

GOLDEN STATE CORRIDOR PROJECT

Cultural Resources Assessment

Fresno County, California

Sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, T. 15S, R. 21E MDM

Malaga, Calif. 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 36, T. 15S, R. 21E MDM

Section 31, T. 15S, R. 22E MDM

Conejo, Calif. 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Section 31, T. 15S, R. 22E. MDM

Sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, T. 16S, R. 22E MDM

Selma, Calif. 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Approximately 14.2 Linear Miles



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Golden State Corridor project consists of two parts: redesign of Golden State Boulevard (Simpson Street in Kingsburg and Whitson Street in Selma) from American Avenue in Fresno County to Mission Street in Kingsburg, and adoption of a Design Guidelines Manual that will provide development standards and guidelines for properties adjacent to the Corridor .

The purpose of the present study is to identify any cultural/archaeological resources located within the existing right-of-way along the approximately 14.2 mile segment of highway where improvements are proposed. In addition, the cultural resources field team noted buildings and structures located within the immediate viewshed of proposed project. The objective was to provide an initial assessment of the probable impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources and archaeological resources that potentially meet criteria as “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA statutes and guidelines.

To meet these objectives, the consultant requested and received a cultural resources records search from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System. The consultant also requested and received the results of a sacred lands file search from the Native American Heritage Commission. The consultant contacted Native Americans listed by the commission their knowledge of and concerns for cultural resources located in the Golden State Corridor project area. The consultant conducted background research and a field inspection of the project corridor, documenting cultural resources located within the estimated width of the corridor on record forms distributed by the California Office of Historic Preservation.

As a result of these efforts, the consultant identified and documented 14 cultural resources. The identified resources include Golden State Boulevard itself, canal structures, artifact scatters, residence and commercial building sites, a commemorative monument, a remnant railroad siding and a tabular-shaped concrete structure. None of the identified cultural resources appear eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or qualify as “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA.

The records search by the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center did not identify any historic districts in Fowler, Selma or Kingsburg along Golden State

Boulevard. The immediate viewshed, which includes buildings and structures on both sides of the proposed Golden State Corridor project reflect mixed architectural styles from different periods up to and including the present in each of the three cities, as well as in the rural areas between the cities. It is the consultant's observation that no one architectural style or period is dominant along the Golden State Corridor project area.

It is the consultant's opinion that the proposed project will have no effect on historical resources (cultural resources eligible for the California Register or unique archaeological resources) with the following mitigation proposals in place:

- Before initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, the project proponent for all project phases shall require all construction personnel to be alerted to the possibility of buried cultural resources.
- The general contractor and its supervisory staff shall be responsible for monitoring the construction project for disturbance of cultural resources.
- Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains or trash deposits be encountered during any development activities, work shall be suspended and the County shall be notified immediately.
- The project applicant(s) shall retain a County-approved qualified archaeologist who shall conduct a field investigation of the specific site and recommend mitigation deemed necessary for the protection or recovery of any cultural resource concluded by the archaeologist to represent historical resources or unique archaeological resources.
- The County shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation if it is determined by the County to be feasible in light of approved land uses.
- The project proponent shall implement the approved mitigation before the resumption of construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the find(s).
- In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during construction at the project site, work within 50 feet of the remains shall be suspended immediately, and the County and the County Coroner shall be notified immediately and the process of identification and treatment of the remains and any grave goods shall follow state law.

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INTRODUCTION

The Golden State Corridor project, Fresno County, California consists of two parts: redesign of Golden State Boulevard (Simpson Street in Kingsburg and Whitson Street in Selma) from American Avenue in the county to Mission Street in Kingsburg (Figure 1, below) and; adoption of a Design Guidelines Manual that will provide development standards and guidelines for properties adjacent to the corridor.

The roadway redesign will consist of upgrades to roadway, intersections, railroad crossings, roundabouts, drive approaches, median breaks, curb, gutter, drainage, bicycle/auto turnouts/rest stops, landscaping, and landscape irrigation. A bicycle trail (lanes in urban areas) will be constructed on the west side of the Corridor. Additional way finding signage will be added.

The Golden State Boulevard Design Manual will provide basic guidelines that promote quality design along the Golden State Boulevard connecting the cities of Fowler, Selma, and Kingsburg, Fresno County, California. The design manual is intended to encourage the design of new development that strengthens the physical character and image of the boulevard; support the value of property and quality of development, building design, landscaping, and signage without discouraging creativity and flexibility in design; promote the preservation of the boulevard's historic features; encourage or require sustainable/green "design" approaches to new development; and, permit safe and convenient transportation access and circulation for motorized and non-motorized vehicles, and for pedestrians.

The purpose of the present study is to identify historic and prehistoric cultural resources located within the existing right-of-way along the approximately 14.2 mile route encompassed by the proposed project. The objective is to provide an initial assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed project on historical resources located within the Golden State Corridor and the immediate viewshed (see Appendix A: Statement of Qualifications).

CEQA Regulatory Background

CEQA statutes [Public Resources Code §21001(b) *et seq.*] require planning agencies to carefully consider the potential effects of a project on historical resources. Under the revised and adopted CEQA guidelines in §15064.5, a "historical resource" includes: a resource listed in or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources; or listed in a local register of historical resources; or identified in a historical resource survey and meeting requirements in §5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines historically significant, provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record; or a resource so determined by a lead agency as defined in

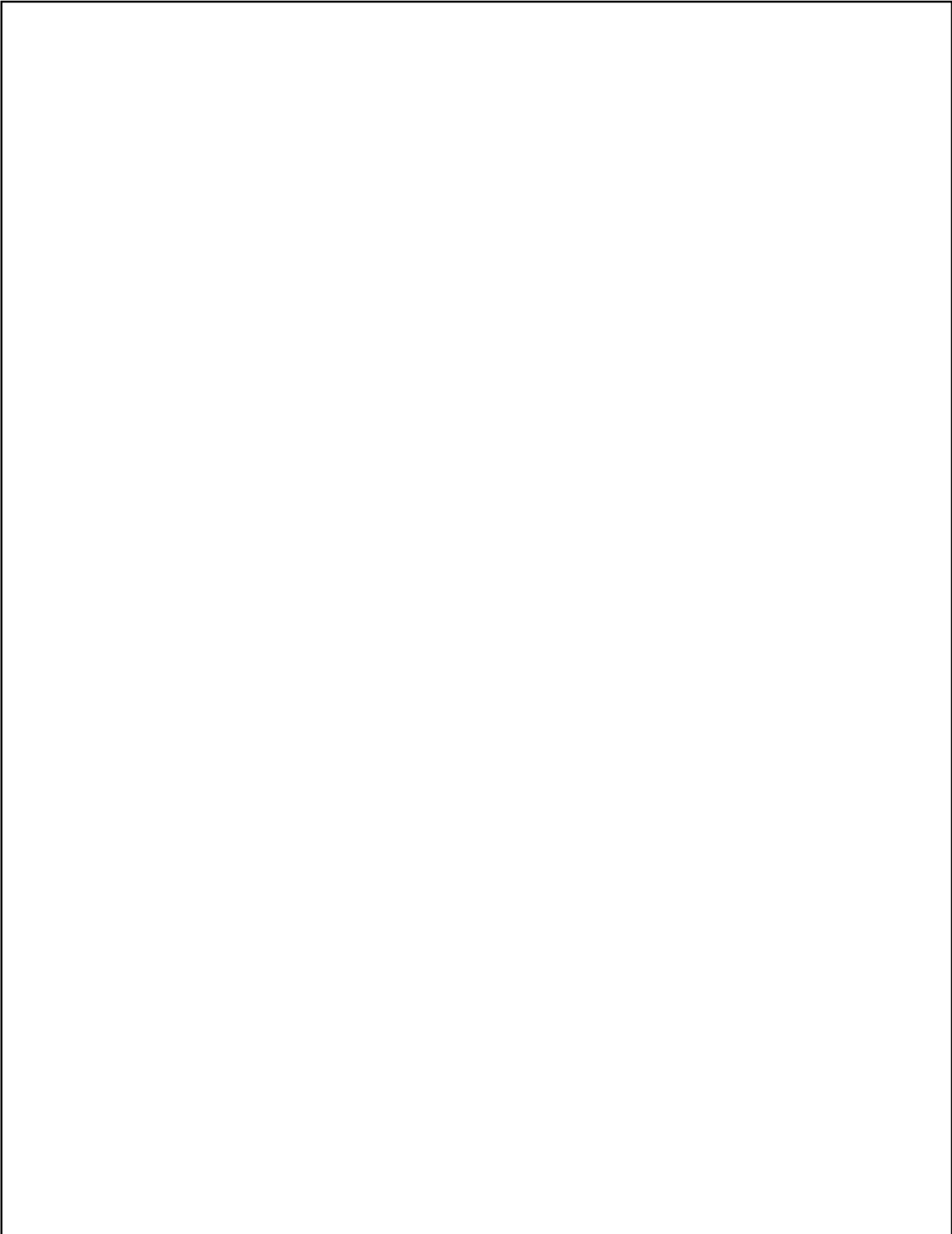


Figure 1. Golden State Corridor location.

Public Resources Code §5020.1(j) or §5024.1.

Under CEQA guidelines, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)]. "Substantial adverse change" is ". . . 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 [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)(2)].

While alteration of the setting of an archaeological site that is eligible only for its information potential may not affect the site's significant characteristics, alteration of a property's location (*viz.*, removing or damaging all or part of the site) may have a significant adverse effect. CEQA's Guidelines §15126.4(b)(3) state, "Public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature." The guidelines further state that preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts, and that preservation ". . . may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following":

1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site.
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

CEQA guidelines state, "when data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken" [CEQA Guidelines §15126.4(b)(3)(C)]. However, "data recovery shall not be required for a historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource . . ." [CEQA Guidelines §15126.4(b)(3)(D)].

CEQA also requires planning agencies to consider the effects of a project on "unique archaeological resources." If an archaeological site meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource (Public Resources Code §21083.2), then the site must be treated in accordance with the special provisions for such resources, which include time and cost limitations for implementing mitigation.

California law also protects Native American burials, skeletal remains and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains (Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.94 *et seq.*).

SETTING

The Golden State Corridor project area is located in the eastern portion of the San Joaquin Valley at an elevation of approximately 300 feet above mean sea level. The Golden State Corridor project links three towns in a predominantly agricultural area: Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg.

Located between the Kings River on the south and the San Joaquin River on the north, the Golden State Corridor project area was a vast prairie of grassland that supported herds of elk and pronghorn (McFarland 1972:2). Yokutsan-speaking native people, who inhabited the region early in history, lived in villages along the main rivers and sloughs. In the barren lands between the rivers, the Southern Valley Yokuts conducted mass hunts for rabbits. However, it is reported that the native people rarely preyed on the herds of antelope or elk. Instead, they sought fish, shellfish and waterfowl in the sloughs and marshes that covered the center of the San Joaquin Valley (Wallace 1978:450).

The earliest settlement of the region by Anglo-Americans was along the same rivers inhabited by the native people. Thomas Fowler and his partners started their cattle herd with a purchase from Mexico. Later, Fowler and Davis bought the extensive holdings of Ferguson and Darwin's "76 Bottom" along the Kings River. Later still, when a State Senator, the Central Pacific Railroad established a line down the east side of the valley. "Fowler Switch," a railroad siding, provided Fowler and others with a convenient location to load livestock for market (McFarland 1972:4).

Sheep as well as cattle were raised in the early days. Dusy, Coolidge and Norris were early sheepmen. However, by the early 1870s, wheat was king, aided by passage of the "No Fence" law, which placed the burden of fencing livestock on the cattle and sheepmen. In this same period, there was some experimentation with vineyards and orchards. Water was the key to growing crops that needed irrigation. In the 1880s, the Kings River was explored as a source for canals that would bring water to the prairie north of the river. By 1895, wheat production was in decline, replaced by an expanding raisin industry (McFarland 1972:10-11).

