

## Appendix G

### *Cultural Resources Study*

## Appendices

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**Cultural Resources Study  
in Support of the Clovis General Plan  
Update Environmental Impact Report,  
City of Clovis, Fresno County,  
California**

Prepared for

**The Planning Center | DC&E**

Prepared by

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**

December 2012

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY IN SUPPORT OF  
THE CLOVIS GENERAL PLAN UPDATE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT,  
CITY OF CLOVIS, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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U.S. Geologic Survey 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Purpose and Scope:** SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by The Planning Center (TPC) to perform a cultural resources study in support of the City of Clovis (City) General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The study includes a cultural resources records search, coordination with Native American groups, assistance to the City of Clovis with Senate Bill 18 coordination, and the preparation of a cultural resources technical report. The study area consists of approximately 47,804 acres (75 square miles) located in and adjacent to the city of Clovis, Fresno County California (Figure 1). This includes the 14,859 acres within the city boundary, its 5,633-acre sphere of influence (SOI), and the rural areas beyond the city and its SOI, which encompass approximately 27,312 acres. In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City requires the preparation of an EIR to be completed in conjunction with the City General Plan Update. The EIR assesses the potential for the proposed City General Plan Update to result in environmental impacts, including those on cultural resources. The purpose of this cultural resources technical report is to characterize existing conditions for cultural resources in the study area and recommend mitigation measures for any potential adverse impacts. Because the City General Plan Update would represent a program of options for continued and future land uses, and no specific developments or entitlements associated with its adoption, the cultural resources technical report uses a programmatic rather than a site-specific approach. This report will provide substantial evidence to assist in the compliance with the provisions of CEQA with respect to cultural resources.

**Dates of Investigation:** SWCA requested a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search on September 21, 2012. The search was conducted by staff at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information System (SSJIC) located at California State University, Bakersfield, who provided results to SWCA on October 9, 2012. The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on September 21, 2012, and a faxed response was received on September 24, 2012.

**Summary of Findings:** The SSJIC records search identified 152 previously conducted cultural resources studies within the study area. 60 previously recorded cultural resources were also identified through the records search, 11 of which (10-001154; 10-00155; 10-001691; 10-004704; 10-004708; 10-005014; 10-0055635; 10-005801; 10-005837; 10-006109; and 10-006110) have been determined eligible for the NRHP, and are also eligible for or listed in the CRHR. The County of Fresno also maintains a list of archaeological sites and historic sites, buildings and structures found to be locally significant, including 14 located within the city of Clovis. Following review of the SLF, the NAHC identified Native American cultural resources within 0.5 miles of the study area, specifically in the Academy, Friant, and Round Mountain quadrangles, and noted the possibility for cultural resources to be unearthed during construction activities. Further consultation with a contact list of 16 Native American individuals or tribal organizations provided by the NAHC confirmed that there are culturally sensitive areas within the study area.

### **Recommendations:**

*Archaeological Resources:* The records search and SLF search results indicate that the General Plan area contains archaeological resources. Coordination with Native American individuals or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the study area also indicates the general plan area to be culturally sensitive. While large portions of the rural areas beyond the city boundaries and the SOI have been previously studied, future development or improvements related to changes in land use could potentially impact and cause significant adverse impacts to archaeological resources.

Implementation of Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures 1, 2, 3, and 4 would reduce both direct and cumulative impacts to any previously unrecorded archaeological resources that may be encountered during construction. After mitigation, potential construction and cumulative impacts would not be significant under both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA.

*Historical Resources:* The records search indicates that the General Plan area contains a large quantity of buildings and structures that are older than 50 years of age; therefore it is probable that future development in the project area will result in the identification of historical resources. Within the city boundaries, it appears there is a particularly high potential to encounter historic buildings and structures. Future development or improvements related to changes in land use could potentially impact historic buildings and structures and cause significant adverse impacts to historical resources. The following measures are recommended to assist in the avoidance and mitigation of potential impacts from future projects in the General Plan area to historical resources. Implementation of Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures 5, 6, and 7 would reduce both direct and cumulative impacts to any previously unrecorded archaeological resources that may be encountered during construction. After mitigation, potential construction and cumulative impacts would not be significant under both the NEPA and CEQA.

**Disposition of Data:** The final cultural resources report and any subsequent related reports will be filed with the Planning Center; the SSJVIC at California State University, Bakersfield; and with SWCA's Pasadena, California office. All records related to the current study are also on file at the SWCA Pasadena office.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by The Planning Center (TPC) to perform a cultural resources study in support of the City of Clovis (City) General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The study includes a cultural resources records search, coordination with Native American groups, assistance to the City of Clovis with Senate Bill 18 coordination, and the preparation of a cultural resources technical report. The plan area consists of approximately 47,804 acres (75 square miles) located in and adjacent to the city of Clovis, Fresno County California (Figure 1). This includes the 14,859 acres within the city boundary, its 5,633-acre sphere of influence (SOI), and the rural areas beyond the city and its SOI, which encompass approximately 27,312 acres (Figure 2). In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City requires the preparation of an EIR to be completed in conjunction with the City General Plan Update. The EIR assesses the potential for the proposed City General Plan Update to result in environmental impacts, including those on cultural resources. The purpose of this cultural resources technical report is to characterize existing conditions for cultural resources in the study area and recommend mitigation measures for any potential adverse impacts. Because the City General Plan Update would represent a program of options for continued and future land uses, and no specific developments or entitlements associated with its adoption, the cultural resources technical report uses a programmatic rather than a site-specific approach. This report will provide substantial evidence to assist in the compliance with the provisions of CEQA with respect to cultural resources.

### **Project Location**

The city of Clovis is located in central Fresno County, approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the Fresno downtown area (Figure 1). It is surrounded by portions of unincorporated areas of Fresno County to the north, east, and south, and the city of Fresno to the west and southwest. The current study area encompasses approximately 47,804 acres (75 square miles) and includes the City of Clovis incorporated boundaries, its SOI, and specific areas beyond the city and its SOI (Figure 2). It is roughly bound by Copper Avenue to the north, Academy Avenue to the east, Shields Avenue to the south, and Willow Avenue to the West, and is bisected by State Route 168 (SR-168) from the northeast to the southwest. These boundaries are generally based on those established by the current General Plan, which was adopted in 1993. The 14,859 acres within the city boundary are primarily urbanized, with residential, commercial, and industrial development (Figure 3). Located in unincorporated Fresno County, land uses in the 5,633-acre SOI and 27,313-acre plan area beyond the SOI consist of agricultural and rural residential activities.



Figure 1. Project vicinity.

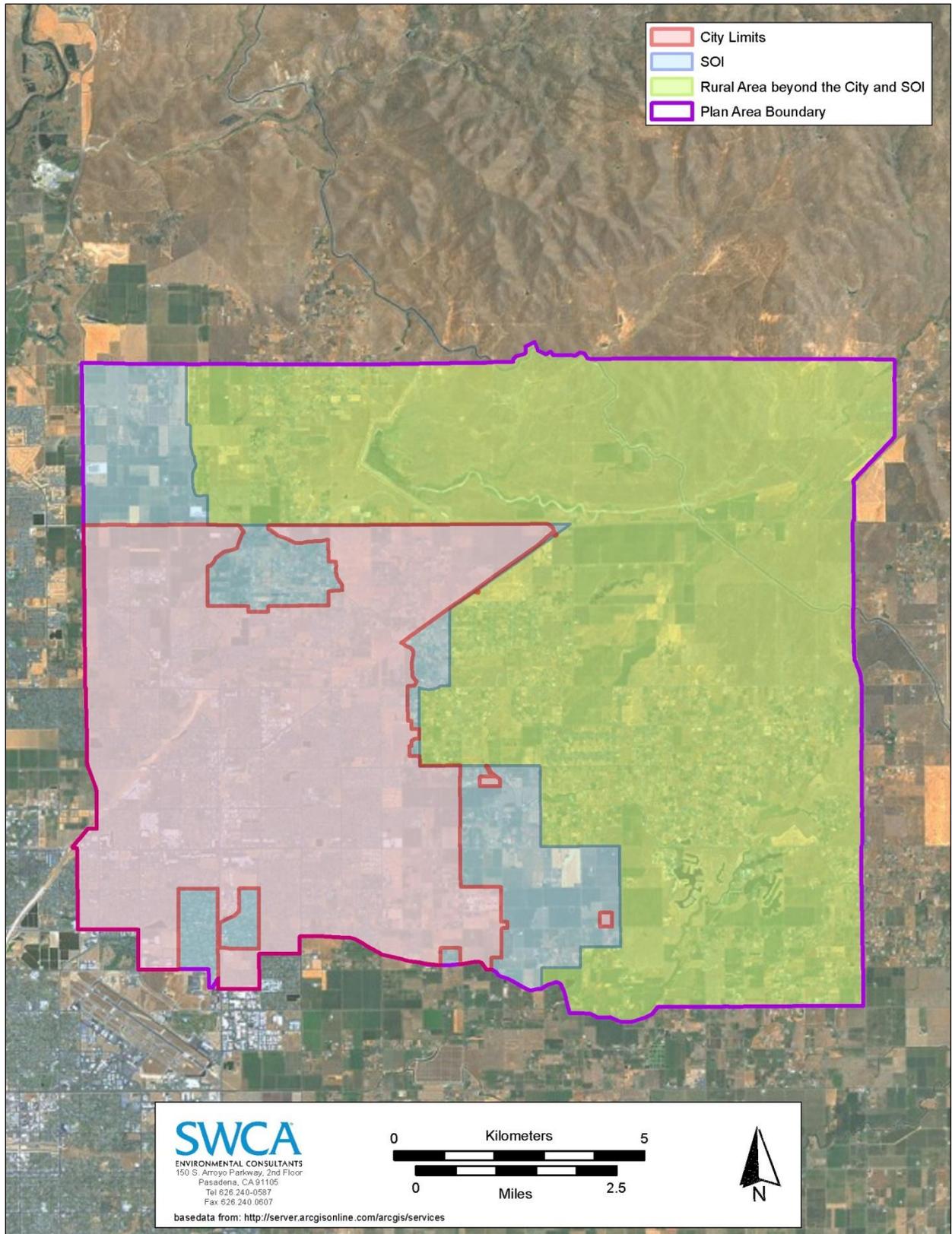


Figure 2. Plan Area.

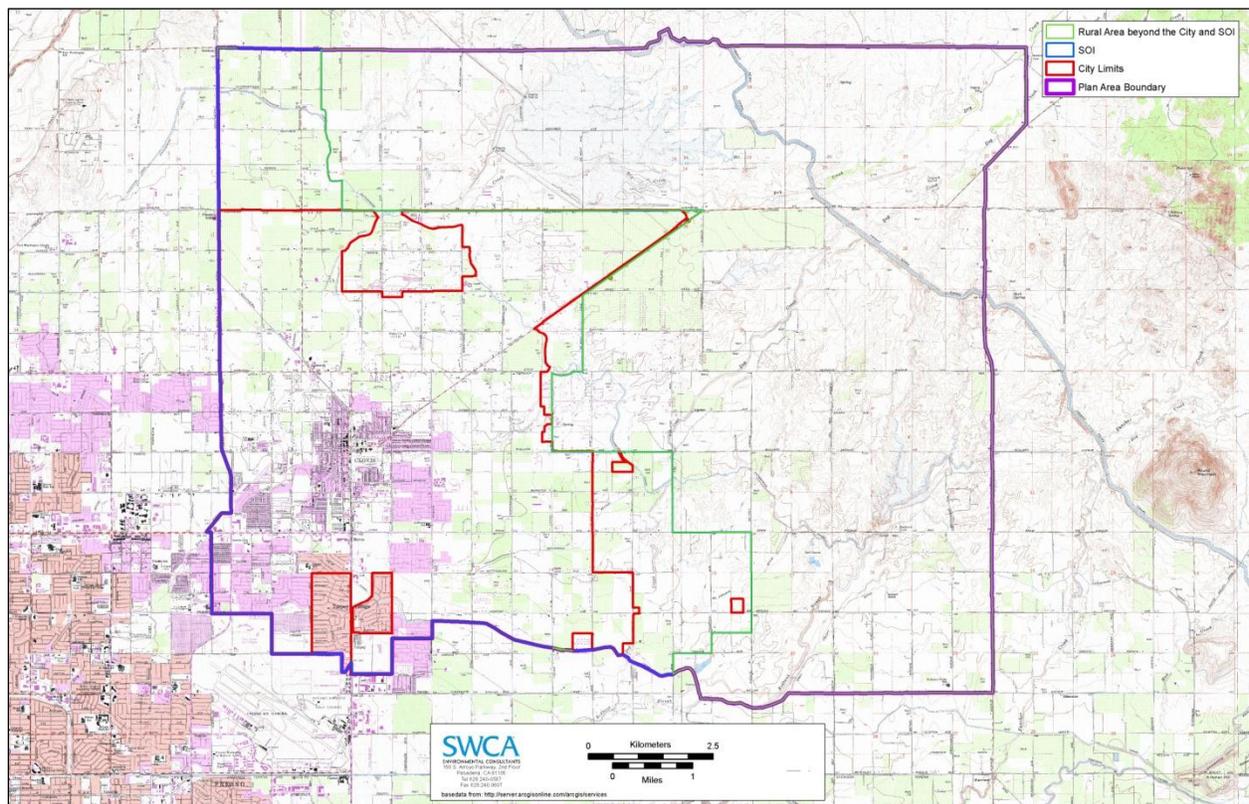


Figure 3. City Limits.

