

Appendix C. Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation Report



Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation Report

Document no: 240603193200_577299b6

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Moraga–Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project

This report is not confidential because it does not contain detailed location or description of archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources.



Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation Report

Client Name: Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Project Name: Moraga–Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project

Document No: 240603193200_577299b6

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Version:

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Executive Summary

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) proposes the Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project (project) to upgrade the approximately 5-mile length of four overhead 115 kV power lines between Moraga and Oakland X substations in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California (Appendix A, Figure 1).

Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. developed this report to present the results of the identification and evaluation of cultural resources in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the project. The report assesses the potential impacts that may occur to the resources evaluated as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and considered historical resources for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The report was completed in compliance with Sections 21083.2 to 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code and with the California Code of Regulations and CEQA Guidelines, Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 to 15387.

The project's architectural API considers potential physical, visual, atmospheric, and audible impacts from the project. The architectural API encompasses 633 acres (Appendix A, Figure 2), including areas related to the project's construction, implementation, and operation. The architectural API includes parcels that intersect with project activities and adjacent parcels with potential visual impacts. The vertical extent of the architectural API does not exceed 168 feet above the existing ground surface for the replacement power line structures and 30 feet above the existing ground surface for the substations' improvements. The extent of the architectural API was field verified to determine if project elements will be visible from parcels near the proposed project. Parcels immediately adjacent to tower replacements were included if they had visibility of project elements, which will be aboveground and permanent. Properties were excluded if vegetation, topography, or orientation meant the project will not be visible from the property.

A records search was conducted in November 2023 to identify previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources investigations within the project footprint and a 0.25-mile-radius study area surrounding the architectural API. The results indicate that 109 cultural resource investigations have been previously conducted within the 0.25-mile-radius study area and that 60 percent of the architectural API has been previously investigated for cultural resources (Appendix A, Figure 3). The records search identified 97 previously recorded architectural resources within the 0.25-mile-radius study area (Appendix A, Figure 3). A total of four previously recorded architectural resources are within the architectural API.

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Archaeological API was conducted between December 11 and 13, 2023. Most of the Archaeological API is hardscaped; therefore, survey targeted East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) lands on the northeastern side of the Archaeological API where the ground surface is exposed. The plotted locations of two previously recorded resources were revisited. These were an abandoned segment of the Oakland Antioch & Eastern Railway (QA&E) grade (P-01-011377) and the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District (P-07-004486). Both were found to be in similar condition as described in previous site records. No impact to either resource is expected to result from project work. It is recommended that worker environmental awareness training be provided to all project personnel involved in earth-moving activities and that inadvertent discovery measures be applied following PG&E's best management practices.

To identify additional architectural resources within the Architectural API, investigators reviewed parcel data, maps, and aerial imagery for the presence of resources constructed in or before 1979. Investigators

conducted an architectural field survey of previously recorded resources and resources identified during this assessment on March 19, April 1, April 2, and May 29, 2024 (Appendix A, Figure 4). Investigators recorded field observations and captured geotagged photographs of the historic resources identified for survey. Investigators reviewed each resource for significance, and those with potential eligibility or those that had been previously recorded were recorded and evaluated or updated on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms (included in Appendix D). Other field-surveyed resources were included in a survey matrix (Appendix C). Eighty-one resources were included in the survey and are identified with a numbered Resource Identifier (ID). Of the 81 recorded resources, four were previously recorded and 77 were recorded for the first time as part of this project. Upon evaluation, four surveyed resources are recommended as eligible for listing in the CRHR. Three of the eligible resources (IDs 1, 78 and 79) had been previously recorded and the current investigation concurred with the eligibility recommendations from the previous investigation. The fourth eligible resource (ID 60) was recorded for the first time as part of this project and recommended eligible by the investigators. Because these four resources are recommended as eligible for listing in the CRHR, they meet the definition of a historical resource for purposes of CEQA for this project (Appendix A, Figure 5).

Project improvements will replace current infrastructure with either similar or less-obtrusive electrical elements (such as monopoles) or upgrade existing equipment. There will be no physical impacts to the resources or their components. Therefore, the resources will retain the aspects of integrity that convey their significance. The historic and current uses of these resources will remain intact. In addition, the character-defining features associated with each resource, such as their massing, materials, orientation, and landscape features, will remain intact and will not be diminished by the project improvements. While the new PG&E power line components may be visible from certain public vantage points, modern-era development has already diminished integrity of setting in these instances, and the project improvements will be a marginal change that will not diminish the characteristics that make the resource significant.

A copy of this report will be filed with the Northwest California Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

API	Area of Potential Impact
APN	assessor's parcel number
B.P.	before present
c.	circa
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCRD	California Cultural Resource Database
CCTS	Central California Taxonomic System
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRS	Cultural Resource Specialist
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DRS	District Ranger Station
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
EBRPD	East Bay Regional Park District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GPRP	Gas Pipeline Replacement Program
ID	identification
Jacobs	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.
kV	kilovolt
lines	power lines
mya	million years ago
NA	not applicable
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission

NERC	North American Electric Reliability Council
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OA&E	Oakland Antioch & Eastern
ODAS	Outdoor Distributed Antenna System
P	primary
PAR	PAR Environmental Services
PCN	Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated
PCS	Personal Communications Service
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
project	Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project
ROW	right of way
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TSP	tubular steel pole
U.S.	United States
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1. Introduction

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) proposes the Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project (project) to upgrade the approximately 5-mile length of four overhead 115 kV power lines (lines) between Moraga and Oakland X substations in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, California (Appendix A, Figure 1).

Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. (Jacobs) developed this report to present the results of the identification and evaluation of architectural resources in the project's Area of Potential Impacts (API). The report assesses the potential impacts that may occur to the resources evaluated as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and considered historical resources for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 Project Description

The project proposes to upgrade the approximately 5-mile length of four overhead 115 kV lines between Moraga and Oakland X substations. The project starts in the City of Orinda at Moraga Substation, with lines extending southwestward across hilly open space and park land in unincorporated Contra Costa County, including lands owned by the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) and East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). This section of the project is referred to as the eastern section. The lines then continue southwestward into the central and western sections, through residential and some recreational use areas to Oakland X Substation in the City of Oakland, Alameda County. The API is on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Oakland East 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle in Sections 8-11, 14-16, 21-22, and 28-32 of Township 1 south, Range 3 west of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Two existing parallel double-circuit lines are on existing PG&E right of way (ROW) that ranges from approximately 100 to 250 feet wide, with each line supporting a 115 kV circuit to either side of a line structure (a tower or a pole). The project proposes to rebuild the four existing overhead lines into four hybrid lines, with hybrid defined as lines between the two substations having overhead and underground sections. Most existing line structures and all existing conductors will be replaced with overhead rebuild or underground components. Recently replaced existing structures will be reused with minor to moderate modification. The overhead rebuilt lines will have similar line structures with the existing configuration where two lines are on parallel sets of line structures in the eastern and central sections of the project. The western section will include lines replaced overhead with similar line structures and transition structures connecting underground line components buried in city streets and into Oakland X Substation. The rebuild will include installation of optical ground wire on line structures with a communication path continuing within the underground portions. AT&T communication equipment located on two existing line structures will be moved to a rebuilt line structure or another AT&T location. Minor modifications will occur within the existing substations.

The existing Moraga–Oakland X 115 kV lines are supported on approximately 75 existing structures. In total, the existing structures include approximately 67 lattice steel towers, approximately 4 lattice steel poles, approximately 3 tubular steel poles, and approximately 1 light-duty steel pole structure. Existing structures currently range from approximately 53 to approximately 142 feet tall. Of these approximately 75 structures, approximately 45 will be replaced with new structures; approximately 8 will be reused with some modifications; and approximately 22 will be removed and not replaced either through design changes that require fewer supporting structures or relocating the circuits underground. Replacement structures will include lattice steel towers, lattice steel poles, tubular steel poles, and transition structure

types. The proposed heights of replacement structures vary by location, but overall these range from approximately 63 to approximately 168 feet tall. In most cases, the proposed replacement structures are taller than existing structures; however, in some instances the replacement structures will be shorter than the existing ones. Exact heights will depend on span lengths and ground clearance requirements, which change with land uses (such as open space, vegetation, residential development, roadways, and highways), topography, electrical clearances, and other design considerations. Existing lattice steel towers have a base width of approximately 15 to approximately 25 feet. Existing lattice steel poles are approximately 4.5 feet in diameter at the base. Existing tubular steel poles are approximately 6 feet in diameter at the base. Replaced footprints will be approximately 16 to approximately 28 feet wide, approximately 4.5 feet in diameter, and approximately 6 feet in diameter, respectively. Currently, three arms extend approximately 6.5 to 7 feet from either side of existing structures. Arms on replaced structures will extend approximately 7 feet from each side on lattice steel towers, lattice steel poles, and tubular steel poles. Exact structure type, configuration, and dimensions will be determined by California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requirements, final engineering, and other factors and are subject to change. Existing structures are galvanized and dull gray or green, except for two of the existing tubular steel poles that are Corten steel and are dark brown. The replaced top sections of these two poles will be Corten steel. Other replacement structures typically will be galvanized steel and are expected to weather to a dull gray patina in approximately 2 to 5 years. Replacement structures will be shifted from the existing centerline within the alignment to allow the replacement structure to be safely constructed or to support safe construction, operation, and maintenance access. In most cases, replacement is anticipated to be within approximately 10 to 80 feet from the existing structures' locations. The underground component of the rebuilt lines will include installation of vaults, duct banks, and a cable system in city streets through open trench construction. Transition structures on substation property will raise the underground lines to the existing connection points on the east side of the Oakland X Substation building. Transition structures on Oakland X Substation property will be approximately 63 to approximately 68 feet tall. When existing overhead line components are no longer needed, the conductors will be removed from the existing structures one span at a time, and then existing structures will be removed. Approximately 1.20 miles of overhead line components will be removed where the line is replaced underground. Approximately 22 existing structures will be removed and not replaced. Existing structures are not expected to be abandoned in place. Foundation reveals and a few feet below grade are expected to be removed in coordination with landowner preference.

Most work areas will be accessed directly from adjacent paved roads or existing dirt access roads. Some work areas without a road will be accessed by workers on foot, and work area equipment and materials will be placed in the work area by crane or helicopter. Where the lines are being rebuilt underground in city streets, access will be from the paved road itself. The existing network of public and private roads, existing dirt or fire roads, and walking paths or trails is expected to be used to access structure work areas, tension pull sites, and staging areas. Most of the existing paved roads are public roadways or are on PG&E or private residential property. When not on paved roads, most of the existing access roads for the existing lines are double-track dirt roads. These fire roads are within EBRPD and EBMUD areas and are accessed regularly for recreational park, open space use, and operations and maintenance activities. Some of the existing fire roads to be used as temporary access will require widening by approximately 8 feet, from an average of approximately 12 feet, to accommodate construction equipment.

The project will require staging areas and construction work areas. Selected staging areas are primarily paved surfaces that will not require modification for use. These areas will accommodate office trailers, portable sanitary facilities, crew and equipment assembly areas, safety and tailboard training areas, equipment and materials storage, minor vehicle and equipment maintenance, equipment refueling, and vehicle parking. Staging areas that are not previously paved may require minor modification, including

blading uneven surfaces, compacting soil, and spreading gravel or an aggregate base on the site to establish a safe work area and control erosion. Construction work areas will be required at each existing and rebuild structure along the line, at road crossings to install guard structures, at the substations, at tension pull sites, and along the underground portion of the lines. Activities within construction work areas may include vehicle and equipment parking and operation; limited equipment and vehicle maintenance and fueling; material delivery, staging, and removal; structure foundation excavation or drilling and construction; structure assembly, installation, and removal; and structure-specific activities associated with tension pull/stringing or conductor removal, including drone use. Most construction work areas are expected to be within the power line alignment or franchise. Work sites of approximately 100 feet by 100 feet to approximately 200 feet by 200 feet typically will accommodate framing the structure on the ground and setting the structure with one crane pick. Cranes need approximately 32 feet by 40 feet to work with extend outriggers. Structure installation will occur with each piece being lifted into place where the work area has insufficient space to assemble the full structure on the ground. Work areas for the structure removals between the overhead to underground transition location and Oakland X Substation are expected to be smaller than average, being adapted to fit around adjacent constraints such as residential buildings. For installation of the underground portion of the project, staging, excavation, installation, and backfilling activities for each vault will require approximately 1,500 square feet of workspace, which will be linear and within one travel lane and one parking lane. Trees, ornamental landscaping, shrubs, brush, and grasses or other organic matter may be trimmed or removed for to allow construction equipment or vehicles to operate safely within a work area. Vegetation trimming and removal will be kept to the minimum necessary for structure placement or removal, underground portion installation, power line operation, and access.

1.2 Area of Potential Impacts

The two Areas of Potential Impact (APIs) were identified, one for the archaeological analysis and one for the architectural analysis. Both APIs are located within the City of Orinda, unincorporated areas of Contra Costa County, and the Cities of Oakland and Piedmont within Alameda County. The architectural API considers potential physical, visual, atmospheric, and audible effects from the project. The architectural API encompasses 633 acres (Appendix A, Figure 2), including areas related to the project's construction, implementation, and operation. The architectural API includes parcels that intersect with project activities and adjacent parcels with potential visual impacts. The vertical extent of the architectural API does not exceed 168 feet above the existing ground surface for the replacement line structures and 30 feet above the existing ground surface for the substations' improvements.

In general, the project's atmospheric and audible impacts will be limited to the construction period; therefore, the architectural API is limited to immediate parcels where those activities will occur. Physical impacts will occur in defined construction areas and are not planned to affect the built environment outside of the lines and their associated infrastructure. As a result, the architectural API includes the footprints of various work areas and parcels intersecting those work areas. The project will also include various staging areas and access routes. Upon review of the selected locations for staging areas, as well as the use of these areas, they were not included in the architectural API. The selected staging areas are existing paved lots, existing graded or gravel lots, or portions of existing paved streets. These may require minor improvements to temporarily store project material, but use of the spaces as staging areas will not result in changes that will impact historic resources. As a result, these are not included in the Architectural API. Similarly, access routes were not included in the architectural API because these are existing public streets, fire roads, trails, or easements. Minor improvements to some existing fire roads are needed, but these are not expected to impact historic resources.

The proposed project involves changes to existing structures supporting the lines. Delineation of the architectural API varies in the western and eastern sections of the project due to the differing types of proposed improvements. The western section of the line includes removal of lines and a subsequent change in viewshed that is anticipated to be beneficial to the surrounding built environment. The removal of towers on the project's western section is anticipated to improve the visual area around said properties; therefore, the Architectural API does not account for visual impacts, but does include areas with potential temporary visual or physical impacts related to project construction. These are generally work areas and parcels that work areas intersect.

The eastern section of the project includes in-kind replacement of steel towers, which will represent a minor visual change from the current conditions. These visual effects may result in permanent impacts to the surrounding built environment; therefore, the extent of the architectural API in the eastern section of the project was field verified to determine if project elements will be visible from parcels near the proposed project. Where limited visual changes from replacement structures will occur, the eastern section is limited to parcels where replacement structures will be installed.

The archaeological API is defined as all proposed locations of ground disturbance including laydown areas and staging areas, aboveground usage areas along the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) power line, and access roads proposed as part of the project (refer to Appendix A, Figure 2). It encompasses a 150-foot radius beyond all project elements and areas of ground disturbance. The entire archaeological API encompasses 636.98 acres, and the vertical limits extend up to approximately 30 feet below the existing ground surface for replacement structure foundations. Excavation for utility installation will extend up to approximately 13 feet below surface.

1.3 Regulatory Framework

This report was completed pursuant to Sections 21083.2 to 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code and with the California Code of Regulations and CEQA Guidelines Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 to 15387.

According to the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, impacts on cultural resources would be considered significant if the project would result in any of the following:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

A historical resource is a cultural resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR. Historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 4020.1, and included as such in a local register, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, does not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be a historical resource.

Pursuant to Section 15064.5, a cultural resource is considered to be historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 4852), including the following:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (U.S.); or
- Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- 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
- Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historic integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and is defined as the authenticity of a resource's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity must be evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for listing in the CRHR if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

CEQA Guidelines also define the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources as follows:

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource by physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings as defined in Section 15064.5.
- Demolishes or materially alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR, or inclusion in a local register, as defined in Section 15064.5.

1.4 Project Personnel

Jacobs' architectural historians EJ Jones, Elizabeth Blackwell, and Amanda Reese, and archaeologists Tim Spillane and Katie Jacobson, completed this report. Elizabeth Blackwell and Sara Orton, senior architectural historians at Jacobs, provided project direction, including oversight of the architectural field survey of the Architectural API, and technical review of the report. Mr. Spillane oversaw all archaeological work, and Ms. Jacobson conducted the archaeological survey. Mr. Jones, Ms. Blackwell, Ms. Orton, and Ms. Reese all meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Architectural History and History. Mr. Spillane is a registered professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology.

2. Background Research

2.1 Records Search

A records search was conducted of the PG&E California Cultural Resource Database (CCRD) in November 2023 to identify previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources investigations within the project footprint and within a 0.25-mile-radius study area Appendix A, Figure 3. The records search included architectural and archaeological resources. The cultural layer includes all current files from the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. Additional records reviewed include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), CRHR, California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Points of Historic Interest, and California Historical Landmarks records as well as the Historic Properties Directory for resources in the API and study area.

The CCRD search indicates that 109 cultural resource investigations have been previously conducted within the study area. Twenty-two of these past investigations are regional or thematic studies that did not include focused survey. Of the 87 remaining cultural resource studies, 59 included survey or other focused investigation of portions of the API, covering approximately 60 percent of the total project area. The studies were completed between 1974 and 2023 (Table 2-1).

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
Focused Studies within the Archaeological and/or Architectural History API			
08160518	Cultural Resources Constraints Report: Bahia-Moraga 230 kV Vegetation Management	2014	Martin, Heather and Darren Andolina
30950935	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Aldyl-A Rincon and Magellan, Oakland, Alameda County; PM 30950935	2013	Beatrice Cox and Matthew A. Russell
30968149	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; GPRP St. James Place, Piedmont, Alameda County; PM 30968149	2013	Matthew A. Russell and Beatrice Cox
30968150	Cultural Resources Constraints Report: GPRP Glenfield Avenue, Oakland, Alameda County, California	2014	Matthew A. Russell
31079282	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Oakland 1104-- Oakland Removal of Idle Facilities, Contra Costa County; PM 31079282	2014	Lucian N. Schrader III
31130849	Cultural Resources Constraints Report Tear Sheet for Moraga 1105-- Pole & Anchor Replacement, Contra Costa; PM 31130849	2015	Tad Schwennesen
31783075	Cultural Resources Constraints Report: Moraga-- Oakland Tower and Road Repair; PM 31783075	2013	Ashley Hallock

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
Baker 2011	California Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Moraga Substation and the Contra Costa-Moraga Transmission Line, Contra Costa County, California	2011	Cindy L. Baker
Contra Costa 1976	Preliminary Historic Resources Inventory, Contra Costa County, California 1976	1976	
Corbelt 1993	Control Building Study Project	1993	Michael Corbelt
Cox 2017	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; TSP Tower Replacement, Oakland, Alameda County (Circuit No. Moraga–Oakland Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 115 kV); PM 74008842	2017	Beatrice Cox
Crumpton 2018	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Moraga–Oakland #1, #2, #3, #4 115 kV TVMR Non-Riparian 2018; PM 8101016	2018	Brooke Crumpton
Crumpton 2018	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Moraga–Oakland #1, #2, #3, #4 115 kV TVMR 2018; PM 8101016	2018	Brooke Crumpton
Descantes 2008	Moraga Feeder Project	2008	Christophe Descantes
Fies 2017	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; K-1104 Targeted Circuit (Circuit #: Oakland K-1104, X-1105, X-1106), Oakland, Alameda County; PM 31234871	2017	Robin Fies
Grant 2017	Cultural Resources Constraints Report Tear Sheet; Oakland Land Slide, Balboa Drive (Moraga–Oakland #1, #2, #3, and #4 115 kV Road Maintenance); PM 2041229	2017	Joanne Grant
Izzi 2020	MOX E-Tag, Cultural Resources Constraints Report, Order Number 31484160	2020	Sarah L. Izzi
Izzi 2020	Preliminary Cultural Constraints Analysis for the PG&E Moraga–Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties	2020	Sarah L. Izzi
Izzi and Hollins 2021	CRCR for Moraga–Oakland X F-Tag Landing Zone Option F and Access Road and October Landing Zone and Access Road	2021	Sarah Izzi and Jeremy Hollins
North Tower to San Ramon	Section 10 Clearance for North Tower to San Ramon Optical Ground Wire	NA	
S-000595	A Report on the Status of Generally Available Data Regarding Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Historical Resources Within a Five Mile Wide Corridor Through Portions of Colusa, Yolo, Solano, and Contra Costa Counties, California	1974	R.F. King

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
S-001080	Cardno Report – Title Unknown	NA	Cardno
S-002497	Cultural Resources Overview for the East Bay Municipal Utilities District Emergency Facilities-North Oakland Area, Alameda-Contra Costa Counties, California	1980	David Chavez
S-002997	Transcon Environmental Inc., Report – Title Unknown	NA	Transcon Environmental Inc.
S-009124	A Cultural Resources Study for the Vaca Dixon-Moraga 230 kV Transmission Line Reconductoring Project, Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano Counties, California	1987	John Holson and Lori Hager
S-010803	Archaeological Inspection of Additional Properties of the Gateway Valley Specific Plan and Gateway Blvd. Extension Project, Orinda, Contra Costa County, California	1989	Miley Paul Holman
S-014677	Archaeological Survey Report, "Park and Rid"" lot at intersection of Park Boulevard and Monterey Boulevard, City of Oakland, Alameda County, 04-ALA-13 PM 7.4, EA 124060	1992	John Yelding-Sloan
S-020511	Cultural Resources Assessment, Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility PL-066-01, Oakland, Alameda County, California (letter report)	1998	Barry A. Price
S-022702	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lamorinda Recycled Water Project, Contra Costa County, California. A study on the Briones Valley, Las Trampas Ridge, Oakland East, Vine Hill, and Walnut Creek USGS 7." Topographic Quadrangles	2000	Jeffrey Hall, Eduardo Serafin, and Christopher D. Dore
S-022815	Archaeological Resources Investigations for the City of Piedmont, East Bay Infiltration/Inflow Correction Program, Piedmont, California	2000	David Chavez and Jan M. Hupman
S-023681	Re: Nextel Wireless Communications CA-2127D, 4230 Park Boulevard, Oakland, California	2001	Knox Mellon and Willie Yee Jr.
S-030906	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Concrete Arch Bridges, Contract: 43A0089, Task Order: 01, EA: 43-984433, Volume I: Report and Figures	2004	Christopher McMorris
S-032580	Cultural Resources Study of the Park Place Project Metro PCS Site No. SF-18790A 3760 Park Boulevard, Oakland Alameda County, California 94610	2006	Historic Resource Associates
S-033293	Archaeological Survey Report, BART Connector Project, Alameda County, California	2000	William Self Associates, Inc.

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
S-034925	Cultural Resources Study of the Park Boulevard Presbyterian Church Project T-Mobile Site No. BA22903 4101 Park Boulevard, Oakland, Alameda County, California 94602	2008	Historic Resource Associates
S-035671	Cultural Resources Study of the Radio Shack Project T-Mobile Site No. BA22903E 4230 Park Boulevard, Oakland, Alameda County, California 94602	2008	Historic Resource Associates
S-035892	FCC090831B: Verizon 190645 "Glenview" 601 Glendome Circle, Oakland, California 94602	2009	Milford Wayne Donaldson and Jennifer "Gwen" Vito
S-036735	Archaeological Survey Report, Leimert Boulevard Bridge (33C-0215) Retrofit Project, Alameda County, California, STPLZ-5012(025) Leimert Boulevard, Oakland, California	2008	Dean Martorana
S-037017	Archaeological Survey Report, Leimert Boulevard Bridge Retrofit Project, Alameda County, California STPLZ-5012 (025)	2008	Dean Martorana
S-037024	Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Leimert Boulevard (Sausal Creek) Bridge, Number 33C-0215, Seismic Retrofit Project STPLZ-5012 (025)	2008	Rand Herbert
S-037047	Cultural Resources Investigation for Clearwire #CA-SFO0140A "Trestle Glen", 1305 Everett Avenue, Oakland, Alameda County, California 94602	2010	Carolyn Losee
S-038235	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Extenet Systems MCR-012C (Montclair Network-012C), 2140 Arrowhead Drive, Oakland, Alameda County, California (letter report)	2010	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A. Crawford
S-038392	COE_2015_0123_001; Contra Costa-Moraga 230 Kilovolt Re-conductor Project, Orinda, California (2012-00043S)	2015	Carol Roland-Nawi and Jane M. Hicks
S-038929	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CC1237 "Midcrest Road & Sunnyhills" 4101 Park Boulevard, Oakland, Alameda County, California 94602 (letter report)	2012	Carolyn Losee
S-041082	FEMA110207A; Four Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Projects, East Bay Hills, PDM-PJ-09-CA-2005-011, PDM-PJ-09-CA-2006-004, PDM-PJ-09-CA-2005-003, and FEMA-HMGP-1731-16-34	2011	Milford Wayne Donaldson and Carol Roland-Nawi
S-045103	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; NERC: Moraga-Lakewood 115 kV; PM 30950803	2014	Leroy Laurie

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
S-045105	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; NERC Sobrante-Moraga 115 kV; PM 30950800	2014	Leroy Laurie
S-047997	Cultural Resources Study of the Trestle Glen & Bowles Place Project, AT&T Wireless Services Site No. SNFCCA2107, 3729 Park Boulevard Way, Oakland, Alameda County, California 94610	2005	Dana E. Supernowicz
S-049318	Sausal Creek Erosion Project, City of Oakland, Alameda County; Cultural Resources Survey Report	2017	Heidi Koenig
S-049342	FCC_2017_0410_005, Glenview/EnSite 30241, 1305 Everett Avenue, Oakland, Collocation	2017	Julianne Polanco and Matthew Holtkamp
S-049401	Cultural Resources Constraints Report: TSP Tower Replacement, Oakland, Alameda County (Circuit No. Moraga-Oakland Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 115 kV); PM 74008842	2017	Beatrice Cox
S-049891	FCC_2016_0108_006, BA12364Z (PL364 Sandri), 275 Sandringham Road, Piedmont, California 94611	2016	Julianne Polanco
S-050585	FCC_0217_0718_001 AT&T CLL020107, 3729 Park Boulevard, Oakland, Collocation	2017	Carolyn Losee and Julianne Polanco
Schrader III 2019	Moraga-Oakland #1, #2, #3, & #4 115 kV TVMR EBMUD BAHCP 2019 8101016	2019	Lucian N. Schrader III
Schrader III 2019	Moraga-Oakland #1, #2, #3, & #4 115 kV TVMR EBRPD BAHCP 2019 8101016	2019	Lucian N. Schrader III
Schwenessen 2016	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Moraga-San Leandro 115 kV Transmission Line Right of Way Vegetation Management; PM 8099163	2016	Tad Schwenessen
Turner 2018	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; GPRP Melvin Road and Rosecrest Drive, Oakland, Alameda County; PM 31311570	2018	Angie Turner
Von der Porten 2019	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; GAS SERVICE – Oakland Gas Service Installation	2018	Peter Von der Porten
Whetherbee 2019	Moraga 1105 12 kv Enhanced Vegetation Management 2019 8187527	2019	Shane Whetherbee
Focused Studies outside APIs but within 0.25-mile Study Area			
30954282	Cultural Resources Constraints Report for DRS Mountain & Woodcrest, Oakland, Alameda County; PM 30954282	2013	Beatrice Cox and Esme Hammerle

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
30968141	Cultural Resources Constraints Report for Gas Main Ascot & Holyrood, Oakland, Alameda County	2015	Esme Hammerle
30968148	Cultural Resources Constraints Report: Gas Main Leimert & Oakland, Oakland, Alameda County	2014	Esme Hammerle
Coburn 2023	CRCR for Moraga San Leandro No. 1	2023	Alex Coburn
Crumpton 2019	Oakland 1104 12 kV Enhanced Vegetation Management EBRPD 2019 8187527	2019	Brooke Crumpton
Dang 2018	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Gas Main Clarendon Crest & Seaview, Oakland, Alameda County; PM 31267989	2018	Darryl Dang
Fies 2015	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Gas Main St. James Dr. & Croydon, Piedmont, Alameda County, PM 31094932	2015	Robin Fies
Fies 2017	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Gas Main Mountain Gate and Las Aromas, Oakland, Alameda County; PM 31226863	2017	Robin Fies
Hammerle 2014	Cultural Resources Constraints Report: GPRP Sandringham & Hampton, Piedmont, Alameda County	2014	Esme Hammerle
Larsen 2020	Moraga-San Leandro 230 kV TVMR Wilder 2020-187404 CCS	2020	Kelly Larsen
Larsen 2020	Moraga-San Leandro 230 kV TVMR Wilder 2020-187404; 8101016	2020	Kelly Larsen
National Park Service 1996	Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, Arizona and California	1996	National Park Service
S-001316	Archaeological Survey Report, Rescinded Route 04-CC-77, Excess Parcels 24524-07-01, 24524-08-01, 24524-16-01, 19575-01-01, 24524-10-01, 24524-17-01, 24524-18-01, 19560-03-01, 24524-11-01, 24524-13-01, in Moraga, Contra Costa County, California	1978	Cindy Desgrandchamp
S-005629	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Sausal Creek between Leimert and Hyde Streets in the City of Oakland	1982	Bertrand T. Young and George R. Miller
S-010475	Moraga Country Club Golf Course Expansion Plans, Moraga, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	1988	Miley Paul Holman
S-020514	Cultural Resources Assessment, Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility PL-153-18, Oakland, Alameda County, California (letter report)	1998	Barry A. Price

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
S-022814	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for the Proposed East Bay Regional Park District Fire Mitigation Projects, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, CA, HMGP 919-515-24	2000	Sean Dexter and Daniel Shoup
S-032790	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Proposed Cell Tower Communication Site known as Montclair, Sigma Engineering Project Number 094910, Located at 2220 Mountain Boulevard, City of Oakland, Alameda County, California (Site Number SFA-C11-210A)	2001	Allen G. Pastron
S-038228	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Extenet Systems Candidate MCR-016A (6700 Moore Drive), Oakland, Alameda County, California (letter report)	2010	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A. Crawford
S-038239	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Extenet Systems Candidate MCR-006B (Across from 8601 Skyline Blvd.), Across from 8601 Skyline Boulevard, Oakland, Alameda County, California (letter report)	2010	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A. Crawford
S-044858	Collocation Review; Oakland Hills South Outdoor Distributed Antenna System (ODAS) Network; Node: OAKS-056A, 6837 Aitken Drive Oakland, California Alameda County	2013	Martin Environmental Solutions Inc.
S-044914	Collocation Review, Oakland Hills South Outdoor Distributed Antenna System (ODAS) Network, Node: OAKS-076B, 6768 Banning Drive Oakland, California, Alameda County, MartinEnviro Project Number: 2013-EXN-0039	2013	Mary Alfson Tinsman
S-044917	Collocation Review, Oakland Hills South Outdoor Distributed Antenna System Network, Node: OAKS-054B, Next to 2052 Tampa Ave, Oakland, California Alameda County, MartinEnviro Project Number: 2013-EXN-0018	2013	Mary Alfson Tinsman
S-044944	Collocation Review; Oakland Hills South Outdoor Distributed Antenna System (ODAS) Network; Node: OAKS-057B; 6415 Westover Drive Oakland, California Alameda County; MartinEnviro Number: 2013-EXN-0021	2013	Mary Alfson Tinsman

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
S-044946	Collocation Review; Oakland Hills South Outdoor Distributed Antenna System (ODAS) Network; Node: Oaks-058A; 6828 Saroni Drive Oakland, California Alameda County; MartinEnviro Project Number: 2013-EXN-0022	2013	Mary Alfson Tinsman
S-050862	COE_2016_1128_003, Section 106 Consultation for the J & J Ranch Subdivision Project to install a culvert and pedestrian boardwalk in Orinda, Contra Costa County, California (2009-00445S)	2017	Rick M. Bottoms and Julianne Polanco
Timm 2018	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Gas Main Chelton Drive, Oakland, Alameda County; PM 30968007	2018	Serah Timm
Timm 2018	Cultural Resources Constraints Report; Gas Main Ascot and Mastlands, Oakland, Alameda County; PM 31226862	2018	Serah Timm

Regional and Thematic Studies within 0.25-mile Study Area

S-000848	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	1977	David A. Fredrickson
S-001978	The Islands of Contra Costa	1960	Anthony V. Aiello
S-002458	Environmental Overview of The Northwest Region	1982	Neil Ramiller
S-007903	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the East Bay Municipal Utility District Infiltration/Inflow Project (P.O. 951 1143 EA)	1985	David Chavez
S-009462	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	1977	Teresa Ann Miller
S-009583	Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area	1978	David W. Mayfield
S-009795	Late Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange in Central California	1986	Thomas Lynn Jackson
S-014621	Archaeological Resources Review for the Oakland Enterprise Zone EIR, Alameda County, California	1992	David Chavez
S-015529	California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study	1993	Robert L. Gearhart II, Clell L. Bond, Steven D. Ho
S-016660	Prehistoric Rock Art of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California	1992	Jeffrey B. Fentress

Table 21. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Report No.	Report Title	Report Year	Report Author
S-017773	Contract 04E634-EP, Task Order #9, Historic Map Review for Caltrans Maintenance Facilities (letter report)	1992	Angela M. Banet
S-017835	Biological Distance of Prehistoric Central California Populations Derived from Non-Metric Traits of the Cranium	1975	Judy Myers Suchey
S-018217	Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report	1996	Glenn Gmoser
S-020395	PCNs of the Coast Ranges of California: Religious Expression or the Result of Quarrying?	1998	Donna L. Gillette
S-030204	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition	2003	Donna L. Gillette
S-032596	The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways	2006	Randall Milliken, Jerome King, and Patricia Mikkell
S-033239	Alameda Watershed, Natural and Cultural Resources: San Francisco Watershed Management Plan	1994	David Chavez
S-033600	Geoarchaeological Overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4	2007	Jack Meyer and Jeff Rosenthal
S-035209	Limited Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation for the City of Piedmont Sewer Rehabilitation Project - Phase IV, Located in the City of Piedmont, Alameda County, California (letter report)	2008	Allen G. Pastron
S-039349	Limited Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation for the City of Piedmont Sewer Rehabilitation Project – Phase V, Located in the City of Piedmont, Alameda County, California (letter report)	2012	Allen G. Pastron and Andrew Gottsfield
S-048927	The Economy and Archaeology of European-made Glass Beads and Manufactured Goods Used in First Contact Situations in Oregon, California and Washington	1997	Donald Scott Crull
S-049780	FHWA_2016_0615_001, Caltrans District 4 Archaeological Context	2016	Julianne Polanco

Source: PG&E CCRD

Caltrans = California Department of Transportation

DRS = District Ranger Station

EIR = Environmental Impact Report

GPRP = Gas Pipeline Replacement Program

NERC = North American Electric Reliability Council

PCS = Personal Communications Service

TSP = Tubular steel pole

The records search also indicates that 97 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.25-mile radius study area. Of these, 31 are within the API. They include two PG&E substations, Oakland X Substation (P-01-000861) and Moraga Substation (P-07-004686); the Moraga Substation Transformer House (P-07-004687); the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District (P-07-004486); the Contra Costa-Moraga Transmission Line (P-07-004688); an abandoned railroad segment (TSP-01H); and numerous private residences, commercial properties, and other utilities (Table 2-2). Of the 66 resources outside the API but within 0.25 mile, all but 1 resource are historical built environment resources. The exception is an informally recorded bedrock mortar on an agate rock formation (C-474).

Table 2-2 lists previously recorded cultural resources within the 0.25-mile study area. The Resource Description column includes as much information as was available from CCRD. An Historic Resources Attribute Code from the California State Historic Preservation Office *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (March 1995) is occasionally used as a descriptor. Additionally, a descriptor of "HP" is sometimes given for Historic Properties (HP), also from the Office *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (March 1995). Where no information was available from the resources, not applicable (NA) is used. Some parcels are identified by their Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) given by the Alameda County Assessor or Contra Costa County Assessor.

The following codes are used in the Eligibility column:

- 6Z – Not eligible for listing on the NRHP, the CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation
- 7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
- 7R – Identified in reconnaissance-level survey
- 3S – Appears eligible for separate listing in the NRHP

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API ^a ?	Eligibility
P-01-000856	NA	Fisher (Harry P.) Store Building, 4193-97 Park Boulevard (Oakland), Serial No. 1379, a Tudor Revival store building c. 1926.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-000857	NA	Fisher (Harry P.) Store Building, 4201-03 Park Boulevard (Oakland), Serial No. 1383, a Tudor Revival style store building c. 1926.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-000858	NA	Fisher (H.P.) Saunder's-Hagstrom's Store, 4206-12 Park Boulevard (Oakland), a Spanish Colonial commercial building c. 1929.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-000859	NA	Fisher (Harry P.) Store Building, 4207-11 Park Boulevard (Oakland), Serial No. 1385, a Georgian Revival building c. 1926.	No	7R – Identified in reconnaissance-level survey

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API?	Eligibility
P-01-000860	NA	Fisher (Harry P) Jenny Wren-McMarr Store, 4214-24 Park Boulevard (Oakland), 1300 Glenfield. Serial No. 1389, a Spanish Colonial commercial building c. 1926.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009324	NA	A Spanish Colonial house c. 1936.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009456	NA	Two-story rustic house c. 1932.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009513	NA	Tudor Revival house c. 1926.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-010418	NA	Radio Shack, 4230 Park Boulevard (Oakland), a two-story building c. 1925.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-010858	NA	Four-story, masonry apartment building c. 1930s.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-010892	NA	Park Boulevard Presbyterian Church, 4101 Park Boulevard (Oakland), a complex of buildings c. 1922--1956.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011010	NA	Trestle Glen Apartments, 1305 Everett Avenue (Oakland), a two-story Masonry/Spanish Revival style commercial apartment building c. 1925.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011120	NA	Togneri Residence, 1321 Leimert Boulevard, Oakland, c. 1940.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011121	NA	Cooper Residence, 1301 Leimert Boulevard, Oakland, c. 1950.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011122	NA	Common Area of Tract 4156, 4902 Park Boulevard, Oakland; three separate buildings, including two Tudor Revival style duplexes, and a modernistic style two-story building.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API ^a ?	Eligibility
P-01-011253	NA	Class 5 Douglas Fir wood utility pole pre-1965.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011377	NA	Several disjointed resources associated with the Sacramento Northern Railroad	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-012014	NA	Electrical power line tower (project structure EN29)	Yes	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-07-004486	NA	Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, dedicated in 1936. Includes trails for hiking and equestrian riding, a c. 1940 park residence, a modern interpretive center, and several modern bathrooms.	Yes	3S – Appears eligible for separate listing in the NRHP
P-07-004686	NA	HP09 – Public utility building	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-07-004687	NA	HP09 – Public utility building	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-07-004688	NA	Built in 1949, 131 steel lattice structures extending 27 miles from the Contra Costa Powerplant to Moraga Substation	No	6Z – Not eligible for listing on the NRHP, the CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation
NA	NA	1000 Elbert St Oakland; APN 024-0561-001	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	1004 Elbert St Oakland; APN 024-0561-002	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	1008 Elbert St Oakland; APN 024-0561-003	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	1012 Elbert St Oakland; APN 024-0561-004	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API ^a ?	Eligibility
NA	NA	1016 Elbert St Oakland; APN 024-0561-006	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	1020 Elbert St Oakland; APN 024-0561-006	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-000861	Oakland X Substation	Built in 1908-1909 by Great Western Power Company, this substation was the terminus of long- distance transmission lines from hydroelectric plants on the Feather River.	Yes	7 ^b – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-11337	TSP-01H	Abandoned segment of the Oakland Antioch & Eastern Railway (OA&E) grade, or locally referred to as the Montclair Railroad.	Yes	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-000723	NA	HP06 – Commercial Building	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-000848	NA	Klee's Restaurant, a streamlined, modern style building, remodeled as postmodern. High one-story, rectangular plan. Built in 1946, with additions and remodels in 1951 and 1990.	No	7R – Identified in reconnaissance- level survey
P-01-000849	NA	C.W. Leekins site, a mid-20th century commercial building, remodeled in late 20th century. Built in 1947, remodeled in 1979.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009275	NA	HP02 – Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009336	NA	HP02 – Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009377	NA	St. Mary Margaret's Catholic Church	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009384	NA	St. Mary Margaret Parsonage	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API ^a ?	Eligibility
P-01-009403	NA	A Tudor Revival-Provincial revival house c. 1921.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009419	NA	A period revival house c. 1934.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009420	NA	Provincial revival house c. 1920s.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009423	NA	Provincial revival cottage c. 1933.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009448	NA	An unknown historic-period resource. No record.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009449	NA	Tudor Revival house c. 1929.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009454	NA	Three-story stucco Moderne house c. 1937.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009455	NA	Four-plus story Spanish Colonial multilevel house c. 1933.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009472	NA	Brick Mediterranean house c. 1926.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009516	NA	1 1/2-story rustic stucco house c. 1920s.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009517	NA	Chateau style stucco apartment building c. 1939.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009522	NA	HP02 – Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009523	NA	HP02– Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API ^a ?	Eligibility
P-01-009530	NA	HP02 – Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009531	NA	HP02 – Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009532	NA	HP02 – Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009558	NA	Rustic cottage c. 1937.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009561	NA	An unknown historic-period resource. No record .	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009562	NA	Tudor Revival style house c. 1928.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009563	NA	Tudor Revival house c. 1925.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009564	NA	Spanish Colonial house c. 1935.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009565	NA	Spanish Colonial house c. 1934.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009566	NA	Spanish Colonial house c. 1929.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009567	NA	Tudor Revival house c. 1929.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009568	NA	Provincial revival house c. 1928.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009569	NA	Mediterranean house c. 1970s.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API ^a ?	Eligibility
P-01-009596	NA	Provincial revival house c. 1930s.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-009604	NA	HP02 – Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-010680	NA	2401 Monterey Blvd.; residence built in 1941 in modern vernacular style.	No	6Z – Not eligible for listing on the NRHP, the CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation
P-01-011119	NA	Clark Residence, 1707 Clemens Road, Oakland, two-story building c. 1939.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011247	NA	Class 3 Douglas Fire wood utility pole pre-1965.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011248	NA	Class 2 Douglas Fire wood utility pole, pre-1965.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011415	NA	Redwood Regional Park, founded in 1934, is 1,829 acres containing redwoods, evergreens, chaparral, and grasslands.	No	3S – Appears eligible for separate listing in the NRHP
P-01-011549	NA	Utility pole.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011550	NA	Utility pole.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011551	NA	Utility pole.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011552	NA	Utility pole.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-01-011553	NA	Utility pole.	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API ^a ?	Eligibility
P-07-000800	CA-CCO-729H	AH04 – Ancillary building	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-07-004484	NA	HP02 – Single family property; HP14 - Government building; HP31 - Urban open space; HP35 - New Deal public works project; HP42 - Stadium/sports arena	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-07-004487	CA-CCO-825H	AH11 - Wall/fence; AH16 - Other	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-07-004491	NA	HP02 – Single family property	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
P-07-004586	NA	Moraga Substation	Yes	6Z- Not eligible for listing on the NRHP, the CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation
P-07-004587	NA	Moraga Substation Transformer House	Yes	3S – Appears eligible for separate listing in the NRHP
NA	NA	6856 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-029	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6857 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7334-026	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6878 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-030	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6900 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-031	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6906 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-032	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR

Table 22. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25 Mile of the Area of Potential Impact

Primary No.	Other No.	Resource Description	In API ^a ?	Eligibility
NA	NA	6912 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-033	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6918 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-034	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6924 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-035	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6930 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-036	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6942 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-037	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6948 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-038	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6954 Colton Blvd Oakland; 0 APN 48-7332-039	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6960 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-040	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6966 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-041	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6972 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-042	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	NA	6980 Colton Blvd Oakland; APN 048-7332-001	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR
NA	C-474	Bedrock mortar	No	7 – Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR

Source: PG&E CCRD

^[a] Refers to Architectural API for all resources other than C-474, an archaeological resource, which is outside the Archaeological API.^[b] While this property is coded a 7 in the CCRD, the prior records indicate it should be coded as a 3S.

AH = Historic Archeological Site

API = Area of Potential Impact

APN = assessor's parcel number

c. = circa

HP = Historic Property

2.2 Outreach to Tribes

Jacobs Senior Archaeologist, Tim Spillane, contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project area on December 1, 2023 (refer to Attachment 5.18 of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment). The NAHC's response, dated December 4, 2023, stated that no Native American cultural sites are documented within the Archaeological API. The NAHC also provided a list of 25 individual Native American contacts who may have knowledge about archaeological and tribal cultural resources in the area.

On behalf of PG&E Senior Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS), Christophe Descantes, Jacobs sent an initial outreach letter on January 9, 2024 (refer to Attachment 5.18 of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment Section 5.18, Tribal Cultural Resources) to the contacts listed by the NAHC. This letter included information about the proposed project, cultural resource findings to date, and a map showing the project location. The letter also invited comments or questions relating to the project. Hard copies were sent to the addresses provided by the NAHC, along with electronic copies sent via email. To date, two responses have been received.

Coordination between PG&E and the responding tribes regarding the project is currently under way, and formal comments or recommendations provided by the tribes (if any) will either be addressed by the PG&E CRS or forwarded to the CPUC, as appropriate. Additional information on tribal outreach completed in support of the project is provided in Table 2-3. In addition to the letters sent on January 9, 2024, Jacobs placed telephone calls each of the contacts on June 26, 2024. No responses were received from the calls.

Table 23. Summary of Native American Outreach

Native American Tribe	Contact	Date of Letter	Response
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Irene Zwierlein	January 9, 2024	No response
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	Lloyd Mathiesen	January 9, 2024	No response
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Corrina Gould	January 9, 2024	The Tribal Chair replied and requested record search results, SLF search results, project archaeological reports, and the final environmental document for the project.
Guidiville Rancheria of California	Bunny Tarin	January 9, 2024	No response
	Michael Derry	January 9, 2024	No response
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Kanyon Sayers-Roods	January 9, 2024	No response
	Ann Marie Sayers	January 9, 2024	No response

Table 23. Summary of Native American Outreach

Native American Tribe	Contact	Date of Letter	Response
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area	Monica Arellano	January 9, 2024	No response
Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe	Leland Valdez	January 9, 2024	No response
	Cosme Valdez	January 9, 2024	No response
Northern Valley Yokut/Ohlone Tribe	Timothy Perez	January 9, 2024	No response
	Jessica Murga	January 9, 2024	No response
	Erolinda Perez	January 9, 2024	No response
	John Murga	January 9, 2024	No response
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Vincent Medina	January 9, 2024	No response
	Andrew Galvan	January 9, 2024	The Tribal Chairperson responded and requested the cultural resources assessment, any related documentation when completed, and final archaeological recommendations for the project and the NAHC's response letter and list of tribal contacts.
	Desiree Vigil	January 9, 2024	No response
Wilton Rancheria	Herbert Griffin	January 9, 2024	No response
	Dahlton Brown	January 9, 2024	No response
	Cultural Preservation Department	January 9, 2024	No response
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow	January 9, 2024	No response

2.3 Summary of Other Sources

Additional background research was conducted to identify architectural resources within the architectural API and develop a historic context. This included review of primary and secondary sources available at repositories and online, such as maps, aerial images, regional histories, and historic newspapers. These sources included the following:

- Alameda and Contra Costa County libraries
- Alameda County Historical Society
- Contra Costa Historical Society
- Online Archive of California
- Calisphere

- National Park Service
- Ancestry.com
- ChroniclingAmerica.loc.gov (Library of Congress historic newspaper database)
- General Land Office land records
- HistoricAerials.com (NETR 2024)
- National Archives
- Newspapers.com
- NewspaperArchive.com
- National Register Focus Database
- ParcelQuest
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
- U.S. Census records
- USGS topographic maps

3. Context

3.1 Precontact Context

Early archaeological investigations in the Bay Area were conducted by Nels Nelson in 1907 and 1908, and resulted in the identification of over 400 “shell heaps, earth mounds, and a few minor localities that cannot be termed anything but temporary camp sites” (Nelson 1909). Nelson recorded more than 100 shellmounds along the bay shore of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, including some of the most important sites in central California, and mapped 18 sites in San Francisco County. Three sites in the northeast bay provided the basis for the initial study of cultural change in central California. These sites include the Emeryville shellmound (CA-ALA-309) in Alameda County, and two sites in Contra Costa County, the Ellis Landing site (CA-CCO-295) and the Fernandez site (CA-CCO-259), which is slightly inland in Rodeo Valley.

Also during the early 1900s, Llewellyn L. Loud described and mapped the remains of a dozen mounds at the north end of the Santa Clara Valley (Loud 1912). Many of the mounds were within the Rancho Posolmi and had already been disturbed or demolished by farming activities or construction. Loud’s excavations at CA-SCL-1, often referred to as the Castro Mound or Ponce site (Heizer and Beardsley 1954; Beardsley 1954; Moratto 2004), were among earliest and most extensive near the project. Among the cultural remains documented in the large mound midden were 2 house floors and 61 burials, many with mortuary items. Compared to other Bay Area mounds from the same period, Loud noted a difference in the number and type of shellfish remains in the assemblages from the South Bay sites.

The studies in the Bay Area conducted in the early 1900s on the northern, eastern, and southern bay shores formed the basis for an initial study of cultural change in the Bay Area and the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta and led to the later development of the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS). The CCTS is the result of efforts of numerous researchers (for example, Beardsley 1948; Heizer and Beardsley 1954; Heizer 1949) and has been further refined over the succeeding decades. The tripartite CCTS classification scheme defines three temporal periods (Early, Middle, and Late) that are marked by changes in distinct artifact types, subsistence orientation, and settlement patterns. The generalized periods are associated with regionally based cultural patterns (Bennyhoff et al. 1994; Fredrickson 1973; 1974; Wallace 1955, 1978).

