large mammals, and dinosaurs. Dr. Kloess also has extensive experience in paleontological museum collections and lab settings, including in roles such as assistant curator, co-leader and participant in excavations across California, Utah, New Mexico, and Montana, and specimen preparator. Dr. Kloess has researched, written, and published research articles in scientific journals.

Susan Wood, PhD, is a senior architectural historian experienced in historic preservation and cultural resource management in California. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history, history, and archaeology. Ms. Wood's professional activities include resource evaluations, integrity assessments, effects analysis, mitigation documentation, design review, archival and historical research, architectural and archaeological field surveys, technical report preparation in accordance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and CEQA, peer review of cultural resource and cultural landscape reports, and project management. As a historic preservation planner consultant, Ms. Wood has experience in reviewing evaluations of local, state, and national historical significance; reviewing permit applications and design projects for adherence to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties; reviewing Certificate of Appropriateness applications; and presenting at public hearings.

Sincerely,

Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Peter Kloess, PhD
Senior Paleontologist

Tara Kloess, BA
Paleontologist

Susan Wood, PhD
Senior Architectural Historian

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Map Figures

Attachment 2 – Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Paleontological Records Search Results (Confidential)

Attachment 3 – Cultural Resources Records Search Results (Confidential)

Attachment 4 – DPR 523 Series Forms

Attachment 4 – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Result

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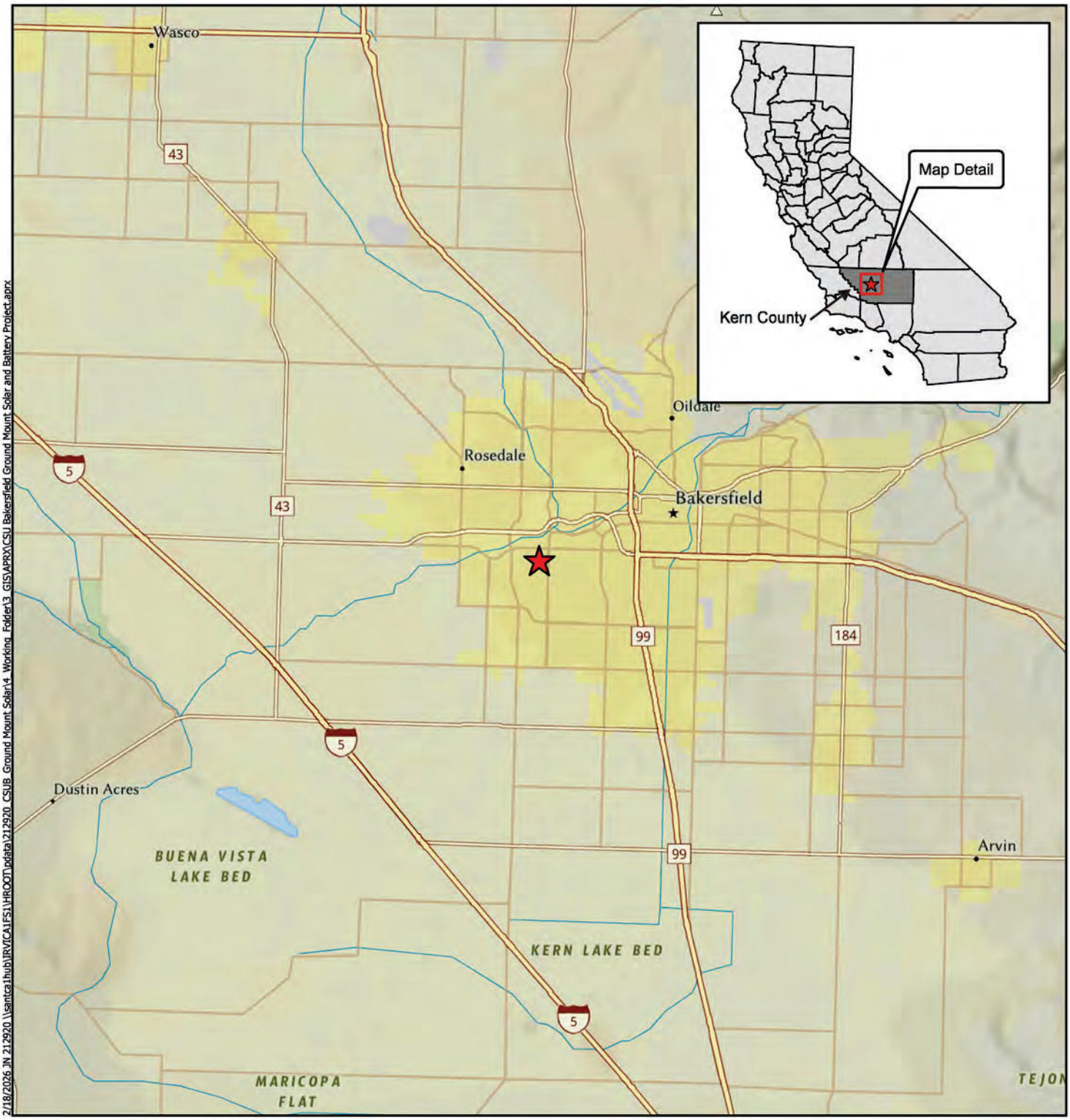
Attachment 1