The towns of Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg grew around the railroad switches. In the early 1900s, the State of California laid plans for a highway that would traverse the east side of the Central Valley and eventually connect Canada and Mexico: US 99. The local remnant of that historic route is Golden State Boulevard.

From this brief introduction, it is apparent that the dominant historic themes of the region include: prehistoric and historic settlement, agriculture, irrigation water and transportation.

Prehistory

While scholars have conducted a number of archaeological excavations at prehistoric sites along the major rivers of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, relatively little scientific work, other than surface surveys, has been accomplished on the plains between the rivers.

Along the old shorelines of Tulare Lake, avocational archaeologists have picked up fluted projectile points reminiscent of Clovis specimens dating back 11,000-12,000 years. Since the 1950s, stone tools of the so-called “Farmington Complex” have been unearthed periodically along the valley-Sierra foothills ecotone (Moratto 1984:62). Archaeologist Eric Ritter has shown that the artifacts are either contemporaneous with, or older than the Modesto Formation, which would date the tools between 10,000 and 5000 B.C. (Ritter *et al.* 1976). Southwestern archaeologist Julian Hayden remarked about the similarity of the Farmington artifact types with those of San Dieguito II from southern California and the lower Colorado River area (Julian Hayden, personal communication 1994).

San Dieguito II is coeval with the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, an adaptation of ancient cultures to lake, marsh and grassland habitats along the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada as early as 9000 B.C. The old shorelines of Tulare Lake have also produced artifacts attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984:81, 90-91).

To help identify the ethnicity of California’s prehistoric human inhabitants, archaeologists have borrowed from the work of linguists who use lexicostatistic glottchronology. This is a technique for estimating the number of centuries since two or more languages diverged from a common tongue.

Some scholars believe that speakers of Hokan languages were the first to settle California at the end of the last Ice Age (Taylor 1961; Hopkins 1965). Archaeologist Michael Moratto proposed that native people who left behind what we term the “Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition” and its variants, such as the Farmington Complex and the finds at Tulare Lake, correspond to the emergence and early differentiation of Hokan languages (Moratto 1984:544).

Archaeologists have suggested that California was inhabited primarily by Hokan speaking peoples between 10,000 and 6000 B.C. (Moratto and Riley 1980; Moratto 1984:543-544, 555-557). Unfortunately, the early to mid-Holocene period of California’s Great Central Valley is still poorly known archaeologically.

Utian peoples including proto-Miwokan and, later, Yokutsan-speakers entered the lower Sacramento Valley probably from the northwest Great Basin and Columbia Plateau region during the mid-Altithermal period, around 2500 B.C., as reflected in the early Windmiller Pattern.

Between 1000 and 500 B.C., coinciding with Medithermal climatic changes, Yokutsan groups moved into the San Joaquin Valley and central Sierra foothills from the Sacramento Delta. *Circa* 500 to 100 B.C., Plains Miwok populations expanded eastward into an older Utian-Yokutsan territory as suggested with the displacement of the Windmiller Pattern by

the Berkeley Pattern in the mid-Central Valley. By the time of Christ, the Sierra Miwok moved south, also displacing Yokuts groups.

Some archaeologists have claimed that Yokutsan groups could be identified archaeologically by comparison of skeletal remains and artifacts with known Windmill Pattern examples: extended burials, red ochre in graves, large stemmed and concave base projectile points, pestles, manos and metates among other hallmarks (Moratto and Riley 1980:26; Moratto 1984).

The Windmill Pattern in the Central Valley and the Crane Flat Complex in the Sierra were seen by Moratto as evidence of the Yokutsan expansion *circa* 2500 to 1000 B.C. More recently, the general consensus among archaeologists is the time period of 1000 to 500 B.C. The Pacheco A and B phases identified at sites on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, may also represent this expansion. However, the characteristic Pacheco points are rare for the east side of the San Joaquin Valley (Olsen and Payen 1968).

Components at Tranquility and Buena Vista Lake coeval with Pacheco A also represent Yokutsan radiation into the southern San Joaquin Valley. The earlier period of Yokutsan expansion seems to represent an attraction to marsh lands, while the later emphasis on subsistence supported by acorns seems to coincide with Yokuts occupation of the foothill oak woodland areas (Moratto 1984:557).

Climatic changes after A.D. 400 may have been responsible for Yokuts abandoning marginal foothill and valley areas and remaining near reliable water sources higher in the hills and along the San Joaquin River and its perennial tributaries. After *circa* A.D. 1400, possibly on the heels of improved environmental conditions and the reduced numbers of resident Yokuts, ancestral Miwok-speakers moved south apparently displacing remaining Yokuts in the central Sierra foothills. By A.D. 1700, Yokuts inhabited the entire San Joaquin Valley including the south-central and southern Sierra foothills as interpreted by findings at Slick Rock Village (CA-TUL-10), China Diggings (CA-MAD-173, late period cemeteries near Buena Vista Lake and the Panoche Complex south and west of Los Banos (Moratto 1984:563, 573).

Despite these examples and more recent studies, no large section of California is so little known archaeologically and ethnographically as the San Joaquin Valley of which the Golden State Corridor project area is a part. Because of the early historic decimation of native people in this region by disease, missionization and effects of the gold rush, “. . . it was too late to gather much useful information from the people themselves when the period of intensive study of California Indian populations began . . .” (Wallace 1978:462).

Besides extracting pieces of information from the writings of early explorers, soldiers, missionaries and other early travelers, and the work of avocational ethnographers as Frank Latta and preservation of traditions by the native people themselves, archaeology remains a most important source for reconstructing the region’s aboriginal past.

Ethnography/Ethnohistory

European-American trappers of the 1820s encountered Yokutsan-speaking peoples living in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, along the San Joaquin River and along the main tributary rivers such as the Fresno, Chowchilla, Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus and Calaveras. In those days, the sluggish San Joaquin River, its maze of channels and sloughs, made up the heartland of what anthropologists have come to identify as the Northern Valley Yokuts (Wallace 1978:462-463).

The Southern Valley Yokuts embraced the entire southern San Joaquin Valley from the Tehachapis north to Fresno. The Golden State Corridor project area is situated in the northeast corner of traditional Southern Valley Yokuts territory. According to the late anthropologist William Wallace, the *Apyachi*, *Wimilchi* and *Nutumutu* tribes lived in villages along the lower Kings River. Wallace noted, “Were it not for the rivers that entered the southern San Joaquin valley from the Sierras to the east, this land would be little more than a desert . . .” (Wallace 1978:448).

The historic villages nearest the Golden State Corridor project area were located along the Kings River both above and below the southern terminus of the project. The *Wimilche* tribe lived along the north bank of the Kings River near Laton and on Kings River Island. Anthropologist Alfred E. Kroeber reported that the group occupied the entire *Laguna de Tache* land grant (Kroeber 1925:483).

Along the Kings River in the Sanger vicinity were the *Wechikit*. This Yokuts tribe ranged to what is now Centerville and Reedley. Their ancestral village site was *Musanau*, located between the river channels at Sanger. *Wewio* on Wahtoke Creek was also used by the *Wechikit*, according to avocational anthropologist Frank Latta (Latta 1949:171).

Most Yokuts settlements in the San Joaquin Valley proper were perched on low mounds along permanent water courses. The elevated position of these sites insured against flooding during high water each spring. The abundant natural resources of the riverine environment was no doubt an influential factor in the sedentary lifestyle of these hunter-gatherer-fisher people.

Yokuts houses were oval in plan, constructed of light pole frames pulled together at the top and covered with tule mats. Archaeological investigations indicate that the structures were built over round to oval depressions excavated two feet into the ground, 25-40 feet across. Excavations at a Spanish contact-period Yokuts village on the west side of the Central Valley in which the senior author participated revealed the ruins of a large circular semi-subterranean assembly house. It is likely that an important village on the east side of the valley would also have built an assembly house (Wallace 1978:464-465).

On the east side of the San Joaquin Valley among the foothill groups, there was apparently a sense of spaciousness at a village with houses built not close together and not far apart, but within view of each other. The *Yawdanchi*, a Central Foothills group, apparently constructed their houses in rows (Kroeber 1925:522).

Unfortunately, cultural disintegration among Yokuts tribes began on a large scale around 1805, when Franciscan missionaries exhausted native populations around the coastal European settlements. Converts were then gathered among the lower San Joaquin tribes into the 1820s. Many were taken to the missions at San Jose, Santa Clara, Soledad, San Juan Bautista and San Antonio. Many escaped the missions to return to their homes in the Central Valley. Thus began the period of Yokuts militarism. Spanish and later, Mexican soldiers pursued the runaway neophytes to head off the possibility of their alliance with other tribesmen who preyed on the mission herds. Horse meat became a favored resource, perhaps largely because of the ease by which the animals could be driven away from the missions (Wallace 1978:468).

The 1833 epidemic, brought south from Oregon by a party of trappers, decimated an estimated 75 percent of California's native people. The effect among Yokutsan-speaking people was catastrophic. Entire communities were literally wiped out, leaving few native people to consult during the early 1900s when anthropologists were recording the recollections of elderly survivors in a last attempt to reconstruct lifeways of the Indian people before White contact (Wallace 1978:469).

History

Early Spanish expeditions penetrated the San Joaquin valley's marshes and sloughs at first in search of mission sites and, later, to hunt runaway neophytes. In 1806, Gabriel Moraga's expedition traversed the river country on the west side of the Central Valley, then ascended the Kings River and crossed Tulare County seven miles east of Visalia at Venice Hills. In 1814 and again, 1815, Juan Ortega and Friar Juan Cabot followed a similar trail to Venice Hills in search of runaways. These expeditions led to a proposal to found missions at the present site of Visalia and at the river ford at Venice Hills. In 1819, Lieutenant Jose Maria Estudillo led an expedition into the country to quell native uprisings. Estudillo subsequently recommended establishing a presidio in connection with any mission established there, as the native people were described as numerous and unfriendly (Rensch and Hoover 1933:489-490).

The final years of Spanish occupation and the two decades of Mexican rule were in many respects an untroubled, romantic period. Three institutions dominated the scene: the presidio, an army post; the pueblo, consisting of agriculturalists transplanted from older frontier locales and; the mission, where neophytes from various Indian tribes were forced to abandon their hunter-gatherer-fisher way of life and adapt as laborers to a pastoral and agricultural existence.

Probably the first American to venture along the Tulare Trail was Jedediah S. Smith, who passed along the foothills edge in 1826 and 1827. In 1844, John C. Fremont followed the old Tulare Trail. In 1845-1846, a second expedition under Fremont split up at Walker's Lake in Nevada. Intending to later meet Walker on the Tulare Trail, Fremont established a camp along the Kings River, while Walker waited for Fremont at a camp along the Kern River. Pioneering the Tulare Trail, which probably followed the present-day road from

Porterville north through Lindsay, Exeter and Woodlake opened a route for settlement in this eastern portion of the San Joaquin Valley (Rensch and Hoover 1933:490-491).

Fremont's description of the region was that of numerous sloughs and prairie with bands of elk and droves of wild horses. During the 1850s and 1860s, the Stockton-Los Angeles Road was the main north-south route that passed through the region. The road crossed the Kaweah River Delta at Four Creeks south of the Venice Hills. The route originated in Los Angeles and supported stage and freight traffic north to Fort Miller and the mines.