Table 3-1. Chronology and Regional Cultural Patterns in Bay Area Prehistory

Period	Cultural Pattern	Timeframe
Early Period	Millingstone Pattern	11,000–5500 years before present (B.P.)
	Windmill Pattern ^a	5500–2500 B.P.
Middle Period	Berkeley Pattern	2500–1000 B.P.
Late Period	Augustine Pattern	1000 B.P. to Historic Contact

^[a] The presence of the Windmill Pattern during the Early Period in the Bay Area is controversial (for example, Bennyhoff et al. 1994; Gerow and Force 1968; Gerow 1974; Heizer 1949; Moratto 2004) and may be referred to elsewhere as the Lower Berkeley Pattern (for example, Milliken et al. 2007).

3.1.1 Early Period (11,000–5,500 Before Present)

There is limited archaeological evidence of occupation in the Bay Area dating earlier than 6,000 years ago during the Early Holocene when sea levels were dramatically lower than today. It is likely that sea-level rise and Holocene alluvial deposits, which are up to 33 feet (10 meters) thick in some locations around the Bay Area region, buried many prehistoric sites in this area (Meyer 2004; Moratto 2004; Ragir 1972). One of the oldest cultural deposits in the Bay Area is in the Coyote Narrows at the Metcalf Road/U.S. Highway 101 overcrossing at Tulare Hill. The Metcalf site (CA-SCL-178) was discovered 10.8 feet (3.3 meters) below the surface in soil at the mouth of Metcalf Creek and the earliest occupation layer dates to 11,050–9,475 cal Before Present (B.P.) (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007). At another Bay Area millingstone site (CA-SCL-65), two flexed burials were found beneath cairns of millingstones dating between 7,500 and 7,000 years ago (Fitzgerald 1993). Along with the Sand Hill Bluff shellmound on the peninsula coast of Santa Cruz County (CA-SCR-7), the artifact assemblages in these Millingstone Pattern sites include large numbers of handstones and milling slabs, as well as core and flake tools (Hylkema 2002:233–235).

Windmill Pattern sites in the Sacramento Valley and Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta often contain manos and metates (grinding stones), as well as many mortar fragments, large obsidian concave base and stemmed projectile points, rectangular Olivella beads, perforated and phallic charmstones, ventrally extended burials, and a westerly orientation of graves. Artifact assemblages from the South Bay peninsula, such as from CA-SCL-354 in the Los Altos foothills, including Olivella rectangular beads (type L1) and Rossi square-stemmed and large side-notched projectile points, imply that characteristics of Windmill Pattern assemblages were present (Hylkema 2002:244, 250). Moratto (2004) suggests that migrations into the Bay-Delta Region around 4,500 B.P. may have introduced the Windmill Pattern, displacing earlier Hokan speaking inhabitants. The Windmill migration hypothesis finds some support from strontium isotope analysis of human remains recovered from the Marsh Creek Site (CA-CCO-548) in Brentwood, Contra Costa County (Byrd et al. 2017; Jorgenson et al. 2009).

3.1.2 Middle Period (2,500–1,000 B.P.)

The Berkeley Pattern is found throughout the Bay region during the Late Holocene. The earliest assemblages attributable to this pattern are coeval with the Windmill Pattern, including the lower levels of the West Berkeley site (CA-ALA-307) in Alameda County and the University Village site (CA-SMA-77) in San Mateo County (Elsasser 1978; Wallace and Lathrop 1975). Artifacts typical of the Berkeley Pattern include spire-lopped (Types A1a and A1b) Olivella shell beads, bone tubes and beads, bird-bone whistles, quartz crystals, serrated mammal scapulas, and ground bone awls (Elsasser 1978; Moratto 2004; Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987). Projectile points are commonly contracting stemmed and lanceolate types, some of which are made from obsidian (Hylkema 2002). Burials are variable flexed and semi-flexed with inconsistent orientation; there is an increase in mortuary items, particularly during the late Middle Period, compared to few mortuary items identified during the Early Period in Bay Area sites.

Milling implements include large and small boulder or cobble mortars and various types of pestles, suggesting small seeds or acorns formed an important part of the diet. In the South Bay, processing of hard seeds continued to be important throughout this period, as evidenced by the number of milling slabs and handstones in the artifact assemblages from this area (Hylkema 2002). Other plant resources included hazelnuts, cattail seeds, grass, and soaproot bulbs; the latter were roasted in earth ovens. Faunal analyses indicate the diet during this period was rich and varied, with a variety of small and large mammals, fish, and birds, as well as mussel, oyster, and clam.

Shellfish species exploited varied depending on location within the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002). Along the West Bay in San Mateo County and the East Bay of Alameda County, bay mussels, oysters, and clams are more prevalent. In contrast, horn snail, oyster, and bay mussel are the principal shellfish recovered from South Bay mounds. Large accumulations of shellfish remains, or “shellmounds,” formed over hundreds, or even thousands, of years through accretion at village sites fronting the Bay that were reused seasonally or year-round (Lightfoot 1997). Numerous shellmounds contain hundreds of burials as well as ceremonial items, house floors, hearths, and storage pits, indicating they were used as burial, ceremonial, and residential places (Lightfoot 1997; Lightfoot and Luby 2002).

The well-known Emeryville shellmound (CA-ALA-309) and Ellis Landing site (CA-CCO-295) also date to this period. Within the current project area and the former Rancho Posolmi, radiocarbon dates obtained from excavations conducted in 2008 in the mound initially recorded in 1912 by Loud indicate CA-SCL-12/H was occupied throughout the late Early Period and Middle Period (3,300–2,400 B.P.) with some evidence of Late to Historic Period occupation (Byrd and Berg 2009; Loud 1912). During the recent excavations, a variety of cultural materials, including lithic flakes and tools, shellfish, faunal bone, and human remains, were recovered from intact occupation components at depths up to 1.8 meters below the surface. CA-SCL-12/H also included the gravesite of Lope Yñigo, who is among the few Native Americans that were awarded Mexican land grants (Byrd and Berg 2009; Shoup and Milliken 1999).

3.1.3 Late Period (1,000 B.P. to Historic Contact)

In the Bay Area, the Augustine Pattern follows the “golden age of shell mound communities” of the Berkeley Pattern (Lightfoot and Luby 2002). Numerous changes in subsistence, foraging, and land use patterns that begin to reflect the use pattern known from Historic Period Native American groups in the area is evident. The pattern is identified by the introduction of bow and arrow technology, the use of harpoons, and tubular tobacco pipes. There is an increase in the intensity of subsistence exploitation that correlates directly with population growth, and greater emphasis is placed on the procurement and processing of vegetal foods, especially acorns, as evidenced in the increase of milling tools, especially the mortar and pestle (Moratto 2004). Both coiled and twined basketry were used as domestic and ceremonial items.

Population size and the number of settlements increased during this period, although the large shellmound villages of the Berkeley Pattern were apparently no longer favored residential places and many were abandoned (Lightfoot and Luby 2002). The dry conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, which produced droughts across the west between about A.D. 650–850 and A.D. 1150–1250 (Jones et al. 1999) may be related to the abandonment of shellmound villages as primary residential locations (Lightfoot and Luby 2002). Settlement strategies were apparently reorganized and focused on a dispersed pattern, with the establishment of coastal and interior habitation areas, coinciding with the exploitation of seasonally available resources.

The Augustine Pattern ushers in a time of status differentiation and the rise of secret societies and cults and associated traits. Exchange networks, with the use of clamshell disk beads as a form of currency, expanded during this period. Exchange items included magnesite, steatite, Olivella beads, and obsidian. Compared to the Middle Period, the use and occurrence of shell beads with burials blossomed (Bennyhoff and Milliken 1993; Milliken et al. 2007). Haliotis banjo pendants may represent the introduction and spread of the Kuksu cult, beginning during the transition from the Middle to Late Period in the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002). The magnitude of non-dietary Olivella shells in coastal sites during the Late Period, coupled with a concomitant increase of the shells in mortuary contexts throughout central California

during this period, attests to the rise of exchange networks and status differentiation, with coastal peoples supplying the shells to the interior groups.

3.2 Ethnographic Context

The project is at the interface of the Ohlone (also known as Costanoan) and Bay Miwok ethnographic territories, with the Ohlone occupying lands on the western side of the project area, and the Bay Miwok occupying those on the eastern side. Ethnographic contexts for each are provided in the following subsections.

3.2.1 Ohlone (Costanoan)

The western portion of the project area is within the ethnographic territory of the Ohlone, or Costanoan tribe. Specifically, the project is on lands occupied by the Huchiun subgroup of Costanoans, in the Huchiun-Southern tribal region, which is estimate to have supported a population of 360 individuals at the time of the first European contact (Byrd et al. 2017; Levy 1978; Milliken 1995). Despite a history of devastation and displacement brought about by exposure to nonlocal diseases and impositions of the Spanish mission system followed by non-native settlers (Milliken 1995), Ohlone people continue to live in their traditional territory within Contra Costa and Alameda counties and continue traditional cultural practices. Some participate in local planning and development projects as consultants and construction monitors to oversee treatment of their cultural heritage and resources of cultural and sacred importance.

Information about the traditional Ohlone way of life has been transmitted through written records from early European contact of explorers and trappers, from the Spanish mission system written records, and from studies by non-native scholars who wrote about Ohlone peoples. Linguistic and archaeological findings have provided some information as well. The following brief description is based on Levy (1978), Harrington (1942), Kroeber (1925), Lightfoot and Parrish (2009), Milliken (1995), and Heizer and Elsasser (1980a), and is meant as an introduction, rather than an exhaustive description of Ohlone culture.

Approximately 40 tribelets, each made up of multiple villages, were noted at the time of contact in the 18th century. Each tribelet was led by a chief and council of elders. Each village was composed of an amalgam of family households. Households were made up of approximately 15 people, and social organization was patrilineal. Tribelets had complex interactions with one another (Milliken 1995). Religious culture involved prayer and the offering of valuables, such as beads, headdresses, tobacco, and other goods, while shamanic leaders mediated between the tribes and supernatural powers in more direct ways (Levy 1978). Important parallels can be drawn between the mythologies of the Ohlone and those of the Coast Miwok, Pomos, Wappos, and Patwins (Milliken et al. 2009). The mythological tradition of the Ohlone centralized coyote who created the world, received the prayers of tribal members, and guided them in the afterlife. The Bay Area landscape for example was imbued with religious meaning, "so that myth and ceremony became a unique constitution for local sovereignty... [and] each tribe might be thought of as an independent, landholding religious congregation" (Milliken 1995:13).

Acorns were a dietary staple supplemented by a wide variety of other nuts, seeds, tubers, berries, herbs, fish, and animal resources. Acorns were ground into flour with mortar and pestle; the nut was made into bread and other dishes. In addition to the deer, rabbits, and fish available in the area today, other large herbivores, including elk and pronghorn antelope, were exploited in the past. Marine resources, such as Olympia oyster (*Ostrea lurida*), California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), and waterfowl, also represented a large portion of the Ohlone diet. Horned sea snails were harvested in significant numbers by the Ohlone tribes during the Late Period (Milliken et al. 2007). The Ohlone supplemented these primary foods with

resources acquired through extensive trade networks with the Plains and Sierra Miwok, Patwins, Yokuts, and others. Controlled burning of local land was conducted in the fall to ensure a healthy supply of plant foods each year (Levy 1978).

Ohlone used laurel branches, tule, grass, willow boughs and ferns to make thatched and domed shelters. Other structures included sweathouses that were dug into creek banks and circular dance floors. Woven baskets had many uses, including storage, cooking, acorn preparation, and fish traps. Baskets and articles of personal adornment were detailed with feathers, shell beads, and other items including mica and ocher. Local rock was used to line fire pits and form hand tools, such as pestles for grinding. Locally available rock, such as chert, was struck to form sharp-edge tools (like scrapers and knives) and supplemented by imported obsidian, which was obtained through trade and exchange.

Significant technological distinctions are evident in the material culture of the Ohlone of the San Francisco Bay Area and those inhabiting the region of Monterey; lithic tool type differences offering the most abundant examples (Milliken et al. 2009). A number of ornamental feathered items were produced for ceremonial performances and other secular uses, including robes, staffs, and weaponry (Kelly 1976). Canoes or balsas made of tule were constructed and used for navigation through marshland channels, promoting trade and productive hunting and fishing; while coiled and twined basketry occasionally ornamented with feathers and beads facilitated Ohlone life in the form of food storage containers, cradles, cooking implements, and myriad other crafts. Production and labor tasks were divided along gender lines with women being responsible for the harvesting of vegetal resources and basket weaving, and men for the bulk of the hunting, fishing, and the construction and placement of traps for wild game (Milliken 1995; Milliken et al. 2009).

The Ohlone first came into contact with Spanish explorers in 1602 when Sebastián Vizcaíno came to shore in Monterey. The earliest documented encounters between the San Francisco Bay region Ohlone and the Spanish take place during the Portolá Expedition of 1769 and continue with the intrusion of later explorers Fages (1770), Anza (1774, 1776), Rivera (1774), and Moraga (1776). While these initial interactions were likely brief, contact between indigenous tribes and the Spanish would become lasting and profoundly consequential with the institution of the California mission system. Between the arrival of Portolá and company and the year 1797, seven Catholic Missions were established in territory occupied by Ohlone tribes, including in San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Clara. By 1810, most indigenous people in the Bay Area had been absorbed into the Missions, which required the large-scale abandonment of their traditional ways of life. For the Ohlone, the combined effect of a marked reduction in birth rate and the introduction of diseases against which indigenous Californians had little defense was a dramatic drop in population size. Ohlone populations fell 80 percent from an estimated 10,000 people in 1770, to 2,000 by 1832 (Cook 1943; Levy 1978).

During the mission period, indigenous northern California tribes from numerous linguistic and cultural backgrounds were brought together under the control of the Catholic Church. In the process, separations occurred between related groups, with individuals from particular tribal bands often being sent to different work camps and missions. This abrupt tribal fracturing and concurrent intertribal *mélange* coalesced to make the retention of traditional and distinct indigenous subcultures practically impossible. As subsequent generations were born into the established colonial institutions, separations and dislocations were exacerbated. By the time the California mission system was being dismantled in 1834, only 37 of the 190 Native Americans registered at Mission Dolores (for example) were identified as descendants of the San Francisco Peninsula Ohlone. Nevertheless, thousands of indigenous people today trace their ancestry back to speakers of languages within the same family as San Francisco Bay Costanoan (Milliken et al. 2009).

3.2.2 Bay Miwok

The eastern side of the project area is in the ethnographic territory of the Bay Miwok (also spelled Mi-wuk) who occupied the eastern portion of Contra Costa County near Mount Diablo, from Walnut Creek in the west, to the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta in the east. They are one of five Eastern Miwok tribes (Bay, Plains, Northern Sierra, Central Sierra, and Southern Sierra) whose Eastern Miwok language derives from the Miwokan branch of the Utian language family, a subgroup of Penutian linguistic group. Specifically, the eastern portion of the project was occupied by the Saclan subgroup, constituted of roughly 250 individuals at the time of European contact (Byrd et al. 2017). Neighboring groups included the Ohlone to the southwest, the Northern Valley Yokuts to the southeast, the Plains Miwok to the east, and the Patwin to the north (Byrd et al. 2017; Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978c).

The Eastern Miwok relied primarily on gathering wild foods and hunting mammals for subsistence. They practiced controlled burning to ensure ample forage for mule deer, tule elk, and antelope, which they hunted. Among the plant foods exploited were greens collected in the spring and acorns collected in the fall. Acorns were of particular importance to the diet, and seven varieties were used. Nuts collected included buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* var. *californica*), digger pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), and sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*). Oak trees (from which this staple food was gathered annually) were carefully preserved by the Eastern Miwok (Levy 1978c; Heizer and Elsasser 1980b). Rabbit, salmon, valley quail, gray pine nuts, blue oak acorns, and live oak acorns were obtained in the foothills, and shellfish including California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), Olympia oyster (*Ostrea lurida*), and bent-nose clam (*Macoma nasuta*) were collected from the Bay estuary.

Political units among the Miwok were structured by similarities in language and ethnicity, and villages were divided into “tribelet” (Levy 1978c). Tribelets controlled specific lands and the natural resources within that territory. The population size of one Bay Miwok tribelet, probably the Chupcan, was estimated to be around 400 by Juan Bautista de Anza while on an expedition in the Antioch area on April 3, 1776. The total population size of the Bay Miwok at the time of contact may have been around 1,700 (Levy 1978c). The tribelet was the main political unit of all Eastern Miwok tribes. Each tribelet was an independent and sovereign population with a defined and bounded territory and control of the resources of that territory. Typically within that territory were several campsites for use at various times during the hunting and gathering season. The main house type in Bay Miwok territory was a thatched structure with a conical framework and a thatch of brush, grass, or tules attached to the top. Villages contained acorn granaries, winter grinding houses, and conical sweathouses (Levy 1978c).

Similar to other California Native American groups, the Eastern Miwok employed a variety of tools, implements, and enclosures for hunting and collecting natural resources. The bow and arrow, snares, traps, nets, and enclosures or blinds were used for hunting land mammals and birds. For fishing, they made canoes from tule, balsa, or logs, and used harpoons, hooks, nets, and basketry traps. To collect plant resources, they used sharpened digging sticks, long poles for dislodging acorns and pinecones, and a variety of woven tools (such as seed beaters, burden baskets, and carrying nets) (Levy 1978c).

Foods were processed with a variety of tools, such as bedrock mortars, cobblestone pestles, anvils, and portable stone or wooden mortars that were used to grind or mill acorns and seeds. Additional tools and implements included knives, anvils, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, and woven strainers and winnowers. Prior to processing, the acorns were stored in the village granaries. The Eastern Miwok used earth ovens to bake acorn bread. The Miwok participated in an extensive east-west trade network between the coast and the Great Basin. From coastal groups marine shell (*Olivella* and abalone) and

steatite moved eastward, while salt and obsidian traveled westward from the Sierras and Great Basin. Basketry, an important trade item, moved in eastward and westward directions (Levy 1978c).

The Bay Miwok was the earliest of the Eastern Miwok groups to be missionized, with the first neophytes arriving at Mission San Francisco in 1794. Many Bay and Plains Miwok tribelets died or relocated as a result of encroachment, conversion, and epidemic disease. The discovery in 1848 of gold in the western Sierra Nevada foothills and the ensuing Gold Rush led to a flood of non-indigenous peoples into Miwok territory. Their reliance on cash income increased as the availability of natural resources declined with the growth of non-Miwokan communities and towns in their traditional territory (Levy 1978c).

During the first half of the 1900s, the federal government acquired lands and established reservations, or *rancherias*, for the Eastern Miwok (Levy 1978c). The U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs terminated relations with most of these *rancherias* between 1934 and 1972, but status has been restored to the majority of the *rancherias*, beginning in 1984. No reservations were established in Southern Miwok territory and *rancherias* there as well as in other parts of Eastern Miwok territory received no official recognition by the federal government. At present, there are seven federally recognized *rancherias* (Wilton, Shingle Springs, Jackson, Buena Vista, Sheep Ranch, Tuolumne, and Chicken Ranch) in Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Lake, and Tuolumne counties that have primarily or exclusively Eastern Miwok populations (BIA 2015; California Indian Assistance Program 2011).

3.3 Built Environment Context

The following historic context is focused on the built environment within the study area, with an emphasis on development related to identified historic resource types that were surveyed and evaluated for this project. The built environment context begins with Oakland's early development, power infrastructure, and residential growth within the study area and surrounding communities, such as Oakland Hills and Moraga.

3.3.1 Oakland's Early Residential and Industrial Growth

In 1770, Spanish explorer Pedro Fages became the first Euro-American explorer to contact the East Bay area of northern California after he forged an overland route from Monterey in the south. He returned via the naval entrance of the San Francisco Bay in 1772. Fage's explorations informed Juan Bautista de Anza's 1776 venture to establish a northern mission and Presidio (Beck and Haase 1974; Hayes 2007). Shortly after de Anza's voyage concluded, party member Gabriel Peralta returned to the area with his young family and established a cattle operation at the 44,800-acre Rancho San Antonio. In 1848, James W. Marshall found gold in the American River near Coloma, California. Within several months, thousands of gold seekers entered California via the San Francisco Bay and traveled through the Oakland area on the way to the Sierra Nevada gold fields. Along the way, travelers squatted on rancho properties, including Rancho San Antonio, to steal food, cattle, and supplies from the landowners (Gebhard and Winter 1985). In 1852, Peralta begrudgingly reached a land-sharing agreement with three interlopers who had filed land claims on his property. The squatters, Horace Carpentier, Edson Adams, and Andrew Moon, quickly broke the agreement when they hired Julius Kellersberger to plat a town on the east bank of the San Francisco Bay (Patron 2015; Gebhard and Winter 1985).

On May 4, 1852, Carpentier submitted Kellersberger's city plan using the name "City of Oakland". As the California State Legislature debated Oakland's future over the next 2 years, Carpentier made a series of financial deals to acquire the entirety of Oakland's waterfront. With a monopoly over the waterfront, Carpentier established the only private passenger and freight ferry system to run between Oakland and

San Francisco. The loss of prime industrial and commercial space stifled the city's growth in the first two decades of its existence (Hoover et al. 2002; Walker 2005).

By the late 1860s, Oakland had just over 10,000 residents and an economy comprised of 16 businesses, including sawmills, tanneries, slaughterhouses, dairies, a jute paper mill, flour mill, drydocks, a brewery, and cobbler's shoe and boot-repair shop. The City of Oakland filed an order to reclaim the waterfront in 1868, but, before litigation occurred, Carpentier sold the land to the Central Pacific Railroad. In a quick turn of fortune for the city, the Central Pacific Railroad developed the area as the western terminus of the Transcontinental Railroad, which was completed in 1869. The development of the Central Pacific Railroad's Transcontinental terminus led to the first substantial population and industry boom in Oakland and surrounding East Bay communities. By 1875, the area's population had grown to 15,000 residents and several small, localized utility companies began providing scattered electric and water service. Over the next 15 years, an additional 42,000 residents would settle in Oakland and its surrounding communities, contributing to the rapid urbanization of the region (Hoover et al. 2002; Walker 2005).

3.3.2 Power Infrastructure

By the end of the nineteenth century, East Bay area utility companies had constructed a tangled network of power and water infrastructure. Firms used a patchwork of rudimentary hydroelectric and transmissions systems that provided reliable service to the East Bay's 47,000 residents. As California's population continued to grow into the early years of the twentieth century, two large companies emerged as leaders in infrastructure development. In 1905, San Francisco Gas Company and California Electric Light Company merged to form PG&E. A year later, the Great Western Company incorporated. Just as the two rivals emerged, the Great San Francisco Earthquake rocked the area in 1906. Tens of thousands of disaster refugees relocated from San Francisco to Oakland and, by 1910, 150,000 people lived in the East Bay. PG&E responded to the disaster, and power shortage, by purchasing small firms and incorporating their systems into larger networks. The Great Western Electric Company invested in new infrastructure and substations including Oakland X Substation (formerly named 37th Street Substation [Resource ID 1]) (Walker 2005; Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., 1912).

Oakland X Substation, which cost \$49,000 to construct, was connected to the electric grid in 1908. By 1909, the Great Western Power Company contracted the Thompson, Garratt Construction Company to double the size of the substation for an additional \$45,000 (Oakland Tribune 1909). Between 1910 and 1920, both large utility companies established long-distance electric lines as electricity demand increased. As new construction mounted, PG&E continued to purchase dozens of geographically focused utilities and, by 1925, endeavored to purchase its largest competitor, Great Western Power Company. In 1930, PG&E succeeded and purchased Great Western Power Company, forming a utility monopoly across northern California (Walker 2005).

PG&E projected that the area load demand would double in the decade between 1945 and 1955 (Walker 2005). To address this growing demand for energy at the mid-century, PG&E announced a \$370 million construction program to expand electricity and natural gas services in northern and central California (Oakland Tribune 1947). PG&E's investment was desperately needed in the East Bay area, which had only continued to grow. Moraga Substation (Resource ID 79) was constructed between 1946 and 1948 to provide energy to the East Bay area's swelling population. The substation originally included a utilitarian control building and industrial components including a maintenance garage and switchyard. The substation was also developed with an Italianate-inspired transformer-handling house. The transformer-handling house somewhat mitigated the perceived unpleasant visual impacts of an industrial property in an otherwise upscale residential neighborhood. The Moraga Substation transformer-handling

house was among PG&E's final attempts to construct substation grounds with enhanced designs complimenting the area's natural environment. In the 1950s, PG&E transitioned to building utilitarian structures with industrial, modern facades constructed with mass-produced materials (Baker 2011).

Historic aerials indicate that the Oakland-Moraga High Voltage Transmission Line (Resource ID 2, Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Circuits 1, 2 and 3 & 4) has undergone routine maintenance between its initial construction and 2020. Today (2024), Oakland X and Moraga substations serve customers in Oakland, Berkeley, Moraga, Orinda, and surrounding communities.

3.3.3 Residential Growth

In 1871, the area now developed with the west half of the API was a grassy recreation area called "Lake Park". In the 1880s, the area belonged to San Francisco banker Peder Sather. After his death in 1886, his widow reopened the land to the public. In 1893, Francis Marion "Borax" Smith's Oakland Traction Company extended a trolley line from downtown Oakland to the intersection of Grosvenor Place and Holman Road via Park Boulevard. From there, the railcars would use a large, wooden trestle that spanned Indian Gulch, before depositing their passengers in the park. Although the trestle was demolished in 1906, residents continued to call the area "Trestle Glen" (Lakeshore Homes Association 2024).

In 1915, Wickham Havens and Walter H. Leimert purchased the Trestle Glen land tract for a planned, residential subdevelopment. Havens and Leimert employed the Olmstead Brothers (whose father was Frederick Law Olmsted) to design Trestle Glen (located within the API) as an upper-income residential subdevelopment inspired by England's "garden suburbs". The neighborhood was built with winding streets, preserved natural areas, and spacious residential lots with large houses. To assure Trestle Glen's exclusivity, Havens and Leimert established the Lakeshore Homeowners Association (established in 1917), the second oldest homeowners' association west of the Mississippi River, to vet potential homeowners (Lakeshore Homeowners Association 2024).

The developers considered the homeowners' association necessary because, as neighborhood planning occurred, multiple population shifts surged through the East Bay area. Between 1914 and 1918, industrial development, spurred by World War I, and Progressive-era programs, including improved transportation infrastructure, sanitation, city streets, and protected parkland, attracted new residents. As the East Bay's racial makeup evolved, the Lakeshore Homes Association enacted racial covenants and exclusionary sales tactics to exclude individuals and families of color (racial covenants were stricken from neighborhood bylaws in 1979) (Mailman 2005; Whiting 2004; Bagwell 1982).

The Lakeshore Homeowners Association invited "desirable individuals" to tour Trestle Glen and 10 standardized model residences with Italianate, Tudor, Spanish, Monterey, French Provincial and Normandy, Colonial, Craftsman, and Mediterranean architectural styles. Each house was staffed by a hostess who would emphasize the exclusivity of the neighborhood and demonstrate the wonders of all-electric appliances, which came preinstalled in each house. Approved buyers would purchase a parcel and choose among 1 of the 10 floorplans, which was then constructed. Residences within Trestle Glen were largely constructed in the late 1910s and throughout the 1920s. Real estate developers seized upon the immediate success of Trestle Glen and began to subdivide residential communities in Oakland Hills (Whiting 2004).

After the successful introduction of Trestle Glen, Leimert established the equally prosperous Oakmore Highlands, Lakeshore Heights, and Dimond Canyon subdivisions along either side of Park Boulevard. With

each new development, Oakland's boundaries expanded eastward and into the hills above the central city. To accommodate growing utility demand, the EBMUD incorporated and began providing wastewater services. By 1930, Oakland neighborhoods had begun to encroach upon the towns of San Leandro, Berkeley, Alameda, and Emeryville. Although expansion stalled at the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, construction resumed by 1933. In 1935, the East Bay Street Railway, Ltd. added a new route that connected the Piedmont Pines station to communities in Oakland Hills. In 1936, the East Bay Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve was founded and placed under the administrative purview of EBMUD. At first, urban residents used the railway to access the parkland. Then, in 1937, the Caldecott Tunnel opened to facilitate travel between Oakland, Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, and the small, inland communities in Contra Costa County (Whiting 2004).

Although the new Caldecott Tunnel route precipitated a small rise in home construction in the burgeoning communities of Orinda, Glorietta, Lost Valley, and Moraga, the conclusion of World War II instigated the region's first population boom. After the war, and during the resulting baby boom, urban residents used the improved transportation between Contra Costa and Alameda Counties to move east. By the late 1940s and early 1950s, sprawling residential neighborhoods developed with ranch-style residences ubiquitous across the region. Simultaneously, personal motor vehicles grew in popularity, and the public's use of electric trams diminished. By the mid- to late-1950s, the streetcar lines that had instigated the East Bay's residential expansion had been converted for street lighting (Whiting 2004).

Although historical aerials and maps indicate that development in the API has been largely stagnant since the mid-20th century, a new road was constructed through the Trestle Glen neighborhood in the late 1950s and early 1960s. A total of 160 residences were demolished to make way for the road (Lakeshore Homes Association 2024). Orinda (east end of API) was formally incorporated as a city in 1985 (NETR 2024; Whiting 2004; Orinda Historical Society 2024).

3.4 Potential for Encountering Historic-Era Archaeological Resources

The sensitivity of the API for historic-era archaeological deposits is estimated to be low to low-moderate given the small number of archaeological sites previously recorded and other factors. If ground-disturbing activities occur near historic railroad alignments, such as the Sacramento Northern Railway (P-01-011377), there is the possibility of discovering subsurface deposits in those areas. These could include buried spur lines or refuse deposits. In addition, the archaeological API is in an area that has been used for residential and commercial purposes continuously since the nineteenth century, so it is possible that buried refuse deposits or other archaeological material related to domestic activities could be discovered during excavation. Prior to the establishment of modern refuse disposal systems in the early twentieth century, people frequently deposited household refuse in ditches, creeks, or privies, fed it to livestock, or spread it in yards to enrich the soil. These activities could have resulted in the formation of archaeological deposits or isolated artifacts. The areas with the highest sensitivity for such resources are along the sides and rear of residential buildings.

3.4.1 Buried Site Sensitivity

Review of recent geologic maps and data produced by the California Geological Survey (Jennings et al. 2010) finds that the API is underlain primarily by a mix of Plio-Pleistocene-aged (5.3 million years ago [mya] to 11,700 years ago) sedimentary rocks (QPc) to the east, and Jurassic- to Cretaceous-aged (201.3 to 66 mya) rocks of the Franciscan Complex (Klf) and Pleistocene (more than 11,700 years ago) alluvium (Qoa) beyond to the west.

The Soil Survey Geographic Database maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates that soils of Early Pleistocene age (1.9 million to 25,000 years ago) or older have formed on the underlying geology. These include soils of the Diablo, Los Osos, and Millsholm Complexes, Urban Land, and Xerorthents.

As noted in recent geoarchaeological studies completed for California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 4 (Byrd et al. 2017; Meyer and Rosenthal 2007), which includes Alameda and Contra Costa counties, as well as other studies (for example, Meyer and Rosenthal 2008), discovery of buried sites depends on a number of factors, not just the age of the underlying landform. These include distance from watercourses, micro-topographic variations (for example, the presence of buried stream channels, former sloughs, springs, or natural levees), proximity to known archaeological sites, and the extent and severity of past disturbances.

Only one indigenous archaeological site has been previously recorded within 0.25 mile of the API, despite 109 past cultural resource studies within that range, and it is outside the API. The nearest freshwater source is Moraga Valley Creek, which intersects the far northeastern edge of the API, although it is usually dry in this area. The API has been partially cleared, leveled, and developed for residential and commercial uses, as well as for roadway construction and utility installation. These activities would have caused considerable subgrade disturbance, particularly on the southwestern three-quarters of the alignment, diminishing the likelihood that any buried archaeological deposits present remain intact.

Based on several site-specific variables – the age of the underlying landform, distance from natural freshwater sources, paucity of known archaeological sites within 0.25 mile, and extent of past disturbances – the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits, including buried archaeological deposits, materials, or features, by implementation of the project is estimated to be low.

4. Survey Methods

4.1 Archaeological Survey Methods

An archaeological survey of the API was conducted by Jacobs archaeologist, Katie Jacobson, between December 11 and 13, 2023 (refer Appendix A, Figure 6). The majority of the API is hardscaped; therefore, the survey targeted EBRPD lands on the northeastern side of the API where the ground surface is exposed. Approximately 93 percent (78.98 acres) of the total survey area (85.4 acres) was intensively surveyed. These areas were surveyed using transects spaced no greater than 49.2 feet (15 meters) apart. Approximately 7 percent (6.36 acres) of the survey area was surveyed at a reconnaissance level because of dense vegetation and steep slopes. Less than 1 percent (0.06 acre) of the survey area was not surveyed because of fencing around private property that prevented access.

All exposed soils, including the edges of paved areas, erosion features, and landscaped areas, were examined for evidence of precontact or historical cultural resources and buried archaeological deposits, such as culturally modified artifacts or changes in the color or texture of observed soils. A handheld Apple iPhone equipped with Google Earth was used to verify ground position. A trowel was used periodically to scrape away dense vegetation and duff in areas with low ground surface visibility.

4.2 Historical Survey Methods

Investigators who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Architectural History and History, per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61, conducted and oversaw the completion of the architectural field survey of the API on March 19, April 1, April 2, and May 29, 2024. Survey methods were designed to meet local, state, and federal requirements, and follow guidance in the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. The survey was consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register Volume 48, Section 44716).

The survey was conducted from public vantage points and public ROWs. If surveyed resources were not visible or accessible from public areas, investigators completed supplemental research to record and evaluate the resources, such as review of current mapping software, historic maps, aerials, real estate listings, historic newspaper databases, city directories, and other sources.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, investigators exported parcel data for the architectural API from the Alameda and Contra Costa County Assessor and Parcel Quest and uploaded it to ArcGIS Collector. This information included parcel boundaries and relevant information, such as parcel address, assessor's parcel number, and construction year. Investigators also uploaded shapefiles showing the locations of previously recorded architectural resources within the architectural API. Investigators reviewed these parcels for the presence of architectural resources dating to 1979 or earlier. Appendix A, Figure 4 depicts a distribution of the results of parcel review and notes which parcels include previously recorded resources, include resources that date to 1979 or earlier, are vacant, include buildings constructed after 1979, and include buildings that date to 1979 or earlier but do not have unobstructed views of the project (additional information on visual obstructions is included later in this section). Investigators visited parcels with previously recorded resources or with resources dating to 1979 or earlier. During the survey, investigators used the ArcGIS Collector application loaded with the previously mentioned shapefiles and a digital camera to collect photographs of properties included in the survey, accessory resources (if any), as well as pertinent notes on architectural style, form, condition, and historic integrity. Investigators assigned estimated construction

dates for properties based on field verification of Alameda and Contra Costa County Assessors and ParcelQuest data, professional judgment, and historical research, including historic maps, aerials, newspaper databases, and other sources.

The extent of the architectural API was field verified to determine if the project will be visible from parcels near the proposed project. In several instances, the architectural API was expanded to include the full extent of a parcel or other interrelated properties, based on existing conditions such as a topography or a lack of visual intrusions. Parcels immediately adjacent to tower replacements were included if they had visibility of project elements, which will be aboveground and permanent. Properties were excluded if vegetation, topography, or orientation meant the project will not be visible from the property. For example, properties along Park Boulevard were excluded because the work is largely subterranean and long-term visual impacts are not anticipated. During fieldwork, investigators assessed existing viewsheds from public vantage points, historic character and setting of the area, building orientation, existing vegetation, topography, and age of existing visual intrusions.

In cases where the fieldwork observations of the API determined that there will not be a visual change from the replaced line, the resources were not documented in the survey matrix or on DPR 523 series forms. Appendix B1 includes a descriptive matrix of parcels within the API with buildings that date to at least 1979, but that were excluded from survey because of obstructed views of the project. Appendix B2, Representative Photographs, includes images of select parcels discussed in the Appendix B1 matrix.

Built Environment resources within the API, but with no potential for individual inclusion in the CRHR, have been summarized in Appendix C with each resource assigned a Resource Identifier (ID) number. No resources constructed less than 45 years ago (after 1979) appeared to possess exceptional significance and, therefore, none were recorded.

Resources older than 45 years of age (built 1979 or earlier) and eligible for recordation in the CRHR, are summarized in Section 5 and were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. These completed forms are in Appendix D.

5. Survey Results

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

No previously unrecorded archaeological or other cultural resources were identified during the field survey. However, the plotted locations of two previously recorded resources were revisited. These include P-01-011377 (an abandoned segment of the Oakland Antioch & Eastern Railway (OA&E) grade, last updated on March 24, 2017) and P-07-004486 (the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District, originally recorded on October 6, 2021). Both resources were found to be in similar condition as described in the previous site records, with no record updates needed based on field observations.

The southwest portion of the survey area is in a highly developed, residential portion of northeast Oakland in the hillside neighborhood of Montclair in east-central Alameda County. Soils within these surveyed areas were variable, consisting of medium brown sandy loam, medium yellow-brown loamy silt, and light grey-brown loam with angular and subangular gravel inclusions. Overstory vegetation consists of Eucalyptus groves and native oak woodland species, including pine and bay laurel, with an understory of various annual grasses and shrubs, including blackberry brambles and ferns. Slopes ranged from gentle to extreme, averaging 20 percent, although they increase to approximately 60 to 70 percent in areas around Shepherd Canyon and around the hiking trails east of EBRPD Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve.

Ground surface visibility in this area was variable, ranging from poor (0 to 25 percent) in areas with dense vegetation, duff, wood chipping, ornamental landscaping, or hardscape, to fair (25 to 50 percent) where vegetation is managed in fields adjacent to private property, to good (50 to 75 percent) in areas maintained for hiking trails and riparian areas directly adjacent to San Leandro Creek. Disturbances from bioturbation, primarily rodent activity, were observed occasionally in this survey area.

The northeastern portion of the survey area is within the lightly developed EBRPD Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve in east-central Alameda County. Soils within these surveyed areas were variable, consisting of medium grey-brown clayey silt, medium brown clay loam, and yellow-brown silt with small angular and subangular gravel inclusions. Vegetation consists of oak woodland and grassland. Overstory consisted of oak, bay laurel, and coast redwood, with an understory of bush monkeyflower, ferns, blackberry, poison oak, foothill lupine, coyote brush, native/non-native grasses and shrubs. Slopes range from gentle, averaging 3 percent, through extreme, averaging approximately 50 percent in steep drainage ravines and in the hills north and south of the park road.

Ground surface visibility in the survey area was variable, ranging from poor (0 to 25 percent) in areas with dense vegetation, duff, erosion control netting, ecological restoration landscaping, or hardscaping, to good (50 to 100 percent) where vegetation is managed through grazing, maintained trails, and dirt driveways. Disturbances from bioturbation, primarily rodent activity, were observed throughout the survey area. Some unpaved roadways were covered with imported gravels, and modern structures were within the survey area. Much of the API has been disturbed by extensive cattle grazing. General refuse consistent with continual use as a preserve and grazing land was observed throughout the survey area, consisting of bricks, treated wood posts, barbed wire fencing, and rusty equipment and hardware. Out-of-use roads were observed but not recorded because diagnostic resources were not present. All show faint tire tracks and signs of modern use.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

The background research and architectural field survey identified 81 architectural resources within the architectural API that meet the 45-year survey cutoff date (constructed in, or prior to, 1979) that had the potential to be physically or visually impacted by the project, and that required recordation in the survey results matrix or on DPR 523 forms. Out of the 81 architectural resources in the API, 70 are single family residential properties, two are multi-family residential properties, one is a set of public stairs, one is a public golf course, one is a church and a school, one is a railroad, one is park land, and four are utilities, such as substations or lines. Residential properties consisted mainly of similarly designed single family residences with Modern, Contemporary, Ranch, Mediterranean, Spanish, and Monterey style elements.

Of the 81 resources, 5 were previously identified (**Table 2-1**) and their records were updated as part of this assessment. Three of these five resources are eligible for listing in the CRHR: Oakland X Substation (P-01-000861), the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District (P-07-004486), and Moraga Substation Transformer House (P-07-004587).

Table 2-1. Previously Identified Resources in the Architectural API

Resource ID	Primary Number	Resource Name	APN	Eligibility
1	P-01-000861	Oakland X Substation	23-474-10	Eligible
53	P-01-11337	Sacramento Northern Railway	N/A	Not Eligible
78	P-07-004486	Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District	25-701-000-6	Eligible
79*	P-07-004586	Moraga Substation	27-101-000-4	Not Eligible
79*	P-07-004587	Moraga Substation Transformer House	27-101-000-4	Eligible

*Resource ID 79 is made up of two resources (Moraga Substation, P-07-004586, and Moraga Substation Transformer House, P-07-004587) located on the same APN 27-101-000-4.

Two resources identified during this assessment were potentially eligible for inclusion in the CRHR for the purposes of this project and were evaluated as part of the project: Resource Identifier 2, Moraga–Oakland 115 kV Power Lines (the existing project lines); and Resource Identifier 60, 44 Cortez Court, a redwood residence in Oakland.

A single tower of the Moraga–Oakland 115 kV Power Line was previously recorded as P-01-012014. The original record does not provide an evaluation or document the line as a linear resource. Therefore, the line was considered unrecorded previously for the purposes of this assessment. For the purposes of record keeping with the CCRD, the original record of the single tower (P-01-012014) was appended to be associated with the entire Moraga–Oakland 115 kV Power Line. Additionally, although the Moraga–Oakland 115 kV Lines were found ineligible, the resource was recorded on a DPR 523 form because the project intends to underground a portion of the existing line, thus making it subject to physical impacts.

Only one of the two resources identified during this assessment is eligible for inclusion in the CRHR for the purposes of this project, Resource Identifier 60, 44 Cortez Court, the redwood residence.

Resource IDs 3 through 27 were found to not be individually eligible; however, research indicates these potentially could serve as contributors to a potential historic district, the Trestle Glen Historic District, which has not been fully surveyed or evaluated. For purposes of this assessment, residential buildings in the API that may contribute to the potential district are treated as individually ineligible because of their varied degrees of integrity. Evaluating the full Trestle Glen Historic District is out of scope for the project; therefore, a district evaluation was not completed.

Seventy-seven resources were determined to not have the potential for inclusion on the CRHR individually under any criteria and were recorded in a survey results matrix (Appendix C). Properties recorded as part of this assessment are summarized in Section 5.4.

The following summarizes the efforts of the architectural field survey. Section 6 presents determinations of eligibility. The architectural resources are mapped in Appendix A, Figure 5.

5.3 Previously Recorded Resources

This section discusses previously recorded resources that were included in the API due to the potential for physical or visual impacts.

5.3.1 Resource ID 1, Oakland X Substation (P-01-000861)

Oakland X Substation is a reinforced concrete building with Beaux Arts, Renaissance Revival, and Neo-Classical elements. The building was first recorded in 1994 as part of the Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey and was not evaluated for the CRHR at that time. The substation was recorded again in February 2005 by Dana E. Supernowicz of Historic Resource Associates. Supernowicz found the building eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its direct association with the Great Western Power Company and PG&E during the beginning of large-scale electrification in the area, and also found the substation eligible under Criterion C for its thoughtfully designed Beaux Arts, Renaissance Revival, and Neo-Classical architecture. The period of significance assigned by Supernowicz was 1906 through 1920, and a historic property boundary was not stated. The substation appears to be intact and in good condition. It retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the period of significance should be changed to reflect the correct date of its construction: 1908. A reason was not given why the period of significance ended in 1920; however, an appropriate end date is 1930, when PG&E purchased the majority stock of the Great Western Power Company and took over operations of the substation. In addition, the historic property boundary should be limited to the footprint of the substation building.

Overall, the resource still possesses a high degree of integrity and should continue being eligible for the NRHP, and, therefore, the CRHR under Criterion 1 and 3.

5.3.2 Resource ID 53, Sacramento Northern Railway Segment (P-01-11337)

Resource ID 53 is a segment of former Sacramento Northern Railway/OA&E. The segment within the Architectural API now mostly consists of a paved trail, referred to as the Montclair Railroad Trail. The segment in the Architectural API was recorded by Frank Kruger, Garcia and Associates in March 2017. Another segment outside the Architectural API in Oakland was recorded by E. Darko of Caltrans District 4 in November 2012. Neither recordation evaluated their respective segments or the entire former rail line.

The segment within the Architectural API consists of approximately 230 feet of former rail ROW that has had all rail, ties, and ballast removed and remains a dirt track over steep terrain. The trail then joins the Montclair Railroad Trail and continues north and northeast for approximately 1,400 feet through Shepherd Canyon, between Shepherd Canyon Drive to the east and Montclair neighborhoods of Oakland to the west. The segment terminates at Bishop Court in Oakland.

Based on field observation and prior recordation of the OE&E ROW, the segment is not eligible for the CRHR under any criterion. The site does not possess the integrity necessary to merit inclusion in the CRHR because all structural elements of the railroad have been removed. The ROW now serves as a multi-purpose asphalt trail, which serves the Montclair community of Oakland and does not possess integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The ROW does have integrity of setting; however, one aspect of integrity is not sufficient for listing in the CRHR.

5.3.3 Resource ID 78, Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District (P-07-004486)

The Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District consists of several roads, trails, and other park features. The district was initially recorded by Megan Venno in November 2012. The district was found eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as one of the first parks in the EBRPD and its role within the early parks and recreation movement in Oakland. The period of significance is 1934, when the EBRPD was founded, until 1950, when most park features were established. The historic property boundary is limited to the legal boundaries of the park. The circa 1940 park residence and modern-era interpretive center are non-contributing elements. The historic property boundary is limited to Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve's boundaries.

The district was expanded to include five associated historic-era features, including roads/trails, cleared/leveled areas, and an excavated pit, established between 1958 and 1968. The record was completed by L. Kwoka and R. Davies of Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. in October 2021. The record did not explicitly uphold the finding of the 2012 recordation; however, by naming new contributing elements, it is assumed that the 2021 record upholds the NRHP eligibility of the park.

Per survey, the only built element within the Architectural API appears to be modern and non-contributing. This record upholds the prior finding that the district is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and is therefore eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Given the 2021 update to the district, the period of significance should be expanded from 1934 through 1968, when the contributing features detailed in the 2021 record were added.

5.3.4 Resource ID 79, Moraga Substation and Moraga Substation Transformer House (P-07-004586 and P-07-004587)

This resource includes Moraga Substation (P-004686) and the Moraga Substation Transformer House (P-30-004687) contained within the Moraga Substation site. Moraga Substation and its components were recorded by PAR Environmental Services (PAR) in June 2011. PAR found the substation not eligible for the CRHR. The Moraga Substation Transformer House was recorded on a separate form. PAR determined that the Transformer House was individually eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 for its Italianate design elements. The resource's period of significance is 1948, the year it was constructed. The 2011 record does not provide a historic property boundary. This update provides a historic property boundary, which is limited to the footprint of the Transformer House within the grounds of the ineligible Moraga Substation.

The site appears to be identical to its 2011 recorded layout. The substation consists of the Auto Shed, Transformer House, Control building, and electrical infrastructure, including the breakers and bus structures. The site is surrounded by mature vegetation and fencing. The Transformer House appears to be in good condition and retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This record, therefore, affirms the 2011 finding that the Transformer House remains eligible under Criterion 3 and the substation as a whole is ineligible based on its ubiquity and lack of other significant structures or engineering design.

5.4 Resources Identified or Recorded In This Assessment

This section describes 77 resources identified as part of the field investigations. Of these 77 resources, 75 resources were found not to be individually eligible for the CRHR. Two of the 77 resources were recorded as part of this assessment. Additional detail for the two resources, a multi-circuit power line (the project line) and a residence, is found on their DPR 523 forms (attached in Appendix D).

5.4.1 Resources Not Individually Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources

Of these 75 resources, 69 are single-family residences, two are multiple-family residences, one is a church and school, one is a set of public stairs, one is a golf course and one is a substation. DPR forms were not completed for these properties.

These properties include the following:

- Residential properties consisting mainly of similarly designed, single-family residences with Modern, Contemporary, Ranch, Mediterranean, Spanish, and Monterey style elements.
- Public stairs in Piedmont between Trestle Glen Road and Saint James Drive. They are concrete and set into the steep hillside to enable pedestrian access in the area.
- A California Mission-Revival style Roman Catholic Church and mid-century school in Piedmont.
- The Montclair Golf Course directly to the northeast of the City of Oakland Dimond Park public open space. It is a public golf course with clubhouse and pro shop.
- Palo Seco Substation, a distribution substation, along Monterrey Boulevard.

5.4.2 Recorded Resource ID 2, Moraga–Oakland 115 kV Power Line (Circuits 1 & 2 and 3 & 4),

Moraga–Oakland 115 kV Power Line Circuits 1 and 2 are on the northern Moraga–Oakland X line and were installed circa 1908. Circuits 1 and 2 are currently installed on a total of 39 structures. Circuits 3 and 4 were installed circa 1931 in a parallel alignment to the south of Circuits 1 and 2. Circuits 3 and 4 are currently installed on a total of 36 structures. Each line is approximately 5 miles in length, for approximately 20 circuit miles total. The endpoints of the lines are at Moraga and Oakland X substations, recorded separately in this report. The lines are installed on approximately 80-foot-tall steel lattice towers, tubular steel poles lattice steel poles, which run in pairs through Oakland, Piedmont and Moraga.

In 2015, K.A. Crawford of Crawford Historic Services recorded one tower on Moraga–Oakland 115 kV line at 275 Sandringham Road in Piedmont. The tower was found to be not individually eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Given the extremely limited scope of the record, the primary (P) number (P-010-12014) should be used for the entire line, and the tower record absorbed into the larger file on the line.

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the power line has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or state history. The line is associated with the development of electric power in the Bay Area in the early twentieth century, but it is not the earliest or best example of power generation in the Bay Area. Earlier examples, such as the Colgate-Oakland Transmission Line, which dates to 1900 and its hydroelectric and transmission technology was replicated by Great Western Power with Moraga-Oakland Circuits 1 and 2, exists as premier examples of the transformative power of electrification. Circuits 3 and 4 represent PG&E's continued bid to build on their purchased infrastructure, a process ongoing since the company's first acquisition. It does not distinctly convey important associations with the area's settlement, growth, or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for CRHR Criterion 1.

Picture 5-1. Power Line leaving Oakland X Substation. View southwest. March 2024.



Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property does not have associations with the lives of persons important to history. The lines were constructed by Great Western Power Company and PG&E, and research did not determine the property to be associated with significant achievements of any individual persons. Therefore, the property is not eligible for CRHR Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the line lacks distinction because it is not a particularly early or unique structure having been built during the early twentieth century when similar lines had been built throughout the

state. In addition, research did not uncover direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR Criterion 4.