Figures



Legend

★ Project Location

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

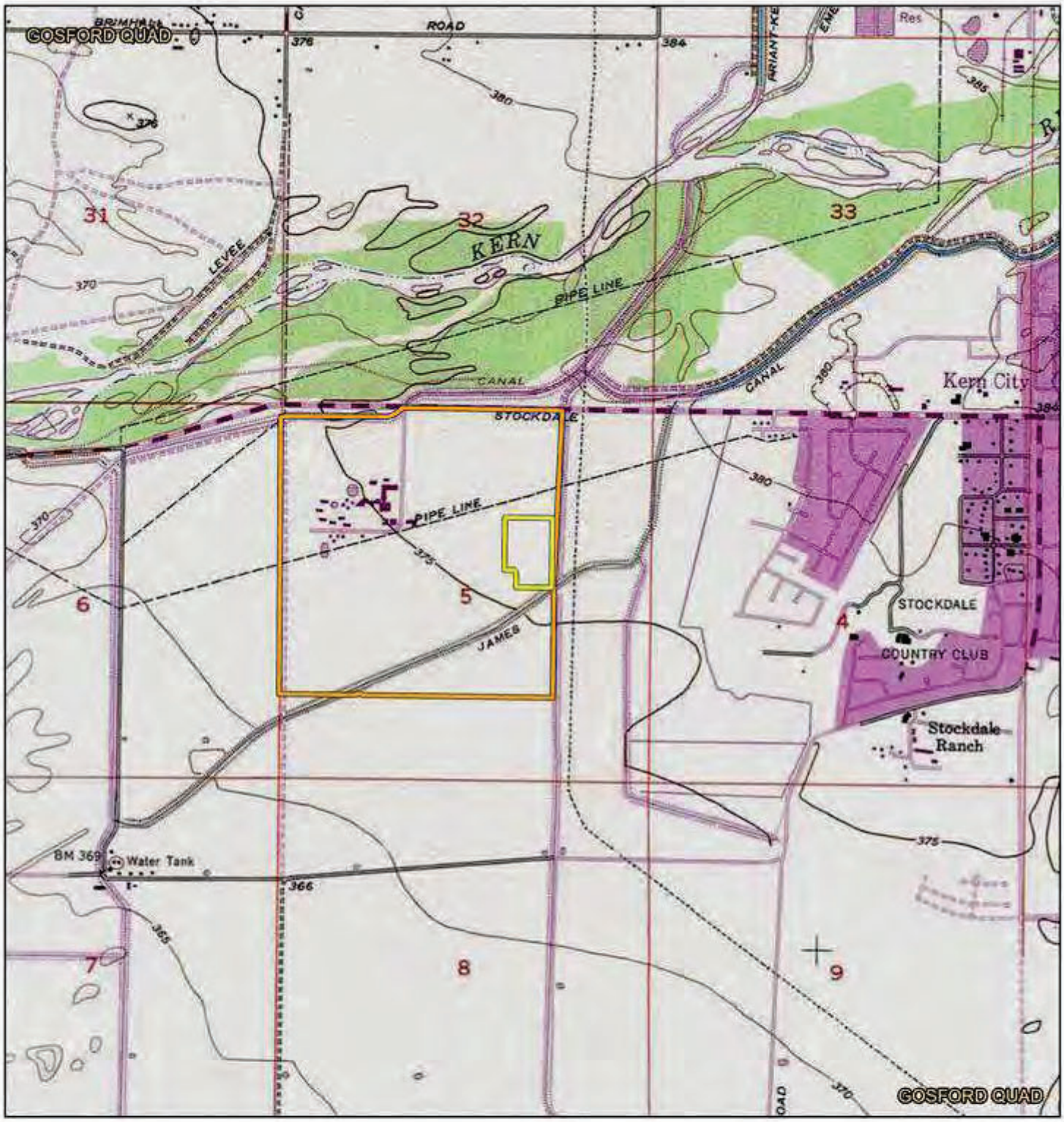
0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS, Kern County

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BAKERSFIELD
GROUND MOUNT SOLAR AND BATTERY PROJECT

Regional Location Map

Figure 1



Legend

- Project Site
- CSU Bakersfield Boundary

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1,000 2,000 US Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online: Gosford USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: Bakersfield, California

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BAKERSFIELD
GROUND MOUNT SOLAR AND BATTERY PROJECT

Project Location Map

Figure 2

Legend

Project Site

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BAKERSFIELD
GROUND MOUNT SOLAR AND BATTERY PROJECT

Project Site

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 125 250 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, California State University Bakersfield, Kern County, 2026 Nearmap Imagery

Figure 3

Attachment 2

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Paleontological Records Search Results

(Confidential)

Attachment 3

Cultural Resources Records Search Results

(Confidential)

Attachment 4

NAHC Sacred Lands File

Search Results

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Kern County
2/26/2026

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Kern	Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians	N	Delia Dominguez, Chairperson	115 Radio Street Bakersfield, CA, 93305	(626) 339-6785		2deedominguez@gmail.com	Kitanemuk Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Los Angeles,Madera,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	
	Northern Chumash Tribal Council	N	Violet Walker, Chairperson	P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, CA, 93412	(760) 549-3532		violetsagewalker@gmail.com	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	6/5/2023
	Table Mountain Rancheria	F	Michelle Heredia-Cordova, Chairperson	P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA, 93626	(559) 822-2587	(559) 822-2693	mhcordova@tmr.org	Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Madera,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	12/21/2023
	Tejon Indian Tribe	F	Curtis Alcantar, Cultural and Natural Resource Manager	4941 David Road Bakersfield, CA, 93307	(661) 699-5138		calcantar@tejonindiantribe-nsn.gov	Kitanemuk	Kern	3/4/2025
	Tejon Indian Tribe	F	Candice Garza, CRM Scheduler	4941 David Road Bakersfield, CA, 93307	(661) 345-0632		cgarza@tejonindiantribe-nsn.gov	Kitanemuk	Kern	3/4/2025
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	340 North Reservation Road Porterville, CA, 93257	(559) 781-4271		kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kern,Kings,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,Sacramento,San	8/12/2025
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Felix Christman, THPO	340 North Reservation Road Porterville, CA, 93257	(559) 719-0420		felix.christman@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kern,Kings,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,Sacramento,San	8/12/2025

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Ground Mount Solar and Battery Project, Kern County.

