Appendix K

Cultural Resources Appendix

T E C H N I C A L R E P O R T

DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SALMON CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH FACILITY PROJECT

Prepared by:
URS Corporation
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Ben Elliott, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Prepared for:
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

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List of Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effect
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts degree
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CVP	Central Valley Project
Geocon Consultants, Inc.	Geocon
Live Oak Associates, Inc.	LOA
M.A.	Master of Arts degree
MDL	most likely descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Proposed Project	San Joaquin Hatchery Salmon Conservation and Research Facility Project
Reclamation	United States Bureau of Reclamation
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SJFH	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery
SSJVIC	Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
URS	URS Corporation
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Executive Summary

Horizon Water and Environment, LLC retained URS Corporation (URS) on behalf of the California Department of General Services and Department Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to complete environmental studies, including a cultural resources assessment, in support of the proposed CDFW project (Proposed Project) to construct a new Salmon Conservation and Research Facility (SCARF) on the grounds of the existing San Joaquin Fish Hatchery (existing SJFH). The project area is situated adjacent to the San Joaquin River approximately 1.1 miles downstream of Friant Dam in the town of Friant, Fresno County, California (Figure 1). The proposed SCARF will be built immediately west of the existing SJFH. The project area is bounded by the San Joaquin River to the north, Lost Lake Park to the west, and residential development to the south and east.

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to construct a SCARF suitable for propagation of spring-run Chinook salmon, which is listed as threatened under both the state and federal endangered species acts. The SCARF will support the San Joaquin River Restoration Project Restoration Goal "to restore and maintain fish populations in 'good condition' in the main stem of the San Joaquin River below Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River, including naturally reproducing and self-sustaining populations of salmon and other fish" (San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act of 2009 [Title X of Public Law 111-11] in Kantor, 2012). The Proposed Project will involve construction of structures, a parking area, water supply and wastewater systems, drainage and storm water management features, an access road, and other ancillary improvements.

A cultural resources assessment was conducted by URS in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1979, as amended. Section 15064.5 of CEQA notes that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Lead agencies are required to identify historical resources that may be affected by any undertaking involving state or county lands, funds, or permitting. In addition, the Proposed Project would affect waters of the U.S. and would therefore require a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit pursuant to the Clean Water Act of 1977 (United States Code, Title 33, Section 1344 [33 USC. § 1344]). Issuance of a permit by USACE constitutes a federal undertaking and, therefore, mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC § 470f).

The cultural resources assessment consisted of (1) a literature review to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites that could be affected by the Proposed Project, and (2) a field survey to locate the recorded sites and any other sites that may exist but have not yet been recorded. One historic-era archaeological resource (CA-FRE-3643H) was recorded in the southwestern portion of the Proposed Project area. Research indicates that the site is the location of a portion of the Grant Rock and Gravel Company, a gravel operation established as the San Joaquin Rock and Gravel Company in 1910. Numerous buildings and features related to the existing SJFH were recorded during the field survey, some of which date to the original period of construction of the existing SJFH more than 50 years ago (P-10-006200). No prehistoric cultural resources were identified during the assessment.

Both cultural resources CA-FRE-3643H and P-10-006200 were evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). An evaluation of resources CA-FRE-3643H and P-10-006200 found them both ineligible for inclusion to the CRHR and the NRHP.

This report has been prepared based on certain key assumptions, as described below, made by URS that substantially affect the conclusions and recommendations of this report. These assumptions, although thought to be reasonable and appropriate, may not prove to be true in the future. The conclusions and recommendations of URS are conditioned upon these assumptions.

The cultural resources inventory was performed based upon information obtained at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center on June 12, 2012, and direct observation of site conditions and other information that is generally applicable as of July 27, 2012. Therefore, the conclusions and recommendations herein are applicable only to the information that was obtained/observed during these two data gathering efforts.

Information obtained from these sources at these times is assumed to be correct and complete. URS will not assume any liability for findings or lack of findings based upon misrepresentation of information presented to URS or for items that were not visible, made visible, accessible, or present at the time of the Proposed Project area assessment.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location

The legal description of the Proposed Project area location is Township 11 South, Range 21 East, northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute "Friant" topographic quadrangle. More specifically, the Proposed Project area is situated adjacent to the San Joaquin River approximately 1.1 miles downstream of Friant Dam in the town of Friant, Fresno County, California (Figure 1). The proposed SCARF will be built immediately west of the existing San Joaquin Hatchery (SJFH). The Proposed Project area (Figure 2) is bounded by the San Joaquin River to the north, Lost Lake Park to the west, and residential development to the south and east.

1.2 Project Description and Area of Potential Effect

CDFW proposes to construct a new SCARF on the grounds of the existing SJFH. The purpose of the Proposed Project is to construct a SCARF suitable for propagation of spring-run Chinook salmon, which is listed as threatened under both the state and federal endangered species acts. The SCARF is being constructed to support the San Joaquin River Restoration Project Restoration Goal "to restore and maintain fish populations in 'good condition' in the main stem of the San Joaquin River below Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River, including naturally reproducing and self-sustaining populations of salmon and other fish" (San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act of 2009 [Title X of Public Law 111-11] in Kantor, 2012).

The area of potential effect (APE) includes miscellaneous ground-disturbing impacts over an approximately 65-acre area. Ground disturbances will result from the following proposed activities:

- Construction of new hatchery and utility buildings
- Construction of a new holding facility and release channel
- Construction of two new staff residences
- Installation of water supply and wastewater systems
- Construction of drainage and storm water management features
- Construction of a parking area
- Improvements to Belcher Road (an existing road that enters the Proposed Project area from the south and originates at North Friant Road)
- Removal of fill material from two borrow sites in the southwestern portion of the Proposed Project area
- Installation of other ancillary improvements

Appendix A includes maps depicting these Proposed Project components.

1.3 Regulatory Setting and Need for Study

State of California Regulations

The Proposed Project must comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, which determine, in part, whether the Proposed Project has a significant effect to a unique archaeological resource or a historical resource, pursuant to Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1, respectively. Section 15064.5 of CEQA notes that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Responsible agencies are expected to identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource before they approve such projects. Historical resources are those that:

- Are listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] 5024.1(k));
- Are included in a local register of historical resources (PRC 5020.1) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g); or
- Are determined by a lead state agency to be historically significant.

CEQA Section 15064.5 also applies to unique archaeological resources, as defined in PRC 21084.1.

Section 5 of this report addresses CRHR eligibility criteria.

Federal Regulations

The Proposed Project would affect waters of the U.S. and, therefore, would require a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit pursuant to the Clean Water Act of 1977 (United States Code, Title 33, Section 1344) (33 USC § 1344). Issuance of a permit by USACE constitutes a federal undertaking and, therefore, mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC § 470f). To comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Proposed Project proponent must "take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register." The implementing regulations for Section 106 are found under 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 800, as amended (2001). Section 5 discusses eligibility criteria for listing cultural resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Cultural resources also may be considered separately under the National Environmental Protection Act (42 USC) Sections 4321-4327, whereby federal agencies are required to consider potential environmental impacts and appropriate mitigation measures for projects with federal involvement.

