
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
3.13 Cultural Resources	3.13-1
3.13.1 Information Sources	3.13-1
3.13.2 Setting	3.13-2
3.13.3 Known Cultural Resources	3.13-3
3.13.4 Tribal Interests and Traditional Cultural Properties	3.13-5
3.13.5 Current Cultural Resource Management	3.13-5
3.13.6 References	3.13-6

List of Appendices

Appendix 3.13-A. Confidential Cultural Resource Information.

- Map 3.13-1. Kaweah Project Cultural Resources Site Locations;
- Site Records; and
- Kaweah Project Inventory and Evaluation Report.

List of Acronyms

DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Commission	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
msl	mean sea level
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Kaweah Project
SCE	Southern California Edison Company
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SNP	Sequoia National Park
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property

3.13 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes cultural resources in the vicinity of the Kaweah Project (Project). The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC or Commission) content requirements for this section are specified in Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter I § 5.6(d)(3)(x).

This section provides: (1) an overview of the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic setting for contextual purposes; (2) a description of the known cultural and historical resources within the Kaweah Project boundary and surrounding area, including identification of properties that are listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and (3) a discussion of Indian tribes that may attach religious and cultural significance to the historic properties within the Project boundary and vicinity. In addition, this section identifies Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) current cultural resource management measures. The resource information presented in this section is based primarily on research and surveys conducted by SCE for previous Kaweah Project licensing efforts and other related studies.

3.13.1 Information Sources

This section was developed using existing information available in the following documents:

- A History and Significance Evaluation of the Kaweah Hydroelectric System (Lehman 1989);
- Archaeological Site Record for CA-TUL-1478 (Taylor and Jackson 1989a);
- Archaeological Site Record for CA-TUL-1480/H (Taylor and Jackson 1989b);
- Archaeological Survey and Reconnaissance Report, Kaweah Hydroelectric Project, Tulare County, California (Taylor 1989);
- Archaeological Survey Test Excavation and Evaluation of CA-TUL-232, CA-TUL-1478, and CA-Tul-1480/H near Three Rivers, Tulare County, California (Wickstrom et.al. 1990);
- Cultural Resources Management Plan for SCE's Kaweah Hydroelectric Project, Tulare County, California, FERC Project No. 298 (SCE 1992);
- Environmental Assessment, Kaweah Project FERC Project No. 298-000 (FERC 1991);
- Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California (Pierce 1978);
- Primary Record (Department of Parks and Recreation [DPR] 523A) for CA-TUL-232 (Pollock 2006a);
- Sequoia and Kings Canyon General Management Plan and Comprehensive River Management Plan (NPS 2006); and
- Updated Archaeological Site Record for CA-TUL-1480/H (Pollock 2006b).

3.13.2 Setting

This subsection provides an overview of the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic setting.

3.13.2.1 Prehistoric and Ethnographic Setting

Prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified along the Kaweah River and its tributaries. These sites are comprised of a variety of features, including bedrock mortars, grinding slicks, scatters of obsidian tools and debris, large bedrock basins, pictographs, midden soils, caves, and lithic scatters. Although few absolute dates are available, archaeological evidence suggests that perhaps the last three to four thousand years of prehistory are represented at various sites located in the vicinity of the Project. Most known archaeological sites appear to consist of the remains of groups present at the time of European contact or their immediate predecessors, and thus are believed to be relatively late chronology (SCE 1992).

Ethnographic literature indicates that in late prehistoric times, the Project vicinity was occupied by Numic speaking Monache (also known as Mono or Western Mono) and Penutian speaking Foothill Yokuts. The Monache lived principally between 3,000 and 7,000 feet above mean sea level (msl), but moved unhindered to higher elevations (Spier 1978). They crossed the Sierra Crest on trading expeditions at elevations between 11,000 and 12,000 feet above msl (Spier 1978). The Foothill Yokuts occupied lands from the edge of the Central Valley up to about 3,000 feet above msl (Spier 1978). Subsidence for both the Monache and Yokuts depended upon a combination of hunting, fishing, gathering, and trade (SCE 1992).