Record: PROJ-2026-001018
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Kern
NAHC Group: All

Attachment 5

DPR 523 Series Forms

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

 ***Resource Name or #: James** Canal

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

- ***a. County** Imperial **and**
- ***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Gosford, Calif.* **Date** 1954 (rev. 1976) **T** 30S; **R** 27E; Sec. 5 **S.B.B.M**
- **c. Address:** N/A **Zip:** N/A
- **d. UTM:** NAD 83, Zone 11S, 309443mE/3913566mN (eastern terminus at Arvin-Edison Canal)
  NAD 83, Zone 11S, 308618mE/3913170mN (western terminus at Scarlet Oak Boulevard)
- **e. Other Locational Data:** Eastern portion of the CSU Bakersfield campus, south of Knoll Way and west of the Arvin-Edison Canal

***P3a. Description:**

The James Canal, constructed circa 1871, has an overall northeast/southwest alignment. The approximately .58-mile extant remnant of the original 18-mile-long canal lies entirely within the CSU Bakersfield campus. Portions of the extant canal are still visible, and the canal appears as a U-shaped unlined ditch with sheer side walls, with an approximate maximum depth of 5 feet and a maximum width of 20 feet. In places, discrete soil dumps are visible, where it appears that dump truck loads of soil were dumped into the canal. The canal has been heavily impacted by deliberate backfilling, collapse and backfilling due to lack of maintenance, vegetation growth, and extensive ground squirrel activity. No associated canal features were observed.

(**Photograph 1** through **Photograph 3)** (See Continuation Sheets). ***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP20. Canal/ Aqueduct

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Structure

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

Photograph 1: See P5b for the caption.

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 1 Overview of an extant remnant of the James Canal. View southwest, February 13, 2026.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic
1871 (Grunsky 1898: 49)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
CSU Bakersfield
Public Works Department
155 South 11th Street
El Centro, CA 92243

***P8. Recorded by:**
Marc Beherec
Michael Baker International
801 S. Grand Avenue, Suite 250
Los Angeles, CA 90017

***P9. Date Recorded:**
February 13, 2026

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Beherec, Mar, Peter Kloess, and Susan Wood. 2026. "Cultural and Paleontological Resources Identification Memorandum for the Ground Mount Solar and Battery Project, California State University, Bakersfield, California." Los Angeles, CA: Michael Baker International.

***Attachments:** ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Location Map ☒Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Linear Feature Record

B1. Historic Name: James Canal
B2. Common Name: James Canal
B3. Original Use: Water conveyance **B4. Present Use:** Not in use – only remnant remains
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:**

The James Canal was constructed in 1871 (Grunsky 1898:50). The canal is first visible on 1912 USGS map (USGS 1910, rev. 1912). Archival records and maps show the canal was originally approximately 18 miles long and had widths ranging from 100 feet wide at north end at the Kern River, and 30-40 feet wide along most of the rest of its length, with a depth of 3 feet average. In 1898, a USGS report commented the southern portion of the canal was already in disuse due to the abandonment of Lake Ranch as a source of irrigation due to alkalinity (Grunsky 1898:49-50; USGS 1910, rev. 1912). By 1932, the canal started in the north at an unnamed canal that flowed west from the Buena Vista Canal (USGS 1932). A 1954 USGS map shows the name of this origin canal as Gates Canal and the James Canal appears to have a similar path (USGS 1954). By 1976, the James Canal crosses the new north-south Arvin-Edison Canal and terminates in a new unnamed canal that runs south from the Gates Canal to the west, along Old River Road, and connects to the Buena Vista Canal (USGS 1954, rev. 1976). By 1981, an aerial-type USGS map shows the James Canal appears to have been disrupted by development and only segments remain in place, including the portion documented in this recording at the Arvin-Edison Canal (USGS 1981).

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Regional development; Water conveyance **Area:** San Joaquin County, California
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** Canal **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

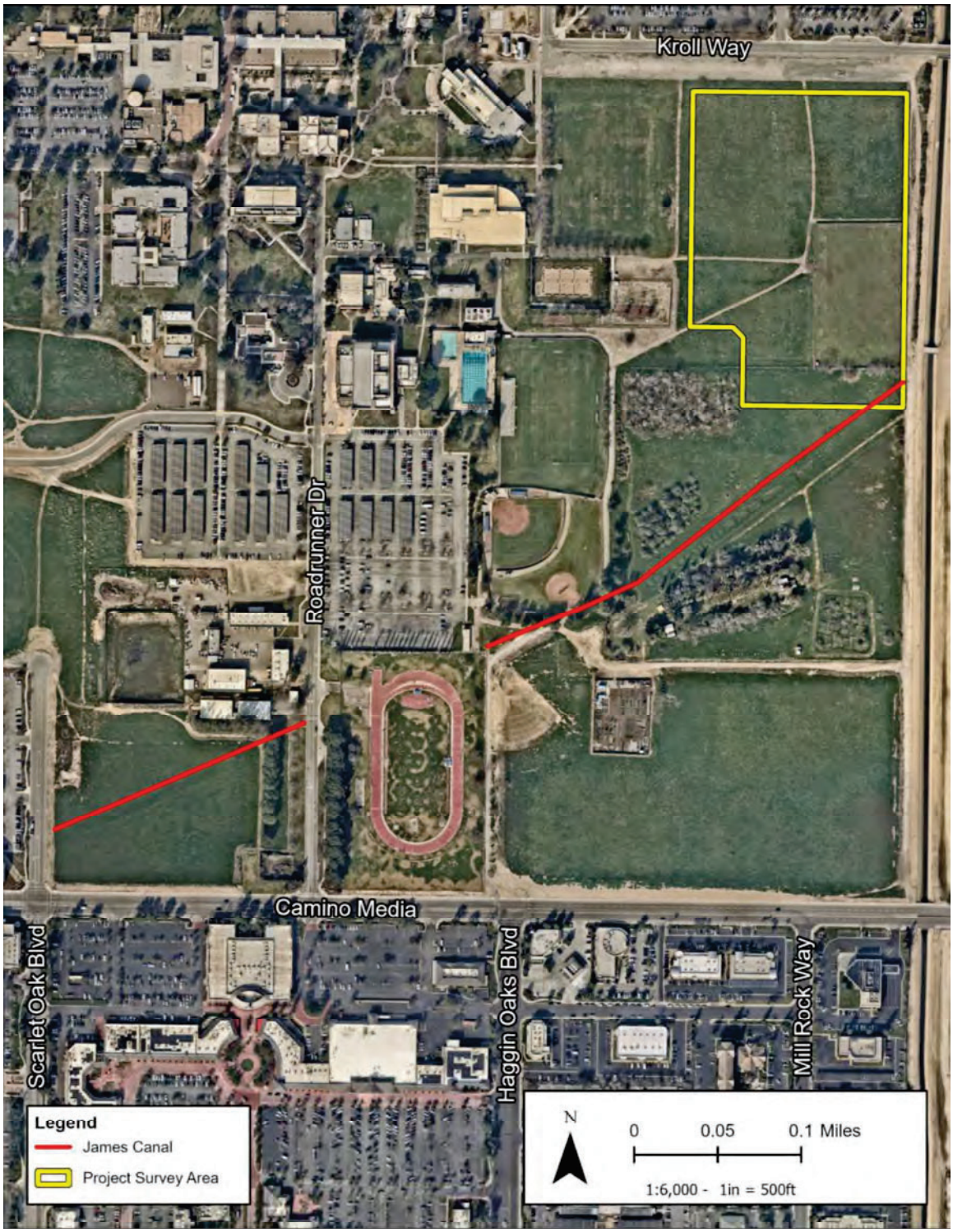
Regional History
Spanish explorers first visited the coast of Southern California in 1542. However, European settlement did not begin in the area until 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá led an exploratory mission intended to open up Alta California to settlement. The first documented Spaniard to enter the San Joaquin Valley was the intrepid missionary Fray Francisco Garcés, who visited the valley and camped beside the Kern River in 1776 (Brewer 2001). However, while the indigenous inhabitants of the San Joaquin Valley interacted with both the Spanish and missionized Native Americans who grazed livestock and traveled in the valley, they retained much of their autonomy.
(See Continuation Sheets).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A
***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheets.
B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**
Susan Wood, Senior Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International