5.4.3 Recorded Resource ID 60, 44 Cortez Court

Resource ID 60 is a residence at 44 Cortez Court in Oakland. The residence was built in 1968 by an unknown architect. The residence is built in the freeform or organic style, and the material is mainly notched redwood. The building has an irregular round footprint and an undulating white roof. Running fixed glass windows surround the building, which is set into the Oakland Hills. A redwood deck surrounds the entire residence.

Picture 5-2. Cortez Court. May 2024.



Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property does not have significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or state history. The residence is a late outgrowth of residential development in the Oakland Hills, which was fairly populated

by 1960. It does not distinctly convey important associations with the area's settlement, growth, or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for CRHR Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property does not have associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not determine the property to be associated with significant achievements of individual persons and the architecture of the residence remains unknown. Therefore, the property is not eligible for CRHR Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the style of the building is related to the Bay Area during the time period of its construction, 1968, a harkening to the "hippie" movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Treehouse-like structures, which blended into their natural surroundings, were popular among those belonging to, or admiring of, the counterculture movement. While round houses, such as those built by Leon Meyer throughout Oakland during the same period, exist throughout the Bay Area and even in the same neighborhood as 44 Cortez Court, this residence is a unique example of freeform and organic architecture as applied to a round residence. The residence at 44 Cortez Court is an excellent and well-preserved example of freeform hippie architecture in the Oakland Hills. Therefore, the property is eligible for the CRHR Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR Criterion 4.

6. Resource Eligibility and Assessment of Potential Impacts

6.1 Resource Eligibility

Of the 81 resources, 4 were evaluated as eligible for listing in the CRHR for the purposes of this project and, therefore, are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA for this project. One resource (ID 78, Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District) is recommended eligible only under Criterion 1, two resources (ID 79, Moraga Substation Transformer House and ID 60, 44 Cortex Court) are recommended eligible only under Criterion 3, and one resource (ID 1, Oakland X Substation) is recommended eligible under Criteria 1 and 3. Table 6-1 identifies these resources and summarizes the impact evaluations. Refer to Section 5, the survey results matrix in Appendix C, and the DPR 523 forms in Appendix D for more information on these resources.

The remaining 77 resources identified during this assessment were evaluated as not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. Resources found not eligible for listing in the CRHR are not included for CEQA analysis because they are not resources for the purposes of CEQA. Refer to the survey results matrix in Appendix C and the DPR 523 forms in Appendix D for more information on these resources.

6.2 Assessment of Potential Impacts

Potential impacts to historic resources from project work generally include a potential visual change to a resource's setting or construction impacts, such as noise and vibration. As described in the project description, the project will include reuse of existing structures or installation of replacement structures to support the existing overhead lines in the western section. In this area, the type and size of structure varies depending on project needs and specific setting factors, including terrain. In some locations, the replacement structures are taller but narrower than the structures they are replacing and, in some locations, replacement structures will be shorter than the existing structures. As a result, the types of potential visual impacts will vary throughout the Architectural API. The project proposes to replace existing line infrastructure with replacement line infrastructure; therefore, the visual impact will not represent a great departure from existing conditions. During construction, temporary periods of noise and vibration are expected from construction activities, including excavation, drilling, and assembly.

The following table summarizes the potential impacts to the four resources evaluated as eligible for listing in the CRHR and considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA for this project. Project elements referenced in Table 6-1 correspond to Appendix A, Figure 5.

Table 61. Assessment of Potential Impacts to California Register of Historical Resources-eligible Resources

Resource ID and Name	APN	Project Element Proximity	Potential Impact Assessment
1 Oakland X Substation	23-474-10	Two existing air switches will be replaced within the substation building. Additional work on the legal parcel will include installation of three new transition structures to facilitate connections to the lines. The four existing external Moraga–Oakland X 115 kV line- connections will be disconnected from the existing EN37 and ES38 lattice steel tower structures (slated for removal) to run underground on Park Boulevard. The project will connect the underground lines to the substation with new transition structures, TN28, TS28, and TS29. The transition structures are tubular steel poles ranging from 63 to 68 feet tall, which are shorter and narrower in profile than the EN37 and ES38 lattice steel towers that will be removed.	No building modification is planned as part of the project. The replacement of components within the substation meant to upgrade and improve the interior connections to the 115 kV power line are consistent with changes common to utilitarian structures and that have been carried out at the station to modify components since its construction. The project will include installation of three new transition tubular steel poles on the legal parcel. Although they will be new to the parcel and will result in a visual change, the proposed new poles keep with existing infrastructure, including lattice steel towers slated for removal (EN37 and ES38). Based on the nature and current and historic use of Oakland X Substation, the new configuration of the line and its associated upgraded components within the station will be a less-than-significant change to the property's historic context, visual narrative, or architectural character-defining features.

Table 61. Assessment of Potential Impacts to California Register of Historical Resources-eligible Resources

Resource ID and Name	APN	Project Element Proximity	Potential Impact Assessment
60 44 Cortez Court	48E-7348-68	Two steel towers, EN18 and ES20, are slated for removal and replacement approximately 50 feet from the eligible residence. EN18 and ES20 are each 72-foot lattice steel towers. The project will replace them with structures RN17 and RS17, which are tubular steel poles measuring approximately 112 feet and approximately 91 feet in height, respectively.	Although construction activities may create temporary noise and vibration impacts, it is not anticipated that these will have a significant impact to any physical component of the resource, and the activities will not damage, destroy, or alter the resource or its character-defining features. In addition, although the permanent components of the project may alter the property's environmental setting, the steel towers predate the residence and its period of significance. The structures do not contribute to the significance of the residence and its setting; therefore, the change to another power structure will not impact the significance of the resource. Based on the close proximity between the structures and the house, primary visibility of the structure from the resource is of the lower portion of the tower. Thus, the increased height of the replacement structures will not change the overall perception throughout the parcel. In addition, the new tubular steel poles will have a narrower profile at the base and midsection than existing lattice steel towers. Because of the minimal change in existing setting as a result of the replacement structures, the proposed project will not negatively impact the property's historic context, visual narrative, or architectural character-defining features.

Table 61. Assessment of Potential Impacts to California Register of Historical Resources-eligible Resources

Resource ID and Name	APN	Project Element Proximity	Potential Impact Assessment
78 Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District	25-701-000-6	Ten existing lattice steel towers and three light-duty steel poles are within the portion of the existing utility corridor in the boundary of this property (EN6, ES7, EN7, ES8, EN8, ES9, EN9, ES10, ES8A, and ES8B); however, only 6 of the 10 are slated for replacement. Existing structures EN6 and ES7 will be reused and renamed RN9 and RS9, and existing structures ES8A and ES8B will be removed and not replaced. Lattice steel tower structures EN7, ES8, EN9, and ES10 will be replaced with new lattice steel towers that are taller than the existing towers but within 10 feet of existing heights. Lattice steel tower structures EN8 and ES9 will be replaced with tubular steel towers that are taller than existing towers, with the EN8 replacement being approximately 11 feet taller than the existing and the ES9 replacement being nearly 30 feet taller than the existing. The taller replacement for ES9 supports complete removal of the two existing structures (ES8A and ES8B). The Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Lines (referred to as Oakland X-Moraga overhead lines 3600 and 3601 in the record), which bisect the parcel, will be replaced and supported by the existing and replacement structures within the existing corridor.	Although construction activities may create temporary noise and vibration impacts, it is not anticipated that these will have a significant impact to any physical component of the resource, and the activities will not damage, destroy, or alter the resource or its character-defining features. Permanent visual impacts are possible as a result of the project based on installation of replacement structures that are taller than the existing. The existing line corridor predates establishment of the park, and has historically been a component of its setting. However, the corridor and associated infrastructure do not contribute to the significance of the park. As such, physical removal of some components of the line will not negatively impact the resource. Visual impacts will be limited because all but 2 of the 10 existing lattice steel towers will be either replaced with lattice steel towers or reused. The remaining two will be replaced with narrower-profile tubular steel poles; although these permanent components of the project will alter characteristics of the property's environmental setting, the change will not be visible or noticeable in most areas of the park and will be minor in areas where it is visible. Minor improvements (minor grading, slide removal, minor application of crushed rock) to some existing fire roads within the preserve will be completed, but these improvements will not alter visual characteristics or uses of the preserve. As such, the proposed project will not negatively impact the property's historic context, visual narrative, or character-defining features.

Table 61. Assessment of Potential Impacts to California Register of Historical Resources-eligible Resources

Resource ID and Name	APN	Project Element Proximity	Potential Impact Assessment
79* Moraga Substation Transformer House	27-101-000-4	Two existing circuit breakers will be replaced, and two switchgears will be replaced at the substation. Additional work on the legal parcel will include installation of four replacement structures for four existing lattice steel towers (EN1, ES1, EN2, and ES2). These will be replaced in kind with replacement lattice steel towers. The new structures proposed to replace EN1, ES1, and ES2 will be within 5 feet of the height of the existing structures. EN2 has the greatest height difference, with the new structure proposed to be approximately 18 feet taller than the existing structure.	Although construction may include temporary noise and vibration impacts, construction activities will present a less than significant impact to the property. The permanent components of the project will have also have less than a significant impact to the property's integrity aspects of design, workmanship, materials, setting, and feeling because work will not be conducted on the Transformer House. The proposed replacement of existing lattice steel towers will not impact Moraga Substation Transformer House, although the work will occur on the legal parcel. The proposed work is in kind and in character for the use of the resource. The proposed project will not negatively impact the resource's historic context, visual narrative, or any character-defining features.

*Resource ID 79 is made up of two resources (Moraga Substation, P-07-004586, and Moraga Substation Transformer House, P-07-004587) located on the same APN 27-101-000-4.

7. Findings and Conclusions

PG&E proposes the Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project, which will upgrade the approximately 5-mile length of four overhead 115 kV lines between Moraga and Oakland X substations in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California.

An intensive survey of the Archaeological API was conducted in support of the project between December 11 and 13, 2023. Most of the Archaeological API is hardscaped; therefore, the survey targeted EBRPD lands on the northeastern side of the Archaeological API where the ground surface is exposed. The plotted locations of two previously recorded resources were revisited. These include an abandoned segment of the OA&E Railway grade (P-01-011377) and the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District (P-07-004486). Both were found to be in similar condition as described in previous site records. No impact to them is expected to result from project work. No other archaeological or other cultural resources were identified during survey. It is recommended that worker environmental awareness training be provided to all project personnel involved in earth-moving activities and that inadvertent discovery measures be applied following PG&E's best management practices.

The architectural API includes 81 parcels with structures built prior to 1979 and subject to potential project impacts per background research and field review by project investigators. These resources were recorded and evaluated for CRHR eligibility. Of the 81 resources, 4 are evaluated as eligible for listing in the CRHR and meet the definition of a historical resource for purposes of CEQA for this project.

Project improvements will result in temporary and non-invasive noise and vibration impacts and will result in limited visual impacts as a result of replacement infrastructure that is either in kind or less obtrusive than existing infrastructure. There will be no physical impacts to the resources or their components. Therefore, the resources will retain the aspects of integrity that convey their significance.

A copy of this report will be filed with the Central California Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

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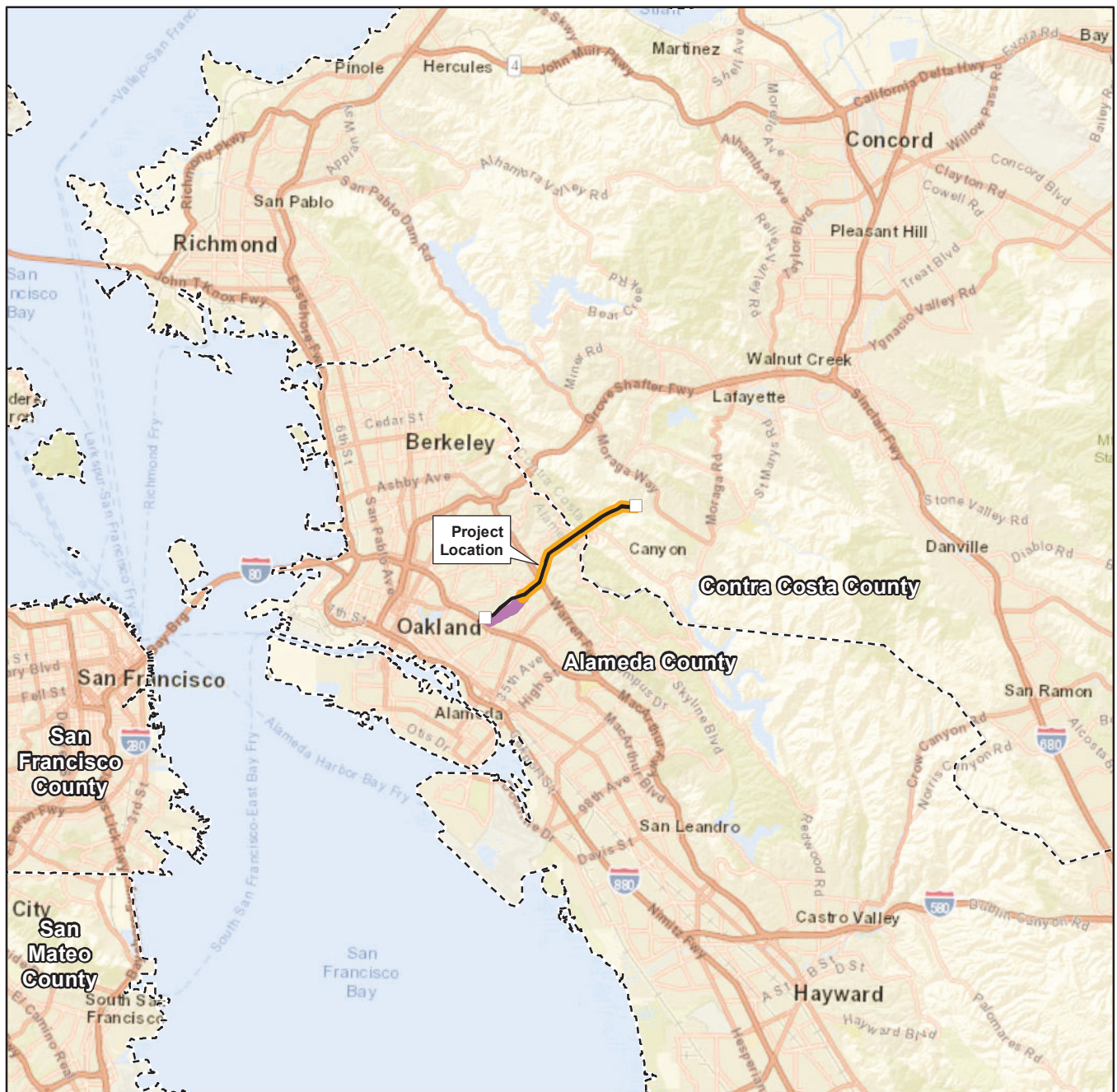
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Appendix A

Figures



Version: 6/7/2024



Legend

County Boundary

Substation

Overhead Routes

Existing

Proposed

Underground Routes

Proposed

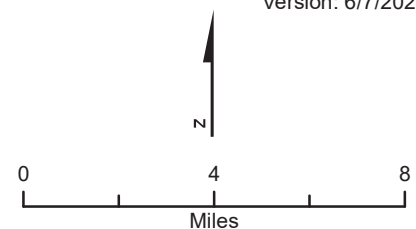


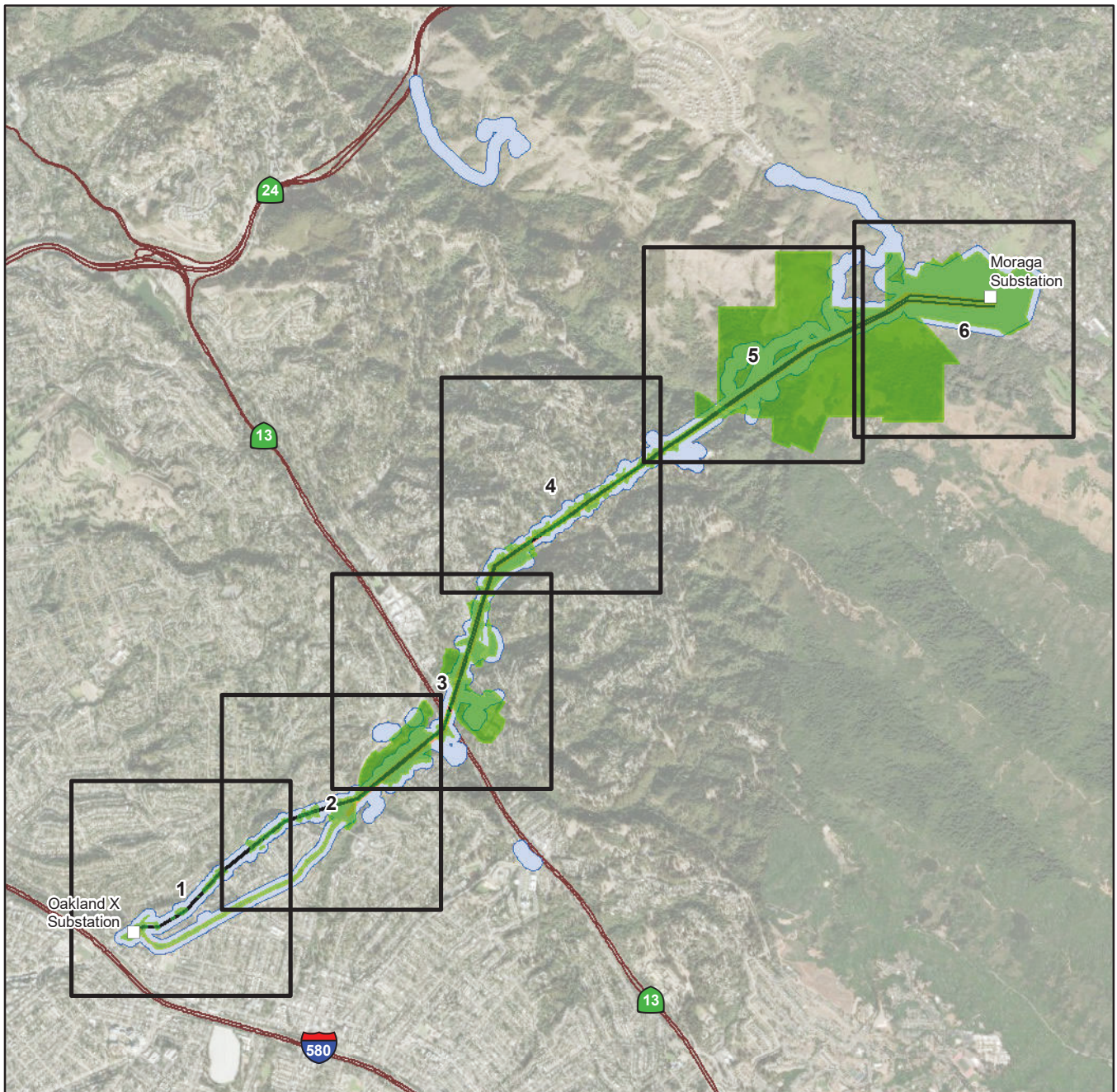
Figure 1
Project Location
Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
Pacific Gas & Electric Company

*Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors*

Jacobs

Source: U.S. Geological Survey and California Geological Survey

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Version: 10/21/2024

Legend

- Detail Map Sheet
- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Substation

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

Underground Routes

- Proposed

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

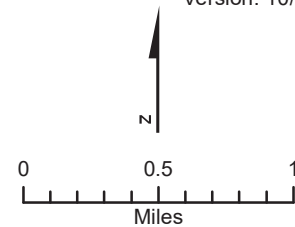
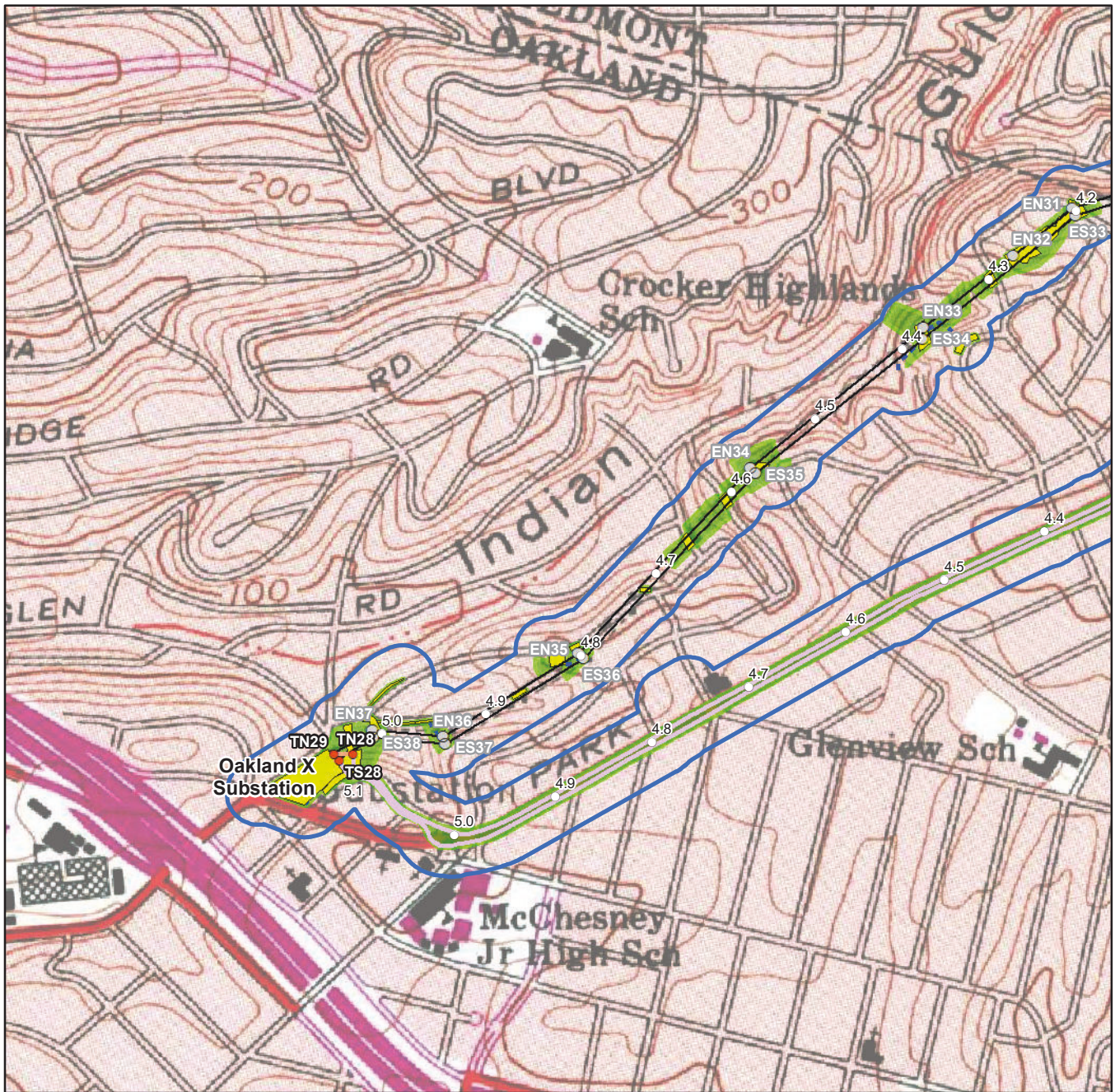


Figure 2 Overview
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Jacobs



Version: 10/21/2024

Legend

- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Milepost
- Project Access
- Temporary Work Area

Overhead Structures

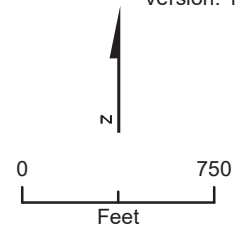
- Existing
- Proposed

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

Underground Routes

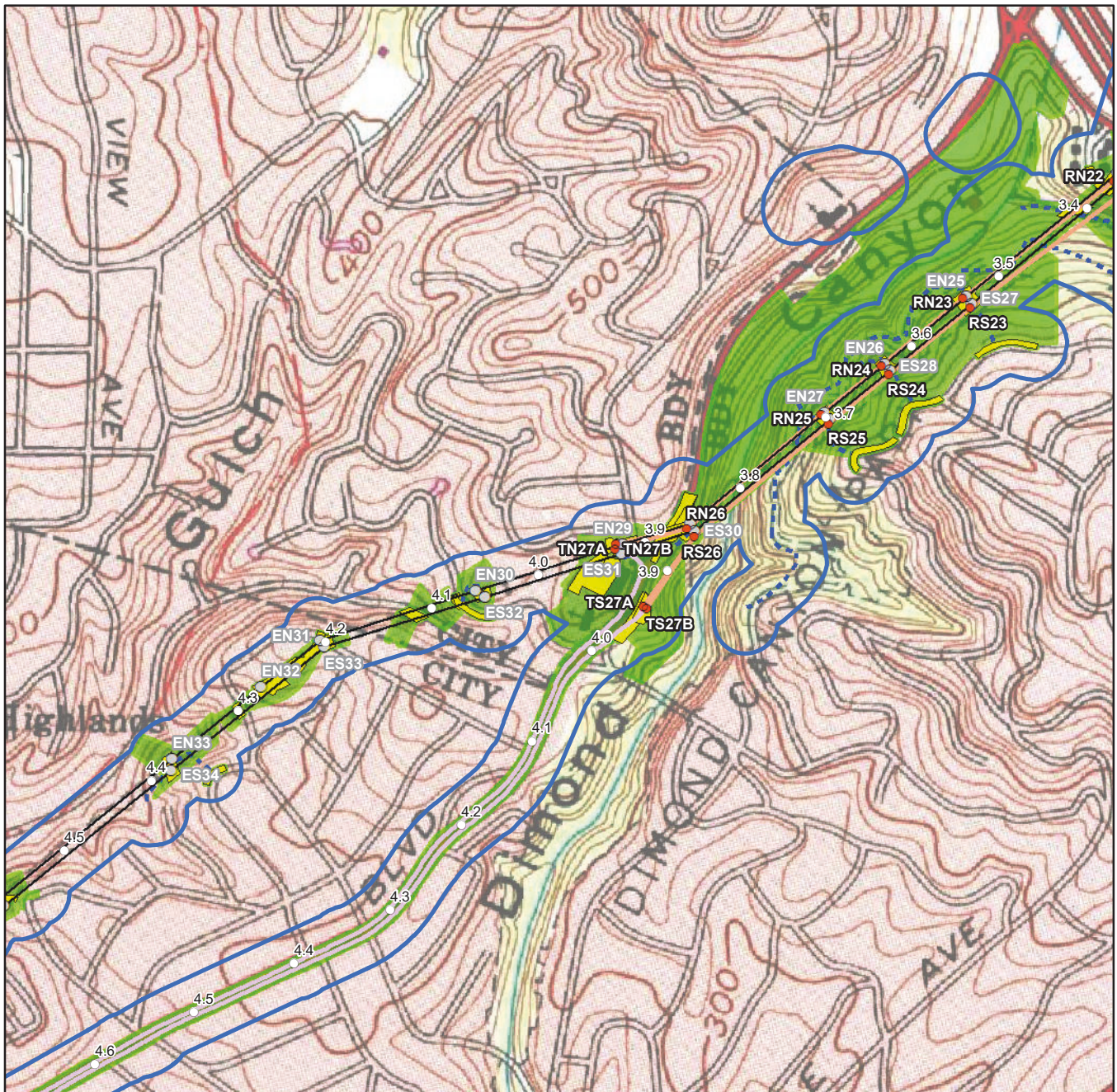
- Proposed



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Figure 2 Page 1 of 6
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Jacobs



Legend

- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Milepost
- Project Access
- Temporary Work Area

Overhead Structures

- Existing
- Proposed

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

Underground Routes

- Proposed

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

Version: 10/21/2024

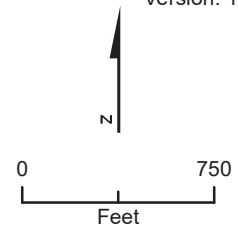
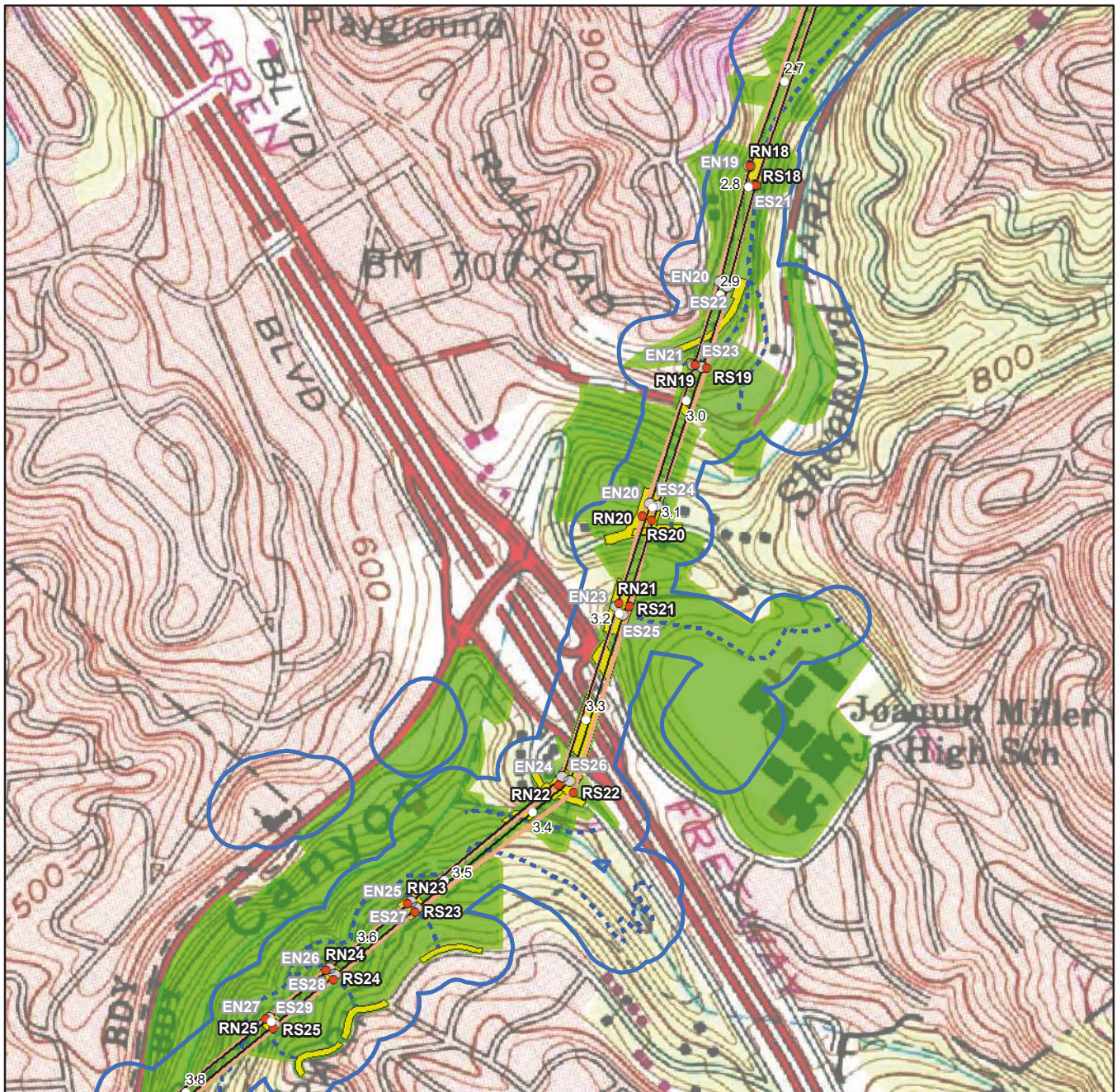


Figure 2 Page 2 of 6
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Jacobs



Legend

- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Milepost
- Project Access
- Temporary Work Area

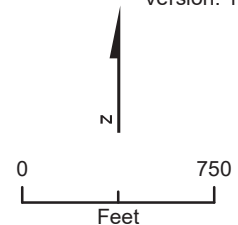
Overhead Structures

- Existing
- Proposed

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

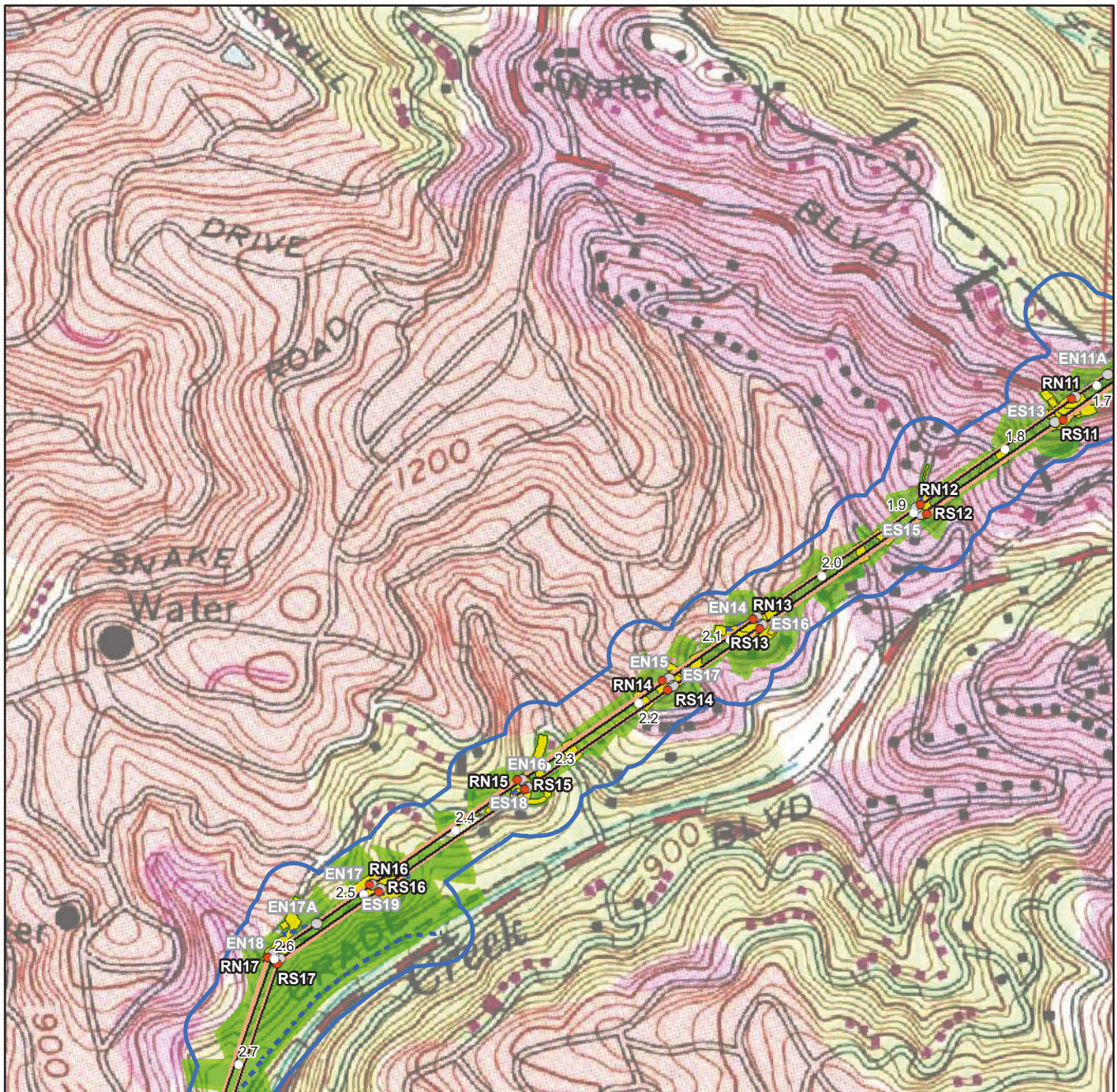
Version: 10/21/2024



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and Other Factors*

Figure 2 Page 3 of 6
Area of Potential Impacts
Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Jacobs



Legend

- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Milepost
- Project Access
- Temporary Work Area

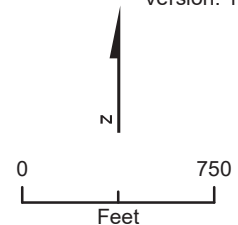
Overhead Structures

- Existing
- Proposed

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

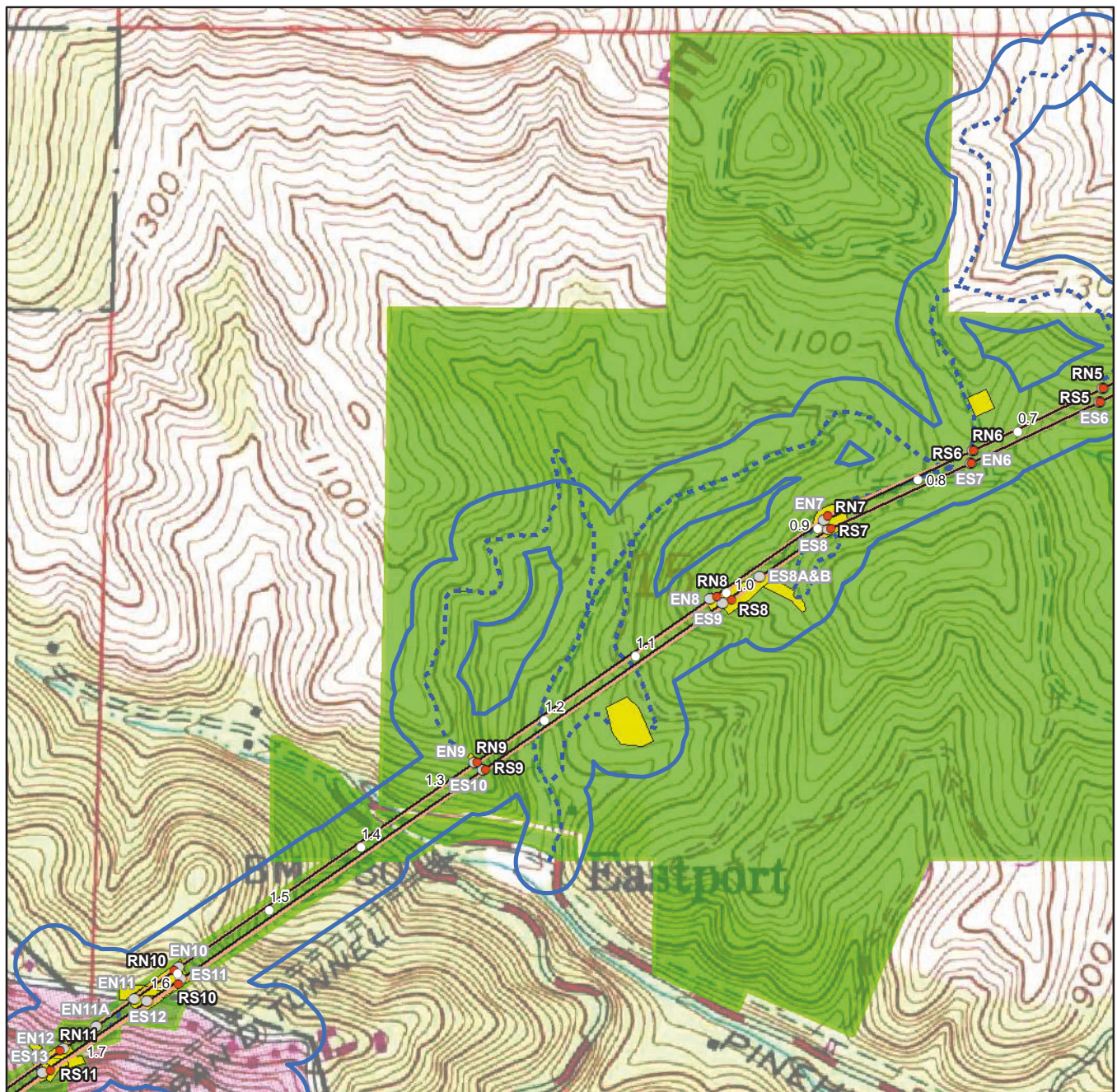
Version: 10/21/2024



Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

Figure 2 Page 4 of 6
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Jacobs



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Legend

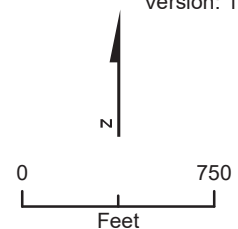
- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Milepost
- Project Access
- Temporary Work Area

Overhead Structures

- Existing
- Proposed

Overhead Routes

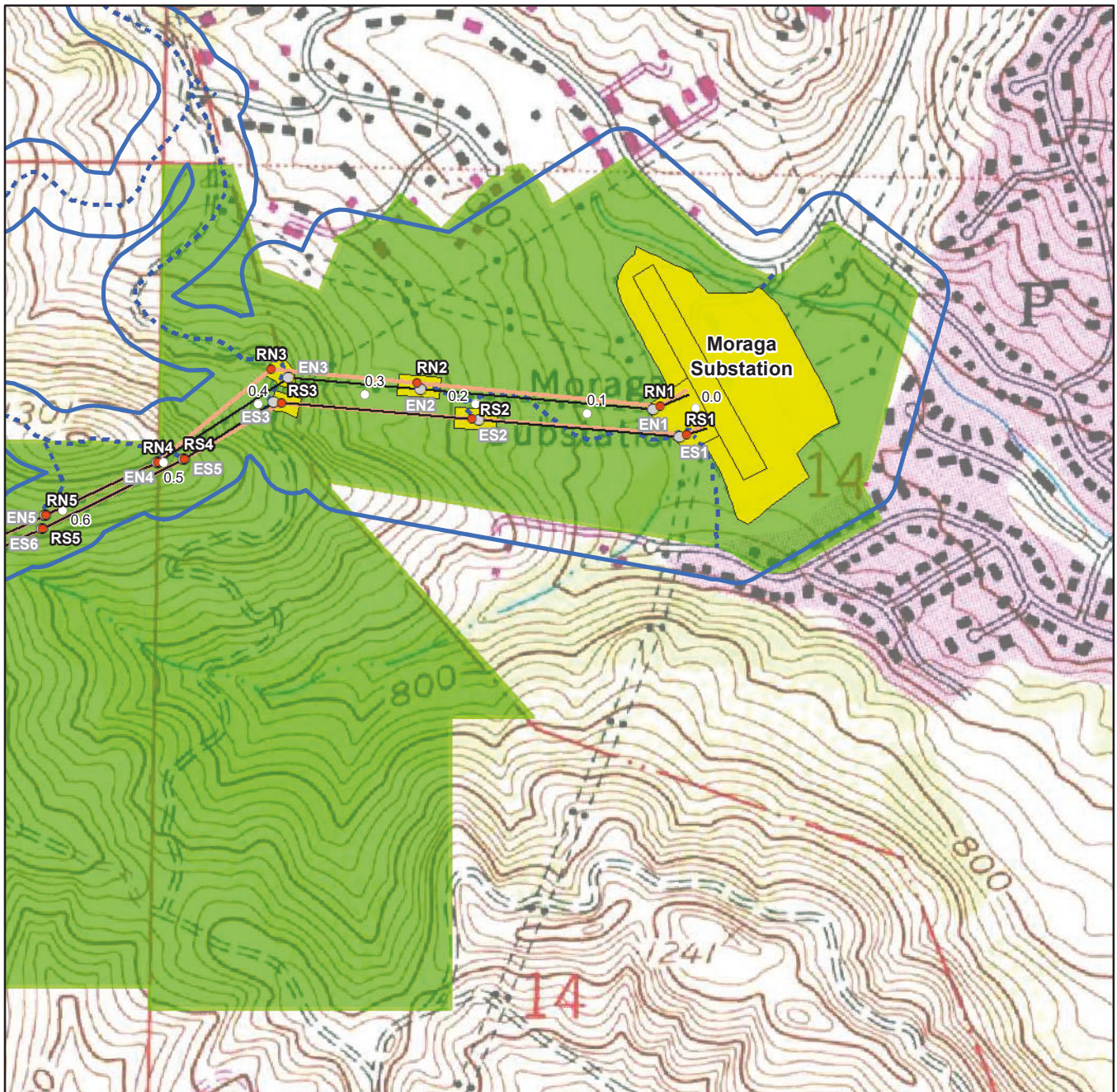
- Existing
- Proposed



*Preliminary and Subject to Change Based
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and Other Factors*

Figure 2 Page 5 of 6
Area of Potential Impacts
Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Jacobs



Legend

- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Milepost
- Project Access
- Temporary Work Area

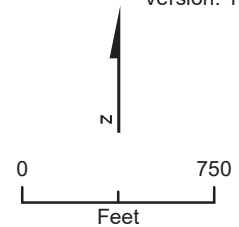
Overhead Structures

- Existing
- Proposed

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

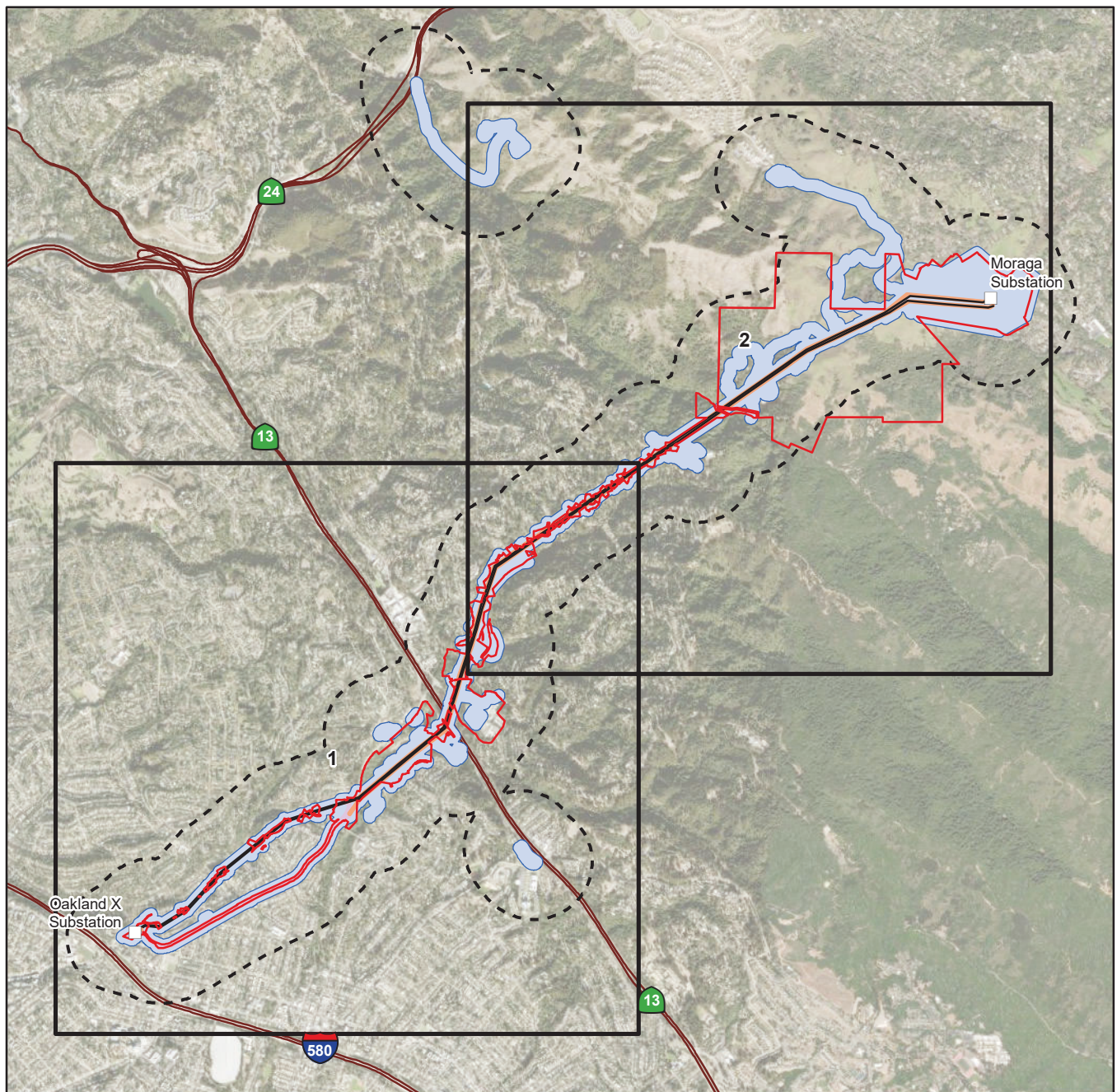
Version: 10/21/2024



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Figure 2 Page 6 of 6
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Jacobs



Version: 6/7/2024

Legend

- Detail Map Sheet
- 0.25-mile Study Area
- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Substation

