Appendix F:

Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources Supporting Information

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Cultural Resources Inventory Report
Triangle Property Project

Fresno County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Wilson Premier Homes, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Triangle Property in Fresno County, California. Wilson Premier Homes, Inc. proposes to apply for entitlement for the Project for future development.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that 19 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. Seven of these studies included a portion of the Project Area. As a result of those studies, no sites have previously been recorded within the Project Area.

ECORP observed 11 newly recorded resources during the 2022 pedestrian survey. These resources consist of 10 historic-period architectural resources and one pre-contact isolated archaeological resource. ECORP evaluated the 10 historic-period architectural resources using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria and found that none meet the criteria with sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP or CRHR.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
FR	Federal Register
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Triangle Property Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SJVRR	San Joaquin Valley Railroad
SSJVIC	Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
U.S.	United States of America
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Wilson Premier Homes, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Proposed Triangle Property Project located north of the City of Clovis in Fresno County, California. A survey of the Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area consists of 398.40 acres of property and offsite improvements located in Sections 21, 22, and 23 of Township 12 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1964 (photorevised 1981) Clovis and 1964 Friant, California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 1). The property is also known by the following Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs):

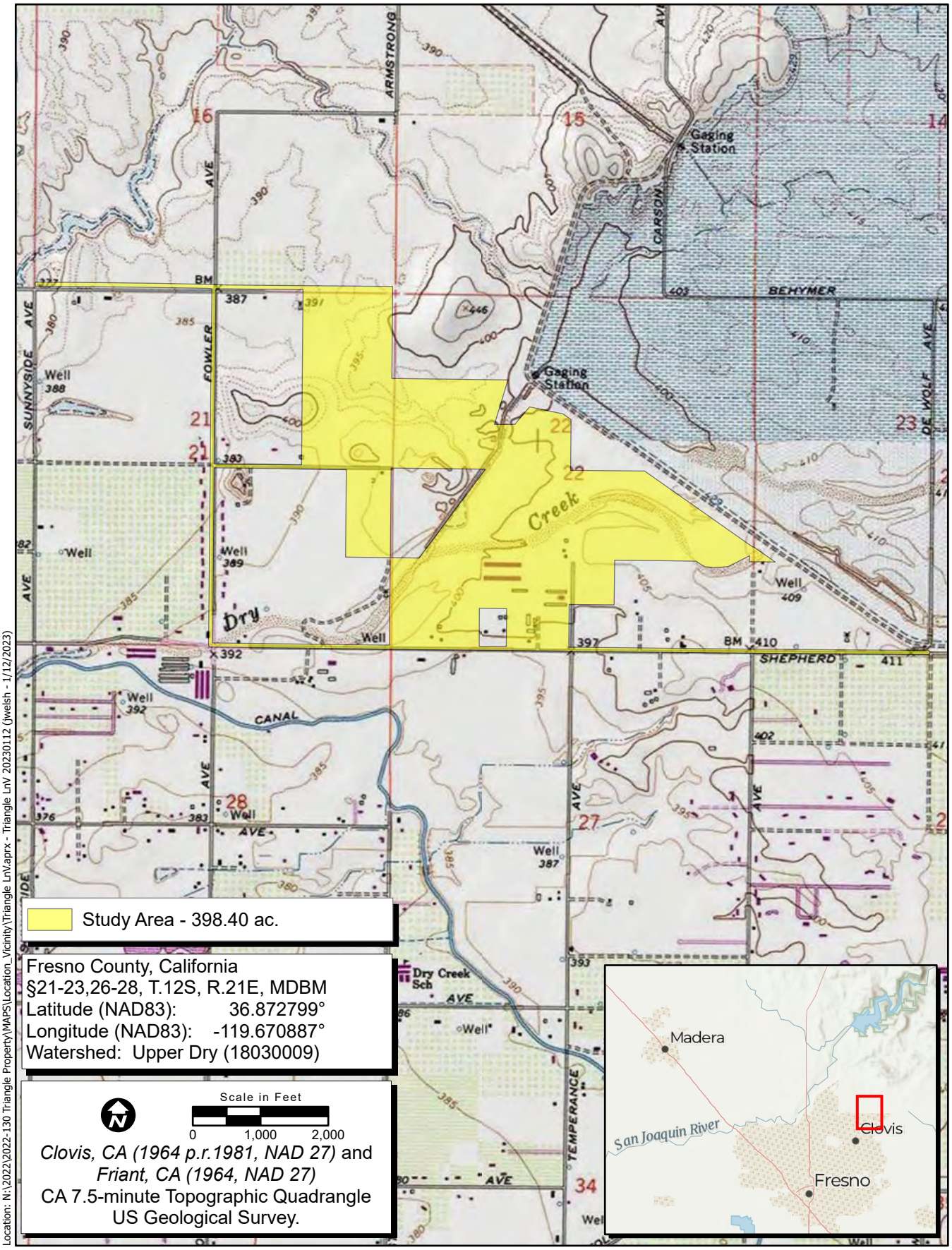
- 557-012-02
- 557-012-28
- 557-012-29
- 557-022-11S
- 557-031-05S
- 557-031-23
- 557-031-24
- 557-031-25
- 557-031-27
- 557-031-35
- 557-031-37
- 557-031-44S
- 558-010-25

The Big Dry Creek Dam and Reservoir bound the Project Area to the east; East Shepherd Avenue is to the south; North Burgan Avenue is to the west; and East Behymer Avenue is to the north. Offsite improvements are proposed between East Behymer Avenue and North Sunnyside Avenue, North Fowler Avenue and East Shepherd Avenue, East Shepherd Avenue and North De Wolf Avenue, and East Perrin Avenue and North Fowler Avenue. The Project proponent intends to apply for entitlement for future development.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the Project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and also represents the survey coverage area. It measures 398.40 acres.



Location: N:\2022\2022-130 Triangle Property\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Triangle LnVaprx - Triangle LnV 20230112 (jwelsh - 1/12/2023)

Map Date: 1/12/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-130 Triangle Property

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project and could extend as deep as 10 feet below the surface; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that are cannot be seen on the surface.

1.3 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement (see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)) must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA of 1966, as amended, is the federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

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

(A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's history and cultural heritage;

(B) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that

(1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR,

(2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or

(3) has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

(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 (U.S.);

(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.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.3.4 United States Army Corps of Engineers Regulations

The Project must meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) if it affects Waters of the U.S. The Project also needs to obtain a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Sacramento District Regulatory Division permit and follow USACE regulations for cultural resources in 33 CFR 325 Appendix C (Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties) to fulfill the requirements set forth in the NHPA, in other applicable historic preservation laws, and in presidential directives as they relate to the regulatory program of the USACE (33 CFR Parts 320-334). In addition, the USACE Sacramento District provides guidance for preparation of Section 106 reports in *2014 Sacramento District Regulatory Branch Guidelines for Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended*. Apart from the requirements of the NHPA, all historic properties are subject to consideration under the USACE's NEPA processes (33 CFR Part 325, Appendix B), and the USACE's public interest review requirements contained in 33 CFR 320.4. Therefore, historic properties are included as a factor in the district engineer's decision on each CWA 404 permit application.

If the Project or activity is found to have an adverse effect on NRHP-designated historic properties, the district engineer will coordinate with the SHPO to seek ways to avoid or reduce effects on designated historic properties. At any time during CWA 404 permit processing, the district engineer may consult with

the involved parties to discuss and consider possible alternatives or measures to avoid or minimize adverse effects of a proposed activity in accordance with the procedures described in 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C. If the consultation results in a mutual agreement among the SHPOs, the permit applicant, and the district engineer regarding the treatment of designated historic properties, the district engineer may formalize that agreement either through special conditions added to the CWA 404 permit or by signing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with these parties. The MOA would comprise the comments of the SHPO and the ACHP. The criteria involved in making an adverse effect determination are described fully in 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C.

The USACE district engineer, in accordance with 33 CFR 320.4, shall weigh all factors, including the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and any comments of the ACHP and the SHPO, and any views of other interested parties, in making a decision about a permit application. The district engineer will add permit conditions to avoid or reduce effects on historic properties that are determined to be necessary in accordance with 33 CFR 325.4. The district engineer will consider the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 Federal Register 44716) for making decisions. If permitting the Project would cause irrevocable loss of important scientific, prehistoric, historical, or archeological data, the district engineer, in accordance with the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, will advise the Secretary of the Interior of the extent of loss of data, implementation of plans to mitigate such a loss, and the inclusion of permit conditions for mitigation.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A provides a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area. Appendix D contains a confidential cultural resource site locations map.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code Section 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in the San Joaquin Valley region within the greater Central Valley. Elevations range between 390 and 416 feet above mean sea level. Big Dry Creek flows through the southern portion of the Project Area, trending in a north-northwest to southwest direction, with various ephemeral drainages throughout the area. The Big Dry Creek Dam is located directly east of the Project Area. Agricultural land makes up most of the immediate Project Area, with dense residential development to the south and rural residential development to the west and northwest.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The Project Area is located in the eastern portion of the San Joaquin Valley, less than 10 miles from the Sierra Nevada Foothills, which is an area that is currently in a geological interval of uplift and erosion. This area was formed by a series of geologic activities over eons, including crustal plates colliding and suturing, volcanic and sedimentary deposition, and plutonic intrusions (Kipps and Moratto 1988). During the Pleistocene, erosion of the Sierra Nevada led to the deposition of large alluvial fans at the base of the foothills along the eastern side of the Central Valley. Glacial conditions are generally credited for the deposition of these fans, while subsequent interglacial periods are marked by landscape stability, soil formation, and channel incision. Subsequent depositional cycles during the Holocene progressively buried downstream sections of many older alluvial fans and led to the formation of inset stream terraces and nested alluvial fans along the foothills (Rosenthal and Willis 2017).

Jennings et al. (1977) identifies the geology of the southern portion of the Project Area as composed primarily of Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from the Pliocene through the Holocene (5.333-0 Ma). This portion is predominantly covered in alluvial sediments deposited by ancient and recent water flow. The northeastern portion of the Project Area is identified as Mesozoic granitic rocks. The northern portion of the Project Area near East Behymer Avenue is identified as undivided pre-Cenozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of a wide variety, including slate, quartzite, chert, schists, gneiss, and minor marble (Jennings et al. 1977).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), 21 soil types are located within the Project Area, including:

five variations of Atwater loamy sand (AoA, AoB, ArA, ArB, and AtA), drained 0 to 9 percent slopes;

Blasingame loam (BcC), well-drained 3 to 15 percent slopes;

Delhi loamy sand (DhB), somewhat excessively drained 3 to 9 percent slopes;

Dello sandy loam (Dn); Foster loam (Fn);

two variations of Grangeville fine sandy loam (Gf and Gn);

Greenfield sandy loam (GtA), well drained 0 to 3 percent slopes;

Hildreth clay (Hu);

Millerton rocky fine sandy loam (MoD), well drained 3 to 30 percent slopes;

four variations of Ramona loam (Ra, Rb, Rc, and Re); Riverwash (Rh);

San Joaquin loam (SeA), moderately well drained 0 to 3 percent slopes; and

Tujunga loamy sand (TzbA), somewhat excessively drained 0 to 3 percent.

There exists a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of alluvium along Big Dry Creek, which runs within the southern portion of the Project Area, and the presence of a of pre-contact archaeological site located along Big Dry Creek. Additionally, Delhi sands are known for having increased potential for archaeological sites, however, this soil comprises less than 1 percent of the total project area and is adjacent to Big Dry Creek. The potential decreases with distance from Big Dry Creek.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant communities within the Project Area includes fallowed farmland, rural development landscaping, and invasive vegetation, including star thistle, wall barley, stinkwort, ripgut brome, and other various perennial grasses and weeds (ECORP 2022).

Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include desert cottontail, California ground squirrel, western fence lizard, rock pigeon, house sparrow, common crow, and common raven (ECORP 2022).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Precontact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978a).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978a). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978a).

Archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments in sites dating to after about 5,000 BP. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. New peoples from the Great Basin began entering Southern California during this period. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups that the first Europeans encountered during the 18th century (Wallace 1978a). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The presence of small projectile points indicates the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP (Wallace 1978a; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Precontact History

The San Joaquin Valley and adjacent Sierra Nevada foothills and Coast Range have a long and complex cultural history with distinct regional patterns that extend back more than 11,000 years (McGuire 1995). The first generally agreed-upon evidence for the presence of pre-contact peoples in the region is represented by the distinctive basally thinned and fluted projectile points, found on the margins of extinct lakes in the San Joaquin Valley. These projectiles, often compared to Clovis points, have been found at three localities in the San Joaquin Valley including along the Pleistocene shorelines of former Tulare Lake. Based on evidence from these sites and other well-dated contexts elsewhere, the Paleo-Indian hunters used these spear points existed during a narrow time range of 11,550 to 8,550 BP (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

As a result of climate change at the end of the Pleistocene, a period of extensive deposition occurred throughout the lowlands of central California, burying many older landforms, and providing a distinct break between Pleistocene and subsequent occupations during the Holocene. Another period of deposition, also a product of climate change, had similar results around 7,550 BP, burying some of the oldest archaeological deposits discovered in California (Rosenthal and McGuire 2004).

The Lower Archaic (8,550 to 5,550 BP) is characterized by an apparent contrast in economy, although it is possible they may be seasonal expressions of the same economy. Archaeological deposits that date to this period on the valley floor frequently include only large-stemmed spear points, suggesting an emphasis on large game such as artiodactyls (Wallace 1991). Recent discoveries in the adjacent Sierra Nevada have yielded distinct milling assemblages, which clearly indicate a reliance on plant foods. Investigations at Copperopolis (LaJeunesse and Pryor 1996) argue that nut crops were the primary target of seasonal plant exploitation. Assemblages at these foothill sites include dense accumulations of handstones, millingslabs, and various cobble-core tools, representing “frequently visited camps in a seasonally structured settlement system” (Rosenthal et al. 2007). As previously stated, these may represent different elements of the seasonal round. What is known is that during the Lower Archaic, regional interaction spheres had been well-established. Marine shell from the central California coast has been

found in early Holocene contexts in the great basin east of the Sierra Nevada, and eastern Sierra obsidian composes a large percentage of flaked-stone debitage and tools recovered from sites on both sides of the Sierra.

About 8,000 years ago, many California cultures shifted the main focus of their subsistence strategies from hunting to nut and seed gathering, as evidenced by the increase in food-grinding implements found in archeological sites dating to this period. This cultural pattern is best known for Southern California, where it has been termed the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978a), but recent studies suggest that the horizon may be more widespread than originally described and is found throughout the region during the Middle Archaic Period. Radiocarbon dates associated with this period vary between 8,000 and 2,000 BP, although most cluster in the 6,000 to 4,000 BP range (Basgall and True 1985).

Early Middle Archaic sites are relatively rare on the valley floor. This changes significantly toward the end of the Middle Archaic. In central California, late Middle Archaic settlement focused on river courses on the valley floor. Although rare, these sites did provide evidence of long-term residence consisting of vast amounts of trade objects, specialized tools, and remains of animal and plants found during different seasons of the year. Again, climate change apparently influenced this shift, with warmer, drier conditions prevailing throughout California. The shorelines of many lakes, including Tulare Lake, contracted substantially, while at the same time rising sea levels favored the expansion of the San Joaquin/Sacramento Delta region, with newly formed wetlands extending eastward from the San Francisco Bay (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

In contrast, early Middle Archaic sites are relatively common in the Sierra foothills, and the mainly utilitarian assemblages recovered show relatively little change from the preceding period with a continued emphasis on acorns and pine nuts. Few bone or shell artifacts, beads, or ornaments have been recovered from these localities. Projectile points from this period reflect a high degree of regional morphological variability, with an emphasis on local tool stone material supplemented with a small amount of obsidian from eastern sources. In contrast with the more elaborate mortuary assemblages and extended burial mode documented at Valley sites, burials sites documented at some foothill sites such as CA-FRE-61 on Wahtoke Creek are reminiscent of *reburial* features reported from Millingstone Horizon sites in Southern California. These reburials are characterized by reinterment of incomplete skeletons often capped with inverted milling stones (McGuire 1995).

A return to colder and wetter conditions marked the Upper Archaic in Central California (2,500 to 1,000 BP). Previously desiccated lakes returned to spill levels and increased freshwater flowed in the San Joaquin and Sacramento watershed. Cultural patterns as reflected in the archeological record, particularly specialized subsistence practices, emerged during this period. The archeological record becomes more complex, as specialized adaptations to locally available resources were developed, and valley populations expanded into the lower Sierra foothills. New and specialized technologies expanded, and distinct shell bead types started to occur across the region. The range of subsistence resources utilized expanded significantly from the previous period, as did the exchange systems utilized by the surrounding tribes. In the Central Valley, archaeological evidence of social stratification and craft specialization is indicated by well-made artifacts such as charmstones and beads, often found as mortuary items (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The period between approximately 1,000 BP and European-American contact is referred to as the Emergent Period. The Emergent Period is marked by the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology, which replaced the dart and atlatl at about 1,100 to 800 BP. In the San Joaquin region, villages and small residential sites developed along the many stream courses in the lower foothills and along the river channels and sloughs of the valley floor. A local form of pottery was developed in the southern Sierra foothills along the Kaweah River. While many sites with rich archaeological assemblages have been documented in the northern Central Valley, relatively few sites have been documented from this period in the southern Sierra foothills and adjacent valley floor, despite the fact that the ethnographic record suggests dense populations for this region.

3.3 Ethnography

Prior to the arrival of European Americans in the region, indigenous groups speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings inhabited California. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Driver 1961; Murdock 1960), recognized the uniqueness of California's indigenous groups and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925) further subdivided California into four subculture areas: Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central.

When the first European explorers entered the regions between 1772 and 1821, an estimated 100,000 people, about one third of the state's native population, lived in the Central Valley (Moratto 1984:171). At least seven distinct languages of Penutian stock were spoken among these populations: Wintu, Nomlaki, Konkow, River Patwin, Nisenan, Miwok, and Yokuts. Common linguistic roots and similar cultural and technological characteristics indicate that these groups shared a long history of interaction (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The Central area (as defined by Kroeber 1925) encompasses the Project Area and includes the Yokuts.