***Date of Evaluation:** March 2026

(This space reserved for official comments.)


Kroll Way
Roadrunner Dr
Camino Media
Scarlet Oak Blvd
Haggin Oaks Blvd
Mill Rock Way
Legend
James Canal
Project Survey Area
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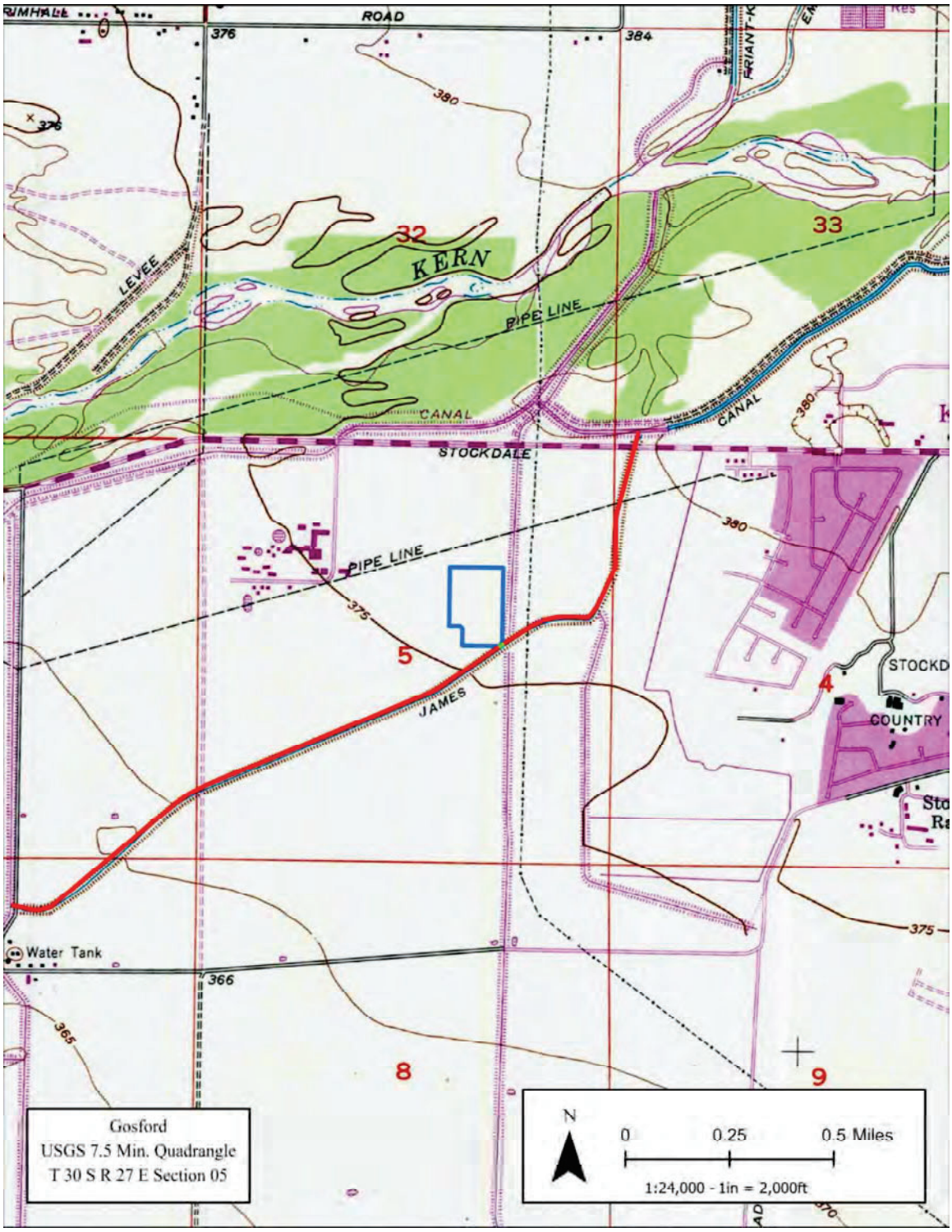
0.1 Miles
1:6,000 - 1in = 500ft