1.4 Personnel

The fieldwork, analysis, and reporting were performed by professionals qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 CFR. § 44716 [National Park Service, 1983]). Procedures were also in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as set forth in 36 CFR § 800.

Project personnel included:

- Janis Offermann, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as principal investigator for the Proposed Project. Ms. Offermann has a Bachelor of the Arts degree (B.A.) in anthropology from Sonoma State University (California) and a Master of the Arts degree (M.A.) in anthropology from the University of California, Davis. She has 37 years of experience in California archaeology and cultural resource management.
- Ben Elliott, RPA, authored this document and directed the research and field efforts of the assessment. Mr. Elliott has a B.A. in anthropology from University of California, Santa Cruz, and a M.A. in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University (California). He has 11 years of experience in archaeology and cultural resource management in California and the Great Basin.
- Corri Jimenez conducted the architectural field study for the Proposed Project and authored the attendant sections of this document. She has a B.A. in art history from University of California, Santa Cruz, and a Masters of Science degree in historic preservation from University of Oregon. Ms. Jimenez meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionals Qualification Standards in Architectural History. Ms. Jimenez has 11 years of experience in architectural history and historic preservation; nearly half of her experience has been in California.
- Christopher Peske also participated in the archaeological field study. Mr. Peske has a B.A. in Anthropology from University of California, Davis, and one year of experience in California archaeology.

2 Project Context

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project area is in the low foothills of the central Sierra Nevada Range just above the floor of the San Joaquin Valley. The Proposed Project area has an elevation of approximately 350 feet. Immediately west of the Proposed Project area lies the San Joaquin River. The Proposed Project area habitat is typical of the rolling hills of the San Joaquin Valley/Sierra Nevada foothill interface. The Proposed Project area includes portions of the San Joaquin River floodplain and terrace landforms. The site has been developed for aquaculture production and is interspersed with abandoned mining pits, annual grassland, and vacant/disturbed areas. Biotic habitats in the Proposed Project area include annual grassland, perennial depressions (ponds), riparian forest, and emergent wetlands. Construction and maintenance of the SJFH, gravel quarrying, and other undetermined activities have previously disturbed most, if not all, of the Proposed Project area. This region experiences a Mediterranean climate, with average annual rainfall totaling approximately 15 inches during cool winters. The summer season is characterized by warm and sometimes hot temperatures and little or no rainfall for several months beginning in late spring and lasting under early fall (LOA, 2009).

2.2 Geomorphic Setting and Buried Archeological Potential

Because archaeological sites may be buried with no surface manifestation, precluding their observation during pedestrian survey, the potential for buried archaeological resources within a given project area requires assessment. The probability that a buried archaeological resource exists in a project area is governed by several factors: (1) the presence of a buried, "stable land surface" called a paleosol; (2) the age of this paleosol; (3) the relative availability of a subsistence base required for human sustenance near the buried paleosol; and (4) the presence or absence of known archaeological resources in the area. Assessments which evaluate the potential for buried resources are commonly referred to as "geoarchaeological studies." The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has funded geoarchaeological overviews of most their respective districts throughout the state. An overview of Caltrans District 6 (headquartered in Fresno), which includes the Proposed Project area, was completed in 2009. The study indicated the Proposed Project area has moderate potential for buried archaeological resources (Meyer et al., 2009). Further site-specific research conducted during this cultural resources assessment of the Proposed Project is described below.

The Proposed Project area is on the south bank of the San Joaquin River approximately 1 mile downstream of Friant Dam. It is situated on an alluvial terrace within the flood plain of the river and, as such, is subject to periodic, high-energy flood events. A geotechnical study conducted in support of the Proposed Project design indicates the present land surface in the Proposed Project area is composed of fill. The fill deposits range in depth from approximately 2 to 5 feet across most of the Proposed Project area (Geocon Consultants, Inc. [Geocon], 2012). The layer of fill overlies alluvial

terrace deposits of the Modesto formation, which is Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene in age (Rosenthal and Meyer, 2004).

The geotechnical study characterized the on-site alluvial soil as "course-grained, unconsolidated alluvial deposits, primarily sand and gravelly sand and sandy gravel with cobbles" (Geocon, 2012). The U.S. Department of Agriculture soils classification series identifies soils in the Proposed Project area as Hanford sandy loam. These soils are derived from a granitic parent material and deposited in an alluvial setting (LOA, 2009). These alluvial deposits directly overlie granitic bedrock and most likely represent reworked river deposits. Depth of the alluvial deposits ranges from 5.5 to 11 feet below ground surface. Borings conducted during the geotechnical investigation encountered weathered granitic bedrock at approximately 11 to 12 feet below ground surface (Geocon, 2012).

The geotechnical investigation, which included eight soil borings, did not identify paleosols in the APE. Soils in the Proposed Project area appear to be composed of reworked channel deposits, which are not typically associated with stable land surfaces suitable for habitation. Furthermore, any paleosols that may have once existed at this location do not appear to have been preserved. The likelihood of encountering a buried paleosol increases south-southeast of the Proposed Project area towards North Friant Road.

The fact that fill soils overlie alluvial deposits dating to the time since North America has been occupied by humans does create some possibility for the presence of buried archaeological deposits. However, no indication of a paleoesol or any soil development regardless of age was encountered during the above referenced geotechnical investigation. Though the geotechnical investigation produced only a sample of subsurface soil conditions, the apparent lack of soils with characteristics indicative of land surface stability signals a low probability for buried archaeological resources in the Proposed Project area. Since the geotechnical investigation did not comprehensively address the Project APE, a conservative geoarchaeological assessment of the area of direct impact would designate the area as being moderately sensitive for buried resources. Such a designation is in alignment with the Caltrans geoarchaeological study, which designates the Proposed Project area as moderately sensitive for buried archaeological resources (Meyer et al., 2009).

In summary, absent numbers 1 (presence of buried soil) and 2 (age of buried soil) of the four probability factors described in the introductory paragraph of this section and because soils data indicates the area has been subjected to numerous high-energy flood events, the likelihood that intact, buried archaeological deposits have been preserved in the Project area is low. Given the history of human occupation and utilization of the area, as evidenced by multiple nearby prehistoric milling features (factors 3 and 4), it is possible that isolated artifacts may be contained within the alluvial matrix and overlying fill soils within the Project area. The chance that isolated artifacts will be discovered during construction is minimal, but because of the history of human occupation in the area surrounding the Project area, the Project must be considered to have a moderate potential to impact isolated artifacts.