## Project Description

The proposed project is an update to the City of Clovis General Plan and Development Codes, which was adopted in 1993. The Clovis General Plan Update is intended to shape development within the Plan Area through 2035 and beyond, while the update to the Development Code is intended to consolidate and compile amendments adopted since the 1970s into a reorganized and reformatted document that also reflects changes to the General Plan. The General Plan Update involves a revision to the land use map and all elements except Housing and adds a new Economic Development Element. It would consist of the following elements: Land Use, Circulation, Community Facilities (previously Public Facilities), Open Space Conservation, Safety, Noise, Air Quality, and Economic Development. The Housing Element, which is subject to specific laws and timeframes dictated by the state, was updated and adopted in 2010 and is not included as a part of the comprehensive update. However, it will be reformatted and integrated into the General Plan Update. The Development Code Update will reflect the changes to the General Plan and the revised land use and zoning designation. The update will also compile existing information and past code amendments in an easy-to-reference manner; provide a procedures guide; update land uses to contemporary standards; and propose limited land use and development standard policy modifications.

## REGULATORY SETTING

This section identifies federal regulations; state legislation; and local statutes, ordinances, and guidelines that govern the identification and treatment of cultural resources and analysis of project-related effects to

cultural resources. The lead agency must consider these requirements in making decisions on projects that may affect cultural resources.

## **Federal**

### ***National Historic Preservation Act of 1966***

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service (NPS) under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the NHPA, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks, as well as historic areas administered by NPS.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria (NPS 1990):

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

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

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria*, as “the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity” (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be “exceptionally important” (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

A historic property is defined as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria” (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Sections 800.16(i)(1)).

Effects on historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA are defined in the assessment of adverse effects in 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1):

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

Adverse effects on historic properties are clearly defined and include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance (36 CFR 800.5 (2)).

To comply with Section 106, the criteria of adverse effect are applied to historic properties, if any exist in the project Area of Potential Effect (APE), pursuant to 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1). If no historic properties are identified in the APE, a finding of "no historic properties affected" will be made for the proposed project. If there are historic properties in the APE, application of the criteria of adverse effect will result in project-related findings of either "no adverse effect" or of "adverse effect," as described above. A finding of no adverse effect may be appropriate when the undertaking's effects do not meet the thresholds in criteria of adverse effect 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1), in certain cases when the undertaking is modified to avoid or lessen effects, or if conditions were imposed to ensure review of rehabilitation plans for conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (codified in 36 CFR Part 68).

If adverse effects findings were expected to result from the proposed project, mitigation would be required, as feasible, and resolution of those adverse effects by consultation may occur to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(a).

### ***Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act***

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (25 United States Code [USC] 3001 et seq.) protects human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony of indigenous peoples on federal lands. NAGPRA stipulates priorities for assigning ownership

or control of such cultural items excavated or discovered on federal or tribal lands, or in the possession and control of an agency that has received federal funding. Thus NAGPRA may apply to the City of Clovis if it receives federal funding and takes possession and control of the items described above.

NAGPRA also provides for the repatriation of human remains and associated items previously collected from federal lands and in the possession or control of a federal agency or federally funded repository. Implementing regulations are codified in 43 CFR Part 10. In addition to defining procedures for dealing with previously collected human remains and associated items, these regulations outline procedures for negotiating plans of action or comprehensive agreements for treatment of human remains and associated items encountered in intentional excavations, or inadvertent discoveries on federal or tribal lands.

## State

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Section 21084.1). If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require that reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

A *historical resource* is a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5[a][3]).

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 requires an evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for the CRHR. The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated below.

According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it 1) retains “substantial integrity,” and 2) meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of installation, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Impacts to significant cultural resources that affect the characteristics of any resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed on or eligible for the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 [b][1], 2000). *Material impairment* is defined as demolition or alteration “in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register...” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

### **California Senate Bill 18**

Signed into law in 2004, Senate Bill (SB) 18 requires that cities and counties notify and consult with California Native American Tribes about proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting traditional tribal cultural sites. Cities and counties must provide general and specific plan amendment proposals to California Native American Tribes that have been identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as having traditional lands located within the city’s boundaries. If requested by the Native American Tribes, the city must also conduct consultations with the tribes prior to adopting or amending their general and specific plans.

## **Local**

### **Fresno County List of Historical Places**

The Fresno County List of Historic Places was established to inventory all historic and prehistoric sites and structures whether or not those sites are currently listed in any registry program (Fresno County 2012). The Historic Places application is for the use of individuals and organizations desiring to have historic sites and/or structures approved under the Fresno County List of Historic Places. The commission advises the board of supervisors on property/landmark preservation and designation; sees to the maintenance of the list of historic places in the county; advises the board of supervisors on properties that might be added to the local, state, and national registers of historic places; and coordinates with other agencies and organizations in the community as necessary to carry out the goal of historic preservation.

### **Clovis General Plan**

Adopted in 1993, the Open Space/Conservation Element (Chapter 6) of the Clovis General Plan provides general guidance for the protection of cultural resources within the city. Provided below is the goal and related policies concerning cultural resources (City of Clovis 1993):

#### **Goal 7:**

Preserved and Enhanced Prehistoric, Historic and Cultural Resources In and Around the Clovis Project Area.

**Policy 7.1:** Retain and maintain historic structures.

#### **Actions:**

- Work with the community organizations to provide programs oriented to the preservation of Clovis' history.
- Use redevelopment funds and other mechanisms to promote historic restoration, focusing on the Old Town area.
- Consider the use of flexible zoning regulations to encourage preservation of structures and architectural styles.

**Policy 7.2:** Preserve known archaeological resources and seek to identify additional archaeological sites within the project area.

**Actions:**

- Require archaeological surveys to be completed as a component of development submittals in areas with potentially high or high archaeological resources as identified on the Sensitive Archaeological Areas Exhibit [Exhibit 48, 4-212].
- The services of a qualified archaeologist then shall be required to determine the extent and significance of a site if evidence of archaeological artifacts are discovered during excavation.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Overview**

California prehistory is divided into three broad temporal periods that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state: 1) the Paleoindian Period (ca. 9000–6000 B.C.), 2) the Archaic Period (6000 B.C.–A.D. 500), and 3) the Emergent Period (A.D. 500–Historic Contact) (Fredrickson 1973, 1974, 1994a). The Archaic is divided further into the Lower (6000–3000 B.C.), Middle (3000–1000 B.C.), and Upper (1000 B.C.–A.D. 500) Periods, generally governed by climatic and environmental variables such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic.

The study area lies in what generally is described as the San Joaquin Valley subregion of the Central Valley Archaeological Region, which is one of eight arbitrary organizational divisions of the state (Moratto 1984:Fig. 1). This archaeological subregion extends southward from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta into today's Kern County, and encompasses the southern half of the great Central Valley. The subregion includes most of Kings, Merced, and Stanislaus Counties, as well as the western portions of Fresno, Kern, Madera, and Tulare Counties.

Occupation in the Central Valley during the Prehistoric Period is estimated to have occurred as early as 12,000 years ago, but only a few archaeological sites have been identified that predate 5,000 years ago. It is possible that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in this area. For example, Moratto (1984:214) has estimated that as much as 10 meters (m) of sediment accumulated along the lower stretches of the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River drainage systems during the last 5,000–6,000 years.

Prehistoric material culture in central California subsequent to the Paleoindian Period has been categorized according to “periods” or “patterns” that define broad technological, economic, social, and ideological elements over long periods of time and large areas. A series of generalized periods associated with regionally based “patterns” typically are used today as part of a tripartite classification scheme for central California. This Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) was the result of efforts of a number of researchers (e.g., Beardsley 1954; Heizer 1949), and was developed further after the advent of

radiocarbon dating (Bennyhoff 1994; Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1969; Fredrickson 1973, 1974, 1994 a,b; Heizer 1958; Ragir 1972; and see Hughes 1994).

South of the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, the San Joaquin Valley is one of the least known archaeological areas within the state. The valley encompasses a large area, and there is a significant variation in the archaeological assemblages that reflects influences from the Delta area as well as southern California (Moratto 1984:185–189). A large body of literature does exist for prehistory subsequent to the Paleoindian Period, but for the most part, it has yet not been synthesized. In addition, as recently suggested by Riddell (2002:95), one of California’s archaeological pioneers, up to 90 percent of all the sites in the southern San Joaquin Valley—including “most of the large, significant and important village sites”—have been largely destroyed.

In general, the prehistory of the San Joaquin Valley following the Paleoindian Period is characterized using the revised CCTS tripartite classification scheme, with Early, Middle, and Late Periods (see, e.g., Fredrickson 1986; Moratto 1984; Osborne and Sutton 1993; Schiffman and Garfinkel 1981; also see Wedel 1941). In the Sacramento Valley and the Delta, the following regional patterns are associated with the broader based periods: Early Period/Windmill Pattern (formerly Early Horizon), Middle Period/Berkeley Pattern (formerly Middle Horizon), and Late Period/Augustine Pattern (formerly Late Horizon). In coastal southern California, according to the widely used regional synthesis developed by Wallace (1955, 1978), the Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric Periods are roughly contemporaneous with the Early, Middle, and Late Periods within the Central Valley.

#### ***Paleoindian Period (ca. 9,000–6000 B.C.)***

Human occupation in the San Joaquin Valley dates to as early as the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, or about 11,000 years ago. A large number of fluted points have been collected from surface sites on the Pleistocene lakeshores of Buena Vista, Kern, and Tulare Lakes. Fluted points (e.g., Clovis and Folsom) found throughout the western United States generally are associated with the hunting of large game animals. Other resources certainly were exploited as part of the subsistence strategy of mobile groups of hunters and gatherers during this period, although most archaeological evidence is related to hunting. At ancient Lake Tulare, for example, fauna contemporaneous with the Paleoindian lithics include extinct forms of ground sloths, elephants, camels, horses, and bison (Dillon 2002:116).

In general, only one or two Clovis-like fluted points have been found at Paleoindian Period sites in California. A notable exception is the Witt site (CA-KIN-32) on the western shore of Tulare Lake in Kings County (Riddell and Olsen 1969). More than 275 fluted points have been collected from the surface of this site since the 1950s (Osborne and Sutton 1993). As summarized by Dillon (2002:116), additional sites have also been found on the shores of Pleistocene Lake Tulare, adding to the mounting evidence for Paleoindian occupation in California prior to 10,000 years ago. On the southwestern edge of Buena Vista Lake in Kern County, recovery of deeply buried artifacts included fragments of two large points, three crescents, and two knives at site CA-KER-116 (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977). The site is dated to approximately 8,000 years ago, when the lake level was approximately 87 m above mean sea level (msl).

Leaf-shaped points and knives, crescents, and scrapers typically characterize the artifact assemblages found during this period near Pleistocene lakeshores in southern California. To reduce terminological confusion, Moratto (1984:92) subsumed the numerous local patterns (e.g., San Dieguito Complex, Lake Mojave Period) under the overarching Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT), first defined by Bedwell (1970). The literature on the prehistory of California, however, typically references the Paleoindian Period, Early Man Period, or San Dieguito Complex, rather than the WPLT.

### **Early Period (ca. 6000–1000 B.C.)**

A substantially greater number of sites throughout southern California have been identified to the Early Period compared to the Paleoindian Period. As a result of climatic changes and the drying of pluvial lakes, subsistence strategies shifted to an increased emphasis on plant resources, as evidenced by an abundance of handstones and milling stones. In southern California, this period is generally referred to as the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955, 1978), with sites common in the southern California coastal region between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and at many near-coastal and inland locations.

During the Early Period, people practiced a mixed procurement strategy of both game and plant parts, with the addition of seeds. The mixed exploitation of a wide range of natural resources ties into a seasonal foraging strategy. Populations likely occupied the lower elevations of the valley in the winter months and shifted to higher elevations during the summer. Artifacts common to the Early Period are baked clay net weights, shell beads and ornaments, charmstones, and heavy stemmed projectile points, indicating use of the atlatl. Mortars and pestles are present at sites affiliated with the end of the period.

One level of a stratified shell midden site (CA-KER-116) on the shores of Buena Vista Lake in Kern County is representative of the Early or Milling Stone Period in the San Joaquin Valley. Artifacts include handstones, milling stones, and flake scrapers. Extended burials are also present in this level at the site, which was excavated initially in the 1930s (Wedel 1941), again in the 1960s (Fredrickson and Grossmann 1977), and in the 1980s by local groups (Schiffman and Garfinkel 1981). As summarized by Fredrickson (1986), who directed fieldwork in the 1960s, the Early Period cultural assemblage at the site has more in common with Milling Stone Period sites in southern California than contemporaneous Windmill Pattern sites in the lower Sacramento Valley, because no shell ornaments, charmstones, or quartz crystals were recovered.

### **Middle Period (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 1000)**

During the Middle Period, subsistence becomes more diversified with an increased emphasis on seed processing along with continued hunting and some fishing. A shift to a greater reliance on acorns as a dietary staple is interpreted during the period from an increase in mortars and pestles, along with a decrease in handstones and metates. Mortars and pestles are better suited to crushing and grinding acorns, whereas handstones and metates were used primarily for grinding wild grass grains and seeds (Moratto 1984:209–210). Milling implements include cobble mortars, as well as wooden or hopper mortars.