Ethnographically, predominant Native American group occupying the region at the time of European contact in the late 18th century was the Penutian-speaking Yokuts. The Yokuts, (meaning *person* or *people*) Penutian/Yokutsan speakers, were divided into three distinct groups: the Northern Valley Yokuts, the Southern Valley Yokuts, and the Foothills Yokuts. These groups spoke different dialects and were separated by topography (Kroeber 1925; Shipley 1978). Of the three groups, the Southern Valley Yokuts territory encompasses the Project Area. The southern San Joaquin Valley was originally covered by sloughs and marshes surrounding three shallow lakes: Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern. The lakes were fed by rivers coming from the Sierras such as the Kern River. Areas away from the lakes, rivers, and sloughs were dry since the valley receives less than 10 inches of rain per year. The Southern Valley Yokuts obtained fish, freshwater mussels, turtles, and waterfowl from the lakes and marshes. Fishing was carried out year-round. Elk and pronghorn antelope were hunted from blinds when they came to the lakes to drink. Grass and tule seeds were important plant foods. Since there were no oak trees on the valley floor, acorns were not an important food (Wallace 1978b).

The Yokuts lived in villages occupied year-round near lakes, sloughs, and rivers. However, groups of people left the village and lived in temporary camps while collecting seeds in the spring. Single family houses consisted of wood frames covered with tule mats. There were also large multi-family communal residences that were long mat-covered rectangular structures with steep pitched roofs. These structures

were divided into sections so that each family had their own fireplace and door. A shade porch, where cooking took place, ran along the front of the building. Seeds, roots, and dried fish were stored in mat-covered granaries raised off the ground. Each village also had an earth-covered sweathouse for use by men. Tule was used to make baskets and cradles. Wood and stone were obtained through trade with groups outside the valley. Marine shells obtained from coastal people were made into beads by the Yokuts. Clamshell disks circulated as primitive money and *Olivella* beads and abalone pendants were strung for necklaces. Canoes and rafts made of tule were used for water transport (Wallace 1978b).

The Southern Valley Yokuts were organized in territorial tribelets with an average population of 350 people. Each tribelet spoke a different dialect and claimed the resources within its territory. Each tribelet had a chief who belonged to the Eagle lineage. There was usually more than one village in a tribelet territory.

3.4 Regional History

Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his crewmembers became the first Europeans to visit California when they sailed north from Mexico in 1542. Sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage, Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. In 1579, the English privateer Francis Drake set anchor somewhere along the coast of northern California and interacted with local Native American groups. Sebastian Vizcaíno, sailing north from Mexico, explored the California coast as far north as Monterey Bay in 1602 (Castillo 1978).

The colonization of Alta California began in 1769, when Spanish army captain Gaspar de Portolá and Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, led a large party up the California coast by land from San Diego Bay to Monterey Bay. Along the coast they established a chain of Spanish missions, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns). Franciscan friars eventually built 21 missions in California, beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with missions in San Rafael and Sonoma in 1823. The missions sought to convert California's Native American groups to Catholicism. Franciscans missionaries also planted California's earliest orchards, vineyards, and vegetable gardens and raised cattle. All missions made use of unpaid Native American labor. Presidios at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco housed Spanish military personnel, who guarded California's best harbors. Pueblos at Los Angeles, San Jose, Branciforte (near what is now Santa Cruz), and Sonoma housed civilian farmers who cultivated grain for the presidios. No missions, presidios, or pueblos were established in California's Central Valley. The region remained a *terra incognita* until Gabriel Moraga and his party explored the valley in 1803-06. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith arrived in the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who camped there, but the fur trappers established no permanent settlements in the Central Valley (Thompson and West 1880).

Spanish rule over California ended when Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821. The new Republic of Mexico sought to secularize California's missions after 1833. Former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches called *ranchos*. During California's Mexican period (1821 to 1848), millions of acres of grazing lands along the California coast and in the Central Valley became privatized (Robinson 1948). Some rancho owners built homes in

settlements that developed around former missions, presidios, and pueblos; others lived in rural haciendas. Cattle became California's leading export. At San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and other harbors, rancho owners traded cow hides and tallow for manufactured goods imported from Britain, New England, and elsewhere. Native Americans provided the ranchos with unpaid labor (Robinson 1948).

In 1839, John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in what is now Sacramento County and petitioned the Mexican governor for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento. The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican American War and gave the United States possession of California and other southwestern states. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush allowed California to become a U.S. state in 1850. U.S. courts confirmed most Mexican land grants, albeit with restricted boundaries, while ungranted lands became federal public lands. Once surveyed into grids of townships, sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections under the Public Lands Survey System, California's public lands became available for purchase or for homesteading under the 1862 Homestead Act (Robinson 1948).

The California Legislature created Fresno County from parts of Mariposa, Merced, and Tulare counties in 1856. Located in the geographical enter of California, Fresno County consisted of high Sierra Nevada peaks, low rolling foothills, and San Joaquin Valley flatlands. The word *fresno* in Spanish means ash tree, a species that grew in abundance along the San Joaquin River. The county seat, Fresno, was a creation of the railroad. As late as 1870, the site of Fresno remained a hot, dry, barren flatland. "There was at the time," an early observer recalled, "no railroad, no water nearer than the San Joaquin River (10 miles to the north), and nothing encouraging whatsoever" (Angel 1892:90). In spring 1872, the Central Pacific Railroad, building south through the San Joaquin Valley, bridged the San Joaquin River. Through a subsidiary, the Contract and Finance Company, the railroad surveyed and staked out a grid of streets and blocks 10 miles south of the river. Rail service to the new town of Fresno commenced in May 1872. Fresno's freight depot immediately attracted the attention of local cattle and sheep ranchers, who happily shipped livestock to San Francisco and other markets on the new railroad. This, in turn, attracted merchants, who bought building lots in town and began establishing businesses catering to ranchers: stables, blacksmiths, saloons, restaurants, general stores, and hotels. The town became the Fresno County seat in summer 1874. By then, Fresno possessed 55 buildings housing a much wider range of services, including physicians and law offices. In 1876, two entrepreneurial residents sank a 100-foot well encased with a 7-inch pipe. Driven by a steam engine pump, the well delivered "an abundance of fresh water" which sustained Fresno's early growth (Angel 1892:93). By 1890, Fresno's population exceeded 10,000.

Fresno's early growth owed much to the productivity of farms and ranches in the town's immediate vicinity. The *colony* system of development shaped the region. Irrigation was the system's lifeblood and the railroad its lifeline. Before irrigation and the railroad, agriculture in the region's hot, dry, flat plains consisted of open-range grazing and wheat cultivated extensively by a handful of wealthy absentee landowners. In 1869, a Fresno County sheep rancher named Moses J. Church recognized that water could

be diverted from the nearby Kings River and sent by canal to the region's dry plains. In 1870, Church built a canal from a headgate on the Kings River and began delivering water 25 miles westward to a wheatfield belonging to A. Y. Easterby, a landowner who lived in Napa. Easterby and other Fresno-area landowners recognized that their wheat fields, under irrigation, possessed speculative that exceeded the price of wheat. In 1870, Church, partnering with Easterby, Frederick CIRCA Roeding, and William S. Chapman, established the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company and solicited capital from San Francisco banks to build a larger water delivery system from the Kings River (Angel 1892).

When completed, the Fresno Canal brought irrigation water to the Fresno area's first colony, the Central California Colony. Located 3 miles south of Fresno and built on a 6-square-mile tract owned by Chapman, the Central California Colony was the vision of Chapman's agent, Martin Theodore "M. Theo" Kearney. It consisted of a checkerboard of 20-acre farms, each with an irrigation ditch. After 1872, Central Pacific trains began delivering eager buyers. By 1890, the Central California Colony was home to 150 families. Most grew raisin grapes bought by packing houses in Fresno. Raisins became Fresno's most important cash crop during the late 19th century (Angel 1892). During the 1870s and 1880s, the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company opened a series of new canals, each delivering irrigation water from the Kings River (Fresno Irrigation District 2022). By the 1890s, scores of new colonies blanketed the region in vineyards and alfalfa fields. "These colonies surround the city of Fresno in every direction," noted an observer in 1892, "and have so grown into each other that there are no lines of distinction, the boundaries of each being now wholly imaginary" (Angel 1892:128). Between 1880 and 1890, Fresno County's population grew from 9,500 to 32,000, much of it centered in and around Fresno and its rural colonies.

3.5 Project Area History

After 1890, a similar pattern of development occurred in the town of Clovis, 8 miles northeast of Fresno. Marcus Pollasky, an eastern railroad promoter, arrived in the area in 1891 to solicit investors for the new San Joaquin Valley Railroad (SJVRR). The SJVRR intended to build north and east from Fresno. Eventually, it was hoped, the line would cross the Sierra Nevada and provide the San Joaquin Valley with a direct connection to eastern markets. One of the railroad's early investors was Clovis Cole, a large landowner in Fresno and Madera counties. Along the SJVRR route, Cole provided Pollasky with 480 acres for "railroad purposes" and "for the purposes of platting and laying out a town site" (Clovis Centennial Book Committee 2011:18). In return, the SJVRR established a passenger and freight depot at the site called *Clovis*. The first SJVRR trains arrived at Clovis in fall 1891. In 1892, Cole and his associates platted a grid of streets and blocks near the depot and began selling lots to merchants. Early Clovis businesses, like those of early Fresno, catered to farmers and ranchers who arrived at Clovis to ship their livestock and grain on the SJVRR to Fresno. In January 1892, the SJVRR reached Hamptonville (now Friant) but proceeded no further due to financial constraints; later in 1892 the Southern Pacific Railroad (successor to the Central Pacific) acquired the SJVRR at auction (Clovis Centennial Book Committee 2011).

Clovis owed its existence to industries in town and to agricultural production in its immediate vicinity. In 1894, the Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company completed a 42-mile wooden flume that extended from Shaver, a Sierra Nevada logging camp, to Clovis. At its planing mill in Clovis, the company produced finished lumber from boards floated in from Shaver. On the outskirts of Clovis, Kings River water delivered through the Enterprise Canal irrigated nearby fields. Repeating a pattern established in Fresno, irrigation

water and the railroad prompted large landowners near Clovis to subdivide their lands into 20-acre farms marketed as colonies (Clovis Centennial Book Committee 2011). By 1910, the population of Clovis neared 1,000 as lumber and agricultural production created new business opportunities in town.

The Enterprise Canal formed a geographical boundary in the countryside north of Clovis. On lower-elevation lands south and west of the canal, laterals and ditches irrigated 20-acre farms associated with the Garfield and Nees colonies. On higher-elevation lands located north and east of the canal, a landscape of dry farming and ranching prevailed. This included the ranches of the Mississippi Settlement along Big Dry Creek, an area settled by wheat farmers and cattle ranchers in the late 1860s (Hedgecock 1972). The Mississippi School, a one-room schoolhouse built in 1869 (demolished sometime between 1913 and 1920) formed the nucleus of the settlement. It was located 1,000 feet northeast of the Project Area in the northeast quarter of Section 22 (*The Clovis Roundup* 2020). Through 1910, the size of ranches in the Mississippi Settlement generally exceeded those of the 20-acre irrigated farms of the nearby Garfield and Nees colonies. After 1910, as improvements to modern groundwater pumps made irrigation feasible in areas not served by canals, some landowners in the Mississippi Settlement subdivided their ranches into 20-acre farms and marketed them as orchard tracts (Fresno County Public Library 2022). But these tracts did not appeal to buyers; by 1946 only a few homes dotted Shepherd Avenue south of Big Dry Creek.

3.5.1 Flood Control on Big Dry Creek

Lack of flood control along Big Dry Creek may have deterred settlers. In March 1938, Big Dry Creek and its four tributaries, Little Dry, Dog, Redbank, and Fancher creeks, overflowed their banks after heavy rains. Ranches west of Clovis flooded, destroying orchards and vineyards. Fresno's Fig Garden neighborhood also became inundated; many of its adobe homes "crumpled like cubes of sugar" (*Fresno Bee* 1948). In 1948, the USACE built the Big Dry Creek Project immediately east of the Project Area, in an area that historically encompassed much of the Mississippi Settlement (*Fresno Bee* 1948). The project regulated flows on Big Dry Creek, mitigating the risk of flooding downstream. In March 1955, USACE crews completed remedial work to control hill-side erosion at the dam. Only 7 months later, the Christmas flood of 1955 put the project to the test. Analysts estimated that the Big Dry Creek Project saved Fresno County property owners $3,000,000 in damages (Hagwood Jr. 1976). In 1993, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District crews elevated the dam crest 7.2 feet to increase the reservoir's storage capacity (MWH 2003). By the late 20th century, however, the area along Big Dry Creek in the Project Area remained only sparsely settled with a handful of home ranches.

3.6 Architectural Context: The Home Ranch

"For the last hundred years," writes geographer Paul F. Starrs, "the fundamental unit of a livestock operation in the western United States has been the home ranch" (Starrs 1998:11). In California, the home ranch traces its roots to no-fence laws of the 1870s. No-fence laws shifted the burden of building fences from farmers to ranchers, signaling the end of free-range grazing as practiced on California's Mexican-era ranchos (Jelinek 1982). Whereas ranchers previously grazed livestock on California grasses with no regard for property boundaries, after 1870 they began acquiring their own fenced private ranges. The entire operation, called a *home ranch*, included family residences and outbuildings.

Unlike fruit orchards and other types of intensive agriculture where farmers supported families on 5, 10, or 20 acres by producing high-value farmed goods, ranching required greater acreage to raise cattle and sheep. "The term *home ranch*," writes Starrs, "asserts viability, a size and substance sufficient to claim permanence and self-reliance" (Starrs 1998:13). It represented *extensive* agriculture, where supporting a family might require 40 acres or more. Home ranches were characterized by vast open spaces where herds roamed and grazed. If well located, they possessed flowing streams or wells for watering stock and for irrigating fields planted in alfalfa or other forage crops. Spatially, home ranches were also characterized by flexibility: a rancher could add adjoining acreage to increase the size of a ranch or sell off portions when cash was needed.

The nucleus of the home ranch was the headquarters, typically set upon high ground and fronting a rural county road. The headquarters contained the main house for the ranching family. Architecturally, main houses built on home ranches through the first half of the 20th century differed little from houses built in town. They ranged from modest Minimal Traditional-style dwellings and prototypical Ranch-style houses to elaborate revival-style residences (Packard 1995). Around the main house stood a cluster of buildings, structures, and landscape features that supported ranching activities. These included barns, corrals, housing for ranch hands, stables for horses, shade trees, water towers, windmills, repair shops, and storage sheds for miscellaneous supplies (Starrs 1998). Silos and chicken coops were also common features of home ranches (Packard 1995). Many western ranches, particularly those in mountain states, had special enclosures for livestock and poultry, but benign winter weather in California made "light and cheap shelter" sufficient. Animal shelters were, as one 1920s California rancher observed, "frequently dispensed with altogether" (Wickson 1923:210).

3.7 Architectural Context: Public Roads

During the first half of the 19th century, as the U.S. made western territorial gains, Congress directed Army engineers to establish a network of wagon roads linking western military installations; federal railroad surveyors carried on the work during the 1850s and 1860s. For a generation of overland emigrants and freighters, wagon roads established by federal surveyors pointed the way to California (Jackson 1998). Many western wagon roads, particularly those that traversed mountain passes, had Native American origins. In California, non-native incursions such as the de Anza (1774), Portola (1769), and Fremont (1844) expeditions relied on directions given by Native American guides. The roads established by Spanish and American newcomers linking missions, presidios, pueblos, ranchos, and forts in California often superseded Native American footpaths used for generations (Davis 1961).

Overshadowed by railroads, pioneer wagon roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded during the late 19th century. "By 1900," observes a planning historian, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived after 1890 as farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with railroads, began asking county officials for better wagon roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists began organizing local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer and fall months, muddy through the winter and spring, unimproved wagon roads in California played havoc with horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Overcoming mud and dust became the main objective of good roads proponents. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California in the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, beginning in 1890, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called *asphalt* became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt roads withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated better drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural wagon roads initially fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as large ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority attention. Thousands of other rural roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships laid out by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners forfeited equal strips of land along section lines to counties in exchange for grading and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976).

After 1910, as automobile usage surged, and as suburbanization occurred on the edges of town and cities in California and elsewhere, city planners began articulating a *hierarchy of streets* to distinguish residential roads, collector roads, arterial roads, and highways, each handling progressively higher volumes of traffic. Through the remainder of the twentieth century, as commercial and residential growth supplanted farms and ranches on the edges of California towns and cities, many rural county roads became adapted to suit the new suburban landscape. In many places, older two-lane rural roads became two- and four-lane suburban arterial streets lined with shopping centers and parking lots; others became two-lane collector streets lined with new residential subdivisions.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Brian S. Marks, Ph.D., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this cultural resource investigation. Senior Architectural Historian Nathan Hallam, Ph.D., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history, conducted or supervised all phases of the architectural history investigation. Senior Archaeologist Sonia Sifuentes, RPA conducted the fieldwork, recorded cultural resources, and prepared the technical report. Associate Archaeologists Nicholas Bizzell, Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA, and Steven Wintergerst assisted in the fieldwork. Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA, Christa Westphal, RPA, and Julian E. Acuña, RPA assisted in writing the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Dr. Marks is the Principal Investigator and has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010, following 8 years of archaeological work in the

southeastern United States. Dr. Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised more than 200 survey, testing, and data recovery excavations and has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, submerged pre-contact sites, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Dr. Hallam is a Senior Architectural Historian with 17 years of experience in historic preservation, cultural resources management, and academic teaching and scholarship. Dr. Hallam has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using National Register criteria to evaluate historic properties. He holds a Ph.D. in History, an M.A. in Public History, and a B.A. in History.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist with more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds an M.S. in Archaeology of the North and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, data recovery excavations, and construction monitoring compliance for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Nicholas Bizzell is an Associate Archaeologist with more than 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, including working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in Northern and Southern California. Additionally, Mr. Bizzell is cross-trained as a paleontological monitor for projects requiring both archaeological and paleontological monitoring.

Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with more than 5 years of experience working in cultural resource management across Southern California. She holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact analysis, construction monitoring, both as an archaeological monitor and field lead, and the recording and recovery of pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites. She has also worked with Egypt's department of Antiquities in collaboration with the Wadi el-Hudi expedition in 2019 in the desert southeast of Aswan Egypt, using photogrammetry to record and create digital 3D models of sites.

Steven Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Wintergerst has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and

western Arizona. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, technician, and monitor, as well as a paleontological monitor and preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds a B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology. He has prepared or contributed to cultural resource studies dealing with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106.