Frank Dusy was one of the early settlers who arrived in the late 1860s to graze 15,000 head of sheep on the prairie between the Kings River and what is now Fresno. Another pioneer, Thomas Fowler, arrived in California in 1853 on his way to Carson City. Instead of the gold fields, Fowler teamed up with two others in the butcher business: Davis and Fisher. After accumulating cash, the partners bought a herd of cattle in Mexico to graze the prairie between the Kings River and Centerville. By 1870, Fowler and Davis had acquired Ferguson and Darwin's "76 Bottom," a large cattle ranch along the Kings River at present day Minkler and Sanger (McFarland 1972:2, 4).

By 1872, the Central Pacific Railroad had extended its north-south line south of Fresno. At first, Fowler was nothing more than a railroad siding where Thomas Fowler loaded his cattle for market. In 1878, however, John Gentry took up residence near the siding, raising poultry and distilling liquor. By the summer, 1881, Gentry had neighbors, which included a wool shed and great flocks of grazing sheep. The following year, several farmers settled the area and a depot was constructed by the railroad. The Pacific Improvement Company surveyed the townsite and named the streets. As the town grew, slowly at first, then gaining momentum, there was a Chinatown on the west side of the railroad (McFarland 1972:8-9). By the 1870s, farm labor was turning from Native American field workers to people of Chinese descent (Caughey 1953:394).

In the latter quarter of the 19th century, wheat became "King" in central California. A.B. Armstrong constructed a warehouse in Fowler to accommodate grain shipments. However, in the arena of Big Business, none was bigger than the railroad. The railroad wielded immense influence in state government, which was accompanied by corrupt business practices. Disillusioned by Southern Pacific's delays in conveying land titles to farmers who in the meantime had improved the lands that the railroad was selling, as well as "bait and switch" tactics on pricing led to a violent confrontation between farmers and U.S. marshalls charged with evicting the farmers. The result was the Mussel Slough tragedy that took place near Hanford (Caughey 1953:449).

By 1895, however, wheat was being replaced by irrigated vineyards and orchards. In 1881, Frank Dusy sparked local interest in constructing an irrigation canal from the Kings River. Construction of the Fowler Switch Canal and other ditches fostered a raisin boom in Fowler. The first shipper from the town was the Fowler Fruit and Raisin Packing Company, which was started in 1889 by Norris and others. A second plant, the Phoenix Packing Company was established in 1895 (McFarland 1972:11).

Selma originated with the successful efforts of local farmers Jacob. E. Whitson, E. H. Tucker, Monroe Snyder and George B. Otis to convince the railroad superintendent to construct a switch at the desired location—apparently aided by the exchange of an unspecified number of gold coins. The four helped in the cost of laying the tracks and in turn profited from the sale of lots in the new town. Selma was founded in 1880 (Wallace W. Elliott & Co. 1882:196; Clough and Secrest 1984:171).

The new railroad station was established near the intersection of the railroad and the Centerville and Kingsburg Canal. However, the station was not the first structure in Selma. The locality already boasted of a railroad section house and workman's quarters, which were built in 1872. The Frey Brothers mill, which was powered by the Centerville and Kingsburg canal had been built in early 1880. The locality was also served by three schools: Valley View, Canal and Franklin, all of which were established in 1878. By the end of 1880, Selma could only boast of the addition of a grain warehouse, Brownstone's general store, Read and Hall's hotel and a post office (Clough and Secrest 1984:171-172).

By 1887, the railroad depot in Selma was among the five busiest shipping points in the southern San Joaquin Valley. A sequence of fires devastated the growing town. The first of real importance was the fire of 1885, which destroyed the Brownstone store and several vacant buildings. A sequence of fires in 1889 burned the Renfro House, stables, the Selma Irrigator newspaper, the Cohen, Rosenheim and Barieau buildings and other businesses (Clough and Secrest 1984:177-178).

The panic of 1893 had only a delayed reaction in California. In Selma, an "industrial army" of men descended on the town to protest increased mechanization during that year of depression and unemployment. In defiance of a local ordinance, the Salvation Army played their instruments in the streets. And prohibitionists induced the city to outlaw the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages (Clough and Secrest 1984.178).

Shortly after the Central Pacific laid its tracks south from Fresno, a switch was built on the north side of the Kings River. Officially, the switch was known as "Kings River." However, the locals called it Drapersville or Farleyville in honor of two settlers: Josiah Draper and Andrew Farley. Adding to the potential confusion, a post office was established there in 1874 under the name of Wheatville. However, it was changed to "Kingsburg" in 1876. Draper, Farley and Thomas Cowan, Sr. were the first settlers in what became Kingsburg, settling there in 1873. At that time, grain was already being shipped from that point. The first structures were a private school, Farley's hotel, Simon Aaron's store and a saloon with a second store. Kingsburg grew little during the 1870s. However, the 1880s farming boom across the region raised the town's population three-fold. The Wristen, Erickson and North Kingsburg tracts were added to the town in the boom year of 1887. Draper Street was the town's main thoroughfare during this period. The street was made wide in anticipation of increasing traffic.

In the previous year, 1886, 50 Swedish families arrived from Ishpeming, Michigan and settled in the prosperous farming community. Three grain warehouses were constructed during the 1880s. The town became the busiest grain shipping point in the county. The Kingsburg Improvement Company built the "Kingsburg" brick hotel among other

commercial buildings. However, the depression of the 1890s forced the Bank of Kingsburg to move to San Francisco for lack of business and local farmers and businessmen were dispossessed. The many churches in Kingsburg and church-related activities became especially important to the area's residents during this period (Clough and Secrest 1984:167).

During the depression of the 1890s, many farmers pulled out their vineyards and planted peach orchards. However, by the eve of World War I, the raisin industry had experimented with cooperative organizations, which led to W. R. Nutting's proposed raisin exchange. The resulting California Associated Raisin Company developed the Sun-Maid brand. The company later changed its name to Sun-Maid Raisin Growers (Temple 1986:173).

The Wright Act, passed in 1887, authorized public owned irrigation districts, which provided a way for taxpayers to own irrigation projects. Prior to the Wright Act, farmers with lands located away from rivers and streams had weaker claims for water than those whose lands were situated adjacent to the water sources. In the first two decades of the 20th century, the amount of acreage placed under irrigation grew markedly. In 1920, the Fresno Irrigation District was formed, thus becoming the largest distributor of Kings River water. During World War I, there was an economic boom for the county's agricultural production. Wheat production was revived during the war only to die again in the post-war depression of 1921. Prohibition exacerbated the over-supply problem of grapes following the war. Consequently, the raisin market was glutted and the raisin industry fell into a depression until World War II (Temple 1986:174-175).

Another water project that affected area growers was construction of the Pine Flat Dam. Authorized in the Flood Control Acts of 1939 and 1944, the dam was completed in 1954. The Fresno Irrigation District and other users of water from the Kings River are allocated irrigation water from the river's water stored behind Pine Flat Dam (Temple 1986:185).

The railroad was the first efficient transportation link between Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg, the rest of California and indirectly, the nation. Although it was envisioned shortly after the turn of the 19th century, it was not until the second decade of the 20th century that construction began on the highway that would become US 99. By World War II, the highway carried convoys of military vehicles between the Fresno County towns. Then, US 99 followed the railroad tracks and connected Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg with points north and south. Later, the highway was expanded to four lanes, two north-bound and two south-bound with a landscaped median in many places. Today, the reach of old US 99 that connects the three towns is bypassed by the modern freeway, State Route 99.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, completed a records search for the Golden State Corridor project on May 31, 2011, which was received by the consultant on June 6, 2011 (RS# 11-174). According to the information center's letter report, 13 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 150 foot radius of the project area. Two of the previous

studies included field inspections along the entire length of the Golden State Corridor that is the current project area. The first study was a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project completed in July 1995 (information center report # FR-135). The senior author of the present study was a member of EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) team on that project. The second study that was conducted on the Golden State Corridor was a cultural resources monitoring project for the Qwest Network Construction (information center report # FR-2287).

The information center identified eight cultural resources recorded within the records search radius. Six of those cultural resources are actually located within or immediately adjacent to Golden State Boulevard. However, a search of listings for the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, State Historic Landmarks, California Inventory of Historic Resources and the California Points of Historical Interest failed to identify any historical resources (cultural resources significant under one or more criteria of importance outlined in CEQA statutes, guidelines and advisories (see Appendix B: Records Search Results).

CONSULTATIONS

On May 6, 2011, the Native American Heritage Commission responded to a request from the consultant for a search of its sacred lands file. The commission's representative indicated in a written letter report that the file search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project area identified by the consultant. The commission's representative provided a list of Native American contacts as potential additional sources of information on Native American cultural resources. The contacts include:

- Ms. Liz Hutchins Kipp, Chairperson, Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians.
- Mr. Robert Marquez, Chairperson, Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians.
- Mr. Ron Goode, Chairperson, North Fork Mono Tribe.
- Mr. Keith F. Turner, Tribal Contact, Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government.
- Mr. Lawrence Bill, Interim Chairperson, Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition
- Ms. Lorrie Planas, Choinumni Tribe..
- Mr. Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director, Table Mountain Rancheria.
- Mr. John Davis, Chairman, Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe.
- Ms. Mandy Marine, Board Chairperson, Dunlap Band of Mono Historical Preservation Society.
- Mr. Jim Redmoon, Cultural Resources Representative, Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government.
- Mr. Jerry Brown, Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts.
- Mr. Lalo Franco, Cultural Coordinator, Santa Rosa Tachi Rancheria.

In a June 17, 2011 letter, the consultant apprized the above individuals and groups of the proposed project, acknowledged that a property may have sites of religious or sacred significance to Native Americans that archaeologists may not recognize by means of

standard archaeological methods of research. The consultant requested any information or concerns that the above named may have regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance located on the subject property.

To date, the consultant received one response. The response was from Ms. Elizabeth D. Kipp, Tribal Chairperson, Big Sandy Rancheria. In a June 21, 2011 form letter faxed to the consultant, Ms. Kipp indicated that she reviewed the consultant's consultation request and determined that there is not a likelihood of eligible properties of religious and cultural significance to the Big Sandy Rancheria. However, Ms. Kipp indicated that the proposed project may affect other tribes in the area.

In addition to Native American contacts, the consultant contacted the Kingsburg Historical Society. In a May 4, 2011 email, the consultant outlined the nature of the project and the consultant's study and requested information on who best to contact regarding local history. No response has been received to date (see Appendix C for a record of the consultations).

FIELD METHODS

Commencement of the field inspection depended in large part on information that would be provided in the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center's records search. The consultant submitted the records search request by fax on May 4, 2011. The first of two shipments of records search documents were not received by the consultant until June 6, 2011.

The field inspection was conducted during a five day period from June 20-24, 2011. A two person field team led by Ric Windmiller, Registered Professional Archaeologist visually inspected both sides of Golden State Boulevard and the median along parallel transects (one on each side of the boulevard and one transect for the median). Dan Osanna, Registered Historian #572 oversaw the documentation of historic structures on the DPR 523 series record forms in Appendix E.

Windmiller has more than 40 years experience directing archaeological surveys and excavations ranging from the Canadian eastern arctic to northwest Mexico. His experience in northern California includes excavations and field surveys in 36 counties north of the Tehachapis. He received a Bachelor's degree in anthropology from California State University, Sacramento, Master's degree in anthropology from the University of Manitoba, Canada and all but dissertation for a doctorate in anthropology at the University of Colorado. Windmiller is the former assistant to the Highway Salvage Archaeologist for the State of Arizona and former staff archaeologist, University of Colorado. Windmiller also served as National Park Service staff archaeologist in Interagency Services and Indian Assistance. Since 1987, Windmiller has operated a consultancy that provides both public and private sector clients with archaeological, historic architectural and paleontological services. Windmiller meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric and historical archaeology.