The Monache consisted of at least six tribal groups including: the Northfork Mono, the Wobonuch, the Entimbich, the Michahay, the Waksachi and the Patwisha (also called Podwisha and/or Potwisha) (Spier 1978). Of these, only the Waksachi and Patwisha occupied areas in the immediate vicinity of the Kaweah Project. The Waksachi territory generally covers the area along the North Fork Kaweah River. The Patwisha territory generally covers the East Fork Kaweah River and the Middle Fork Kaweah River (Spier 1978). Two important Patwisha sites are located along the Middle Fork Kaweah River - the villages of Potwisha and Hospital Rock. The Potwisha Village site is located in the Sequoia National Park (SNP), near the confluence of the Marble and Middle Forks of the Kaweah River. Hospital Rock is located further upstream and is the largest known Potwisha village. It includes pictographs, pottery, and evidence of human burials and was listed on the NRHP on August 29, 1977 (NPS 2006).

3.13.2.2 Historic Era Setting

The first known non-Native American settler along the Kaweah River was Hale Dixon Tharp in 1856. He settled on Horse Creek near its confluence with the Kaweah River and with the help of the Potwisha people explored the mountains above, eventually establishing a cattle ranch among the Big Trees in what is now part of the SNP. During

the 1860s, others settled along the various forks of the river and claimed large areas of land under the Homestead Act of 1862. Thus began the settlement of the Kaweah region.

Beginning in the late 1850s, logging, mineral exploration, farming, and ranching activities occurred in the Kaweah River Watershed. Logging and ranching, especially the grazing of sheep, resulted in extensive environmental degradation. Between 1873 and 1882, galena and silver were mined in the Mineral King area, along the East Fork Kaweah River. These mining operations ceased when the silver ore was found to be difficult to smelt profitably (SCE 1992). However, the residents soon focused their attention on the ideal agricultural environment of the lower Tulare County region (Berryman 1966).

The growth of the agricultural sector required an economical source of power to operate wells for irrigation purposes. The Kaweah Project was constructed by the Mount Whitney Power Company beginning in 1898, mainly for that purpose (FERC 1991). The Kaweah No. 1 Development was completed in 1899, the Kaweah No. 2 Development was completed in 1905, and the Kaweah No. 3 Development was completed in 1913. Additionally, small dams were built on four high Sierra lakes in the Mineral King area between 1903 and 1906 to help regulate late-summer and early-fall flows on the East Fork Kaweah River (SCE 1992). The Mount Whitney Power Company operated the Project until 1916, at which time it was purchased by Henry Huntington's Pacific Light and Power Company, which merged with SCE in 1917 (SCE 1992). Additional detailed information about the history of the Kaweah Project is available in *A History and Significance Evaluation of the Kaweah Hydroelectric System*, Tulare County, California (Lehman, et al. 1989), which is included in Confidential Appendix 3.13-A.

3.13.3 Known Cultural Resources

All areas located within the FERC Project boundary were surveyed for cultural resources in 1989 as part of the previous relicensing effort (SCE 1992). Two archeological sites, one multi-component archaeological/historic site, and one historic era resource (the Kaweah Hydroelectric Project) were identified in the survey area. These four resources were subsequently evaluated to determine their eligibility for the NRHP. The results of these efforts are summarized in the following subsections. Additional and more detailed information is available in Taylor 1989 and Wickstrom et al. 1990.

3.13.3.1 Archaeological Resources

Two archeological sites and one multi-component archaeological/historic site were identified in the survey area, all within or near the transmission line corridor. All three of these resources were subsequently evaluated in 1990 and recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP because they have the potential to yield significant information on the late prehistory and early history in the Project vicinity (FERC 1991). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with this recommendation by letter dated August 27, 1990. The locations of these three resources are shown on Confidential Map 3.13-1 (Appendix 3.13-A). The site records are also provided in Confidential Appendix 3.13-A. A brief description of these resources, excluding confidential site location information, is provided below.

CA-Tul-232 – This resource is an occupation site with house pits, scattered artifacts, and a granitic outcrop with several bedrock mortars. It is located on a knoll overlooking the Kaweah River. The area is heavily overgrown with seasonal grasses and woodland vegetation. This site is interpreted to have been used as an occupation site with plant processing. The bedrock mortars were probably used to process local seeds (Pollock, K. 2006a).