2.3 Prehistoric Context

The earliest periods of known human habitation in this region are not well represented in the Millerton Lake area. The earliest human presence in the region was documented to be as early as 9,000 years ago at Clark's Flat along the Stanislaus River drainage, approximately 80 miles north of Millerton Lake (Moratto at al., 1988). The archaeological assemblage recovered at Clark's Flat was dominated by stemmed projectile points, large scrapers, and milling tools. McGuire and Wohlgemuth (1992) note that similar assemblages also have been recovered from shoreline settings along Buena Vista Lake and Tule Lake located approximately 120 and 60 miles, respectively, to the south. Current research may prove that human presence in the San Joaquin Valley may date to at least 11,000 years ago based on fluted projectile points found on the southern shore of Tulare Lake (Dixon, 1999). While sites dating to this period have not been identified in the lower reaches of the San Joaquin River drainage, the bracketing of the Millerton Lake area by earlier sites suggests that it is possible such sites may be present.

The presence of sites dating to the mid-Holocene period (6,000 to 3,000 years ago) is well documented in the region. Pinto series projectile points (a type of dart point dating from this period) were found in the upper Kings River drainage. Other sites in Fresno County have also yielded Pinto series points. McGuire and Wohlgemuth (1992) note that the archaeological assemblages from this period appear to be associated with shaped milling slabs and handstones, but relative concentrations of flakestone tools suggests that hunting had greater emphasis during this period than in later periods.

Beginning approximately 3,000 years ago, the cultural chronology for the Millerton Lake area is tied to two projects of particular relevance owing to their proximity to the Millerton Lake area and similarity in cultural, historical, and environmental contexts: the Buchanan Reservoir and Hidden Reservoir investigations. Surveys prior to the construction of Buchanan Reservoir (Eastman Lake) on the Chowchilla River (approximately 8.5 miles east of Merced and 24 miles northwest of Millerton Lake) yielded more than 60 prehistoric habitation sites and more than 3,000 bedrock mortars. This concentration of sites indicates intensive or long-use habitation of the area. King and Moratto excavated or tested at least 27 of these sites between 1967 and 1970. Altogether, some 20,000 artifacts, 140 burials, and 92 structural features were documented. From the data obtained, Moratto (1984) established a comprehensive three-phase chronological sequence for the prehistory of the central Sierra foothills.

The earliest sites examined at Buchanan Reservoir date from approximately 2,800 to 1,400 years ago. Known as the Chowchilla Phase, this was a time of cultural robustness as the assemblages yielded an array of tools such as fish spears, bone artifacts, shell ornaments, and beads. Trade also assumed greater importance at this time as shells from the Pacific coast and obsidian obtained from the east appear at these sites. The characteristic extended or semi-extended positions of the burials from this phase are often found with ritually broken artifacts and red ochre.

The next phase, known as the Raymond Phase, dates from approximately 1,650 to 450 years ago. According to Moratto (1984: 319-320), the archaeological evidence indicates that this phase was a period of instability. Tools are dominated by small and medium projectile points, milling stones,

bedrock mortars, and more informal tools derived from stone flakes. Moratto (et al., 1988) assesses the relative scarcity of shell ornaments as reflective of a possible breakdown in trade networks. The displays of wealth found in the grave goods from sites dating to the Chowchilla Phase also become less pronounced during the Raymond Phase. A cycle of village occupation and abandonment appears during the Raymond phase, further emphasizing a time of instability. Moratto (1984) suggests that ancestral Yokuts groups may have congregated along more reliable waterways at higher elevations, possibly in response to environmental change causing "rapid desiccation" in lowland areas.

The last period of prehistoric occupation is termed the Madera Phase, dating from 450 to 150 years ago. McGuire and Wohlgemuth (1992) indicate that this is a time of cultural growth for the ancestral Miwoks and, quite likely, of the foothill Yokuts as well. They note that key assemblage characteristics of sites dating from this period include steatite (a soft carveable stone) discs and bowls, Olivella shell beads (derived from the Pacific coast), small arrow points, bedrock mortars, and cobble pestles. Most noteworthy during this period is an apparent shift in settlement patterns, with complex ceremonial and domestic structures and major village sites along major watercourses and ancillary settlements located along the larger tributaries. Typical of this phase are circular semi-subterranean structures with central hearths. A shift to flexed burial positions appeared along with the introduction of cremation.

Several other investigations have contributed to an understanding of the region. Investigations at Hidden Reservoir on the Fresno River, which is almost equidistant between Buchanan Reservoir to the north and Millerton Lake to the south, was initially studied by William Wallace in 1967 and 1968. Eighteen sites were documented during these investigations. From 1969 to 1975, Franklin Fenenga recorded 13 additional sites and excavated several large sites yielding cultural remains that suggest a cultural chronology similar to the prehistoric sequence established at Buchanan Reservoir.

Two prehistoric archaeological sites located approximately 10 miles east of the Millerton Lake area were subject to excavations in the 1980s. Site CA-FRE-1671 is noteworthy because it has a 2,700-year span of occupation dating from the Chowchilla Phase into the Madera Phase. In fact, McGuire and Wohlgemuth (1992) characterize it as the "linchpin" of the local prehistoric record. Consistent with other findings, the Chowchilla Phase occupation indicates extensive development of midden soils and an abundance of stone artifacts and faunal remains, suggesting intensive use of the site during this period. The Chowchilla Phase occupation is followed by a period of limited occupation and use of the site during the Raymond Phase. Intense occupation resumes during the Madera Phase as evidenced by the bedrock mortars, house pits, a cemetery, and a wide array of artifactual remains. The second site is CA-FRE-64, which yielded a local steatite industry with adjacent steatite quarries. The site spans the latter part of the Raymond Phase into the early Madera Phase (from A.D. 900 to 1600). The intensity of occupation at this site was fairly pronounced based on the amount of accumulated midden, the presence of bedrock mortars, acorn leaching pits, a hearth, a burial, and the frequency of artifactual and dietary remains.

A 1987 excavation of CA-MAD-98 by Philip Hines (Hines, 1988) revealed four house pits, 29 mortar holes, 18 cupules, 21 grinding slicks, and 2 rock alignments within an area of 10,000 square meters. The artifact assemblage from this site included lithic tools and debitage, indicating tool manufacture

on site; vegetable processing implements; butchering tools; a schist abrading stone; and three ornaments (a segment of steatite ring, a Haliotis pendant, and a steatite bead) (Hines, 1988). Hines concluded from this test excavation that the site was inhabited during the Raymond and/or Madera Phases. CA-MAD-98 is located next to a small intermittent stream with gentle rolling hills between the site and the nearby San Joaquin River.

The Millerton Lake area has been subject to a number of archaeological surveys since 1939. Most of these have been reconnaissance-level surveys, although some systematic surveys have been conducted along the perimeter of the reservoir impoundment in recent years. The findings of these surveys suggest continuity with the general findings established at Buchanan and Hidden reservoirs.

2.4 Ethnohistoric Context

Before historic contact with Euro Americans, most of the San Joaquin Valley and the Sierra foothills were occupied by Yokutsan speakers. The Yokuts occupied a large geographic area in the San Joaquin Valley, from the mouth of the San Joaquin River to the Tehachapis, and in the Sierra foothills from the Fresno River to the Kern River. In 1995, as an appendix to an archaeological reconnaissance report of Millerton Lake, Betty Rivers wrote a specific ethnography devoted to this area (Steidl et al., 1995). The following discussion summarizes that report.