Field inspection of the Golden State Corridor project area was based on the consultant's estimated the width of the corridor. The boundaries of the corridor were not flagged or posted. The field team documented cultural resources located within and immediately adjacent to the estimated width of the corridor except in the towns where the built environment lies adjacent to the boulevard. In the those areas, buildings adjacent to the boulevard were considered outside the zone of proposed construction..

Field conditions outside of Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg consisted of dense landscaping vegetation (over mature oleanders) and dense, high introduced grasses and annuals that inhibited or prevented inspection of as much as 50 percent of the Golden State Corridor project area. In the urban areas, landscaping and hardscape such as sidewalks and paved parking areas prevented inspection of the ground surface. Bare ground was therefore restricted to several vacant lots as found in Kingsburg and Selma, the relatively broad, bare shoulders and sparsely grassed median in Fowler and vacant land adjacent to the railroad right-of-way in all three towns. Despite these hindrances to inspection, it is unlikely that any historical resources significant under CEQA statutes and guidelines were overlooked.

DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

As a result of the present study, which includes a records search, Native American Heritage Commission sacred lands file search, an attempt to solicit information from Native American contacts listed by the commission and the Kingsburg Historical Society, as well as a field inspection, 14 cultural resources were identified as located within or immediately adjacent to the Golden State Corridor project area. All of the cultural resources identified are historic, non-Native American cultural resources (see Appendix D: Confidential Location of Cultural Resources and Appendix E: Confidential Record Forms).

P-10-002961 (Briggs Canal–Golden State Boulevard Segment)

The 1995 site record form provided by the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center documented the canal structure on the east side of Golden State Boulevard, but not on the west side. Adjacent to the west side of the fence that borders the boulevard is the concrete portal of the syphon that underlies the divided roadway. A date of 1946 is formed into the concrete face of the portal. On the north side of the canal adjacent to the west side of the existing boulevard fence is a wood frame pump house clad in vertical board siding and a low-pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The footprint of the pump house is approximately four feet wide and eight feet long. There are missing boards on the southwest elevation of the small building. A concrete bridge-type culvert crosses the canal within 15 feet of the west portal of the syphon. The culvert structure is approximately 14 feet wide and 16-18 feet in span. Water flows under the "bridge" through a single archway. Vertical concrete sides of the culvert rise about six inches above the sandy surface of the canal crossing.

P-10-002962 (Historic Artifact Scatter)

The original site record describes this archaeological site as a surface scatter of historic artifacts in the median between the north- and south-bound lanes of Golden State Boulevard in Fowler. The record indicates that the entire site is disturbed with landscaping (decorative plants with areas covered in mulch). Upon revisiting the site, the consultant noted occasional artifacts such as small glass and white improved earthenware fragments in areas of bare ground devoid of mulch. The consultant searched both east and west sides of the boulevard for further evidence of the artifact scatter. However, no additional evidence was found.

P-10-002963 (Fowler Switch Canal–Golden State Boulevard Segment)

The original 1995 site record described the canal primarily by three features: the canal itself at Golden State Boulevard, the concrete “bridge” over the canal at the north-bound lanes of the boulevard and; the railroad trestle crossing the canal on the east side of the boulevard. The wood trestle has been replaced by a partial concrete structure. The south-bound lanes of the boulevard cross a concrete bridge-type culvert of the same design previously described for the north-bound lanes. Except for the trestle work, condition of the canal crossing of the boulevard appears much the same as reported in 1995.

P-10-002965 (Concrete Structure)

This small concrete structure was originally identified as a possible water flow gate structure of the Ward Drainage Canal. The original record form failed to identify the structure’s function. Upon revisiting the structure, it became clear that association with the Ward Drainage Canal was incorrect. The Ward Drainage Canal is located 900 feet north of the concrete structure in question. However, the location map provided with the original site record for P-10-002965 illustrates the proper location for the Golden State Boulevard-Ward Drainage Canal crossing. Therefore, as the original Primary Record for P-10-002965 properly describes the concrete structure illustrated in the photograph on that same record form, the present consultant suggests that the feature’s primary number should remain assigned to the concrete structure whose function is enigmatic, while a new record form is made for the Ward Drainage Canal crossing of Golden State Boulevard (see Field No. GSC-08, below). The enigmatic concrete structure may be associated with an underground cable crossing of the boulevard. An old rusted sign indicating the location of the crossing is posted next to the north side of the concrete monolith. Condition of the concrete structure appears unchanged from the illustration shown on the original April, 1995 record form

P-10-002966 (Paladini Ditch-Golden State Boulevard Segment)

The original record form for this resource describes a concrete gate and a ditch, neither of which are located within the Golden State Corridor project area. Water from this ditch runs

through a syphon buried under the Golden State Boulevard right-of-way. However, there are no water conveyance structures visible within the existing corridor.

Field No. GSC-01 (Mussel Slough Tragedy Monument)

This historic object is a stone monument commemorating the site of the Mussel Slough tragedy (State Historic Landmark No. 245). The monument is tabular in shape constructed of mortared angular slabs of granite. The base (33" x 65") is larger than the top of the monument (20" x 53"). The height is 80". On the east face of the monument is a brass plaque that reads, "18 Miles (arrow indicates south direction), Mussel Slough Tragedy. Dispute over settlement and railroad rights of way resulted in bloodshed. Two deputy marshalls, five settlers were killed, May 11, 1880. Frank Norris' novel 'The Octopus' is based on this tragedy. Historical Landmark No. 245. Department of Public Works-Division of Highways." The monument is located on the west side of Golden State Boulevard at the north end of Selma, north of Highland Avenue. A gravel turnout on the west side of the south-bound lanes provides a parking area to view the monument. The monument's condition is unaltered. The monument's boundary is the footprint of the monument itself.

Field No. GSC-02 (Artifact Scatter)

This historic site is a freshly disked lot of sandy soil located on the east side of Golden State Boulevard (Whitson Avenue) in Selma. The lot is approximately 300 feet north-south and 200 feet east-west (estimated). A sparse scatter of historic artifacts mixed with modern items lie on the cultivated surface. Small pieces of asphalt pavement, concrete pavement, plaster, vitrified clay sewer pipe, Mason jar fragments, glassware fragments and thick fragments of frosted plate glass are mixed with tire rubber tennis shoes and other debris. No features or structures were found on the lot.

Field No. GSC-03 (Remnant Railroad Siding)

This historic resource is a remnant railroad siding. Located at the east edge of a vacant lot on the west side of Golden State Boulevard (Simpson Street in Kingsburg), the siding consists of rails 58.5 inches apart (center to center) and 100 feet long (estimated). The rails are approximately 15 feet west of the west edge of the boulevard. The tracks are underlain by buried ties of squared dimension lumber.

Field No. GSC-04 (Selma Branch, Centerville and Kingsburg Canal-Golden State Boulevard Segment)

This historic linear resource is a short (300 feet) segment of the Selma Branch, Centerville and Kingsburg Canal that crosses under Golden State Boulevard (Whitson Street) in Selma. The canal segment is routed under Whitson in two side-by-side rectangular concrete

culverts. The west (downstream) portal is approximately 25 feet wide and 24 inches above the water line at the time the structure was recorded. The year "1938" is embossed in the upper center of the concrete portal. The south canal bank is cement lined for a distance of approximately 20 feet. The top width of the canal itself is approximately 15 feet. Precise depth is unknown, as the canal water was running at near capacity at the time of inspection.

Field No. GSC-05 (Artifact Scatter)

This archaeological site is a vacant lot with a sparse scatter of fragmented historic artifacts. The lot is located on the west side of Golden State Boulevard (Whitson in Selma). Most of the lot has been recently disked. Fragments of older red bricks are scattered across the surface of the lot. Among the sparse scatter of brick fragments are fragments of a thick porcelain dinnerware. The lot measures about 100 feet wide (north-south) and 150 feet deep (east-west). Mature umbrella trees grow along the north side of the lot, while a mature pine tree shades most of the rear (southwest) portion of the lot. A narrow driveway and walkway are formed in the cement sidewalk that fronts on Whitson. Condition of the site is generally poor; no period features are evident except the walkway and driveway that end at the sidewalk.

Field No. GSC-06 (Residential Site)

This historic archaeological resource is an old residential site. The principal features include a large cellar pit, a capped well, utility pole and landscaping. The site is located on the north side of Selma. The landscaping consists of an east-west alignment of eucalyptus trees on the south side of the site, an east-west alignment of mature palm trees on the north side of the site and a north-south alignment of old orange trees on the east side of the site paralleling the southbound lanes of Golden State Boulevard. The house was razed at some time since 1978. No temporally-sensitive artifacts were found at the site. The perimeter of the site has been recently disked. The boundary of the site encompasses each of the above-described features. Overall condition of the site is poor.

Field No. GSC-07 (Golden State Boulevard-American Avenue to Mission Street Segment)

This approximately 14.2 mile segment of US 99 linked the San Joaquin Valley towns of Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg. Most of the 14.2 mile segment from American Avenue north of Fowler to Mission Street in Kingsburg is divided highway. The two side-by-side north-bound lanes are asphalt paved and parallel the west side of the old Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) tracks. The east edge of the highway right-of-way bordering railroad property supports mature flowering oleanders in patches. The two south-bound lanes are separated from the north-bound lanes by a wide median in most places, which is also planted in mature flowering oleanders in places. Mature trees including some palms grow in alignments both along the median and along the east side of the highway. The south-

bound lanes are paved in concrete with an asphalt top coating in some places. The west side of the highway is not regularly landscaped.

Field No. GSC-08 (Ward Drainage Ditch-Golden State Boulevard Segment)

This historic structure is a short (approximately 300 feet) segment of the Ward Drainage Canal that crosses under Golden State Boulevard several hundred feet south of Kamm Avenue. At this location, the boulevard and the railroad that parallels it are constructed on a considerable amount of fill (an estimated 10-15 feet) where both cross an old swale. The only structures visible from the boulevard are the west concrete portal of a syphon that emerges from the base of the railroad grade on its west side, a partially collapsed east-facing portal on the base of the boulevard's grade and a small rectangular concrete access shaft located in the median between the north- and south-bound lanes of the boulevard. The west portal where water emerges from the syphon at the base of the west bank of the boulevard is shrouded in a dense grove of eucalyptus trees. The canal appeared to be operating at capacity at the time it was observed. The concrete portal on the west side of the railroad grade has a plain, flat face with the date "1942" embossed in the center. The approximately six foot span of the portal is cracked. The short, exposed ditch between the railroad and the boulevard is unlined.

Field No. GSC-09 (Foundations)

This minor historic archaeological resource consists of a filled concrete block retaining wall located on the Golden State Boulevard's western perimeter fence, asphalt driveway, asphalt parking area, concrete foundations, piles of cut brush and tree limbs and a scatter of broken red clay bricks and exposed water and drain pipes. The retaining wall that forms the east boundary of the site is approximately 300 feet long (north-south). The asphalt parking area on the south side of the site is immediately adjacent to the concrete slab foundation on the north side of the site. The site is approximately 100 feet wide (east-west). Iron bolts and pipes protrude from the concrete foundation. Two piles of tree trunks and one pile of tree limbs lie on the foundation and asphalt parking area. An approximately 24 foot wide asphalt apron provides access to the site from the boulevard. Mature trees grow at either end of the site. The 1964 USGS map illustrates a rectangular building at the site with a length longer than the width. The razed building may have housed a commercial enterprise. The site is at least 45 years old and potentially older.

EVALUATION

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), historical resources are recognized as a part of the environment [Public Resource Code §21001(b), §21083.2, §21084(e), §21084.1]. A "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant, or important in the architectural, engineering, scientific,

economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California (Public Resources Code §5021.1).

The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide for state and local agencies and private groups and citizens in identifying historical resources. This listing and guide indicates which resources should be protected from substantial adverse change. The California Register includes historical resources that are listed automatically by virtue of their appearance on or eligibility for certain other lists of important resources. The Register includes historical resources that have been nominated by application and listed after public hearing. Also included are historical resources listed as a result of an evaluation by specific criteria and procedures adopted by the State Historical Resource Commission.