CA-Tul-1478 – This resource is located near the confluence of the Kaweah River and one of its tributaries. It consists of at least eight bedrock mortars on two separate bedrock shelves (Taylor, T. and Jackson, T. 1989a). Subsequent evaluation found other bedrock grinding surfaces, grinding tools, and similar stone tools for processing and procuring acorns and other seeds for food (FERC 1991).

CA-Tul-1480/H – This resource is a multi-component site located on the edge of the main terrace overlooking the Kaweah River. The prehistoric component consists of a single bedrock outcrop with three mortars. According to the original site record, the historic component consists of the remains of a rock-lined hearth and a rock wall (Taylor, T. and Jackson, T. 1989b). Subsequent evaluation found the remnants of a stone wall, metal cans, square and round nails, glass and ceramic fragments, saw-cut bone, and other historic materials dating to the 1890s and early 1900s. This component appears to be the residence of an individual or family occupying the site in the vicinity of the town of Hammond at the time of, or shortly after, the construction of the Kaweah Project (FERC 1991).

3.13.3.2 Historic Era Resources - Kaweah Hydroelectric Project

As part of the previous licensing proceeding, SCE evaluated the Kaweah Project (both FERC and non-FERC components) to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. The evaluation methods and results are documented in *A History and Significance Evaluation of the Kaweah Hydroelectric System*, Tulare County, California (Lehman, et al. 1989), which is included in Confidential Appendix 3.13-A.

Based on the evaluation, the Kaweah No. 1 and No. 2 developments are not eligible for the NRHP because they have been altered at various times over the history of the Project, and therefore do not retain historical integrity. Examples are the replacement of the Kaweah No. 1 Powerhouse in 1928, and significant modifications to the generation equipment in the Kaweah No. 2 Powerhouse (Lehman, et al. 1989; FERC 1991). The SHPO concurred with this finding by letter dated August 27, 1990.

The Kaweah No. 3 Development (including both FERC and non-FERC components) is eligible for the NRHP as a Historic District, with the following facilities considered contributing elements:

- Marble Fork Diversion Dam, Flowline and Siphon (non-FERC Project facilities);
- Middle Fork Diversion Dam, Flowline within the SNP and Siphon (non-FERC Project facilities);

- Kaweah No. 3 Flowline outside of the SNP (FERC Project facility);
- Kaweah No. 3 Forebay (FERC Project facility);
- Kaweah No. 3 Penstock (FERC Project facility); and
- Kaweah No. 3 Powerhouse (FERC Project facility).

Built during the years 1912-1913, the Kaweah No. 3 Development represents the last stage of construction of the Kaweah Hydroelectric Project. The Kaweah No. 3 Flowline and Powerhouse are largely unaltered since construction, and the system operates as it was designed and constructed. The few changes that have occurred to the Kaweah No. 3 Development have been mostly in-kind (e.g., repairs to leaking flowlines, replacement of worn hardware, rewinding the generator around 1946 during the 50-60 cycle changeover). Several support buildings have been removed over the years as their use became obsolete, and new ones added as the need arose. These changes are considered minor and those structures built after 1913 are considered non-contributing elements of the Historic District.

The Kaweah No. 3 Development is eligible for the NRHP as a Historic District because: (1) the district facilities are operating essentially unchanged from the original design and construction of the Project, and therefore retain their historical integrity; (2) the district is a self-contained development which shows how the Project originally operated and contributed to the economic development of the area; and (3) several components in the district are considered to have had special technical merit at the time the Project was constructed, specifically the on-site fabricated concrete slabs used for the conduit and the design and construction of the siphon system, making the engineering and technical journals of the day (Lehman, et al. 1989; FERC 1991). The SHPO concurred with this finding by letter dated August 27, 1990.

3.13.4 Tribal Interests and Traditional Cultural Properties

No federally recognized tribal lands are located within or near the Kaweah FERC Project boundary. However, the Kaweah River and its tributaries are part of the aboriginal culture area of the Monache (also known as Mono or Western Mono) and Foothill Yokuts. To date, specific resources of tribal interest have not been identified within the FERC Project boundary or the immediate vicinity. In addition, SCE is not aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in the immediate vicinity of the Project.