Christa Westphal, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 10 years of experience in California cultural resources management. She has experience in many aspects of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory, and reporting. These include archaeological survey, excavation, monitoring, artifact analysis, artifact collections management, graphics production, Geographic Information System analysis, CHRIS records searches, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests, preparation of Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and author and contributor of technical reports. She holds a B.A. and an M.A. in Anthropology.

Julian Acuña, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with more than 6 years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 27 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the Project Area at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Bakersfield on July 29, 2022 (SSJVIC search #22-303; Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. SSJVIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on August 8, 2022.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Fresno County, the following historic references were also reviewed:

- Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2022a);
- The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022);

- Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL, OHP 2022b);
- CHL (OHP 1996 and updates);
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates);
- Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999);
- Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2022); and
- Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019).
- Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). The following historic maps were reviewed:

- 1922 USGS Friant, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1923 USGS Clovis, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1946 USGS Clovis, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1946 USGS Friant, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1964 USGS Friant, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1964 USGS Clovis, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1964 USGS Clovis, California (photorevised 1972) topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1964 USGS Clovis, California (photorevised 1981) topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken between 1937 and 2018 for any indications of property usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search of local historical registries for historical sites and landmarks in Fresno County (Fresno County Historical Landmarks and Records Advisory Commission 2022).

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted NAHC on July 29, 2022 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search will determine whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs; however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP mailed letters to the Fresno County Historical Society on August 31, 2022 to solicit comments or obtain historical information regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE from August 15 through 19, 2022 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 2). ECORP spent 20 person-days in the field. ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches.

Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by factors such as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using DPR 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched (as necessary) to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

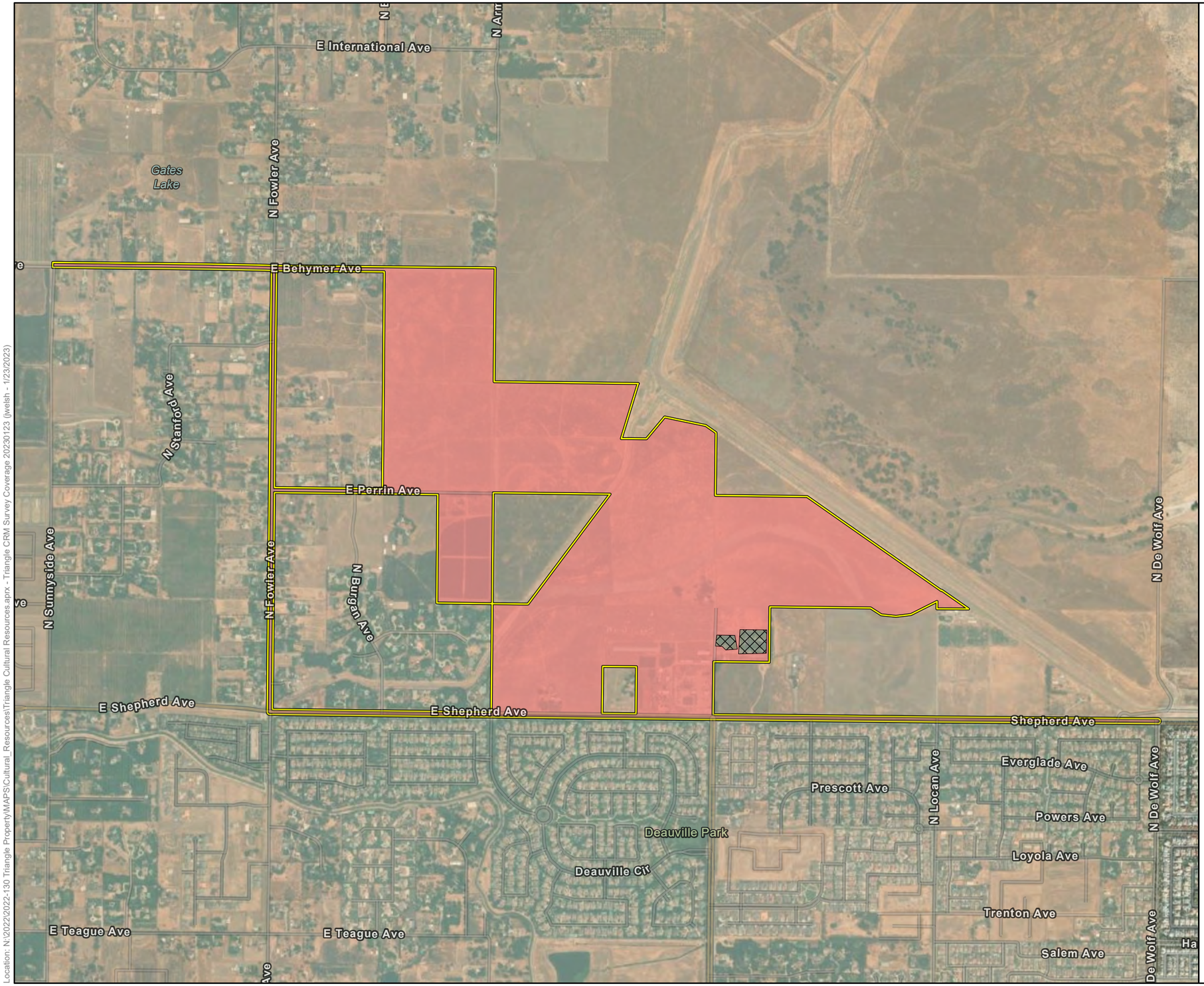
5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SSJVIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Nineteen previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the property, covering approximately 90 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius (Table 1). Of the 19 studies, seven covered a portion of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of a precontact site that consists of a bedrock milling site, and historical sites, including water conveyance, historic refuse, and a historic building associated with rural/agricultural activities. The previous studies were conducted between 1975 and 2018.



Map Contents

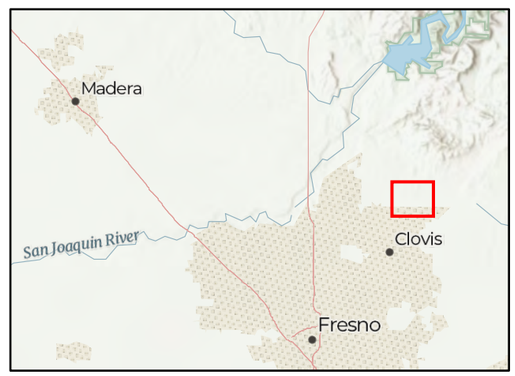
Study Area - 398.40 ac.

Survey Coverage

Surveyed - 395.44 ac.

Not Surveyed - 2.96 ac.

Sources: Maxar (2020/2021/2022), ESRI



Location: N:\2022\2022-130 Triangle Property\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Triangle Cultural Resources.aprx - Triangle CRM Survey Coverage 20230123 (jwelsh - 1/23/2023)

Map Date: 1/23/2023

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 600 1,200

Figure 2. Survey Coverage

2022-130 Triangle Property

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
FR-00279	Bissonnette, Linda Dick	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Clovis Unified School District, Northeast Educational Center, Shepherd Avenue, Fresno County	1992	**Yes**
FR-00293	Bissonnette, Linda Dick	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Eagle Gate Corporation Subdivision, Shepherd Avenue Near Fowler Avenue, Fresno County	1993	**Yes**
FR-00534	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Behymer Lake Storm Drainage and Flood Control Project Initial Study	1991	No
FR-00548	Meighan, Clement, Dillon, Brian, Verano, John, and Indermill, Roc	Redbank and Fancher Creeks Intensive Cultural Resources Survey, Fresno County, California	1987	**Yes**
FR-00792	Cursi, Kathi and Varner, Dudley M.	Environmental Assessment 1406 (Thompson and Nees Roads), Fresno County, California	1978	**Yes**
FR-00793	Cursi, Kathi and Varner, Dudley M.	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Harlan/Parr Property, Fresno County, California	1979	**Yes**
FR-01084	Wren, Donald G.	An Archaeological Survey for Susan Mortensen Variance Application No. 3353 - EA 3810	1992	No
FR-01130	Wren, Donald G. and Crist, Michael	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Redbank and Fancher Creek Investigation Area	1975	**Yes**
FR-01219	Bissonnette, Linda Dick	Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District Drainage Area "BY" Facilities	1993	**Yes**
FR-01849	Pastron, Allen G. and Brown, R. Keith	Historical and Cultural Resource Assessment for a Proposed Telecommunications Facility, Site No. CV-607-C1, 8901 Fowler Avenue, Fresno County, California	2000	No
FR-01869	Nadolski, John A.	Archaeological Investigations for Tower modifications at 34 Cell Tower Sites	2001	No
FR-01982	Varner, Dudley M.	A Cultural Resources Study of the Harlan Ranch Property, Fresno County, California	2003	No
FR-02016	Varner, Dudley M.	A Cultural Resource Study of the Harland Ranch - Additional Property, Fresno County, California	2004	No
FR-02203	Varner, Dudley M.	A Cultural Resource Study of the Battlin Brooks Property, Fresno County, California	2006	No
FR-02285	Losee, Carolyn	New Tower Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for 5388 East Shepard Avenue	2006	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	**Author(s)**	**Report Title**	**Year**	**Includes Portion of the Project Area?**
FR-02289	Nettles, Wendy M. and Baloian, Randy	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the City of Clovis Northwest Urban Center Specific Plan Area, Fresno County, California	2006	No
FR-02490	Chotkowski, Michael A.	Section 106 Compliance for Enterprise Canal at Big Dry Creek Improvement Project, Fresno County, California	2009	No
FR-03009	Peak, Melinda A.	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Tract 6205, City of Clovis Fresno County, California	2017	No
FR-03067	Stanley, Ward, Baloian, Randy, and Baloian, Mary	Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation for the Tract 6200 Development in the City of Clovis, Fresno County, California	2018	No

The results of the records search indicate that approximately 90 percent of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in segments, at different times, by different consultants, as many as 47 years ago, or under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE for the Project under current protocols.

The records search also determined that one previously recorded pre-contact resource and three historic-era cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, one is believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and three are historic-era sites associated with irrigation and agricultural activities. The pre-contact resource is located adjacent to the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-FRE-	**Primary Number P-10-**	**Year and Recorder**	**Age/ Period**	**Site Description**	**Within Project Area?**
1691	1691	1984 (Roc H. Indermill, Lorri Planas, UCLA Archaeological Survey, Dillon party)	Pre-contact	The Grialdi-Keller Site – Bedrock milling and cupules. NRHP-eligible, listed in CRHR	Adjacent
3564H	5934	2007 (R. Baloian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2013 (Randy Baloian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2017 (Ward Stanley and Randy Baloian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Historic	Shepherd Avenue segment of Enterprise Canal	No
–	6461	2015 (Matthew Armstrong, PG&E)	Historic	Privy/trash deposit	No
–	7197	2017 (Michael Lawson, Peak & Associates, Inc.)	Historic	Single family property – 5230 E. Shepherd Avenue, evaluated as 3CS – appears eligible for CR	No

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's Built Environment Resource Directory for Fresno County did not include any resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2022a). There are 24 properties listed in the town of Clovis, located approximately 3 miles south-southwest of the Project Area.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are located 10 miles southwest of the Project Area, in the city of Fresno.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022b) on August 15, 2022. The nearest listed landmark is #934: The Temporary Detention Camps for Japanese Americans – Fresno Assembly Center (plaque located 6.1 miles west-southwest of the Project Area).

A RealQuest online property search of the parcels in the Project Area revealed that the properties consist of land zoned for residential and farming, including truck crops, pasture, and poultry. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2022, 2019) did not list any historic bridges within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that the lands in the Project Area were patented to several individuals between 1870 and 1876 (Table 3). The federal government granted public land to these people through the Homestead Act, outright sale, or claimed as payment for military or other service (in the case of Sogan F. Potter).

Table 3. GLO Land Patent Records

Patentee	Patent Date	Serial No.	Patent Type/Authority	Location
Freeman, Richard B.	May 15, 1876	CACAAA 121669	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	NE ¼ Sec. 21
Potter, William N.	May 15, 1876	CACAAA 121671	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	SE ¼ Sec. 21
Strother, Laura	September 15, 1875	CACAAA 121610	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	NW ¼ Sec. 21
Neirling, Adam	December 2, 1870	CACAAA 121360	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	E ½ of SE ¼ Sec. 22; W ½ of SW ¼ of Sec. 23
Nowison, Minnie	May 15. 1875	CACAAA 121601	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	N ½ of NW ¼ Sec. 22
Patterson, E. H.	May 20, 1870	CACAAA 121326	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	S ½ of SW ¼ and W ½ of SE ¼ Sec. 22
Potter, Sogan F.	January 2, 1874	CACAAA 121495	March 1, 1842: Scrip or Nature of Scrip (5 Stat. 607)	S ½ of NW ¼ and N ½ of SW ¼ Sec. 22
Blevins, David P.	July 20, 1872	CACAAA 121404	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	E ½ of SW ¼ Sec. 23

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Wallace 1978c) lists the nearest Native American village as *Wakichi*. This village is located on the southern side of the San Joaquin River, near the town of Friant, approximately 7 miles north of the Project Area.

A review of the Fresno County local historical registry did not reveal any resources in the vicinity.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the property was initially used for agriculture. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs:

- 1922 USGS Friant, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale) depicts a segment of East Behymer Avenue between North Fowler Avenue and North Armstrong Road; a single structure is visible along Armstrong Avenue (north of Perrin Road).
- 1923 USGS Clovis, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale) depicts North Temperance Avenue as an unimproved road; Perrin Road, East Shepherd Avenue, and North Fowler Avenue are depicted as main through-fares. One structure is visible at each of the following locations: 9255 North Temperance Avenue, 6374 East Shepherd Avenue, and 6110 East Shepherd Avenue.
- 1946 USGS Clovis, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts an additional structure south of North Temperance Avenue on the eastern end. The structures at the three residences noted above are depicted in different locations and the roads are depicted along the same route as in previous years. The surrounding area shows moderate commercial and residential growth.
- 1946 USGS Friant, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows that Armstrong Road no longer extends to the APE.
- 1964 USGS Friant, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts an additional structure at 5931 Perrin Road that is likely a garage. Big Dry Creek is channeled through the Project Area in a northeastern-to-southwestern direction from the Big Dry Creek Project reservoir, located east of the Project Area.
- 1964 USGS Clovis, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts North Temperance Road as an improved road. Three structures are visible at 6110 East Shepherd Avenue; seven elongated structures and two smaller (likely residential) structures are visible at 6374 East Shepherd Avenue; and three structures are visible at 9255 North Temperance Avenue.
- 1964 USGS Clovis, California (photorevised 1972) topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts three additional elongated structures at 6374 East Shepherd Avenue.

- An aerial photograph from 1937 shows the Project Area as rural land. Big Dry Creek flows east to west along the southern portion of the Project Area. Shepherd Avenue is oriented east-to-west along the southern border of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1940 show two larger structures and as many as five smaller, ancillary structures at 6110 East Shepherd Avenue. Two or three structures are located at 6374 East Shepherd Avenue. Two large structures (likely a residence and barn) and corral are located at 9255 North Temperance Avenue. Two structures, a main residence and ancillary structure, are located at 5931 Perrin Road. The rest of the Project Area is used for agricultural purposes.
- Aerial photograph from 1942 show two large structures at 6374 North Shepherd Avenue demolished.
- A 1950 aerial photograph shows Big Creek Reservoir east of the Project Area. The property at 6110 East Shepherd Avenue shows improvements, as evidenced by a fence line around a large structure on the northern part of the ranching complex. At 6374 East Shepherd Avenue, one of the structures has been demolished and replaced with a larger structure. An additional structure and agricultural fields are evident to the north and east. No significant improvements are visible at 9255 North Temperance Avenue.
- An aerial photograph from 1957 shows significant changes at 6374 East Shepherd Avenue. Three elongated structures (poultry housing) are located on the northern portion of the property. Many additional structures are located to the south of the poultry housing.
- Aerial photographs from 1962 reveal that the Project Area is mostly used for agricultural purposes. Big Dry Creek is an earthen channel. Residence and second structure/garage visible at 5931 Perrin Road.
- Aerial photographs from 1972 show a change in quantity and location of the greenhouses at 6374 East Shepherd Avenue.
- An aerial photograph from 1985 shows the land surrounding the Project Area mostly used for agricultural purposes.
- A 1987 aerial photograph shows significant commercial and residential growth. The Project Area continues to be mostly used for agricultural purposes.
- Aerial photographs from 2014 show an increase of industrial activities from agricultural activities at southeastern corner of 6374 East Shepherd Avenue.
- Aerial photographs from 1998 to 2012 show a second residence at the northwestern corner of 5931 Perrin Road. All structures at this location appear to have been removed by 2012.

In sum, the Project Area has been developed for residential, agricultural, and industrial uses. Land use for residential expansion increased significantly in the surrounding area after 1985. Much of the Project Area shows little change over time, except for the construction of the Big Dry Creek Dam and Canal. Structures at the residences change over time, including the number of structures and appearance.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letters sent to the Fresno County Historical Society as of the date of the preparation of this document.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources between August 15 and 19, 2022. Much of the Project Area was covered with short, dense grasses, and some portions showed evidence of tilling. Ground surface visibility ranged from less than 10 percent in areas of dense vegetation to 90 percent in previously disturbed areas. Approximately 2.96 acres located along North Temperance Avenue were not surveyed due to the presence of a palm orchard that impeded safety (Figure 4). The palm orchard was planted in the mid-2000s, and subsequent maintenance would have uprooted and removed or destroyed any surface expression of archaeological deposits. Overview photographs are provided below in Figures 3 through 6.



Figure 3. Project Area Overview (view south; August 15, 2022).



Figure 4. Project Area Overview (view west-northwest; August 16, 2022).



Figure 5. Project Area Overview (view south-southeast; August 17, 2022).



Figure 6. Project Area Overview (view southeast; August 18, 2022).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

Resource Descriptions

Previous investigations by other firms did not result in any previously recorded resources in the Project Area. ECORP identified 10 architectural resources and one pre-contact resource within the Project Area during the 2022 survey:

- TRI-001-S, the Big Dry Creek Project;
- TRI-003-S, a segment of East Perrin Avenue;
- TRI-005-S, a segment of East Behymer Avenue;
- TRI-006-S, a segment of East Shepherd Avenue;
- TRI-007-S, a segment of North Fowler Avenue;
- TRI-009-S, a farm/ranch property;
- TRI-011-S, a farm/ranch property;
- TRI-016-S, a windmill;
- TRI-017-S, a segment of North Temperance Avenue;
- TRI-019-S, a farm/ranch property; and
- TRI-015-I, an isolated pre-contact basalt flake.