The artifact assemblage demonstrates that hunting remained an important aspect of food procurement during the Middle Period. Projectile points are large and heavy, indicating continued use of the atlatl to fell game. Artifacts also include shell ornaments in geometric shapes, shell beads, and spindle-shaped charmstones. Bone tools such as awls, fish spear tips, saws, and flakers became prevalent during this period. Along with the diversification in the economy, settlement patterns show a reduction in mobility accompanied by an increase in residential bases and population growth.

At Lake Buena Vista, Wedel (1941) reported the presence of bone tools, limpet shell ornaments, and *Olivella* beads as well as roasting pits at midden site CA-KER-60. The roasting pits were used secondarily for flexed burials. Wedel tentatively attributed the deposit to the Middle Period. CA-KER-60 was later subsumed under CA-KER-116 (see Fredrickson and Grossmann 1977). Fredrickson (1986) describes the roasting ovens at CA-KER-116 as clay-lined and filled with freshwater clamshell. He also suggests that the split-punched *Olivella* beads recovered from this level are a common San Joaquin Valley type, diagnostic of the early Late Period in central California. This suggests a more likely date for the assemblage of A.D. 900–1000.

### **Late Period (ca. A.D. 1000–Historic Contact)**

The Late Period is evidenced by a number of 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. A substantial increase in the intensity of subsistence exploitation—including fishing, hunting, and gathering (particularly the acorn)—evidences in the archaeological record correlates directly with an increase in population growth (Moratto 1984:211–214).

The period is characterized by shell beads and ornaments, stone beads, clamshell disk beads, tubular stone smoking pipes, arrow-shaft straighteners, and small projectile points, indicating introduction of the bow and arrow. Shaped, flat-bottomed bowl mortars and cylindrical pestles are common. There is an increase in sedentism, accompanied by firm establishment of territorial boundaries. Exchange networks, with the use of clamshell disk beads, were developed during this period.

In addition to the assemblages described above from the stratified deposits excavated at site CA-KER-116, Late Period material is also present. The Late Period assemblage includes baked clay objects, delicate triangular projectile points (used with the bow and arrow), bone tools, and bowl hopper mortars. Beads and ornaments are well represented and include disk *Olivella* beads, *Haliotis* beads and ornaments, and marine clamshell disk beads, as well as pendants and carvings made from steatite. Fredrickson (1986) estimates that the Late Period deposit dates between A.D. 1500 and historic contact.

## **Ethnographic Overview**

The study area lies at the intersection of where ethnographers generally recognize three cultural-geographical divisions of Yokuts: Northern Valley, Southern Valley, and Foothills. The Yokuts language family (derived from the native term for “person”) included at least 11 dialects among its Southern Valley branch: *Wechihit*, *Nutunutu*, *Tachi*, *Chunut*, *Wo’lasi*, *Choynok*, *Koyeti*, *Yawelmani*, *Yowlumni*, *Wowol*, and *Telamni* (Mithun 2001:567). As will be further discussed below, the distinction between the Northern versus Southern and Foothill Yokuts, aside from separate cultural adaptations to divergent environments, is primarily based on speaking distinct branches of the language.

### **Foothill Yokuts**

The Foothill Yokuts included about 15 named tribes, representing the eastern third of the 40 to 50 recorded Yokuts tribes (Speir 1978:471). Although a Foothill Yokuts dialect group has been identified, its boundaries do not precisely correspond to those of the cultural-geographic Foothill subdivision described below (Silverstein 1978:446). The Foothill Yokuts culture group has been subdivided into Northern, Central, and Southern divisions; however, the constituent groups were similar enough to one another that the emic validity of this division is questionable. The tribes that were nearest to the project area were the Bokninuwad (or Hoeynche) of the Upper Deer Creek area (near California Hot Springs) and the Yawdanchi of the North Fork Tule River (north of Springville). Each Foothill Yokuts tribe inhabited one or more villages, each with its own chief, and occupied a home territory encompassing one or two drainage systems (Latta 1999:197–200; Speir 1978:471–472).

Given their location on the western slope of the Sierras between 610 and 1,219 m (2,000–4,000 feet) above sea level, it is not surprising that the Foothill Yokuts drew resources from the San Joaquin Valley to the west and the coniferous forests to the east. Their diet was notably omnivorous; staples included deer, quail, and acorns, while supplemental foods included a wide variety of small mammals, berries, seeds, and fish. Deer were typically dispatched with bow and arrow, quail were trapped, and fish were captured with spears or weirs. Both fish and acorns were dried and stored for later use. Acorns were

usually ground into meal in bedrock mortars located near habitation areas, leached in a sandy basin, and cooked into mush or baked into cakes (Speir 1978:472–473).

The Foothill Yokuts material culture had much in common with their neighbors, and demonstrated both eastern and western influences. They hunted using either self- or sinew-backed bows (imported from the Sierras) and arrows with wooden or cane shafts, wooden foreshafts, and a wooden or stone point. Flaked stone tools were made from obsidian and local quartz. Imported obsidian reportedly came from both western (Coast Ranges) and eastern (Coso) sources, the latter in semifinished forms (perhaps as bifacial preforms). Ground stone implements such as mortars, pestles, and acorn anvils were made from local granite, and boiling stones were made from foothills soapstone. Wooden bowls and mortars were reported among the Northern Foothills tribes, but widely available bedrock outcrops made them less necessary in the central and southern regions. Central Foothills women made utilitarian, coiled, sand-tempered, and undecorated pottery, the craft evidently reaching them by way of the Owens Valley Paiute via the Monache. Common forms included flat-bottomed bowls with straight sides and incurving rims, pinch pots, and hand-molded tobacco pipes. Their basketry was far superior in quality to their pottery, and included a wide variety of coiled and twined forms. Foothill Yokuts structures included conical houses, shade ramadas, sweathouses, and hemispherical grinding shades. Houses, which were made from pole frames covered in thatch, measured 3.7 to 4.6 m (12–15 feet), perhaps 3 m (10 feet) high. The shallowly excavated floor featured a central fire pit surrounded by pine needle beds (Speir 1978:473–477). The Yawandanchi are unique among the Foothill Yokuts in that they reportedly arranged their tule thatch homes in rows. They also apparently built larger, ridged houses with two fireplaces and doors at each end that bore strong morphological similarities to Central Valley houses (Kroeber 1925:522).

### **Northern Valley Yokuts**

Ethnographically, the Northern Valley Yokuts occupied the San Joaquin Valley from the bend of the San Joaquin River to a point just north of the lower Calaveras River, including the project area. The Northern Valley Yokuts were part of the Valley Yokuts, whose members lived throughout the San Joaquin Valley and peripheral foothills.

The primary food source for the Northern Valley Yokuts was the acorn. Mortars and pestles were used to process acorns into a mush. Numerous other seeds, nuts, fruits, and roots were also exploited for subsistence. Important animal foods sources for the Northern Valley Yokuts included domestic dog, rabbit, skunk, deer, elk, and antelope. Many birds species were captured in traps, and fish were obtained through poisoning of streams, basket catching, and spearing. Several types of reptiles and amphibians were also consumed (Kroeber 1925).

The Northern Valley Yokuts constructed boats, fashioned crude pottery, and made coiled baskets that were traded with neighboring groups. The Northern Valley Yokuts trade network included the Costanoans (Ohlone) in the Monterey Bay region, the Salinan in the North Coast ranges, and the Miwok, from whom political and social patterns were borrowed (Wallace 1978).

Few Northern Valley Yokuts survived the Protohistoric Period. The Northern Valley Yokuts suffered the devastating effects of missionization, disease, and the onrush of gold miners during the mid-nineteenth century. Population decline and erosion of Northern Valley Yokuts culture began in the Spanish-Mexican Period (1769–1846), rapidly accelerating with the onset of American settlement and the Gold Rush. The few native survivors of the Protohistoric Period were forced to adapt to the American system; many found low-paying work on ranches in the area (Wallace 1978:462–470).

## **Southern Valley Yokuts**

The Southern Valley Yokuts' territory included Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern Lakes as well as the connecting sloughs, and the lower portion of the Kings, Kaweah, Tule, and Kern Rivers. The area consisted of extensive swamps and marshlands that provided an enormous variety and abundance of wildlife and aquatic flora. Although the southern San Joaquin Valley received only 5–10 inches of rain annually, melting snows from the Sierra Nevada Mountains provided plentiful runoff. As the Yokuts adapted to the abundance of subsistence resources, they developed a culture of comparatively greater material wealth and tended to live in large, more permanent settlements.

At the beginning of the Historic Period, 15 different Yokuts independent tribes were identified in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. Village place names along the segment route include *Kadistin*, *Yiwomni*, and *Woilo* at Bakersfield (Wallace 1978:448). The basic domestic and economic unit in Southern Valley Yokuts society was the nuclear family. The families were grouped into patrilineal totemic lineages. A totem, animal, or bird, was a symbol representing the father's line. The totem was dreamed about and prayed to; that lineage was also forbidden to kill or eat the creature represented by the totem. The lineage was a mechanism for transmitting offices, performing certain ceremonial duties, and creating mutual loyalties. These lineages were further organized into two moieties, or groups. The moieties had little to do with day-to-day life, but did serve certain functions. They would serve as opposing teams for games and as reciprocal groups in mourning rites and first-fruits ceremonies. Moiety exogamy was customary but not absolute.

There was no overall political unity among the tribes, and they were split into self-governing local groups. Each group had a name, spoke a different dialect, and had a territory that was collectively owned. Some official positions were filled through patrilineal inheritance. In the Tachi tribe, each settlement had a chief for each moiety and the pair shared equal authority.

Single-family residences were constructed by using long poles, limbs, or sticks with one end set on the ground in an oval pattern, and the other ends brought together at the top to form a frame that was then covered with mats made from tule reeds. Some groups, using the same materials, built a distinctive long, steep-roofed communal house. This structure would shelter 10 or more families; each family had a fireplace and outside door. Along the front of the house, a long, open shade porch was constructed, and many of the domestic activities such as cooking were performed there. Additionally, each village had a communally owned sweathouse.

Adapting to their environment, the Southern Valley Yokuts developed a mixed economic subsistence pattern that emphasized fishing; hunting waterfowl; and collecting shellfish, roots, and seeds. Most of their region was treeless except for cottonwoods, sycamores, and willows that lined the river channels and sloughs. Oaks did not extend very far onto the valley floor. Therefore, acorns were not readily available and were generally obtained by trade with neighboring groups. Small land mammals and birds were only a small portion of the native diet, and the Southern Valley Yokuts rarely ventured into open country to capture antelope and elk. They did, however, capture larger mammals when they came to the lakes and sloughs for water.

Yokuts technology was shaped by the source of raw materials available. The very important tule provided the basis for canoe manufacture as well as their highest technological skill: basket weaving. Canoe-shaped rafts, which could hold six people and their belongings, were constructed of dried tules and constituted the Yokuts' favored mode of travel. Their baskets varied in shape and use, and included bowl-shaped cooking containers, conical burden baskets, flat winnowing trays, seed beaters, and a unique necked water bottle. Wood and stone crafts were comparatively undistinguished. Wood and many lithic

materials were imported, and even stone mortars and pestles were obtained through trade. Marine shells were secured via trade with coastal peoples and used for currency and personal adornment.

Various cooking methods were employed. Tule roots and seeds were ground into meal, mixed with water, and stone-boiled in baskets. Fish and meat were broiled and roasted on coals and ashes. Small earth ovens were used to bake both vegetable and animal foods. Salt grass was used for seasoning. Firewood was at a premium, and dried tules were usually substituted.

No significant number of Southern Valley Yokuts came under the control of the coastal Franciscan missionaries; however, significant impact to their culture resulted from infiltration of escaped natives from the missions. The runaways introduced foreign practices, which contributed to the erosion of traditional life ways. Complete cultural breakdown and near-total disappearance of native peoples from the San Joaquin Valley accompanied U.S. annexation of California. The land passed quickly into the hands of the settlers. Because of the early and rapid decimation of the Southern Valley Yokuts and the rapid collapse of their culture, there is relatively little published literature regarding them, and ethnographic descriptions obtained from aged informants are certainly incomplete. It is clear, however, that some Yokuts remained in the area, as evidenced by bits of information gleaned from multiple sources.

The messianic Ghost Dance movement, started in 1870 by a Paiute shaman in western Nevada, spread to include Southern Valley Yokuts followers (Bean and Vane 1978; Rawls 1984). This movement was based on a vision predicting an apocalyptic future in which all whites would be destroyed, the dead would return to life, and the world would be returned to Indians. Rituals involved dancing in semi-subterranean structures. The Ghost Dance was most accepted by tribes whose culture was devastated by the Mission and Mexican Periods as well as the Gold Rush. Although the movement fell out of popularity when the predicted apocalypse did not occur, it was important for the revitalization of tribes such as the Yokuts by reestablishing some of their social systems, providing spiritual reassurance, and creating intertribal bonds through a common cause in a difficult time (Bean and Vane 1978:670).

Many Yokuts came to live on the Tejon Reservation in the 1850s, a place of temporary refuge for member of numerous local tribes. After the U.S. government eliminated that reservation, it was not until the twentieth century that permanent provisions were made for Southern Valley Yokuts within what had once been their lands. The Santa Rosa Rancheria was established on 790 acres in Kings County, and the Table Mountain Rancheria was established in 1916 on 400 acres in Fresno County (California Indian Assistance Program 2003:142 and 155). Today, some 650 Southern Valley Yokuts continue to reside in or around these rancherias. The Tule River Reservation, established in 1873 in Tulare County near Porterville, is the primary remaining land base of the tribe, consisting of 55,436 acres and 1,400 members (California Indian Assistance Program 2003:159). Many cultural programs are operated from Tule River, including a recent resurgence of the Bear Dance healing ceremony, which is being taught and spread throughout other southern California tribes. The Carrizo Plain contains sites of religious significance for the Southern Valley Yokuts, and tribal members continue to visit the rock art sites located within the national monument.