The region surrounding Friant Dam was occupied by two subgroups of the Yokuts: the Dumna and the Kechai, both part of the Foothill linguistic division. The Yokuts were unique in that they were divided into true tribal entities, each with distinct names and territories (Kroeber, 1925: 474-519). The Dumna and the Kechai each controlled stretches of major drainages.

As reported in Hines (1988), the Dumna were found mainly on the north bank of the San Joaquin River, in what is now Millerton Lake. On the south bank, one of their major villages was leveled to make Fort Miller. They may have also inhabited some of the area west of Table Mountain. The Kechai lived above Millerton on the south bank of the San Joaquin River, opposite the Dumna (Kroeber, 1925: 474-519; Gayton, 1948; Latta, 1976).

During the period of ethnographic occupation, the region was located near extensive wetland, grassland, riparian and oak parkland environmental zones. These zones would have provided a rich resource base. Resources were controlled by each tribe, but were shared through trade and special agreements (Hines, 1988). Acorn was the staple food of the Dumna and Kechai. Baskets were used for collecting and transporting acorns, and bedrock mortars and milling slicks, pestles, handstones, and metates were used to prepare acorns. Other plant foods such as berries, fruit, bulbs, and seeds were also consumed. Animals such as antelope, deer, elk, and small game such as squirrels, rabbits, foxes and birds were hunted for food. Salmon were a major food source, speared in the San Joaquin River and either eaten fresh or dried for later use (Spier, 1978).

The Dumna and Kechai built a variety of structures including dwellings, granaries and storehouses, and sweathouses. Each family in the tribe lived in an oval or circular dwelling made of wood and a thatched roof (Kroeber, 1925: 474-519). Granaries were constructed to store acorns and were located in sunny dry areas to prevent dampness. Storehouses were built similarly to dwellings, and stored

enough food to serve two to three families throughout the winter months. The sweathouses were spherical wood structures with thatched roofs built to hold 10 to 12 men tightly (Hines, 1988). These structures were heated by a small fire fueled by a long log gradually pushed in through the door (Spier, 1978).

Clothing was minimal, usually consisting of a deerskin breechclout for men and a two-piece skirt of tules, marsh grass or shredded willow bark for women. Skins of deer, fox, or rabbit were used for warmth in cold weather as clothing and bedding. During hunting or travel men occasionally wore sandals made of hide strapped around the foot with thongs. Both men and women had their ears and nose pierced and wore ornaments of bone, shell, and beads. Common among women were tattoos administered by rubbing charcoal into cuts. Often the tattoos were located near the mouth, chin, throat, and chest areas (Spier, 1978: 478).

Yokuts performed a number of rituals and ceremonies. In winter, the bear dance was performed; in the spring, a ritual drinking of jimsonweed; in the fall, a shaman's curing dance, a girl's puberty ceremony, and the annual mourning ceremony were conducted. Pleasure dances and sweathouse dances took place throughout the year (Gayton, 1948). Following death of a tribe member, a public mourning ceremony was conducted that could bring together hundreds or even thousands of people from several Yokuts tribelets and possibly even non-Yokuts tribes. These ceremonies could last days and would take place at a temporary campsite consisting of shelters around a dance plaza. Special ceremonial dances, eating, and trade took place at these events (Spier, 1978).

Native lifestyles were greatly altered by Euro-American contact. The aboriginal cultural ways, such as housing and diet, became largely replaced by European-style structures, store-bought foods, and manufactured clothing. This influence resulted in the loss of the traditional social structure and cultural breakdown as colonization introduced debilitating disease to the native communities and modern reservoirs, such as Millerton Lake, have inundated areas of native inhabitation (Spier, 1978).

Today, the Dumna and the Kechai, are seeking federal recognition as a sovereign tribe of Foothill Yokuts on their ancestral lands. The Table Mountain Rancheria Band of Indians, located in Dumna territory in Friant, is a consortium of displaced Foothill Yokuts and Monache Indians from the region (Dumna Indians, 2012). The Rancheria owns a casino in Friant, approximately 5 miles east of the Proposed Project area.

2.5 Historic-era Context

Millerton Lake and Friant Dam

A more extensive history of Millerton Lake and Friant Dam was conducted by JRP Historical for the purposes of the *Millerton Lake Resource Management Plan/ General Plan* (URS Corporation [URS], 2007). The following discussion is derived from that report.

The area of northeastern Fresno County and southeastern Madera County where Friant Dam and Millerton Lake are located was briefly explored, but not settled, during the Spanish or Mexican periods. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 quickly altered the landscape and history of the Millerton Lake area. As the gold rush intensified, the San Joaquin River was tapped for its gold

deposits, and the town of Rootville was established in 1851 to accommodate the miners. The Native Americans in the area opposed the influx of miners on their lands, and many accounts describe local Native American attacks on miners. A military post, Camp Barbour, was established on the east bank of the San Joaquin River in April 1851. The fort was strategically situated on one of the widest reaches of the San Joaquin River, above the danger of flood waters. The waters of the river were not navigable above this point, and the location was within easy reach of the foothills and close enough to the district of Cassady's Bar to afford adequate protection to the miners in that vicinity (Giffen, 1939). The name of Camp Barbour was changed to Fort Miller in honor of Major Miller, a commanding officer at Camp Benicia, the military headquarters for California.

In the 1930s, work began on the Central Valley Project (CVP) in the San Joaquin Valley. The CVP is the genesis of Friant Dam, Millerton Lake, and the Madera and Friant-Kern canals, which were completed in the 1940s. Friant Dam impounded the waters of the San Joaquin River, which inundated the former sites of Fort Miller and Millerton. Before the inundation, a local contractor disassembled the courthouse, and the building was reassembled in the 1970s in Millerton Lake SRA [State Recreation Area], about 2 miles from its original site.

Friant Dam was part of the initial construction of the CVP and was the first major structure to be completed in the project in the southern San Joaquin Valley. The federal project began its first appropriations to the CVP in 1935, but the first major planning and construction efforts at the Friant and Shasta Dam sites did not begin until 1937 when the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) started acquiring water rights along the San Joaquin River for the construction of Friant Dam, built a warehouse at Friant, and began awarding contracts for construction. In 1939, Griffith Company and Bent Company of Los Angeles were awarded the contract for construction of the dam. Reclamation and contractors broke ground for Friant Dam on November 5, 1939, and the first bucket of concrete was poured on July 29, 1940. Construction on Shasta Dam began the same month. Reclamation began construction of the Madera Canal in 1940 and of the Friant-Kern Canal in 1945.

The 36-mile long Madera Canal was to have a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) from Friant Dam, which was gradually reduced to 625 cfs at its terminus at the Chowchilla River to account for diversions along the route. From Friant Dam, the first 8.5 miles of the canal, completed by 1942, are concrete lined; the remainder of the canal is earthen lined. As with many other units of the CVP, work was stopped on the Madera Canal in 1943 because of war shortages, but the canal was completed in May 1945 at a total cost of $35 million. With the war over and Friant Dam and Madera Canal completed, Reclamation began construction of the 152-mile long Friant-Kern Canal in 1945. Although water was diverted into the canal in 1949, it was not finally completed until 1951.