3.13.5 Current Cultural Resource Management

SCE prepared a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the Kaweah Project in 1992. The CRMP identifies specific measures that SCE undertakes to avoid adverse impacts to the four NRHP-eligible properties located within the FERC Project boundary for the Kaweah Project. The CRMP identifies various programmatic measures that SCE is required to implement, as well as resource monitoring and recordation. The CRMP states that if impacts to NRHP-eligible properties cannot be avoided with implementation of protective and avoidance measures, SCE, in consultation with SHPO and FERC, shall develop a site-specific treatment plan in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4-800.6.

Resource monitoring and recordation is required to occur in three-year increments to determine the success of current measures and to evaluate the need for additional treatment.

3.13.6 References

- Berryman, Lorin E., Regional Control Officer U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District. 1966. Terminus Reservoir Geology, Paleontology, Flora & Fauna, Archaeology, History. August 1966. Available at: http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Firmafiles.nps.gov%2Freference%2Fholding%2F451329%3FaccessType%3DDOWNLOAD&ei=iuU_VdbrC-PlsATbrYGwCg&usg=AFQjCNGyzW3QI0fVvuLdVrXAwiwuH9ngow&bvm=bv.91665533,d.cWc
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) - Office of Hydropower Licensing, Division of Project Review. 1991. Environmental Assessment, Kaweah Project FERC Project No. 298-000.
- Lehman, Susan C., Williams, James C., Hicks, Robert A., Blount, Clinton M. 1989. A History and Significance Evaluation of the Kaweah Hydroelectric System, Tulare County, California. Submitted to Environmental Affairs Division, Southern California Edison Company, Rosemead, California. October 1989.
- Pierce, Robert F. G. 1978. Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California.
- Pollock, Katherine H. 2006a. Primary Record (DPR 523K) for CA-TUL-232. Recorded July 6, 2006.
- Pollock, Katherine H. 2006b. Updated Site Record (DPR 523A) for CA-TUL-1480/H. Recorded July 6, 2006.
- Southern California Edison (SCE). 1992. Cultural Resources Management Plan for Southern California Edison Company's Kaweah Hydroelectric Project Tulare County, California, FERC Project No. 298. November 1992.
- Taylor, Tom. 1989. Archaeological Survey and Reconnaissance Report, Kaweah Hydroelectric Project, Tulare County, California. On file at Southern California Edison Company. Rosemead: Environmental Affairs Division.
- Taylor, T. and Jackson, T., 1989a. Archaeological Site Record for CA-TUL-1478. Recorded August 10, 1989.
- Taylor, T. and Jackson, T., 1989b. Archaeological Site Record for CA-TUL-1480/H. Recorded August 11, 1989.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2010. BLM Bakersfield Office website, Archaeological/Cultural. Updated December 10, 2010. Available at: http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/bakersfield/Programs/Recreation_opportunities/archeology_cultural.html

- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS). 2006. Final General Management Plan and Comprehensive River Management Plan, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Middle and South Forks of the Kings River and North Fork of the Kern River. November 2006. Available at: <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=342&projectID=11110&documentID=17344>
- Wickstrom Brian P., C Kristina Roper, and Thomas L. Jackson. 1990. Archaeological Survey Test Excavation and Evaluation of CA-TUL-232, CA-TUL-1478, and CA-Tul-1480/H near Three Rivers, Tulare County, California. On file at Southern California Edison Company.

CONFIDENTIAL**APPENDIX**

Appendix 3.13-A Confidential Cultural Resource Information

- Map 3.13-1. Kaweah Project Cultural Resources Site Locations;
- Site Records; and
- Kaweah Project Inventory and Evaluation Report.

Appendix 3.13-A contains information about the specific location(s) of cultural resources, which is considered “confidential”. Pursuant to 18 CFR § 5.6(d)(3)(x)(C), Appendix 3.13-A has been removed from this document. Confidential information will not be made available to the public or posted on the Internet.

To request copies of confidential information, please contact David Moore at 626-302-9494 or david.moore@sce.com.