ROAD
376
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390
32
33
KERN
LEVEE
PIPE LINE
CANAL
CANAL
STOCKDALE
PIPE LINE
375
5
JAMES
4
COUNTRY
Water Tank
366
365
8
9
375
Gosford
USGS 7.5 Min. Quadrangle
T 30 S R 27 E Section 05
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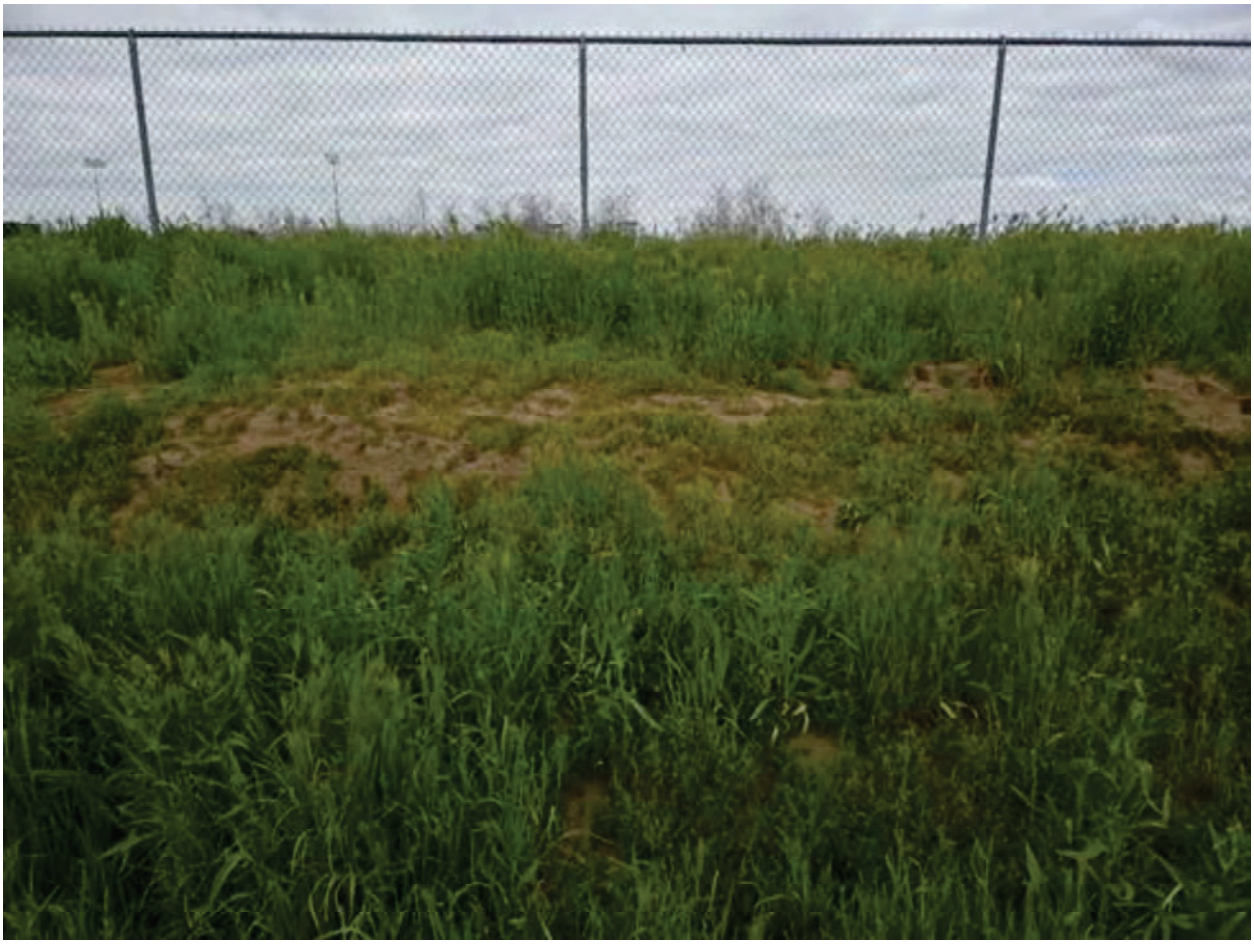
0.25
0.5 Miles
1:24,000 - 1in = 2,000ft

P3a. Description (continued):



Photograph 2: Overview of a cut bank taken from within a relatively open portion of the James Canal. View southwest, February 13, 2026.

Photograph 3: Overview of James Canal remnant segment. View southwest, February 13, 2026.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain. The new state was secular in nature and moved increasingly towards secularization of the missions and dispersal of the mission properties among politically connected elites. In 1834, the missions were secularized and their lands divided up into large grants known as ranchos, continuing a practice that had been introduced by the Spanish. A few of these grants lay within the San Joaquin Valley. The closest land grant to the project area was Rancho El Tejón , approximately 19 miles east, which Governor Manuel Micheltorena granted José Antonio Aguirre and Ygnacio del Valle in 1843. Native Americans continued to serve as the primary source of labor for the ranchos. But the increasing numbers of Mexicans in California came to see the Central Valley as a place where fugitive natives and bandits found refuge, and punitive expeditions were often launched into the valley (Brewer 2001).

The Mexican-American War (1846–1848) ended with American victory. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded lands, including California, to the United States. The treaty required landowners to comply with a lengthy and expensive legal process to prove their land rights. Those who successfully did so entered an economic system unsuited to their traditional way of life. Gold discovered in 1848 led to a massive influx of Americans, many of whom began purchasing the lands of the old Californios.