## **Historic Overview**

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins in 1769 with the establishment of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. News of Mexico's independence from Spain reaching California in 1822 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-

American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

### **Spanish Period (1769–1822)**

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. However, more than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic Period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

During this period, California consisted of two distinct regions, the coast and the interior. Nearly all of the Franciscan's efforts focused on the former due to its mild climate and convenient shipping routes, with the furthest inland mission established 30 miles from the coast in Soledad. Referred to in official documents as *terra incognita*, the interior region was largely unsettled and unknown to the Franciscans (Smith 2004:36). The earliest Spanish explorations of the region were made by Pedro Fages, a military commander who first entered the San Joaquin Valley in 1772. Although additional expeditions were undertaken by the Spanish Military and Franciscans, most of the exploration conducted in the San Joaquin Valley during the Spanish Period was directed toward retrieving the native neophytes who had run away from the coastal missions (Smith 2004).

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population.

### **Mexican Period (1822–1848)**

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. However, little settlement of the Central Valley appears to have taken place during the Mexican Period. In 1846, Governor Pio Pico granted General José Castro the 48,000-acre Rancho Rio del San Joaquin, which encompassed roughly 1.25 miles on either side of the San Joaquin River from Millerton Lake to present-day Herndon (Baloian 2010:8).

## **American Period (1848–Present)**

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as United States Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through the 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired only for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, *rancho vaqueros* drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom.

Like much of California, the Gold Rush had a major impact on Fresno County. Gold was discovered near Millerton in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Range in 1850. Millerton was originally the center of settlement of the county, and it became the first county seat. The area's population increased and towns were established near supply posts along rivers and overland routes. Fresno County was organized in 1856, and the City of Fresno became the county seat in 1874.

Fresno County's agricultural potential was recognized when the otherwise arid land was transformed by early irrigation efforts. Two pioneers of irrigation in the county were Moses Church and A.Y. Easterby, who developed some of the area's first canals to supply water to their agricultural developments in 1876. As irrigation systems further developed, a shift occurred in both the size of farms and the type of crops that were grown. With more readily available water, farmers were able to move away from wheat cultivation, which required vast amounts of land, toward the premium crops that could be grown on lots as small as 20 acres, such as grapes, citrus, and tree fruit (Baloian 2010:9). This progress fostered population growth, and new communities soon developed throughout Fresno County and the San Joaquin Valley.

### **Clovis**

Clovis was founded following the construction of a freight stop along the recently completed San Joaquin Valley Railroad in 1891. As the agricultural potential of Fresno County began to be realized in the late nineteenth century, a number of individuals rapidly developed the railway to transport the region's grain, cattle and timber further distances. In close proximity to agriculture and the nearby Sierras, the new stop had an ideal location and was named after local farmer Clovis M. Cole, who sold a large portion of his wheat ranch in support of the railway (Gudde 1998:83).

Another contributor to the growth of Clovis was the Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company. The company constructed the Shaver log flume that started at the Shaver Dam and traveled 42 miles into the valley to the present-day intersection of Fifth Street and Clovis Avenue. Here, the company constructed 40-acre mill and finishing plant, which served as an impetus for the further development of Clovis as workers arrived to work at the plant (Baloian 2010:10).

A number of businesses, churches, and schools soon developed in response to the increasing population and by 1895, the community had its first post office (Durham 1998). Following the arrival of Italian immigrants, grape production began in Clovis as the new residents started the first vineyards in the region (Smith 2004:545). Clovis incorporated in 1912 and grew modestly into the twentieth century, with its economy continuing to rely primarily on agriculture. An unprecedented demand for canned food occurred with the onset of World War I, stimulating the local economy and growth within the city. As evidence of the city's changing status, the Clovis high school was relocated to an ornate, Spanish-designed building in 1920.

Increased agricultural production required additional water, and the Central Valley Project (CVP) was undertaken in the early 1930s to provide irrigation and water management to the San Joaquin Valley. The CVP began as a New Deal project, but was not completed until the early 1950s due to labor shortages caused by World War II (Baloian 2010:11). An original component of the project is the Friant-Kern Canal, which flows immediately northeast of Clovis. The city experienced a modest building boom in the years following World War II as a number of housing developments expanded away from the city center. Although residential growth has continued since that time, the city continues to maintain the small-town character from which it developed.

## RESULTS

### Literature Search

On September 21, 2012, SWCA Cultural Resources Specialist Steven Treffers requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) located at California State University, Bakersfield. SWCA received the search results on October 9, 2012. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within the 74.69-square-mile study area, with a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). Prior cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources were plotted on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, which have been included in the Confidential Appendix A of this report, along with a letter from the SSJVIC summarizing the results of the records search.

### **Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area**

The SSJVIC records search indicates a total of 152 prior cultural resources studies have been conducted within the 77,804-acre study area (Table 1). Of this total, the majority encompass areas that are located outside of the incorporated boundaries of the city of Clovis, in the city's SOI and the rural areas beyond. Both the northwest and southeast portions of the SOI have been extensively investigated within the last 10 years, largely as part of studies relating to the City of Clovis Specific Plan (FR-01797; FR-02289). Outside the city boundaries and SOI, the north and northeast portions of the unincorporated rural areas have also been extensively studied. Two of the studies that included much of these areas (FR-00548; FR-01130) focused on the Red Bank and Fancher Creeks, and a third (FR-02118) was in support of a proposed 3,481-acre housing development. Few cultural resources studies have been conducted within the incorporated boundaries of the city of Clovis. Investigations have been largely limited to linear corridors for transportation-related projects, including the development of SR-168 (FR-02234; FR-02235).

**Table 1.** Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area

| <b>SSJVIC Report No.</b> | <b>Title of Study</b>  | <b>Author</b>  | <b>Year</b> |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|-------------|
| FR-00029                 | <i>Archaeological Investigations for the Kerckhoff Hydroelectric Project</i>                             | Varner, Dudley | 1977        |
| FR-00069                 | <i>A Phase I Architectural Survey for the Highway City Specific Plan Area City of Fresno, California</i> | Hudlow, Scott  | 1996        |
| FR-00074                 | <i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Shepherd 230 kV Substation and Transmission Line</i>             | Baker, Suzanne | 1978        |
| FR-00101                 | <i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Forbes Land Development</i>                             | Beck, Allen    | 1985        |
| FR-00107                 | <i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Sobaje Land Development</i>                             | Unknown        | n.d.        |

**Table 1.** Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area

| <b>SSJVIC Report No.</b> | <b>Title of Study</b>   | <b>Author</b>                      | <b>Year</b> |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|
| FR-00117                 | <i>Cultural Resources Survey for Rural Residential Development of Tract #4267 (near Barstow and McCall Avenues) Fresno County</i>   | Michael Paoli and Associates       | 1991        |
| FR-00118                 | <i>Cultural Resources Survey for Rural Residential Development of Tract #4249 in Fresno County</i>  | Michael Paoli and Associates       | 1991        |
| FR-00142                 | <i>Phase-1 Archaeological Survey for a Co-Location Communications Facility, Fresno County, California</i>   | Flint, Sandra                      | 1998        |
| FR-00161                 | <i>A Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Copper Avenue Extension Project Initial Study, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, Fresno County, California</i>                        | Roper, Kristina                    | 1998        |
| FR-00169                 | <i>Gewachiu: The Salvage of Site 4-FRE-398</i>  | McAlexander, Marvin and Ward Upson | 1969        |
| FR-00196                 | <i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Route 168, R9.3/R11.9, Fresno County</i>  | Laylander, Don and Karen Nissen    | 1997        |
| FR-00256                 | <i>Request for Determination of Eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Properties Submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</i>                      | Smith, Ephraim                     | 1996        |
| FR-00270                 | <i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunnyside/Alluvial Avenues School Site, Clovis Unified School District, Fresno County</i>  | Michael Paoli and Associates       | 1991        |
| FR-00272                 | <i>Cultural Resources Assessment, Basin 7-D Fowler and Alluvial Avenues, Clovis, Fresno County</i>  | Michael Paoli and Associates       | 1991        |
| FR-00279                 | <i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clovis Unified School District Northeast Educational Center Shepherd Avenue, Fresno County</i>   | Michael Paoli and Associates       | 1992        |
| FR-00281                 | <i>Cultural Resources Assessment, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District Stormwater Retention Basin BT, Nees and Marion Avenues, Fresno County</i>  | Michael Paoli and Associates       | 1992        |
| FR-00282                 | <i>Cultural Resources Assessment, for the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District Stormwater Retention Basins BD, BX, BZ, DE, and AQ in Northeast Fresno and North Clovis, Fresno County</i> | Michael Paoli and Associates       | 1992        |
| FR-00284                 | <i>Cultural Resources Assessment, Rural Residential Development, Shepherd, Academy and SR 168, Fresno County</i>  | Bissonnette, Linda                 | 1992        |
| FR-00289                 | <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Clovis Unified School District Elementary School Site, Gettysburg and Locan Avenues, Fresno County</i>  | Bissonnette, Linda                 | 1993        |
| FR-00290                 | <i>Cultural Resources Assessment, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, Big Dry Creek Ditch Realignment, Fresno County</i>  | Bissonnette, Linda                 | 1993        |
| FR-00293                 | <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Eagle Gate Corporation Subdivision, Shepherd Avenue Near Fowler Avenue, Fresno County</i>   | Bissonnette, Linda                 | 1993        |
| FR-00298                 | <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Clovis Unified School District Elementary School Site, Herndon and Locan Avenues, Fresno County</i>   | Bissonnette, Linda                 | 1993        |
| FR-00303                 | <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, Stormwater Retention Basins 7H, 4D, and BQ, Fresno County</i>   | Bissonnette, Linda                 | 1996        |
| FR-00340                 | <i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance Along Herndon Avenue between Villa and State Highway 168, Fresno County, California (EA 1565)</i>   | Varner, Dudley                     | 1979        |
| FR-00391                 | <i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of Villa Avenue, from Shaw Avenue to Herndon Avenue, Fresno County</i>   | Varner, Dudley                     | 1980        |
| FR-00392                 | <i>Archaeological and Historical Survey for Ashlan Avenue Widening Project, Fresno County, California</i>   | Unknown                            | n.d.        |
| FR-00399                 | <i>Archaeological and Historical Survey for Peach Avenue Widening and Improvements Project</i>  | Granskog, Jane                     | 1983        |

**Table 1.** Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area

| <b>SSJVIC Report No.</b> | <b>Title of Study</b>   | <b>Author</b>                                | <b>Year</b> |
|--------------------------|---|--|-------------|
| FR-00438                 | <i>Archaeological Reconnaissance for TPM 5548, Fresno County, CA</i>  | Crist, Michael and Billy Peck                | 1980        |
| FR-00450                 | <i>An Archaeological Assessment of Fowler Avenue, Fresno County, California</i>   | Jackson, Scott                               | 1991        |
| FR-00483                 | <i>Archaeological and Historical Inventory for the Bullard/Fifth Street Couplet Project, Fresno County, California</i>  | Kipps Jo Anne                                | 1982        |
| FR-00492                 | <i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, Basin DM, Fresno County, California</i>   | Kus, James                                   | 1992        |
| FR-00493                 | <i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, Basin DL, Fresno County, California</i>   | Kus, James                                   | 1992        |
| FR-00494                 | <i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, Basin 3G, Fresno County, California</i>   | Kus, James                                   | 1992        |
| FR-00523                 | <i>Archaeological Survey of the Academy Specific Plan Area, Fresno County, California, Preliminary Report</i>   | Kus, James, Donald Wren, and Claudia Mader   | 1992        |
| FR-00524                 | <i>Archaeological Survey of the Academy Specific Plan Area, Fresno County, California, Final Report</i>   | Kus, James, Donald Wren, and Claudia Mader   | 1992        |
| FR-00534                 | <i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Behymer Lake Storm Drainage and Flood Control Project, Initial Study</i>  | Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.              | 1991        |
| FR-00548                 | <i>Redbank and Fancher Creeks Intensive Cultural Resources Survey</i>   | Meighan, Clement and Brian Dillon            | 1987        |
| FR-00621                 | <i>An Archaeological Assessment of the Quail Lakes Project, Fresno County, California</i>   | Parr, Robert                                 | 1990        |
| FR-00661                 | <i>Archaeological Survey Report of Route 168 Study Areas, Fresno County, California</i>   | Price, Barry, Michael Moratto and C.G. Lebow | 1992        |
| FR-00792                 | <i>Environmental Assessment 1406 (Thompson and Nees Roads)</i>  | Cursi, Kathi and Dudley Varner               | 1978        |
| FR-00793                 | <i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Harlan/Parr Property, Fresno County, California</i>   | Cursi, Kathi and Dudley Varner               | 1979        |
| FR-00818                 | <i>A Cultural Resources Survey for the California State University, Fresno, 69 Acres SNAP Parcel at the Intersection of Bullard and Willow Avenues, Fresno County, California</i> | Wickstrom, Brian                             | 1995        |
| FR-00847                 | <i>RE: EA No. 1616</i>  | Varner, Dudley                               | 1978        |
| FR-00892                 | <i>Redbank Estates Reconnaissance EA 1982 Tract #3301</i>   | Wren, Donald                                 | 1980        |
| FR-00929                 | <i>Walker Moore Archaeological Survey TP 5901-EA 2251</i>   | Wren, Donald                                 | 1982        |
| FR-01006                 | <i>Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Report Summary: Chesnut-Willow Avenue Project</i>  | Wren, Donald                                 | 1988        |
| FR-01084                 | <i>An Archaeological Survey for Susan Mortensen, Variance Application No. 3353 – EA 3810</i>  | Wren, Donald                                 | 1992        |
| FR-01114                 | <i>An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Ponding Basin, Locan Avenue, Fresno County, California</i>  | Wren, Donald                                 | 1995        |
| FR-01117                 | <i>An Archaeological Survey: A Proposed Elementary School Site on Sierra Avenue</i>   | Wren, Donald                                 | 1995        |
| FR-01124                 | <i>An Archaeological Survey for Robert Carson, Northwest Corner of Academy and Shaw, Fresno County, California</i>  | Wren, Donald                                 | 1996        |