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

Underground Routes

- Proposed

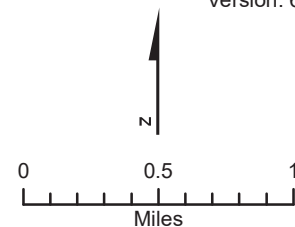
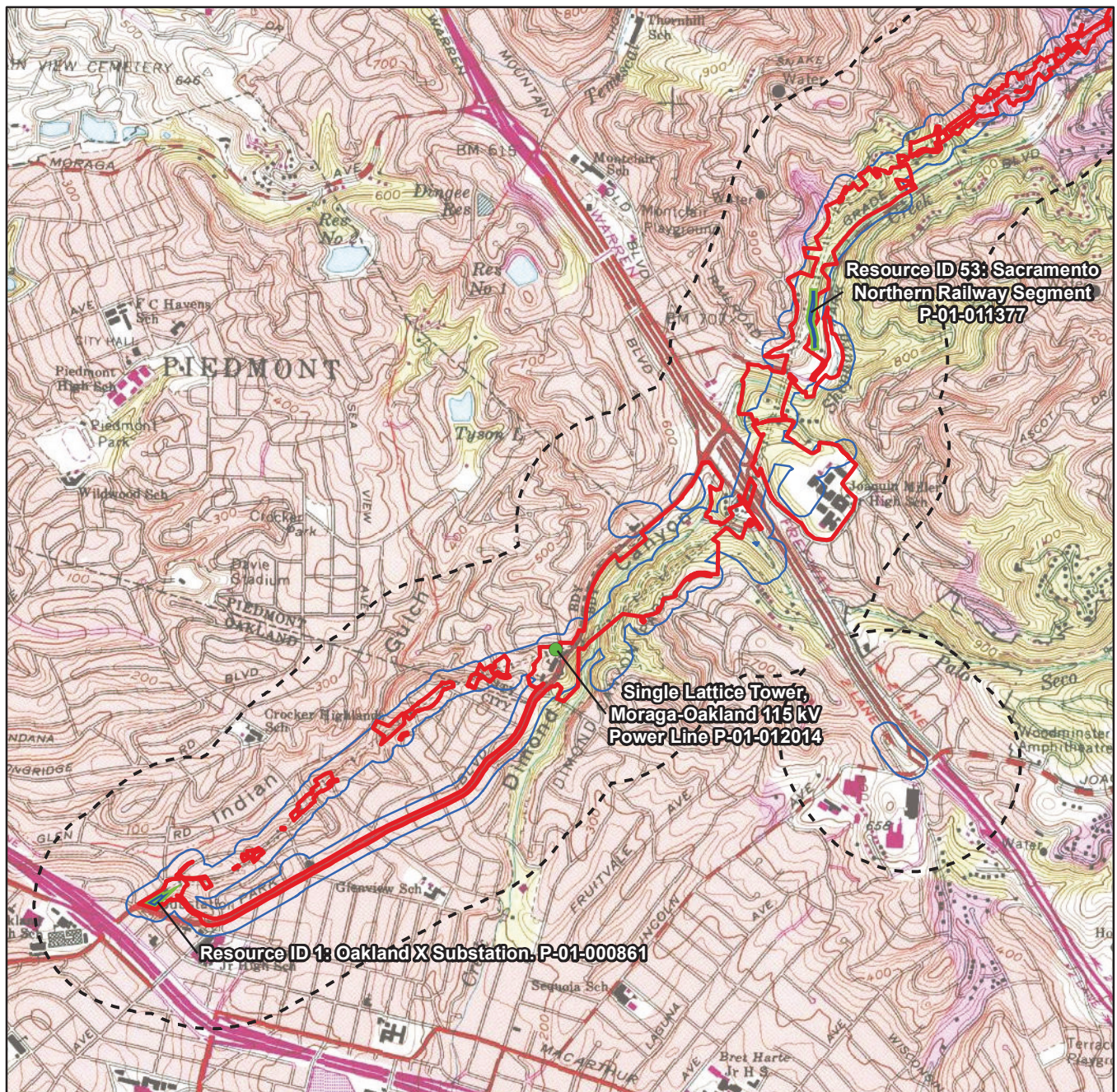


Figure 3 Overview
Record Search Results
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

*Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
 Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors*

Jacobs



Version: 6/7/2024

Legend

- 0.25-mile Study Area
- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Previously Recorded Architectural Resource (area)
- Previously Recorded Architectural Resource (point)

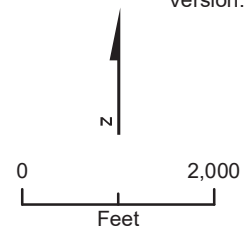
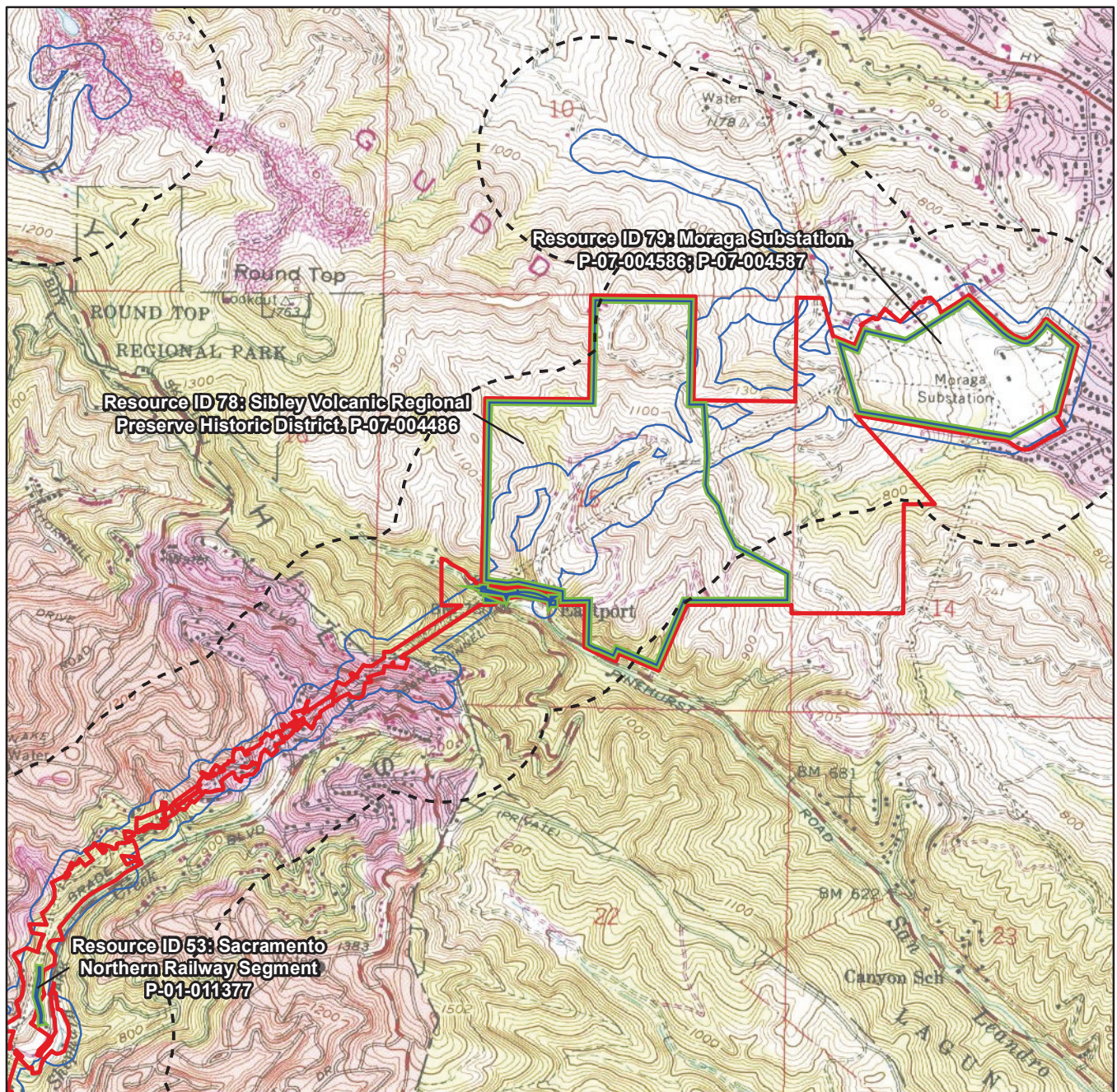


Figure 3 Page 1 of 2
Record Search Results
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

Jacobs



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Legend

- 0.25-mile Study Area
- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Previously Recorded Architectural Resource (area)

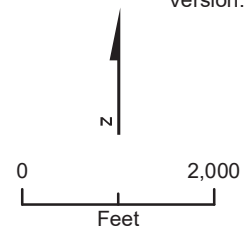
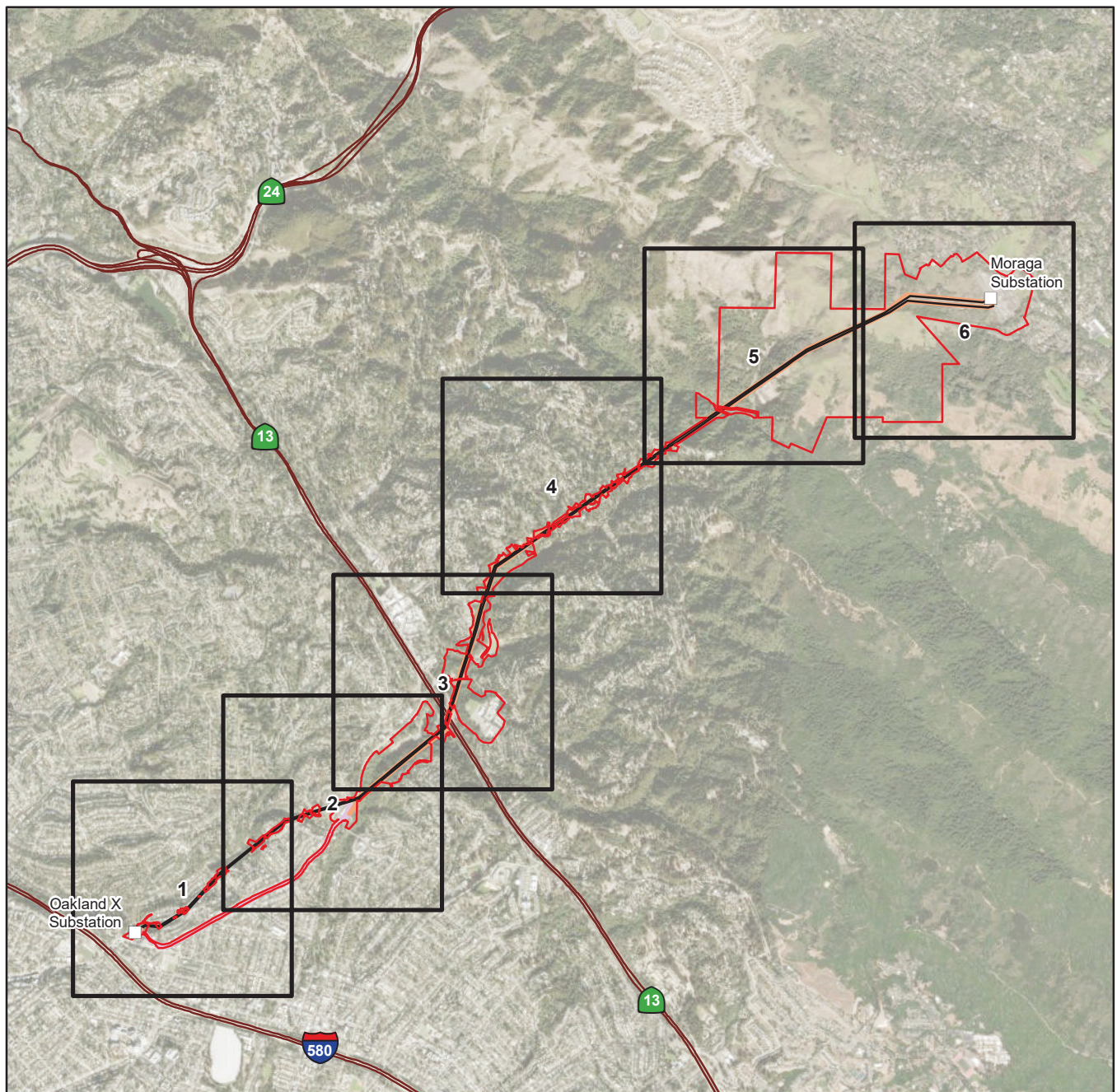


Figure 3 Page 2 of 2
Record Search Results
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

*Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
 Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors*

Jacobs



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Legend

- Detail Map Sheet
- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Substation

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

Underground Routes

- Proposed

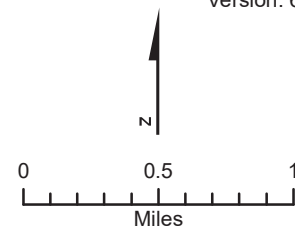
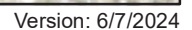
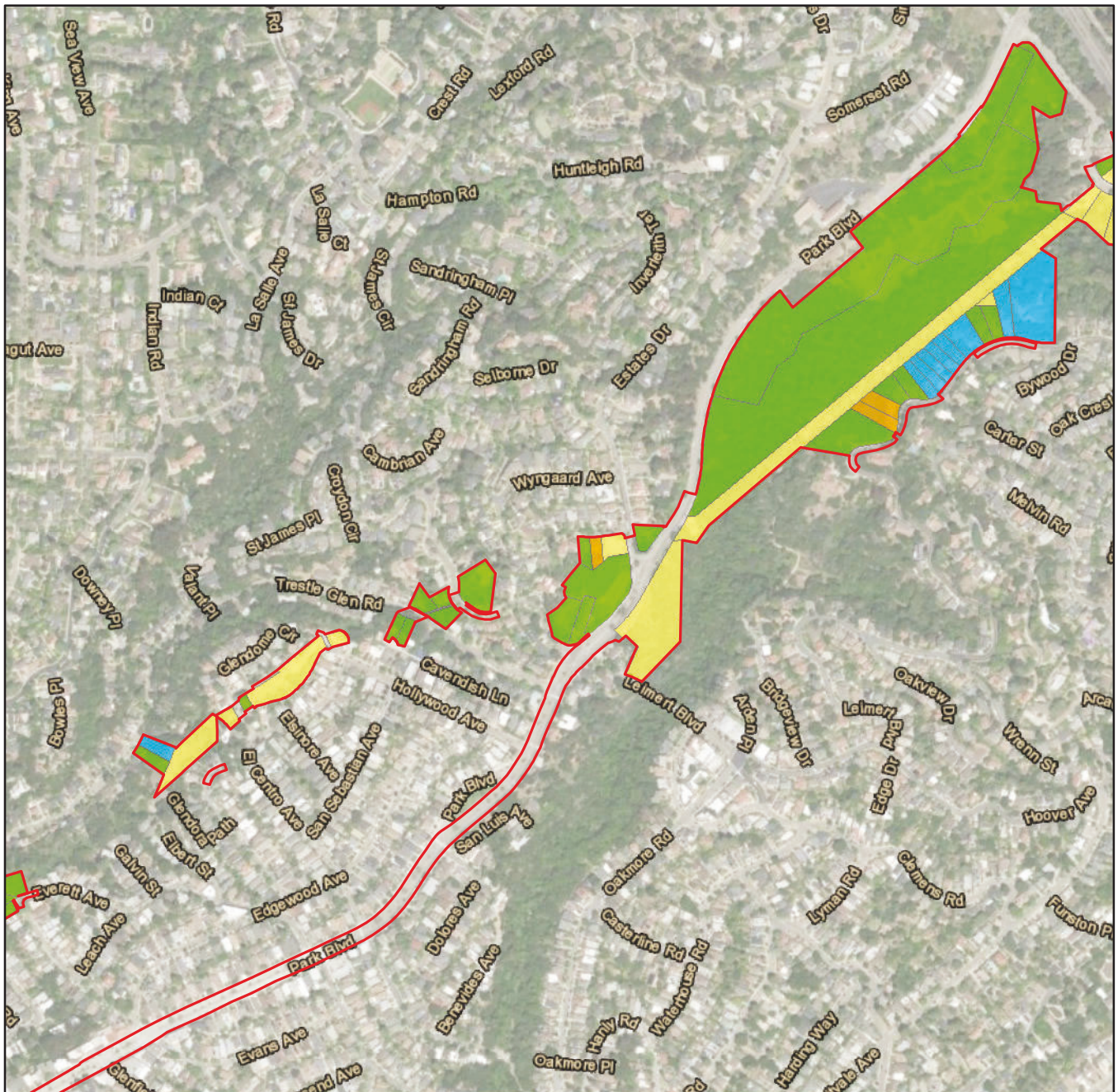


Figure 4 Overview
Parcel Status within the
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

***Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
 Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors***

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Legend

Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

Parcels within the API

- Surveyed Resource
- No Resource
- Not of Age
- Obscured View

Note: For purposes of this map 'No Resource' means there are no aboveground resources unrelated to the power line present on the parcel.

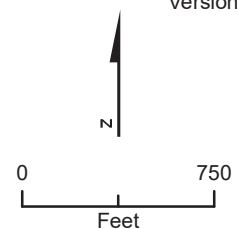


Figure 4 Page 2 of 6
Parcel Status within the
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

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Legend

Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

Parcels within the API

- Surveyed Resource
- No Resource
- Not of Age
- Obscured View

Note: For purposes of this map 'No Resource' means there are no aboveground resources unrelated to the power line present on the parcel.

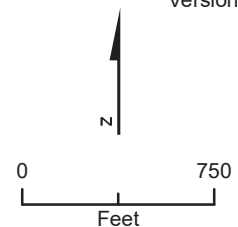


Figure 4 Page 3 of 6
Parcel Status within the
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

**Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
 Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors**

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Legend

Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

Parcels within the API

- Surveyed Resource
- No Resource
- Not of Age
- Obscured View

Note: For purposes of this map 'No Resource' means there are no aboveground resources unrelated to the power line present on the parcel.

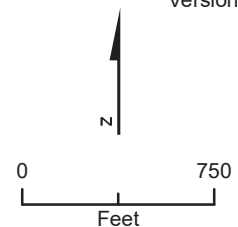
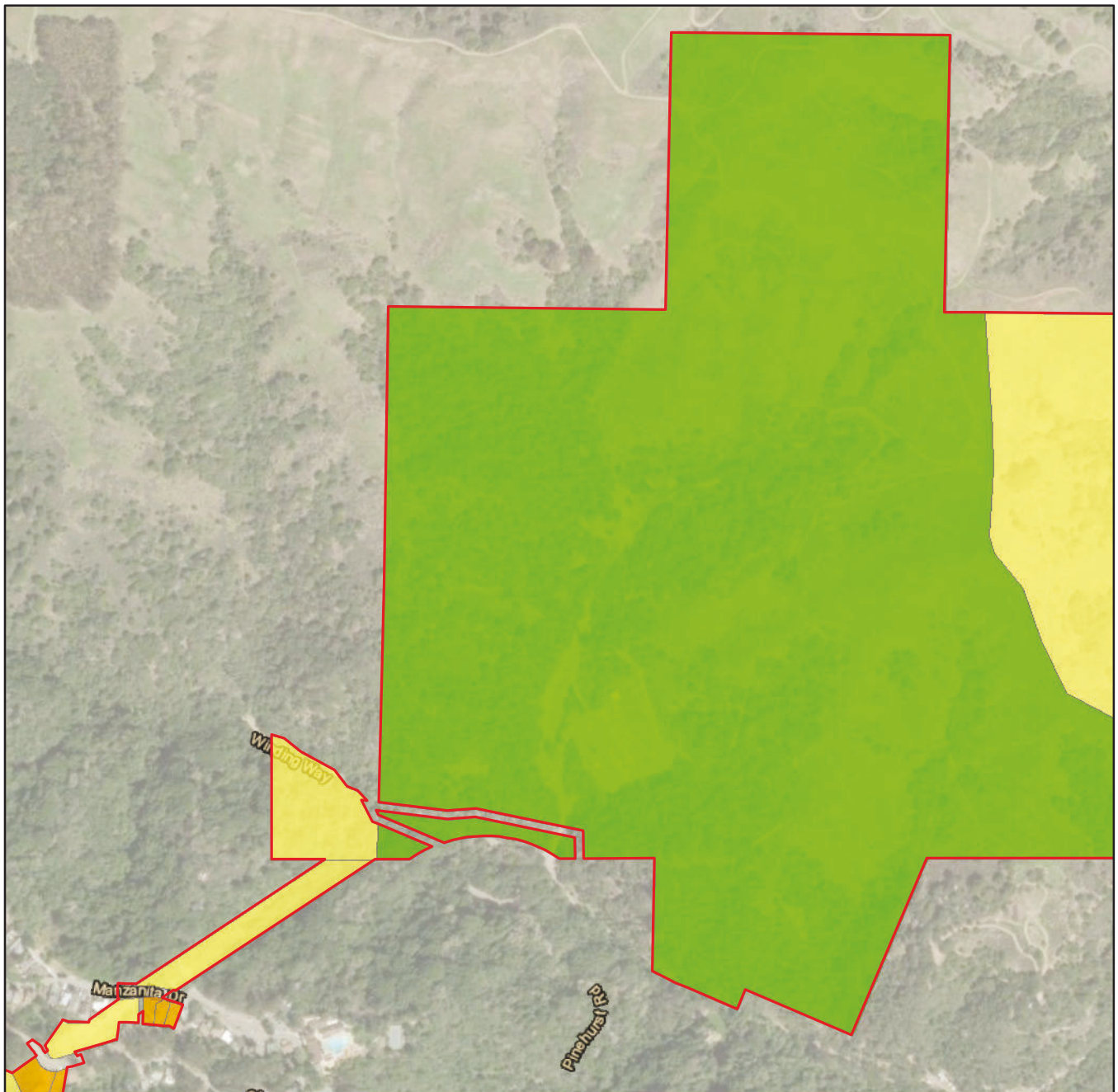


Figure 4 Page 4 of 6
Parcel Status within the
Area of Potential Impacts

Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

**Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
 Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors**

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Legend

Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

Parcels within the API

Surveyed Resource

No Resource

Not of Age

Obscured View

Note: For purposes of this map 'No Resource' means there are no aboveground resources unrelated to the power line present on the parcel.

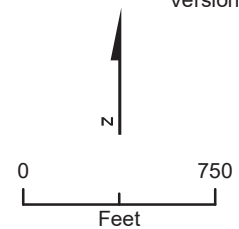
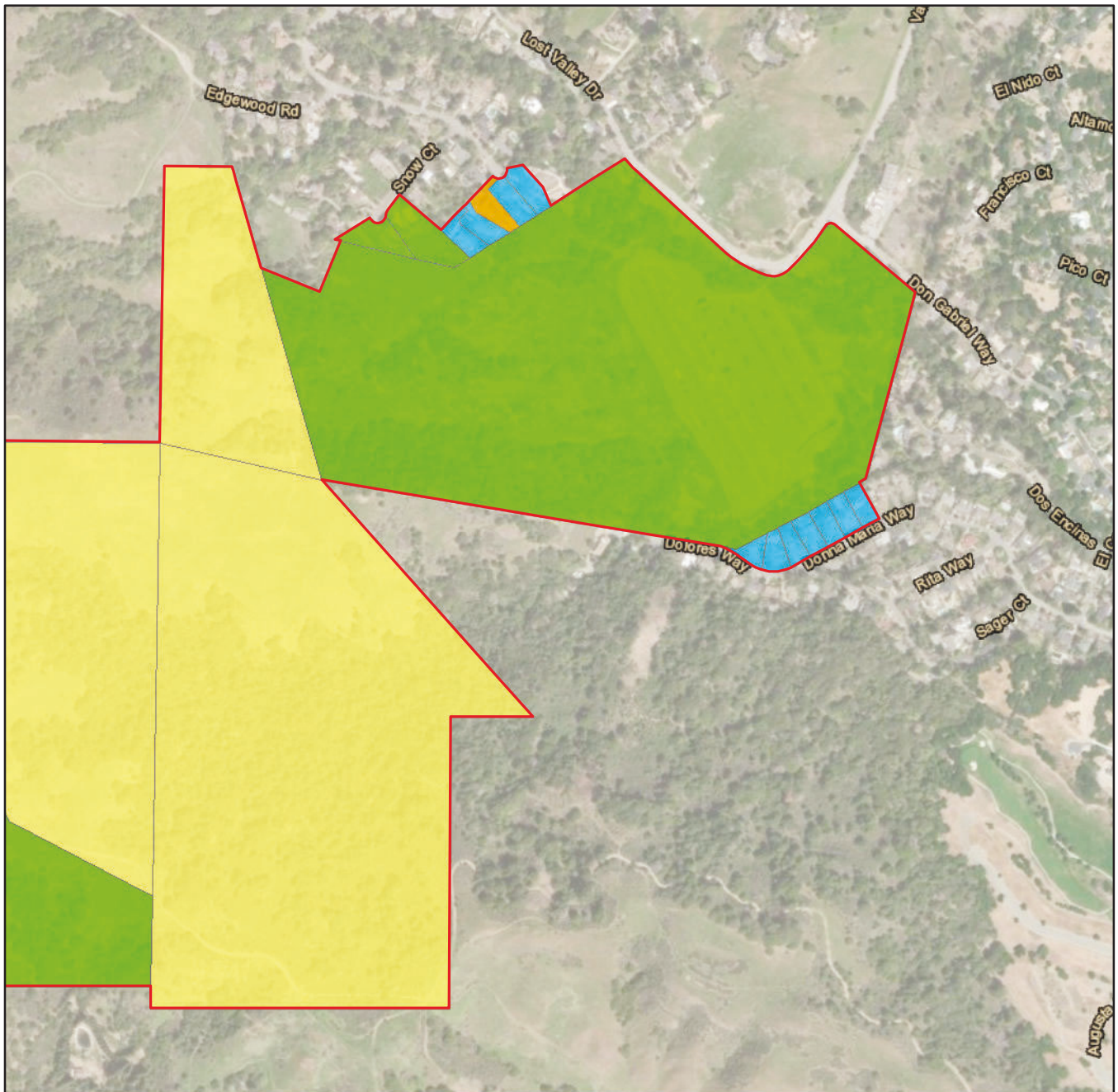


Figure 4 Page 5 of 6
Parcel Status within the
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

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Legend

Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

Parcels within the API

- Surveyed Resource
- No Resource
- Not of Age
- Obscured View

Note: For purposes of this map 'No Resource' means there are no aboveground resources unrelated to the power line present on the parcel.

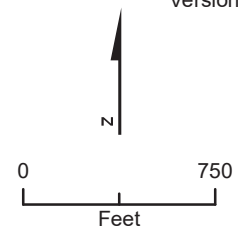
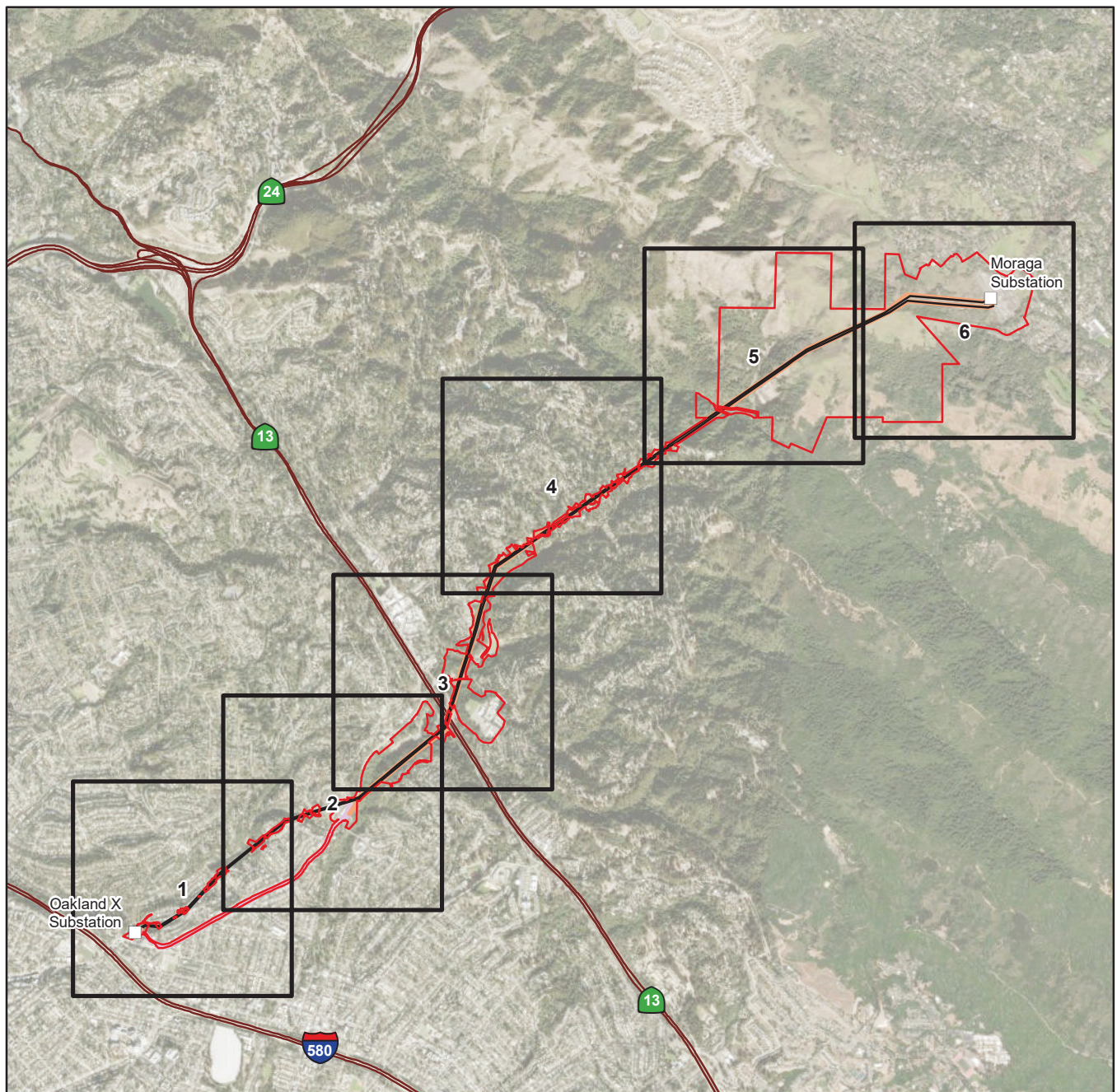


Figure 4 Page 6 of 6
Parcel Status within the
Area of Potential Impacts
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
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Legend

- Detail Map Sheet
- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Substation

Overhead Routes

- Existing
- Proposed

Underground Routes

- Proposed

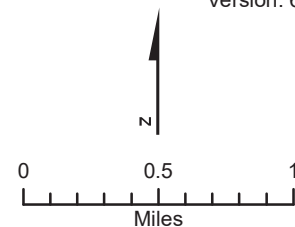
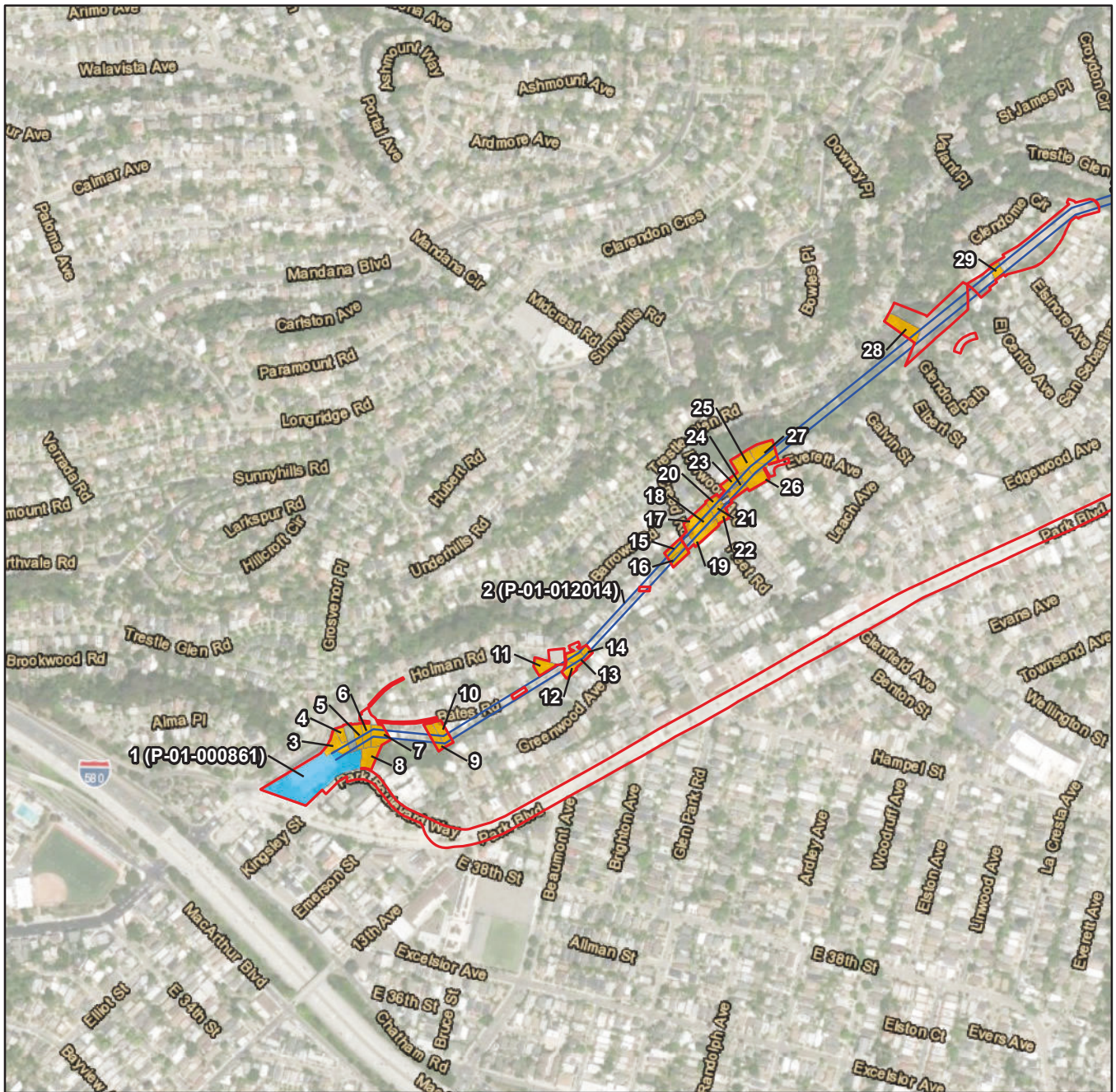


Figure 5 Overview
Architectural History Survey Results Map
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

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 Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors*

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Legend

Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

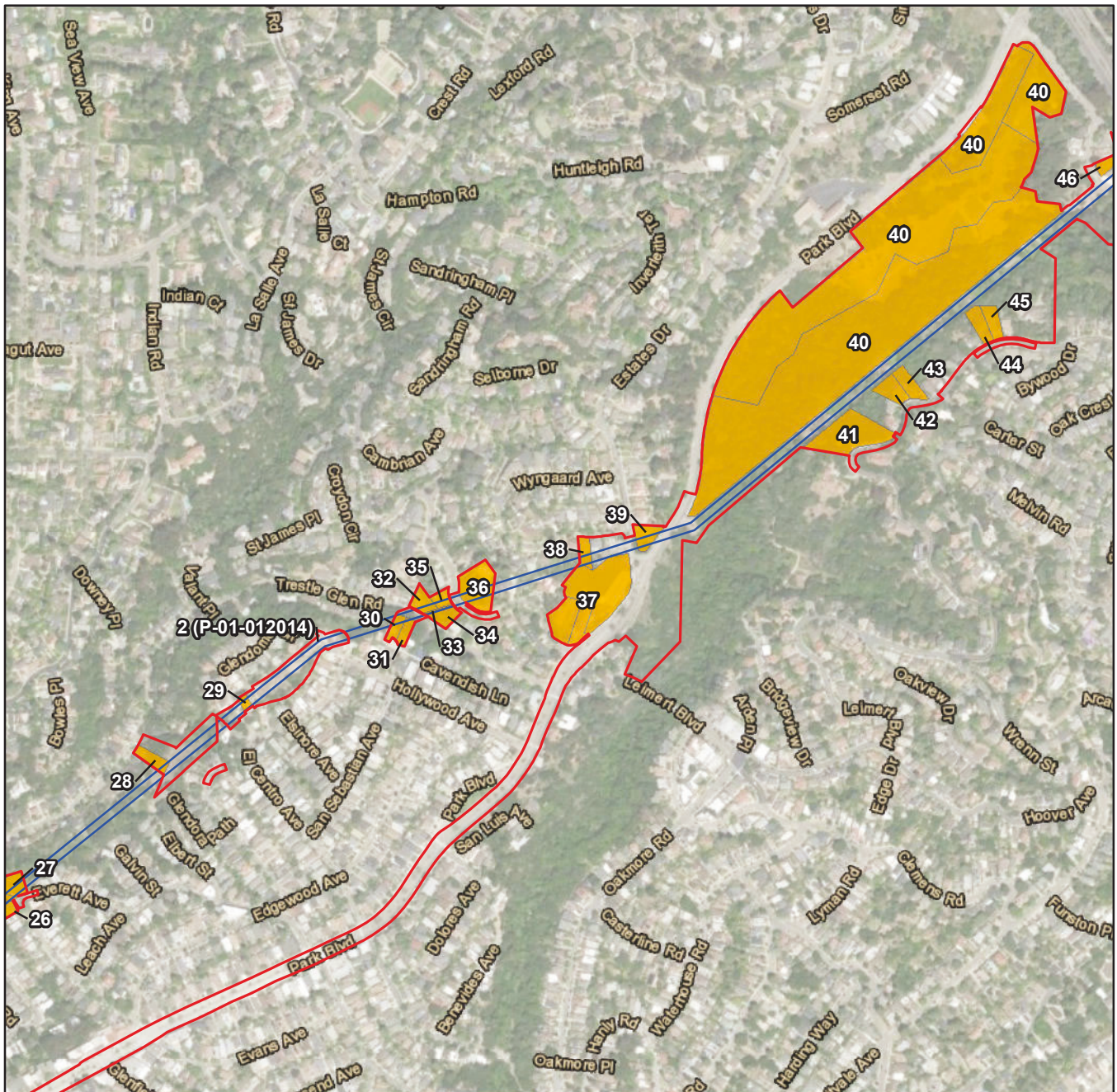
Resources within the API

- Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Not Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Previously Recorded (area)
- Previously Recorded (linear)

Figure 5 Page 1 of 6
Architectural History Survey Results Map
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

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Legend

Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

Resources within the API

- Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Not Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Previously Recorded (area)
- Previously Recorded (linear)

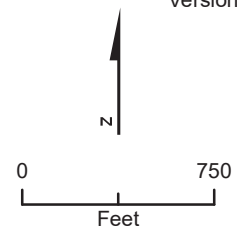
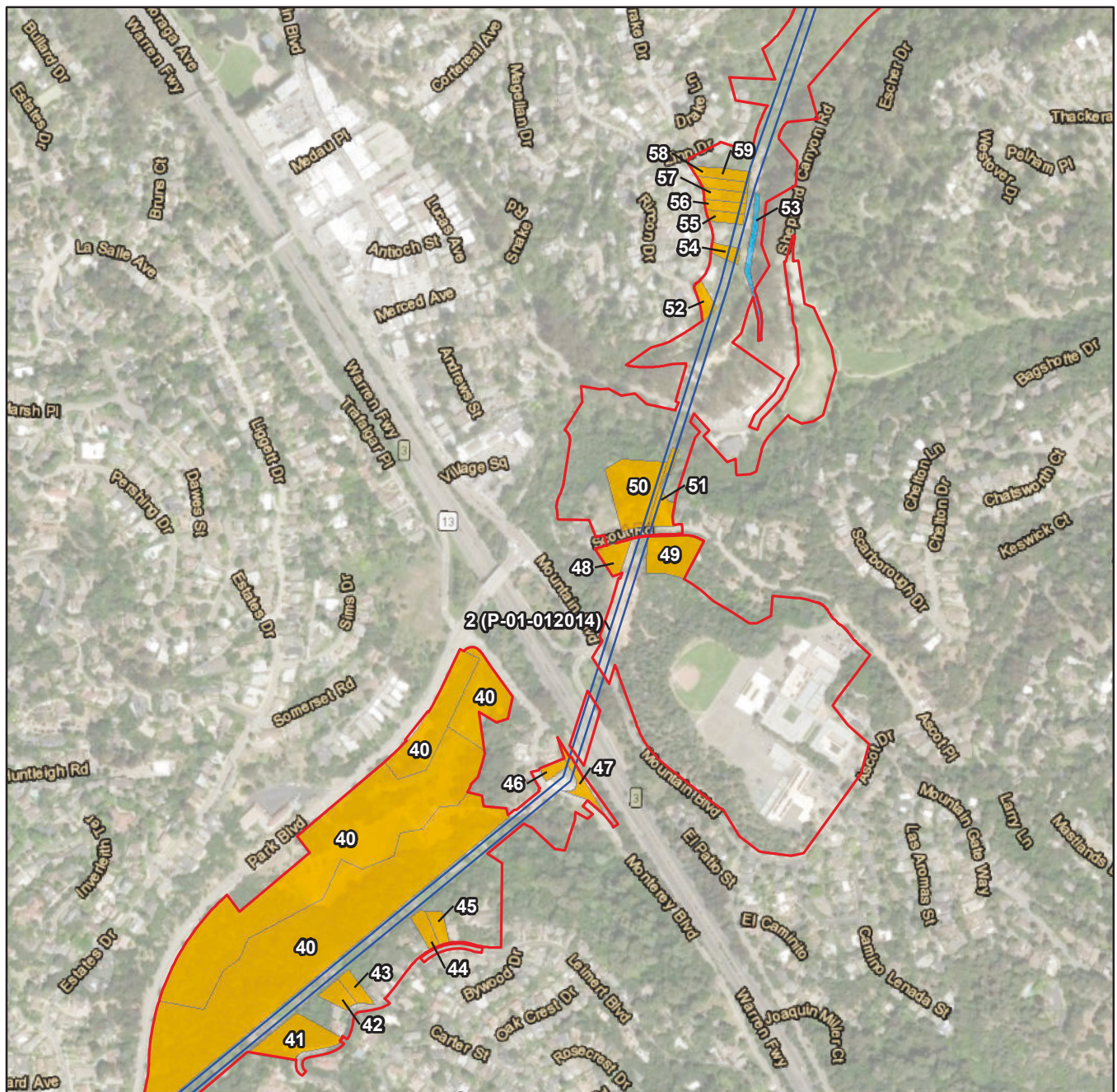


Figure 5 Page 2 of 6
Architectural History Survey Results Map
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

Jacobs



Legend

- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Resources within the API**
- Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Not Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Previously Recorded (area)
- Previously Recorded (linear)

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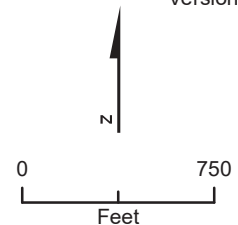
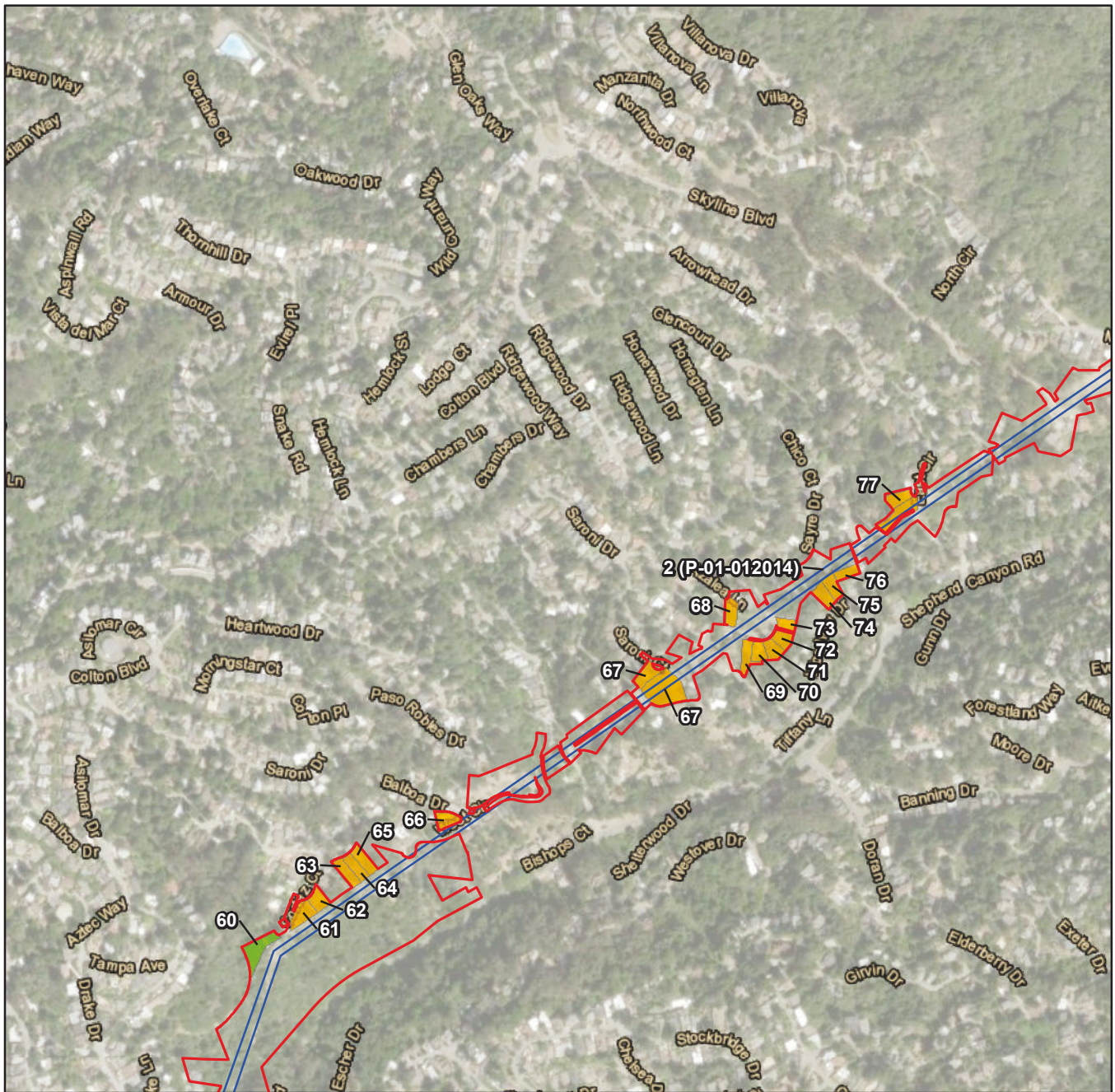


Figure 5 Page 3 of 6
Architectural History Survey Results Map
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

*Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC
 Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors*

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Legend

- Architectural Area of Potential Impacts
- Resources within the API**
- Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Not Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Previously Recorded (area)
- Previously Recorded (linear)

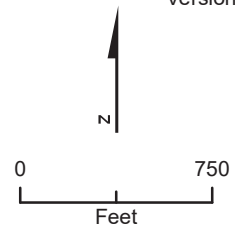
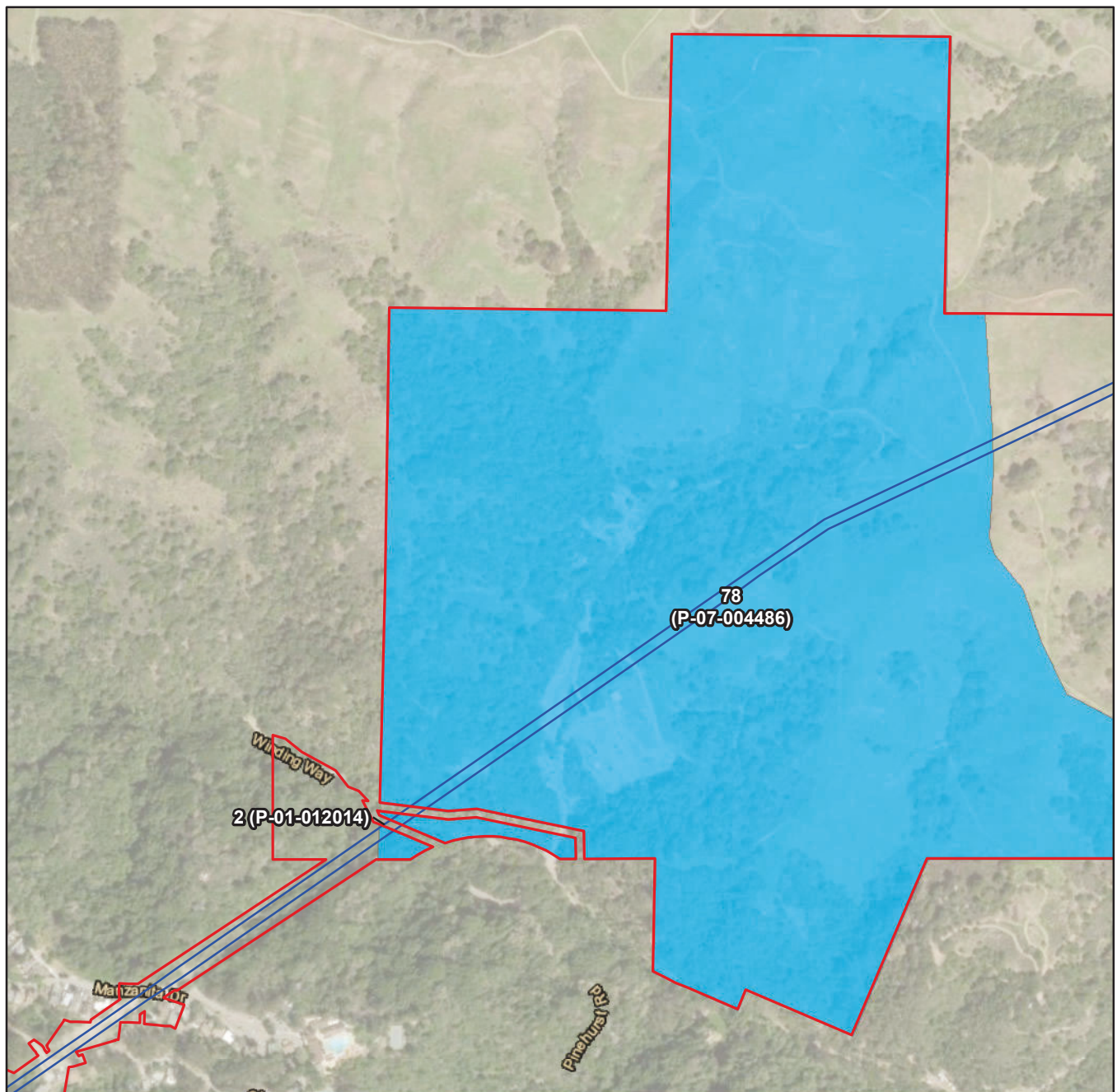


Figure 5 Page 4 of 6
Architectural History Survey Results Map
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

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Version: 6/7/2024

Legend

Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

Resources within the API

Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources

Not Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources

Previously Recorded (area)

Previously Recorded (linear)