Friant

The town known as Friant went through a number of name changes before its current name was adopted nearly 100 years ago. Established by Charles Converse in 1852, the town was originally known as Converse Ferry; shortly thereafter, it became Jones Ferry when it was named after a local merchant. A post office was established in 1881, and the town became known as Hamptonville in honor of the first postmaster. Once a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed from

Fresno in 1891, the town was renamed Pollasky after a railroad agent. Friant adopted its current name in the early 1920s when it was renamed for Thomas Friant of the White-Friant Lumber Company (Gudde, 1998).

San Joaquin Hatchery

The current San Joaquin Hatchery is located on the site of an earlier hatchery, the Friant Bass Hatchery, which was constructed in 1932 and closed in 1937 (Leitritz, 1970). The SJFH began in 1948, after World War II, as an experimental fish hatchery to determine if Millerton Lake's water was suitable for cultivating fish. Determined a success, in October 1953 the Wildlife Conservation Board allocated $748,000 for a 59-acre parcel for the construction of the SJFH. The facility, which replaced the 1948 experimental fish hatchery, was completed and dedicated on July 16, 1955 (Leitritz, 1970).

The hatchery initially had 36 standard California-type rearing ponds. The hatchery building originally had 104 aluminum troughs and twelve 14-foot redwood circular tanks for rearing fingerlings. Also present were four rectangular ponds for rearing warm-water game and forage fish, a food storage and preparation building, and 10 dwellings for permanent employees. In 1960, 12 additional ponds were added, bringing the total to 48. With the exception of the four rectangular open ponds, all were replaced in 1978 with a more elaborate system that involved raised concrete beds and provided the fish with a more stream-like environment. A flood in 1997 damaged the facility, especially the employee residences, and three of the homes were razed.

Historic Gravel Quarrying Operations in the Project Area

The San Joaquin Rock and Gravel Company was established at Friant, immediately downstream of the current hatchery location, around 1910. It was a gravel pit mine operation that covered some 400 acres, and produced sand and gravel primarily used in concrete and other types of construction work. The operation was purchased in April 1915 for $150,000 by A. R. Kerstetter, and was incorporated as the Grant Rock and Gravel Company on September 20, 1915 (Vandor, 1919).

The Grant Rock and Gravel Company had a gravel pit that covered 13 acres (California State Mining Bureau, 1921:70). The gravel deposits within the pit went to a depth of 25 to 35 feet. The materials were moved by tram in Western side-dump cars on a 40-ton, Climax narrow gauge locomotive to mill hoppers located on site. The gravels were carried from the pit to a "fantail-shape" mill (California State Mining Bureau, 1921:70). The mill consisted of two 40-inch by 18-inch scalping screens with 2½-inch-diameter, round perforations that led directly by conveyor to a washing plant. The material in the mill was crushed into smaller pieces by a 36-inch horizontal Symons disc crusher. Stones larger than 3½ inches were passed to a Farrell Jaw crusher that carried the material to another cylindrical screen with 1½-inch-diameter, round perforations. Rejected material was led back to the scalping screens on a 30-inch-wide conveyor belt.

Water from the San Joaquin River was used to sump through and wash the gravel in the company's washing plant, that was located closer to the river and southwest of the mill. A 35-horsepower motor pumped water from the pit back to the washing plant for the purpose of draining the pit in wet weather and supplying an additional amount of water for washing purposes (California State Mining

Bureau, 1921:71). The washing plant was supplied water, via a 7-inch-diameter pipe pumped, from the San Joaquin River. The water was sprayed into two revolving conical screens to clean and sort the materials into sizes from ¼ inch to 1½ inches in diameter. At the last screen, the remaining sands were passed through Hungarian riffles, or a slated belt, where they were processed with quicksilver, which resulted in the recovery of about $500 to $1,500 of gold per month (California State Mining Bureau, 1921:71).

Between the pit and the washing plant, there was a gravity-pulled track, known as an "incline conveyor belt" (California State Mining Bureau, 1921:71). Furnished by the Pacific Mill & Mine Supply Company of San Francisco, the belt was unusual for its time. It worked on a steep incline as a 380-foot-long, 24-inch-wide, covered conveyor belt; the belt itself was eight plies thick of Valqua rubber-filled material (Belting, 1919). Rail tracks connected all of the facilities, whereby 70 loaded cars, accommodating 3,500 tons of material, operated. The average production in 1921 was 2,500 tons of gravel per day; 1 cent of gold per cubic yard of material was recovered through these processes.

In addition to the gravel operations, the plant had a blacksmith shop with a drill press, lathe, forge, and small compressor. Cottages were arranged along the San Joaquin River "under shade trees in sufficient number to insure the operating of the plant with married men," which are apparent in the 1922 historic maps of the site (California State Mining Bureau, 1921:71; USGS, 1922 7.5-minute "Friant" quadrangle). A boarding house, run by the Grant Rock and Gravel Company, was set up to feed approximately 50 men, though 35 to 40 men were generally on the payroll during a "rush season."

3 Inventory Methods

In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 CFR § 44716 [National Park Service, 1983]), the goals of this cultural resources inventory were to identify and completely document the location, qualities, and condition of any potential historic properties in the Proposed Project APE. Methods employed to achieve these goals are described below.

3.1 Native American Consultation

On June 21, 2012, Ms. Offermann of URS sent a fax to Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Land File requesting a record search for the Proposed Project APE. A response was received May 31, 2012, stating a search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted. According the NAHC, no sites listed in the Sacred Lands File are located within the immediate Proposed Project area. The NAHC provided a list of 17 Native American individuals and/or organizations that might have information pertinent to the Proposed Project or concerns regarding Proposed Project activities. Appendix B includes copies of this correspondence.

On June 26, 2012, Mr. Elliott of URS sent letters and a map to the contacts listed by the NAHC. The letters were intended to inform the individuals and organizations about the Proposed Project, to inquire if they knew of any unrecorded Native American cultural resources or other areas of concern within or adjacent to the study area, and to solicit comments, questions, or concerns with regard to the Proposed Project. Each letter included a Proposed Project location map. Table 1 provides a summary of consultation with the contacts identified by the NAHC.

3.2 Literature Review

On June 12, 2012, an archival records search for this cultural resources assessment was conducted by staff of the Southern San Joaquin Information Center (SSJVIC), an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation's California Historical Resources Information System. Appendix C includes materials generated by the record search conducted at SSJVIC.

In addition to the records search, URS archaeologist Ben Elliott reviewed literature pertaining to human history of the Proposed Project vicinity. The relevant sections of California archaeology and ethnography references such as Kroeber (1925: 474-519) and Moratto (1984), and Jones and Klar (2007) were consulted for information regarding the character and distribution of prehistoric sites in the APE, and to identify the archaeological research themes of the region. URS cultural resources specialists also conducted a desktop review of environmental data including photographs, aerial images, and topographic maps to determine the general archaeological sensitivity of the Proposed Project area. Analysis of available literature provided URS cultural resources specialists with a comprehensive overview of land use history in the Proposed Project vicinity. The overview allowed URS cultural resources staff to develop a set of expected property types and a historical context to evaluate their potential significance for listing in NRHP and the CRHR, should they be identified.