**Table 1.** Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area

| <b>SSJVIC Report No.</b> | <b>Title of Study</b>   | <b>Author</b>                      | <b>Year</b> |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|
| FR-01130                 | <i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Redbank and Fancher Creek Investigation Area</i>  | Wren, Donald and Michael Crist     | 1975        |
| FR-01140                 | <i>Final Report: Redbank and Fancher Creeks Archaeological Data Recovery Program, CA-FRE-632, -633, -1154, and -1155, Fresno County, California</i>                         | Langenwalter, Paul, et al.         | 1989        |
| FR-01172                 | <i>Archaeological Investigations for the Kerckhoff Hydroelectric Project, Fresno County</i>   | Varner, Dudley and Kevin McCormick | 1977        |
| FR-01173                 | <i>Progress Report on the Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Lands Proposed for the Redbank and Fancher Creeks Flood Control Project, Fresno County, California</i> | Meighan, C.W. and B.D. Dillon      | 1984        |
| FR-01174                 | <i>Dillon, Redbank Fancher NRHP Evaluations, Draft</i>  | Unknown                            | 1987        |
| FR-01222                 | <i>Historic Property Survey Report, Willow Avenue, between 1,320 north of Shaw Avenue to Herndon Avenue</i>   | Fey, Russell                       | 1989        |
| FR-01223                 | <i>Revised Draft, Historic Architectural Survey Report, Willow Avenue Extension, City of Fresno</i>   | Fey, Russell                       | 1989        |
| FR-01236                 | <i>Historical Property Survey Report for the Villa Avenue Improvement Project, Clovis California</i>  | Larry Seeman Associates            | 1981        |
| FR-01588                 | <i>Historical Architectural Survey Report for Route 168 Rural Project</i>   | Smith, Ephraim                     | 1991        |
| FR-01589                 | <i>An Archaeological Survey Report for a Portion of the Adopted Route of 6-FRE-168</i>  | Dondero, Steven                    | 1989        |
| FR-01590                 | <i>Route 168, Temperance Avenue to Lodge Road, 06-FRE-168-R9.0/R28.1, Historic Architectural Survey Report</i>  | Dames & Moore                      | 1991        |
| FR-01619                 | <i>Dog Creek Cultural/Historical Resource Report</i>  | Wren, Donald                       | 1999        |
| FR-01657                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study for the Via Wireless Base Site on Copper Avenue, Near Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>  | Varner, Dudley                     | 2000        |
| FR-01700                 | <i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for a Proposed Senior Housing Project Located at 101 Barstow Road, City of Clovis, County of Fresno, California</i>                       | Wlodarski, Robert                  | 2001        |
| FR-01718                 | <i>RE: Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility – Fresno County</i>   | Billat, Lorna                      | n.d.        |
| FR-01724                 | <i>Review of the Proposed AT&amp;T Wireless Services Project “Clovis Community,” located at 7499 North Locan Avenue in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>    | ATC Associates Inc.                | 2000        |
| FR-01725                 | <i>Review of the Proposed AT&amp;T Wireless Services Project “Armstrong,” located at 457 Armstrong Avenue in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>              | ATC Associates Inc.                | 2000        |
| FR-01726                 | <i>Review of the Proposed AT&amp;T Wireless Services Project “Triple A,” located 1655 Shaw Avenue in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                      | ATC Associates Inc.                | 2000        |
| FR-01758                 | <i>Archaeological Survey and Architectural Evaluation for the Academy Avenue Widening Project, Highway 180 to Shaw Avenue, Fresno County, California</i>                    | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.           | 2001        |
| FR-01760                 | <i>An Assessment of the Historical and Architectural Significance of Clovis Union High School</i>   | Smith, Ephraim and John Powell     | 1981        |
| FR-01797                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study for the Clovis Southeast Specific Plan, Clovis, California</i>   | Wren, Donald                       | 2002        |
| FR-01806                 | <i>RE: 36 CFR Part 800 Review for Pacific Bell Wireless CV-608-01, 1620 Herndon Avenue, Clovis, Fresno County</i>   | Rugroden, Sandie                   | 2001        |
| FR-01813                 | <i>RE: Archaeological Survey Report and Record Search Review for Clayton Project No. 70-01740.00, Ashlan Cell Site, Fresno County (PL# 922-27)</i>                          | Pacific Legacy, Inc.               | 2002        |

**Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area**

| <b>SSJVIC Report No.</b> | <b>Title of Study</b>  | <b>Author</b>                                  | <b>Year</b> |
|--------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| FR-01817                 | <i>Review of the Proposed Bechtel Telecommunications/AT&amp;T Wireless Services Project "Bullard and Highway 168," located at SE Corner of Stuart Avenue and Peach Avenue in Clovis, Fresno County, California</i> | ATC Associates Inc.                            | 2001        |
| FR-01821                 | <i>RE: 36 CFR Part 800 Review for Pacific Bell Wireless CV-610-01, 100 East Ashlan Avenue, Clovis, Fresno County</i>   | Rugroden, Sandie                               | 2001        |
| FR-01832                 | <i>RE: Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility – Fresno County</i>  | Billat, Lorna                                  | n.d.        |
| FR-01842                 | <i>Results of Archaeological Survey Conducted at Proposed "Tarpey Village" Verizon Wireless Tower, Fresno County, California (REF. #FCC011108A)</i>  | O'Connell, Keith                               | 2002        |
| FR-01846                 | <i>Review of the Proposed Bechtel Telecommunications/AT&amp;T Wireless Services Project "Willow and Shaw," located at 771 West Shaw Avenue in Fresno, Clovis County [sic], California</i>                          | Knudson, Holly                                 | 2001        |
| FR-01863                 | <i>Archaeological Investigations for Tower Modifications at 34 Cell Tower Sites</i>  | Nadolski, John A.                              | 2001        |
| FR-01866                 | <i>Archaeological Survey and Architectural Evaluation for the Academy Avenue Reconstruction Project, Shaw Avenue to Highway 168, Fresno County, California</i>   | Nettles, Wendy, Kevin Palmer, and Sandra Flint | 2002        |
| FR-01869                 | <i>Archaeological Investigations for Tower Modifications at 34 Cell Tower Sites</i>  | Nadolski, John A.                              | 2001        |
| FR-01870                 | <i>Archaeological Investigations for Tower Modifications at 34 Cell Tower Sites</i>  | Nadolski, John A.                              | 2001        |
| FR-01876                 | <i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Ferrara Archaeological Survey</i>  | Kus, James                                     | 2002        |
| FR-01879                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study, Dry Creek Impoundment Project, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>   | Wren, Donald                                   | 2002        |
| FR-01880                 | <i>RE: Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular CV-735-02, Willow/Herndon</i>   | Holson, John                                   | 2002        |
| FR-01890                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study, Teague/Clovis Elementary School Project, Fresno County, California</i>   | Wren, Donald                                   | 2002        |
| FR-01902                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study for the Estill Property, Fresno County, California</i>  | Varner, Dudley                                 | 2003        |
| FR-01946                 | <i>Section 106 Review of the Proposed Bechtel Corporation Project "Buchanan," located at the Southeast Corner of Willow Avenue and Nees Avenue in Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                            | Moore, Holly                                   | 2003        |
| FR-01975                 | <i>NEPA Screening for Wireless Telecommunication Site – Ashlan Academy Cell Site, 12457 East Ashlan Avenue in Sanger, California</i>   | Krzeminski, Mike                               | 2001        |
| FR-01977                 | <i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for the L.C. Hotchkiss Terrace II Senior Housing Project, City of Clovis, County of Fresno, California</i>   | Wlodarski, Robert                              | 2004        |
| FR-01982                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Harland Ranch Property, Fresno County, California</i>  | Varner, Dudley                                 | 2003        |
| FR-02016                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Harland Ranch – Additional Property, Fresno County, California</i>   | Varner, Dudley                                 | 2004        |
| FR-02030                 | <i>RE: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sierra Vista Mall Cellular Tower, Project #CC-532-05</i>   | St. Clair, Michelle                            | 2004        |
| FR-02042                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Ashland-Leonard Property, Fresno County, California</i>  | Varner, Dudley                                 | 2004        |
| FR-02043                 | <i>RE: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Fresno County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-1203A/Marks-Lower Valley; CA-1261A/Nees; and CA-1753D/Temperance</i>   | Billat, Lorna                                  | 2004        |
| FR-02044                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Mathias Property, Fresno County, California</i>  | Varner, Dudley                                 | 2004        |
| FR-02061                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Jensen Property, Fresno County, California</i>   | Varner, Dudley                                 | 2004        |

**Table 1.** Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area

| <b>SSJVIC Report No.</b> | <b>Title of Study</b>   | <b>Author</b>                                   | <b>Year</b> |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| FR-02062                 | <i>Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking, Shepherd/CA-1202A, Fresno County</i>   | Thai, Sean                                      | n.d.        |
| FR-02066                 | <i>Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking, McCall/CA-1206A, Fresno County</i>   | Thai, Sean                                      | n.d.        |
| FR-02068                 | <i>Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking, Toll House/CA-1241C, Fresno County</i>   | Thai, Sean                                      | n.d.        |
| FR-02077                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Bautista Property, Fresno County, California</i>  | Varner, Dudley                                  | 2005        |
| FR-02078                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Boatman Property, Fresno County, California</i>   | Varner, Dudley                                  | 2005        |
| FR-02092                 | <i>RE: Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Ashlan Minnewawa Cingular Wireless Cell Site (FS-509-01), Fresno County, California (PL# 1170-108)</i>                             | Holson, John                                    | 2005        |
| FR-02099                 | <i>Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate FAT-034A (Ashlan/DeWolf), 7715 East Ashlan, Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>        | Bonner, Wayne                                   | 2005        |
| FR-02103                 | <i>Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate FAT-060A (Academy/Ashlan), 12457 East Ashlan, Sanger, Fresno County, California</i>      | Bonner, Wayne                                   | 2005        |
| FR-02115                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Highland-Leonard Property, Fresno County, California</i>  | Varner, Dudley                                  | 2005        |
| FR-02118                 | <i>Sensitivity Analysis for a Proposed 3,481-Acre Housing Development near the City of Clovis in Fresno County, California</i>  | Flint, Sandra, Wendy Nettles, and Randy Baloian | 2005        |
| FR-02123                 | <i>Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Peach Avenue Couplet, Clovis, California</i>  | Nettles, Wendy and Randy Baloian                | 2005        |
| FR-02124                 | <i>HPSR and ASR, for the Peach Avenue Couplet Project</i>   | Baloian, Randy                                  | 2005        |
| FR-02125                 | <i>Archaeological Survey Report, Preach Avenue Couplet Project, Clovis, California</i>  | Baloian, Randy                                  | 2005        |
| FR-02175                 | <i>Hope VI – Yosemite Village Project Site, Archaeological Survey, County of Fresno</i>   | Hatoff, B., D. Livingstone, and M. St. Clair    | 2005        |
| FR-02180                 | <i>New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Highland, CA-3280F</i>   | Billat, Lorna                                   | 2006        |
| FR-02181                 | <i>New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Sierra Highway, SC-10144B</i>  | Billat, Lorna                                   | 2006        |
| FR-02182                 | <i>RE: SHPO Consultation, Cellular Communications Tower Site – Bullard &amp; Highland, 8881 East Bullard Avenue, Fresno County, Clovis, California</i>                              | O’Connell, Keith                                | 2005        |
| FR-02183                 | <i>Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate FRSNCAFR104 (Cherokee Road), 95 West Shaw Avenue, Clovis, Fresno County, California</i> | Bonner, Wayne                                   | 2005        |
| FR-02203                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Battlin Brooks Property, Fresno County, California</i>  | Varner, Dudley                                  | 2006        |
| FR-02204                 | <i>RE: Archaeological Literature Review for the Proposed Copper Minnewawa Site (FS-511-C1), Fresno County California PL #1735-03</i>  | Jones, Kari                                     | 2006        |
| FR-02214                 | <i>A Cultural Resource Study of the Nees Assemblage Property, Fresno County, California</i>   | Varner, Dudley                                  | 2006        |
| FR-02215                 | <i>Archaeological Survey Report for the City of Clovis Enterprise Canal Trail Project, Fresno County, California</i>  | Baloian, Randy                                  | 2006        |