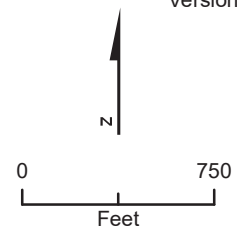
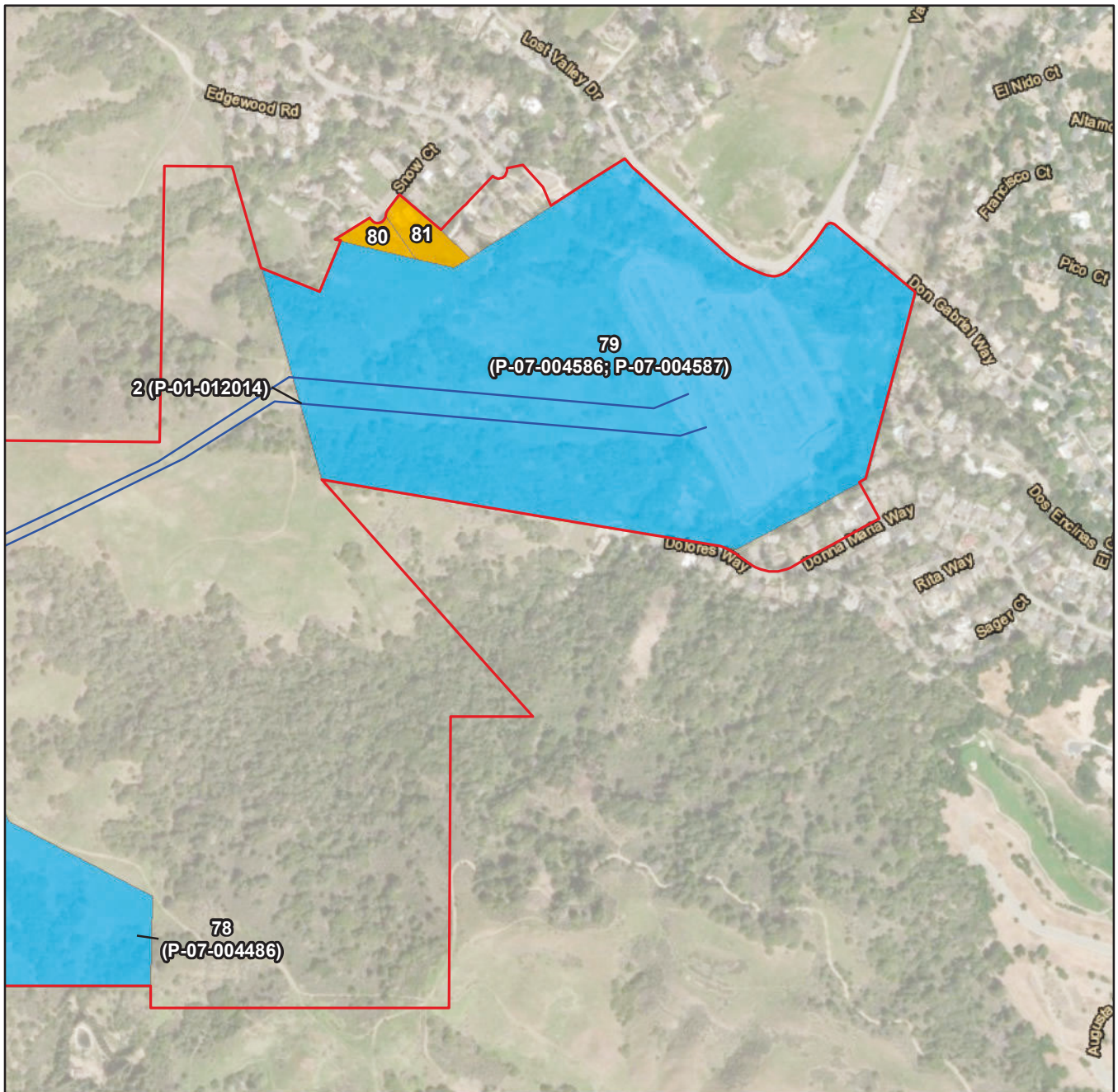


Figure 5 Page 5 of 6
Architectural History Survey Results Map
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

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Architectural Area of Potential Impacts

Resources within the API

Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources

Not Eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources

Previously Recorded (area)

Previously Recorded (linear)

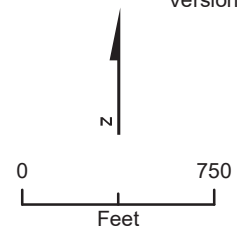
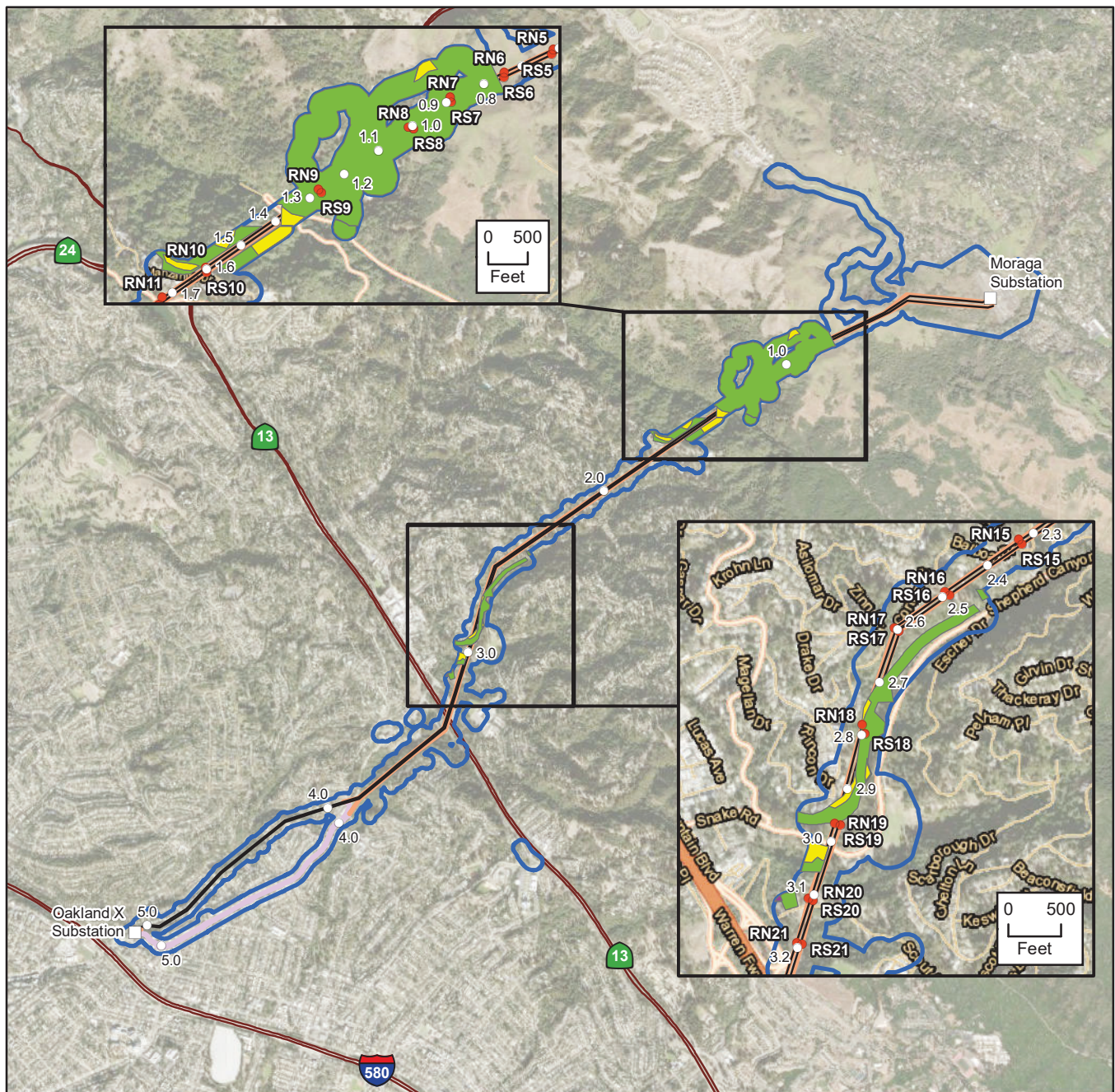


Figure 5 Page 6 of 6
Architectural History Survey Results Map
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Preliminary and Subject to Change Based on CPUC Requirements, Final Engineering, and Other Factors

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Legend

- Substation
- Milepost
- Overhead Routes**
 - Existing
 - Proposed
 - Proposed Overhead Structure
- Underground Routes**
 - Proposed

- Archaeological Area of Potential Impacts
- Survey Coverage**
 - Intensive Survey
 - Reconnaissance Survey
 - No Survey

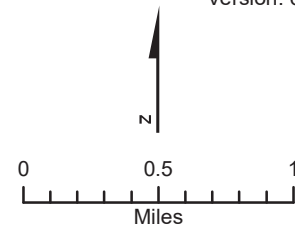


Figure 6
Archaeological Survey Coverage
 Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company

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Appendix B

Excluded Properties

Appendix B. Excluded Properties

B.1 Architectural Area of Potential Impact Exclusionary Matrix

Table B-1. Resources in the Architectural API Excluded from Survey Because of Obscured Visibility

Address	Assessor Parcel Number	Project Element Proximity	Assessment
1633 Trestle Glen Road	24-608-22	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor, and a work area overlaps the southeast (rear) corner of the parcel.	Existing power line towers will be removed within the existing power line corridor at the rear of the parcel adjacent to the residence at 1633 Trestle Glen Road. Removal of the existing towers will create a beneficial visual impact. The construction work area associated with removal of the towers intersects the southeast (rear) corner of the parcel for 1633 Trestle Glen Road. The residence is located at the west end of the parcel and there is heavy vegetation between its east (front) and west (rear) portions. Based on the presence of vegetation, no temporary visual impacts are expected during construction, and permanent impacts associated with removal of the existing towers will be beneficial to the resource.
2300 Leimert Boulevard	29A-1352-1-1	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor. New lattice steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers less than 200 feet from the rear of this parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The nearest replacement pole will be less than 200 feet from the rear of the 2300 Leimert Boulevard parcel. The rear two-thirds of the parcel is covered in heavy vegetation. Based on the topography at the rear of the parcel, both the existing power lines and associated lattice steel towers and the proposed replacement poles are at a lower elevation than the residence. The primary façade of the residence faces away from the proposed project. Because the property faces away from the project and vegetation and topography at the rear of the property obscure the potential views of the power line infrastructure, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.

Address	Assessor Parcel Number	Project Element Proximity	Assessment
2290 Leimert Boulevard	29A-1352-1-2	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor. New lattice steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers less than 100 feet from the rear of this parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The nearest replacement pole will be less than 100 feet from the rear of the parcel at 2290 Leimert Boulevard. The rear two-thirds of the parcel is covered in heavy vegetation. Based on the topography at the rear of the parcel, both the existing power lines and associated lattice steel towers and the proposed replacement poles are at a lower elevation than the residence. The primary façade of the residence faces away from the proposed project. Because the property faces away from the project and vegetation and topography at the rear of the property obscure potential views of the power line infrastructure, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
2314 Leimert Boulevard	29A-1353-1-1	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor. New lattice steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers approximately 200 feet from the rear of this parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The nearest replacement pole will be approximately 200 feet from the rear of the parcel at 2314 Leimert Boulevard. The rear two-thirds of the parcel is covered in heavy vegetation. Based on the topography at the rear of the parcel, both the existing power lines and associated lattice steel towers and the proposed replacement poles are at a lower elevation than the residence. The primary façade of the residence faces away from the proposed project. Because the property faces away from the project and vegetation and topography at the rear of the property obscure potential views of the power line infrastructure, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
2306 Leimert Boulevard	29A-1353-1-2	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor. New lattice steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers less than 200 feet from the rear of this parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The nearest replacement pole is less than 200 feet from the rear of the parcel at 2306 Leimert Boulevard. The rear two-thirds of the parcel is covered in heavy vegetation. Based on the topography at the rear of the parcel, both the existing power lines and associated lattice steel towers and the proposed replacement poles are at a lower elevation than the residence. The primary façade of the residence faces away from the proposed project. Because the property faces away from the project and vegetation and topography at the rear of the property obscure potential views of the power line infrastructure, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.

Address	Assessor Parcel Number	Project Element Proximity	Assessment
2320 Leimert Boulevard	29A-1353-2	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor. New lattice steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers less than 200 feet from the rear of this parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 15 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The nearest replacement pole is less than 200 feet from the rear of the parcel at 2320 Leimert Boulevard. The rear two-thirds of the parcel is covered in heavy vegetation. Based on the topography of the rear of the parcel, both the existing power lines and associated lattice steel towers and the proposed replacement poles are at a lower elevation than the residence. The primary façade of the residence faces away from the proposed project. Because the property faces away from the project and vegetation and topography at the rear of the property obscure potential views of the power line infrastructure, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
2332 Leimert Boulevard	29A-1353-3	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor. New lattice steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers less than 50 feet from the rear of this parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 15 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The nearest replacement pole is less than 50 feet from the rear of the parcel at 2332 Leimert Boulevard. The rear two-thirds of the parcel is covered in heavy vegetation. Based on the topography of the rear of the parcel, both the existing power lines and associated lattice steel towers and the proposed replacement poles are at a lower elevation than the residence. The primary façade of the residence faces away from the proposed project. Because the property faces away from the project and vegetation and topography at the rear of the property obscure potential views of the power line infrastructure, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.

Address	Assessor Parcel Number	Project Element Proximity	Assessment
2350 Leimert Boulevard	29A-1353-7-3	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor. New lattice steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers less than 200 feet from the rear of this parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 15 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The nearest replacement pole is less than 200 feet from the rear of the parcel at 2350 Leimert Boulevard. The rear two-thirds of the parcel is covered in heavy vegetation. Based on the topography of the rear of the parcel, both the existing power lines and associated lattice steel towers and the proposed replacement poles are at a lower elevation than the residence. The primary façade of the residence faces away from the proposed project. In addition, the neighboring house at 2344 Leimert Boulevard obscures views toward the new poles. Because the property faces away from the project and vegetation, site angling, and topography at the rear of the property obscure potential views of the power line infrastructure, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
2368 Leimert Boulevard	29A-1353-9-1	This parcel backs up to the existing power line corridor. New lattice steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers less than 250 feet from the rear of this parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 15 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The nearest replacement pole is less than 250 feet from the rear of the parcel at 2368 Leimert Boulevard. The rear two-thirds of the parcel is covered in heavy vegetation. Based on the topography at the rear of the parcel, both the existing power lines and associated lattice steel towers and the proposed replacement poles are at a lower elevation than the residence. The primary façade of the residence faces away from the proposed project. Because the property faces away from the project and vegetation and topography at the rear of the property obscure potential views of the power line infrastructure, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
5555 Ascot Drive	48D-7234-11-6	The parcel is adjacent to the existing power line corridor. New tubular steel poles will replace existing lattice steel towers at the edge of the parcel. The replacement poles will be approximately 15 feet and 19 feet taller than the existing towers but narrower in profile.	The parcel contains two schools. The school buildings comprising Montera Middle School and Joaquin Miller Elementary School are at the east end of the parcel while the power line corridor borders the west end of the parcel. There is a significant vegetative buffer adjacent to the power line corridor that creates a visual barrier between it and the portion of the parcel containing the schools. The closest school building is more than 600 feet from the proposed replacement poles. Because of the distance and vegetation, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.

Address	Assessor Parcel Number	Project Element Proximity	Assessment
15 Donna Maria Way	271-082-012-3	This parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 700 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 15 Donna Maria Way. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography, as well as the presence of Moraga Substation. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the building faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
11 Donna Maria Way	271-082-013-1	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 700 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 11 Donna Maria Way. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography, as well as the presence of Moraga Substation. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the building faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
7 Donna Maria Way	271-082-014-9	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 600 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 7 Donna Maria Way. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography, as well as the presence of Moraga Substation. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the building faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.

Address	Assessor Parcel Number	Project Element Proximity	Assessment
3 Donna Maria Way	271-082-015-6	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 600 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 3 Donna Maria Way. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography, as well as the presence of Moraga Substation. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the building faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
1 Donna Maria Way	271-082-016-4	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 600 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 1 Donna Maria Way. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography, as well as the presence of Moraga Substation. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the building faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
33 Dolores Way	271-082-017-2	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 600 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 33 Dolores Way. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the house faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.

Architectural Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

Address	Assessor Parcel Number	Project Element Proximity	Assessment
27 Dolores Way	271-082-018-0	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 5 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 500 feet from the rear boundary of the 27 Dolores Way parcel. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the house faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
71 Lost Valley Drive	272-230-002-3	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 1 foot and 18 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 1,000 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 71 Lost Valley Drive. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the house faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
74 Lost Valley Drive	272-240-020-3	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 1 foot and 18 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 900 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 74 Lost Valley Drive. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the house faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.

Address	Assessor Parcel Number	Project Element Proximity	Assessment
66 Lost Valley Drive	272-240-024-5	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 1 foot and 18 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 650 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 66 Lost Valley Drive. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the house faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.
70 Lost Valley Drive	272-240-025-2	The parcel backs up to the parcel containing Moraga Substation. New lattice steel towers will replace existing lattice steel towers within the Moraga Substation parcel. The nearest replacement towers will be approximately 1 foot and 18 feet taller than the existing towers.	The nearest replacement tower is more than 700 feet from the rear of the parcel with the house at 70 Lost Valley Drive. There is intervening vegetation and varied topography. The primary façade of the house faces away from the proposed project. Because of the distance, vegetation, topography, and the fact that the house faces away from the project, there would be no measurable visual impact to the property.

B.2 Representative Photographs

Project fieldwork included observations of potential project visibility throughout the area of potential impact (API), and investigators captured representative images from public vantage points to assess visibility. The following images demonstrate typical visibility from select vantage points near the resources listed in the table in Appendix B1. Photograph 1 represents 1633 Trestle Glen Road. Photograph 2 represents resources on Leimert Boulevard. Photograph 3 represents houses on Dolores Way and Donna Maria Way. Photograph 4 represents houses on Lost Valley Drive (which is parallel to Snow Court).

Photograph 1: View of 1633 Trestle Glen Road (at left) with existing power line towers in the background. These towers will be removed from the rear of the parcel.



Taken by: Jacobs

Date taken: March 19, 2024

Photograph 2: View toward the project from the intersection of Carter Street and Leimert Boulevard. View to the west. 2290 Leimert Boulevard is visible at the right.

Note that the visible overhead line is a local distribution line and is not associated with the project.



Taken by: Jacobs

Date taken: April 1, 2024

Photograph 3: View toward the Project at 7 Donna Maria Way. View to the northwest.



Taken by: Jacobs

Date taken: April 1, 2024

Photograph 4: View toward the Project at 11 Snow Court. View to the east.



Taken by: Jacobs

Date taken: April 1, 2024

Appendix C

Survey Results Matrix

Appendix C. Survey Results

A cultural resources survey was conducted within the architectural area of potential impact (API) on March 19, April 1 and 2, and May 29, 2024. During fieldwork, investigators surveyed architectural resources in the API that date to 1979 or earlier or that were previously recorded to observe site conditions and make notes about potential visibility of the proposed project. The appendix provides a matrix of resources within the API that are determined to have likely visibility of the proposed project or that are on parcels with proposed work. Each resource was observed, photographed, and assessed for potential California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. Resources within the API with unlikely visibility of the proposed project are summarized in Appendix D.

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
1	P-01-000861	3701 Park Boulevard Way Oakland, CA 94610 23-474-10 Oakland X Substation	1908	Eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 3 for direct association with the Great Western Power Company and PG&E and for its Beaux Arts, Renaissance Revival, and Neo-Classical architectural style elements.	The building is an existing power substation and the replacement of components within the substation are in line with changes common to utilitarian structures and have been carried out to the station components since its construction. The installation of three new transition tubular steel poles may result in a minor visual change, but is similar to existing infrastructure associated with the substation. The building's integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, and feeling would be retained.	
2	P-01-012014	N/A N/A Moraga–Oakland X 115 kV Power Line	1908 and 1931	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).	

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ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
3	N/A	700 Grosvenor Pl Oakland, CA 94610 23-474-9 N/A	circa 1925	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
4	N/A	748 Grosvenor Pl Oakland, CA 94610 23-474-5 N/A	1924	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
5	N/A	1215 Holman Rd Oakland, CA 94610 23-474-7 N/A	1923	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
6	N/A	1221 Holman Rd Oakland, CA 94610 23-474-8 N/A	1923	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
7	N/A	1229 Bates Rd Oakland, CA 94610 23-474-1 N/A	1925	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
8	N/A	3739 Park Boulevard Way Oakland, CA 94610 23-474-4 N/A	1915	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
9	N/A	1261 Bates Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-532-48 N/A	1953	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
10	N/A	1267 Bates Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-532-49 N/A	1927	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
11	N/A	1347 Holman Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-567-1 N/A	1935	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
12	N/A	1357 Bates Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-532-61 N/A	1923	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
13	N/A	1363 Bates Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-532-62 N/A	1925	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
14	N/A	1369 Holman Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-532-63 N/A	1925	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
15	N/A	815 Creed Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-565-2 N/A	1924	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
16	N/A	807 Creed Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-565-3 N/A	1924	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
17	N/A	818 Creed Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-563-12 N/A	1925	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

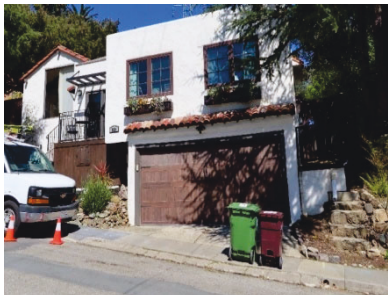
ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
18	N/A	812 Creed Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-563-11 N/A	1925	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
19	N/A	808 Creed Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-563-10 N/A	1927	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
20	N/A	1043 Norwood Ave Oakland, CA 94610 24-563-5 N/A	1926	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
21	N/A	1049 Norwood Ave Oakland, CA 94610 24-563-6 N/A	1929	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
22	N/A	1057 Norwood Ave Oakland, CA 94610 24-563-7 N/A	1934	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
23	N/A	1040 Norwood Ave Oakland, CA 94610 24-608-50 N/A	1928	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
24	N/A	1050 Norwood Ave Oakland, CA 94610 24-608-52 N/A	1938	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
25	N/A	1097 Wellington St Oakland, CA 94602 24-608-53-2 N/A	1964	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
26	N/A	1101 Wellington St Oakland, CA 94602 24-545-2-1 N/A	1923	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
27	N/A	1093 Wellington St Oakland, CA 94602 24-608-54-1 N/A	1961	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
28	N/A	1627 Trestle Glen Rd Oakland, CA 94610 24-608-23 N/A	1927	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
29	N/A	930 Glendome Cir Oakland, CA 94602 24-607-41 N/A	1927	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
30	N/A	4 Cavendish Ln Piedmont, CA 94602 51-4808-12-1 N/A	1965	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
31	N/A	6 Cavendish Ln Piedmont, CA 94602 51-4808-32 N/A	1965	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
32	N/A	1820 Trestle Glen Rd Piedmont, CA 94610 51-4810-20 N/A	1941	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
33	N/A	N/A N/A Trestle Glen Stairs	circa 1920	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
34	N/A	1834 Trestle Glen Rd Piedmont, CA 94610 51-4811-1 N/A	1947	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
35	N/A	289 Saint James Dr Piedmont, CA 94611 51-4810-19-1 N/A	1952	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
36	N/A	298 Saint James Dr Piedmont, CA 94611 51-4813-17 N/A	1951	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
37	N/A	4925 Park Blvd Piedmont, CA 94611 322 Saint James Dr Piedmont, CA 94611 51-4812-11-10; 51-4812-11-9; 51-4812-12-6 Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church and School	1936	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
38	N/A	261 Sandringham Rd Piedmont, CA 94611 51-4812-7 N/A	1945	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
39	N/A	100 Estates Dr Piedmont, CA 94611 51-4820-53-1 N/A	1969	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
40	N/A	2477 Monterey Blvd Oakland, CA 94611 29A-1330-9-4; 29A-1330-27-4; 29A-1330-27-11; 29A-1330-31 Montclair Golf Club	1979 - 1980	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
41	N/A	2170 Leimert Blvd Oakland, CA 94602 29A-1352-5 N/A	1958	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
42	N/A	2268 Leimert Blvd Oakland, CA 94602 29A-1352-8 N/A	2001	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
43	N/A	2278 Leimert Blvd Oakland, CA 94602 29A-1352-9 N/A	2003	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
44	N/A	2338 Leimert Blvd Oakland, CA 94602 29A-1353-4 N/A	1941	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
45	N/A	2344 Leimert Blvd Oakland, CA 94602 29A-1353-5 N/A	1966	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
46	N/A	2424 Monterey Blvd Oakland, CA 94611 29A-1330-26 N/A	1937	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
47	N/A	Monterey Blvd Oakland, CA 94608 29A-1330-34 Palo Seco Substation	c. 1968	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
48	N/A	2345 Scout Rd Oakland, CA 94611 48D-7234-1-6 N/A	1977	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
49	N/A	2385 Scout Rd Oakland, CA 94611 48D-7234-3 N/A	1953	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
50	N/A	2360 Scout Rd Oakland, CA 94611 48D-7244-12-4 N/A	1920	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
51	N/A	2370 Scout Rd Oakland, CA 94611 48D-7244-29 N/A	1963	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
52	N/A	2150 Drake Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-64 N/A	1947	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
53	N/A	N/A N/A Sacramento Northern Railway Segment	1913	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
54	N/A	2108 Drake Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-63 N/A	1967	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
55	N/A	2082 Drake Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-62 N/A	1948	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
56	N/A	2074 Drake Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-61 N/A	1948	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

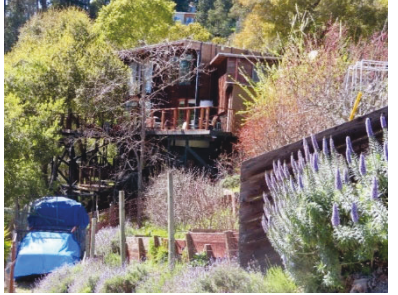
Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
57	N/A	2066 Drake Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-60 N/A	1964	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
58	N/A	2058 Drake Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-59 N/A	1965	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
59	N/A	2050 Drake Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-58-2 N/A	1971	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

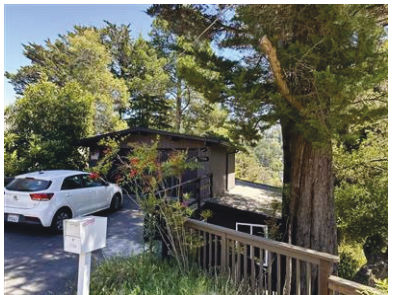
ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
60	N/A	44 Cortez Ct Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-68 N/A	1968	Eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its freeform, organic architecture unique to the late 1960s in the Bay Area	Adjacent project construction activities may create temporary noise and vibration. It is not anticipated that these will have a negative impact to the resource. The project may result in a minor visual change based on replacement of nearby lattice steel towers with tubular steel poles. The existing structures predate the house and do not contribute to its historic significance. The proposed project will not negatively impact the property's historic context, visual narrative, or character-defining features.	
61	N/A	18 Cortez Ct Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-66-12 N/A	1960	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
62	N/A	10 Cortez Ct Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-66-7 N/A	1959	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
63	N/A	5906 Balboa Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-66-4 N/A	1959	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
64	N/A	5912 Balboa Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-66-3 N/A	1960	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
65	N/A	5918 Balboa Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-66-2 N/A	1959	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
66	N/A	5982 Balboa Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7348-71 N/A	1971	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
67	N/A	40 Saroni Ct Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7330-80-3 N/A	1957	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
68	N/A	15 Azalea Ln Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7330-24-3 N/A	1949	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
69	N/A	7182 Sayre Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7328-47-3 N/A	1957	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
70	N/A	7188 Sayre Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7328-48 N/A	1971	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
71	N/A	7194 Sayre Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7328-74 N/A	1977	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

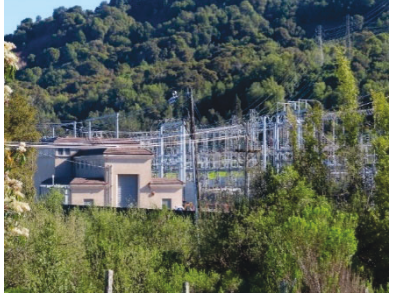
ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
72	N/A	7200 Sayre Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7328-50 N/A	1956	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
73	N/A	7210 Sayre Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7328-51 N/A	1973	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
74	N/A	7475 Woodrow Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7328-13 N/A	1929	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
75	N/A	7481 Woodrow Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7328-12 N/A	1959	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
76	N/A	7370 Saroni Dr Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7328-8-1 N/A	1948	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	
77	N/A	33 East Cir Oakland, CA 94611 48E-7325-80 N/A	1963	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
78	P-07-004486	N/A N/A Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District	1934	Eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 as one of the first parks in the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) and for its role within the early parks and recreation movement in Oakland.	Construction activities may create temporary noise and vibration impacts. Visual impacts are possible from the replacement of six lattice steel towers within the park. Four will be replaced with new lattice steel towers and two will be replaced with tubular steel poles. Because the replacements are either in-kind or of narrower profile than the existing towers, the visual change will be minimal. The project's Moraga–Oakland X 115 kV Lines (referred to as Oakland X-Moraga Power Lines 3600 and 3601 in P-07-004486), which bisect the parcel, will remain. Project activities will not damage, destroy, or alter the resource or its character-defining features. While the permanent components of the project will alter characteristics of the property's environmental setting, neither the steel towers nor overhead power lines support the significance of the resource.	

Cultural Resource Identification and Evaluation Report

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
79		5 Valley View Dr Orinda, CA 94563 271-010-004 P-07-004586 Moraga Substation P-07-004587 Moraga Substation Transformer House	1948	The substation itself is non-contributing and is not eligible for CRHR. Moraga Substation Transformer House is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 for its elements of Italianate style.	The substation is not a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA. Construction will be approximately 300 feet from the Transformer House, which may create temporary noise and vibration impacts. Visual impacts are possible from replacement of existing lattice steel towers with slightly taller lattice steel towers. Project activities will not damage, destroy, or alter the resource or its character-defining features, nor will it negatively impact the property's integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, and feeling.	
80	N/A	15 Snow Court Orinda, CA 94563 272-240-013-8 N/A	1961	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

ID	Primary No.	Address, Assessor Parcel Number, and Property Name ^[a]	Year Built	CRHR Eligibility	Potential Impacts	Photograph
81	N/A	11 Snow Court Orinda, CA 94563 272-240 014-6 N/A	1973	Not eligible for CRHR.	Not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.	

^[a] If applicable.

Appendix D
Department of Parks and Recreation
523 Series Forms

P-01-010802

P-01-010802

This Primary Number has been voided because this resource was inadvertently assigned two Primary Numbers. Please see the following Primary file number:

P-01-000861 ✓

31 January 2008
Leigh Jordan, Coordinator NWIC

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #: ~~P-01-010802~~ P-01-000861

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code: _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Pacific Gas & Electric Substation X

NRHP Status Code: 3S

P1. Other Identifier: none

*P2. Location: not for publication x unrestricted

*a. County: Alameda

b. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Oakland East 1980

c. Address: 3729 Park Boulevard Way

City: Oakland

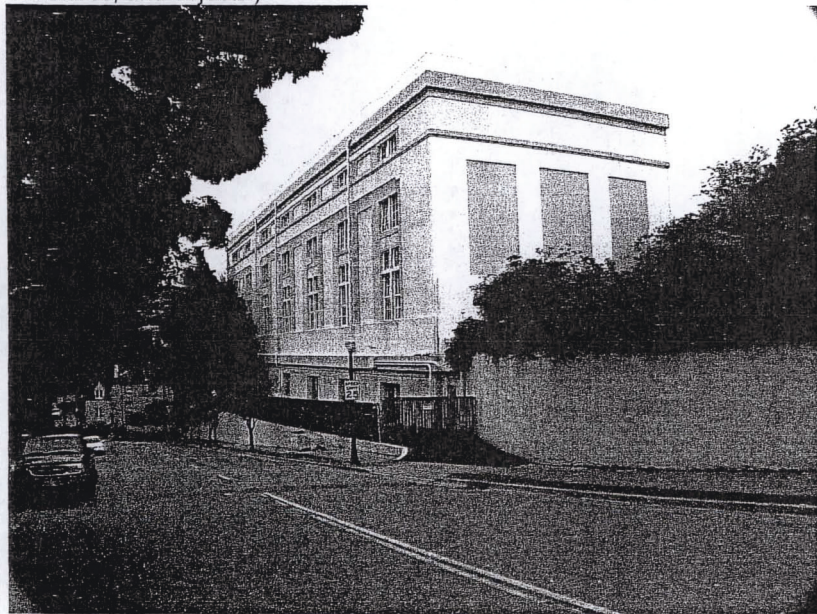
Zip: 94610

d. UTM: N/A

e. Other Locational Data (APN #): The property lies on a large triangular lot at the intersection of Park Boulevard, Kingsley Avenue, and Grosvenor Place. APN 023-0474-009.

*P3a. Description: The property consists of a Pacific Gas & Electric Company Substation, known as Substation X, previously known as the 37th Street Substation. The reinforced concrete building rises approximately four stories, and occupies virtually the entire parcel where it is sited. Character defining features of the building include its Beaux Arts/Renaissance Revival styling, rectangular massing, large rectangular flat parapet roof, large paired industrial steel sash divided light windows, and simple belt courses dividing the building below the roofline, below the top row of windows, and below the large second-story windows. The building's west elevation features three inset rectangular panels, a plain frieze, two plain belt courses, and a poured concrete buttress that extends to the ground level. The south elevation of the building features eight inset panels or friezes below the first belt course below the roof, five pairs of square divided light steel industrial sash windows, followed by a large bank of paired industrial sash windows, several of which are covered by steel safety netting. The ground level to the first floor houses the operations equipment and a bank of safety ceiling lights. The east side of the building features a similar design as the west, with the exception that it features a steel escape ladder and two steel safety platforms. A large concrete wall runs parallel to Grosvenor Place along the building. Along Park Boulevard, a dense hedgerow has been planted, which blocks the view of the industrial facility. The interior of the building was designed to hold five large electrical transformers, as well as switches and relays.

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



*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP8 Industrial Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building

☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District

☒ Element of District

P5b. Description of Photo: Looking east at the substation along Grosvenor Place.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: 1908
■ Historic (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1911-1952);
Historic Property Data File).

*P7. Owner and Address: Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 77 Beale Street, 26th Floor, Oakland, CA 94177

*P8. Recorded by: Dana E. Supernowicz, Architectural Historian, 2001 Sheffield Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

*P9. Date Recorded: February 2005

*P10. Type of Survey: ■ Architectural

*P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resources Study of the Trestle Glen & Bowles Place Project, AT&T Wireless Services Site No. SNFCCA2107, 3729 Park Boulevard Way, Oakland, Alameda County, CA 94601. Prepared for Rescom Environmental Corporation, 2375 B Traversefield Drive, Traverse City, Michigan 49686. Prepared by Historic Resource Associates, 2001 Sheffield Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762.

*Attachments: BSO Record, Continuation Sheets, Project Location Map, Photographic Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Pacific Gas & Electric Substation X

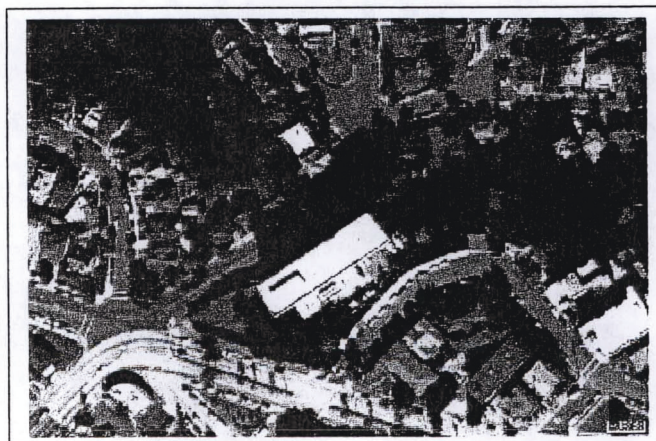
NRHP Status Code: 3S

- B1. **Historic Name:** Great Western Power Company 37th Street Substation
B2. **Common Name:** same as above
B3. **Original Use:** Public Utility Building
*B5. **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts/Renaissance Revival/Neo-Classical
*B6. **Construction History:** The subject property is a reinforced masonry (concrete) building that was constructed around 1908 by the Great Western Power Company, predecessor to Pacific Gas & Electric Company.
*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:**
*B8. **Related Features:** The property is surrounded by residential homes dating from the 1910s through the 1930s. Houses along Grosvenor Place appear to constitute a potential historic district of residential homes.
B9a. **Architect:** possibly John Debo Galloway of Great Western Power Company **B9b. Builder:** Great Western Power Company
*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Pacific Gas & Electric Company/Public Utilities in East Bay **Area:** East Bay/Oakland
Period of Significance: 1906-1920 **Property Type:** Industrial Building **Applicable Criteria:** A and C

The history of Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Substation X begins with the acquisition of Great Western Power Company, which was incorporated in 1906, and the Great Western Power Company of California in 1915. It was the Great Western Power Company who owned and operated Substation X, referred to in 1912 as "37th Street Substation" according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1911-1912, Vol. 4, Sheet 421). The property's historic context also lies with the development of electricity in the City of Oakland and the Great Western Power Company's entry into the city as a provider of electricity in 1909. Power from the Big Bend hydroelectric project near Oroville was transferred on a steel tower line to the Brighton Substation in Sacramento and thence to Oakland. Power was transmitted first at 60,000 volts, and on November 1, 1909, it was raised to 100,000 volts (Coleman 1952: 223). When the Great Western Power Company entered the Oakland market it was compelled to sell its Big Bend electric output to the recently organized Pacific Gas & Electric Company. For many years both companies were in stiff competition with one another for both power supplies and utilities. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps clearly illustrate the original profile of the 37th Street Substation and surrounding properties. Interestingly, in 1912 Grosvenor Place was named Mathews Avenue and Park Boulevard was named 4th Avenue (refer to Continuation Sheet, Page 3 of 3).

- B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:** N/A
B12. **References:** Charles M. Coleman. *P.G. & E. of California: The Centennial Story of Pacific Gas and Electric Company 1852-1952*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1952; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oakland, CA, 1911-1952.
B13. **Remarks:**
B14. **Evaluator:** Dana E. Supernowicz, Architectural Historian, 2001 Sheffield Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
Date of Evaluation: February 2005

Aerial Photograph of PG&E Substation X
February 7, 2004



(This space reserved for official comments.)

Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Pacific Gas & Electric Substation X

NRHP Status Code: 3S

Recorded by: Dana E. Supernowicz

Date: February 2005

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

B10. Significance: In 1910, the Great Western Power Company established electrical power to Walnut Creek, which enabled electrical passenger car service to begin. In 1914, Lake Almanor was formed through a large dam and hydroelectric project financed by the Great Western Power Company, flooding the area known as Big Meadows. One of Great Western Power Company's most influential designers and engineers was John Debo Galloway, who rendered extensive service to the company in connection with the design and construction of extensions and additions to its Las Plumas Plant on Feather River and with the design and construction of its Caribou Plant on the same stream. As consulting engineer, Galloway represented the company on the construction of the Bucks Creek hydroelectric power plant and many other important projects during the 1910s.

Besides transferring power, substations were an essential part of an interurban railroad like those that ran between Oakland and communities to the east. An interurban railway substation reduced high voltage power to a level and type that could be used by car motors and to feed that power into the distribution system. High voltage AC power was purchased from Pacific Gas & Electric Company or Great Western Power Company. The substation reduced and converted this power to 600, 1200, or 1500 volts DC, then fed it into the distribution system, which consisted of the overhead wire or third rail. A substation also maintained the voltage at a proper operating level, correcting for both loss due to normal resistance in the circuits and the draw from motors on cars or locomotives. This was accomplished by a human operator monitoring the current through meters, or later by automatic sensors, either of which turned on the substation equipment when the voltage drop reached a critical level. This process held true for transferring electricity to homes and businesses, as was the case with the 37th Street Substation, now known as the Pacific Gas & Electric Substation X.

The Great Western Power Company's 37th Street Substation is listed as "unevaluated" in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Property Data (HPD) File. The property was, however, listed in a local survey in 1997. While it is unknown exactly how many substations dating from the early 1900s through the 1910s still exist in the East Bay, the 37th Street Substation is clearly one of the largest and most impressive in Oakland. The substation was constructed in 1908, two years after the San Francisco Earthquake, hence its reinforced concrete design. The building not only achieves its main functional purpose to transfer electricity, but it was designed in manner that drew from Beaux Arts/Renaissance Revival designs, albeit in a modest way, of other multi-story commercial buildings being constructed in the East Bay.

According to Alf Simon, in his article "Structures of Power," the electrical power system permeates late 20th century culture and its visual presence on the landscape is both widespread and conspicuous. The design of infrastructure systems has been largely assigned to professionals who were trained to apply criteria of function, utility, and efficiency in a problem solving domain (Simon, n.d.). The 37th Street Substation, now known as Substation X, is a "structure of power," with its massive concrete walls, large industrial windows, and pseudo Greek Revival styling, the building cannot be mistaken for any other form of building then for which it was designed. Although much more elaborate in its design and ornamentation, the Jessie Street Substation at Union Square, built in 1905 and designed by the renowned architect Willis Polk, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is a San Francisco Landmark.

The 37th Street Substation, now the Pacific Gas & Electric Substation X, retains integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, materials, design, and workmanship. Applying Criterion A of the NRHP, the Pacific Gas & Electric Substation X, constructed in 1908 by the Great Western Power Company conveys a strong association to events of significance during the first two decades after 1900 associated with the expansion, development, and dispersion of electrical power for domestic, commercial and industrial use within the East Bay region of California. The property also has a direct association with one of California's most significant utility company that was instrumental in the development of hydroelectric power in the state, the construction of several of the state's earliest and most important dams, and the expansion of electrical power throughout portions of the northern California, particularly the San Francisco Bay Area. Under NRHP Criterion C, the subject property, albeit modest as compared to several of San Francisco's grand substations, such as the Jessie Station at Union Square, was, nonetheless, thoughtfully designed to embody Beaux Arts/Renaissance Revival Architecture as it applies to industrial buildings. Its visual presence bordering Grosvenor Place is unmistakable. Therefore, the Pacific Gas & Electric Substation X appears to be eligible for the NRHP individually under Criterion A and C for its association with the development of electrical power in the East Bay region, and the Great Western Power Company, as well as its striking industrial Classical Revival architecture. The property may also be eligible as a contributor to a historic district, which may include Grosvenor Place and portions of Park Boulevard.

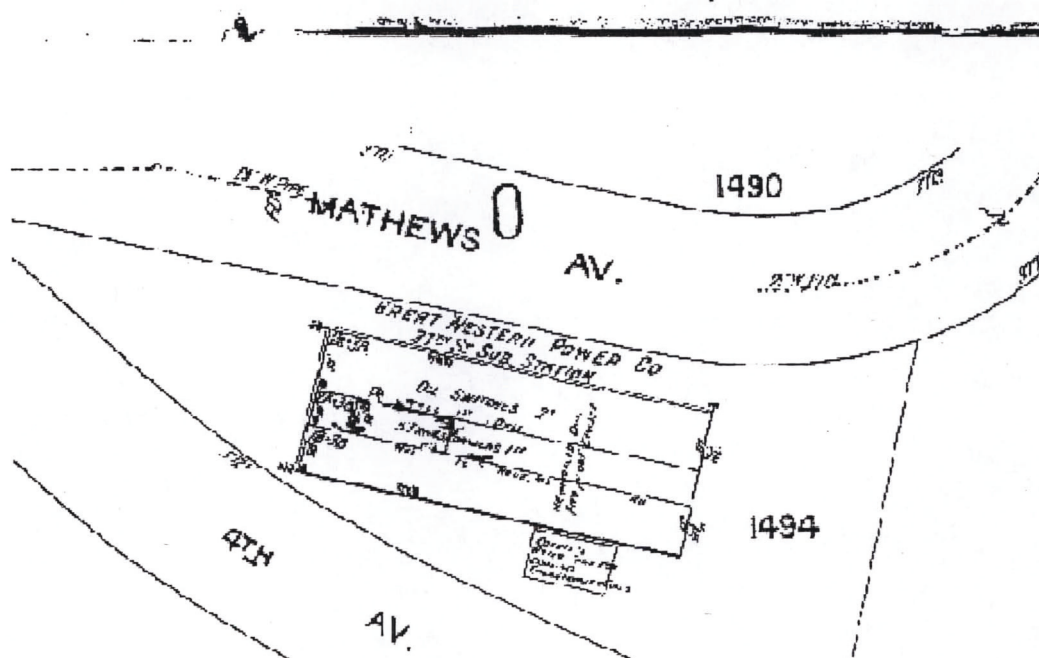
Recorded by: Dana E. Supernowicz

Date: February 2005

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Oakland, California (Vol. 4, Sheet 421) 1911-1912



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

Primary # P-01-000861
HRI # 4623-1216-0000
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code: 7R

Page P1 of 1

Other Listings OCHS C3
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*P1. a. Resource Identifier (assign a name or number): Serial No. 1319
b. Other Identifier: Great Western Power 37th St. Substation

*P2. Location:

a. County Alameda

*b. Address 3729 PARK BOULEVARD WY/PARK BV/GROSVEN
City Oakland, CA

Zip 94610

*c. UTM: USGS 7.5' Quad Oakland East Date 1980; Zone: mE / mN

*d. Other Locational Data (e.g. parcel #, legal description, additional UTM's, etc.)
Parcel no.: 023 0474 010 00

*P3. a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, etc.):

3729 PARK BOULEVARD WY is a Classical Revival industrial building. It is an irregular three stories, mezzanine, and basement, rectangular plan about 210' x 60' x 50' high, on a sloping three-frontage lot. It has a low stepped parapet, three part vertical composition, and paired windows. Exterior walls are concrete and stucco. Roof is concrete. Foundation is concrete. Structure is reinforced concrete. Sanborn maps describe it as reinforced concrete with steel frame, 18" and 12" walls. The building has pivoted multi-pane wood sash windows, shallow two-story pilasters, and heavy concrete belt courses at basement, attic, and parapet levels. There is a high concrete retaining wall around much of the lot. Present use is public utility, PG&E Station X Substation. Surroundings are densely built up, residential.

The building is in excellent condition; its integrity is excellent.

b. Resource attributes: HP08,09--industrial building, public utility

*P4. Resources present: /X/Building //Structure //Object //Site //District //Element of District () //Other

*P5. a. Photograph or Drawing



P5. b. Photo number: 648-2A
Photo date: 09/12/92

*P6. Date Constructed/Age, and Source:
//Prehistoric /X/Historic //Both
1908 F add 1925
building permit

*P7. Owner and Address:
P G & E CO 135-1-40-3 c/o B E
NELSON/DIR-TAXES
PO BX 770000 TX DEPT B8E
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94177

*P8. Recorded by (name, affiliation, address):
Oakland Cultural Heritage
Survey, 1 City Hall Plaza,
Oakland 94612 (510-238-3941)

*P9. Date Recorded: 09/30/94

*P10. Type of Survey: //Intensive
/X/Reconnaissance //Other

*P11. Report Citation: OCHS Completion Report, CLG Project #06-93-80101, 9/30/94 (URM Citywide)

*Attachments: /X/None //Location Map //Sketch Map //Continuation Sheet //Building, Structure, and Object Record //Other

CRIT

093000	01-000855	2010 PARK BLVD	KENNEDY STORES AND APARTMENTS	OAKLAND	P	1924	HIST. SURV.	4623-4507-0000	09/30/95	5S2
							HIST. SURV.	4623-1210-0000	09/30/94	7R
106292	01-009524	2817 PARK BLVD	MARY SMITH COTTAGE: MARION	OAKLAND	P	1901	HIST. SURV.	4623-3194-0000	01/15/97	7R
106293	01-009525	2901 PARK BLVD	MARY SMITH COTTAGE: THE LODGE	OAKLAND	P	1902	HIST. SURV.	4623-3195-0000	01/15/97	7R
106295	01-009526	3001 PARK BLVD	MARY SMITH COTTAGE: EVELYN	OAKLAND	P	1905	HIST. SURV.	4623-3196-0000	01/15/97	7R
093001	01-000856	4193 PARK BLVD	FISHER STORE BUILDING	OAKLAND	P	1926	HIST. SURV.	4623-1211-0000	09/30/94	7R
093002	01-000857	4201 PARK BLVD	FISHER STORE BUILDING	OAKLAND	P	1926	HIST. SURV.	4623-1212-0000	09/30/94	7R
093003	01-000858	4206 PARK BLVD	FISHER-SAUNDERS-HAGSTROM'S STORE	OAKLAND	P	1929	HIST. SURV.	4623-1213-0000	09/30/94	7R
093004	01-000859	4207 PARK BLVD	FISHER STORE BUILDING	OAKLAND	P	1926	HIST. SURV.	4623-4508-0000	09/30/95	5B
093005	01-000860	4214 PARK BLVD	FISHER-JENNY WREN-MCMARR STORES	OAKLAND	P	1926	HIST. SURV.	4623-1214-0000	09/30/94	7R
127931	01-010418	4230 PARK BLVD		OAKLAND	P	1925	HIST. RES.	DOE-01-01-0008-0000	09/30/94	7R
							PROJ. REVW.	FCC010326D	04/30/01	6Y
106296	01-009527	4231 PARK BLVD	GLENVIEW BRANCH LIBRARY	OAKLAND	M	1935	HIST. SURV.	4623-3197-0000	01/15/97	7R
106297	01-009528	4800 PARK BLVD		OAKLAND	P	1920	HIST. SURV.	4623-3198-0000	01/15/97	7R
152717		3729 PARK BLVD WAY	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC SUBSTATION	OAKLAND	P	1908	PROJ. REVW.	FCC050120C	04/26/05	2S2 AC
							HIST. RES.	DOE-01-04-0017-0000	03/25/05	2S2 AC
							PROJ. REVW.	FCC050120C	03/25/05	2S2 AC
093006	01-000861	3729 PARK BLVD WAY	GREAT WESTERN POWER 37TH STREET SU	OAKLAND	P	1908	HIST. SURV.	4623-1216-0000	09/30/94	7R
011632	01-004593	268 PARK VIEW TERRACE	HATCH HOUSE	OAKLAND	P	1905	HIST. SURV.	4623-0208-0000		3S
011633	01-004594	315 PARK VIEW TERRACE	PARK VIEW APARTMENTS	OAKLAND	P	1929	HIST. SURV.	4623-3597-0000	09/30/94	3S
084222	01-007387	2607 PARKER AVE		OAKLAND	P	1925	HIST. SURV.	4623-3596-0000		3S
123945	01-010353	2666 PARKER AVE		OAKLAND	P	1920	PROJ. REVW.	HUD930812M	09/17/93	6Y
							HIST. RES.	DOE-01-99-0092-0000	10/27/99	6Y
103236	01-008524	2854 PARKER AVE		OAKLAND	P	1931	PROJ. REVW.	HUD960510A	08/19/96	6Y
095753	01-008304	2922 PARKER AVF		OAKLAND	P	1947	PROJ. REVW.	HUD950210E	03/30/95	6Y
093007	01-000862	10410 PEARMAIN ST	KAASTRUP SHOP BUILDING	OAKLAND	P	1947	HIST. SURV.	4623-4509-0000	09/30/95	6Z1
							HIST. SURV.	4623-1217-0000	09/30/94	7R
072937	01-006729	3650 PENNIMAN AVE		OAKLAND	U	1925	PROJ. REVW.	HUD910826D	09/10/91	6Y
093008	01-000863	3820 PENNIMAN AVE	MACDONALD-ROY'S GARAGE BUILDING	OAKLAND	P	1927	HIST. SURV.	4623-4510-0000	09/30/95	6Z1
							HIST. SURV.	4623-1218-0000	09/30/94	7R
010720	01-003691	2960 PERALTA OAKS CT	DUNSMUIR HOUSE/HELLMAN HOUSE, DUNS	OAKLAND	M	1899	ST.FND. PRG	619.0-HP-88-01-008	12/14/88	3
							HIST. RES.	NPS-72000214-0000	05/19/72	1S
011898	01-004856	PERALTA ST		OAKLAND	P	1877	HIST. SURV.	4623-0020-0000	01/01/72	1S
106638	01-009743	PERALTA ST	7TH STREET WEST OAKLAND COMMERCIAL	OAKLAND	P	1926	HIST. SURV.	4623-0249-9999		5S2
011799	01-004759	310 PERALTA ST	PERALTA & 26TH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT	OAKLAND	P	1951	HIST. SURV.	4623-3422-9999	02/03/97	7R
011800	01-004760	316 PERALTA ST	CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD FAITH TABE	OAKLAND	P	1951	HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0085		7
			ELLEN CLARK FLATS	OAKLAND	P	1880	HIST. SURV.	4623-0283-0057	07/21/93	5D1
							HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0086	7N	7N
011801	01-004761	320 PERALTA ST	FRANK ROZA MANUEL COREIA HOUSE	OAKLAND	P	1894	HIST. SURV.	4623-0283-0058	07/21/93	5D1
							HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0087	7N	7N
011802	01-004762	328 PERALTA ST	TRIGUEIRO-SIMMONS RENTAL	OAKLAND	P	1890	HIST. SURV.	4623-0283-0059	07/21/93	5D1
011803	01-004763	332 PERALTA ST	ELLEN MULVEY MARY KENNEY RENTAL HO	OAKLAND	P	1887	HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0088	7N	7N
							HIST. SURV.	4623-0283-0060	07/21/93	5D1
011804	01-004764	336 PERALTA ST	MARY MCCARTHY ELLEN MULVEY HOUSE	OAKLAND	P	1877	HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0089	7N	7N
							HIST. SURV.	4623-0283-0061	07/21/93	5D1
011805	01-004765	340 PERALTA ST	MULVEY-STRAZICICH HOUSE	OAKLAND	P	1889	HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0090	7N	7N
							HIST. SURV.	4623-0283-0062	07/21/93	5D1
011806	01-004766	344 PERALTA ST	JOHN MUNCE THOMAS FARRELL HOUSE	OAKLAND	P	1870	HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0091	7N	7N
							PROJ. REVW.	HUD970616B	07/03/97	6Y
							HIST. SURV.	4623-0283-0063	07/21/93	5D1
011807	01-004767	352 PERALTA ST	NICHOLAS DORAN RENTAL HOUSE	OAKLAND	P	1885	HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0092	7N	7N
							HIST. SURV.	4623-0283-0064	07/21/93	6Z1
							HIST. SURV.	4623-0246-0093	7N	7N

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 1

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. *Date June 2024 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This update records Oakland X Substation, previously recorded as P-01-000861. The building is a reinforced concrete building with Beaux Arts, Renaissance Revival and Neo-Classical elements.