In total, ECORP recorded 11 cultural resources within the Project Area. Brief descriptions follow, and a confidential site location map is provided in Appendix D.

5.4.1.1 TRI-001-S

Resource Description

TRI-001-S is the Big Dry Creek Project in Fresno County (Figure 7). The resource consists of a reservoir on Big Dry Creek with a storage capacity of 30,200 acre-feet. The creek is impounded by a 2.92-mile, 33-foot-tall earthen flood detention dam. The reservoir is drained by a 29.5-foot-wide, 3.5-foot-deep, 2,960-foot-long earthen drainage canal that flows diagonally through the Project Area to the Big Dry Creek channel in the southwestern quarter of Section 22. An 11-foot-wide earthen levee road parallels the canal on its northwestern banks. The reservoir is almost always empty; it only fills with water during rare flood events on Big Dry Creek and slowly empties through the drainage canal to the Big Dry Creek channel.



Figure 7. Overview of TRI-001-S (Drainage Canal) (view southwest; August 16, 2022).

Evaluation of TRI-001-S

TRI-001-S, the Big Dry Creek Project in Fresno County, provided flood control for the Fig Garden neighborhood of Fresno and for rural sections south and west of Clovis after 1948. By reducing the risk of destructive flood events such as the 1938 flood on Big Dry Creek, TRI-001-S allowed for patterns of agricultural and urban development in flood-prone areas of Clovis and Fresno, making it associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and CRHR under Criterion 1.

USACE crews built TRI-001-S from 1947 to 1948 and Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District crews maintained and modified it through the following decades; however, there is nothing in the archival

record to suggest that TRI-001-S is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional earthen flood detention dam, reservoir, and drainage canal, designed and built by the USACE and indistinguishable from multiple similar mid-sized flood control projects in California, TRI-001-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-001-S is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. As modern infrastructure, it does not possess the potential to have associated archaeological deposits. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-001-S possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. It remains situated in its original location on Big Dry Creek in a rural section of Fresno County. It retains its earthen construction and conveys the overall aesthetic of a 1940s federal flood control project associated with flood control in urban and rural sections of Fresno and Clovis. TRI-001-S does not, however, possess integrity of design and workmanship. In 1993, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District crews raised the dam by 7.2 feet, enlarging the reservoir's storage capacity from 16,500 acre-feet to 30,200 acre-feet. By modifying the 1948 project's design, the work accomplished in 1993 compromised the overall integrity of TRI-001-S, making it not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. This conclusion rests on a recent precedent set at Prado Dam in Riverside County, an earthen dam built by the USACE in 1941 and determined eligible for the NRHP in 1991. Modifications to the dam accomplished during the early 2000s included raising the height of the dam's earthen embankment. The California SHPO in 2020 concurred with the USACE's determination that the resource no longer remained eligible for the NRHP (USACE 2021). Additionally, TRI-001-S is not part of any known or suspected historic district, and the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.1.2 TRI-003-S

Resource Description

TRI-003-S is a segment of East Perrin Avenue (historically called Friant Road) in Fresno County (Figure 8). It is a 20-foot-wide, 3,250-foot-long, two-lane rural section line road paved with asphalt. The road divides the northeastern and southeastern quarters of Section 21 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East).



Figure 8. Overview of TRI-003-S (view east; August 15, 2022).

Evaluation of TRI-003-S

TRI-003-S, a segment of East Perrin Avenue in Fresno County, provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to North Fowler Avenue, the most direct route to Clovis. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-003-S is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

Fresno County crews built and maintained TRI-003-S. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-003-S is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional two-lane rural section line road paved with asphalt that is indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Fresno County, TRI-003-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-003-S is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-003-S possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a two-lane road paved with asphalt and is situated on the dividing line between the northeastern and southeastern quarters of Section 21 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East) in a rural

setting. TRI-003-S still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century rural section line road that provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to North Fowler Avenue, the most direct route to Clovis.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-003-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.1.3 TRI-005-S

Resource Description

TRI-005-S is a segment of East Behymer Avenue in Fresno County. It is a 20-foot-wide, 4,830-foot-long, two-lane rural section line road paved with asphalt (Figure 9). TRI-005-S divides Section 22 from Section 15 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East).

Evaluation of TRI-005-S

TRI-005-S, a segment of East Behymer Avenue in Fresno County, provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to North Fowler Avenue, the most direct route to Clovis. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-005-S is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.



Figure 9. Overview of TRI-005-S (view west; August 15, 2022).

Fresno County crews built and maintained TRI-005-S. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-005-S is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional two-lane rural section line road paved with asphalt, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Fresno County, TRI-005-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-005-S is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-005-S possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a two-lane road paved with asphalt and situated on the dividing line between Section 22 and Section 15 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East) in a rural setting. TRI-005-S still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century rural section line road that provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to North Fowler Avenue, the most direct route to Clovis.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-005-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.1.4 TRI-006-S

Resource Description

TRI-006-S is a segment of East Shepherd Avenue in Fresno County. It is a 43-foot-wide, 2-mile-long, 3- and four-lane suburban arterial and section line road paved with asphalt (Figure 10). Multiple stretches of TRI-006-S include a landscaped median that separates eastbound from westbound traffic; the median includes multiple plastic underground utility vaults and boxes. The southern shoulder of TRI-006-S has curbs, gutters, storm drains, fire hydrants, streetlights, and sidewalks. The northern shoulder has storm drains, fire hydrants, and no other improvements. TRI-006-S divides Sections 21 and 22 from Sections 16 and 15 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East).



Figure 10. Overview of TRI-006-S (view west; August 15, 2022).

Evaluation of TRI-006-S

TRI-006-S, a segment of East Shepherd Avenue in Fresno County, provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to North Fowler Avenue, the most direct route to Clovis. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-006-S is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

Fresno County crews built and maintained TRI-006-S. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-006-S is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional three- and four-lane suburban arterial and section line road, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Fresno County, TRI-006-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-006-S is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-006-S possesses integrity of location; it remains situated on the dividing line between Sections 21 and 22 and Sections 16 and 15 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East). TRI-006-S does not, however, possess integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its original rural setting has become a suburban setting with multiple single-family residential developments superimposed on

farmlands to the immediate south. Additionally, the southern shoulder of its original 20-foot-wide, two-lane configuration was widened and given concrete curb, gutter, and sidewalks and other improvements in 2002. As a suburban arterial road, TRI-006-S no longer conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century rural section line road that provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to North Fowler Avenue, the most direct route to Clovis.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-006-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.1.5 TRI-007-S

Resource Description

TRI-007-S is a segment of North Fowler Avenue in Fresno County. It is a 20-foot-wide, 1-mile-long, two-lane, rural collector and section line road paved with asphalt (Figure 11). TRI-007-S divides the eastern half of Section 21 from the western half of Section 21 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East).

Evaluation of TRI-007-S

TRI-007-S, a segment of North Fowler Avenue in Fresno County, provided local farmers and ranchers with direct vehicular access to Clovis; however, other nearby roads, including North Sunnyside Avenue, also provided direct access to Clovis. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-007-S is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

Fresno County crews built and maintained TRI-007-S. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-007-S is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional two-lane rural collector and section line road paved with asphalt, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Fresno County, TRI-007-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.



Figure 11. Overview of TRI-007-S (view north; August 15, 2022).

The information potential of TRI-007-S is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-007-S possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a two-lane road paved with asphalt and situated on the dividing line between the eastern and western halves of Section 21 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East) in a rural setting. TRI-007-S still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century rural collector and section line road that provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to Clovis.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-007-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.1.6 TRI-009-S

Resource Description

TRI-009-S is a farm/ranch property located at 6110 and 6120 East Shepherd Avenue. It consists of Building A (Main House), Building B (Barn), Building C (Secondary House), and Building D (Shed).

Building A is a single-story Craftsman-style house built in circa 1920 (Figure 12). The house is L-shaped in plan and has a medium-pitched intersecting gable roof with overhanging eaves, corbels, louvered attic vents, and composition shingle roofing. A concrete perimeter crawlspace foundation supports a wooden frame and horizontal wooden siding. On the house's southern and eastern elevations, 8-by-8-inch wooden columns support a roof overhang that shades a front porch. Single-leaf entries provide access to

the house, and fenestration consists of wooden single-hung windows. A masonry chimney vents an interior fireplace or oven through the roof. Lawn and mature trees surround the house.



Figure 12. Overview of Building A of TRI-009-S (view northwest; August 16, 2022).

Building B is a single-story monitor barn built in circa 1920 (Figure 13). The barn is rectangular in plan and has metal roofing. Shed roofs top its eastern and western elevations, a low-pitched gable roof tops the central monitor, and openings below the monitor's eaves vent the barn. A concrete slab foundation supports a wooden foundation and vertical wooden siding. Swinging barn doors provide access to the southern and western elevations; fenestration consists of a single opening on the southern elevation.

Building C is a single-story Ranch-style house built in circa 1955 (Figure 14). The house is rectangular in plan and has a medium-pitched side gable roof with overhanging eaves, corbels, louvered attic vents, and composition shingle roofing. A concrete perimeter crawlspace foundation supports a wooden frame and horizontal wooden siding. On the house's southern elevation, 8-by-inch wooden columns support a roof overhang that shades a front porch. Single-leaf entries provide access to the house; fenestration consists of modern vinyl windows. A masonry chimney vents an interior fireplace on the house's western elevation. Lawn and mature trees surround the house.

Building D is a single-story shed built in circa 1960 (Figure 15). Rectangular in plan, the shed has a side-gable roof with metal roofing. A concrete slab foundation supports a wooden frame and metal walls. The southern elevation is open.



Figure 13. Overview of Building B of TRI-009-S (view north; August 16, 2022).



Figure 14. Overview of Building C of TRI-009-S (view north; August 16, 2022).



Figure 15. Overview of Building D of TRI-009-S (view northeast; August 16, 2022).

Evaluation of TRI-009-S

TRI-009-S, a farm/ranch property located at 6110 and 6120 East Shepherd Avenue, contributed to the overall agricultural production of the Clovis area during the 20th century; however, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-009-S is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

G. E. Hamshar owned TRI-009-S in 1923 and T. L. Harper owned it in 1940; however, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that G. E. Hamshar made significant contributions to the history of the area, and therefore, TRI-009-S is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Accordingly, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional home ranch, indistinguishable from multiple similar home ranches in Fresno County, TRI-009-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-009-S is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-009-S possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a working home ranch in its original location in a rural setting with original buildings intact.

Lastly, TRI-009-S still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century Fresno County home ranch that contributed to the overall agricultural production of the Clovis area.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-009-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.1.7 TRI-011-S

Resource Description

TRI-011-S is a farm/ranch property located at 6374 East Shepherd Avenue. It consists of Building A (Main House); Building B (Garage); Building D (Secondary House); and buildings C, E, F, G, H, I, and J (farm/ranch buildings).

Building A is a single-story Minimal Traditional-style house built in circa 1940 (Figure 16). The house is irregular in plan and has a medium-pitched side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, louvered attic vents, and composition shingle roofing. A concrete slab foundation supports a wooden frame, horizontal wood siding, and stucco cladding. Single-leaf entries provide access to the house and fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows.



Figure 16. Overview of Building A of TRI-011-S (view northwest; August 17, 2022).

Building B is a single-story garage built in 1952 (Figure 17). The garage is square in plan and has a medium-pitched side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, louvered attic vents, and composition shingle roofing. A concrete slab foundation supports a wood frame and walls clad in stucco. On the eastern elevation, tilt-up garage doors provide vehicular access. A single-leaf entry provides access to the southern elevation and fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows.



Figure 17. Overview of Building B of TRI-011-S (view west; August 17, 2022).

Building D is a single-story Minimal Traditional-style house built in circa 1945 (Figure 18). The house is irregular in plan and has a medium-pitched side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, louvered attic vents, and composition shingle roofing. A crawlspace foundation supports a wooden frame, horizontal wood siding, and faux-masonry cladding. A single-leaf entries provide access to the house and fenestration consists of 3-over-4 wood casement windows.



Figure 18. Overview of Building D of TRI-011-S (view southwest; August 17, 2022).

Buildings C, E, F, G, H, I, and J are 20th-century wood-frame farm/ranch buildings that collectively exhibit an advanced state of disrepair (Figures 19 to 25). None remain fit for human or animal habitation.



Figure 19. Overview of Building C of TRI-011-S (view east; August 17, 2022).



Figure 20. Overview of Building E of TRI-011-S (view south; August 17, 2022).



Figure 21. Overview of Building F of TRI-011-S (view northeast; August 18, 2022).



Figure 22. Overview of Building G of TRI-011-S (view northwest; August 19, 2022).



Figure 23. Overview of Building H of TRI-011-S (view west; August 19, 2022).



Figure 24. Overview of Building I of TRI-011-S (view northwest; August 19, 2022).



Figure 25. Overview of Building J of TRI-011-S (view northwest; August 19, 2022).

Evaluation of TRI-011-S

TRI-011-S, a farm/ranch property located at 6374 East Shepherd Avenue, contributed to the overall agricultural production of the Clovis area during the 20th century. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-011-S is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

J. M. Foster owned TRI-011-S in 1923 and Margaret Cobb owned it in 1940; however, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that J. M. Foster made significant contributions to the history of the area. Accordingly, TRI-011-S is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional home ranch, indistinguishable from multiple similar home ranches in Fresno County, TRI-011-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-011-S is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-011-S possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a home ranch in its original location in a rural setting with original buildings intact, although

collectively exhibiting a state of disrepair. Lastly, TRI-011-S still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century Fresno County home ranch that contributed to the overall agricultural production of the Clovis area.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-011-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.1.8 TRI-016-S

Resource Description

TRI-016-S is an Aermotor 702 windmill mounted on a steel tower with an associated groundwater pump (Figure 26). The windmill tail is marked "THE/ AERMOTOR/ CHICAGO/ [large C and small circle inside the C]." The structure measures approximately 30 feet tall and 6 feet across, with 20-foot-long metal blades. The well casing is composed of metal measuring 12 inches in diameter and 26 inches high.



Figure 26. Overview of TRI-016-S (view north; August 18, 2022).

Resource Evaluation

TRI-016-S, an Aermotor 702 windmill, provided an alternative to gas- and electrical-powered groundwater pumps. It used wind power to drive a geared mechanism that converted rotary motion to up-and-down

motion; this motion drove a pump rod up and down inside a well to pump groundwater to the surface. Through it provided a source of groundwater, TRI-016-S was one of several groundwater pumps that served farmers and ranchers in the Project Area. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-016-S is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

TRI-016-S is located on a parcel that belonged to the Anglo California Trust Company in 1940. Unknown farmers or ranchers installed and maintained TRI-016-S. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest the Anglo California Trust Company made significant contributions to history. Accordingly, it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

TRI-016-S did not represent a technological breakthrough. Daniel Halladay, founder of the Halladay Windmill Company, developed the first commercially successful self-governing windmill in New England in the 1850s. During the 20th century, the Aermotor Company of Chicago emerged as "the largest of the American windmill makers" (Baker 1985:38). The company introduced the 702 model in 1933; by 1950 it claimed to have more than 800,000 windmills in service. The Aermotor 702 windmill, though no longer manufactured, remains a common feature of American ranching landscapes. Today the Aermotor Company offers the 802 model windmill but emphasizes that its "parts are still interchangeable with the 702 mill," suggesting that many 702 models remain in service (Schnurr 2018). As a common, mass-produced device, TRI-016-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-016-S is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-016-S possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a free-standing Aermotor 702 windmill in its original location in a rural setting with original parts intact. TRI-016-S still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century Aermotor windmill that provided local farmers or ranchers with a source of groundwater.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-016-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

Though not rare, Aermotor 702 windmills do, however, possess intrinsic historical value that may suit a local history museum's collections management policy. Likewise, in recent years homebuilders in western cities have preserved Aermotor windmills and incorporated them into their community design (Agrihood Living 2019).

5.4.1.9 TRI-017-S

Resource Description

TRI-017-S is a segment of North Temperance Avenue in Fresno County (Figure 27). It is a 20-foot-wide, 1,230-foot-long, two-lane rural section line road. It remains unpaved with no further improvements. TRI-017-S divides the eastern and western halves of Section 22 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East).



Figure 27. Overview of TRI-017-S (view south; August 18, 2022).

Resource Evaluation

TRI-017-S, a segment of North Temperance Avenue in Fresno County, provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to East Shepherd Avenue and North Fowler Avenue, the most direct route to Clovis. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-017-S is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

Fresno County crews built and maintained TRI-017-S. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-017-S is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional two-lane rural unpaved section line road, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Fresno County, TRI-017-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-017-S is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-017-S possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a two-lane unpaved road situated on the dividing line between the eastern and western halves of Section 22 (Township 12 South, Range 21 East) in a rural setting. TRI-017-S still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century rural section line road that provided local farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to Clovis.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-017-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.1.10 TRI-019-S

Resource Description

TRI-019-S is a farm/ranch property located at 9255 North Temperance Road. It consists of Building A (Main House) and Building B (Shed).

Building A is a single-story Ranch-style house built in circa 1955 (Figure 28). The house is irregular in plan and has a medium-pitched intersecting gable roof with overhanging eaves and composition shingle roofing. A concrete slab foundation supports masonry walls. The western elevation includes an addition with a concrete slab foundation, wooden frame, and vertical wooden siding. On the house's eastern elevation, 8-by-8-inch wooden columns support a roof overhang that shades a front porch; the southernmost portion of the porch is enclosed with plywood. Single-leaf entries provide access to the house and fenestration consists of steel casement, aluminum sliding, and vinyl replacement windows. A masonry chimney vents an interior fireplace on the western elevation. Mature trees surround the house.

Building B is a single-story shed built in circa 1965 (Figure 29). The shed is square in plan and has a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails and shake roofing wood siding. A concrete perimeter foundation supports a wooden frame and horizontal wooden siding. A single-leaf entry provides access to the house; fenestration consists of a single fixed window.



Figure 28. Overview of Building A of TRI-019-S (view west; August 19, 2022)



Figure 29. Overview of Building B of TRI-019-S (view northeast; August 19, 2022).