TABLE 1

Native American Consultation

Organization/Tribe	Name of Contact	Letter Date	Telephone Follow-up Date	Comments
Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians	Liz Hutchins Kipp, Chairperson	June 26, 2012	August 7, 2012	A voice message was left.
Dumna Wo-Wah	Robert Ledger, Sr., Tribal Chairperson	June 26, 2012	August 7, 2012	Mr. Ledger recommends a Native American monitor during construction. He also requested a follow-up e-mail. The follow-up e-mail was sent on August 7, 2012.
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians	Robert Marquez, Chairperson	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Mr. Marquez requested that detailed Proposed Project maps be sent to him via e-mail. After initial difficulty with the e-mail address, the maps were sent on September 26, 2012.
Sierra Nevada Native American Coalition	Lawrence Bill, Interim Chairperson	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Telephone number provided is not functioning.
North Fork Mono Tribe	Ron Goode, Chairperson	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Mr. Goode expressed concern for potential impacts to traditional-use areas and archaeological resources. He requested that archaeological and Native American monitors be present during ground disturbing activities related to the Proposed Project.
Choinumni Tribe; Choinumni/Mono	Lorrie Planas	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	No telephone number listed.
Santa Rosa Rancheria	Rueben Barrios	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	A voice message was left.
Table Mountain Rancheria	Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	A message was left with Ms. Taylor, a staff member at Table Mountain Rancheria.
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe	John Davis, Chairman	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Mr. Davis requests to be called upon discovery of cultural resources.
The Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts	Rosemary Smith, Chairperson	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	No telephone number listed.

TABLE 1 (continued)

Native American Consultation

Dunlap Band of Mono Historical Preservation Society	Many Marine, Board Chairperson	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Ms. Marine indicates that she has no immediate concerns, but requests a copy of the final report.
Unaffiliated	Frank Marquez	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	A voice message was left.
Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts	Jerry Brown	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Telephone number provided is not functioning.
Santa Rosa Tachi Rancheria	Lalo Franco, Cultural Coordinator	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	A voice message was left.
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe	Stan Alec	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Mr. Alec requests that the letter be resent to a new address. Letter resent on October 1, 2012.
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government	Eric Smith, Cultural Resource Manager	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Telephone number provided is the same for all members of the Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government. See comments related to communication with Robert Ledger Sr.
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government	John Ledger, Assistant Cultural Resource Manager	June 26, 2012	August 23, 2012	Telephone number provided is the same for all members of the Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government. See comments related to communication with Robert Ledger Sr.

3.3 Pedestrian Survey

The pedestrian survey was conducted by URS archaeologists Ben Elliott and Chris Peske, and URS architectural historian Corri Jimenez on July 27, 2012. The cultural resources team was able to access and survey the entire APE. During the pedestrian survey, the APE was inspected for the presence of cultural material including, but not limited to, prehistoric and historic-era habitation debris, prehistoric features, historic-era structural remains and historic period elements of the built environment. URS archaeologists employed 15-meter transect intervals in the proposed borrow pit areas. The remainder of the APE was covered intuitively. Geographic information system locational data was collected for archaeological resources identified during the pedestrian survey. All resources were photographed and documented using California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) 523 Series forms.

4 Inventory Results

4.1 Archival Research

Archival research of the APE and a 0.25-mile radius was completed by SSJVIC staff on June 12, 2012. A summary of the results follows.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

Nine previous studies have been conducted in portions of the Proposed Project area.

FR-00042	Wren, Donald G., 1996. *An Archaeological Survey of the Butler/Caglia Property in Friant, California.*
FR-00205	Roper, Kristina C., 1978. *A Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Fresno County Waterworks District #18 (Community of Friant) Wastewater Treatment Plant & Sewer Collection Improvements Project Area, Friant, Fresno County, California.*
FR-00238	Flint, Sandra S., and Barry A. Price of Applied Earthworks, Inc., 1999. *Archaeological Survey Report for the Friant Road Improvement Project, Fresno County, California.*
FR-01031	Wren, Donald G., 1990. *An Archaeological Survey of Lot 153, Friant, California.*
FR-1770	Flint, Sandra S., and Barry A. Price of Applied Earthworks, Inc., 2001. *Archaeological Survey Report for the Friant Road Improvement Project, Fresno County, California.*
FR-1771	Flint, Sandra S. of Applied Earthworks, Inc., 2001. *Historic Property Survey Report for the Friant Road Improvement Project, Fresno County, California.*
FR-1772	Palmer, Kevin (Lex), Barry A. Price, and Sandra S. Flint of Applied Earthworks, Inc., 2001. *Historic Study Report for the Friant Road Improvement Project, Fresno County, California.*
FR-1773	Palmer, Kevin (Lex) of Applied Earthworks, Inc., 2001. *Historic Architectural Report for the Friant Road Improvement Project, Fresno County, California.*
FR-1916	Grunwald and Associates, 1992. Draft Environmental Impact Report: *Friant Redevelopment Plan, Plan Line for Friant Road & Organization for Providing Public Services.*

Four additional studies have been conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the APE:

FR-474	Citation missing from SSJVIC record search results.
FR-00749	True, D.L., 1978. *Archaeological Investigations at Friant, California.*
FR-01085	Wren, Donald G., 1996. *An Archaeological Survey of the Bigelow Property Near Friant, California.*
MA-00233	Basin Research Associates, 1991. *Preliminary Cultural Resources Literature Review for Friant Ranch, Friant, Madera County, California.*

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

There were no previous resources recorded in the study area.

Fourteen recorded resources are within the 0.25-mile radius surrounding the Proposed Project area.

P-10-856	A milling station containing approximately 275 mortars across 5 separate granite outcrops. Within the grounds of Lost Lake Recreation Area, a Fresno County park.
P-10-2652	A prehistoric milling station composed of 5 mortar cups located on a single granite outcrop.
P-10-3930	This resource is the earthen grade of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad constructed between Fresno and Friant in 1892.
P-10-3932	One complete bottle with a maker's mark dating to 1946 and one fragmented aqua bottle base with a partial maker's mark.
P-10-4481	A foundation reportedly associated with a portion of the San Joaquin Railroad grade and a "turntable."
P-10-4483	Foundations reportedly associated with a grocery store and post office in-use during the 1940s through the 1960s.
P-10-4488	A single family residence and garage.
P-10-4489	A Vernacular-style residence.
P-10-4490	An automotive garage and convenience store.
P-10-4491	A motel.
P-10-4492	A commercial building, reportedly the oldest in the community of Friant.
P-20-2093	A milling station with several bedrock mortars, a pestle, and one obsidian debitage flake, located on the opposite side of the San Joaquin River from the project area.
P-20-2094	A multi-component site comprising two prehistoric milling stations and a historic-era check dam located in the San Joaquin River.
P-20-2095	"Extensive bedrock milling (BRM) food processing site exhibiting seven BRM (Feature 1-7) with a total of 63 cups; one pestle was also found on the west side of the San Joaquin River…"

4.2 Archaeological Survey Results

The entire Proposed Project area was accessible for pedestrian archaeological survey on July 27, 2012. Ground visibility varied considerably. In portions of the Proposed Project area within the existing SJFH, ground visibility was poor to nil due to the presence of existing paved surfaces, structures, landscaping, areas covered by fill soil, ponds, and dense riparian vegetation. Ground visibility was excellent in the proposed borrow areas in the southwest portion of the Proposed Project area though visible soils were highly disturbed as a result of historic-era gravel mining operations.