**Table 1.** Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area

| <b>SSJVIC Report No.</b> | <b>Title of Study</b>  | <b>Author</b>                    | <b>Year</b> |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| FR-02234                 | <i>Historic Property Survey Report, Route 168 Urban Project, PM 0.0 Route 180 to PM 9.0 Temperance Avenue, 06-Fre-168 R0.0/R9.0, 06255-342200, Contract No. 06SFP8803</i>                | Hack, Sheryl                     | 1992        |
| FR-02235                 | <i>Historic Architectural Survey Report #1 for Route 168 Urban Project, 06-Fre-168 R0.0/R9.0, 06255-342200</i>   | Hack, Sheryl                     | 1992        |
| FR-02239                 | <i>NT Submission Packet – FCC Form 620, Cell Tower Site at 488 West Shaw Avenue, Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>   | Hatoff, Brian                    | 2006        |
| FR-02241                 | <i>New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Burgan, SC-10143B</i>   | Billat, Lorna                    | 2006        |
| FR-02251                 | <i>Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate FS-511-04 (Copper/Minnewawa), 3497 East International, Clovis, Fresno County, California</i> | Bonner, Wayne                    | 2005        |
| FR-02254                 | <i>Cultural Resources Report, ESPN Radio Towers, Unclassified Conditional Use Permit, Application No. 3111, SCH #2005081063</i>  | Hatoff, Brian                    | 2006        |
| FR-02257                 | <i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Willow and Shepherd Avenues Signal Light Project in Clovis and Fresno, Fresno County, California</i>   | Baloian, Randy                   | 2006        |
| FR-02258                 | <i>Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Willow and Shepherd Avenues Signal Light Project in Clovis and Fresno, Fresno County, California</i>                                   | Nettles, Wendy and Randy Baloian | 2006        |
| FR-02259                 | <i>Historical Resources Evaluation Report and Archaeological Survey Report for the Herndon Avenue Widening Project between Willow and Minnewawa in Clovis, Fresno County, California</i> | Baloian, Randy                   | 2006        |
| FR-02266                 | <i>Evaluation of the Historical Significance of the Balfe Ranch, Fresno County, California</i>   | Nettles, Wendy and Randy Baloian | 2007        |
| FR-02269                 | <i>New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, North Fowler, CA-3108J</i>  | Billat, Lorna                    | 2006        |
| FR-02285                 | <i>NT Submission Packet – FCC Form 620, Cingular Wireless, Shepherd &amp; Sunnyside</i>  | Losee, Carolyn                   | 2006        |
| FR-02289                 | <i>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the City of Clovis Northwest Urban Center Specific Plan Area, Fresno County, California</i>   | Nettles, Wendy and Randy Baloian | 2006        |
| FR-02295                 | <i>New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Clovis, CA-006</i>  | Billat, Lorna                    | 2007        |
| FR-02296                 | <i>New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Lamonica Stadium, SC-3001A</i>  | Billat, Lorna                    | 2008        |
| FR-02301                 | <i>Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Clovis Research and Technology Business Park Expansion Project, Fresno County, California</i>  | Baloian, Randy                   | 2008        |
| FR-02308                 | <i>RE: Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&amp;T Project CN2530-B “Shepherd &amp; Sunnyside” 1120 North Sunnyside Avenue, Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                      | Losee, Carolyn                   | 2008        |
| FR-02319                 | <i>Archaeological Survey Report, Willow Avenue Widening in the City of Fresno between Decatur and Perrin Avenues, Fresno County, California</i>  | Baloian, Randy                   | 2009        |
| FR-02320                 | <i>Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Candidate SC10143C (SR896-Gettysburg Elementary) 2100 Gettysburg Avenue, Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                 | Bonner, Wayne                    | 2008        |
| FR-02321                 | <i>Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Candidate SR912-SC40139A (Veteran’s Stadium), 1560 Minnewawa Avenue, Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                     | Bonner, Wayne                    | 2008        |
| FR-02323                 | <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Study, Clovis Community Medical Center, Healthcare Campus Expansion, Herndon and Temperance Avenues, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>         | Roper, Kristina                  | 2008        |

**Table 1.** Prior Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area

| <b>SSJVIC Report No.</b> | <b>Title of Study</b>  | <b>Author</b>                    | <b>Year</b> |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| FR-02355                 | <i>Cultural Resource Study for a Wilson Homes Project (Bullard &amp; Locan) in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                                     | Varner, Dudley                   | 2010        |
| FR-02356                 | <i>Cultural Resource Study for a Two Creeks South Project (DeWolf &amp; Leonard) in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                                | Varner, Dudley                   | 2010        |
| FR-02357                 | <i>Cultural Resource Study for a 5701 Enterprises, L.P. Project Ashland and Leonard) in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                            | Varner, Dudley                   | 2010        |
| FR-02390                 | <i>Evaluation of the Historical Significance of La Paloma Winery in Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>  | Nettles, Wendy and Randy Baloian | 2008        |
| FR-02414                 | <i>Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6 Rural Conventional Highways in Fresno, Western Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties</i>                   | Leach-Palm, Laura, et al.        | 2010        |
| FR-02425                 | <i>New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Ashlan Avenue &amp; Armstrong Avenue, CN2708</i>  | Billat, Lorna                    | 2011        |
| FR-02465                 | <i>RE: Archaeological Monitoring for the City of Clovis Solar Panel and Carport Construction Project</i>   | Armstrong, Matthew               | 2012        |
| FR-02474                 | <i>Archaeological Survey Report, Temperance Avenue Widening in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>   | Baloian, Randy                   | 2012        |
| FR-02476                 | <i>Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Shaw and De wolf Avenue Signal Light Project in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California</i>                         | Morlet, Aubrie                   | 2012        |
| FR-02490                 | <i>Section 106 Compliance for Enterprise Canal at Big Dry Creek Improvement Project, Fresno County, California (Project No. 10-SCAO-015)</i>                         | Chotkowski, Michael              | 2009        |
| FR-02500                 | <i>Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Candidate SR912-SC40139A (Veteran's Stadium), 1560 Minnewawa Avenue, Clovis, Fresno County, California</i> | Bonner, Wayne                    | 2008        |
| FR-2502                  | <i>NT Submission Packet, New Cell Tower at 2823 Helm Avenue, Odd Fellow SC10105A</i>   | Hooks, Cullon                    | n.d.        |

### **Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

As identified in Table 2, the SSJVIC CHRIS records search identified 60 previously recorded cultural resources in the study area (SSJVIC 2012). Of these, there are 25 prehistoric archaeological sites, 4 historic archaeological sites, 1 combined prehistoric/historic archaeological site, and 30 historic buildings, structures, or objects (BSOs). The resources are primarily located outside the incorporated boundaries of the City of Clovis, where the majority of the prior cultural resources have been conducted as described above.

Of the 60 previously recorded cultural resources, 11 (10-001154; 10-00155; 10-001691; 10-004704; 10-004708; 10-005014; 10-0055635; 10-005801; 10-005837; 10-006109; and 10-006110) have been determined eligible for the NRHP, and are also eligible for or listed in the CRHR. Many of the prehistoric and historic archaeological sites identified have not been evaluated for historical significance. Additionally, some historic buildings and properties were determined ineligible for the NRHP, but were not evaluated for state or local significance.

**Table 2.** Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial    | Resource Description   | CRHR/NRHP Eligibility Status | Recorded by and Year            |
|-------------|--------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10-001154   | CA-FRE-1154  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | 2S2                          | Dillon, B. 1984                 |
| 10-001155   | CA-FRE-1155  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | 2S2                          | Dillon, B. 1984                 |
| 10-001395   | CA-FRE-1395  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Wren, D. 1982                   |
| 10-001691   | CA-FRE-1691  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | 2S2                          | Indermill, R. & Planas, L. 1984 |
| 10-002574   | CA-FRE-2574H | Prehistoric/historic site: flaked stone tool and debitage; domestic trash and debris scatter | N/A                          | Ross, K. 2009                   |
| 10-002610   | CA-FRE-2610  | Prehistoric site: artifact concentration   | N/A                          | Price, C. 1990                  |
| 10-002611   | CA-FRE-2611  | Prehistoric site: processing site with bedrock milling                                       | N/A                          | Price, C. 1990                  |
| 10-002655   | CA-FRE-2655  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Price, B. 1991                  |
| 10-002678   | CA-FRE-2678  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Columbo, M. et al. 1992         |
| 10-002679   | CA-FRE-2679  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Columbo, M. et al. 1992         |
| 10-002680   | CA-FRE-2680  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Columbo, M. et al. 1992         |
| 10-002681   | CA-FRE-2681  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Columbo, M. et al. 1992         |
| 10-002716   | CA-FRE-2716  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. et al. 1991         |
| 10-002717   | CA-FRE-2717  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. et al. 1991         |
| 10-002718   | CA-FRE-2718  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. et al, 1991         |
| 10-002719   | CA-FRE-2719  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. et al. 1991         |
| 10-002720   | CA-FRE-2720  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. et al. 1991         |
| 10-002721   | CA-FRE-2721  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. et al. 1991         |
| 10-002792   | CA-FRE-2792  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Wren, D. and Forrest, D. 1991   |
| 10-002798   | CA-FRE-2798  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. and D. Wren, 1991   |
| 10-002809   | CA-FRE-2809  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. and D. Wren, 1991   |
| 10-002811   | CA-FRE-2811  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. and D. Wren, 1991   |
| 10-002812   | CA-FRE-2812  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site   | N/A                          | Forrest, D. and D. Wren, 1991   |
| 10-002860   | CA-FRE-2860H | Historic site: metal wagon wheel and axle, and scattered iron pieces                         | N/A                          | Kus, J. and C. Mader, 1993      |

**Table 2.** Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial    | Resource Description  | CRHR/NRHP Eligibility Status | Recorded by and Year                                     |
|-------------|--------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| 10-002861   | CA-FRE-2861H | Historic site: sheetmetal and solder seamed cans, fenceposts, barbed wire, concrete, buggy parts, one large unidentified cast iron piece, modern garbage, and glass | N/A                          | Kus, J. and C. Mader, 1993                               |
| 10-002862   | CA-FRE-2862  | Prehistoric site: small scatter of lithics  | N/A                          | Kus, J. and C. Mader, 1993                               |
| 10-002863   | CA-FRE-2863  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site  | N/A                          | Kus, J. and C. Mader, 1993                               |
| 10-002904   | CA-FRE-2904  | Prehistoric site: bedrock milling site  | N/A                          | Bissonnette, Linda, 1993                                 |
| 10-002993   | CA-FRE-112H  | Historic site: clear glass medicine bottle  | N/A                          | Price, B., 1991  |
| 10-004668   | –            | Historic BSO: Herndon Orchards  | 6Z                           | Fey, Michael, 1989                                       |
| 10-004704   | –            | Historic BSO: Friant-Kern Canal/Academy Avenue Bridge   | 3                            | Palmer, Lex, 2001  |
| 10-004706   | –            | Historic BSO: residence and ancillary building  | 6Z                           | Palmer, Lex, 2001  |
| 10-004707   | –            | Historic BSO: Enterprise Canal Bridge   | 6Z                           | Palmer, Lex, 2001  |
| 10-004708   | –            | Historic BSO: residence and barn  | 3                            | Palmer, Lex, 2001  |
| 10-005014   | –            | Historic BSO: Loflin Residence  | 3S                           | Smith, E.K. and N.L. Pennington, 1996                    |
| 10-005197   | –            | Historic site: original site of the Tarpey Depot  | N/A                          | Wesson, A. and C. Hacking, 2002                          |
| 10-005313   | –            | Historic BSO: 4845 E. Inyo Ave.   | 6Z                           | Livingstone, David, 2003                                 |
| 10-005474   | –            | Historic BSO: Dirlin Property   | 6Z                           | Brady, Jon, 2005   |
| 10-005509   | –            | Historic BSO: Gattie Farm,  | 6Z                           | Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 2005                           |
| 10-005510   | –            | Historic BSO: Radisich Farm   | 6Z                           | Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 2005                           |
| 10-005511   | –            | Historic BSO: West Branch Helm Colonial Ditch   | 6Z                           | Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 2005                           |
| 10-005569   | –            | Historic BSO: Brown Farm  | 6Z                           | Baloian, R., 2006  |
| 10-005635   | –            | Historic BSO: Balfe Ranch   | 3S                           | Nettles, W., 2007  |
| 10-005801   | –            | Historic BSO: JFR-009; Friant-Kern Canal  | 2S2                          | Beason, Mark and Rebecca Flores, 1951                    |
| 10-005820   | –            | Historic BSO: C. Todd Clark Farm Complex  | 6Z                           | Smith, E.K. and N.L. Pennington, 1991; Baloian, R., 2007 |
| 10-005837   | –            | Historic BSO: La Paloma Winery  | 3CS                          | Nettles, W., 2008  |
| 10-005934   | –            | Historic BSO: Enterprise Canal  | 6Z                           | Baloian, R., 2007  |
| 10-006106   | –            | Historic BSO: Livonia and Horace Riggs Residence  | 6Z                           | Scott, Gloria, 1992.                                     |

**Table 2.** Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Resource Description  | CRHR/NRHP Eligibility Status | Recorded by and Year |
|-------------|-----------|---|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 10-006107   | –         | Historic BSO: Rollie Argent House                                 | 6Z                           | Scott, Gloria, 1992  |
| 10-006108   | –         | Historic BSO: Thomas Howison Residence                            | 6Z                           | Scott, Gloria, 1992  |
| 10-006109   | –         | Historic BSO: Cobb-Wheeler Residence                              | 3S                           | Scott, Gloria, 1992  |
| 10-006110   | –         | Historic BSO: Truman Kahler Property                              | 3S                           | Scott, Gloria, 1992  |
| 147128*     | –         | Historic BSO: 222 5 <sup>th</sup> Street                          | 6Y                           | USFS, 2000           |
| 079545*     | –         | Historic BSO: 1636 5 <sup>th</sup> Street                         | 7J                           | DOE/HUD, 1992        |
| 080502*     | –         | Historic BSO: 7832 East Tollhouse Road                            | 6Y                           | FHWA, 1993           |
| 080503*     | –         | Historic BSO: 9036 East Tollhouse Road                            | 6Y                           | FHWA, 1993           |
| 123244*     | –         | Historic BSO: 116 North 10 <sup>th</sup> Street                   | 6Y                           | DOE/HUD, 1999        |
| 084756*     | –         | Historic BSO: 325 Pollasky Avenue (Clovis Chamber Community Hall) | 7N1                          | Unknown, 1989        |
| 187620*     | –         | Historic BSO: 1835 Shaw Avenue (Back of the Sierra)               | 6Y                           | FDIC, 2012           |
| 097637*     | –         | Historic BSO: 8953 Tollhouse Road (Larson Residence [Fig Ranch])  | 6Y                           | FHWA, 1995           |

*Notes:*

2S2 = individual property determined eligible for NRHP by a consensus through Section 106 process; listed in CRHR.