The criteria used for determining the eligibility of a cultural resource for the California Register are similar to those developed by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places. However, criteria of eligibility for the California Register were reworded to better reflect California history.

Any building, site, structure, object or historic district meeting one or more of the following criteria may be eligible for listing in the California Register:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Eligibility for the California Register also depends on the integrity, or the survival of characteristics of the resource that existed during its period of significance. Eligible historic resources must not only meet one of the above criteria, but also they must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their importance, or retain the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Like the process of evaluating historical resources for National Register eligibility, California Register evaluations include the consideration of seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The evaluation of integrity must be judged with reference to the particular criterion or criteria under which a resource may be eligible for the California Register. However, the implementing regulations specifically caution that alterations of a historic resource over time may themselves have historical, cultural or architectural significance.

Most often, historical resources eligible for the California Register will be 50 years old or older. However, the implementing regulations stipulate that "a resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance." If an archaeological resource does not meet the definition of a "historical resource," it may meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" under Public Resource Code §21083.2. An archaeological resource is "unique" if it:

1. Is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history or recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
2. Can provide information that is of demonstrable public interest and is useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions;
3. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
4. Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity;
5. Involves important research questions that can be answered only with archaeological methods.

P-10-002961 (Briggs Canal–Golden State Boulevard Segment)

The Briggs Canal is shared by Fresno Irrigation District and Consolidated Irrigation District. The latter encompasses the region around Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg. The concrete syphon architecture visible within the Golden State Boulevard corridor is purely functional. The pump house is also purely functional in form, although it is in dilapidated condition. While the concrete features are more than 50 years old, the structures do not appear to represent a significant improvement in design or construction associated with any particular period, nor associated with a significant architect, designer or builder. Construction was probably carried out by a local contractor or the irrigation district. The little building does not appear to be a particularly good representative of pump houses, nor does it have the potential to yield information important in history. It is the consultant's opinion that the structures are not eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

P-10-002962 (Historic Artifact Scatter)

This archaeological site is a surface scatter of historic artifacts in the median between the north- and south-bound lanes of Golden State Boulevard in Fowler. No features are evident. The artifact scatter is sparse and located in what could be termed, "urban land," a highly disturbed soil that may include fill transported from another location. In view of this physical context, the site is unlikely to yield intact cultural deposits of any significance. The most likely criterion of eligibility for the California Register would be Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in history. However, it is apparent that the site

lacks integrity of design (lack of intra-site artifact and feature patterning), potentially lack of integrity of location if the few artifacts are associated with imported fill, integrity of materials (completeness of the artifact assemblage), workmanship (lack of quality in the artifact assemblage) and lack of integrity of association (lack of strength of the relationship between the site's data or information and important research questions). If the site had contained Chinese artifacts or artifact relating to the Chinatown that was located on the west side of the railroad, then some significance may have been attached to the artifact scatter. Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the site is not eligible for the California Register, nor does it qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA.

P-10-002963 (Fowler Switch Canal–Golden State Boulevard Segment)

The original 1995 site record described the canal primarily by three features: the canal itself at Golden State Boulevard, the concrete "bridge" over the canal at the north-bound lanes of the boulevard and; the railroad trestle crossing the canal on the east side of the boulevard.

In California, the most common historic bridge type is that constructed of concrete. The use of reinforced concrete was introduced to the United States from Europe in the mid-1870s. Its first use in bridge work in the country was in 1889. The Fowler Switch Canal structures date to 1934. Such reinforced concrete structures are more numerous in California than in other states. The structures that underlie Golden State Boulevard have only a weak association with bridges and similar structures during the rise of reinforced concrete bridge construction in California. Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the bridge type culvert described here is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. The bridge-culvert is not associated with a specific designer, engineer or contractor significant in California or local history, nor is it a particularly significant type of structure. Therefore, it does not appear eligible under Criterion 2. The bridge-culvert does not appear to represent innovation in design or materials, as bridges of concrete were already in common use in the state by the time of its period of construction. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion 3. Also, the bridge-culvert does not appear to have the potential to yield information important in local, regional, state or national history. It is the consultant's opinion that the structure located within the Golden State Corridor project area is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

P-10-002965 (Concrete Structure)

This small concrete structure was originally identified as a possible water flow gate structure of the Ward Drainage Canal. The concrete structure may be associated with an underground cable crossing of the boulevard. An old rusted sign indicating the location of the crossing is posted next to the north side of the concrete monolith. Condition of the concrete structure appears unchanged from the illustration shown in the original April, 1995 record form

As this approximately six foot high monolith lacks clear evidence of function and association, it cannot be evaluated for California Register eligibility at the present time. As it appears to be located within the present Golden State Boulevard right-of-way, it is structurally associated with the boulevard, although functionally, it may be associated with another use or facility.

P-10-002966 (Paladini Ditch-Golden State Boulevard Segment)

The original record form for this resource describes a concrete gate and a ditch, neither of which are located within the Golden State Corridor project area. Water from this ditch runs through a syphon buried under the Golden State Boulevard right-of-way. Because there are no associated water conveyance structures visible within the existing corridor, no evaluation as to significance could be made.

Field No. GSC-01 (Mussel Slough Tragedy Monument)

This historic object is a stone monument commemorating the site of the Mussel Slough tragedy (State Historic Landmark No. 245). Although there is no date of construction on the monument, nor has historical research yielded a date of construction, the patina on the bronze plaque and style of monument construction suggest that the monument is at least 50 years old. As the monument commemorates a historic site some 18 miles distant, there is no physical association between the monument and the site it commemorates.

For California Register eligibility, the monument must be significant for its architectural or other design qualities of its own period in history. In the consultant's opinion, the monument does typify California State Parks monuments of the 1950s and 1960s. However, it is not necessarily significant because of that association. To be eligible for the California Register for its age, tradition or symbolic value, the monument must have been erected by a cultural group where subsequent generations came to see the marker as the focus of the group's historic identity, or where the marker came to symbolize enduring principles or contributions valued by the generation that erected the monument, or where the marker was erected early in the settlement of the area it commemorates. In the case of this particular Mussel Slough Tragedy monument, none of these conditions apply. Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the monument is not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources.

Field No. GSC-02 (Artifact Scatter)

This historic site is a freshly disked lot of sandy soil located on the east side of Golden State Boulevard (Whitson Avenue) in Selma. The artifact scatter is sparse and located in what could be termed, "urban land," a highly disturbed soil that may include fill transported from another location. In view of this physical context, the site is unlikely to yield intact cultural deposits of any significance. The most likely criterion of eligibility for the California Register would be Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in

history. However, it is apparent that the site lacks integrity of design (lack of intra-site artifact and feature patterning), potentially lack of integrity of location if the few artifacts are associated with imported fill, integrity of materials (completeness of the artifact assemblage), workmanship (lack of quality in the artifact assemblage) and lack of integrity of association (lack of strength of the relationship between the site's data or information and any potentially important research questions). It is the consultant's opinion that the site is not eligible for the California Register, nor does it qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA.

Field No. GSC-03 (Remnant Railroad Siding)

This historic resource is a remnant railroad siding. Located at the east edge of a vacant lot on the west side of Golden State Boulevard (Simpson Street) south of Sierra Street in Kingsburg, the siding consists of an estimated 100 foot long segment of track located at the east edge of a lot that fronts on Golden State Boulevard for many hundreds of feet. The precise origin and destination of the siding is not apparent based on the site inspection.

However, a 1929 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrates a railroad siding to warehouse and office buildings of the Standard Oil Company of California located on the same side of Simpson south of Sierra. The tracks described above may be a remnant of that siding. The remnant siding has only a weak association with the initial construction and expansion of the railroad in Kingsburg.

Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the remnant tracks described here are not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. The track remnant is not associated with a specific designer, engineer or contractor significant in California or local history, nor is it a particularly significant type of structure. Therefore, it does not appear eligible under Criterion 2. The track remnant does not appear to represent innovation in design or materials, as tracks were already in common use in the state by the time of its period of construction. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion 3. Also, the railroad track remnant does not appear to have the potential to yield information important in local, regional, state or national history. It is the consultant's opinion that the remnant tracks are not eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

Field No. GSC-04 (Selma Branch, Centerville and Kingsburg Canal-Golden State Boulevard Segment)

This historic linear resource is a short (300 feet) segment of the Selma Branch, Centerville and Kingsburg Canal that crosses under Golden State Boulevard (Whitson Street) in Selma. The year, "1938" is embossed in the upper center of the concrete portal.

In California, the most common historic bridge type is that constructed of concrete. The use of reinforced concrete was introduced to the United States from Europe in the mid-1870s. Its first use in bridge work in the country was in 1889. The Selma Branch Canal structures date to 1938. Such reinforced concrete structures are more numerous in California than in

other states. The structures that underlie Golden State Boulevard have only a weak association with bridges and similar structures during the rise of reinforced concrete bridge construction in California. Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the bridge type culvert described here is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. The bridge-culvert is not associated with a specific designer, engineer or contractor significant in California or local history, nor is it a particularly significant type of structure. Therefore, it does not appear eligible under Criterion 2. The bridge-culvert does not appear to represent innovation in design or materials, as bridges of concrete were already in common use in the state by the time of its period of construction. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion 3. Also, the bridge-culvert does not appear to have the potential to yield information important in local, regional, state or national history. It is the consultant's opinion that the structure located within the Golden State Corridor project area is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

Field No. GSC-05 (Artifact Scatter)

This archaeological site is a vacant lot with a sparse scatter of fragmented historic artifacts. The lot is located on the west side of Golden State Boulevard (Whitson in Selma). Most of the lot has been recently disked. Fragments of older red bricks are scattered across the surface of the lot. Among the sparse scatter of brick fragments are a few fragments of a thick porcelain dinnerware. The artifact scatter is located in what could be termed, "urban land," a highly disturbed soil that may include fill transported from another location.

The most likely criterion of eligibility for the California Register would be Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in history. However, it is apparent that the site lacks integrity of design (lack of intra-site artifact and feature patterning), potentially lack of integrity of location if the few artifacts are associated with imported fill, integrity of materials (completeness of the artifact assemblage), workmanship (lack of quality in the artifact assemblage) and lack of integrity of association (lack of strength of the relationship between the site's data or information and important research questions). It is the consultant's opinion that the site is not eligible for the California Register, nor does it qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA.

Field No. GSC-06 (Residential Site)

This historic archaeological resource is an old residential site. The principal features include a large cellar pit, a capped well, utility pole and landscaping. In comparing old maps, it is apparent that the house was razed at some time since 1978. No temporally-sensitive artifacts were found at the site. The most likely criterion of California Register eligibility for a site of this type would be Criterion 4—the potential to yield information important in history. For example, a recent journal article by archaeologist Brian Crane explored the relationships between historic Washington D.C. households and their backyard garbage deposits. Crane's study included a comparison between the occupations of historic residents to identify differences in refuse disposal from working class households to professional households (Crane 2000:27).

The significance of trash lies mainly in the potential through quantitative and comparative studies for yielding information on day to day life, including patterns of food consumption, unavailable through written or oral history. If that information can be connected to a particular sector of a community or a particular household, then any patterns resulting from the quantitative and comparative studies would be meaningful in understanding how various households, ethnic or other groups adapted during specific historic periods.

In the context of the present site, however, there were no surface indicators of trash deposits or other features that would allow for quantitative or comparative studies of any apparent significance. Under Criterion 4, the most important aspects of integrity for a historic site of this type would be: location, design, materials, workmanship and association. To retain integrity of location, there would need to be a discernable pattern of artifacts and/or features at the site. There is no discernable pattern of artifacts and the features are limited to landscaping, a capped well, utility pole and badly damaged (razed) cellar.