Evaluation of TRI-019-S

TRI-019-S, a farm/ranch property located at 9255 North Temperance Road, contributed to the overall agricultural production of the Clovis area during the 20th century; however, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that TRI-019-S is associated with events that have made a significant

contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

The Aloha Company owned TRI-019-S in 1923 and Melinda S. Daly owned it in 1940; however, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that the Aloha Company made significant contributions to history. Accordingly, TRI-019-S is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional home ranch, indistinguishable from multiple similar home ranches in Fresno County, TRI-019-S does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of TRI-019-S is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

TRI-019-S possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a working home ranch in its original location in a rural setting with original buildings intact. Lastly, TRI-019-S still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century Fresno County home ranch that contributed to the overall agricultural production of the Clovis area.

Regardless of integrity, TRI-019-S does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.4.2 Isolates

5.4.2.1 TRI-015-I

Resource Description

TRI-015-I is an isolated pre-contact basalt tertiary flake measuring less than 3 centimeters (Figure 30). An ECORP archaeologist observed the isolated flake on the ground and conducted a thorough investigation of the surrounding area within 5 meters in each direction with 100 percent coverage but did not observe additional artifacts. There were no rodent burrows or surface disturbances in the immediate area that might otherwise suggest that the flake was moved to the surface through bioturbation.



Figure 30. Closeup of TRI-015-I (detail view; August 18, 2022).

Evaluation of TRI-015-I

Isolated artifacts are disconnected from the human activity that led to their presence. Isolates like these typically do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history because they cannot be connected to a particular event (NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1). They are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with archaeological or historical sites, and generally no information exists in the archival record to associate them with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2). They do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values (NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, they do not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4). They are not considered to be a Historic Property for the purpose of Section 106 NHPA or a Historical Resource under CEQA.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

ECORP observed 11 previously unrecorded resources during the 2022 pedestrian survey. These resources consist of 10 historic-period architectural resources and one pre-contact isolated archaeological resource. ECORP evaluated all of these using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria and found that none meet the criteria with sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Though not considered eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, one resource, TRI-016-S, an Aermotor 702 windmill, possesses intrinsic historical value that may suit a local history museum's collections management policy. Likewise, in recent years homebuilders in western cities have preserved Aermotor windmills and incorporated them into their community design (Agrihood Living 2019).

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium along Big Dry Creek and given the likelihood of precontact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways, there exists a moderate potential for buried precontact archaeological sites in the Project Area along Big Dry Creek. Within the area of moderate potential exists the Delhi sandy loam, a material that is often associated with archaeological deposits. However, this soil type comprises less than 1 percent of the total Project Area. The overall potential for buried archaeological sites reduces with distance from the perennial waterway.

6.3 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the lead agency adopt and implement the following mitigation measures to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately with no agency notifications required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Fresno County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (Section 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the

property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "The public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Location Map

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

California Historical Resources Information System



Fresno
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72 DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289
E-mail: ssjvic@csub.edu
Website: www.csub.edu/ssjvic

8/8/2022

Brian S. Marks
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Re: 2022-130 Triangle Property
Records Search File No.: 22-303

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Clovis & Friant USGS 7.5' quads. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and the 0.5 mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☒ GIS data

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-10-001691, 005934, 006461, 007197
Reports within project area:	FR-00279, 00293, 00548, 00792, 00793, 01130, 01219
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	FR-00534, 01084, 01849, 01869, 01982, 02016, 02203, 02285, 02289, 02490, 03009, 03067

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: Not available at SSJVIC; please see https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/cultural-studies/california-historical-bridges-tunnels

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx#searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=1 and/or http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb8489p15p;developer=local;style=oac4;doc.view=items

Shipwreck Inventory: Not available at SSJVIC; please see https://www.slc.ca.gov/shipwrecks/

Soil Survey Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Celeste M. Thomson
Coordinator

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34.00 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center

Print Name: Brian S. Marks Date: 07/29/2022

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin State: CA Zip: 95677

Phone: (916) 782-9100 Fax: _____ Email: bmarks@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: bmarks@ecorpconsulting.com Billing Phone: (916) 782-9100

Project Name / Reference: 2022-130 Triangle Property

Project Street Address: 6374 E Shepard Ave, Clovis, CA 93619

County or Counties: Fresno

Township/Range/UTMs: T 12 S, R 21E, 262147mE 4083841 mN

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Clovis and Friant quads

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ■

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $ 1,500.00
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Please contact me if search will exceed $1500.00 While we don't want copies of the ECORP reports, we do want them listed on the database printout. Please do not spend extra time making the maps "pretty"
Thank you.

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5′ USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☒ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within .5 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Report Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations[2]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒

3. Database Information:
(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

	Within project area	Within .5 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Report Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Include "Other" Reports [2]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):

	Within project area	Within .5 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Reports[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
"Other" Reports[2]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

	Within project area	Within .5 mi. radius
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):**		
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes ☐ / no ☒
Ethnographic Information	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Literature	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Local Inventories	yes ☒ / no ☐
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Shipwreck Inventory	yes ☐ / no ☒
Soil Survey Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒

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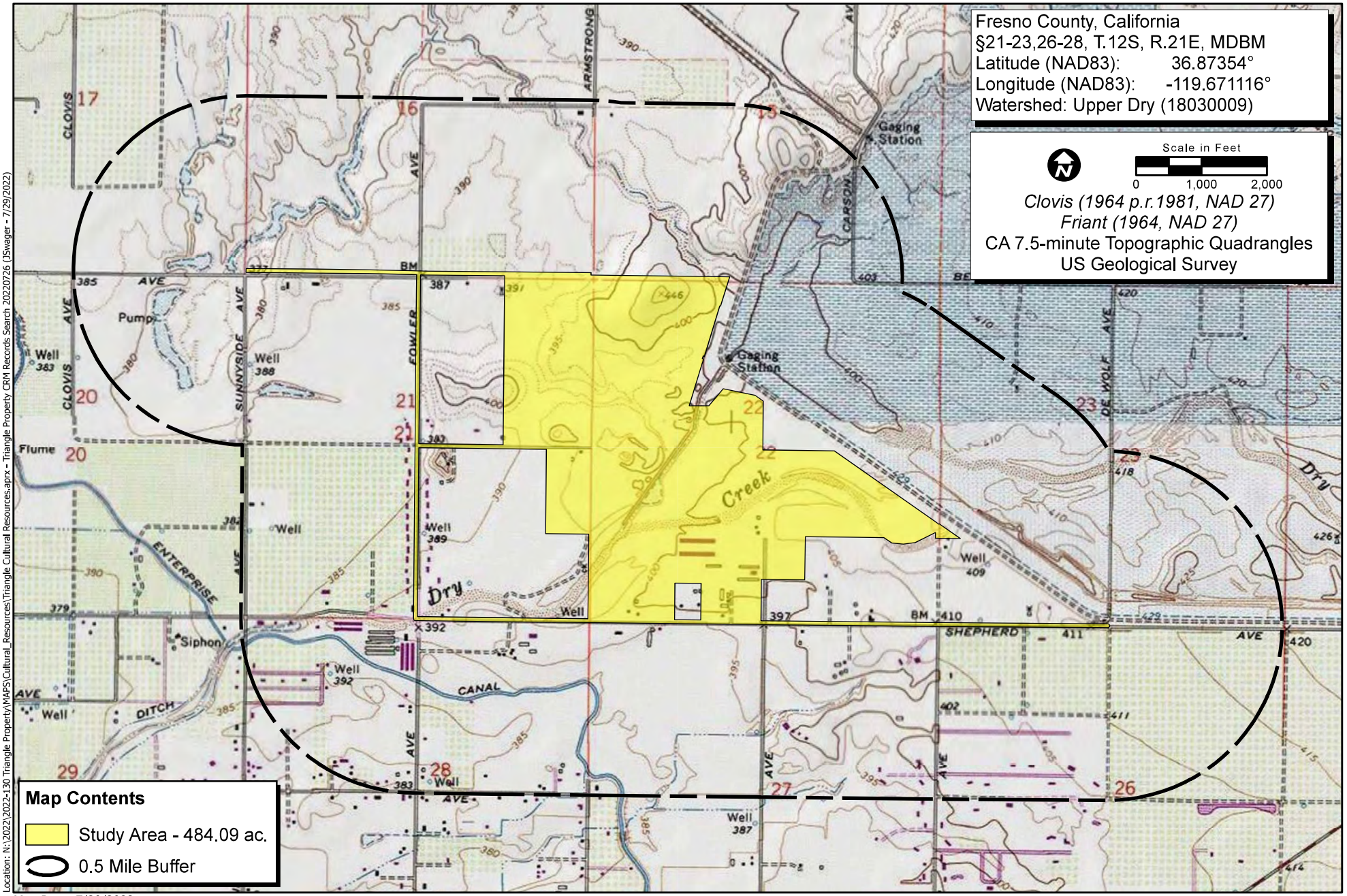
[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



Location: N:\2022\2022-130 Triangle Property\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Triangle Cultural Resources.aprx - Triangle Property CRM Records Search 20220726 (JSwager - 7/29/2022)

Map Date: 7/29/2022

Sources: ESRI, USGS, Morton and Pitalo

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-130 Triangle Property

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

August 31, 2022

Fresno County Historical Society
7160 W. Kearney Boulevard
Fresno, CA 93706

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Triangle Property Project, Fresno County, California

Dear Fresno County Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project consists of approximately 426 acres located in Sections 21, 22, and 23 of Township 12 South, Range 21, East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the enclosed map. The property is bounded to the east by Big Dry Creek Dam, to the south by East Shepard Avenue, in the west by North Burgan Avenue, and to the north by East Behymer Avenue in Clovis. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100 or bmarks@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Brian Marks
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment(s)
Project Location and Vicinity Map

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2022-130 Triangle Property

County: Fresno

USGS Quadrangle: Clovis and Friant, Calif.

Township: 12S Range: 21E Section(s): 21-23 and 26-28

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Contact Person: Brian Marks

Street Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin Zip: 95677

Phone: (916) 782-9100

Fax: (916) 782-9134

Email: bmarks@ecorpconsulting.com

Date: July 29, 2022

Project Description: Please see attached letter and map.

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

July 28, 2022

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Triangle Property Project, Fresno County, Sections 21-23 and 26-28 of Township 12 South, Range 21 East (ECORP Project No. 2022-130).

Dear NAHC Staff:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The Project consists of the development of a housing sub-division and associated offsite infrastructure located in unincorporated Fresno County, California, just north of the City of Clovis. The proposed project area measures approximately 484 acres, and is roughly bounded by East Shepard Avenue, East Behmyer Avenue, North Fowler Avenue, and the levee on the eastern side. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effects.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate the results of your search of the Sacred Lands File and list of tribal contacts who can be contacted to provide input on this undertaking.

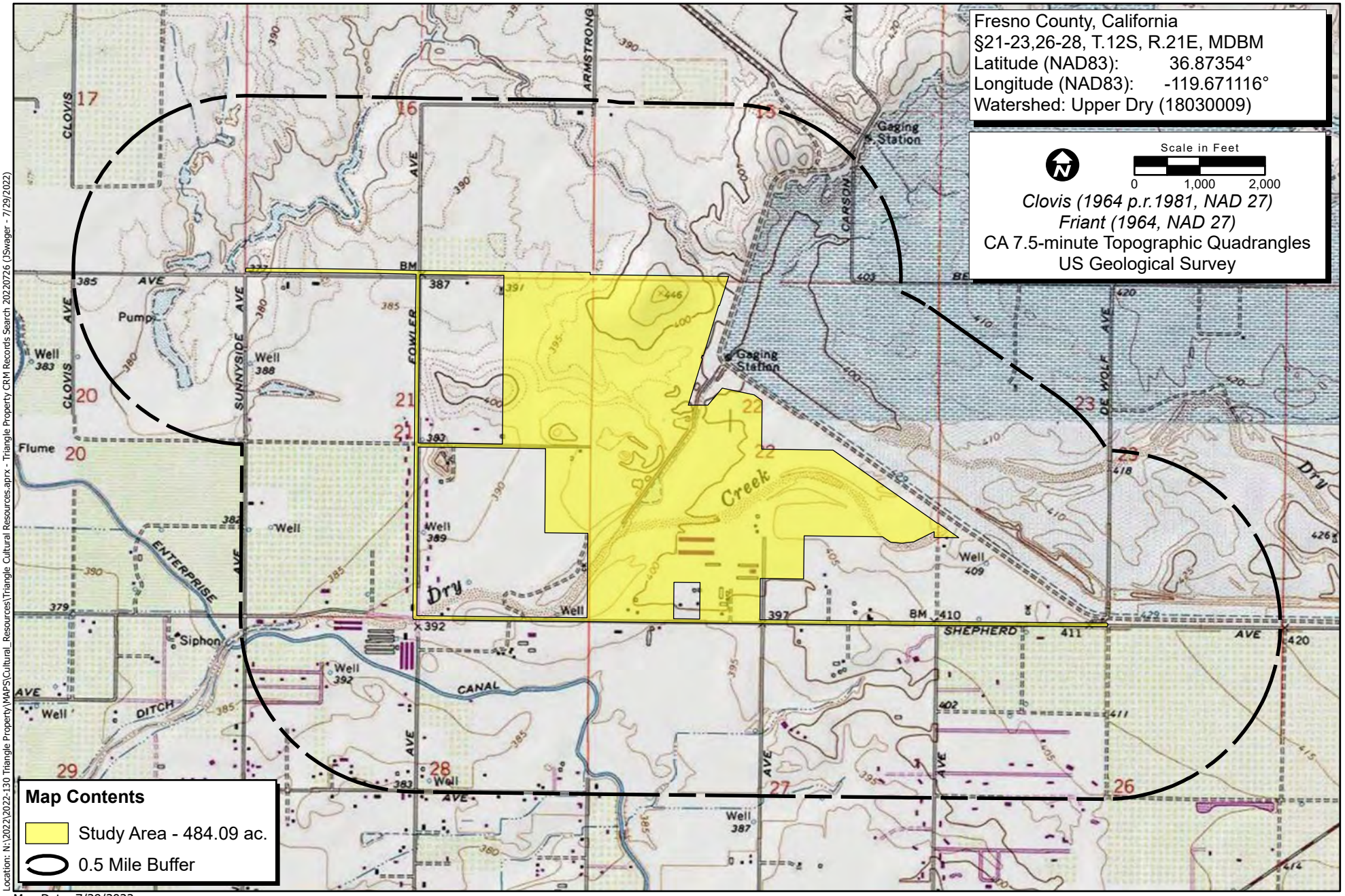
Please email or fax your response to my attention at bmarks@ecorpconsulting.com or (916) 782-9134. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Brian S. Marks, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist



Location: N:\2022\2022-130 Triangle Property\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Triangle Cultural Resources.aprx - Triangle Property CRM Records Search 20220726 (JSwager - 7/29/2022)

Map Date: 7/29/2022

Sources: ESRI, USGS, Morton and Pitalo

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-130 Triangle Property

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

September 9, 2022

Brian Marks
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: bmarks@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2022-130 Triangle Property Project, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Marks:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.Vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Fresno County
9/9/2022

Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians
Elizabeth Kipp, Chairperson
P.O. Box 337
Auberry, CA, 93602
Phone: (559) 374 - 0066
Fax: (559) 374-0055
lkipp@bsrnation.com
Western Mono

Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians
Carol Bill, Chairperson
P.O. Box 209
Tollhouse, CA, 93667
Phone: (559) 855 - 5043
Fax: (559) 855-4445
coldsprgstribe@netptc.net
Mono

Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians
Jared Aldern,
P. O. Box 209
Tollhouse, CA, 93667
Phone: (559) 855 - 5043
Fax: (559) 855-4445
csrepa@netptc.net
Mono

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Robert Ledger, Chairperson
2191 West Pico Ave.
Fresno, CA, 93705
Phone: (559) 540 - 6346
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Mono

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Phone: (559) 647 - 3227
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Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokut

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
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Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokut

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Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians
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Yokut

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-130 Triangle Property Project, Fresno County.

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Tule River Indian Tribe
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kwood8934@aol.com

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-130 Triangle Property Project, Fresno County.