3 = appears eligible for NRHP to person completing or reviewing form.

3S = appears eligible for the NRHP as an individual property through survey evaluation.

3CS = appears eligible for CRHR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

6Y = determined ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process; not evaluated for CRHR or local listing.

6Z = found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation.

7J = received by Office of Historic Preservation for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.

7N1 = needs to be reevaluated (formerly NRHP Status Code 4).

\* HRI property number – no primary number associated with resource.

### ***Fresno County List of Historical Resources***

The Fresno County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission also maintains a list of archaeological sites and historic sites, buildings and structures found to be locally significant (Fresno County 2012), including 14 located within the city of Clovis (Table 3).

**Table 3.** City of Clovis Properties Listed in the Fresno County List of Historical Resources

| County Site No. | Resource Name      | Address or Location                             | Property Description  |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|---|
| 18              | Fresno Copper Mine | 4 miles northeast of Clovis near Old Stage Road | One of two copper mines in Fresno County, operating between 1870 and 1912                               |
| 31              | Pollasky Railroad  | None listed                                     | Rail line that ran from Fresno City to Friant and was later taken over by the Southern Pacific Railroad |
| 110             | The Hays Home      | 4735 North Temperance Avenue                    | Eastlake-style residence built in 1903  |
| 111             | The Reyburn Home   | 4538 North DeWolf Avenue                        | Vernacular-style residence built in 1881  |
| 112             | The Sharer Home    | 6177 East Shaw Avenue                           | Eastlake-style residence built in 1892  |
| 113             | The Browne House   | 3354 East Behymer Avenue                        | Eastlake-style residence built in 1916  |

**Table 3.** City of Clovis Properties Listed in the Fresno County List of Historical Resources

| County Site No. | Resource Name                          | Address or Location  | Property Description   |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 138             | Ovid Ingmire Home                      | 336 Pollasky Avenue  | None provided  |
| 146             | Old Clovis Courthouse                  | Southeast corner of 4 <sup>th</sup> Street and Pollasky Avenue | Courthouse that was constructed between 1912 and 1915 as the First National Bank of Clovis |
| 157*            | Carnegie Library                       | 325 Pollasky Avenue  | Library that was constructed in 1914   |
| 178             | Garfield School                        | 3958 East Sheperd Avenue                                       | School constructed in 1912, no longer extant   |
| 180             | Old Clovis High School                 | 901 5 <sup>th</sup> Street                                     | Old high school, constructed in 1920   |
| 188             | Academy Cemetery                       | Mendocino Road   | One of the oldest cemeteries in Fresno County  |
| 192*            | Larson Residence and Cobb Fig Compound | 8953 E. Tollhouse Road   | Five pre-1946 structures   |
| 193             | L.W. Gibson House                      | 940 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street                                     | Residence built in 1912  |

Notes:

\*Also identified in records search, see Table 2.

## Historic Research

### Review of Historic Maps

In addition to reviewing previously conducted studies and previously recorded site records, SWCA examined the study area on historic U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. By the early 1920s, the downtown area of Clovis was partially developed, with commercial and residential buildings clustered around the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. Outside the city center, the area was still sparsely populated and appears to have been largely agricultural. The city grew modestly in the following 20 years and had not changed extensively by the end of World War II. Typical of post-World War II growth, substantial development occurred in and around the city by 1964, with a much denser city center and a number of housing tracts in place to the south and southwest. Aerial photographs show the city has continued to develop substantially since this time and that the previously agricultural surrounding areas are now primarily residential.

## Sacred Lands File Search and Initial Native American Coordination

Native American coordination was initiated for this project on September 21, 2012. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources in or near the study area, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC faxed a response on September 24, 2012 (Appendix B), and stated that Native American cultural resources were identified within 0.5 miles of the study area, specifically in the Academy, Friant, and Round Mountain quadrangles. Additionally, the NAHC noted the possibility for cultural resources to be unearthed during construction activities. A contact list of 16 Native American individuals or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the study area was also provided by the NAHC. Letters were prepared and mailed to each of the NAHC-listed contacts on September 25, 2012, requesting information regarding any Native American cultural resources in or immediately adjacent to the study area.

Four responses were received regarding the coordination letters. The record of telephone conversation and email for these responses is included in Appendix B of this report:

- On October 2, 2012, David Alvarez of the Traditional Choinumni Tribe stated via email that cultural resources do exist in or near the study area, and requested that this information be noted in the General Plan Update.
- On October 9, 2012, SWCA spoke via telephone with Lawrence Bill of the Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition. Mr. Bill stated that there are culturally sensitive areas in the study area and requested that he be notified if any Native American religious or cultural resources are identified during any future ground-disturbing activities.
- SWCA spoke via telephone with John Davis of the Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe on October 9, 2012, who requested that he be notified if any Native American religious or cultural resources are identified during any future ground-disturbing activities.
- On October 9, 2012, SWCA spoke via telephone with Stan Alec of the Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe. Mr. Alec stated that there are culturally sensitive areas in the study area and requested that he be notified if any Native American religious or cultural resources are identified during any future ground-disturbing activities.

Two follow-up phone calls were made to each of the remaining seven Native American contacts on October 9, 2012, and October 23, 2012. No additional responses have been received to date. A complete record of Native American coordination to date is provided in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Record of Native American Coordination Efforts

| <b>NAHC-Provided Contact</b>  | <b>Coordination Efforts</b>  | <b>Results of Coordination Efforts</b> |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians</b><br>P.O. Box 337/37302<br>Auberry, California 93602<br>Contact: Elizabeth Hutchins Kipp,<br>Chairperson | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Left a voicemail.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Left a voicemail.  | No further action required.            |
| <b>Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians</b><br>P.O. Box 209<br>Tollhouse, California 93667<br>Contact: Robert Marquez, Chairperson              | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Left telephone message.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Unable to leave a voicemail.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government</b><br>2216 East Hammond Street<br>Fresno, California 93602<br>Contact: Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson          | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Spoke with Mr. Ledger. Second letter sent via email.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Left a voicemail.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition</b><br>P.O. Box 125<br>Dunlap, California 93621<br>Contact: Lawrence Bill, Interim Chairperson         | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Mr. Bill confirmed that there are sensitive areas throughout the city of Clovis. He requests to be notified if anything is discovered during ground-disturbing activities. | No further action required.            |
| <b>Choinumni Tribe; Choinumni/Mono</b><br>2736 Palo Alto Avenue<br>Clovis, California 93611<br>Contact: Lorrie Planas                             | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br>*Unable to make follow-up telephone call because no telephone number was provided by the NAHC.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe</b><br>1064 Oxford Avenue<br>Clovis, California 93621<br>Contact: John Davis, Chairman                        | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Spoke to Mr. Davis, who asked to be notified if anything is found during ground-disturbing activities.   | No further action required.            |

**Table 4.** Record of Native American Coordination Efforts

| <b>NAHC-Provided Contact</b>   | <b>Coordination Efforts</b>   | <b>Results of Coordination Efforts</b> |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Dunlap Band of Mono Historical Preservation Society</b><br>P.O. Box 18<br>Dunlap, California 93621<br>Contact: Mandy Marine, Board Chairperson          | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Left a voicemail.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Left a voicemail.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Wukasche Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band</b><br>1179 Rock Haven Court<br>Salinas, California 93906<br>Contact: Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson              | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Left a voicemail.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Spoke with Mr. Woodrow. Second letter sent via email.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts</b><br>10553 North Rice Road<br>Fresno, California 93720<br>Contact: Jerry Brown   | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> No voicemail available.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> No voicemail available.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians</b><br>P.O. Box 209<br>Tollhouse, California 93667<br>Contact: Tribal Administrator                              | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Left a voicemail.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Left a voicemail.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe</b><br>2248 Vartikian Avenue<br>Clovis, California 93611<br>Contact: Stan Alec   | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Mr. Alec confirmed that there are sensitive areas in the study area. Mr. Alec asked to be notified if anything is found in those areas. | No further action required.            |
| <b>The Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts</b><br>1505 Barstow Avenue<br>Clovis, California 93611<br>Contact: Rosemary Smith, Chairperson                            | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br>*Unable to make follow-up telephone call because no telephone number was provided by the NAHC.  | No further action required.            |
| <b>Traditional Choinumni Tribe</b><br>2415 East Houston Avenue<br>Fresno, California 93720<br>Contact: David Alvarez, Chairperson                          | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/2/12:</b> Mr. Alvarez confirmed that cultural resources are present within the study area.  | No further action required.            |
| <b>Santa Rosa Tachi Rancheria</b><br>P.O. Box 8<br>Lemoore, California 93245<br>Contact: Lalo Franco, Cultural Coordinator                                 | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Left a voicemail.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Left a voicemail.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government</b><br>2216 East Hammond Street<br>Fresno, California 93602<br>Contact: Eric Smith, Cultural Resource Manager            | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Spoke with Robert Ledger. Second letter sent via email.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Left a voicemail.   | No further action required.            |
| <b>Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government</b><br>2216 East Hammond Street<br>Fresno, California 93602<br>Contact: John Ledger, Assistant Cultural Resource Manager | <b>9/25/12:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.<br><b>10/9/12:</b> Spoke with Robert Ledger. Second letter sent via email.<br><b>10/23/12:</b> Left a voicemail.   | No further action required.            |

### **California Senate Bill 18 Coordination**

To assist with formal government-to-government consultation with NAHC-listed bands or tribes pursuant to SB 18, SWCA also contacted the NAHC on behalf of the City of Clovis for a review of the SLF on September 26, 2012. The NAHC provided a consultation list of tribal governments with traditional lands

or cultural places located within the General Plan area on September 27, 2012, which they believe should be contacted for additional information. So that a meaningful consultation with interested Native American groups can be completed, this list was forward to the City of Clovis, where all records of this consultation will be kept on file.

## **POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **Archaeological Resources**

#### ***Significance Threshold***

Under CEQA, archaeological resources may meet the definition of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource. Any project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource would also have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource is defined as physical demolition, destruction, alteration, or relocation of the resource or immediate surroundings such that its significance would be materially impaired. CEQA states that when a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, reasonable efforts must be made to preserve the resource in place or leave it in an undisturbed state. Mitigation measures are required to the extent that the resource could be damaged or destroyed by a project. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would mitigate to the greatest extent feasible the potential for future projects to impact archaeological resources.

#### ***Impacts to Archaeological Resources***

The records search and SLF search results indicate that the General Plan area contains archaeological resources. Coordination with a contact list of Native American individuals or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the study area was also provided by the NAHC also indicates that general plan area to be culturally sensitive. While large portions of the rural areas beyond the city boundaries and the SOI have been previously studied, future development or improvements related to changes in land use could potentially impact and cause significant adverse impacts to archaeological resources. The following measures are recommended to assist in the avoidance and mitigation of potential impacts from future projects in the General Plan area to historical resources.

#### ***Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 1***

To determine the archaeological sensitivity of a proposed project area, archaeological resources assessments shall be performed under the supervision of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS) in either prehistoric or historic archaeology. Assessments shall include a CHRIS records search at the SSJVIC and of the SLF maintained by the NAHC. The records searches will determine if the proposed project area has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources, identify and characterize the results of previous cultural resource surveys, and disclose any cultural resources that have been recorded and/or evaluated. A Phase I pedestrian survey shall be undertaken in proposed project areas that are undeveloped to locate any surface cultural materials. By performing a records search, consultation with the NAHC, and a Phase I survey, a qualified archaeologist will be able to classify the project area as having high, medium, or low sensitivity for archaeological resources.

### **Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 2**

If potentially significant archaeological resources are identified through an archaeological resources assessment, and impacts to these resources cannot be avoided, a Phase II Testing and Evaluation investigation shall be performed by an archaeologist who meets the PQS prior to any construction-related ground-disturbing activities to determine significance. If resources determined significant or unique through Phase II testing, and site avoidance is not possible, appropriate site-specific mitigation measures shall be established and undertaken. These might include a Phase III data recovery program that would be implemented by a qualified archaeologist and shall be performed in accordance with the Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (1990) and *Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs* (1991).