The area that became Bakersfield was never a part of a Spanish or Mexican land grant, and so was claimed by the federal government. In 1854, the area was surveyed by United States Deputy Surveyor Brice M. Henry. Henry mapped the Kern River flowing north-south approximately 2.5 miles east of the project site. In the 1850s, settlers moved into the southern San Joaquin Valley, turning the area into farmland. Because of the shifting nature of the Kern River, the area was known as Kern Island. In the early 1860s, Thomas Baker moved into the area, settling on the Los Angeles to Stockton Road in what would become Bakersfield. Settlers built canals to tame the land for

farming, beginning with Baker's Kern Island Canal (Brewer 2001).

The area near James Canal is located west of the historic core of Bakersfield, but it saw a similar agricultural development. By the early twentieth century, the Kern River followed its current course. The 1910 and 1912 topographic maps show the James Canal cutting through what would become the CSUB campus. The Stockdale Highway follows its current route north of today's campus, and two buildings, probably farmhouses, stand just to the east of what would become the campus (USGS 1910, 1912).

By 1932, what would become the CSUB campus is a network of levees, canals, and berms (USGS 1932). By 1954, many of the canals and berms disappear, either no longer depicted in maps or actually leveled (USGS 1954). In the middle 1960s, what would become the CSUB campus was a beet field when it was acquired for the new Kern State College. "Imagine 375 acres of sugar beets with one dying cottonwood tree ... That was the campus when I first saw it in 1967," Ken Secor, the new Vice President for Administrative Services, remembered decades later. Secor designed many of the campus's original buildings, which were quickly constructed so the college could begin classes on October 1, 1970. But much of the campus remained undeveloped (CSUB, n.d.). Notably, the 1978 USGS aerial topographic map shows the project site still under cultivation (USGS 1978).

The indigenous population persists despite severe impacts caused by non-indigenous intrusion into the valley. The Yokuts and their indigenous neighbors have formed several tribes which continue to steward the land and their cultural resources. The only federally recognized tribe with lands in Kern County is the Tejon Indian Tribe, which consists of Yokuts, Chumash, Tataviam, Tubatulabal, and Paiute peoples. The tribe was first recognized by the United States government in 1851 in one of eighteen treaties entered into with indigenous Californians but not ratified by the United States Senate. Their status was subsequently reaffirmed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 2012 (American Indian Alaska Native Tourism Association 2025; Tejon Indian Tribe, n.d.).

Kern River Hydrology

The Kern River is the southernmost major Sierra Nevada River entering the San Joaquin Valley and was a foundational driver of agricultural settlement and irrigation development in the Bakersfield region during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Emerging from a steep granite canyon approximately ten miles east of Bakersfield, the river spreads across a broad alluvial plain, depositing sand and gravel and forming an extensive, shifting delta system characterized by multiple channels and sloughs. This deltaic environment—commonly referred to as **Kern Island**—was historically unstable, with river channels frequently changing course due to seasonal floods and major freshet events, notably those of 1861–62 and 1867–68 (Grunsky 1898:37-38).

Hydrologically, the Kern River is dominated by **snowmelt-driven flows** from its 2,345-square-mile Sierra Nevada watershed. Peak discharges typically occurred between April and July, while late summer and fall flows were comparatively low. Average annual discharge during the late nineteenth century was estimated at approximately 1,100 cubic feet per second, though year-to-year variability was substantial. These fluctuations necessitated the construction of diversion works, weirs, and canals to stabilize water supply for irrigation (Grunsky 1898:37-38)

By the 1870s–1890s, human intervention had significantly altered the river's natural hydrology. Levees, headgates, and canals increasingly confined high flows to selected channels, redirected water away from historic lakebeds, and converted Buena Vista Lake into a managed reservoir. Collectively, these actions transformed the Kern River from a dynamic, multi-channel river into a highly engineered irrigation source supporting large-scale agricultural production, particularly alfalfa and grain cultivation (Grunsky 1898:37-38).

James Canal

The James canal, constructed beginning in 1871, was an early irrigation canal developed to serve agricultural lands, specifically the odd-numbered land sections west of Old Kern River. Its construction reflects the transition from small, informal water diversions to more substantial, capitalized irrigation infrastructure during the post–Gold Rush agricultural expansion of Kern County (Grunsky 1898:49-50).

Water for the James Canal was diverted from the Kern River just below the head of Buena Vista Slough, using a low timber-and-flashboard river weir. This same structure also served the adjacent Buena Vista Canal. The upper portion of the James Canal was built with unusually large dimensions for its time—up to 100 feet wide near its head—reflecting both the high sediment loads of the river and the need to convey substantial volumes of water across permeable delta soils (Grunsky 1898:49-50).

The main canal originally extended approximately 18miles, though its lower reaches were later abandoned after irrigation attempts on strongly alkaline lands near Kern Lake proved unsuccessful. By the late 1870s, total expenditures for the James Canal were estimated at roughly $16,000, a significant investment indicative of the economic importance placed on irrigation development (Grunsky 1898:49-50).

Historically, the James Canal functioned as part of a broader network of Kern River canals that collectively reshaped the delta landscape. It was one of the many water conveyance and control features that contributed to stabilizing water delivery while simultaneously

reducing overbank flooding and natural wetland conditions (Grunsky 1898:49-50).

James Canal Development History

The James Canal was constructed in 1871 (Grunsky 1898:50). The canal is first visible on 1912 USGS map (**Figure 1**) (USGS 1910, rev. 1912). Archival records and maps show the canal was originally approximately 18 miles long and had widths ranging from 100 feet wide at north end at the Kern River, and 30-40 feet wide along most of the rest of its length, with a depth of 3 feet average. In 1898, a USGS report commented the southern portion of the canal was already in disuse due to the abandonment of Lake Ranch as a source of irrigation due to alkalinity (Grunsky 1898:49-50; USGS 1910, rev. 1912). By 1932, the canal started in the north at an unnamed canal that flowed west from the Buena Vista Canal (USGS 1932). A 1954 USGS map shows the name of this origin canal as Gates Canal and the James Canal appears to have a similar path (USGS 1954). By 1976, the James Canal crosses the new north-south Arvin-Edison Canal and terminates in a new unnamed canal that runs south from the Gates Canal to the west, along Old River Road, and connects to the Buena Vista Canal (**Figure 2**) (USGS 1954, rev. 1976). By 1981, an aerial-type USGS map shows the James Canal appears to have been disrupted by development and only segments remain in place, including the portion documented in this recording at the Arvin-Edison Canal (**Figure 3**) (USGS 1981).

