoring. Deliverables included daily and weekly monitoring report. Work is being conducted as part of CEQA compliance, with the City of Sacramento as lead reviewing agency.

California Department of Water Resources, Lisbon Weir and Fish Passage Improvement Project, Yolo County, CA. *Archaeologist, Principal Investigator, Report Author.*

Deanna acted as Archaeologist and Principal Investigator for this project involving improvement of fish passage at the Lisbon Weir, located in Yolo County at the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area. Tasks included background research, field survey, documentation and evaluation of resources, and document authoring. Findings were disseminated in a CEQA memo. Work was conducted as part of CEQA compliance DWR as lead reviewing agency.



Michael Newland, MA, RPA

Northern California Cultural Resources Director

EDUCATION

M.A. Cultural Management Resources, Sonoma State University

B.A., Anthropology University of California, Davis

24 YEARS EXPERIENCE

REGISTRATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), since 2000

40 hr. HAZWOPPER current through June 2017

Michael has been a professional archaeologist for over 20 years and has worked throughout California and the Great Basin. He oversees a broad range of archaeological projects and is responsible for contracting, budgeting, field study, research, GIS analysis, report production, and training on his projects. He meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for both Prehistory and Historical Archaeology. He leads ESA's *Oroville Spillway Emergency Repair Project* cultural team and is actively engaged in all aspects of that project, including staffing up to 60 archaeologists and tribal monitors, all phases of reporting, and tribal consultation..He is also manages ESA's cultural component of the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR) Storm Damage Emergency Repair Project, providing QA/QC on subconsultants, contracting with tribal entities, and advising DWR legal on tribal consultation.

His research foci are large-scale historic-era mining sites, Northern California region and Mojave Desert prehistory, and the effects of modern climate change on cultural resources. A component of his graduate research focused on Sacramento Delta historic-era resources, including the development of research themes for Delta-specific resources, conducting oral interviews of local residents, and field recording of a wide range of agricultural and domestic buildings, structures, and archaeological features. He has conducted extensive archaeological survey and National Register evaluations for numerous Butte County archaeological sites for the Oroville Dam FERC Relicensing Project. Michael brings over two decades of expertise in working with multiple agencies, tribes, and consultants, on large, complicated projects through multiple phases of reporting and types of review.

Relevant Experience

Oroville Spillway Emergency Repair Project, Oroville Dam, CA, Program Director.

Michael launched ESA's response to the emergency spillway repair project, finding and hiring 60 archaeologists and tribal monitors, building and staffing a field office, setting up reporting and monitoring protocol, and working closely as an advisor to DWR on responding to road construction activities, vegetation removal, and fill placement. Mike is coordinating the field effort to help construction crews avoid impacts on 150 archaeological sites. This work helped DWR meet its construction goals for 2017 and has prepared them for the 2018 construction season.

***DWR Storm Damage Emergency Repair Project, Northern California,
Program Manager***

Michael spearheaded contracting with five federally recognized tribes on behalf of DWR, including defining reimbursement terms, establishing the responsibilities of the different tribal governments and DWR, and setting and reviewing the reporting from monitors. In addition, he is currently responsible for QA/QC on the work of cultural resource subcontractors and the accounting invoices of the monitors. Throughout the process he has been advising DWR staff on tribal consultation, regulatory requirements, and level of effort needed to complete the cultural resources component of the project.

***Oroville FERC Relicensing Project, Oroville Dam, CA, Senior Staff
Archaeologist***

For several years, Michael conducted archaeological survey, recording and National Register Evaluations on resources within the FERC Relicensing APE, with an emphasis on levees, large hydraulic and placer mining sites, canals, ditches, and dredge fields. He worked closely with Enterprise Rancheria and Mooretown tribal monitors, DWR staff, DPR staff, and other agency officials. In addition, Michael designed a process for preparing maps and records for over 1,000 archaeological sites in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

***Executive Board, Society for California Archaeology Statewide, President
and Vice-President***

As Vice-President, and then President, of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA), Michael traveled the state to assist tribes and local agencies come to collaborative solutions to disagreements and to implement processes for more cooperative consultation and problem solving. Through this work he presented to, and worked with, the California Tribal Historic Preservation Officer's statewide group to address issues related to climate change, consultation, and professional qualifications. At the time of his tenure, he was the only SCA President to ever be invited to present to the CAL-THPO group. Michael continues to present on the issue of tribal consultation and cultural resource management to agencies and environmental planners.

***Valley Fire Emergency Repair Project, Lake County, CA, Senior Staff
Archaeologist***

For the latter half of 2015 and first half of 2016, Michael worked closely with Caltrans, local tribal groups, tree-clearing crews, and road and bridge repair contractors as Caltrans repaired highway damages created by the Valley Fire. Mike provided training and consultation on a host of cultural sensitive issues as they arose during construction, and was one of the leads for site survey, recording, monitoring efforts.