The building was first recorded in 1994 as part of the Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey and was not evaluated for the CRHR at that time. The substation was recorded again in February 2005 by Dana E. Supernowicz of Historic Resource Associates. Supernowicz recommended the building eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its direct association with the Great Western Power Company and PG&E during the beginning of large-scale electrification in the area and eligible under Criterion C for its Beaux Arts, Renaissance Revival and Neo-Classical architectural style. The period of significance assigned by Supernowicz was 1906-1920 and no historic property boundary was stated.

This update records a 2024 survey of the substation as part of the Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Survey was conducted in March and April 2024. The substation is on private property and the reconnaissance survey viewed the property from public right-of-way (Photograph 1).

The substation appears to be intact and in good condition. It retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the period of significance should be changed to reflect the correct date of its construction, 1908. As no reason was given why the period of significance ended in 1920, an appropriate end date is 1930, when PG&E purchased the majority stock of the Great Western Power Company and took over operations of the substation. Additionally, the historic property boundary should be limited to the footprint of the substation building (See Location Map).

Overall, this update finds the resource still possesses a high degree of integrity and should continue being eligible for the NRHP and for the CRHR under Criterion 1 and 3.

CONTINUATION SHEET

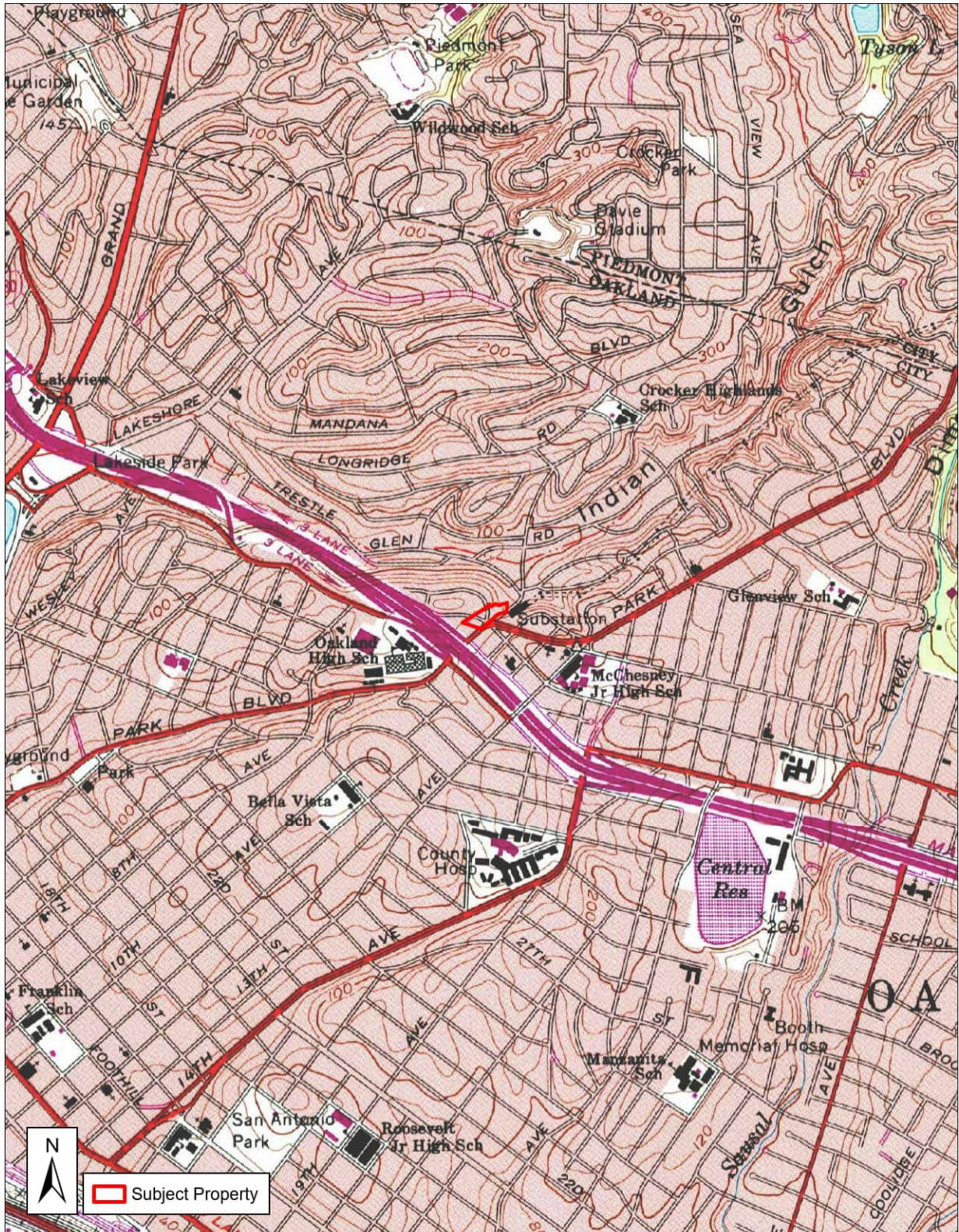
Property Name: Resource Identifier 1

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 1

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update



Photograph 1. Oakland X Substation, view east (Jacobs March 2024).



Photograph 2. Oakland X Substation, view north (Jacobs March 2024).

\State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-01-012014

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Page 1 of 7 *Resource Name or #: **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)**

*P1. Other Identifier: PG&E Utility Tower

*P2: Location: Not for publication Unrestricted ☒ a. County: Alameda

And (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a location map as necessary.)

*b. USGS Quad Oakland East *Date: 1975 T; R; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. _____ B.M. _____

c. Address: 275 Sandringham Road City: Piedmont Zip: 94611

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

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

APN: 051-4812-017

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

The resource consists of a steel lattice style, utility transmission tower, 74' 1" AGL. The base of the tower section contains footings which are concrete bases. The transmission tower was constructed with bolted steel L-shaped profiles and contains two cross arms. The area is surrounded by a chain link fence. The tower is located in a primarily residential area. The tower was installed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company as part of their expansion of electrical service in the Piedmont area. The tower is part of a long line of towers extending across the area. The tower is in good condition and appears to have retained its integrity.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 11: Engineering Structure



P4. Resources Present: Building ☒ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date Accessions #) View N/12/15/2015

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both c. pre-1961/ PG&E Records *P7.

Address: PG&E, 77 Beale Street B26:, San Francisco, CA *P8: Recorded by: (Name, Affiliation, Address)

K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services, P.O. Box 634, La Mesa, CA *P9. Date Recorded: 12/15/2015

*P10. Type of Survey: (Describe) Intensive *P11: Report Citation (Cite Survey Report and other sources, or enter "None".) None

*Attachments: None ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure and Object Record ☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Liner Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
RESIDENCE, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # P-01-012014
HRI#
*NRHP Status Code

*Page 2 of 7 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder: **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate**
BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri))

B1. Historic Name: PG&E Lattice Tower

B2. Common Name: PG&E Lattice Tower

B3. Original Use: Public Utility/Lattice Tower

B4. Present Use: Public Utility/Lattice Tower

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern

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

The subject lattice tower was constructed prior to 1961.. No major alterations to the lattice tower were noted.

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

*B8. Related Features: Additional lattice Towers

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Development of Piedmont/Modern Architecture Area: Piedmont Period of

Significance: 1961-Present Property Type: Public Utility Applicable Criteria: A and C

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

The city of Piedmont is a small, mostly residential community in the East Bay area and was officially incorporated in 1907. The area developed slowly and at the present time has approximately 10,000 residents. The city began to grow in the 1920s and 1930s, with post-World War II development resulting in the construction of new residential housing. Pacific Gas and Electric Company is the utility company that provides natural gas and electricity to most of the northern two-thirds of California, from Bakersfield to the Oregon border. PG&E was founded in 1905, as a consolidation of San Francisco Gas & Electric Company and the California Gas and Electric Company combined with more than two dozen power and water companies around the state. PG&E went on to consolidate power in northern California and by 1952, represented 520 companies. In the post-World War II era, the company went on a massive building spree, creating 14 new hydroelectric plants and five steam plants. As of 1992, the company operated 173 electric generating units and 85 generating stations; 18,450 miles of transmission lines and 101,400 miles of distribution system. The subject property is part of this overall expansion, growth and development of PG&E in the Piedmont area in the post-World War II period.

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

None

*B12. References: Historicaerials.com; PG&E Records;

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluators: K.A. Crawford

*Date of Evaluation: 12/15/2015

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for
official comments.)

State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-01-012014

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 7 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate**
BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date December 15, 2015

Continuation X Update

(Continued from page 2)

Integrity Statement

In regard to the seven aspects of integrity – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association – the c. pre-1961 Modern style lattice tower on this property has retained its original location. The lattice tower has not been moved. The setting, feeling, and association have not remained intact as the area surrounding the lattice tower has changed. The design, materials and workmanship have been maintained. The integrity level is good and the condition of the lattice tower is good.

National Register of Historic Places/California Historic Register Eligibility Evaluation

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places/California Historic Register **Criterion A/1: Event** for its potential significance as part of any historic trends or events that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The lattice tower was constructed as part of the overall continuing commercial and residential development of the Piedmont/Alameda County area which began in the late 1800s and continues to the present time. There is no significant trend or event associated with the development of the property as it is part of the standard pattern of electrical development of suburban areas in the 1960s. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion A/1: Event.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places/California Historic Register **Criterion B/2: Person** for its potential significance and association with a person of importance in national history. There is no evidence to suggest that any of the persons associated with the construction or development of the lattice tower were considered important in the history of the state or nation. None of the persons associated with the property appear to be historically significant at the level necessary to meet the criteria for National Register of Historic Places or California Historic Register. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion B/2: Person.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places and California Historic Register **Criterion C/3: Architecture** for its potential significance as a property which embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or style of Modern architecture, represents the work of a master architect, builder or craftsman, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant or distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The lattice tower's style does not rise to a level of significance to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places or California Historic Register. The lattice tower was designed in a standard style used for thousands of such structures. The lattice tower is a standard example and was built from standard PG&E designs. The tower is not considered to be the work of a master architect or craftsman as no information was located regarding an architect or contractor. Therefore, the lattice tower cannot be considered to represent the work of a master architect, builder or craftsman. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion C/3: Architecture as a good example of Modern style architecture.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places and California Historic Register **Criterion D/4: Information Potential** for its potential significance and its ability to convey information. The property does not yield, or may not be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, or objects to be significant under Criterion D, they need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of information." This is not the case with this property. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion D/4: Information Potential.**

In summary, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places and/or California Historic Register under any of the above criteria. Therefore, the PG&E lattice tower is not considered to be an historic resource for the purposes of the NHPA.

State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-01-012014

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 7 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)**

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date December 15, 2015

Continuation ☒ Update

T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)

PG&EE Utility Tower, 275 Sandringham Drive, Piedmont, CA

View North

December 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-01-012014

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 5 of 7 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)**

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date December 15, 2015

Continuation ☒ Update

T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)
PG&EE Utility Tower, 275 Sandringham Drive, Piedmont, CA
View West
December 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-01-012014

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 7 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)**

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date December 15, 2015

Continuation ☒ Update

T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)
PG&EE Utility Tower, 275 Sandringham Drive, Piedmont, CA
View Southeast
December 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-01-012014

HRI#

Trinomial

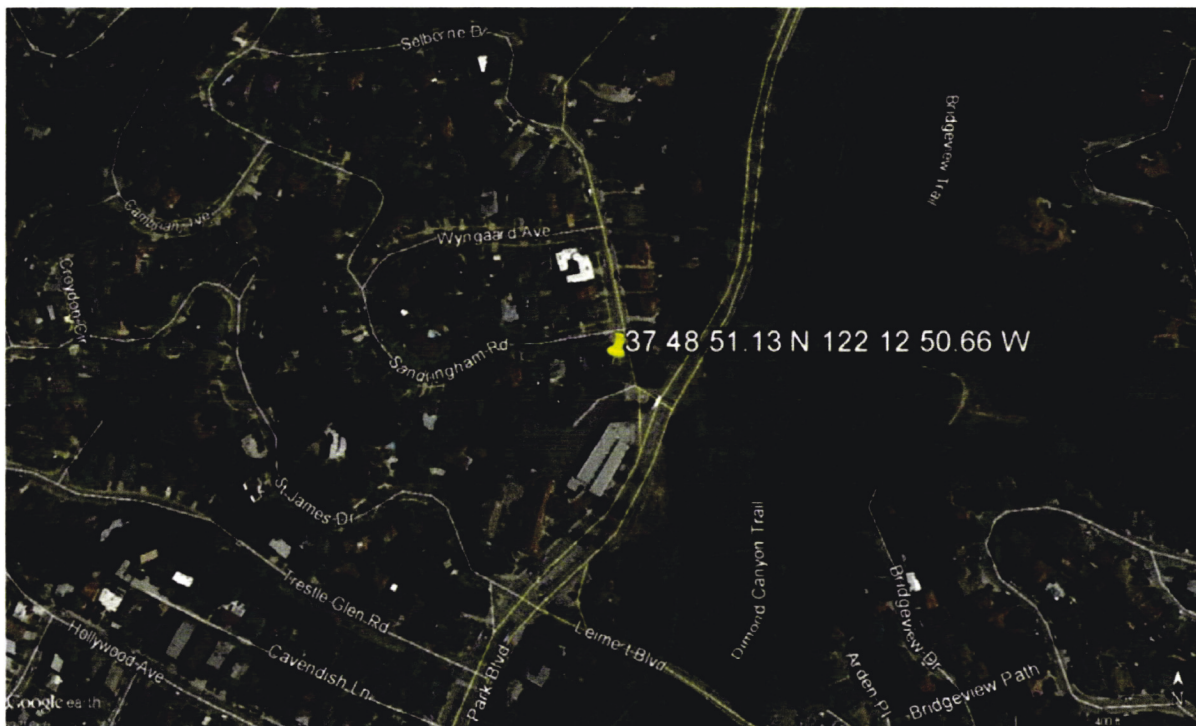
Page 7 of 7 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)**

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date December 15, 2015

Continuation ☒ Update

T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA12364Z (PL364 275 Sandri)
PG&EE Utility Tower, 275 Sandringham Drive, Piedmont, CA



State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD		Primary # P-01-012014 HRI # Trinomial: NRHP Status Code
Other Listings		
Page 1 of	Review Code	Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or #: Resource Identifier 2

P1. Other Identifier: Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Line (Circuits 1 & 2 and 3 & 4)
***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Alameda and Contra Costa County
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Oakland East **Date** 1959 **T** 1S, 2S; **R** 3W; **of unsectioned and** 14, 15 **Sec ;** Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address N/A **City** Oakland, Piedmont, Montclair and Orinda **Zip** Various
d. UTM: Western Terminus at Oakland X Substation: Zone 10S; 567688 mE/ 4184509 mN
 Center Terminus at Highway 13: Zone 10S; 569861 mE/ 4186109 mN
 Eastern Terminus at Moraga Substation: 573747 mE/ 4189268 mN
e. Other Locational Data: N/A

***P3a. Description:**
 The Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Line Circuits 1 and 2 on the northern Moraga–Oakland X line and were installed circa 1908 and are installed currently on a total of 39 structures. Circuits 3 and 4 were installed circa 1931 in a parallel alignment to the south of Circuits 1 and 2 and are installed currently on a total of 36 structures. Each line is approximately 5 miles in length, for approximately 20 circuit miles total. The endpoints of the lines are at Moraga Substation and Oakland X Substation. The lines are installed on approximately 60-70 foot tall steel lattice towers placed on concrete foundations, which run in pairs through Oakland, Piedmont, Montclair and Orinda (Photographs 1-4). One tower on the power line was recorded in 2015, and this record assumes the incorporation of the one tower record (P-01-012014) into the larger power line recorded herein.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other (power line)

P5a. Photograph:



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

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 1. Power Line leaving
Oakland X Substation. View southwest.
March 2024.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1908 (Circuits 1&2) and 1931 (Circuits
3&4) (PG&E 2024).

***P7. Owner and Address:**
PG&E
300 Lakeside Drive
Oakland, CA 94621

***P8. Recorded by:**
Amanda Reese,
Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc
4 Embarcadero Center
Suite 3800
San Francisco, CA 94111

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation Report. Prepared for PG&E by Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. June 2024.

***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 _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Resource Identifier 2

*NRHP Status Code

Page 2 of

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Power Line

B3. Original Use: Power conveyance

B4. Present Use: Power conveyance

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian Power Conveyance

*B6. Construction History: Built 1908 (Circuits 1&2) and 1931 (Circuits 3&4) (PG&E 2024).

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

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: N/A

Theme Power Conveyance

Area Alameda and Contra Costa

County

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Public Utility

Applicable Criteria N/A

The Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Line is not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and is not a historic resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property does not meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR. The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA guidelines, using the criteria outlines in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resource Code. Refer to continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

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

*B12. References: See Continuation

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Amanda Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: June 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

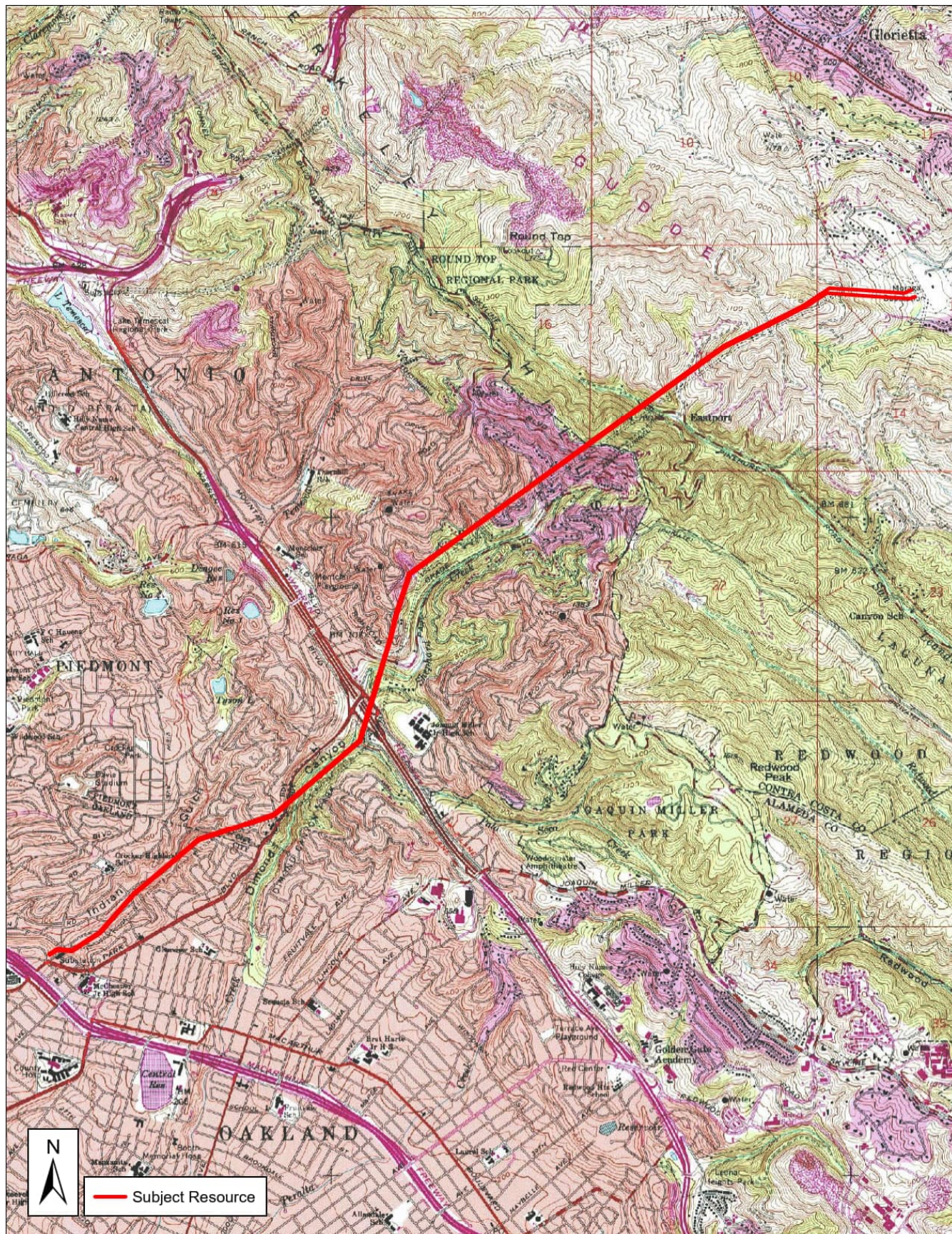


State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinominal

Page ____ of ____ *Resource Name or # Resource ID 2
*Map Name Oakland East *Scale: 7.5 Minute

*Date of map: 1959



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 2

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance (continued):

Historic Context

In the end of the nineteenth century, East Bay-area utility companies constructed a network of power and water infrastructure. Firms utilized a patchwork of rudimentary hydroelectric and transmissions systems that provided reliable service to the East Bay's 47,000 residents. As California's population continued to grow into the early years of the twentieth century, two large companies emerged as leaders in infrastructure development. In 1905, San Francisco Gas Company and California Electric Light Company merged to form PG&E. A year later, the Great Western Company incorporated. Just as the two rivals emerged, the Great San Francisco Earthquake rocked the area in 1906. Tens of thousands of disaster refugees relocated from San Francisco to Oakland and, by 1910, 150,000 people lived in the East Bay. PG&E responded to the disaster, and power shortage, by purchasing small firms and incorporating their systems into larger networks. The Great Western Power Company invested in new infrastructure and substations including the "37th Street Substation" (now known as Oakland X Substation) (Walker 2017; Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., 1912: p. 421).

The 37th Street Substation, which cost \$49,000 to construct, was connected to the electric grid in 1908. By 1909, The Great Western Power Company contracted the Thompson Garratt Construction Company to double the size of the substation for an additional \$45,000 (Oakland Tribune 1909: p. 39). Between 1910 and 1920, both large utility companies established Long-distance electric power lines as electricity demands increased. As new construction mounted, PG&E continued to purchase dozens of geographically focused utilities and, by 1925, endeavored to purchase its largest competitor, Great Western Power Company. In 1930, PG&E succeeded and purchased Great Western Power Company and formed a utility monopoly across northern California (Walker 2017).

PG&E projected that the area load demand would double in the decade between 1945 and 1955 (Walker 2017). To address this growing demand for energy at the midcentury, PG&E announced a \$350 million construction program to expand electricity and natural gas services in northern and central California (Contra Costa Gazette 1947). PG&E's investment was desperately needed in the East Bay area, which had only continued to grow. Moraga Substation (#68) was constructed between 1946 and 1948 to provide energy to the East Bay area's swelling population. The substation originally included a utilitarian control building and industrial components including a maintenance garage and switchyard. The substation was also developed with an attractive Italianate-inspired transformer-handling house. The transformer-handling house somewhat mitigated the perceived unpleasant visual impacts of an industrial property in an otherwise upscale residential neighborhood. The Moraga Substation transformer-handling house was also among PG&E's final attempts to construct substation grounds with enhanced designs complimenting the area's natural environment. In the 1950s, PG&E transitioned to building utilitarian structures with industrial, modern facades constructed with mass-produced materials (Baker 2011).

Historic aerials indicate that the Oakland-Moraga High Voltage Transmission Line (# 40) has undergone routine maintenance between its initial construction and 2020. Today (2024), the power line, Oakland X and Moraga substations serve customers in Oakland, Berkeley, Moraga, Orinda, and surrounding communities (NETR 2024).

Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Line (Circuits 1 & 2 and 3 & 4)

Circuits 1 & 2 were built by the Great Western Power Company, serving the newly constructed 37th Street Substation and powering homes, businesses, and electric rail lines that operated throughout the Oakland hills. The first power line predates most buildings in the area around Oakland X Substation, and once development from other streetcar suburbs such as Crocker Highlands migrated southward to the area, homes were built with power poles located in front and back yards to accommodate the lines. Great Western Power merged with PG&E in 1930, and PG&E built the 1931 Circuits 3 & 4 to serve the growing population of Oakland and surrounding communities.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 2

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

In 2015, K.A. Crawford of Crawford Historic Services recorded one tower on the Moraga-Oakland 115 kV power line located at 275 Sandringham Road in Piedmont. The tower was recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. Given the extremely limited scope of the record, the P number should be used for the entire power line and the tower record absorbed into the larger file on the power line.

The line as a whole was previously unrecorded and unevaluated.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or state history. The line is associated with the development of electric power in the Bay Area in the early twentieth century, but it is not the earliest or best example of power generation in the Bay Area. Earlier examples, such as the Colgate-Oakland Transmission Line, which dates to 1900 and hydroelectric and transmission technology was replicated by Great Western Power with Moraga-Oakland Circuits 1 & 2, exists as premier examples of the transformative power of electrification. Circuits 3 & 4 represent PG&E's continued bid to build on their purchased infrastructure, a process ongoing since the company's first acquisition. The resource does not distinctly convey any important associations with the areas' settlement, growth or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for CRHR Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property does not have any associations with the lives of people important to history. The lines were constructed by Great Western Power Company and PG&E, and research did not determine the property to be associated with any significant achievements of any individual persons. Therefore, the property is not eligible for CRHR Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the line lacks distinction as it is not a particularly early or unique structure having been built during the early twentieth century when similar lines had been built throughout the state. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity

The Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Lines retain their integrity of location, design, and association; however, the design, materials, and workmanship have all been diminished through in-kind and other changes associated with an active power line. Furthermore, there is no integrity of setting, as Circuits 1 & 2 predate most of the residential construction in both Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

In conclusion, the Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Line does not meet CRHR criteria. Therefore, the property is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

References

Baker, Cindy. 2011. DPR 523 Form Set for the National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Moraga Substation and Contra Costa-Moraga Transmission Line, Contra Costa County, California. Par Environmental Services, Inc. On File with the Northwest Information Center (NWIC).

NETROnline. 2024. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed May 2024.
<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

PG&E. 2024. *Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project Proponent's Environmental Assessment*.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 2

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. 1912. Fire Insurance Map of Oakland, California. May 2024.

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps>

Walker, Richard. 2005. Oakland Rising: The Industrialization of Alameda County. Accessed May 2024.

https://www.foundsf.org/index.php?title=Oakland_Rising:_The_Industrialization_of_Alameda_County

Photographs



Photograph 2. Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Line at Scout Road in Oakland, view east (Jacobs 2024).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 2

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Photograph 3. Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Line at Balboa Drive in Oakland, view east (Jacobs 2024).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 2

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Photograph 4. Moraga-Oakland 115 kV Power Line at Moraga Substation, view northwest (Jacobs 2024).

Resource Detail: P-01-011377

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-01-011377

Trinomial:

Name: Sacramento Northern Railway

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	Other	EA2G830-01
	Caltrans	Sacramento Northern Railway (1920-40)
	Caltrans	Oakland, Antioch, & Eastern Railway (1913-20)
	Resource Name	Sacramento Northern Railway

Cross-refs: Extends into another county as 06-000657
Extends into another county as 07-002402
Extends into another county as 48-000199
Extends into another county as 57-000195

Attributes

Resource type: Structure

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey, Other

Attribute codes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Recorder(s)</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
a	11/20/2012	E. Darko	Caltrans, District 4	

Associated reports

<i>Report No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
S-040445	2013	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Storm Damage Repair Project, Alameda County, California, 04-ALA-13, PM 8.8/9.1, EA 2G830	Caltrans

Location information

County: Alameda

USGS quad(s): Oakland East

Address:

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
<i>Entered:</i>	3/1/2013	grahams
<i>Last modified:</i>	7/29/2015	hagell
<i>IC actions:</i>		
<i>Record status:</i>	Database Complete	

METADATA SHEET

This resource is the *Sacramento Northern Railway*; it crosses county lines and has therefore been assigned Primary Numbers in each of those counties. A portion of the record can be found in the primary file for each county.

There are several disjointed resources associated with this railroad. All railroad segments, grades, trestles, culverts, and crossings that are associated with this railroad, have been, or will be, subsumed into the associated county Primary Number.

Any buildings, such as but not limited to, depots and stations, that have been assigned individual Primary Numbers and/or HRI numbers will retain their numbers but will reference these Primary Number files.

Associated resources include (but are not limited to):

P-01-011377

P-06-000657

P-48-000199

P-57-000195

P-07-002402

Date: July 14, 2014

NWIC Staff: C. Mikulik

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 #: TSP-01H

P1. Other Identifier: Oakland Antioch & Eastern Railway Grade (OA&E)

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Alameda

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Oakland East, Calif. Date 1997 T1S ; R3W ; NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec 21 in the former Land grant of Leguna de los Palos Colorados; Mount Diablo B.M.

C. Address

City

Zip

d. UTM: Zone 10; NAD 83 CONUS: 570141 mE/4186962 mN (north end of RR segment) 570119 mE/4186768 mN (south end of RR segment) within the project area.

e. Other Locational Data: This resource is located north of the City of Oakland Maintenance yard located at 5921 Shepherds Canyon Road in the town of Montclair, California. From the parking lot located on the north side of the property, follow the paved and gravel road north on foot for approximately 300 feet until reaching the Montclair Railroad Trail.

*P3a. Description: This historic-era resource consists of an abandoned segment of the Oakland Antioch & Eastern Railway (OA&E) grade, or locally referred to as the Montclair Railroad. The only evidence of this resource is the grade that is cut through the steep and lush landscape of Shepherds Canyon. The grade has been transformed into a paved walking trail and referred to as the Montclair Railroad Trail. No other associated features or artifacts were identified during the survey. The segment of railroad grade was only documented within the project area and measures 650 feet long by 10 to 12 feet wide, and extends to the north and south outside of the project area for an unknown distance. The OA&E operated through the project area from 1913-1941. The railroad is depicted on USGS 15' Concord 1915 topographic map (See Continuation Sheet; page 3 of 3). This resource has not been previously recorded within the project area and was not evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources. However, it has been recorded in multiple locations counties (P-06-000657; P-57-000195; P-48-000199; P-01-011377), the closest one being P-01-011377 1.25 miles north of the present

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH7. (Railroad grade)

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

P5a. Photograph:



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of the southern portion of the former railroad grade; now a paved trail (arrow), facing north.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Oakland

*P8. Recorded by: Kruger Frank
Garcia and Associates
1512 Franklin Street,
Oakland, CA 94612

*P9. Date Recorded: March 24, 2017

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian Survey

*P11. Report Citation:

Cox, Beatrice

2017 Cultural Resources Constraints Report for 74008842 TSP Tower Replacment Oakland, Alameda County, California. Report Prepared by Garcia and Associates for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

*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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information b

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #

HRI#

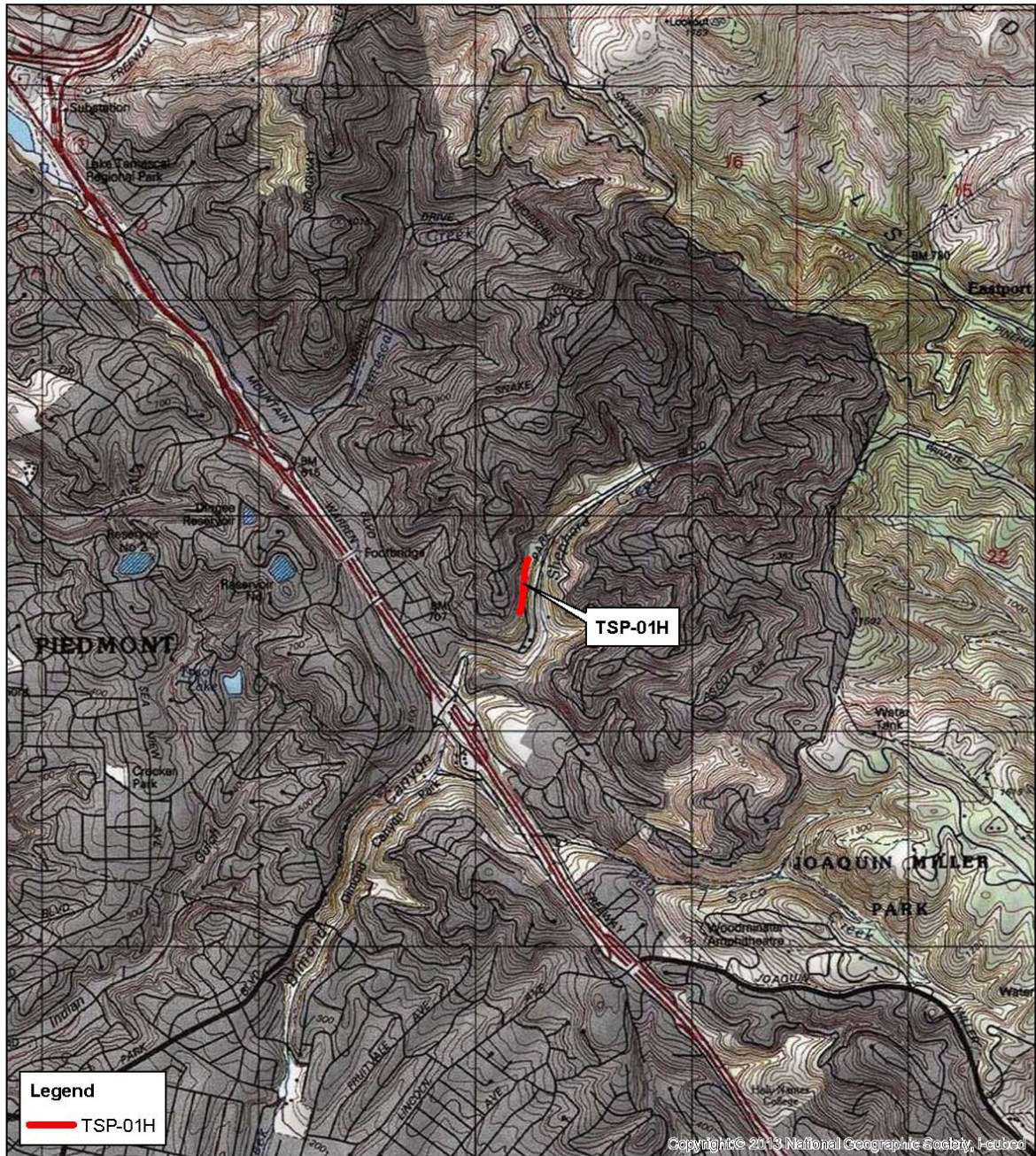
Trinomial

Page 2 of 3

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad: Oakland East

*Resource Name or #: TSP-01H

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1997



USGS 7.5' Quad:
Oakland East (1997)

Legal Description:
T1S, R3W Section 21



Scale 1:24,000
1 Inch = 2,000 Feet

Location Map
TSP-01H
Oakland, Alameda County

0 250 500 Meters
0 1,000 2,000 Feet



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

HRI#

Trinomial:

State of California - The Resources Agency

Primary#

Page 3 of 3

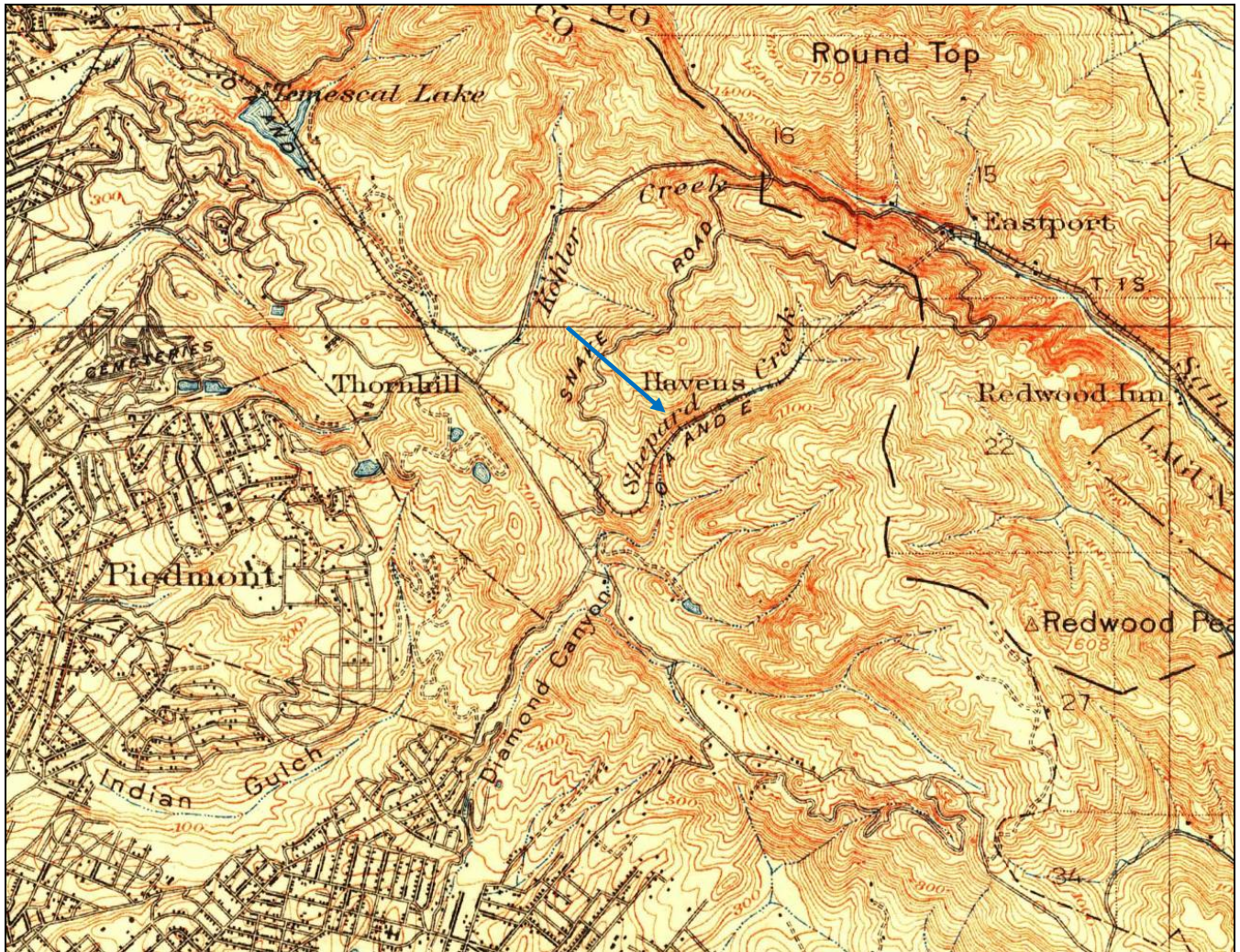
*Resource Name or #: TSP-01H

*Recorded by: K. Frank, GANDA

*Date: March 24, 2017

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

A15. References: (continued from Primary Record, page 1 of 3)
 USGS 15' Concord 1915 topographic map



Detail of recorded railroad segment depicted on USGS 15' Concord 1915 topographic map.

b

METADATA SHEET

This resource is the *Sacramento Northern Railway*; it crosses county lines and has therefore been assigned Primary Numbers in each of those counties. A portion of the record can be found in the primary file for each county.

There are several disjointed resources associated with this railroad. All railroad segments, grades, trestles, culverts, and crossings that are associated with this railroad, have been, or will be, subsumed into the associated county Primary Number.

Any buildings, such as but not limited to, depots and stations, that have been assigned individual Primary Numbers and/or HRI numbers will retain their numbers but will reference these Primary Number files.

Associated resources include (but are not limited to):

P-01-011377

P-06-000657

P-48-000199

P-57-000195

~~**P-07-002402**~~

P-07-000489

Date: July 14, 2014

NWIC Staff: C. Mikulik

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

Primary # P-01-011377
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code: _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or #: EA2G830-01 Caltrans Map Reference No.: _____
P1. Other Identifier: Sacramento Northern Railway (1920-40); Oakland, Antioch, & Eastern Railway (OA&E, 1913-20)
*P2. Location: *a. County Alameda County County/Route/Postmile: 04-ALA-13 PM 9.1/8.6
b. Address N/A
City Oakland Zip 94618
*c. UTM: USGS Quad: 7.5' Oakland East (1980) d. UTM: _____
*e. Other Locational Data (APN #) See Continuation Sheet.

*P3a. Description: (Briefly describe resource below)

This resource is an approximately 2,500 foot long segment of the railway grade from the Sacramento Northern Railway that is currently used as an access road. The grade is located in Oakland, along the steep hill slope on the western (south bound) side of State Route (SR) 13, between SR-13 and the abutting neighborhoods, less than half a mile south of Lake Temescal. The grade is currently utilized as an access road by fire and maintenance vehicles, and is covered by several inches of gravel and fills soils. Sewer lines, as evidenced by the presence of manhole covers, have been installed under the grade. Overall, the railway grade is heavily disturbed, and sections are eroding down the hill slope. No evidence of this segment of the railway (track, ties, utilities, artifacts, etc.) remains except for the grade that was cut into the hill slope above SR-13.

See Continuation Sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades
**P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District
Elements of District X Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: RR Grade with SR-13 at right, view NW
*P6. Date Constructed/Age: 1913
X Historic Prehistoric Both
*P7. Owner and Address: Caltrans District 4
111 Grand Avenue
Oakland, CA 94612
*P8. Recorded by: E. Darko
Caltrans - District 4
111 Grand Avenue
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 622-1673
*P9. Date Recorded: November 20, 2012
*P10. Type of Survey: X Intensive
Reconnaissance Other
Describe: _____

*P11. Report Citation: Darko, E. (2013) Archaeological Survey Report for the SR-13 Storm Damage Repair Project, Oakland, Alameda County, California. Report on file, CA Department of Transportation, District 4, Office of Cultural Resources Studies, Oakland, California.

*Attachments: NONE X Map Sheet X Continuation Sheet

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

State of California ☐ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-01-011377
HRI#
Trinomial

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

Resource Identifier: EA2G830-01

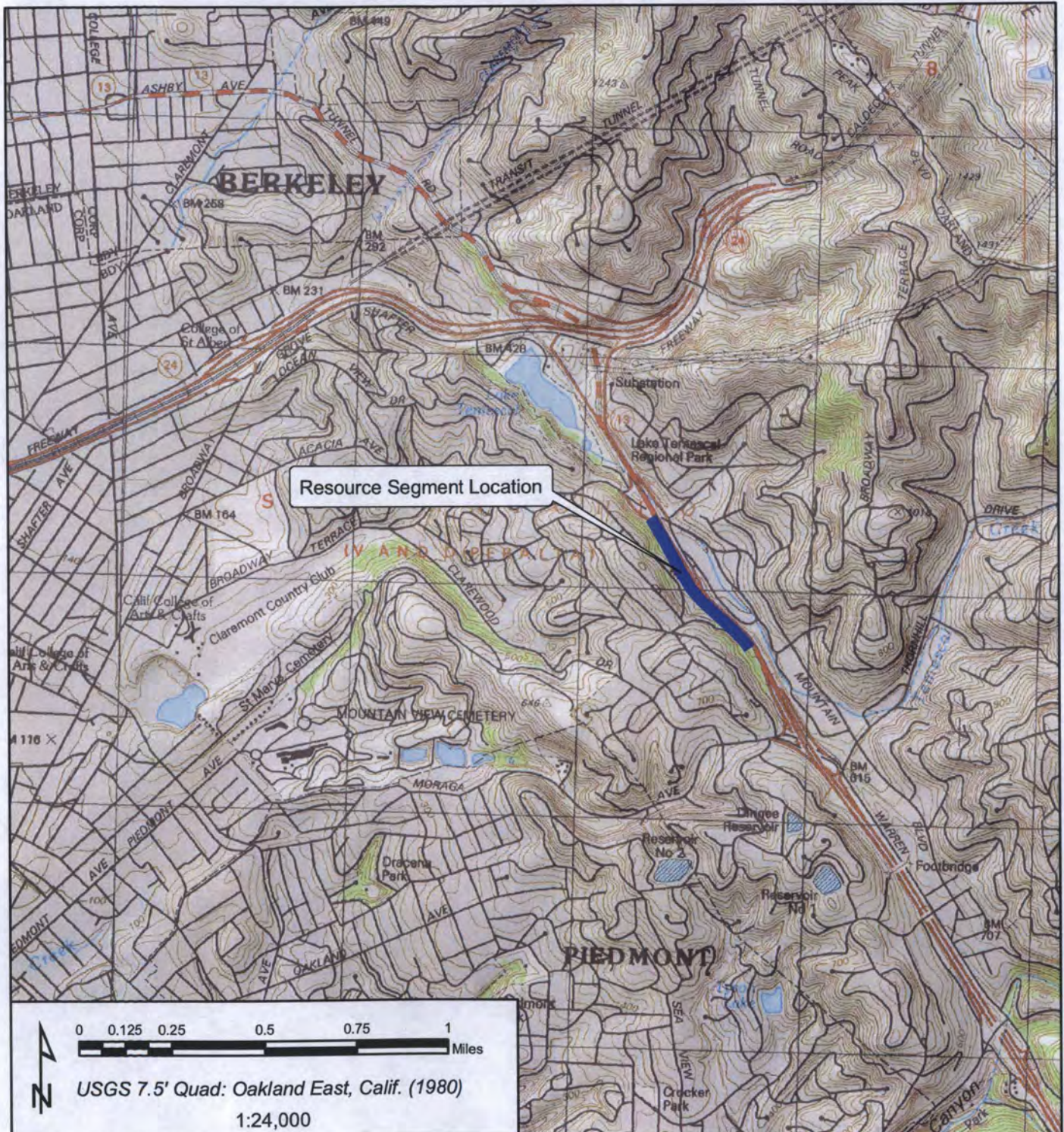
Caltrans Map Reference No.:

County/Route/Postmile: 04-ALA-13, PM 9.1-8.6

Map Name: Oakland East (1980)

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 12/14/2012



LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-01-011377

HRI#

Trinomial

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

Resource Identifier: EA2G830-01

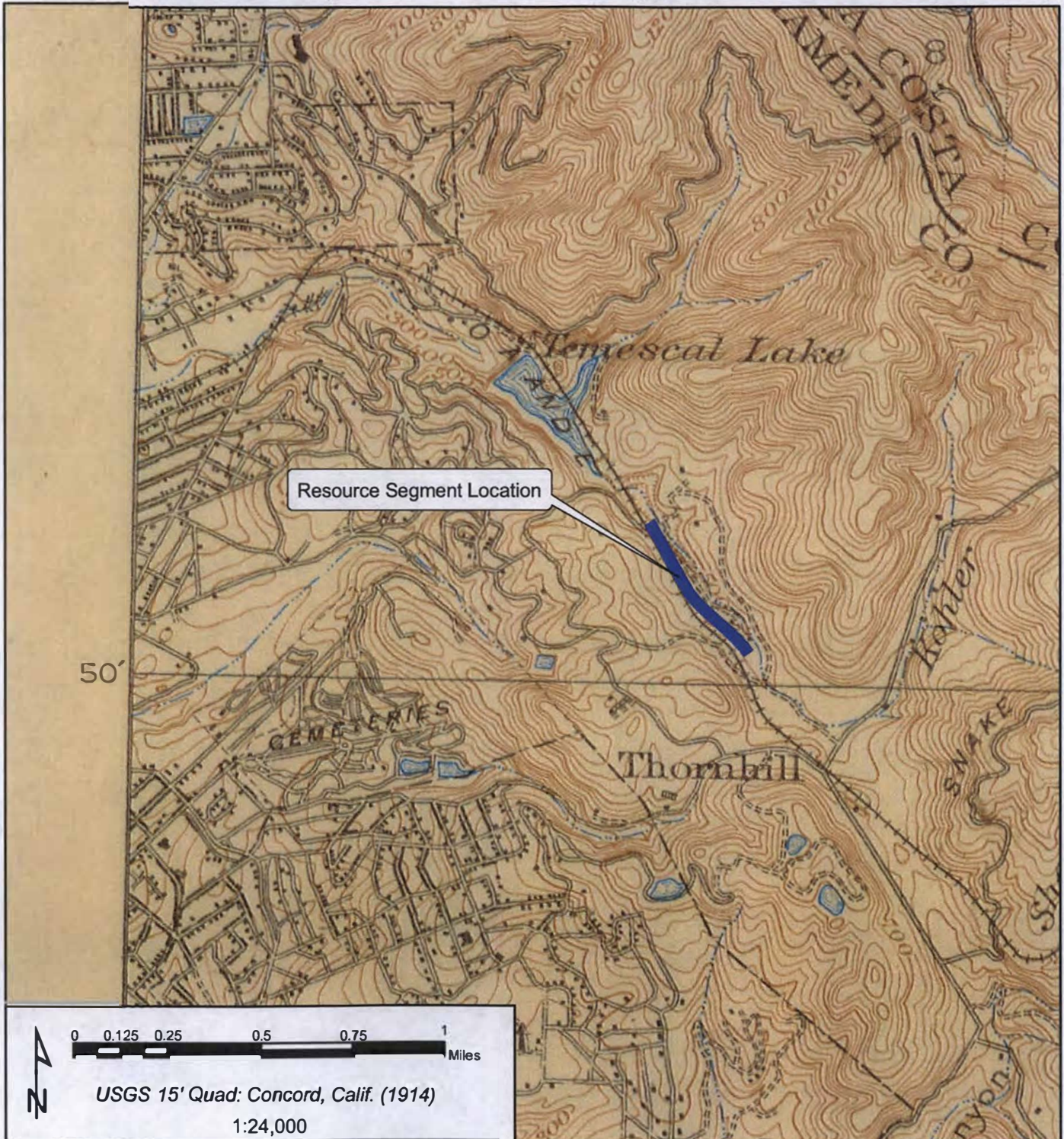
Caltrans Map Reference No.:

County/Route/Postmile: 04-ALA-13, PM 9.1-8.6

Map Name: Concord (1914)

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 12/14/2012



SKETCH MAP

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions.