### **Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 3**

If the archaeological assessment did not identify potentially significant archaeological resources within the proposed project area but indicated the area to be highly sensitive for archaeological resources, a qualified archaeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing construction and pre-construction activities in areas with previously undisturbed soil. The archaeologist shall inform all construction personnel prior to construction activities of the proper procedures in the event of an archaeological discovery. The training shall be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting, and shall explain the importance and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources (artifacts or features) are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be halted while the resources are evaluated for significance by an archaeologist who meets the PQS. If the discovery proves to be significant, it shall be curated with a recognized scientific or educational repository.

### **Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 4**

If the archaeological assessment did not identify potentially significant archaeological resources within the proposed project area, but indicates the area to be of medium sensitivity for archaeological resources, an archaeologist who meets the PQS shall be retained on an on-call basis. The archaeologist shall inform all construction personnel prior to construction activities about the proper procedures in the event of an archaeological discovery. The training shall be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting, and shall explain the importance and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources (artifacts or features) are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be halted while the on-call archaeologist is contacted. If the discovery proves to be significant, it shall be curated with a recognized scientific or educational repository.

## **Historical Resources**

### **Significance Threshold**

Under CEQA, any project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource would also have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource is defined as physical demolition, destruction, alteration, or relocation of the resource or immediate surroundings such that its significance would be materially impaired. CEQA states that when a project will cause damage to a historical resource, reasonable efforts must be made to preserve the resource in place or left in an undisturbed state. Mitigation measures are required to the extent that the resource could be damaged or destroyed by a project. Projects that follow the Secretary of

the Interior's Standards for the Treatments of Historic Properties (Standards) are typically mitigated below the level of significance.

### ***Impacts to Historical Resources***

The records search indicates that the General Plan area contains a large quantity of buildings and structures that are older than 50 years of age; therefore it is probable that future development in the project area will result in the identification of historical resources. Within the city boundaries, it appears there is a particularly high potential to encounter historic buildings and structures (Figure 3). Future development or improvements related to changes in land use could potentially impact historic buildings and structures and cause significant adverse impacts to historical resources. The following measures are recommended to assist in the avoidance and mitigation of potential impacts from future projects in the General Plan area to historical resources.

### ***Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 5***

Prior to any construction activities that may affect historical resources, a historical resources assessment shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the PQS in architectural history or history. This shall include a records search at the SSJVIC to determine if any resources that may be potentially affected by the project have been previously recorded, evaluated, and/or designated on the NRHP or CRHR. Following the records search, the qualified architectural historian or historian will conduct a reconnaissance-level and/or intensive-level survey in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines to identify any previously unrecorded potential historical resources that may be potentially affected by the proposed project. Pursuant to the definition of a historical resource under CEQA, potential historical resources shall be evaluated under a developed historic context.

### ***Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 6***

To ensure that projects requiring the relocation, rehabilitation, or alteration of a historical resource not impair its significance, the Standards shall be used to the maximum extent possible. The application of the Standards shall be overseen by a qualified architectural historian or historic architect meeting the PQS. Prior to any construction activities that may affect the historical resource, a report identifying and specifying the treatment of character-defining features and construction activities shall be provided to the City.

### ***Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 7***

If a proposed project would result in the demolition or significant alteration of a historical resource, it cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. However, recordation of the resource prior to construction activities will assist in reducing adverse impacts to the resource to the greatest extent possible. Recordation shall take the form of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) documentation, and shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the PQS. Documentation shall include an architectural and historical narrative; medium- or large-format black and white photographs, negatives, and prints; and supplementary information such as building plans and elevations, and/or historic photographs. Documentation shall be reproduced on archival paper and placed in appropriated in appropriate local, state, or federal institutions. The specific scope and details of documentation would be developed at the project level.

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**Appendix A**  
**Records Search Results**

**Confidential**

## **Appendix B**

### **NAHC Sacred Lands File Results and Native American Coordination**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
 (916) 658-6251  
 Fax (916) 657-5390  
 Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
 ds\_nahc@pacbell.net



September 24, 2012

Mr. Steven Treffers, Assistant Architectural Historian

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**

150 S. Arroyo Parkway, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
 Pasadena, CA 91105

Sent by FAX to: 626-240-0607  
 No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed "**Environmental Impact Report for the City of Clovis General Plan Update;**" located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California

Dear Mr. Treffers:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands search based on the data provided and **Native American cultural resource sites were identified** within one-half mile of the project site, the 'area of potential effect' (e.g. APE): you specified in the Friant, Academy and Round Mountain USGS Quadrangles, but not in the Clovis USGS Quadrangle. Also the absence of archaeological fixtures and other cultural resource items does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level. In addition, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess

whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes. The NAHC recommends *avoidance* as defined by CEQA Guidelines §15370(a) to pursuing a project that would damage or destroy Native American cultural resources and California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) that requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources, construction to avoid sites and the possible use of covenant easements to protect sites.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

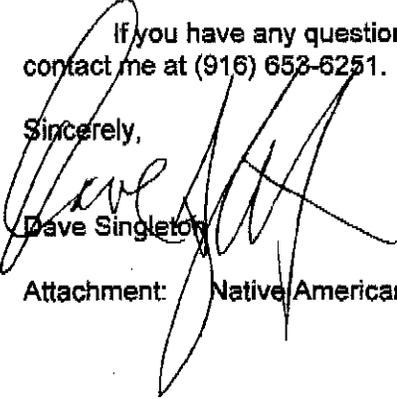
Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

  
Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts  
Fresno County  
September 24, 2012**

Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians  
Elizabeth Hutchins Kipp, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 337 / 37302 Western Mono  
Auberry , CA 93602  
ck@bigsandyrancheria.com  
(559) 855-4003  
(559) 855-4129 Fax

Choinumni Tribe; Choinumni/Mono  
Lorrie Planas  
2736 Palo Alto Choinumni  
Clovis , CA 93611 Mono

Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians  
Robert Marquez, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 209 Mono  
Tollhouse , CA 93667  
(559) 855-5043  
559-855-4445 - FAX

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe  
John Davis, Chairman  
1064 Oxford Avenue Foothill Yokuts  
Clovis , CA 93612-2211 Choinumni  
(559) 307-6430

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government  
Robert Ledger SR., Tribal Chairperson  
2216 East Hammond Street Dumna/Foothill  
Fresno , CA 93602 Mono  
ledgerrobert@ymail.com  
559-519-1742 - office

Dunlap Band of Mono Historical Preservation Soc  
Mandy Marine, Board Chairperson  
P.O Box 18 Mono  
Dunlap , CA 93621  
mandy\_marine@hotmail.  
com  
559-274-1705

Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition  
Lawrence Bill, Interim Chairperson  
P.O. 125 Mono  
Dunlap , CA 93621 Foothill Yokuts  
(559) 338-2354 Choinumni

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band  
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson  
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Foothill Yokuts  
Salinas , CA 93906 Mono  
kwood8934@aol.com Wuksache  
831-443-9702

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Environmental Impact Report for the City of Clovis General Plan Update (Project #024459); located in Fresno County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts  
Fresno County  
September 24, 2012**

**Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts  
Jerry Brown**

10553 N. Rice Road  
Fresno , CA 93720  
559-434-3160

North Valley Yokuts

**Traditional Choinumni Tribe  
David Alvarez, Chairperson**

2415 E. Houston Avenue  
Fresno , CA 93720  
davealvarez@sbcglobal.net  
(559) 292-5057 - Fax  
(559) 323-6231  
(559) 292-5057 FAX

Choinumni

**Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians  
Tribal Administrator**

PO Box 209  
Tollhouse , CA 93667  
coldsprgtribe@netptc.net  
(559) 855-5043

Mono

**Santa Rosa Tachi Rancheria  
Lalo Franco, Cultural Coordinator**

P.O. Box 8  
Lemoore , CA 93245  
(559) 924-1278 - Ext. 5  
(559) 924-3583 - FAX

Tachi

Tache

Yokut

(559) 855-4445 - FAX

**Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe  
Stan Alec**

2248 Vartikian  
Clovis , CA 93611  
559-297-1787  
559-647-3227 - cell

Foothill Yokuts  
Choinumni

**Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government  
Eric Smith, Cultural Resource Manager**

2216 East Hammond Street  
Fresno , CA 93602  
nuem2007@yahoo.com  
559-519-1742 - office

Dumna/Foothill

Mono

**The Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts  
Rosemary Smith, Chairperson**

1505 Barstow  
Clovis , CA 96311  
monoclovis@yahoo.com

Choinumni  
Foothill YoKut

**Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government  
John Ledger, Assistant Cultural Resource Manager**

2216 East Hammond Street  
Fresno , CA 93602  
ledger17bonnie@yahoo.com  
559-519-1742 - office

Dumna/Foothill

Mono

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Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Environmental Impact Report for the City of Clovis General Plan Update (Project #024459); located in Fresno County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS  
Sound Science. Creative Solutions.

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150 S. Arroyo Parkway, 2nd Floor  
Pasadena, CA 91105  
Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Stan Alec  
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe  
2248 Vartikian Avenue  
Clovis, CA 93611

Sent Via U.S. Mail

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Alec:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

The study area is located in Fresno County and consists of 74.17 square miles (47,469 acres) that are currently incorporated within the City of Clovis (see enclosed study area map). Specifically, the study area falls within the Academy, Clovis, Friant, and Round Mountain 7.5-minute California quadrangles.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, SWCA contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. The NAHC SLF search did identify Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area, and recommended that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have knowledge of any cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me via telephone at (626) 240-0587 Ext. 6610; or via email at [streffers@swca.com](mailto:streffers@swca.com); or in writing at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steven Treffers".

Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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Pasadena, CA 91105  
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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

David Alvarez, Chairperson  
Traditional Choinumni Tribe  
2415 East Huston Avenue  
Fresno, CA 93720

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Lawrence Bill, Interim Chairperson  
Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition  
P.O. Box 125  
Dunlap, CA 93621

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Bill:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Jerry Brown  
Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts  
10553 North Rice Road  
Fresno, CA 93720

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Brown:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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www.swca.com

October 23, 2012

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson  
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band  
1179 Rock Haven Court  
Salinas, CA 93906

Sent Via Email

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Woodrow:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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If you have knowledge of any cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me via telephone at (626) 240-0587 Ext. 6610; or via email at [streffers@swca.com](mailto:streffers@swca.com); or in writing at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steven Treffers".

Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS  
Sound Science. Creative Solutions.

Pasadena Office  
150 S. Arroyo Parkway, 2nd Floor  
Pasadena, CA 91105  
Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607  
www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Tribal Administrator  
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians  
P.O. Box 209  
Tollhouse, CA 93667

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

John Davis, Chairman  
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe  
1064 Oxford Avenue  
Clovis, CA 93612

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Davis:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Enclosures: study area map



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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Lalo Franco, Cultural Coordinator  
Santa Rosa Tachi Rancheria  
P.O. Box 8  
Lenmore, CA 93245

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Franco:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Elizabeth Hutchins Kipp, Chairperson  
Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians  
P.O. Box 337/37302  
Auberry, CA 93602

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Ms. Kipp:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Robert Ledger Sr., Tribal Chairperson  
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government  
2216 East Hammond Street  
Fresno, CA 93602

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Ledger:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

John Ledger, Assistant Cultural Resource Manager  
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government  
2216 East Hammond Street  
Fresno, CA 93602

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Ledger:

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Mandy Marine, Board Chairperson  
Dunlap Band of Mono Historical Preservation Society  
P.O. Box 18  
Dunlap, CA 93621

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Ms. Marine:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map



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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Robert Marquez, Chairperson  
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians  
P.O. Box 209  
Tollhouse, CA 93667

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Marquez:

On behalf of the City of Clovis, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Clovis General Plan Update and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) located in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California. The General Plan Update and EIR will provide the city with a master document to guide future projects, evaluate potential project impacts, and streamline the permitting process.

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Steven Treffers  
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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Lorrie Planas  
Choinumni Tribe; Choinumni/Mono  
2736 Palo Alto Avenue  
Clovis, CA 93611

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Ms. Planas:

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September 25, 2012

Eric Smith, Cultural Resource Manager  
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government  
2216 East Hammond Street  
Fresno, CA 93602

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Smith:

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September 25, 2012

Rosemary Smith, Chairperson  
The Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts  
1505 Barstow Avenue  
Clovis, CA 96311

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Ms. Smith:

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www.swca.com

September 25, 2012

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson  
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band  
1179 Rock Haven Court  
Salinas, CA 93906

**Sent Via U.S. Mail**

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Woodrow:

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www.swca.com

October 23, 2012

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson  
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band  
1179 Rock Haven Court  
Salinas, CA 93906

Sent Via Email

**RE: Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis  
General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California**

Dear Mr. Woodrow:

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Steven Treffers  
Assistant Cultural Resources Project Manager

Enclosures: study area map

## Steven Treffers

---

**From:** David Alvarez <davealvarez@sbcglobal.net>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 02, 2012 2:55 PM  
**To:** Steven Treffers  
**Subject:** re: Cultural Resources - General Plan Update

Steven Treffers,

In regards to the letter I received; Cultural Resources Services in Support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Clovis General Plan Update, City of Clovis, Fresno County, California.

**Yes, there is cultural resources that do exist within or near the proposed project area.** Please note this is your plan.

Regards,

David Alvarez, Tribal Chairman  
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