Integrity of design for historic archaeological sites would be the degree to which on-site patterns of artifacts and features are present. Little or no such patterning was observed by the consultant during the field survey except for that described above.

Integrity of materials is usually described in terms of the presence of intrusive artifacts and/or features, the completeness of the artifact assemblage or the quality of preservation. Again, no period artifacts remain visible on the ground surface and the likelihood of significant subsurface cultural deposits has such a low probability that one could conclude that the integrity of materials is poor.

Integrity of workmanship is usually addressed indirectly in terms of the quality of the artifacts or architectural features. Period artifacts are conspicuous by their absence. The importance of workmanship as an aspect of integrity depends on the nature of the site in question and its research potential.

Integrity of association under Criterion 4 is measured in terms of the strength of the relationship between the information the site could produce and important research questions. For example, a site with a well-stratified trash deposit or privy pit with identifiable artifacts may have the potential to answer questions as we saw above in the Washington, D.C. historic neighborhoods example.

As an archaeological site may also be significant as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA, it is also necessary to consider each of the criteria of “uniqueness.” However, none of the five criteria seem to apply to this particular historic site.

After assessing each of the above aspects of integrity and considering each criterion of eligibility for the California Register and also evaluating the site’s eligibility as a “unique archaeological resource,” it is this consultant’s conclusion that the site is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion, nor does it qualify as a “unique archaeological resource.”

Field No. GSC-07 (Golden State Boulevard-American Avenue to Mission Street Segment)

This segment of US 99 was part of one of the major north-south highways in the United States. It connected Canada and Mexico. The highway was first commissioned as a US route in 1926. However, the Fowler-Selma-Kingsburg segment was not the first segment to be built as US 99. That distinction goes to the segment constructed in the mountains above Los Angeles.

After World War II, section by section, US 99 became freeway and eventually, US 99's interstate status was revoked in favor of Interstate 5. Most of the 14.2 mile segment from American Avenue north of Fowler to Mission Street in Kingsburg is divided highway, which has been replaced by the modern State Route 99 freeway bypassing the three cities. On the old highway, the two side-by-side north-bound lanes are asphalt paved and parallel the west side of the old Southern Pacific tracks (now Union Pacific). The east edge of the highway right-of-way bordering railroad property supports mature flowering oleanders. The two south-bound lanes are separated from the north-bound lanes by a wide median in most places, which is also planted in mature flowering oleanders. Mature trees including some palms grow in places both along the median and along the east side of the highway. The south-bound lanes are paved in concrete with an asphalt top coating in some places. The west side of the highway is not regularly landscaped.

As the old segment of US 99 is located adjacent to and parallels the railroad for the length of the highway segment, the railroad can be used as a comparison with respect to eligibility for the California Register under Criterion 1—association with important events or broad patterns of events. While the impact of initial construction of the railroad and growth of its use throughout history is well-documented, one cannot say the same for the adjacent segment of highway. The highway segment has only a weak association with the initial construction of road segments that would eventually become US 99. The highway does not appear to be associated with a specific designer, engineer or contractor significant in California or local history, nor is it a particularly significant type of structure. Therefore, it does not appear eligible under Criterion 2. Highway segment does not appear to represent innovation in design or materials during its period of significance, as roads of asphalt and concrete are in wide use across the state. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion 3. Also, the highway does not appear to have the potential to yield information important in local, regional, state or national history. It is the consultant's opinion that the highway segment is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

Field No. GSC-08 (Ward Drainage Ditch-Golden State Boulevard Segment)

This historic structure is a short (approximately 300 feet) segment of the Ward Drainage Canal that crosses under Golden State Boulevard several hundred feet south of Kamm Avenue. At this location, the boulevard and the railroad that parallels it are constructed on a considerable amount of fill (in excess of 15 feet) where both cross an old swale. The only

structures visible from the boulevard are the west concrete portal of a syphon that emerges from the base of the railroad grade on its west side, a partially collapsed east-facing portal on the base of the boulevard's grade and a small rectangular concrete access shaft located in the median between the north- and south-bound lanes of the boulevard.

In California, the most common historic bridge type is that constructed of concrete. The use of reinforced concrete was introduced to the United States from Europe in the mid-1870s. Its first use in bridge work in the country was in 1889. The Ward Drainage Ditch structures date to 1942. Though more accurately termed "culvert," "syphon," or "tunnel," such reinforced concrete structures are more numerous in California than in other states. The structures that underlie Golden State Boulevard have only a weak association with bridges and similar structures during the rise of reinforced concrete construction in California. Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the culvert type structures described here are not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. The structures do not appear to be associated with a specific designer, engineer or contractor significant in California or local history, nor are the structures a particularly significant architectural type. Therefore, the structures do not appear eligible under Criterion 2. The culvert does not appear to represent innovation in design or materials, as culverts of concrete were already in common use in the state by the time of its period of construction. Therefore, the structures are not eligible under Criterion 3. Also, the culvert does not appear to have the potential to yield information important in local, regional, state or national history. It is the consultant's opinion that the structures located within the Golden State Corridor project area are not eligible for the California Register under any criterion.

Field No. GSC-09 (Foundations)

This minor historic archaeological resource located between Selma and Kingsburg consists of a filled concrete block retaining wall located on the Golden State Boulevard's western perimeter fence. In addition, the site includes an asphalt driveway, asphalt parking area, concrete foundations, piles of cut brush and tree limbs and a scatter of broken red clay bricks and exposed water and drain pipes. The structure(s) appear to have been razed within the past few years. The site was posted "No Trespassing," therefore a description of the site is incomplete, although the general site plan is clearly visible from the Golden State Boulevard right-of-way. As no visible artifacts (brick, iron pipes, etc.) appeared to have any significant antiquity, it is this consultant's opinion that the site is not old enough to have gained historical importance. Lacking any specific historical association, it is difficult to conclude that the site has more than a weak connection to the area's commercial enterprises. Therefore, it is the consultant's opinion that the site is not eligible for the California Register under any criterion of eligibility, nor does the site meet criteria as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA.

DISCUSSION

Although the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Golden State Corridor project is assumed to be the zone of construction where ground disturbance will take place, and that zone or corridor is assumed to not directly impact any historic buildings or structures other than those described above, it is important to consider the potential impacts to the historic setting or “viewshed” in the immediate project vicinity.

Most of the approximately 14.2 mile extent of the proposed improvements project lies in a rural, agricultural setting. Occasional residences such as an austere Prairie style home with a symmetrical hipped roof popular in the early 1900s are set back from both sides of the boulevard outside of Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg. In between these cities, vineyards predominate. However, established and new citrus orchards are also apparent. Dry fields, both older and newer processing and packing complexes, an auto wrecker’s yard, scattered commercial buildings and new commercial developments can be seen from Golden State Boulevard.

Along the boulevard in Fowler, the dominant themes are agriculture and transportation. Visually, Golden State Boulevard merges with the railroad as a single transportation corridor. Historic and more modern warehouses, such as the Pacific Raisin Company and Haslett (?) Warehouse Company facilities line the east side of the railroad tracks. On the west is a frontage road along which are historic and modern commercial buildings. Most are related to transportation: Motel Fowler, a trailer park, a diesel repair facility, tire repair and other related businesses. Construction is a mixture of new steel buildings and older stucco and brick buildings. One of the most interesting buildings is the small brick “General Merchandise-Labor Contractors” building on the southwest corner of 8th and W. Fresno. The buildings in the immediate viewshed of Golden State Boulevard in Fowler are largely functional with no dominant architectural style or period of construction.

Golden State Boulevard splits into two routes through Selma. The most well-traveled route is Whitson with its mixture of commercial and residential neighborhoods bordering both sides of the boulevard. Modern shopping centers lie next to mid-20th century motels constructed of cement block. Next door to the Selma Motel is the new Villa Rose apartment complex. On the south side of town, an older residential neighborhood south of Third lies directly across the boulevard from Armando’s Smog and Sun Valley Auto Glass and Tires. No one architectural style dominates the Whitson route in Selma.

The parallel route, Front Street, follows the railroad tracks from the north to the south side of the city. To the east, across the tracks, are warehouses, the old hotel and other historic and more modern buildings. Along the northern portion of Front Street most of the buildings on the west side of the street are residences whose construction dates to various periods. South of North Street on Front, there is a mixture of old and new commercial buildings. Modern stuccoed and steel buildings are seen next to historic brick buildings. No particular architectural style dominates on Front Street.

In Kingsburg, Golden State Boulevard (Simpson Street) north of Sierra is semi-rural with the railroad paralleling the boulevard on the east and commercial enterprises in new steel

buildings mixed with older concrete block construction such as the Tavcam Inn on the west. Just north of Sierra on the east side of the boulevard is the new Del Monte steel and concrete packing and warehouse building. South of Sierra, the boulevard is landscaped with shrubs in a narrow median and older palm trees and oleanders on the east (railroad) side of the boulevard. South of Draper on Simpson, the viewshed across the railroad tracks includes the old hotel and the railroad depot, which is under restoration. The south end of Simpson to Mission has mixed older homes and more modern commercial buildings of steel and concrete block construction with a Del Monte depot building on the east side of the tracks. As in Fowler and Selma, no particular architectural style or period of construction dominates the viewshed along the Golden State Corridor project in Kingsburg.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Under CEQA, “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)]. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance, unless the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant [Public Resources Code §15064.5(b)(2)(A-C)].

If an archaeological site does not meet the definition of a “historical resource,” *viz.*, eligible under one or more criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or qualifies as a “unique archaeological resource” under Public Resources Code 21083.2, then any effects of the project on that resource shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment [Public Resources Code §15064.5(c)(4)].

As a result of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center’s records search, the sacred lands file search by the Native American Heritage Commission, an attempt to solicit information from Native Americans listed by the commission, attempt to elicit information from the Kingsburg Historical Society, field inspection and additional background research, it is the consultant’s opinion that none of the cultural resources documented on record forms during the present study are *historical resources* (eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or qualify as “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA). Also based on the above research, it is the consultant’s conclusion that any effect of the project on the above documented cultural resources shall not be considered significant.

Though unlikely, if additional historical or cultural resources are encountered, any impact would be less than significant with the following mitigation proposals in place.

MITIGATION PROPOSALS

- Before initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, the project proponent for all project phases shall require all construction personnel to be alerted to the possibility of buried cultural resources.

- The general contractor and its supervisory staff shall be responsible for monitoring the construction project for disturbance of cultural resources.
- Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains or trash deposits be encountered during any development activities, work shall be suspended and the County shall be notified immediately.
- The project proponent shall retain a County-approved qualified archaeologist who shall conduct a field investigation of the specific site and recommend mitigation deemed necessary for the protection or recovery of any cultural resource concluded by the archaeologist to represent historical resources or unique archaeological resources.
- The County shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation if it is determined by the County to be feasible in light of approved land uses.
- The project proponent shall implement the approved mitigation before the resumption of construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the find(s).
- In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during construction at the project site, work within 50 feet of the remains shall be suspended immediately, and the County and the County Coroner shall be notified immediately.
- If the remains are determined by the County Coroner to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours of that determination (Health and Safety Code Section 7050[c]), and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The NAHC will then assign a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to serve as the main point of Native American contact and consultation.
- Following the coroner's findings, the MLD and the archaeologist shall determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed.
- The project proponent shall be required to implement any feasible, timely-formulated mitigation deemed necessary for the protection of the burial remains.
- Construction work in the vicinity of the burials shall not resume until the mitigation is completed.

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APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, provides both public and private sector clients with services in archaeology, paleontology and cultural resources management.