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified in the Proposed Project APE as a result of the field efforts conducted on July 27, 2012.

One previously unrecorded historic-era archaeological resource was recorded during the pedestrian survey. The newly recorded cultural resource was designated "CA-FRE-3643H." Research indicates that the CA-FRE-3643H is a portion of the Grant Rock and Gravel Company, a gravel operation established as the San Joaquin Rock and Gravel Company in 1910 (California State Mining Bureau, 1921). It is located immediately northeast of Lost Lake Recreation Area and southwest of SJFH. The portion of the resource on state property covers approximately 38 acres.

The remaining features of the gravel mining and processing operation include three earthen, rectangular-shaped embankments that likely supported processing equipment (Feature 1-3), several open pits (Features 4 and 5), and a large open trench leading to the southwestern-most open pit (Feature 7), now full of water. Features 1 to 3 vary in size and may have been a continuous foundation for structures and equipment. All three features (1 to 3) back up to Feature 7, the linear trench that may have been the location of the tramway. Feature 7 is approximately 600 feet long and trends northwest to southeast. Other features of CA-FRE-3643H exist outside of the APE including another pit, now inundated, east of Belcher Road. The Grant Rock and Gravel Company operation at this location encompassed 400 acres. The southwestern-most ponds owned by CDFW (leased by a worm farmer) are located adjacent to Feature 5, an open pit. Belcher Road was built across the pit on an earthen causeway.

A light scatter of domestic refuse possibly associated with the gravel operations was noted in the area of the earthen embankments. The USGS 1922 "Friant" 7.5-minute quadrangle depicts several buildings north of the gravel operation which concurs with the California State Mining Bureau description of the living quarters (Section 2.5 of this document). Appendix D includes CDPR Series 523 forms for this resource.

4.3 Architectural History Survey Results

Architectural history field survey efforts resulted in the identification and recordation of the existing SJFH. The boundaries of the resource are commensurate with the existing hatchery, totaling approximately 17 acres. It was designated with the resource identifier P-10-006200. The SJFH (P-10-006200) is a large complex owned by CDFW. Constructed during 1954 and 1955, the hatchery is one of the largest trout and kokanee salmon hatcheries operating in the state. The hatchery includes a residence/office, a four-bay garage, storage and cold storage buildings, buildings that house rainbow trout and kokanee rearing facilities, a spawning house, linear concrete hatchery ponds and auxiliary structures, four open ponds, seven additional residences with garages, and numerous ancillary structures. Sheds, tanks, and mobile structures, not associated with the original construction of the hatchery, are also located on-site.

These buildings and features appear to have been constructed between 1955 and 1978. These construction dates were corroborated by reviewing historic aerial photographs of the area dating from 1922 to the present. Some of the existing buildings and features date to the earliest period of construction in 1954-55. The original hatchery ponds were replaced in 1978 with raised concrete beds and many of the other buildings have been modified with upgrades and additions. Several other modular structures and auxiliary buildings less than 50 years old are also present on the facility grounds. Appendix D includes CDPR Series 523 forms for this resource.

5 Resource Evaluations

5.1 State of California Regulations

Under CEQA, an impact to a cultural resource is considered a significant effect to the environment only if the cultural resources identified in the project area meet specific significance criteria for CRHR. These criteria are set forth in PRC 5024.1 and defined as any resource that:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(2) Is associated with lives of persons important in our past;

(3) 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

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

Furthermore, impacts to "unique archaeological resources" are considered under CEQA, as described under PRC 21083.2. A unique archaeological resource implies an archaeological artifact, object, or site, for which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria:

(1) The archaeological artifact, object, or site contains information needed to answer important scientific questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

(2) The archaeological artifact, object, or site had a special and particular quality, such as being oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

(3) The archaeological artifact, object, or site is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A non-unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the above criteria. Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources and resources that do not qualify for CRHR listing receive no further consideration under CEQA.

Under CEQA Section 15064.5, a project potentially would have significant impacts if it would cause substantial adverse change in the significance of one of the following:

(a) A historical resource (i.e., a cultural resource eligible for CRHR);

(b) An archaeological resource (defined as a unique archaeological resource which does not meet CRHR criteria);

(c) Human remains (i.e., where the project would disturb or destroy burials).

A non-unique archaeological resource is given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency.

Section 15064.5 of CEQA also assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed under PRC Section 5097.98.

5.2 Federal Regulations

The implementing regulations of the NHPA require that cultural resources be evaluated for NRHP eligibility if they cannot be avoided by an undertaking (Proposed Project). To determine site significance through application of NRHP criteria, several levels of potential significance that reflect different (although not necessarily mutually exclusive) values must be considered. As provided in 36 CFR § 60.4, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state and local importance that must be considered within its historic context and possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Resources must also be at least 50 years old, except in rare cases, and meet one of the following criteria to be considered eligible for the NRHP:

(A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

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

For archaeological sites evaluated under Criterion D, integrity requires that the site remain sufficiently intact to convey the expected information to address specific important research questions.

5.3 Resource Evaluations

CA-FRE-3643H: Grant Rock and Gravel Site

An evaluation of cultural resource CA-FRE-3643H, remnants of a historic-era gravel mining operation, suggests it is not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP because the infrastructure (i.e., the rail tracks) and machinery that would have been associated with the embankments and gravel operation are no longer extant; therefore, the industrial context is lacking and the site is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 or the NRHP under Criterion C. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant event or person, making it ineligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 2 or NRHP Criteria A and B. Lastly, the refuse scatter appears surficial, has been previously disturbed, is of

unknown origin and is, thus, unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history that might make it eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 or NRHP Criterion D.

P-10-006200: San Joaquin Hatchery

The SJFH does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR or NRHP. The SJFH is not associated with a significant event, nor does it contribute to a broad pattern in history. Earlier hatcheries, such as the Friant Bass Hatchery and the San Joaquin Fish Experimental Hatchery, were replaced by the current hatchery; therefore, no features exist of the earlier sites that may be more significant.

Although the hatchery was successful and eventually replaced existing hatcheries along the San Joaquin River and other river tributaries in the Central Valley, it is not associated with a historical event and is, therefore, considered ineligible under CRHR Criterion 1 or NRHP Criterion A.