*Resource Identifier: EA2G830-01

Caltrans Map Reference No.:

County/Route/Postmile: 04-ALA-13 PM 9.1/8.6

*Drawn by:: E. Darko

*Date: 12/14/2012



CONTINUATION SHEET

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions. ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.:

Resource Identifier: EA2G830-01

County/Route/Postmile: 04-ALA-13 PM 9.1/8.6

P2.e. Other Locational Data

From State Route (SR) 24, take SR-3 South towards Hayward. Take the first exit for Broadway Terrace (Exit 5A). At the intersection of the off-ramp and Broadway Terrace, turn a wide left on to Broadway Terrace, cross the intersection, and travel on to the SR-13 south bound on-ramp as if you were getting back on the freeway. About three quarters of the way down the on-ramp, after you have passed a small retaining wall on your right and just before you actually enter the freeway, pull off on to a gravel pull out on the right. At the southern most end of the pull out you will see a chain link fence and gate blocking a gravel access road. The gravel access road is built on top of the remains of this segment of railway bench for the Sacramento Northern Railway (EA2G830-01).

P3.a. Description

The northern connection to this segment of the railway grade was demolished by the construction of the Broadway Terrace on and off-ramps connecting to SR-13. However, it appears that this segment did connect to what is now the Landvale Station Trail that skirts Lake Temescal, approximately 600 feet to the north. The southern connection to this segment of the railway grade has been washed out, though it would have continued to follow SR-13 until it crossed over to the eastern side of SR-13 at Moraga Avenue and Thornhill Drive, approximately 1,500 feet to the south.

This railway grade was originally part of the Oakland, Antioch, & Eastern (OA&E) Railway, and first appears as such on the 1914 USGS 15' Concord Topographic Quadrangle (see attached Location Map). Completed in on September 3, 1913, the OA&E was a 93 mile electric rail line that connected San Francisco to Sacramento. The electric railway became the Sacramento Northern Railway when, in 1928, it merged with the Northern Electric Railway which connected Sacramento to Chico. Passenger service ended in 1941, and the rail line fell into complete disuse by 1980.

Sections of track and right-of-way continue to be used by other rail systems. In the Bay Area, BART service between Walnut Creek and Concord now utilizes the Sacramento Northern Railway right-of-way. As part of the Western Railway Museum, located along Highway 12 in Suinsun, California, the Bay Area Electric Railroad Association currently owns 22 miles of the original Sacramento Northern Railway track between Montezuma and Dozier. The Museum as re-electrified and continues to operate five miles of the original track for visitors to experience (OB&E 2012; Western Railway Museum 2012). As of October 2011, the Bay Area Electric Railway Association was in the process of nominating their 22 mile segment of the Sacramento Northern Railway to the National Register of Historic Places (Greger 2011).

As described, this segment of the railway grade is only a small section of the much greater interurban electric rail system in the Bay Area. Locally, the railway ran along SR-13 to the northwest around Lake Temescal, and connected to the terminus of the Sacramento Northern Railway right-of-way at 40th Street and Shafter Avenue in Oakland. From 40th and Shafter, the trains would connect and run on the tracks of the Key System, a local commuter rail line. To the southeast, the Sacramento Northern Railway ran down through Monclair, around Sheperd's Canyon, and then through a mile long tunnel (now sealed at both ends) under the Oakland Hills towards Eastport. The closest station to this segment of the railway was at Lake Temescal. In 2007, in cooperation with East Bay Regional Parks, a group of Boy Scouts placed an interpretive sign at Lake Temescal commemorating the history of the interurban railway at the Lake.

CONTINUATION SHEET

See [Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources](#) for instructions. ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.:

Resource Identifier: EA2G830-01

County/Route/Postmile: 04-ALA-13 PM 9.1/8.6

References and for more information:

Demoro, Harre W.

2009 *Sacramento Northern*. Signature Press, Berkeley, California.

Greger, Stephen G.

2011 Draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Sacramento Northern Railway Historic District. On file, California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, California.

Norman, Jeff

2006 *Temescal Legacies: Narratives of Change from a Northern Oakland Neighborhood*. Shared Ground, Oakland, California.

Oakland Berkeley & Eastern (OB&E)

2012 Sacramento Northern Railway. Electronic Document, http://www.oberail.org/page/sacramento_northern/, accessed on December 14, 2012.

Russell, Jesse and Ronald Cohn

2012 *Sacramento Northern Railway*. Book on Demand Ltd.

Swett, Ira L.

1963a *Cars of the Sacramento Northern (Interurbans Special No. 32)*. Interurban Press, Glendale, California.

1963b *Sacramento Northern Album (Interurbans Special No. 34)*. Interurban Press, Glendale, California.

1971 *Sacramento Northern: Through the Sacramento Valley (Interurbans Special No. 26)*. Interurban Press, Glendale, California.

Trimble, Paul C.

1977 *Interurban Railways of the Bay Area*. Valley Publishers, California.

2005 *Sacramento Northern Railway (Images of Rail)*. Arcadio Publishing, San Francisco, California.

Western Railway Museum

2012 History of the Sacramento Northern Railway. Electronic Document, http://www.wrm.org/about/sacramento_northern.htm, accessed December 14, 2012.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 53

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This update records the segment of the former Sacramento Northern Railway/Oakland Antioch & Eastern Railway (OA&E) within the Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project (project) API. The segment was previously recorded as P-01-011377. The segment within the API now mostly consists of a paved trail referred to as the Montclair Railroad Trail.

The segment in the project API was recorded by Kruger, Frank, Garcia and Associates in March 2017. Another segment located outside the project API in Oakland was recorded by E. Darko of Caltrans District 4 in November 2012. Neither recordation evaluated their respective segments or the entire former rail line for California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) eligibility.

This update records a 2024 survey of the substation as part of the Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. The survey was conducted in March and April 2024. The segment within the project API consists of approximately 230 feet of former rail right-of-way that has had all rail, ties, and ballast removed and remains a dirt track over steep terrain. The trail then joins the Montclair Railroad Trail and continues north and northeast for approximately 1400 feet through Shepherd Canyon, between Shepherd Canyon Drive to the east and Montclair neighborhoods to the west. The segment terminates at Bishop Court in Montclair.

Based on field observation and prior recordation of the OE&E right-of-way, the segment is not eligible for the CRHR under any criterion. The site does not possess the integrity necessary to merit inclusion in the CRHR as all structural elements of the railroad have been removed. The right-of-way now serves as a multi-purpose asphalt trail which serves the Montclair community and does not possess integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The right-of-way does retain integrity of setting; however, one aspect of integrity is not sufficient for listing in the CRHR.

The location of the segment within the API is located on page 2.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 53

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Photographs



Photograph 1. Montclair Railroad Trail (formerly the Sacramento Northern Railroad ROW)
facing north (Jacobs 2023).

CONTINUATION SHEET

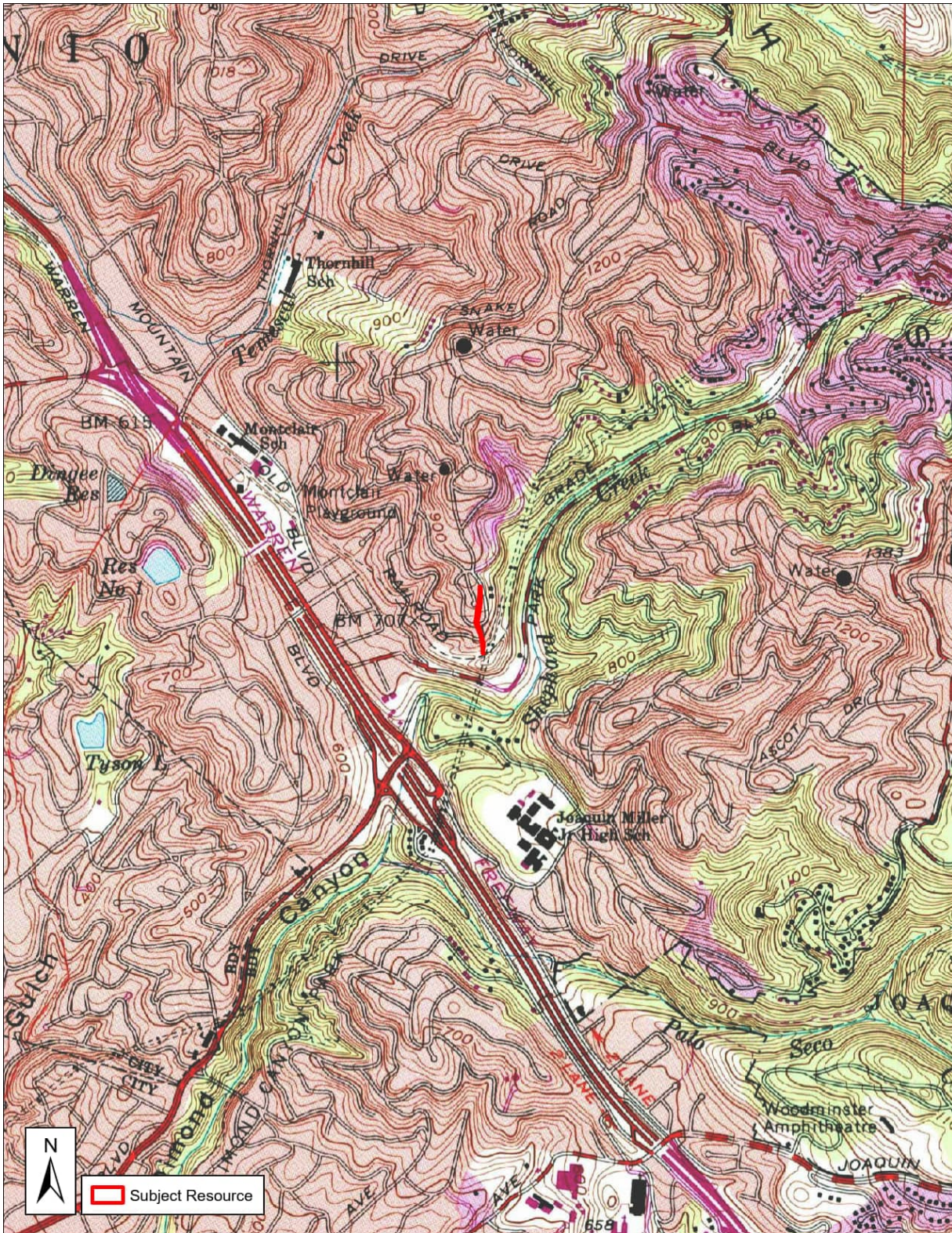
Property Name: Resource Identifier 53

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update



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

*Resource Name or #: Resource Identifier 60

P1. Other Identifier: 44 Cortez Court

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Alameda County

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Oakland East Date 1959 T 1S; R 3W; of unsectioned Sec ; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 44 Cortez Court City Oakland Zip 94611

d. UTM:: Zone 10S; 570194 mE/ 41872439 mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 48E-7348-68

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property is a residence in Oakland. The residence was built in 1968 by an unknown architect. The residence is built in the freeform or organic style and the material is mainly notched redwood. The building has an irregular round footprint and an undulating white roof with exposed wooden rafter tails. Running fixed glass windows surround the property, which is set into the Oakland Hills. Additional small fixed rectangular windows are present and wooden clerestory windows are at the roofline. The building is set on a redwood deck which surrounds the entire residence. An additional small, detached round wooden building, matching the main residence, was built c. 2005-2021 to the west of the residence.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property

P5a. Photograph:



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

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 1. Facing southeast. May 2024.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1968 (ParcelQuest 2024)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Rolf Nelson
44 Cortez Court
Oakland CA 94611

*P8. Recorded by:
Amanda Reese,
Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.
4 Embarcadero Center
Suite 3800
San Francisco, CA 94111

*P9. Date Recorded: June 2024

*P10. Survey Type: Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Moraga-Oakland X 115 kV Rebuild Project, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation Report. Prepared for PG&E by Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. June 2024.

*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 _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Resource Identifier 60

*NRHP Status Code

Page 2 of

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Residence

B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Freeform, Organic

*B6. Construction History: Built in 1968 (ParcelQuest 2024). Based on prior photographs and the current survey, a shed roof addition appears to have been added between 2003 and 2023.

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

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: N/A

Theme Residential Development

Area Alameda County

County: Alameda

Period of Significance 1968

Property Type Residence

Applicable Criteria 3

Resource ID 60, 44 Cortez Court, is eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and is a historic resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3. The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA guidelines, using the criteria outlines in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resource Code. Refer to continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

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

*B12. References: See Continuation

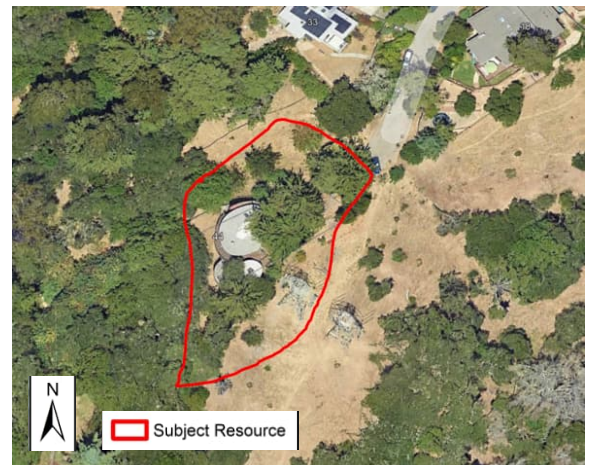
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Amanda Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: June 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

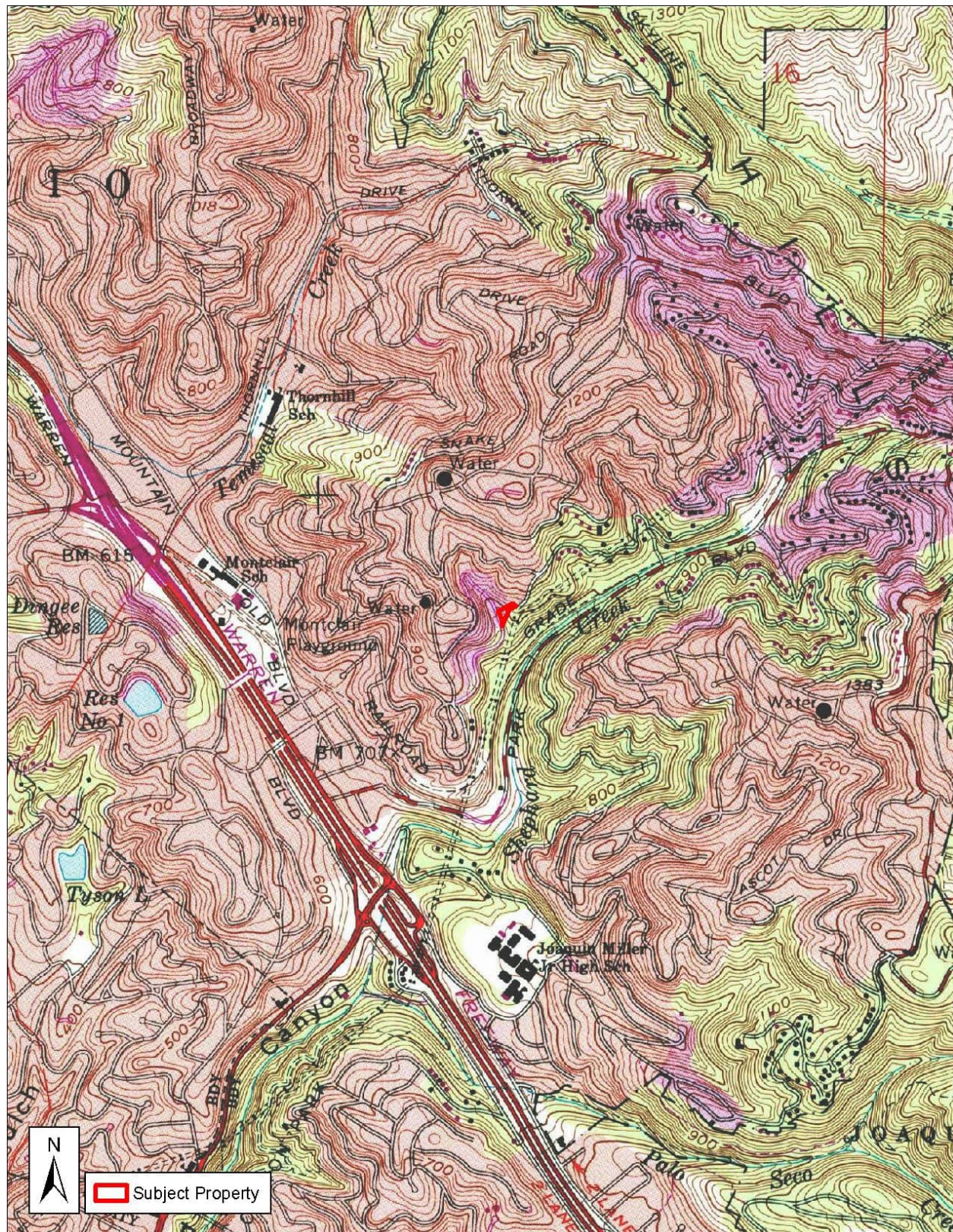


State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page ____ of ____ *Resource Name or # Resource ID 60
*Map Name Oakland East *Scale: 7.5 Minute

*Date of map: 1959



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 60

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance (continued):

Historic Context

On May 4, 1852, Carpentier submitted Kellersberger's city plan using the name "City of Oakland." As the California State Legislature debated Oakland's future over the next 2 years, Carpentier made a series of financial deals to acquire the entirety of Oakland's waterfront. With a monopoly over the waterfront, Carpentier established the only private passenger and freight ferry system to run between Oakland and San Francisco. The loss of prime industrial and commercial space stifled the city's growth in the first two decades of its existence. By the late 1860s, Oakland had just over 10,000 residents and an economy comprised of sixteen businesses including sawmills, tanneries, slaughterhouses, dairies, a jute paper mill, flour mill, drydocks, a brewery, and cobbler's shoe and boot-repair shop. The City of Oakland filed an order to reclaim the waterfront in 1868, but, before any litigation occurred, Carpentier sold the land to the Central Pacific Railroad. In a quick turn of fortune for the city, the Central Pacific Railroad developed the area as the western terminus of the Transcontinental Railroad, which was completed in 1869. The development of the Central Pacific Railroad's Transcontinental terminus led to the first substantial population and industry boom in Oakland and surrounding East Bay communities. By 1875, the area's population had grown to 15,000 and several small, localized utility companies began providing scattered electric and water service. Over the next 15 years, 42,000 new residents would settle in Oakland and its surrounding communities, contributing to the rapid urbanization of the region (Hoover 2002 et al.; Walker 2005).

In 1871, the area now developed with the west half of the API was a grassy recreation area called "Lake Park." In the 1880s, the area belonged to San Francisco banker Peder Sather. After his death in 1886, his widow reopened the land to the public. In 1893, Francis Marion "Borax" Smith's Oakland Traction Company extended a trolley line from downtown Oakland, up Park Boulevard to the intersection of Grosvenor Place and Holman Road. From there, the railcars would use a large, wooden trestle that spanned Indian Gulch, before depositing their passengers in the park. Although the trestle was demolished in 1906, residents continued to call the area "Trestle Glen" (Lakeshore Homes Association 2024).

In 1915, Wickham Havens and Walter H. Leimert purchased the conjoined "Trestle Glen" and "Crocker Highland" tracts for residential development. Havens and Leimert employed the Olmstead Brothers (whose father was Frederick Law Olmsted) to design an exclusive, restricted, upper-income residential suburbs inspired by England's "garden suburbs" with winding streets and reserved natural areas. To assure the subdivisions' exclusivity, Havens and Leimert established the Lakeshore Homeowners Association (est. 1917), the second oldest homeowners' association west of the Mississippi River, to administer both subdivisions (Lakeshore Homes Association 2024).

The developers considered the homeowners' association necessary because, as neighborhood planning occurred, multiple population shifts surged through the East Bay Area. Between 1914-1918 industrial development, spurred by World War I, and Progressive-era programs, including improved transportation infrastructure, sanitation, city streets, and protected parkland, attracted new residents. As the East Bay's racial makeup evolved, the Lakeshore Homes Association enacted racial covenants and exclusionary sales tactics to exclude individuals and families of color (racial covenants were stricken from neighborhood bylaws in 1979) (Mailman 2005; Whiting 2004; Bagwell 1983: p. 183).

The Lakeshore Homeowners Association invited "desirable individuals" to tour the Trestle Glen and 10 standardized model residences with Italianate, Tudor, Spanish, Monterey, French Provincial and Normandy, Colonial, Craftsman, and Mediterranean architectural styles. Each house was staffed by a host who would emphasize the exclusivity of the neighborhood and demonstrate the wonders of all-electric appliances, which came preinstalled in each house. Approved buyers would purchase a parcel and choose between one of the ten floorplans, which was then constructed. The Trestle Glen neighborhood was constructed in the 1920s and early 1930s. Real estate developers seized upon the immediate success of Trestle Glen and began to subdivide residential communities in Oakland Hills (Whiting 2004).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 60

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

After the successful introduction of Trestle Glen and Crocker Highland neighborhoods, Leimert established the equally prosperous Oakmore Highlands, Lakeshore Heights, and Dimond Canyon, subdivisions along either side of Park Boulevard. With each new development, Oakland's boundaries expanded eastward and into the hills above the central city. To accommodate growing utility demand, the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) incorporated and began providing wastewater services. By 1930, Oakland neighborhoods had begun to encroach upon the towns of San Leandro, Berkeley, Alameda, and Emeryville. Although expansion stalled at the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, construction resumed by 1933. In 1935, the East Bay Street Railway, Ltd., added a new route that connected the Piedmont Pines station to communities in Oakland Hills. In 1936, the East Bay Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve was founded and placed under the administrative purview of EBMUD. At first, urban residents utilized the railway to access the parkland. Then, in 1937, the Caldecott Tunnel opened to facilitate travel between Oakland, Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, and the small, inland communities in Contra Costa County (Whiting 2004).

Although the new Caldecott Tunnel route precipitated a small rise in home construction in the burgeoning communities of Orinda, Glorietta, Lost Valley, and Moraga, the conclusion of World War II instigated the region's first population boom. After the war, and during the resulting baby boom, urban residents utilized the improved transportation between Contra Costa and Alameda Counties to move east. By the late 1940s and early 1950s, sprawling residential neighborhoods developed with ranch-style residences were ubiquitous across the region. Simultaneously, personal motor vehicles grew in popularity and the public's use of electric trams diminished. By the mid- to late-1950s, the streetcar power lines that had instigated the East Bay's residential expansion had been converted for street lighting (Whiting 2004).

Historical aeriels and maps indicate that building development in the API has been stagnant since the mid-20th century. The City of Oakland constructed a new road through the Trestle Glen neighborhood in the late 1950s and early 1960s despite a lawsuit from the Lakeshore Homeowners Association and protests from residents. 160 residences were demolished to make way for the road (Lakeshore Homes Association 2024). Orinda (east end of API) was formally incorporated as a city in 1985 (NETR 2024; Whiting 2004; Orinda Historical Society 2024).

44 Cortez Court

44 Cortez Court was built in 1968 and purchased by Rolf Nelson in 2003. Nelson appears to have been the sole owner since that time. A second smaller round building was added to the west of the residence, which approximates the original residence's design. It appears to have been added between 2005 and 2021.

The property is unrecorded and unevaluated.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or state history. The residence is a late outgrowth of residential development in the Oakland Hills, which were fairly populated by 1960. It does not distinctly convey any important associations with the area's settlement, growth or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for CRHR Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property does not have any associations with the lives of people important to history. Research did not determine if the property to be associated with any significant achievements of any individual persons and the architecture of the residence remains unknown. Therefore, the property is not eligible for CRHR Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the style of the building is related to the Bay Area during the time of its construction, a harkening to the "hippie" movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Treehouse-like structures which blended into their natural surroundings were popular among those belonging to, or admiring of, the counterculture movement. While round houses, such as those built by Leon Meyer throughout Oakland during the same time, exist throughout the Bay Area and even in the same neighborhood as

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 60

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

44 Cortez Court, the residence remains a unique example of freeform and organic architecture as applied to a round residence. 44 Cortez Court is an excellent and well-preserved example of freeform hippie architecture in Oakland Hills and is therefore eligible for the CRHR Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR Criterion 4.

The period of significance for the property is 1968, the year of construction, and the historic property boundary is limited to the footprint of the residence. The modern separate building is a non-contributor to the historic standing of the residence.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The property has not been moved and therefore retains its integrity of location.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. The design of this property retains its original elements and therefore retains the integrity of design. Although an addition has been added, the freeform or organic style architecture supports this mode of alteration.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The property's setting remains similar to its date of construction, as it post-dates the installation of the power line towers located to the southeast of the property. Other residences on Cortez Court also pre-date the resource, meaning its setting is similar to the time of construction. A small additional building, matching the original residence, was constructed within the modern period, but it does not intrude upon or damage the setting in which the original home is placed. The residence therefore retains its integrity of setting.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. The property's integrity of materials appears to be intact, and therefore retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The property's integrity of workmanship appears to be intact, and therefore retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The property retains the feeling of a freeform or organic redwood building dating to the late 1960s. The property's feeling remains intact.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The property remains a freeform organic residence dating from the 1960s serving as a single-family residence and retains its integrity of association.

In conclusion, the Resource ID 60, 44 Cortez Court, meets CRHR criteria 3. Therefore, the property is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

References

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 60

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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<https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/tracing-back-trestle-glen-exclusive-oakland-2679474.php>

Photographs



Photograph 2. 44 Cortez Court, view southwest (Jacobs 2024).

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

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County: Contra Costa

*USGS Quad(s): Oakland East (1959; photorevised 1980)

Sec. 8, T1S R3W MDBM

Sec. 9, T1S R3W MDBM

Sec. 15, T1S R3W MDBM

c. Address:

d. UTM (NAD 83): Zone 10; 570310mE 4190258mN Feature 2

e. Other Locational Data:

T01S/ R03W/ Sections 8-9 and 15

*P3a. Description:

This resource is the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve historic district. This record adds five associated historic-era features including roads/trails, cleared/leveled areas, and an excavated pit, established between 1958 and 1968, based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These features are likely related to nearby quarry activity.

These features were recorded during survey for the PG&E Moraga-Oakland X F-Tag Landing Zone Option F and Access Road and October Landing Zone and Access Road project. For the purposes of the current project, these features are considered contributing elements to the National Register-eligible historic district.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades), AH09 (Mines/quarries/tailings), AH16 (Other historic)

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



*P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of Feature 3 from Feature 2.
(View: SW)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1958-1968

*P7. Owner and Address:

East Bay Regional Park District, 2950
Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland, CA 94605

*P8. Recorded by:

L. Kwoka and R. Davies, Far Western
Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/6/2021

*P10. Survey Type:

Intensive Pedestrian

*P11. Citation: Izzi, Sarah L., and Jeremy Hollins (2021) Cultural Resources Constraints Report for the PG&E Moraga-Oakland X F-Tag Landing Zone Option F and Access Road and October Landing Zone and Access Road Project. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. and Jacobs, Davis, California

*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:

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

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 2 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

Feature No.	Dimensions	Area (m ²)	Feature type	Description	Associated artifacts	Location**
Feature 1	-	-	Road/ Trail	Quarry Road/ Quarry Trail. See Linear Feature Record.	-	-
Feature 2	201 ft. NW/SE x 238 ft. NE/SW	-	Cleared/leveled area	Connected to Feature 3 by footpath. Located approximately 50-100 ft. above Feature 3. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, this area was cleared/leveled between 1959 and 1968.	-	-
Feature 3	205 ft. NW/SE x 186 ft. NE/SW	-	Cleared/leveled area	Connected to Feature 2 by footpath. Located approximately 50-100 ft. below Feature 2. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, this area was cleared/leveled between 1959 and 1968.	-	-
Feature 4	-	-	Road	Located immediately adjacent to Feature 5. See Linear Feature Record.	-	-
Feature 5	445 ft. NW/SE x 412 ft. NE/SW	-	Excavated Pit	Pit covered in dry, wild grasses and small patches of poison oak. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, the pit was excavated by 1958 and expanded by 1968.	-	-

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

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

L1. Historic and/or Common Name Quarry Road/ Quarry Trail

L2a. Portion Described ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

L2b. Location of Point or Segment:

UTMs: N 570257, E 4190344. Quarry Road starts at the Old Tunnel Road, continues on to Quarry Trail, and then to two foot paths that lead to Features 2 and 3.

L3. Description:

Quarry Road is paved and 22 ft. in width. Quarry Trail is unpaved and 8 ft. in width. No artifacts were observed along these segments. The foot paths are unpaved and 4 ft. and 15 ft. in width. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, the roads/ trails were established between 1959 and 1968.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width: 4 ft.- 22 ft.

b. Bottom Width: 22 ft.

c. Height or Depth: 50-100 ft.

d. Length of Segment: 3,393 ft.

L5. Associated Resources:

Northern foot paths to Features 2 and 3.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:

Facing:



L6. Setting:

Quarry Road curves around the natural terrain and slopes 200-300 feet up to Quarry Trail. Quarry Trail is relatively flat. A foot access path runs from Quarry Trail and slopes down ~50 feet to Feature 3. A foot access path connects Features 2 and 3, sloping 50-100 feet. Vegetation consists of dry, wild grasses and coyote brush.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Quarry Road is newly paved and frequented by daily hikers.



L8b. Description of Photo/Map/Drawing:

View of Quarry Road from parking area.
(View: SE)

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared By:

L. Kwoka and R. Davies

L11. Date: 10/6/2021

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

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

L1. Historic and/or Common Name Unnamed dirt road

L2a. Portion Described ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation:

L2b. Location of Point or Segment:

UTMs: N 572388, 4189378. Accessed from Edgewood Road.

L3. Description:

Unpaved and unnamed road. No artifacts were observed along this segment. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, the road was established by 1958.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width: 9.5 ft.

b. Bottom Width:

c. Height or Depth: 100 ft.

d. Length of Segment: 1,680 ft.

L5. Associated Resources:

Immediately south and northwest of Feature 5.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:

Facing:



L6. Setting:

Rolling hills covered in dry, wild grasses and coyote brush.

L7. Integrity Considerations:



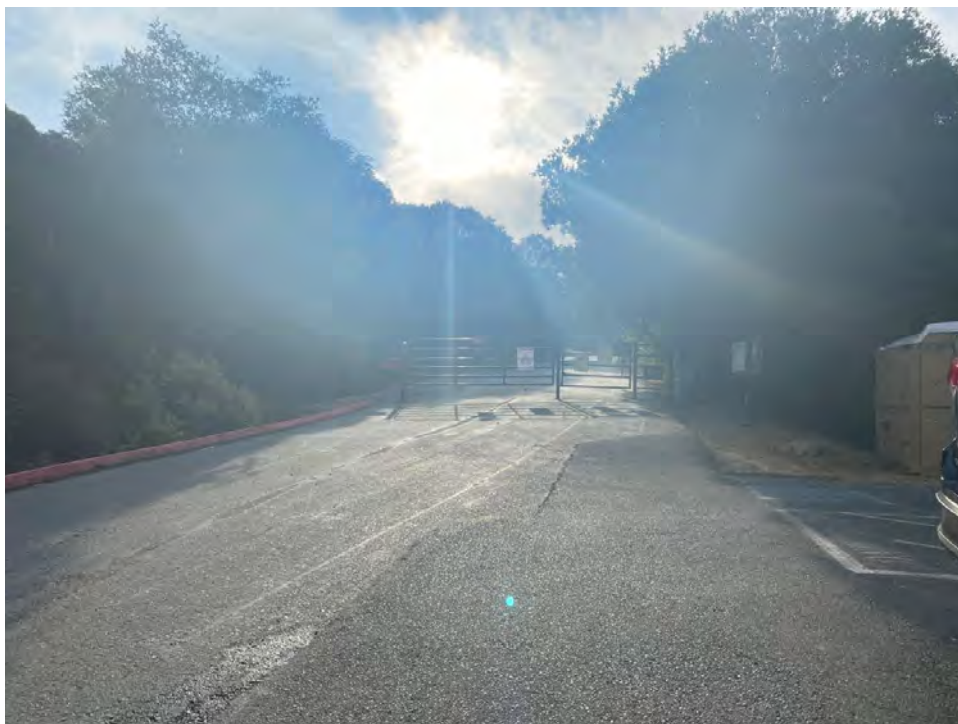
L8b. Description of Photo/Map/Drawing:

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared By:

L. Kwoka and R. Davies

L11. Date: 10/6/2021



Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2942
Feature 1, Road/ Trail
View of Quarry Road from parking area. (View: SE)



Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2950
Feature 2, Cleared/leveled area
Overview. (View: N)



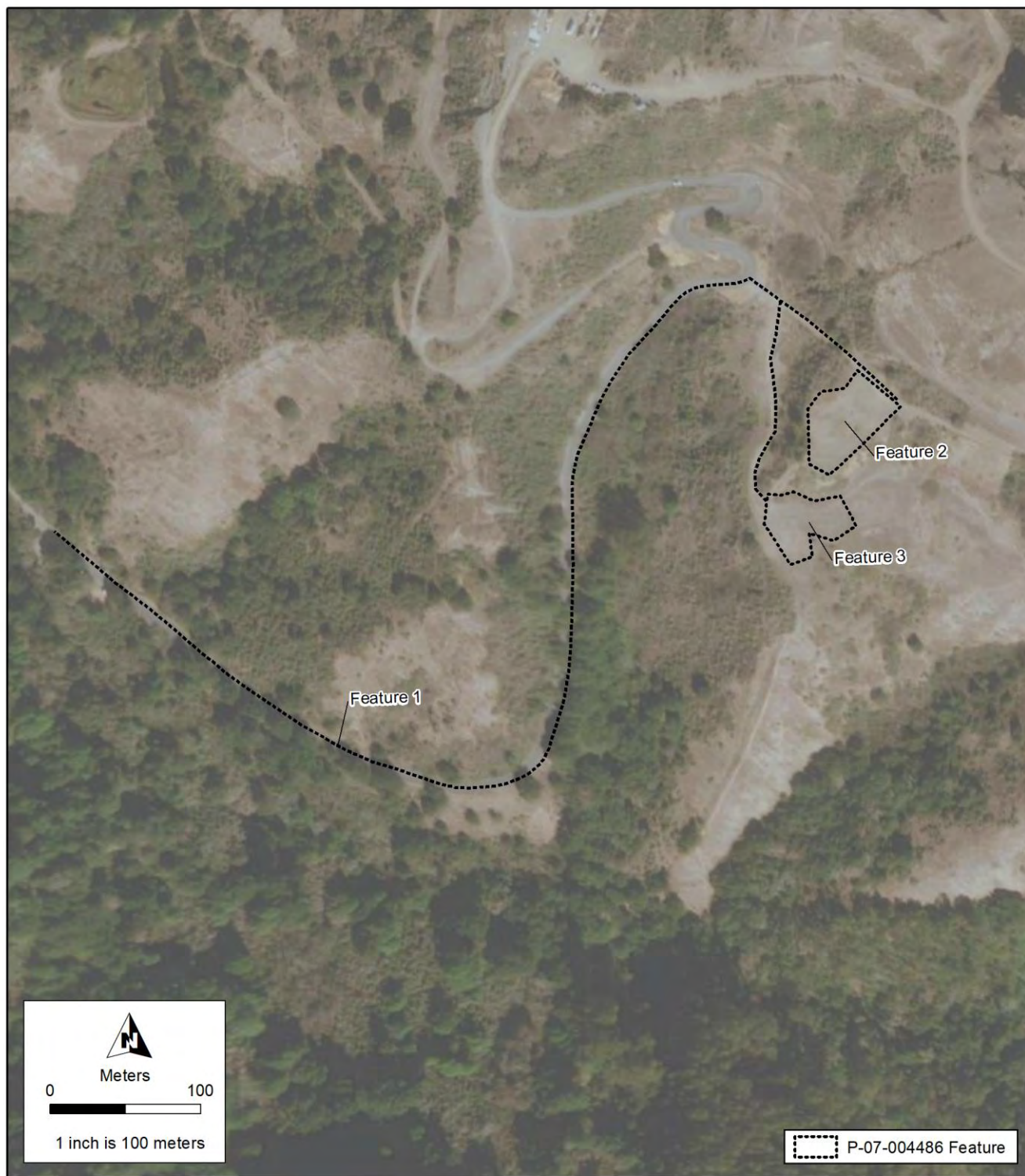
Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2948
Feature 3, Cleared/leveled area
Overview. (View: SE)



Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2952
Feature 3, Cleared/leveled area
Overview (View: E)



Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2954
Feature 3, Cleared/leveled area
From Feature 2. (View: SW)



darla 10/12/2021 7:06:46 AM

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 9 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

*Drawn by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

*Date: 10/6/2021



darla 10/12/2021 7:07:25 AM

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

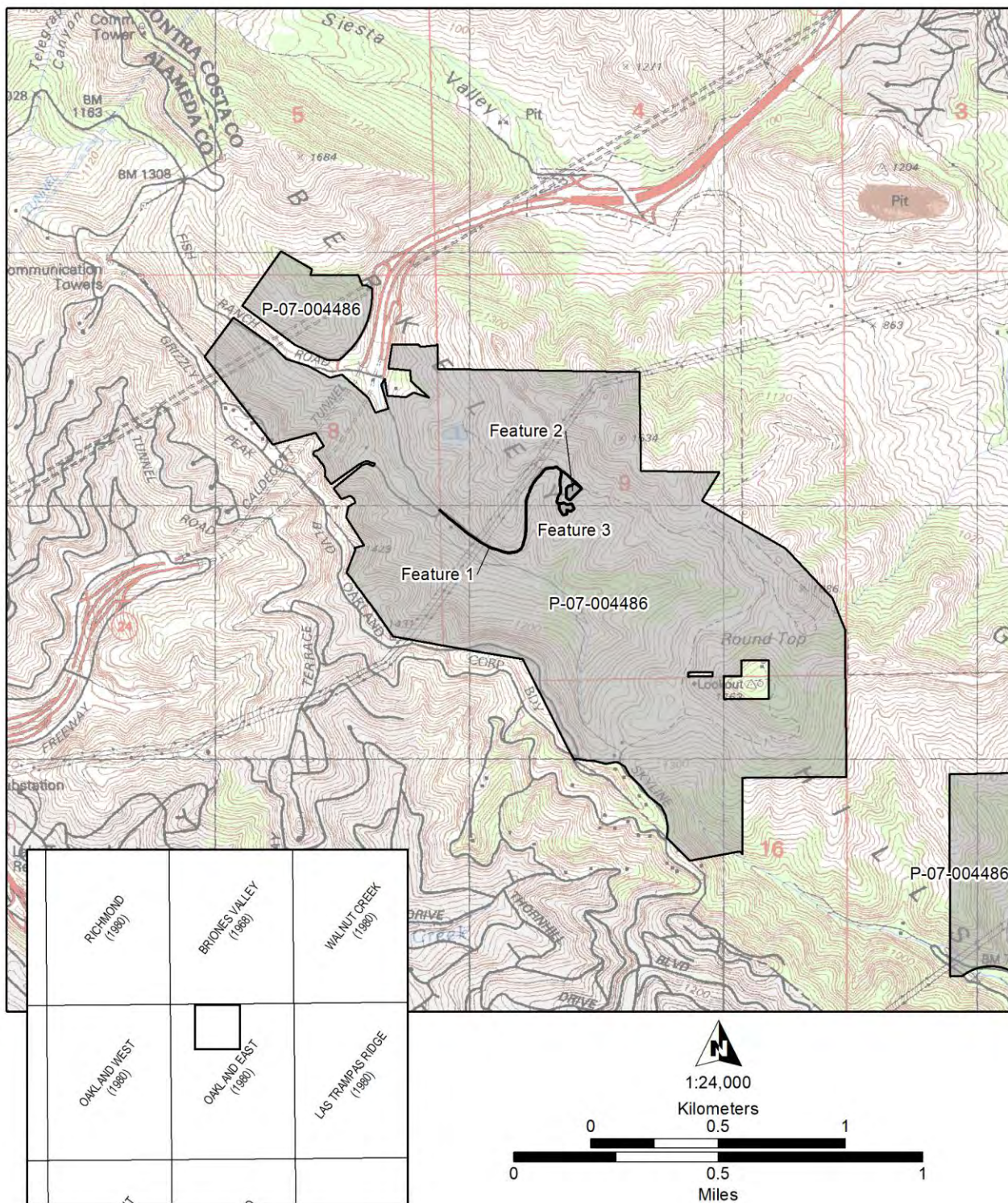
Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 10 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)



darla 10/12/2021 7:06:01 AM

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

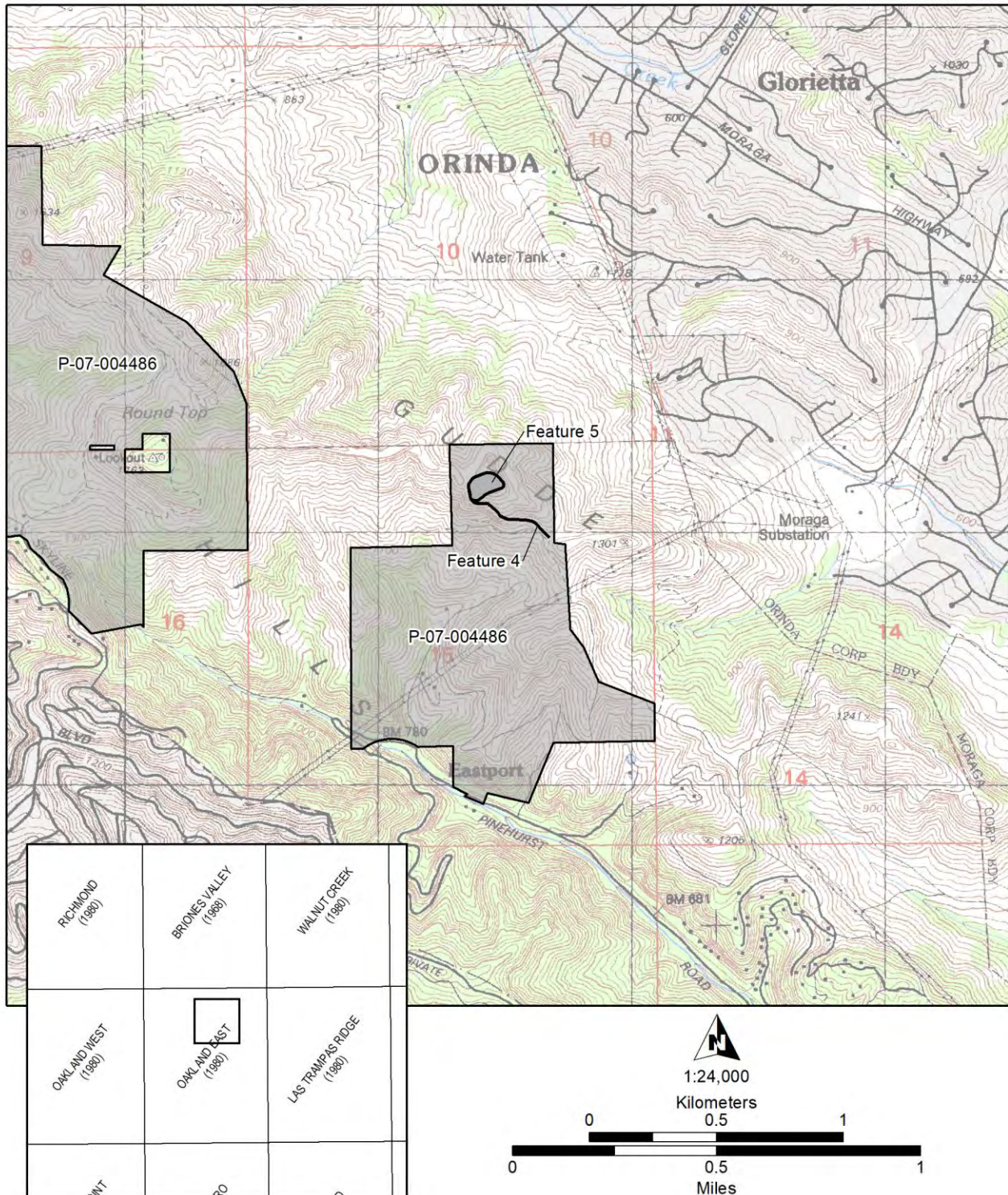
Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 11 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)



darla 10/12/2021 7:07:09 AM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 78

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This update records the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District, previously recorded as P-07-004486. The district consists of several roads, trails, and other park features.

The district was initially recorded by Megan Venno in November 2012. The district was found eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as one of the first parks in the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) and for its role within the early parks and recreation movement in Oakland. The period of significance is 1934, when the EBRPD was founded until 1950, when most park features were established. The historic property boundary is limited to the legal boundaries of the park. The c. 1940 park residence and modern-era interpretive center are non-contributing elements. The historic property boundary coincides with Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve's boundaries.

The district was expanded to include five associated historic-era features including roads/trails, cleared/leveled areas, and an excavated pit, established between 1958 and 1968. The record was completed by L. Kwoka and R. Davies of Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc in October 2021. The record did not explicitly uphold the finding of the 2012 recordation, however, by naming new contributing elements, it is assumed that the 2021 record upholds the NRHP eligibility of the park.

This update records a 2024 survey of the substation as part of the Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. The survey was conducted in March and April 2024. Given that the contributing elements are spread throughout the park and are mostly outside of the project API, the district was viewed from public right-of-way and previous records of the district were compared to current aerial photographs (Photograph 1). The only built element within the project API appears to be modern and non-contributing. This record upholds the prior finding that the district is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and is therefore eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Given the 2021 update to the district, the period of significance should be expanded from 1934-1968, when the contributing features detailed in the record were added.