The business' principal, Ric Windmiller, is experienced in meeting the cultural resources requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other environmental laws and regulations. Since 1970, Ric Windmiller has directed both small and large-scale archaeological research projects in California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Canada and Mexico. Ric Windmiller's years of experience exceed many times over the Secretary of Interior's standards that define the minimum professional qualifications for experts in prehistoric and historical archaeology.

Prior to opening his own consulting business, Ric Windmiller was a staff archaeologist with the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona and later, the University of Colorado. Ric Windmiller was also served as staff archeologist with the National Park Service, Western and Southwest regions. Ric Windmiller is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. Windmiller holds Cultural Resource Use Permit CA-05-10 for Bureau of Land Management lands in California and Nevada, and Nevada Antiquities Permit No. 381 to conduct preliminary and/or extensive survey and excavations of archaeological, paleontological, speleological or historic sites in the State of Nevada.

The consultancy of Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, provides expert services in the fields of archaeology, history, architectural history and paleontology to meet planning, monitoring and mitigation requirements.

SERVICES

- **Records Search:** To identify any cultural resources known to occur on and near the client's project, and background research needed to assess the importance of those resources. Cultural resources commonly include prehistoric Indian sites, historic buildings and ruins, and places of ethnic importance such as Native American religious sites.
- **Field Survey:** On-the-ground, systematic examination of the client's project area to discover unrecorded cultural and paleontological resources. Survey is also essential to verify the location and condition of sites, objects, buildings, structures and districts previously recorded and to update other information about them.
- **Test Excavations:** Limited scientific excavation is sometimes necessary to determine the boundaries, depth and importance of an archaeological site or to retrieve paleontological (fossil) finds..
- **Analysis and Report Preparation:** Using high professional standards, analysis and report preparation are undertaken as integral parts of archival research and field work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Mixed Use Suburban Development/Del Webb-Pulte Homes. Archaeological resources inventory and evaluation for federal wetlands permitting and EIR. Project site of 3,000 acres, Tehama County, California

General Plan and General Plan Update/City of Elk Grove; City of Manteca. Overview of cultural resources (archaeology and architectural history) and historic preservation issues—Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, California.

Specific Plan EIRs/West Placer County; City of Manteca; City of Turlock. Cultural resources inventory and assessment of impacts for a 5,000 acre specific plan EIR in Placer County, California; cultural resources overview and analysis of archaeological and historic architectural preservation issues for two specific plans in Manteca, San Joaquin County and an industrial specific plan in Turlock, Stanislaus County, California.

Cultural Resources and Wireless Telecommunications Projects/GeoTrans, Inc. Historic building evaluations, archaeological surveys, construction monitoring for archaeological resources and records searches for wireless telecommunications projects in northern California focusing on the Bay Area (San Francisco and surrounding cities).

Residential Developments/Discovery Builders. Archaeological inventories, evaluations; historic buildings documentation and evaluations on various sites, Contra Costa County, California.

Commercial Development/City of Folsom . Archaeological test excavations, analysis, recovery and reburial of human remains with cooperation of the Sacramento County Coroner, Native American Heritage Commission and the commission's appointed "most likely descendant." Folsom, Sacramento County, California.

Pipeline Construction Monitoring/City of Stockton and Foothill Associates. On-site archaeological monitoring of large scale water and sewer pipeline construction in north Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.

Cultural Resource Section, EIRs/Pacific Municipal Consultants. Oak Canyon Ranch EIR, Calaveras County; Northstar Retreat Subdivision EIR, Placer County; Siller Ranch EIR archaeological and paleontological peer review, Placer County, California.

PARTIAL LIST OF RECENT REPORTS

- 2011 Historic Property Survey Report/Archaeological Survey Report, Sunrise Boulevard Complete Streets—Phase 1, City of Citrus Heights, Sacramento County, California (63pp). Submitted to Foothill Associates. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2011 Historic Property Survey Report/Archaeological Survey Report, City of Roseville Fiber Optic Project, Roseville, Placer County, California (70pp). Submitted to City of Roseville. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2011 Rancho del Oro: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Granite Bay, Placer County, California (165pp). Submitted to Tsakopoulos Investments. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2011 Silva Valley Parkway Interchange: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, El

- Doardo Hills, El Dorado County, California (273pp). Submitted to Mark Thomas Company. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2011 Historic Property Survey Report/Archaeological Survey Report, Loomis Downtown Park, City of Loomis, Placer County, California. (92pp plus attachments). Submitted to 4LEAF, Inc. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2010 Historic Property Survey Report/Archaeological Survey Report, Court Street Improvements Project, City of Jackson, Amador County, California (93pp plus attachments). Submitted to Development Impact, Inc. Report on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.
- 2010 Ironhouse Sanitary District, Highway 4 Pipeline Project: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Initial Study, Oakley, Contra Costa County, California (57pp) (co-authored with Ken Finger, Ph.D.). Submitted to Robertson-Bryan, Inc. Report on file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- 2010 City of Williams General Plan Update: Background Report on Cultural Resources (109pp). Submitted to Development Impact, Inc. Report on file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

ASSOCIATES

Ken Finger, Ph.D., Paleontologist, U.C. Museum of Paleontology

Dan Osanna, M.A., Registered Professional Historian #572

TESTIMONIALS

"Let me begin by thanking you for the tremendous effort you put into the cultural resources background report for our city's general plan! Your work has come in quite handy as we develop our community's historic preservation plan."

--John Smoley
Planning Department
City of Elk Grove, CA

"Your firm and Mr. Windmiller are to be commended on the production of a thorough and well executed report."

--T.M. Bethea, Contracting Officer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento CA

"Largely through the efforts of Ric Windmiller, (his client) the Archaeological Conservancy acquired the famous Borax Lake site in Lake County, California."

--William Wallace, Ph.D.
Editor, *TULARG REPORT*

"Your National Register nomination of the Borax Lake site was accepted. A lot of people made very nice comments about your work; it was well written and received high marks from the state review board."

--Mark Barnes, Ph.D., Archeologist
National Park Service, Atlanta, GA

"Please accept my thanks for your assistance in making the Sacramento District Corps of Engineers' *Earth Day Celebration* a success."

--Lee Foster, Archeologist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento CA

"The Archaeological Survey Report is fine. Good detective work finding the site" (an archaeological site presumed destroyed and whose location was lost to archaeologists for more than 40 years).

--Daryl Noble, Associate Environmental Planner
Caltrans, District 3, Marysville, CA

APPENDIX B: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

This appendix may contain information on the specific locations of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the locations of prehistoric and historic sites are exempted from the California Freedom of Information Act, as specified in Government Code §6254.10.

APPENDIX C: CONSULTATIONS

CONSULTATION LOG

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

May 5, 2011

The consultant faxed a sacred lands file search request to the commission for the Golden State Corridor project.

May 6, 2011

The commission's representative responded with a letter report indicating that the file search failed to identify any Native American cultural resources in the immediate project vicinity. To the letter report was attached a list of Native American contacts for soliciting further information on Native American cultural resources. The consultant contacted each by letter (see below).

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

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 21, 2011

Ms. Kipp responded with a form letter where she initialed a box indicating that the duly authorized tribal official has determined that there is not a likelihood of eligible properties of religious and cultural significance to the Big Sandy Rancheria in the proposed area, but may affect other Tribe(s) in the area.

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

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural

resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Mr. Ron Goode
Chairperson
North Fork Mono Tribe
13396 Tollhouse Road
Clovis, CA 93619

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Mr. Keith F. Turner
Tribal Contact
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
P.O. Box 306
Auberry, CA 93602

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

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

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Ms. Lorrie Planas
2736 Palo Alto
Clovis, CA 93611

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Mr. Bob Pennell
Cultural Resources Director
Table Mountain Rancheria
P.O. Box 410
Friant, CA 93626-0177

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Mr. John Davis
Chairman
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
1064 Oxford Avenue
Clovis, CA 93612-2211

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

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

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Mr. Jim Redmoon
Cultural Resources Representative
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
724 W. Fountain
Fresno, CA 93705

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Mr. Jerry Brown
10553 N. Rice Road
Fresno, CA 93720

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

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

June 17, 2011

In a form letter, the consultant described the nature of the proposed project and the cultural resources study. In addition, the consultant requested any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Ronald D. Bergman
Kingsburg Historical Society
P.O. Box 282
Kingsburg, CA 93631
rjbergv@comcast.net

May 4, 2011

The consultant described the proposed project and the consultant's study and asked for information on who would be the best source of information on local historic buildings and structures.

June 30, 2011

No response has been received to date.

Ric Windmiller
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HWY. #205
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979
FAX 530/878-0915

May 5, 2011

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attn: Ms. Debbie Treadway
Re: CEQA/106 Review
Site ID: Golden State Corridor

Dear Ms. Treadway:

This letter was prepared on behalf of our client to request a sacred lands file search and the names of appropriate Native American contacts and contact information (address and telephone number). We will use this information to help assess the potential for locating Native American traditional cultural properties on the project site described below.

Site ID: Golden State Corridor
County: Fresno

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Malaga
Legal Location (township, range and sections): T.15S., R.21E., Secs. 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16.

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Conejo
Legal Location (township, range and sections): T.15S, R.21E., Secs. 22, 23, 25, 26, 36
T.15S., R.22E., Sec. 31

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Selma
Legal Location (township, range and sections): T.15S., R. 22E, Sec. 31
T.16S., R.22E., Secs. 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, 27.

Project Description: Road and Street Improvements

Please fax the results to us at your earliest convenience: Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist, 530-878-0915 (fax).

Yours sincerely,

Ric Windmiller, R.P.A.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 853-8251
Fax (916) 857-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
de_nahc@pacbell.net



May 6, 2011

Mr. Ric Windmiller

CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 Grass Valley Highway, #205
Auburn, CA 95603

Sent by FAX to: 530-878-0915

No. of Pages: 6

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **Golden State Corridor Project**, located in Fresno County, California

Dear Mr. Windmiller:

Thank you for your request of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contact list for the above-referenced project. I wish to point out that the NAHC *Sacred Lands File* and *Traditional Cultural Properties* as defined by the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are not the same. I attached a letter from Larry Myers, NAHC Manager, to the BLM Historic preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that addresses this issue, for your information.

The NAHC conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'areas of potential effect,' (APEs) based on the USGS coordinates provided and found **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the locations you specified. However, the absence of evidence of archaeological or Native American cultural resources does not indicate that such does not exist; items of significance may be unearthed during project construction activity.

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.

Early consultation, even during Initial Study or First Phase surveys 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 of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter 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.

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 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 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.