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page of **Resource/Project Name: Triangle Properties** **Year** 2022
Camera: Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Initials	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	15	NB	Utility pole	SW	20220815_2022_130_Photo(1)
8	15	NB	Possible utility cap	W	20220815_2022_130_Photo(2)
8	15	NB	Utility line	END	20220815_2022_130_Photo(3)
8	15	NB	Fence line	SW	20220815_2022_130_Photo(4)
8	15	NB	Fence line	W	20220815_2022_130_Photo(5)
8	15	NB	Driveway	N	20220815_2022_130_Photo(6)
8	15	NB	Possible remnants of a building foundation	W	20220815_2022_130_Photo(7)
8	15	NB	T-well casing concrete lined	Plan	20220815_2022_130_Photo(8)
8	15	NB	Chicken coop modern	S	20220815_2022_130_Photo(9)
8	15	NB	Overview of field	S	20220815_2022_130_Photo(10)
8	15	NB	TRI-004-I: Site Overview	E	20220815_2022_130_Photo(11)
8	15	NB	TRI-004-I: Plan View	Plan	20220815_2022_130_Photo(12)
8	15	NB	Project Overview	WNW	20220815_2022_130_Photo(13)
8	15	EH	Overview of Project Area at North End	S	20220812_065409
8	15	EH	Detail of ground visibility	Plan	2022815_070325
8	15	EH	TRI-001-S, Feature A: overview, canal (R), berm in center background	W/SW	20220815_072654
8	15	EH	Reutilized wooden fence post	Close up	20220815_075419
8	15	EH	TRI-022-I: A+26 ft in depth irrigation feature	Detail	20220815_084327
8	15	EH	TRI-021-S:Canal Basin 6 ft depth	Close up	20220815_091547
8	15	EH	TRI-021-S: Canal Basin 6 ft depth	Close up	20220815_091559
8	15	EH	TRI-021-S: Overview	N/NE	20220815_093746
8	15	EH	TRI-021-S: Overview	N	20220815_094649

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PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

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Camera: Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Initials	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	15	EH	TRI-003-S: Perrin Rd Eastern Overview	W	20220815_104130
8	15	EH	TRI-003-S: Perrin Rd Western #3 Overview	E	20220815_110000
8	15	EH	House	N/NE	20220815_110630
8	15	EH	TRI-007-S: Fowler St site #7 South end	N	20220815_125455
8	15	EH	TRI-005-S: Behymer site #5 East end	W	20220815_123938
8	15	EH	TRI-006-S: Shepherd Site #6 West End	E	20220815_125538
8	15	EH	TRI-007-S: Fowler St #7 North end	S	20220815_124254
8	15	EH	TRI-005-S: Behymer #5 West end	E	20220815_124604
8	15	EH	TRI-006-S: Shepherd St @ DeWolf East end	W	20220815_132905


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20220815_110630.jpg


20220815_123938.jpg


20220815_124250.jpg


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20220815_084327.jpg


20220815_091547.jpg


20220815_091559.jpg


20220815_093746.jpg


20220815_094649.jpg











Photo Log

SITE: 2022-130

Camera	Photo Number	Description	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Phone	065409	overview	North end	S	8/15	EH
Phone	070325	detail, dense	vegetation, zero visibility into background	closeup	8/15	EH
Phone	072454	Feature A (Segment)	canal on right, mound center	W-SW	8/15	EH
Phone	075419	rental/set water fence post		closeup	8/15	EH
Phone	084327	feat. B +26ft # in depth	irrigation feature	detail	8/15	EH
Phone	091547	canal basin 6ft depth	feat. C	closeup	8/15	EH
Phone	091559	" " "	" "	"	8/15	EH
Phone	093746	feat. A opposite side	overview	N-NE	8/15	EH
Phone	094649	overview	Southern overview	N	8/15	EH
Phone	104130	perim rd east end	overview	W	8/15	EH
Phone	110006	perim rd westend side #3	overview	E	8/15	EH
Phone	114630	house		N-NE	8/15	EH
Phone	125455	fowler sf ~~#4~~ 7	southern	N	8/15	EH
Phone	123938	Behymer site ~~#5~~	eastend	W	8/15	EH
Phone	125538	shepard site #6	west end	E	8/15	EH
Phone	124254	fowler A #7	Northern	S	8/15	EH
Phone	124604	Behymer #5		E	8/15	EH
Phone	132405	stafford rd @ Pendl	west end eastern	W	8/15	EH





















































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Camera: Phone Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Initials	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C NW Corner	SE	20220816_121445
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C West Side	E	20220816_121535
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: West wall, Structure C	E	20220816_121543
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C West wall middle window	E	20220816_121548
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C West wall south window	E	20220816_121551
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Corner	E	20220816_121558
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C SW Corner	NE	20220816_121817
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C SW Corner	NE	20220816_121827
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Front Porch	NE	20220816_121832
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Front Porch	NE	20220816_121839
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Overview from Shepherd Avenue	N	20220816_121728
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C SE Corner	NW	20220816_122008
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C East Side Detail	NW	20220816_122017
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C South Porch Detail	NW	20220816_122041
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Chimney and Porch	N	20220816_122120
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C New Windows	N	20220816_122151
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C South Porch Detail	N	20220816_122320
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Southwest Detail	NE	20220816_122443
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Porch underside detail	E	20220816_122507
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Eaves Detail	E	20220816_122520
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Eaves Center detail	E	20220816_122524
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Eaves Detail South	E	20220816_122527
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Crawl space vents	E	20220816_122541
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C West Window Detail	E	20220816_122614
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C West Window Detail	E	20220816_
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C West Window Detail	E	20220816_122621
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Chimney Base Detail	E	20220816_122651
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Crawl space vents	E	20220816_122656
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C NE End	SE	20220816_122959
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C NW Corner	SE	20220816_123025
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C NE End	SE	20220816_123033
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Roof details	SE	20220816_123117
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Roof Detail	SE	20220816_123122
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Roof Details	SE	20220816_123125
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Roof detail	SE	20220816_123182
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C Roof detail	SE	20220816_123133
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Irrigation Pump behind pool	E	20220816_123223
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Standpipe behind pool	E	20220816_123226
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Overview	NE	20220816_123328
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Interior Wall	NE	20220816_123340
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Interior Wall	NE	20220816_123348

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Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Initials	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Interior	NE	20220816_123409
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Post support	NE	20220816_123437
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Post Support	NE	20220816_123442
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Boards Backw Illegible	NE	20220816_123751
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Framing	NE	20220816_123755
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Post Ceramic illegible	Up	20220816_123816
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D	E	20220816_123832
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D NW Corner	E	20220816_123939
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Roof detail	Up	20220816_123951
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D Roof Detail	Up	20220816_123956
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D roof Detail	Up	20220816_124017
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D SW Corner Nails	NE	20220816_124026
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure D East Wall	W	20220816_124108
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Irrigation behind pool	E	20220816_124114
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Irrigation behind pool	S	20220816_124135
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Irrigation behind pool	S	20220816_124138
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Irrigation behind pool	S	20220816_124143
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C East Wall	SW	20220816_124150
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C East Wall	SW	20220816_124159
8	16	SAW	TRI-009-S: Structure C East Wall	W	20220816_131902
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S: Feature C Pipe	Close up	20220816_063021
8	16	EH	Project Area Overview/East side	W/NW	20220816_072322
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S, Feature D: Big Dry Creek Canal Overview	S/SE	20220816_072847
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S: Feature D Southern End	N/NE	20220816_082237
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S, Feature D:Big Dry Creek Canal Overview	S/SE	20220816_085437
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S, Feature A: Lateral Ditch	N/NE	20220816_085925
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S Feature A Unknown feature	E	20220816_104454
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S Feature E Close up Unknown feature	Close up	20220816_104257
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S Feature E: Concrete Pipe with metal bar	Close up	20220816_104708
8	16	EH	TRI-001-S Feature E: Standing Pipes closeup	Close up	20220816_110709
8	16	EH	Overview of Project Area, TRI-001-S, Feature E in background	S/SE	20220816_111123
8	16	EH	Project Area Overview	S/E	20220816_113818
8	16	EH	House, Structure A TRI-009-S	NW	20220816_121612
8	16	EH	Structure A TRI-009-S: House Close up windows	W	20220816_121757
8	16	EH	Structure A TRI-009-S:House Close up windows	NW	20220816_121806
8	16	EH	Structure A TRI-009-S: House side windows	SW	20220816_1218332 & 20220816_121838
8	16	EH	Structure A TRI-009-S: House side windows	ESE	20220816_122004
8	16	EH	Structure A TRI-009-S: House, side windows, opposite	SE	20220816_122013
8	16	EH	Structure A TRI-009-S: House basement vent	N/NE	20220816_122410
8	16	EH	Structure A TRI-009-S: Extension on west side	NE	20220816_123050

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8	16	EH	TRI-009-S: Barn Front Structure B South side	NE	20220816_123707
8	16	EH	TRI-009-S: Barn Closeup Structure B South side	Closeup	20220816_123843
8	16	EH	TRI-009-S: Barn Side	E	20220816_123956
8	16	EH	TRI-009-S: Barn Doors intact, north side	S/SE	20220816_124153


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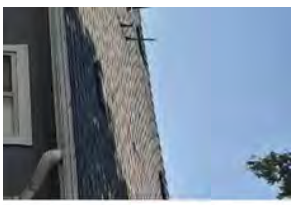

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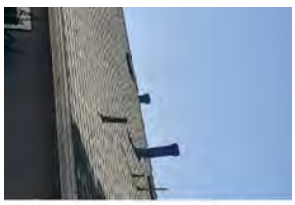

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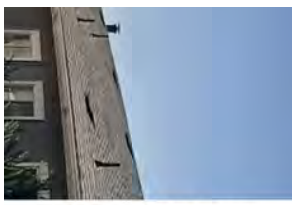

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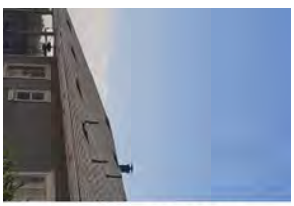

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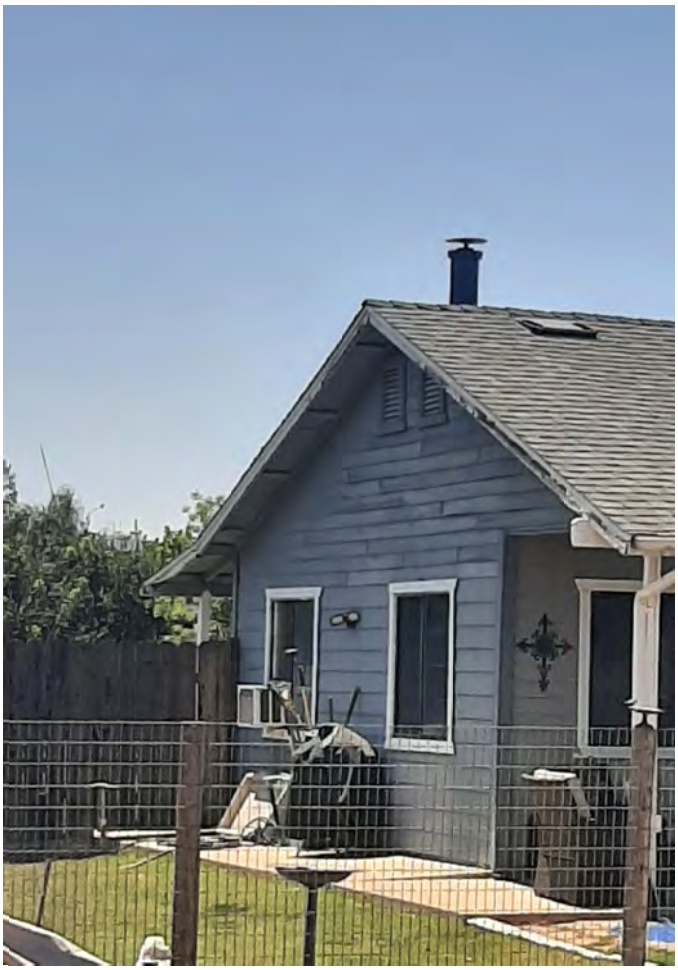








































