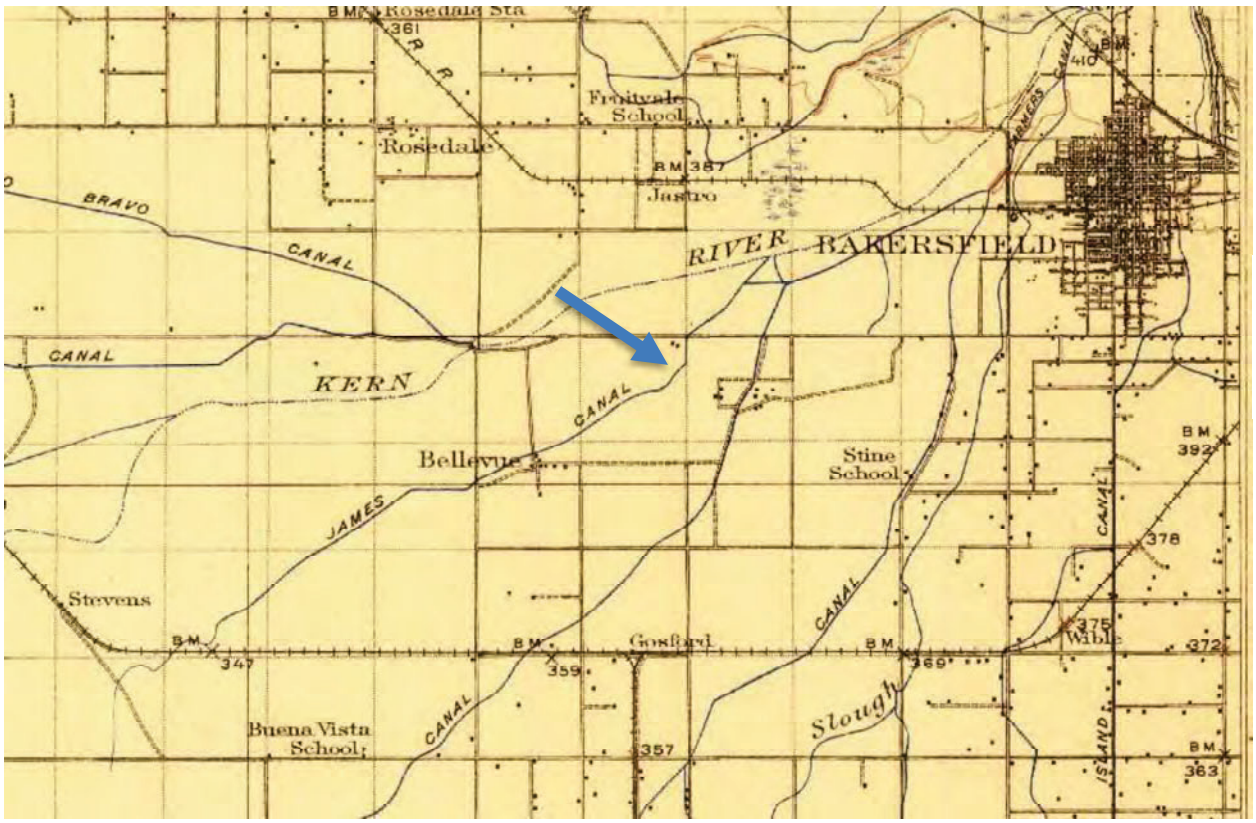


Figure 1: The James Canal portrayed on the 1912 USGS Map. A blue arow points to the extant segment recorded as part of this study (USGS 1910, rev. 1912).