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
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contact List
Fresno County
May 6, 2011

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

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

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

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

North Fork Mono Tribe
 Ron Goode, Chairperson
 13396 Tollhouse Road Mono
 Clovis , CA 93619
eagleeye@cuip.net
 (559) 299-3729 Home

Table Mountain Rancheria
 Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director
 P.O. Box 410 Yokuts
 Friant , CA 93626-0177
 (559) 325-0351
 (559) 217-9718 - cell
 (559) 325-0394 FAX

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
 Keith F. Turner, Tribal Contact
 P.O. Box 306 Dumna/Foothill
 Auberry , CA 93602 Mono
 t'si-akimcorr@at.net
 (559) 855-3128 Home
 (559) 696-0191 (Cell)

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
 John Davis, Chairman
 1064 Oxford Avenue Foothill Yokuts
 Clovis , CA 93612-2211 Choinumni
 (669) 307-6430

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 7060.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Golden State Corridor Project, apparently a project of the California Department of Transportation located in Fresno County, California for which a Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contact List
Fresno County
May 6, 2011**

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
559-252-0198 - fax

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Jim Redmoon - Cultural Resources Representative
724 W. Fountain Dumna/Foothill
Fresno, CA 93705 Choinumni
559-824-0265
redmoonrising@att.net
559-243-9926 -home

Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts
Jerry Brown
10553 N. Rice Road North Valley Yokuts
Fresno, CA 93720
559-434-3160

Santa Rosa Tachi Rancheria
Lalo Franco, Cultural Coordinator
P.O. Box 8 Tachi
Lemoore, CA 93245 Tache
(559) 924-1278 - Ext. 5 Yokut
(559) 924-3583 - FAX

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 only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Golden State Corridor Project, apparently a project of the California Department of Transportation located in Fresno County, California for which a Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts list were requested.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax: (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: dn_nahc@pacbell.net



October 25, 2010

Mr. Richard C. Hanes, Chief
Division of Cultural, Paleontological Resources and Tribal Consultation
United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
1849 "C" Street, N.W., Mail Stop 406-LS
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hanes:

Re: Draft Programmatic Agreement (Revised) Among the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers regarding the Mann in which the BLM will meet its Responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) of the State of California appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above referenced revised Agreement to require the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to follow certain protocols in executing its responsibilities under Section 106, 110 (f) and 111 (a) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470). The California NAHC is the 'trustee agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21070. The NAHC concerns regarding the revised draft Programmatic Agreement between BLM and responsible and cooperating agencies are two-fold:

1. Scope of Tribal Consultation: In the State of California, as a result of the failure of the United States Senate to ratify treaties with California tribes in 1852, many areas of the state have no federally recognized tribal governments with which to consult regarding proposed *federal actions*. Yet, California is known to have a large and dense population of indigenous American Indian tribes. California non-federally-recognized tribes have expertise in their respective cultural areas that is unique and not shared with federally recognized tribes. Therefore, the California NAHC recommends that BLM include them, as well as their Tribal Elders, as 'consulting parties' in the Section 106 consultation process.
2. Traditional Cultural Properties and California Sacred Sites: Many American Indian cultural resources are not listed nor have been evaluated as 'eligible for listing' in the National Register of Historic Places. In many cases, many sites that are considered by tribes as of religious or cultural significance by California tribes are *confidential* and known only to those tribes and/or its members. Thus, those sacred sites that may also include burial sites are not evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register. Also, the State of California has established a Sacred Lands File Inventory pursuant to California Public Resources Code §§ 5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 in order to have a

repository of sacred sites, identified and submitted by California Native Americans and housed at the Native American Heritage Commission. This repository is also exempt from the California Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code 6254.10.

Therefore, because of the unique configuration and history of California Native American communities, with approximately 50 non federally-recognized tribes and the establishment of a California Sacred Lands File Inventory, to catalogue sites that are considered culturally significant to California tribes, we urge that the Bureau of Land Management contact non federally recognized tribes and their elders in the Section 106 consultation process.

If you have any questions about this response to your request for input on the revised Historic Preservation Agreement, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-4082.

Sincerely,

original signature on file

Larry Myers
Manager

Cc: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Ric Windmiller
CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST

2280 GRASS VALLEY HIGHWAY #205
AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

530/878-0979
FAX 530/878-0915

June 17, 2011

Ms. Liz Hutchins Kipp
Chairperson
Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Inidans
P.O. Box 337 / 37302
Auberry, CA 93602

Re: Golden State Corridor Improvements Project, Fresno County

Dear Ms. Hutchins:

Our consultancy is conducting a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Golden State Corridor project. The project consists of a redesign of Golden State Boulevard (Simpson Street in Kingsburg and Whitson Street in Selma) from American Avenue in the county, south to Mission Street in Kingsburg (please see enclosed map).

The roadway redesign will consist of upgrades to roadway, intersections, railroad crossings, roundabouts, drive approaches, median breaks, curb, gutter, drainage, bicycle/auto turnouts/rest stops, landscaping, and landscape irrigation. A bicycle trail (lanes in urban areas) will be constructed on the west side of the Corridor. Additional way finding signage will be added.

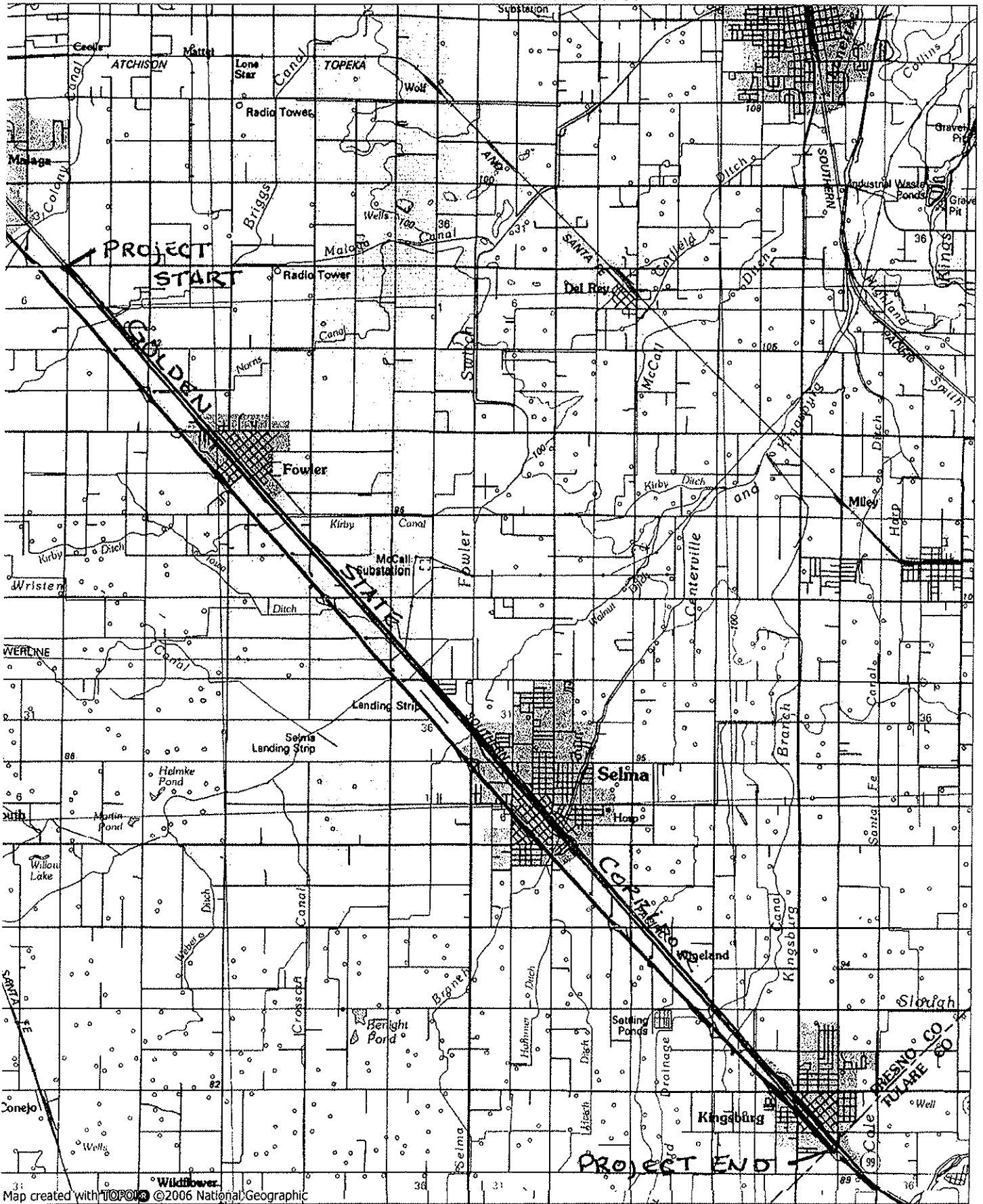
The Native American Heritage Commission's sacred lands file search failed to identify any Native American cultural resources in the immediate project vicinity. However, we are aware that a proposed project may affect sites of religious or sacred significance to Native Americans that may not be recognized by non-Native American cultural resource specialists. Therefore, if you have any information or concerns regarding known or suspected sites of Native American significance that may be impacted by the proposed project, please feel free to contact Cathryn Chatterton at the above address. You may also respond by telephone (530-878-0979), fax (530-878-0915) or email: windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net. We would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience, if you wish to comment at this time.

Yours sincerely,

Ric Windmiller
Registered Professional Archaeologist

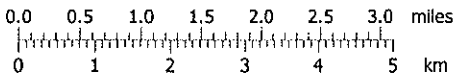
Enclosure

GOLDEN STATE CORRIDOR PROJECT



Map created with TOPOLOG © 2006 National Geographic

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



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13 1/2
06/17/11

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	6/21/11	# of pages	1
To	Ric Windmiller	From	EW		
Co./Dept		Co.	BSR		
Phone #	530-818-0915	Phone #	559-855-4003		
Fax #	530-818-0915	Fax #	559-855-4640		



June 21, 2011

Ric Windmiller
2280 Grass Valley Highway #205
Auburn, California 95603

Elizabeth D. Kipp
Chairperson

Re: Golden State Corridor Improvements Project, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Windmiller,

Arrow Sample
Vice Chair

I have reviewed your Consultation Request under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act regarding the proposed project referenced above and officer the following response as indicated by the box that is checked and my initials.

Lisa Garcia
Secretary

NO INTEREST EW (Initials of duly authorized Tribal official) I have determined that there is not a likelihood of eligible properties of religious and cultural significant to the Big Sandy Rancheria in the proposed area, but may affect other Tribe(s) in the area.

Johnny Baly
Treasurer

REQUEST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION _____ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal official) I require the following additional information in order to provide a finding of effect for this proposed undertaking: _____.

Amy A. Hutchins
Member-At-Large

NO EFFECT _____ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal official) I have determined that there are no properties of religious and cultural significance to the Tribe that is listed on the National Register within the area of potential effect or that the proposed project will have no effect on any such properties that may be present.

NO ADVERSE EFFECT _____ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal official) I have identified properties of cultural and religious significance within the area of effect that I believe are eligible for listing in the National Register, for which there would be no adverse effect as a result of the proposed project.

ADVERSE EFFECT _____ (Initials of duly authorized Tribal official) I have identified properties of cultural and religious significance within the area of potential effect that are eligible for listing in the National Register. I believe the proposed project would cause and adverse effect on these properties.

Signature of duly authorized Tribal official: Elizabeth D. Kipp

Printed Name / Title: Elizabeth D. Kipp/Tribal Chairperson

Big Sandy Rancheria Band of Western Mono Indians

Date: 06/21/2011

From: Ric Windmiller (windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net)
To: rjberg@comcast.net;
Date: Wed, May 4, 2011 10:27:30 AM
Cc:
Subject: Golden State Boulevard Improvements

Hi Ronald,

I will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Golden State Corridor improvements project. As you probably know, the project would involve the redesign of Golden State Boulevard (Simpson Street in Kingsburg) and the adoption of a design guidelines manual that will provide development standards and guidelines for properties adjacent to the roadway corridor. Besides identifying and evaluating the importance of any historic and prehistoric archaeological resources located within the roadway corridor itself, we will also be looking at historic buildings and structures adjacent to the roadway to insure that the guidelines manual would have standards compatible with the historic setting. Therefore, it's important that I touch base with the historical society to insure that we are addressing buildings, structures and setting important to the local folks, as well as what we discover through archival research and a site visit.

Right now, I am assembling as much background information as possible to identify historic buildings and structures along the roadway in Kingsburg. This email is an introduction to who I am and what we are doing. From here, I'd like to find who would be the best sources of information on historic buildings and structures located along the boulevard.

Best wishes, Ric

Ric Windmiller
Consulting Archaeologist
2280 Grass Valley Hwy. #205
Auburn, CA 95603
(530) 878-0979 (office)
(530) 878-0915 (fax)
(916) 716-4561 (mobile)
windmiller-consult@sbcglobal.net