CONTINUATION SHEET

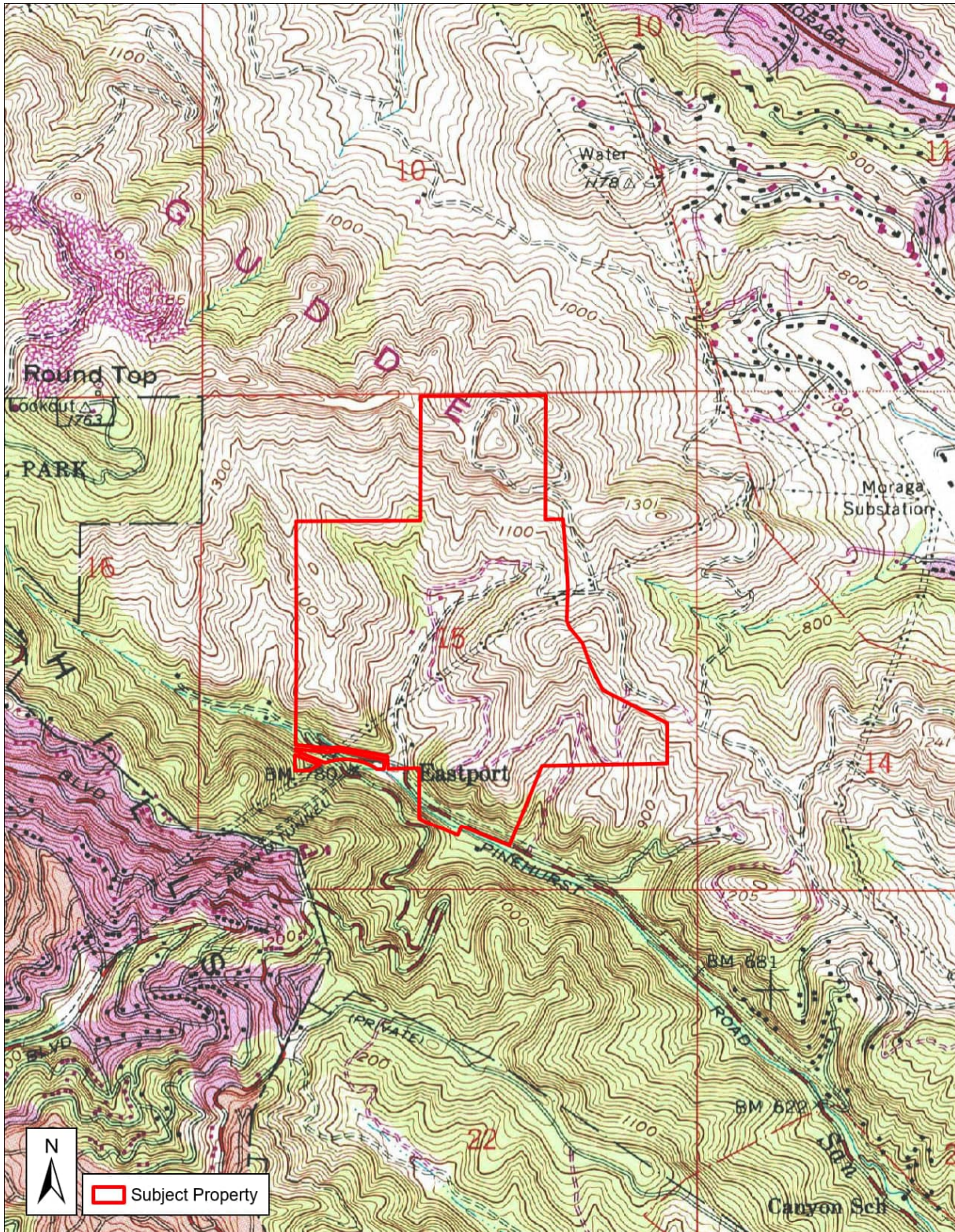
Property Name: Resource Identifier 78

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 78

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update



Photograph 1. Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, view north (Jacobs 2024).

METADATA SHEET

P-01-011420

P-07-004486

This resource is the Redwood Regional Park Historic District and has been labeled as a District with the following elements:

Primary Number

Resource Name

P-07-004492

6800 Skyline Blvd

Date: 31 July 2013

NWIC Staff: S. Graham

METADATA SHEET

P-01-011420

P-07-004486

This resource extends into two counties. Therefore, a Trinomial and Primary Number have been assigned for both counties. Following NWIC procedure, the record for this resource is filed in both County Primary Number files:

P-01-011420

P-07-004486

Date: 31 July 2013

NWIC Staff: S. Graham

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

Primary # P-07-004486 & P-01-011420
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6-3

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Oakland East

c. Address: 6800 Skyline Boulevard

d. UTM: Zone: 10; 570413.26 mE/ 4189190.33 mN (G.P.S.)

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

T01S/R03W/S10, T01S/R03W/S15, T01S/R03W/S05, T01S/R03W/S09, T01S/R03W/S08, T01S/R03W/S16, T01S/R03W/S17
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve was one of the first three parks established by the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD). The park is 682 acres and was dedicated in 1936. Coyote brush dominates the landscape. The park, originally called Round Top Park, was renamed in the 1940s in honor of EBPRD founder Robert Sibley. It is bounded by forested land to the north, by Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve to the east, by Grizzly Peak Trail on the south, and by Fish Ranch Road and Caldecott Tunnel to the west. The park is in the location of a former volcano known as Round Top. It is one of the highest peaks in the east bay and is made up of lava and volcanic debris. The volcano existed 10 million years ago and was exposed when softer sedimentary rock from the Orinda Formation eroded away. Quarrying in the northern half of the park has revealed "cross sections of the bedrock geology, providing an unsurpassed outdoor laboratory for studying volcanism in the Central Coast Ranges" (EBPRD, 2012a).

Most trails in the park are limited to hiking and equestrian riding. The park has very few built features - only a circa 1940 park residence, a modern interpretive center, and several modern bathrooms. At one time the park housed a Boy Scout Camp, but it is no longer there. Additional acreage was acquired in 1977 and 1991.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 - park residence, HP30 - brush and trees in the natural landscape, HP31 - park within Oakland city limits, HP37 - numerous trails

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
6800 Skyline Boulevard South Elevation,
11-1-2012

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Circa 1940

Estimated date

*P7. Owner and Address:

East Bay Regional Park District

2950 Peralta Oaks Court

Oakland, CA 94605

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

Megan Venno

6 Hutton Centre Drive

Santa Ana, CA 92707

*P9. Date Recorded: 11-1-2012

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program East Bay Hills Wildfire EIS, DR-1731-CA, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, CH2M HILL, 2012.

*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
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary # P-07-004486&P-01-011420
HRI #

Trinomial

Page 2 of 6

*NRHP Status Code: 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve

D1. Historic Name: Round Top Regional Park

D2. Common Name: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve

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

Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve was one of the first three parks established by the EBRPD. The preserve is 682 acres of natural, unplanned landscape. It is home to Round Top Peak, a former volcano located in the center of the preserve. The park is characterized by hiking and equestrian trails, with few built features. A creek runs through the center of the preserve.

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

Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is bounded on the north by East Ridge Trail. The area north of the park is owned by East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). The park is bounded by Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve to the east, by Grizzly Peak Trail on the south, and by Fish Ranch Road and Caldecott Tunnel to the west.

*D5. Boundary Justification: The district boundary follows Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve's boundaries.

*D6. Significance: Parks and Recreation Theme: Growth of parks in Oakland Area: Oakland

Period of Significance: 1936-1950

Applicable Criteria: 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.)

Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is one of the three original parks in EBRPD. The incorporation of the EBRPD is in large part due to the formation of the EBMUD in 1924. Starting in the 1870s, many reservoirs were constructed in the East Bay Hills region, continuing into the 1920s. However, consumption demands always outpaced the construction of the reservoirs, increasing with the growing population in the area in the 1920s. The EBMUD was formed to solve the water shortage problems; their solution was to construct pipelines to import water. Once the reservoirs were no longer needed, much of the East Bay Hills land became open surplus property. In 1934, aided by community organizations and support, the Sierra Club and the East Bay Metropolitan Park Association campaigned for and won the creation of the EBRPD.

When it was established in 1934, EBRPD was comprised of 3,400 acres which included Charles Lee Tilden, Round Top (now Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve), and Redwood Regional parks; the plan was that EBRPD would eventually increase to 10,000 acres and manage additional parks under its stewardship.

Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is unparalleled in its importance to the science community. The park's location on a former volcano gives it a unique landscape seen only at Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, essentially allowing viewers to observe the inside of a volcano. The park has continuously served the Oakland area since its inception. It is also an important resource to students in the Oakland area. The park, while it has expanded in the latter half of the twentieth century, remains an undeveloped, unplanned open space, with the focus remaining on Round Top peak and the volcanic remains that are found in the park. Interpretive signage guides visitors through the park's volcanic history.

The period of significance for Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is 1934-1950. 1934 marks the year EBRPD was formed, and the first three parks in the district were developed in the years immediately after the formation of the district. By 1950 most park features, including hiking and equestrian trails, had been established. The park is an important recreation destination for the city of Oakland and played a pivotal role in the early development of the EBRPD. Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve retains integrity of setting, association, feeling, workmanship, design, location, and materials. Round Top peak is a contributing feature to the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve historic district. The circa 1940 park residence and modern interpretive center at 6800 Skyline Boulevard are non-contributing elements. Additional features that may be contributing include equestrian trails, hiking trails, and additional features relating to the park's volcanic history. Given its association with the only known volcano in the area, its contributions to the scientific community, and its association with the early parks and recreation movement in Oakland, Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with events that have made significant contributions to the history of Oakland and the East Bay Hills.

*D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD). 2012a. Website accessed at <http://www.ebparks.org/parks/sibley.htm#about>. November 19, 2012.

*D8. Evaluator: Megan Venno

Date: November 19, 2012

Affiliation and Address: CH2M HILL, 6 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 700, Santa Ana, CA 92707

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

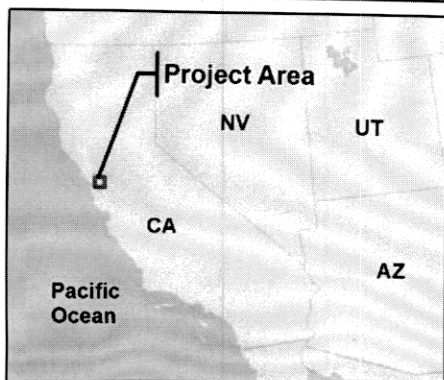
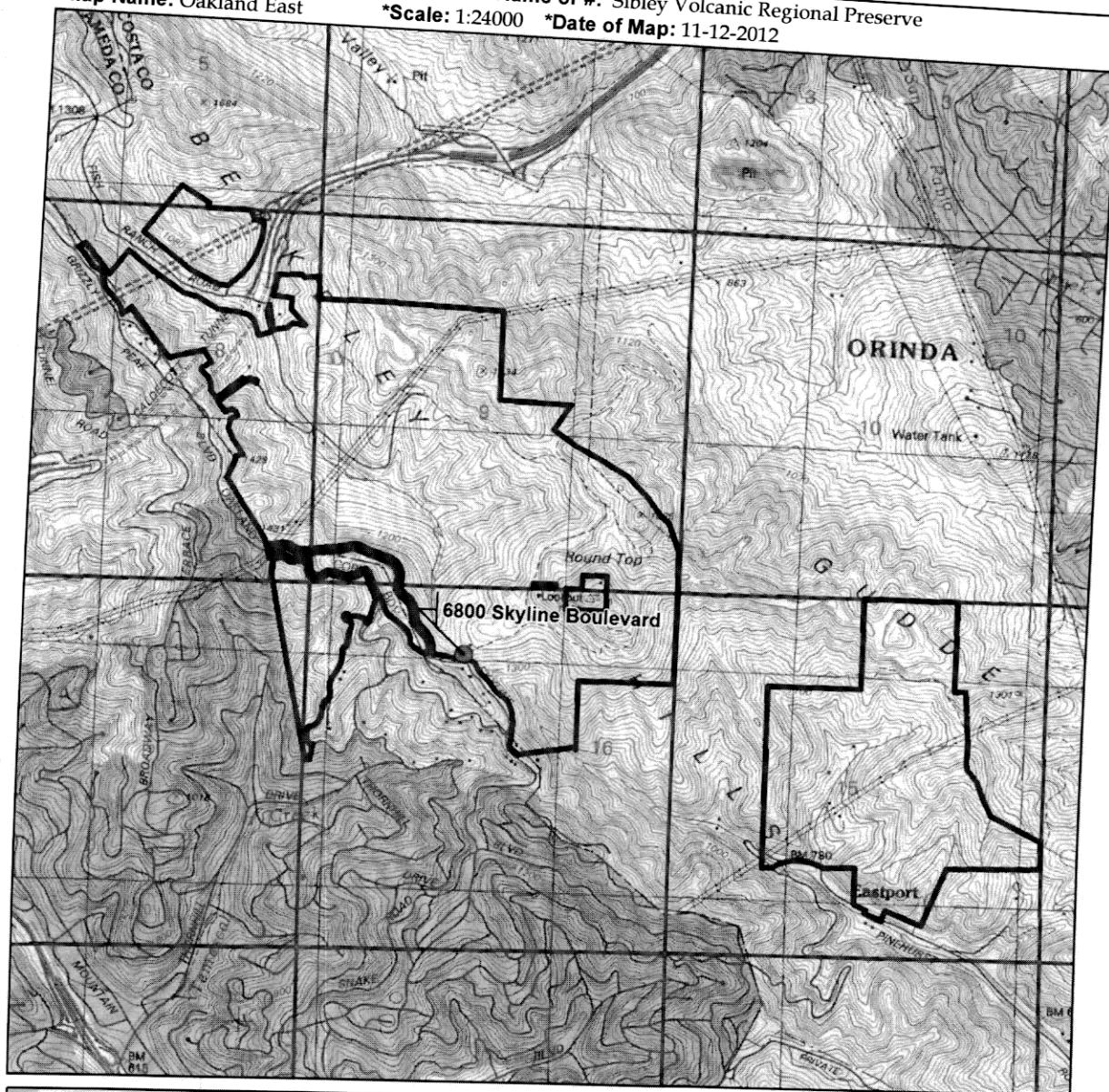
Primary # P-07-004486 & P-01-011420
HRI#

Trinomial

Page 3 of 6

*Map Name: Oakland East

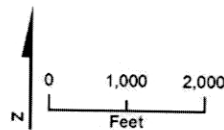
*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve
*Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 11-12-2012



LEGEND

- Non-contributing Element
- ▭ Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve
- ▭ Township/Range Boundary
- ▭ Section Boundary
- ▭ USGS Quadrangle Boundary

Note: USGS quadrangles downloaded on 11/12/2012 from: <http://store.usgs.gov>.



Vicinity Map
Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve
East Bay Hills EIS

CH2MHILL.

\\THOR\H1\PROJ\CDM_FEMA_EAST_BAY\MXD\ARCHITECTURAL\SIBLEY_ARCHITECTURAL.MXD HPERRY 3/8/2013 10:56:58 AM

DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

a.

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

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County: Contra Costa

*USGS Quad(s): Oakland East (1959; photorevised 1980)

Sec. 8, T1S R3W MDBM

Sec. 9, T1S R3W MDBM

Sec. 15, T1S R3W MDBM

c. Address:

d. UTM (NAD 83): Zone 10; 570310mE 4190258mN Feature 2

e. Other Locational Data:

T01S/ R03W/ Sections 8-9 and 15

*P3a. Description:

This resource is the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve historic district. This record adds five associated historic-era features including roads/trails, cleared/leveled areas, and an excavated pit, established between 1958 and 1968, based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These features are likely related to nearby quarry activity.

These features were recorded during survey for the PG&E Moraga-Oakland X F-Tag Landing Zone Option F and Access Road and October Landing Zone and Access Road project. For the purposes of the current project, these features are considered contributing elements to the National Register-eligible historic district.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades), AH09 (Mines/quarries/tailings), AH16 (Other historic)

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



*P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of Feature 3 from Feature 2.
(View: SW)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age & Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1958-1968

*P7. Owner and Address:

East Bay Regional Park District, 2950
Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland, CA 94605

*P8. Recorded by:

L. Kwoka and R. Davies, Far Western
Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/6/2021

*P10. Survey Type:

Intensive Pedestrian

*P11. Citation: Izzi, Sarah L., and Jeremy Hollins (2021) Cultural Resources Constraints Report for the PG&E Moraga-Oakland X F-Tag Landing Zone Option F and Access Road and October Landing Zone and Access Road Project. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. and Jacobs, Davis, California

*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:

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

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 2 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

Feature No.	Dimensions	Area (m ²)	Feature type	Description	Associated artifacts	Location**
Feature 1	-	-	Road/ Trail	Quarry Road/ Quarry Trail. See Linear Feature Record.	-	-
Feature 2	201 ft. NW/SE x 238 ft. NE/SW	-	Cleared/leveled area	Connected to Feature 3 by footpath. Located approximately 50-100 ft. above Feature 3. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, this area was cleared/leveled between 1959 and 1968.	-	-
Feature 3	205 ft. NW/SE x 186 ft. NE/SW	-	Cleared/leveled area	Connected to Feature 2 by footpath. Located approximately 50-100 ft. below Feature 2. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, this area was cleared/leveled between 1959 and 1968.	-	-
Feature 4	-	-	Road	Located immediately adjacent to Feature 5. See Linear Feature Record.	-	-
Feature 5	445 ft. NW/SE x 412 ft. NE/SW	-	Excavated Pit	Pit covered in dry, wild grasses and small patches of poison oak. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, the pit was excavated by 1958 and expanded by 1968.	-	-

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

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

L1. Historic and/or Common Name Quarry Road/ Quarry Trail

L2a. Portion Described ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

L2b. Location of Point or Segment:

UTMs: N 570257, E 4190344. Quarry Road starts at the Old Tunnel Road, continues on to Quarry Trail, and then to two foot paths that lead to Features 2 and 3.

L3. Description:

Quarry Road is paved and 22 ft. in width. Quarry Trail is unpaved and 8 ft. in width. No artifacts were observed along these segments. The foot paths are unpaved and 4 ft. and 15 ft. in width. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, the roads/ trails were established between 1959 and 1968.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width: 4 ft.- 22 ft.

b. Bottom Width: 22 ft.

c. Height or Depth: 50-100 ft.

d. Length of Segment: 3,393 ft.

L5. Associated Resources:

Northern foot paths to Features 2 and 3.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:

Facing:



L6. Setting:

Quarry Road curves around the natural terrain and slopes 200-300 feet up to Quarry Trail. Quarry Trail is relatively flat. A foot access path runs from Quarry Trail and slopes down ~50 feet to Feature 3. A foot access path connects Features 2 and 3, sloping 50-100 feet. Vegetation consists of dry, wild grasses and coyote brush.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Quarry Road is newly paved and frequented by daily hikers.



L8b. Description of Photo/Map/Drawing:

View of Quarry Road from parking area.
(View: SE)

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared By:

L. Kwoka and R. Davies

L11. Date: 10/6/2021

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

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

L1. Historic and/or Common Name Unnamed dirt road

L2a. Portion Described ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation:

L2b. Location of Point or Segment:

UTMs: N 572388, 4189378. Accessed from Edgewood Road.

L3. Description:

Unpaved and unnamed road. No artifacts were observed along this segment. Based on review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery, the road was established by 1958.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width: 9.5 ft.

b. Bottom Width:

c. Height or Depth: 100 ft.

d. Length of Segment: 1,680 ft.

L5. Associated Resources:

Immediately south and northwest of Feature 5.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section:

Facing:

L6. Setting:

Rolling hills covered in dry, wild grasses and coyote brush.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

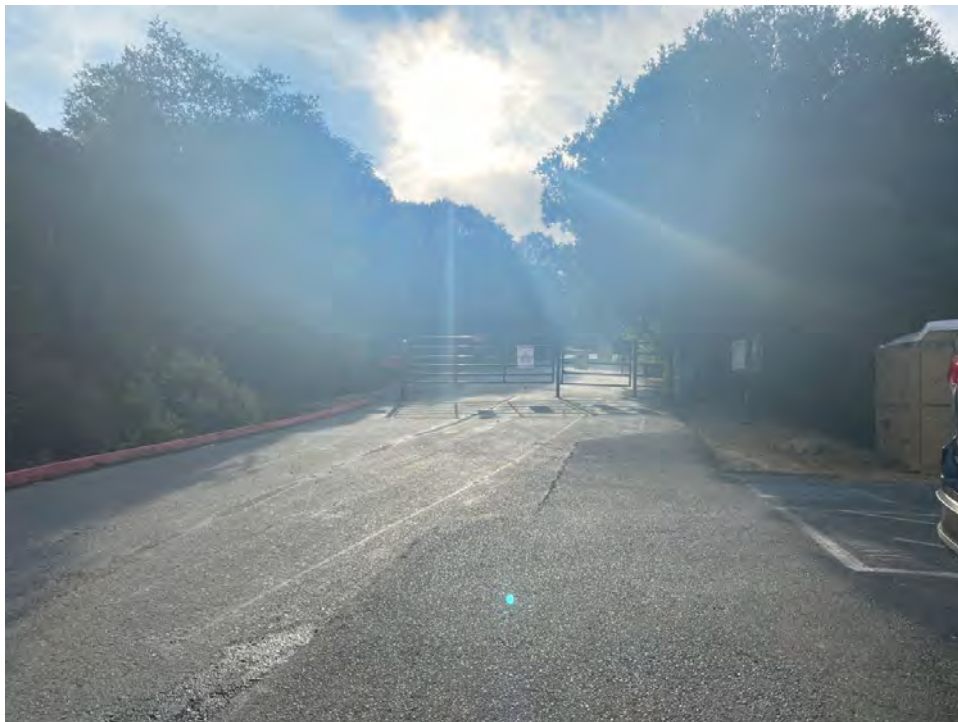
L8b. Description of Photo/Map/Drawing:

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared By:

L. Kwoka and R. Davies

L11. Date: 10/6/2021



Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2942
Feature 1, Road/ Trail
View of Quarry Road from parking area. (View: SE)



Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2950
Feature 2, Cleared/leveled area
Overview. (View: N)



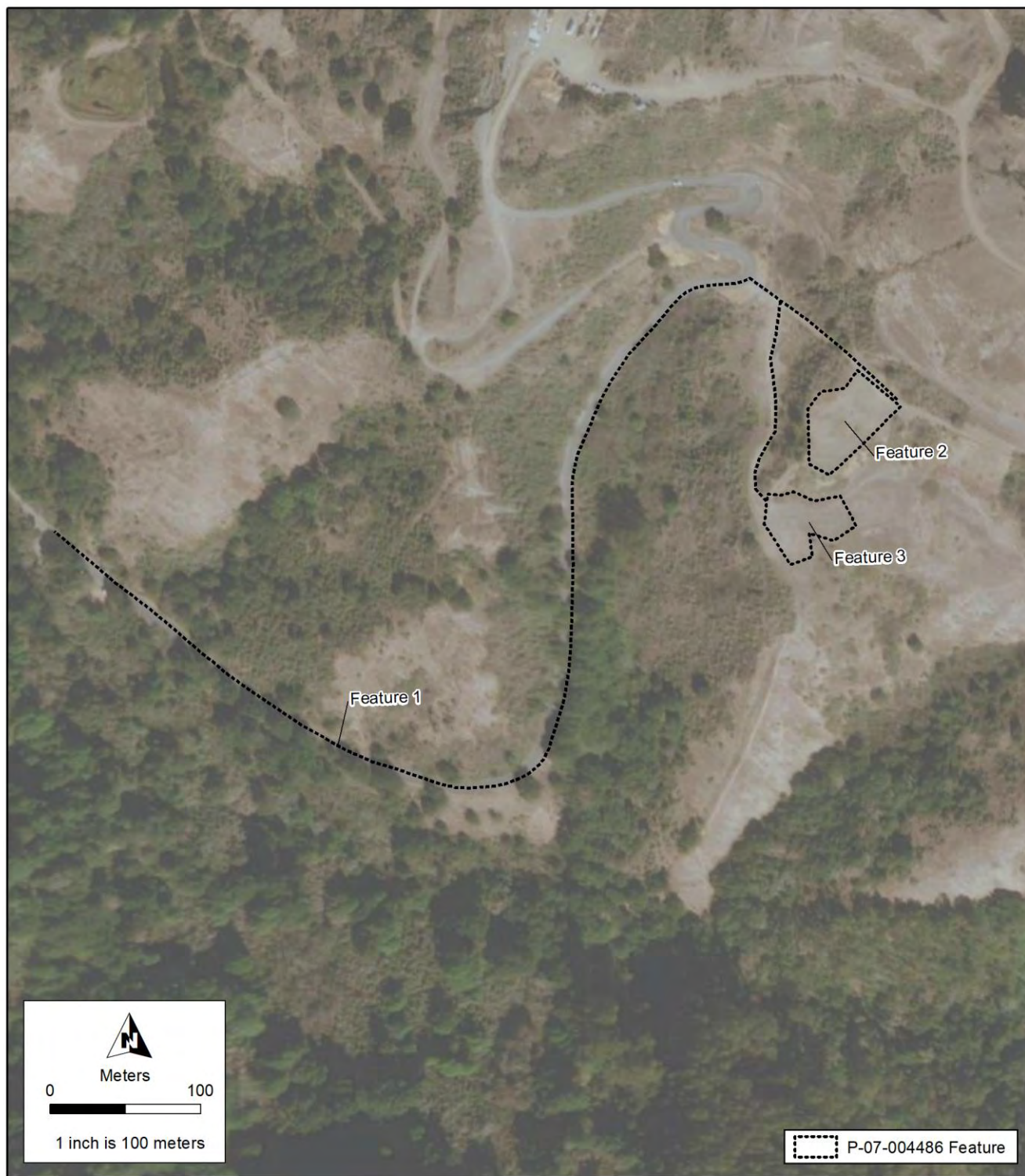
Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2948
Feature 3, Cleared/leveled area
Overview. (View: SE)



Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2952
Feature 3, Cleared/leveled area
Overview (View: E)



Folder: 2881 Survey_10.5.2021 File: IMG_2954
Feature 3, Cleared/leveled area
From Feature 2. (View: SW)



darla 10/12/2021 7:06:46 AM

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 9 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)

*Drawn by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

*Date: 10/6/2021



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State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

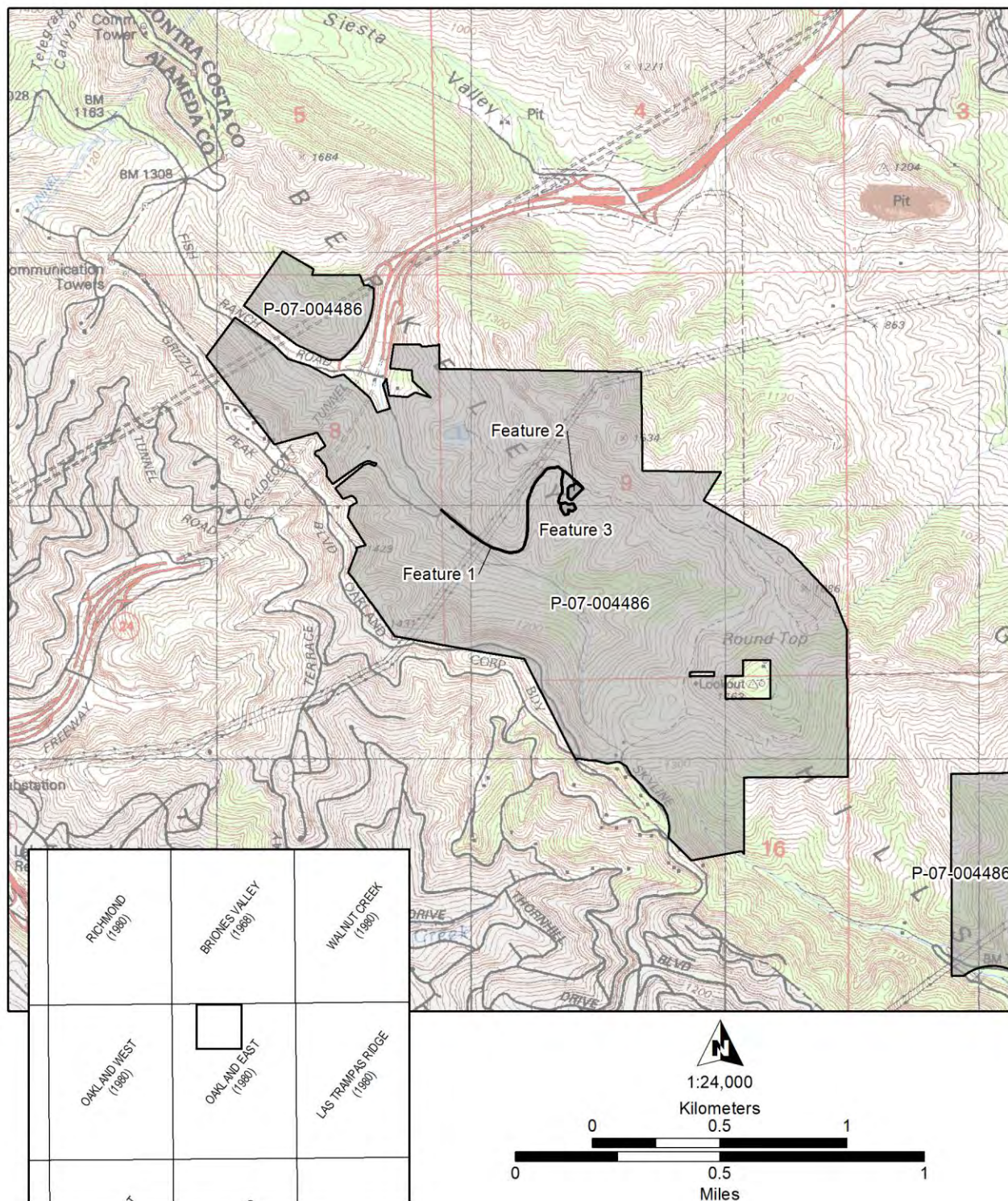
Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 10 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)



darla 10/12/2021 7:06:01 AM

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

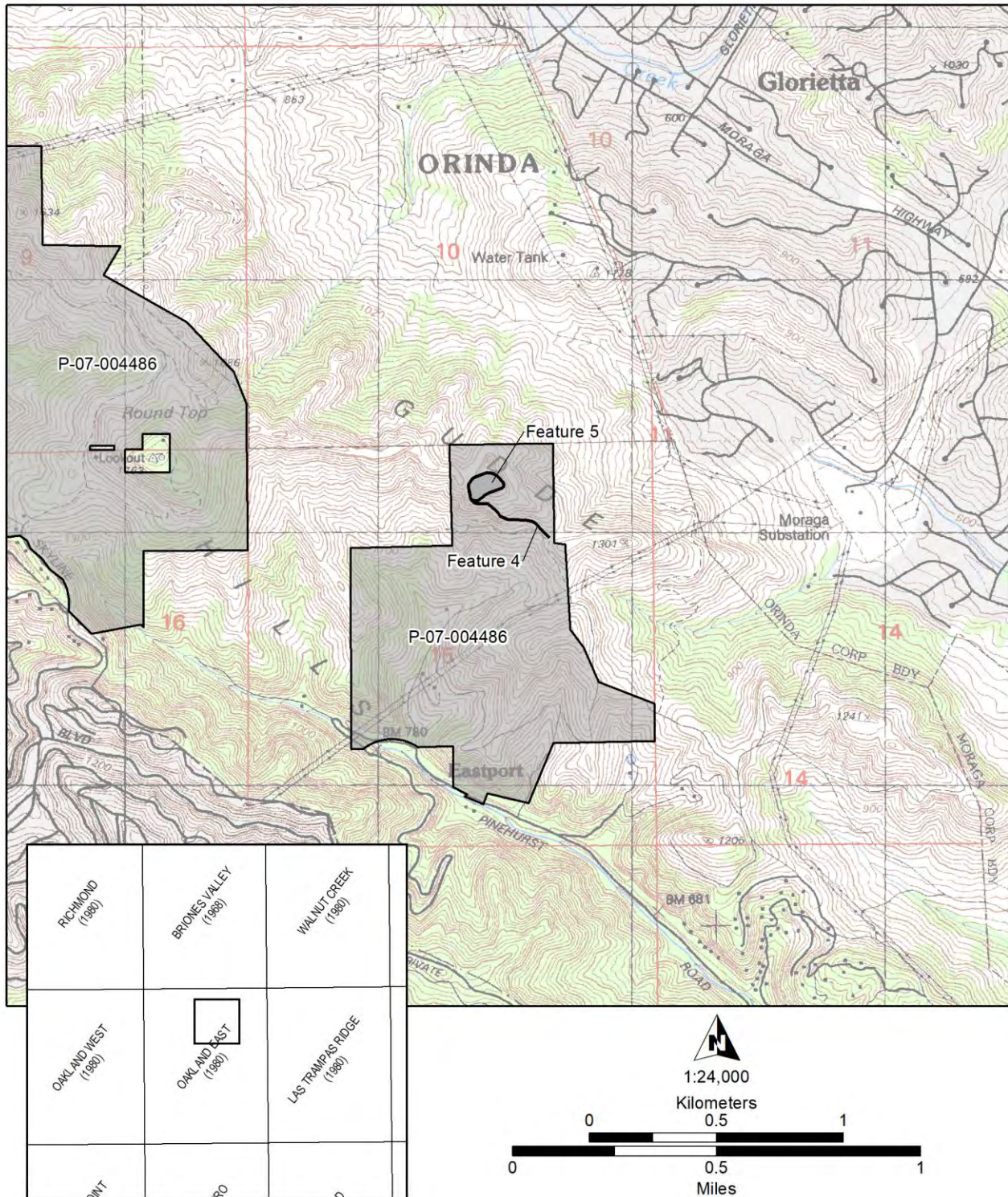
Primary # P-07-004486 (UPDATE)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 11 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (UPDATE)



darla 10/12/2021 7:07:09 AM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 78

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This update records the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve Historic District, previously recorded as P-07-004486. The district consists of several roads, trails, and other park features.

The district was initially recorded by Megan Venno in November 2012. The district was found eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as one of the first parks in the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) and for its role within the early parks and recreation movement in Oakland. The period of significance is 1934, when the EBRPD was founded until 1950, when most park features were established. The historic property boundary is limited to the legal boundaries of the park. The c. 1940 park residence and modern-era interpretive center are non-contributing elements. The historic property boundary coincides with Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve's boundaries.

The district was expanded to include five associated historic-era features including roads/trails, cleared/leveled areas, and an excavated pit, established between 1958 and 1968. The record was completed by L. Kwoka and R. Davies of Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc in October 2021. The record did not explicitly uphold the finding of the 2012 recordation, however, by naming new contributing elements, it is assumed that the 2021 record upholds the NRHP eligibility of the park.

This update records a 2024 survey of the substation as part of the Moraga–Oakland X 115 kilovolt (kV) Rebuild Project in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. The survey was conducted in March and April 2024. Given that the contributing elements are spread throughout the park and are mostly outside of the project API, the district was viewed from public right-of-way and previous records of the district were compared to current aerial photographs (Photograph 1). The only built element within the project API appears to be modern and non-contributing. This record upholds the prior finding that the district is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and is therefore eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Given the 2021 update to the district, the period of significance should be expanded from 1934-1968, when the contributing features detailed in the record were added.

CONTINUATION SHEET

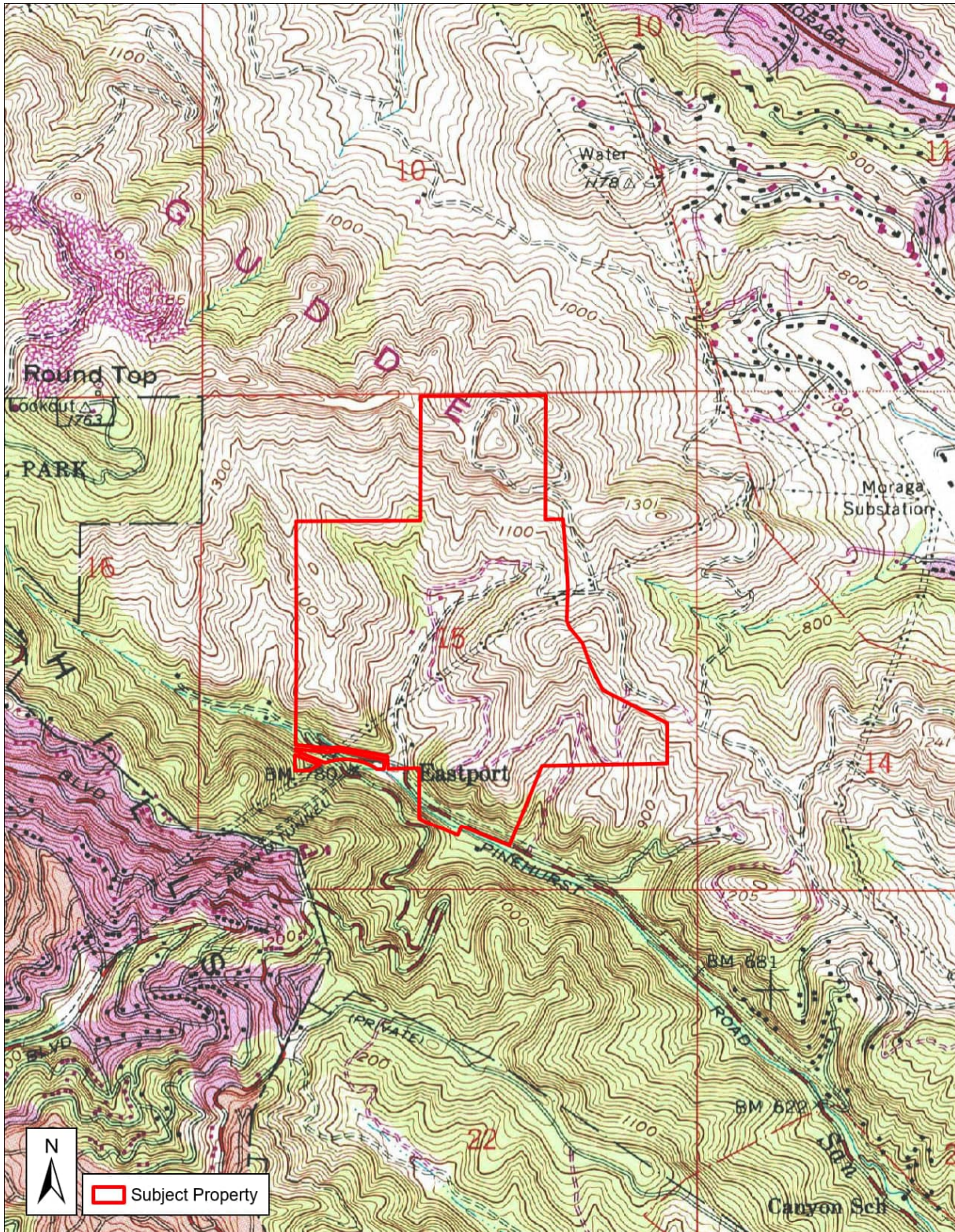
Property Name: Resource Identifier 78

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Resource Identifier 78

Page ____ of ____

*Recorded by: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

*Date June 2024

☐ Continuation ☒ Update



Photograph 1. Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, view north (Jacobs 2024).

METADATA SHEET

P-01-011420

P-07-004486

This resource is the Redwood Regional Park Historic District and has been labeled as a District with the following elements:

Primary Number

Resource Name

P-07-004492

6800 Skyline Blvd

Date: 31 July 2013

NWIC Staff: S. Graham

METADATA SHEET

P-01-011420

P-07-004486

This resource extends into two counties. Therefore, a Trinomial and Primary Number have been assigned for both counties. Following NWIC procedure, the record for this resource is filed in both County Primary Number files:

P-01-011420

P-07-004486

Date: 31 July 2013

NWIC Staff: S. Graham

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

Primary # P-07-004486 & P-01-011420
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6-3

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

*a. County: Alameda

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Oakland East

c. Address: 6800 Skyline Boulevard

Date: 1997 T (see other locational data); R; ¼ of ¼ of Sec; M.D. B.M.
City: Oakland Zip: 94611

d. UTM: Zone: 10; 570413.26 mE/ 4189190.33 mN (G.P.S.)

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

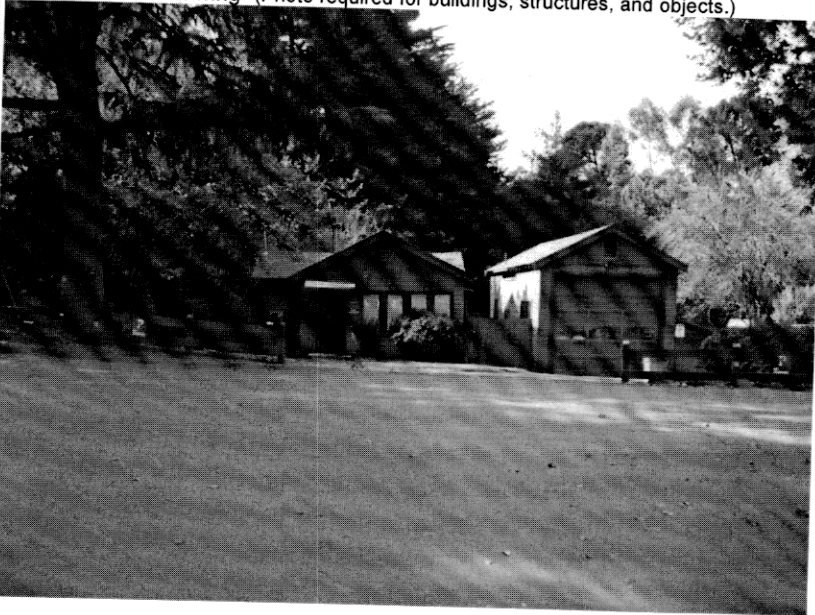
T01S/R03W/S10, T01S/R03W/S15, T01S/R03W/S05, T01S/R03W/S09, T01S/R03W/S08, T01S/R03W/S16, T01S/R03W/S17
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve was one of the first three parks established by the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD). The park is 682 acres and was dedicated in 1936. Coyote brush dominates the landscape. The park, originally called Round Top Park, was renamed in the 1940s in honor of EBPRD founder Robert Sibley. It is bounded by forested land to the north, by Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve to the east, by Grizzly Peak Trail on the south, and by Fish Ranch Road and Caldecott Tunnel to the west. The park is in the location of a former volcano known as Round Top. It is one of the highest peaks in the east bay and is made up of lava and volcanic debris. The volcano existed 10 million years ago and was exposed when softer sedimentary rock from the Orinda Formation eroded away. Quarrying in the northern half of the park has revealed "cross sections of the bedrock geology, providing an unsurpassed outdoor laboratory for studying volcanism in the Central Coast Ranges" (EBPRD, 2012a).

Most trails in the park are limited to hiking and equestrian riding. The park has very few built features - only a circa 1940 park residence, a modern interpretive center, and several modern bathrooms. At one time the park housed a Boy Scout Camp, but it is no longer there. Additional acreage was acquired in 1977 and 1991.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 - park residence, HP30 - brush and trees in the natural landscape, HP31 - park within Oakland city limits, HP37 - numerous trails

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
6800 Skyline Boulevard South Elevation,
11-1-2012

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

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Circa 1940

Estimated date

***P7. Owner and Address:**

East Bay Regional Park District
2950 Peralta Oaks Court
Oakland, CA 94605

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

Megan Venno
6 Hutton Centre Drive
Santa Ana, CA 92707

*P9. Date Recorded: 11-1-2012

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program East Bay Hills Wildfire EIS, DR-1731-CA, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, CH2M HILL, 2012.

*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
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary # P-07-004486&P-01-011420
HRI #

Trinomial

Page 2 of 6

*NRHP Status Code: 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve

D1. Historic Name: Round Top Regional Park

D2. Common Name: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve

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

Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve was one of the first three parks established by the EBRPD. The preserve is 682 acres of natural, unplanned landscape. It is home to Round Top Peak, a former volcano located in the center of the preserve. The park is characterized by hiking and equestrian trails, with few built features. A creek runs through the center of the preserve.

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

Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is bounded on the north by East Ridge Trail. The area north of the park is owned by East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). The park is bounded by Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve to the east, by Grizzly Peak Trail on the south, and by Fish Ranch Road and Caldecott Tunnel to the west.

*D5. Boundary Justification: The district boundary follows Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve's boundaries.

*D6. Significance: Parks and Recreation Theme: Growth of parks in Oakland Area: Oakland

Period of Significance: 1936-1950

Applicable Criteria: 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.)

Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is one of the three original parks in EBRPD. The incorporation of the EBRPD is in large part due to the formation of the EBMUD in 1924. Starting in the 1870s, many reservoirs were constructed in the East Bay Hills region, continuing into the 1920s. However, consumption demands always outpaced the construction of the reservoirs, increasing with the growing population in the area in the 1920s. The EBMUD was formed to solve the water shortage problems; their solution was to construct pipelines to import water. Once the reservoirs were no longer needed, much of the East Bay Hills land became open surplus property. In 1934, aided by community organizations and support, the Sierra Club and the East Bay Metropolitan Park Association campaigned for and won the creation of the EBRPD.

When it was established in 1934, EBRPD was comprised of 3,400 acres which included Charles Lee Tilden, Round Top (now Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve), and Redwood Regional parks; the plan was that EBRPD would eventually increase to 10,000 acres and manage additional parks under its stewardship.

Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is unparalleled in its importance to the science community. The park's location on a former volcano gives it a unique landscape seen only at Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, essentially allowing viewers to observe the inside of a volcano. The park has continuously served the Oakland area since its inception. It is also an important resource to students in the Oakland area. The park, while it has expanded in the latter half of the twentieth century, remains an undeveloped, unplanned open space, with the focus remaining on Round Top peak and the volcanic remains that are found in the park. Interpretive signage guides visitors through the park's volcanic history.

The period of significance for Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is 1934-1950. 1934 marks the year EBRPD was formed, and the first three parks in the district were developed in the years immediately after the formation of the district. By 1950 most park features, including hiking and equestrian trails, had been established. The park is an important recreation destination for the city of Oakland and played a pivotal role in the early development of the EBRPD. Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve retains integrity of setting, association, feeling, workmanship, design, location, and materials. Round Top peak is a contributing feature to the Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve historic district. The circa 1940 park residence and modern interpretive center at 6800 Skyline Boulevard are non-contributing elements. Additional features that may be contributing include equestrian trails, hiking trails, and additional features relating to the park's volcanic history. Given its association with the only known volcano in the area, its contributions to the scientific community, and its association with the early parks and recreation movement in Oakland, Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with events that have made significant contributions to the history of Oakland and the East Bay Hills.

*D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD). 2012a. Website accessed at <http://www.ebparks.org/parks/sibley.htm#about>. November 19, 2012.

*D8. Evaluator: Megan Venno

Date: November 19, 2012

Affiliation and Address: CH2M HILL, 6 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 700, Santa Ana, CA 92707

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-07-004486 & P-01-011420
HRI#

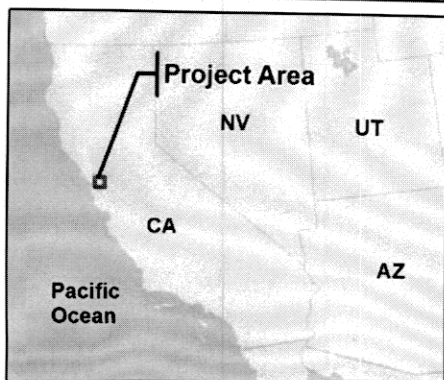
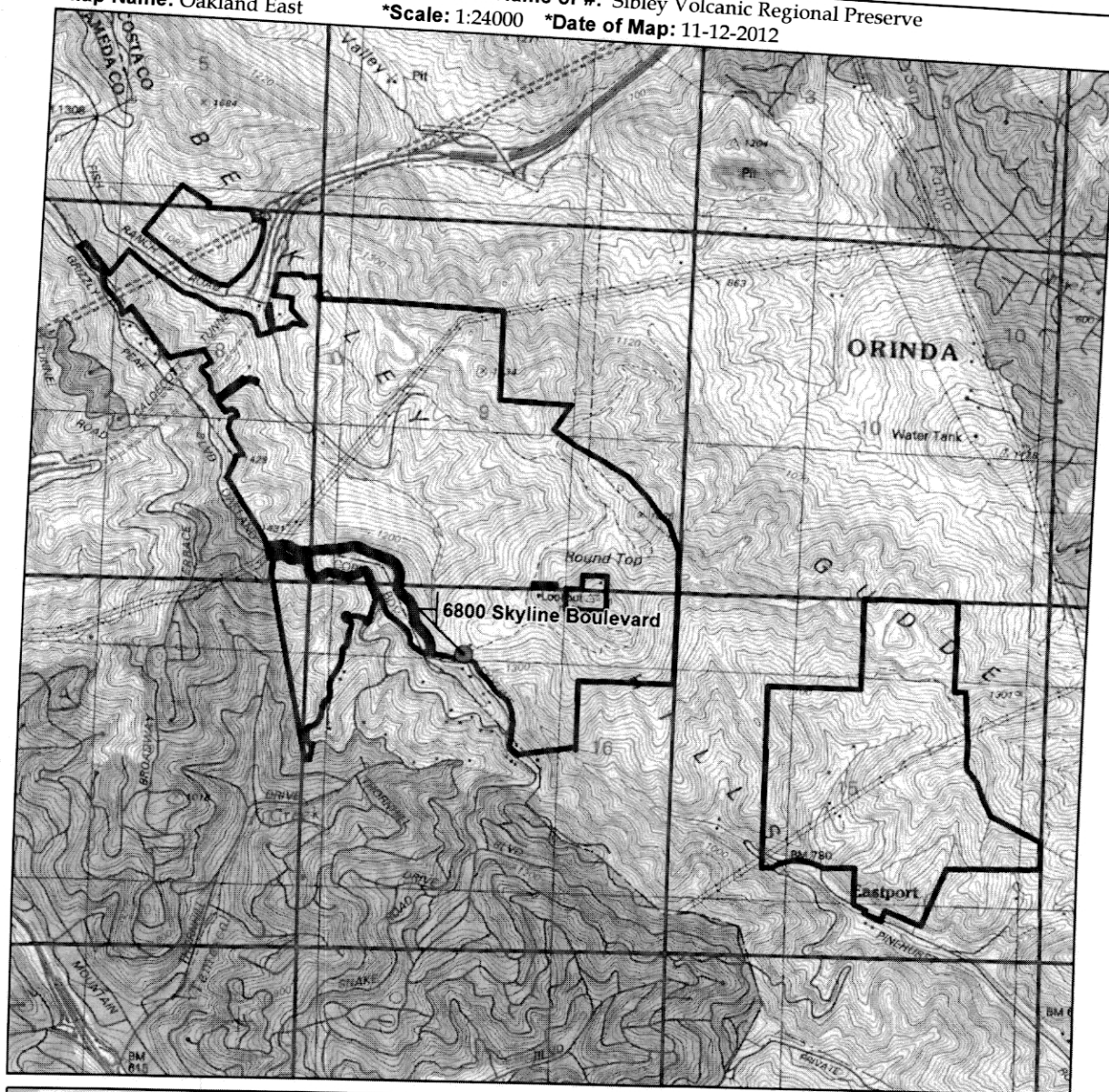
Trinomial

Page 3 of 6

*Map Name: Oakland East

*Resource Name or #: Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve

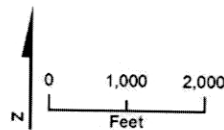
*Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 11-12-2012



LEGEND

- Non-contributing Element
- ▭ Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve
- ▭ Township/Range Boundary
- ▭ Section Boundary
- ▭ USGS Quadrangle Boundary

Note: USGS quadrangles downloaded on 11/12/2012 from: <http://store.usgs.gov>.



Vicinity Map
Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve
East Bay Hills EIS

CH2MHILL.