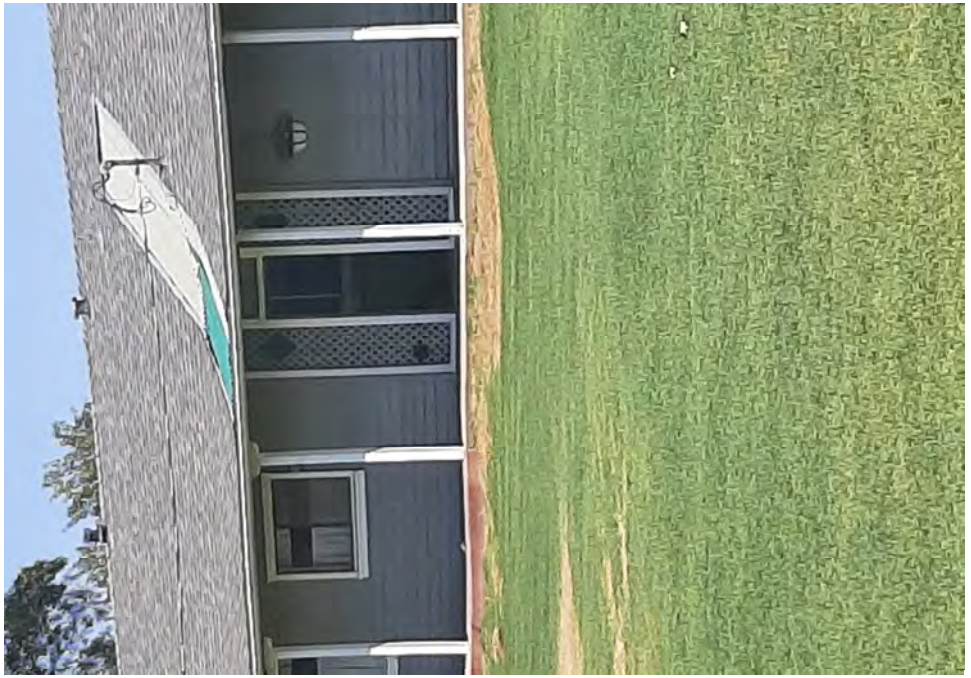
























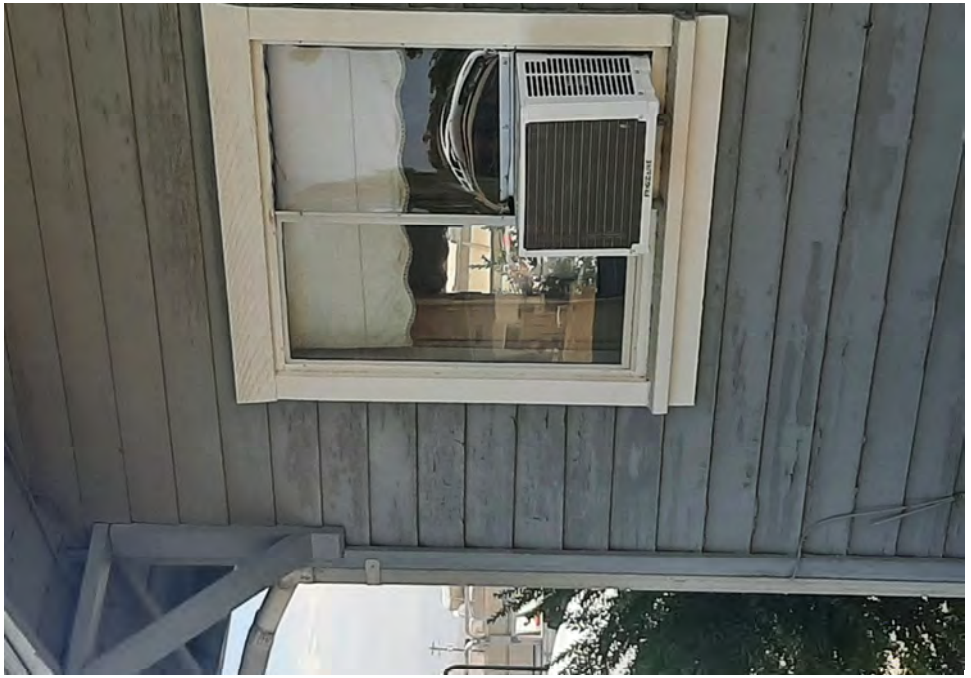









TOSHIBA

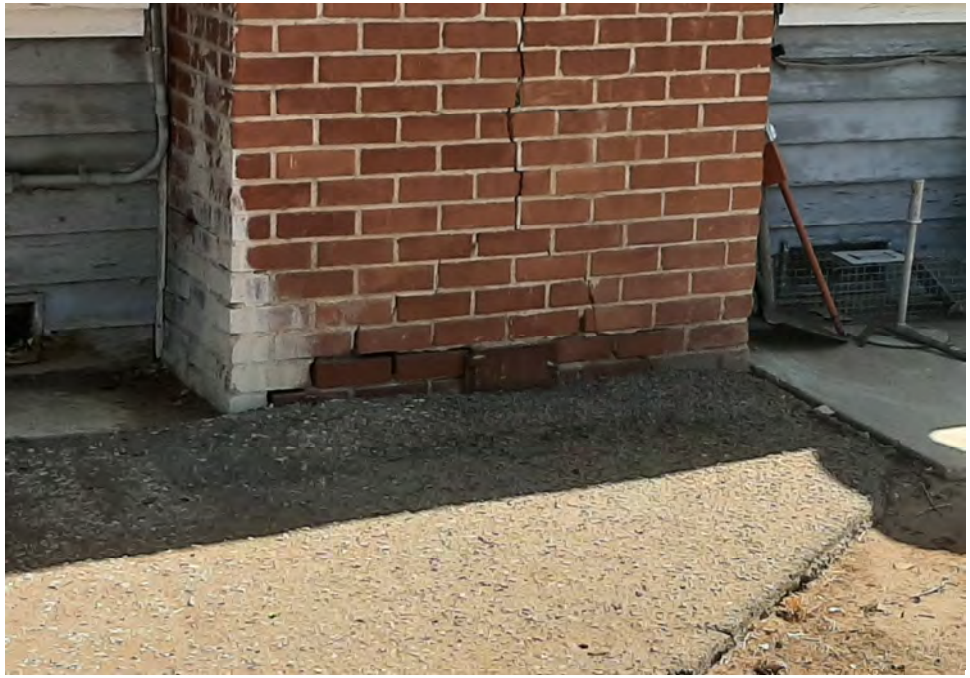












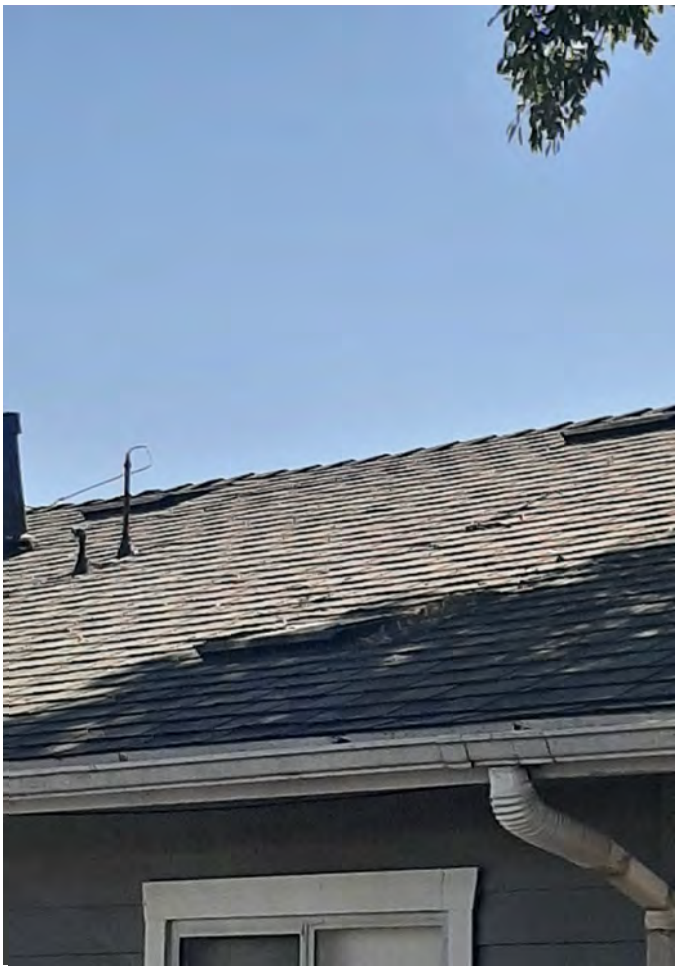




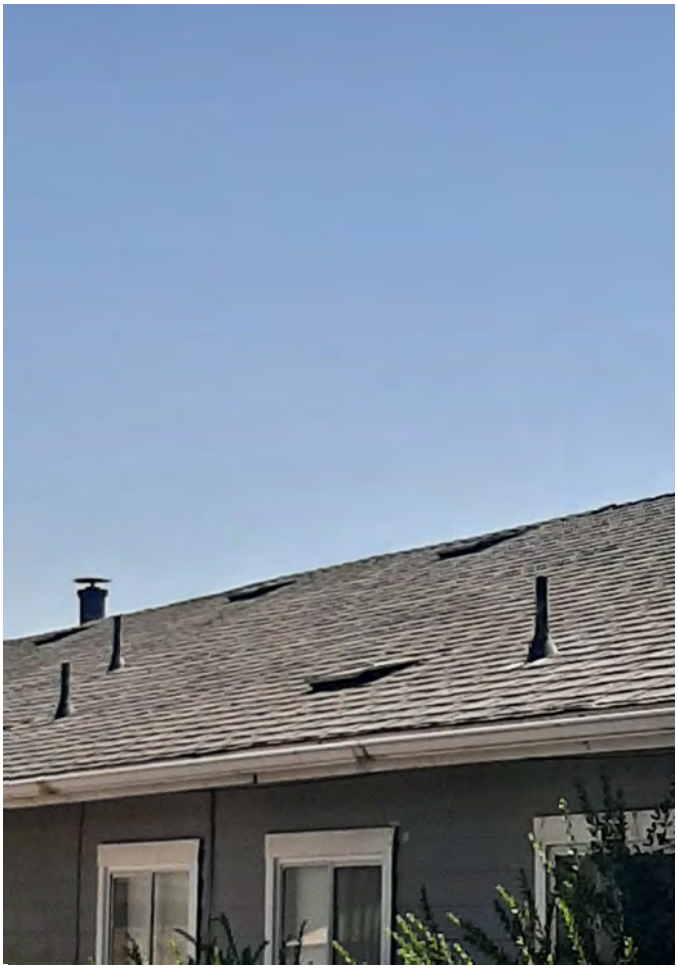


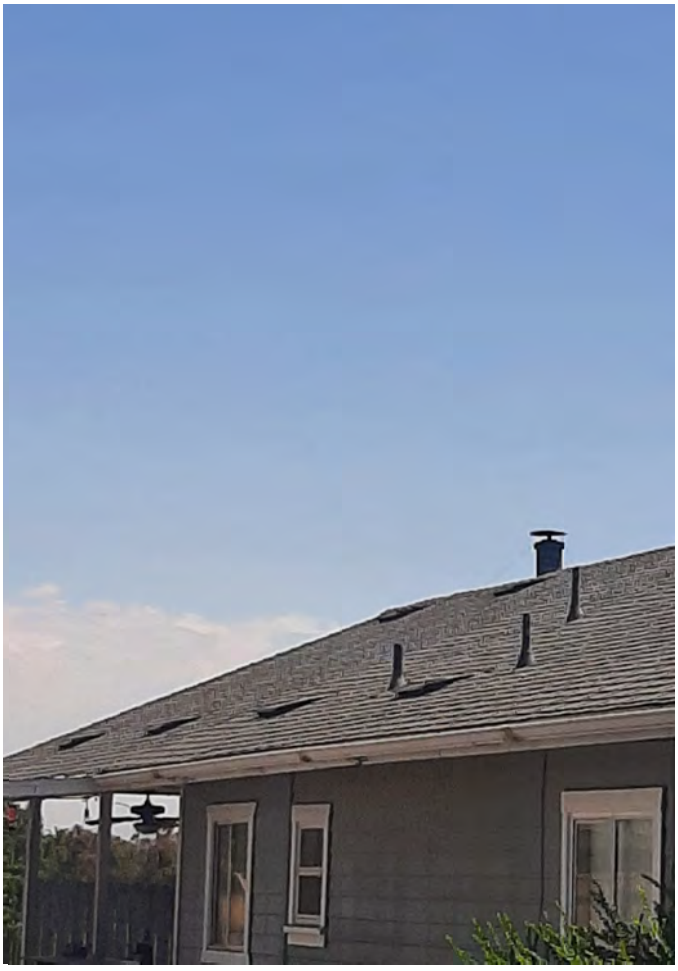














































State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page of **Resource/Project Name: Triangle Properties** **Year** 2022
Camera: Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Initials	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
08	17	EH	TRI-009-S, Feature A: Pipe with valve	Close up	064138
08	17	EH	TRI-009-S, Feature A: Overview pipe with valve	N/NE	064239
08	17	EH	TRI-009-S, Feature A: Closeup Valve	Close up	064546
08	17	EH	TRI-009-S, Feature A: Closeup Valve no cap	Close up	065443
08	17	EH	TRI-019-S, Feature D: Overview	N/NE	073502
08	17	EH	TRI-019-S: Feature D: Overview	N/NE	075135
08	17	EH	TRI-019-S, Feature C: Standpipes	Close up	082818
08	17	EH	TRI-019-S, Feature C: Standpipes	Close up	083124
08	17	EH	TRI-009-S: Feature C Overview	S	101054
08	17	EH	TRI-009 Feature C Overview	Close up	101106
08	17	EH	TRI-009 Feature C Pump Station Overview	N	101058
08	17	EH	TRI-009 Feature C: Pump Station makers mark	Close up	102052
08	17	EH	TRI-009 Feature C: Pump Station Info panel	Close up	102107
08	17	EH	TRI-009-S, Feature D overview	N/NE	103200
08	17	EH	Overview – no ground visibility	S/SE	113841
08	17	EH	Overview – no ground visibility, planted rows with black tarp	S/SE	114223
08	17	EH	TRI-010-S, Feature C: 1954 date nail	Close up	122512
08	17	EH	TRI-012 Glass Bottle base	Close up	122022
08	17	EH	TRI-012 Glass Bottle Scatter threaded seam	Close up	122930
08	17	EH	TRI-012 Glass Bottle Scatter overview	NE	123239
08	17	EH	Entrance	N	131737
08	17	EH	Entrance	N	131740
08	17	EH	Entrance	N	131811
08	17	EH	Site TRI-012 Bottlebase	Plan	121000
08	17	EH	Site TRI-012 Bottleneck	Plan	121008
08	17	EH	Site TRI-012 Bottle lid	Plan	121019
08	17	EH	Site TRI-012 Bottle lid	Plan	121032
08	17	EH	Site TRI-012 Bottle lid seal	Plan	121040
08	17	EH	Site TRI-012 Bottle lid seal	Plan	121047
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: East-facing side with Shilap & plaster	NW	20220817_ 0183
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: Close up of window	W	20220817_ 0184
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: West-facing facade	E	20220817_ 0185
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: Close up of roof of west side	E	20220817_ 0186
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: South side with door & steps	N	20220817_ 0187
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: Close up of door on south side	N	20220817_ 0188
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: Close up of underside roof	N	20220817_ 0189
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: East-facing side	SW	20220817_ 0190
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Feature A: Recent damage to roof due to tree	NW	20220817_ 0191
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure B Garage of house East side 1	W	20220817_ 0192
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure B: Garage of house, north side	S	20220817_ 0193

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Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Initials	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure A, North-facing side	S	20220817_ 0195
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure A, Closeup of N-Facing Door	S	20220817_ 0196
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure B – South-facing	NW	20220817_ 0197
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure B – West Side	NE	20220817_ 0198
8	17	SRS,	TRI-011-S, Structure C – South Side Part 1	NW	20220817_ 0199
8	17	SRS,	TRI-011-S, Structure C – South Side Part 2	W	20220817_ 0200
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure C – Close up of panel door	NW	20220817_ 0201
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure C – Close up of roof, underside	Closeup	20220817_ 0202
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure C – East Side	W	20220817_ 0203
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure C, North side part 1	SW	20220817_ 0204
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure C, North side part 2	S	20220817_ 0205
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure C, West side	E	20220817_ 0206
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure C, Close up of roof	E	20220817_ 0207
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, East Side	W	20220817_ 0208
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, Window sill	Closeup	20220817_ 0209
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, South Side	NW	20220817_ 0210
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, Window Sill	Closeup	20220817_ 0211
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, roof	Closeup	20220817_ 0212
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, roof with nails	Close up	20220817_ 0213
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, North Side	SW	20220817_ 0214
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, North Side	SE	20220817_ 0215
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, West Side	E	20220817_ 0216
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, West Side	E	20220817_ 0217
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure D, Close Up	Closeup	20220817_ 0218
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure E, East Side	N	20220817_ 0219
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure E, South Side	NW	20220817_ 0220
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure E, West Side	N	20220817_ 0221
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure E, roof	Closeup	20220817_ 0222
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure E, Door of E Side	W	20220817_ 0223
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure E, North Side	SW	20220817_ 0224
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure E, North side	S	20220817_ 0225
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure F, North side	S	20220817_ 0226
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure F, East side	W	20220817_ 0227
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure F, East & S Side	NW	20220817_ 0228
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure G, East side	W	20220817_ 0229
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure G, Close up	Closeup	20220817_ 0230
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure G, South side P1	NW	20220817_ 0231
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure G, South side P2	NW	20220817_ 0232
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure G, West side	E	20220817_ 0233
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure G, North side	SE	20220817_ 0234
8	17	SRS	TRI-011-S, Structure G, North side	S	20220817_ 0235


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ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Photo Log

SITE: 2022-130 Trimble Project

Camera	Photo Number	Description		Facing	Date	Initials
phone	131737	entrance		N	8/17	EH
phone	131743	"		N	8/17	EH
phone	13131	"		N	8/17	EH



ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Photo Log 8/17/22

SITE: 2022-130 Trimble Project

Camera	Photo Number	Description		Facing	Date	Initials
phone	064138	Tri-010	life w/ valve	closeup	8/17	EH
phone	064239	" " overview	" "	N-NE	8/17	EH
phone	064546	" " closeup	valve	closeup	8/17	EH
phone	065443	" " "	" no cap	"	8/17	EH
phone	073502	Tri-01R- feat F	overview	N-NE	8/17	EH
phone	075135	life, part of feat F	overview	N-NE	8/17	EH
phone	082818	site 02 feat G	overview	closeup	8/17	EH
phone	083124	" " "		closeup	8/17	EH
phone	101054	Tri-010-feat B	overview	S	8/17	EH
phone	101106	" " "	"	closeup	8/17	EH
phone	101538	pump station	overview	N	8/17	EH
phone	102052	" "	plaque	closeup	8/17	EH
phone	102407	" "	"	closeup	8/17	EH
phone	103200	site 10 feat D	overview	N-NE	8/17	EH
phone	113341	overview - no visible		S-SE	8/17	EH
phone	114223	" "		S-SE	8/17	EH
phone	122512	Tri-013 54 nail		close up	8/17	EH
phone	122022	Tri-017 glass bottle	w/ other base	closeup	8/17	EH
phone	122938	" " " "	" sewer	"	8/17	EH
phone	123234	" " " "	" overview	NE	8/17	EH


















































NO
DUMPIN
PC 602








































































12 IN












GENERAL ELECTRIC
MODEL
SERVICE FACTOR
TYPE
VOLTS
INDUCTION MOTOR

























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Page of **Resource/Project Name: Triangle Properties** **Year** 2022
Camera: Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Initials	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	18	EH	TRI-014-I Can Top	Close up	20220818_ 063644
8	18	EH	TRI-014-I Can side	Close up	20220818_ 063657
8	18	EH	Overview – dense vegetation	W	20220818_ 064906
8	18	EH	Project Area Overview	SE	20220818_ 073408
8	18	EH	TRI-015-I Basalt shatter	Close up	20220818_ 074232
8	18	EH	TRI-015-I Basalt shatter	Close up	20220818_ 074241
8	18	EH	TRI-016-S Aeromotor Chicago Overview Windmill	N	20220818_ 084956
8	18	EH	TRI-016-S Aeromotor Chicago Overview sign	Close up	20220818_ 085005
8	18	EH	TRI-017-S Temperance Avenue	S	20220818_ 095703
8	18	EH	TRI-019-S, Feature C, Standing Pipe with Cap	Close up	20220818_ 110936
8	18	EH	TRI-019-S, Feature C, Standing Pipe with Cap	Close up	20220818_ 110951
8	18	EH	TRI-018-I Milk glass rim fragment	Detail	20220818_ 113406
8	18	EH	Modern trash dump	N/NE	20220818_ 113713
8	18	EH	Project Area Overview	S	20220818_ 130611
8	18	SRS	TRI-011-S: Feature H, E facing site	SW	IMG_ 0239
8	18	SRS	TRI-011-S: Feature H, E & N Facing side	SW	IMG_ 0240
8	18	SRS	TRI-011-S: Feature H, W & S Facing side	NE	IMG_ 0241
8	18	SRS	TRI-011-S: Feature H, W side inside	W	IMG_ 0242
8	18	SRS	TRI-011-S: Feature H, interior	E	IMG_ 0243
8	18	SRS	TRI-011-S: Feature H, Fire evidence	Closeup	IMG_ 0244
8	18	SRS	TRI-011-S: Feature H, West side	E	IMG_ 0245


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U.S.A.






U.S.A.
CM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

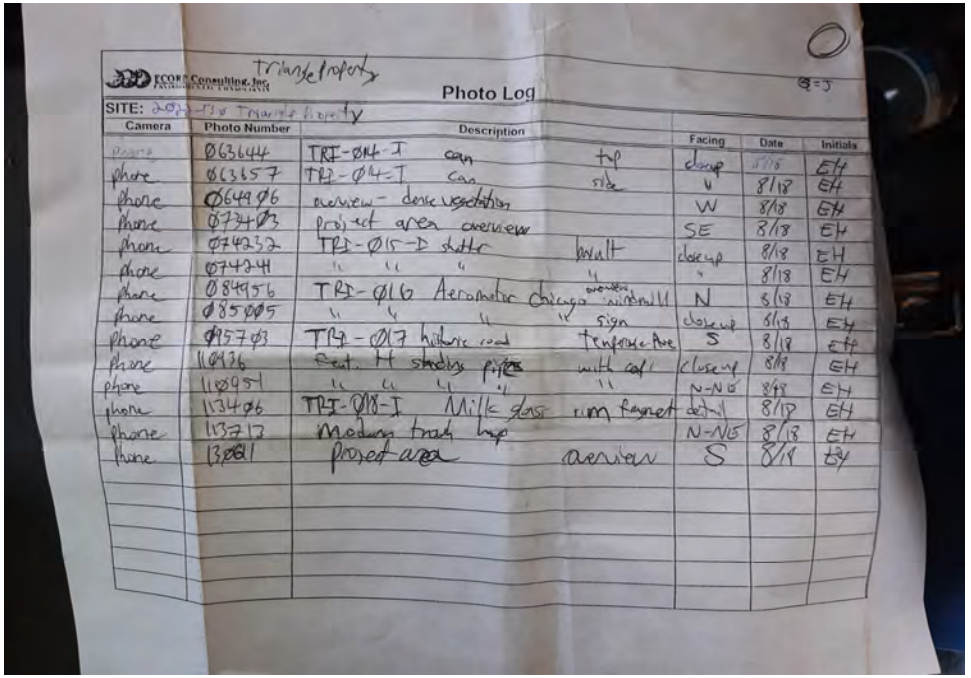





THE
AERMOTOR
CHICAGO







Triangle Property

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Photo Log

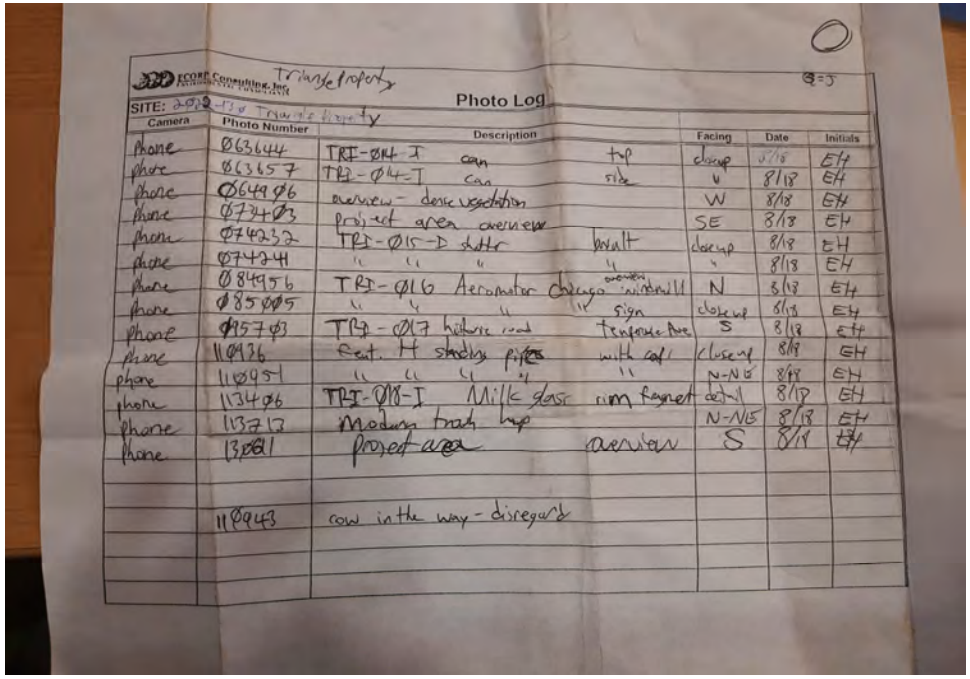
SITE: 2018 Triangle Property

Camera	Photo Number	Description		Facing	Date	Initials
Phone	063644	TRI-014-I can	top	closeup	8/18	EH
phone	063657	TRI-014-I can	side	"	8/18	EH
phone	064906	overview - dense vegetation		W	8/18	EH
phone	073403	project area overview		SE	8/18	EH
phone	074232	TRI-015-I shutter	vault	closeup	8/18	EH
phone	074241	" " "	"	"	8/18	EH
phone	084956	TRI-016 Aermotor Chicago windmill		N	8/18	EH
phone	085005	" " "	sign	closeup	8/18	EH
phone	095703	TRI-017 historic road	temporal ave	S	8/18	EH
phone	110936	feat. 14 standing pipes	with cat	closeup	8/18	EH
phone	110954	" " "	"	N-NE	8/18	EH
phone	113406	TRI-018-I Mills door	rim fragment	det-1	8/18	EH
phone	113713	Medway trail loop		N-NE	8/18	EH
phone	132011	project area	aerial	S	8/18	EH









ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Triangle Property

3=5

Photo Log

SITE: 2018-19 Triangle Property

Camera	Photo Number	Description		Facing	Date	Initials
Phone	063644	TRI-014-I	top	down	8/18	EH
phone	063657	TRI-014-I	side	W	8/18	EH
phone	064406	overview - dense vegetation		W	8/18	EH
phone	073403	project area overview		SE	8/18	EH
phone	074232	TRI-015-D shatter	basalt	closeup	8/18	EH
phone	074241	" " "	"	"	8/18	EH
phone	084956	TRI-016 Aeromotor Chevron	overview windmill	N	8/18	EH
phone	085005	" " "	" sign	closeup	8/18	EH
phone	095703	TRI-017 historic road	Tenaha Ave	S	8/18	EH
phone	110936	East. H shading pines	with cat	closeup	8/18	EH
phone	110951	" " " "	"	N-NE	8/18	EH
phone	113406	TRI-018-I Milk glass	rim fragment	detail	8/18	EH
phone	113712	Modern trash dump		N-NE	8/18	EH
phone	130611	project area	overview	S	8/18	EH
	110943	cow in the way - disregard				



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Mo.	Day	Initials	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, Feature I, Structure	NW	20220819_ 071256
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S Feature I, Structure	N/NW	20220819_ 072841
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S Feature K, Structure	E	20220819_ 074808
08	19	EH	TRI-009-S, Feature B: Utility Pole line, overview update with 1945 nail	S	20220819_ 070225
08	19	EH	TRI-009-S, Feature B: Utility Pole line, overview pile in foreground with 1945 date nail	W	20220819_ 070455
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, Feature I interior turkey coop	N/NW	20220819_ 071604
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, Feature J Interior collapse	E	20220819_ 071821
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, Feature L wooden ramp between features I & J	W	20220819_ 072353
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, Feature J Motor brand mechanism	Detail	20220819_ 073147
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, Feature J Motor brand mechanism	Detail	20220819_ 073052
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, Feature J Motor brand mechanism	Detail	20220819_ 073009
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, “Big Dutchman” motor	Detail	20220819_ 075011
08	19	EH	TRI-011-S, Feature K Overview east end	W	20220819_ 075707
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – single family east side	W	IMG_0246
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – NE portion	NW	IMG_0247
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – wooden addition	S	IMG_0248
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – E side window	Close up	IMG_0249
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – E side door	Close up	IMG_0250
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – underside roof	Close up	IMG_0251
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – NE portion window	Close up	IMG_0252
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – N side	SW	IMG_0253
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – roof	Close up	IMG_0254
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – West side	E	IMG_0255
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – close up of wooden panel	NE	IMG_0256
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – Chimney	E	IMG_0257
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – West extension	N	IMG_0258
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure B – Wooden sheet W side	E	IMG_0259
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure B – South side	N	IMG_0261
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure B – East side	NE	IMG_0262
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure B – Door	Close up	IMG_0263
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure B – Window	Close up	IMG_0264
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure B – North side	SE	IMG_0265
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure A – South side	NE	IMG_0266
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure C – Corral	N	IMG_0267
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure C Concrete foundation E side	N	IMG_0268
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Close up of Bolts Structure C	Close up	IMG_0269
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S, Structure C – Foundation footing w side	NW	IMG_0270
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S: Corral	NW	IMG_0271
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S: Corral	NE	IMG_0272
8	19	SRS	TRI-019-S: Corral	SW	IMG_0273

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PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page of **Resource/Project Name: Triangle Properties** **Year** 2022

Camera: Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.


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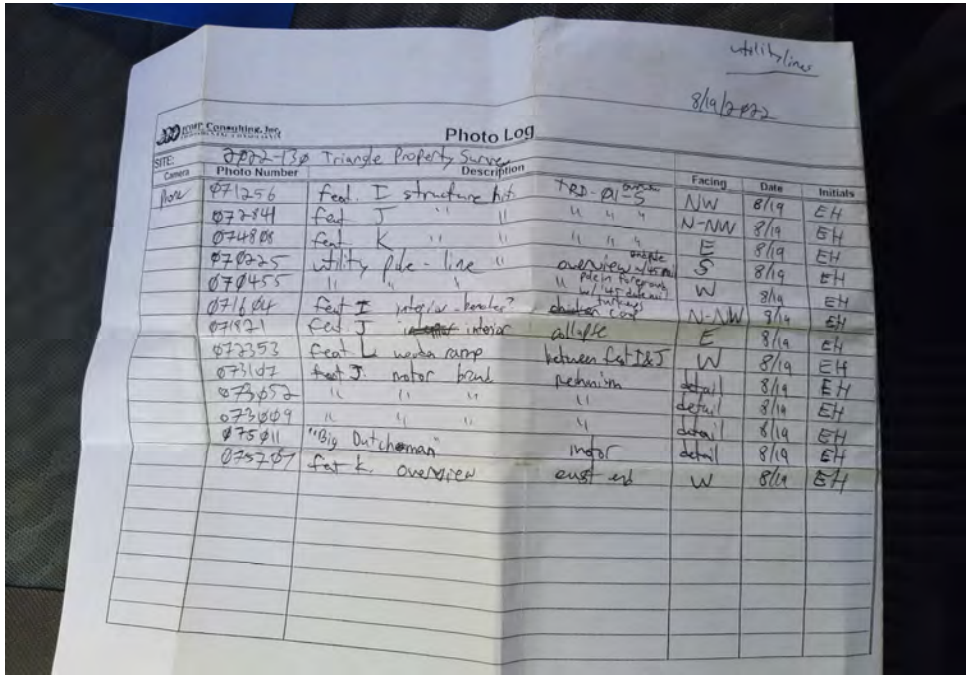


Photo Log

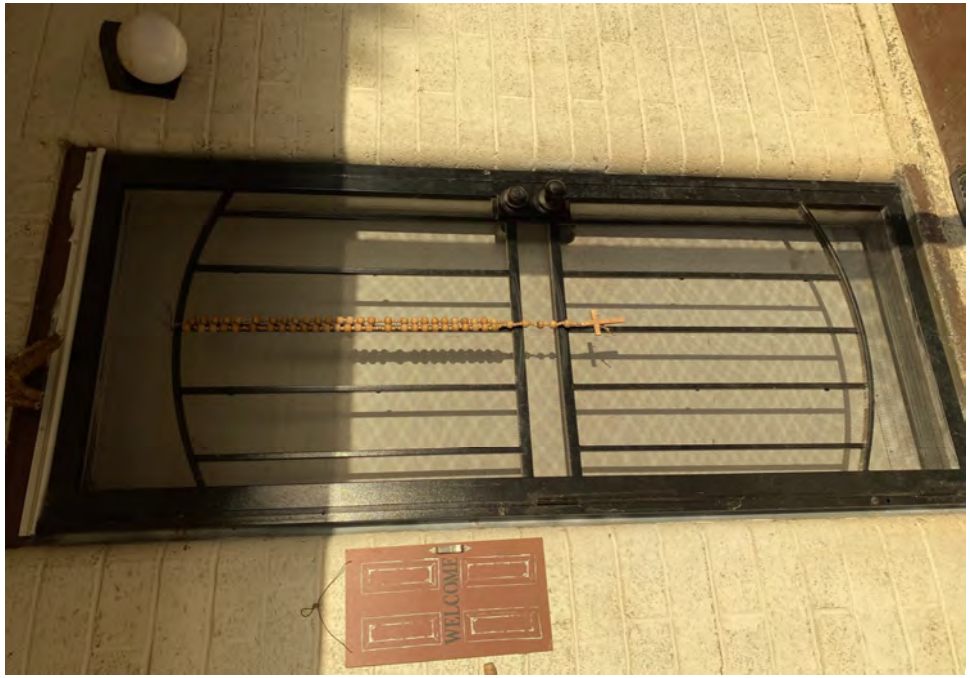
utility lines

8/19/2022

SITE: 2202-130 Triangle Property Survey

Camera	Photo Number	Description		Facing	Date	Initials
flor	07256	feat. I structure hit	TRD-01-S	NW	8/19	EH
	07284	feat J " "	" " "	N-NW	8/19	EH
	07288	feat K " "	" " "	E	8/19	EH
	07325	utility pole - line "	overview	S	8/19	EH
	07455	" " "	" "	W	8/19	EH
	07464	feat I interior - header?	closeup	N-NW	8/19	EH
	07471	feat J interior	collapse	E	8/19	EH
	07553	feat L water ramp	between feat I&J	W	8/19	EH
	07607	feat J motor bowl	mechanism	detail	8/19	EH
	07652	" " "	"	detail	8/19	EH
	07709	" " "	"	detail	8/19	EH
	07511	"Big Dutchman"	motor	detail	8/19	EH
	07587	feat K overview	east end	W	8/19	EH




WELCOME











APPENDIX D

Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations Map

This Attachment contains information on the specific location 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 specific location of pre-contact and historic sites is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and California Public Records Act.

City of Clovis

Department of Planning and Development Services

CITY HALL . 1033 FIFTH STREET . CLOVIS, CA 93612

Native American Tribal Consultation Request

Date: 12/8/2023

Project Title: Vista Ranch Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Clovis Planning Division

Project Manager: McKencie Perez, Senior Planner Phone: (559) 324-2310

Address: 1033 Fifth Street City: Clovis St: CA Zip: 93612

Email: mckenciep@cityofclovis.com Fax:

Project Location: See attached map

Project Proponent: Wilson Premier Homes, Inc.(Applicant)
7550 North Palm Avenue, #102
Fresno, CA 93711

Local Action Type:

- [ ] General Plan Amendment
- [ ] Specific Plan Amendment
- [X] Project Subject to AB52
- [ ] Pre-Planning Outreach

Project Description:

The Vista Ranch Project is located directly northeast of the City of Clovis limit line. The Project site is bounded on the north by East Behymer Avenue, on the east by Big Dry Creek Reservoir, on the south by East Shepherd and East Perrin Avenues, and on the west by North Fowler and North Sunnyside Avenues.

The Project site is approximately 952 acres and includes a City of Clovis Sphere of Influence (SOI) expansion for the entire 952-acre area. Within the Project site there is the Vista Ranch Master Plan area that is approximately 507 acres that would be annexed into the City of Clovis. The Vista Ranch Master Plan is divided into two areas (MPArea 1 and MPArea 2) based on entitlement requests and the level of design available. MPArea 1 is approximately 368 acres proposed for full entitlements to develop immediately. Entitlements within MPArea 1 include an annexation, general plan amendments, pre-zoning, master plan community overlay district and vesting tentative map. The remaining 139 acres in the Vista Ranch Master Plan (MPArea 2) does not include full entitlements and would require further environmental review to enable future development once more detailed design work is performed. There are also approximately 445 acres of land outside of the Vista Ranch Master Plan, but within the Project site. This area is referred to as Non-Development Area and is part of the SOI expansion but does not propose any other entitlements that would enable developmentt.

We request that you respond within 30 days per the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) [Public Resources Code Section 5097.94] and also thank you in advance for your participation in the review process for this project. If you need additional materials or have any questions, please feel free to contact the Project Manager listed above.

City of Clovis

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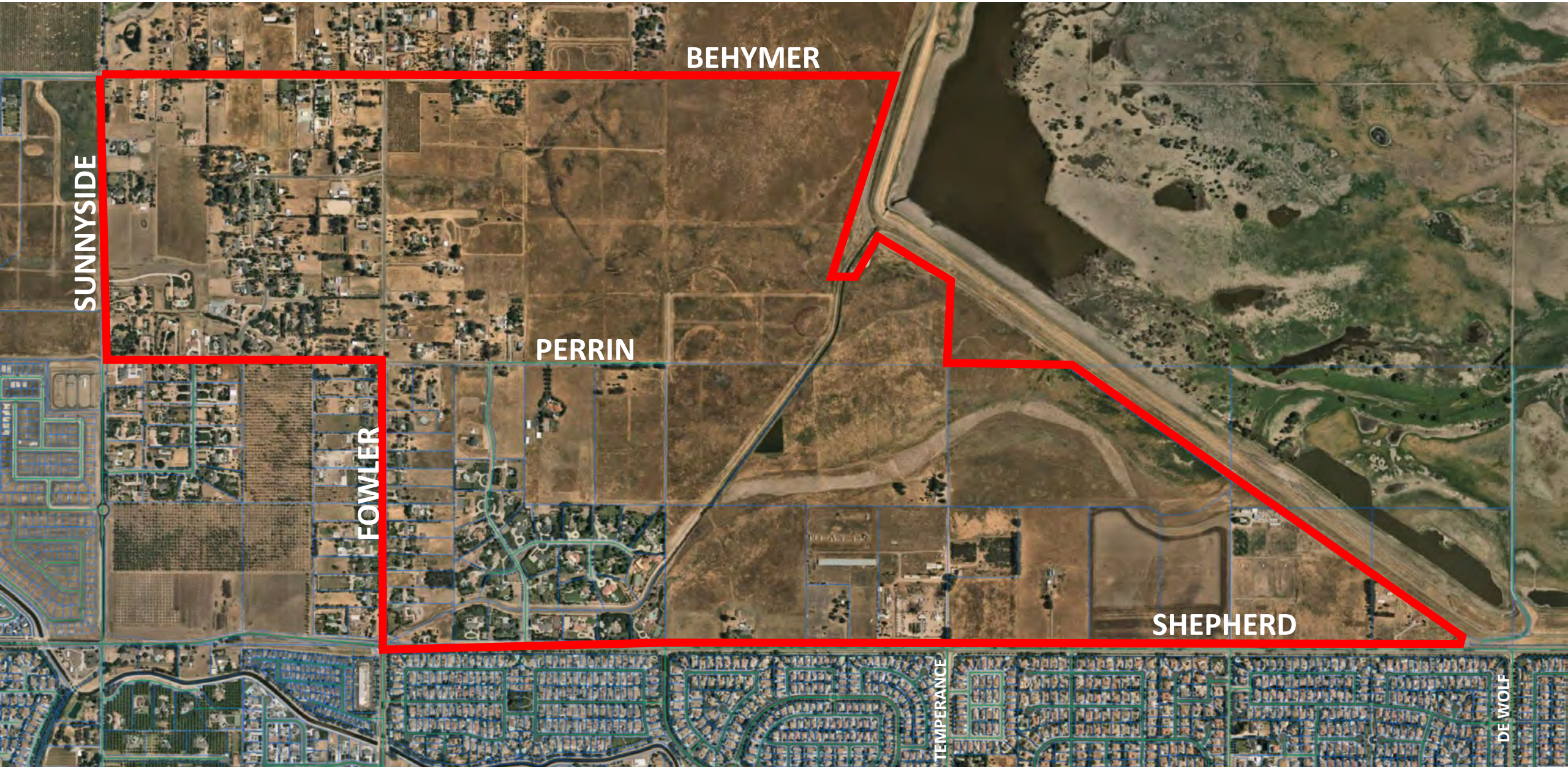
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We request that you respond within 90 days per Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2) and also thank you in advance for your participation in the review process for this project. If you need additional materials or have any questions, please feel free to contact the Project Manager listed above.

AERIAL OF SUBJECT PROPERTY



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

December 7, 2023

McKencie Perez
City of Clovis

Via Email to: mckenciep@cityofclovis.com

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Vista Ranch Project, Fresno County

Dear Ms. Perez:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

    - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
    - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
    - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
    - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission. The request form can be found at http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Local-Government-Tribal-Consultation-List-Request-Form-Update.pdf.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Fresno County
12/7/2023

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Fresno	**Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government**	N	Robert Ledger, Chairperson	2191 West Pico Ave. Fresno, CA, 93705	(559) 540-6346		ledgerrobert@ymail.com	Foothill Yokut Mono	Fresno,Madera,Merced	
	North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians	F	Fred Beihn, Chairperson	P.O. Box 929 North Fork, CA, 93643	(559) 877-2461	(559) 877-2467	fbeihn@nfr-nsn.gov	Mono	Fresno,Inyo,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Mono, Tuolumne	6/26/2023
	North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians	F	Mary Stalter, Environmental/Heritage Manager	P.O. Box 929 North Fork, CA, 93643	(559) 877-2461		mstalter@nfr-nsn.gov	Mono	Fresno,Inyo,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Mono, Tuolumne	6/26/2023
	Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Erolinda Perez, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 649-3155		arr0604w@verizon.net	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Sacr amento,San Benito,San Joaquin,Santa	11/21/2023
	Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Timothy Perez, Tribal Compliance Officer	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 662-2788		huskanam@gmail.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Sacr amento,San Benito,San Joaquin,Santa	11/21/2023
	Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	John Murga, Tribal Historian	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 479-0546		johnmurga824@gmail.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Sacr amento,San Benito,San Joaquin,Santa	11/21/2023
	Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Jessica Murga, Tribal Secretary	990 N. Fine Rd Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 401-6250			Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Sacr amento,San Benito,San Joaquin,Santa	11/21/2023
	Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians	F	Heather Airey, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 2226 Oakhurst, CA, 93644	(559) 795-5986		hairey@chukchansi-nsn.gov	Foothill Yokut	Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Tuolumne	6/20/2023
	Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians	F	Michael Wynn, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 2226 Oakhurst, CA, 93644	(559) 795-4228		mwynn@chukchansi-nsn.gov	Foothill Yokut	Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Tuolumne	6/20/2023
	Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians	F	Janet Bill, Chairperson	P.O. Box 2226 Oakhurst, CA, 93644	(559) 580-4457		council@chukchansi-nsn.gov	Foothill Yokut	Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Tuolumne	6/20/2023
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Samantha McCarty, Cultural Specialist II	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 633-3440		smccarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	10/3/2023
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Nichole Escalon, Cultural Specialist I	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 924-1278		nescalone@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	10/3/2023
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Shana Powers, THPO	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 423-3900		spowers@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	10/3/2023
	Table Mountain Rancheria	F	Brenda Lavell, Chairperson	P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA, 93626	(559) 822-2587	(559) 822-2693	rpennell@tmr.org	Yokut	Fresno,Madera,Merced	
	Traditional Choinumni Tribe	N	David Alvarez, Chairperson	2415 E. Houston Avenue Fresno, CA, 93720	(559) 217-0396	(559) 292-5057	davealvarez@sbcglobal.net	Foothill Yokut	Fresno	
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Neil Peyron, Chairperson	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 781-4271	(559) 781-4610	neil.peyron@tulerivertribe- nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kern,Kings,Madera,Marip osa,Merced,Monterey,Sacramento,San	
	Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com	Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kings,Madera,Marin,Marip osa,Merced,Mono,Monterey,San Benito,San	6/19/2023

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Vista Ranch Project, Fresno County.

Record: PROJ-2023-005976
Report Type: AB52 SB18 Combo
Counties: Fresno
NAHC Group: All