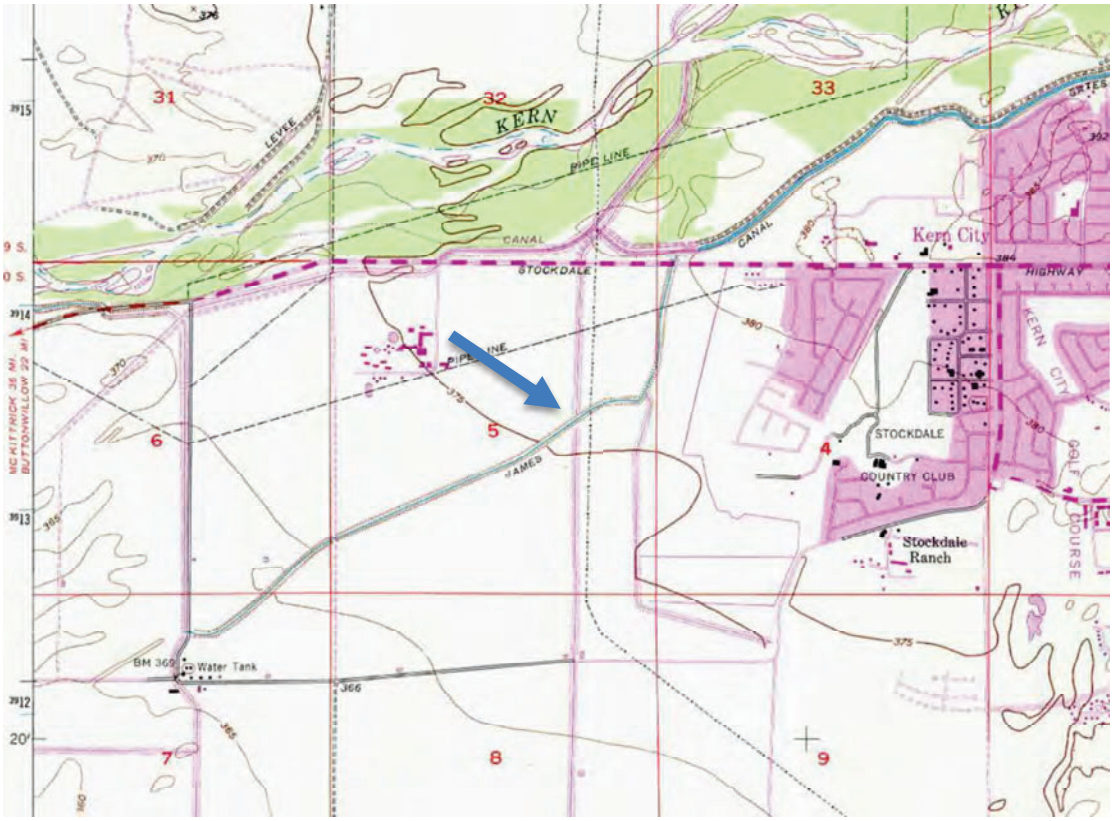


Figure 2: The James Canal portrayed on the 1976 USGS Map. The canal originated at the Gates Canal to the north, crosses the new Alva-Edison Canal, and terminates to the south at an unnamed canal that runs along Old River Road and flows into the Buena Vista Canal. A blue arow points to the extant segment recorded as part of this study where it crossed the Alva-Edison Canal (USGS 1954, rev. 1976).

Figure 3: The James Canal portrayed on the 1981 USGS aerial map. Portions of the canal, including the segment documented in this recording, have been orphaned by surrounding development A blue arow points to the extant segment recorded as part of this study (USGS 1978, rev. 1981).

Water Conveyance and Control

In 2000, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) published a report that provides a statewide thematic approach to surveying and evaluating the ditches and canals commonly found throughout California. This report, *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures,* asserts that "there is an increased awareness canals and other water conveyance facilities can be historically significant, and that when projects do have the potential to affect them, they need to be studied systematically" (Caltrans and JRP Historical Consulting Services 2000: 1). Caltrans notes that some level of research is required to determine the potential for historical significance of these resources, and that certain types of features are more likely than others to have potential significance, including "prehistoric or mission era irrigation systems; gold rush-era mining ditches; early or major irrigation, reclamation, or hydroelectric systems, major multi-purpose systems, flumes; tunnels, or ditches that may possess engineering, construction, or design distinction; properties associated with important events, such as critical or precedent setting litigation; and any early or prototype facilities" (1). The report also delineates resources that typically would not require evaluation, including roadside

drainage ditches; municipal water, sewer, and storm drain systems; most ordinary irrigation ditches; modified natural waterways; modern pipelines; isolated or unidentified ditch segments; and canals less than 50 years old (1-2). Caltrans outlines the types of actions that could result in an effect on a water conveyance resource, including but not limited to modifying a critical element of a significant system; concrete line or pipe an important earthen ditch; introducing visual instructions that alter a canal's historic setting; rerouting a critical component of an early system; obliterating a small mining ditch; or causing other changes to an important property's essential physical features (2). Ultimately, Caltrans cautions that, due to the ubiquitous nature of this type of resource, an understanding of the potential historical significance of a water conveyance resource is key to determining the level of documentation and evaluation necessary (1-2). For the James Canal, while an early feature of the Kern River water conveyance and control infrastructure, it was only one minor canal in a large system that facilitated the agricultural success of the region.

People

Targeted research failed to identify any direct association with the James Canal and the lives of significant persons in the past (Ancestry.com n.d.; Newpapers.com n.d.; Google.com n.d.). The James Canal was part of the early Kern River water infrastructure system, and the water infrastructure features in this system have been used by numerous private and public entities and municipal personnel over the years. While water infrastructure system features and complexes often have associations with multiple people, and although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and this canal.

Architect and Builder

Targeted research failed to identify any specific architect or builder associated with the design of the James Canal (Ancestry.com n/d; Newpapers.com n.d.; Google.com n.d.).

Evaluation
The following includes an evaluation of the James Canal for its eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources.

California Register Criterion 1 – Research did demonstrate that the James Canal was associated with the growth and expansion of agriculture in the Bakersfield area. The canal was constructed in 1871 as part of the response to agricultural expansion south of the Kern River. While the construction of the canal was important to expanding access to and control of water southwest of the Kern River, the canal was not the first to be constructed in the area. It was just a small part of an expanding system of water infrastructure and was not directly significantly associated with the increased development of the area, nor directly or significantly associated with general agricultural development at the state or national level. The James Canal is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. The James Drain Canal is a remnant of an ubiquitous unlined canal found throughout the region since the late nineteenth century. As such, the James Canal does not meet the significance threshold for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1.

California Register Criterion 2 – To be eligible under Criterion 2, a property must be directly associated with a person's productive life during the period in which they achieved their significance. Additionally, if multiple properties are linked to the productive life of a significant person, those properties must be compared to determine which best represents the historical contributions of that individual. The James Canal is part of a water infrastructure system established, managed, and utilized by numerous public and private citizens; although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and this canal, or that this canal would be the best physical representation of those contributions. Therefore, the James Canal does not meet the significance threshold for listing in the California Register under Criterion 2.

California Register Criterion 3 – The James Canal is an unlined canal and is indistinguishable from other examples of this resource type. It was not the first of its type, nor the most distinguished example of a unlined canal in the region, state, or nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard construction practices or design for this resource type. The James Canal is not the representative work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. Therefore, the James Canal does not meet the significance threshold for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3.

California Register Criterion 4 – The built environment of the subject property is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, people, or engineering. Therefore, the James Canal does not meet the significance threshold for listing in the California Register under Criterion 4.

Conclusion – Lacking significance, the James Canal is recommended as ineligible for listing in the California Register. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

Integrity – The James Canal is recommended as ineligible under all four California Register criteria. Therefore, an analysis of integrity is

not required.

B12. References:

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