No significant individuals are associated with the SJFH. The hatchery was originally designed by the CDFW, an agency that designed other hatcheries in the Central Valley. Furthermore, no important people are associated with the hatchery; therefore, it is ineligible under CRHR Criterion 2 or NRHP Criterion B.

The SJFH does not embody a type, period, or method of construction as a fish hatchery, nor represent the work of a master or possess any high artistic values represented in distinguishable characteristics. Constructed between 1954 to 1955, the fish hatchery lacks integrity with the replacement of its open fishponds in 1978 with raised concrete beds as well as many minor improvements to its hatchery employee houses. Its original *design*, *materials,* and *workmanship* have been significantly altered with the replacement of these open fish ponds, and although four original 1955 fishponds exist, the overall *setting* of the site has been significantly altered and does not represent its original 1955 design. In addition, the employee housing located on Brook Trout Drive has been improved over time and much of its original *workmanship* and *materials* have been replaced with non-historic materials. Although the hatchery retains its *location* and *association* as a mid-century designed fish hatchery, its feeling has been altered due to the introduction of recent construction materials and design elements, making it ineligible under Criterion 3 of the CRHR or Criterion C of the NRHP.

Lastly, the SJFH has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history, thus making it ineligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and NRHP Criterion D.

6 Summary

CDFW proposes to construct a new SCARF on the grounds of the existing SJFH, located in Friant, California. URS completed a cultural resources assessment of the anticipated areas of ground disturbance related to the Proposed Project area, the results of which are presented in this document. The cultural resources assessment identified two previously unrecorded cultural resources: CA-FRE-3643H, earthen features of a gravel mining operation dating to the early 20th century, and P-10-006200, which contains built environment elements of the existing hatchery dating to the 1950s. Both resources were thoroughly documented using CDPR 523 Series forms. Both resources were evaluated for CRHR and NRHP inclusion, and both were determined ineligible. Further treatment or consideration of these resources is not required under CEQA or Section 106 of the NHPA.

Although no cultural resources requiring further treatment were identified in the Proposed Project area, previously undiscovered archaeological sites may be buried with no surface manifestation. If prehistoric or historic-era materials are encountered, all work in the vicinity shall halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the discovery and make recommendations pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.13(b). Prehistoric materials most likely would include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g. projectile points, knives, choppers), tool-making debris, or milling equipment, such as mortars and pestles. Historic materials may include remains of agricultural implements, stone or concrete footings and walls, and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse.

The possibility of encountering human remains cannot be discounted. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial. If human remains are encountered, work shall halt in the vicinity of the remains and, as required by law, the Fresno County Coroner must be notified immediately. An archaeologist must also be contacted to evaluate the find. If human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify NAHC within 24 hours of that determination. Pursuant to California PRC 5097.98, NAHC, in turn, will immediately contact an individual who is most likely descended from the remains (a most likely descendant [MLD]). The MLD has 48 hours to inspect the site and recommend treatment of the remains. The landowner is obligated to work with the MLD in good faith to find a respectful resolution to the situation and entertain all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

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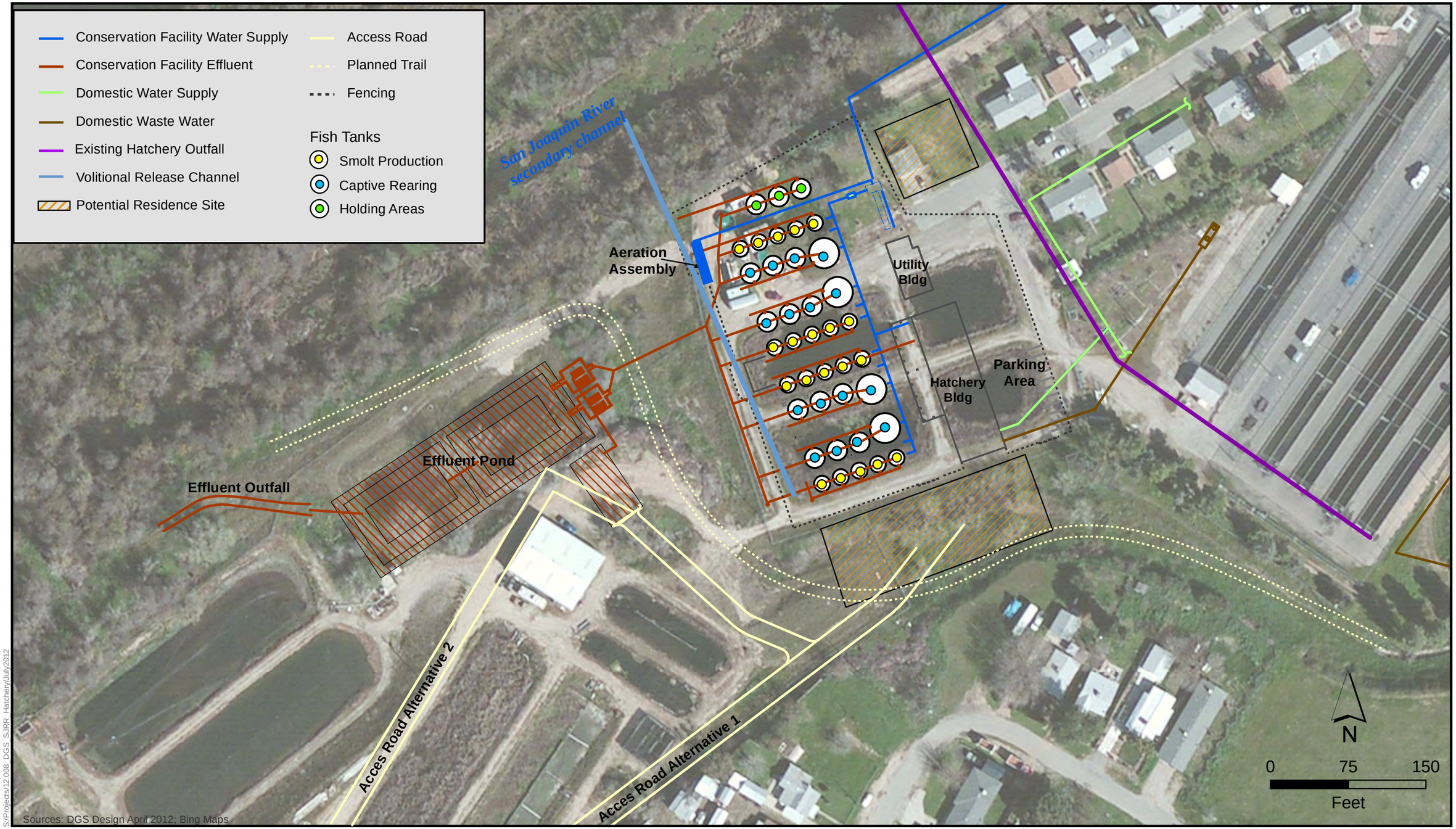
Appendix A:
SCARF Site Plans

S:/Projects/12.008_DGS_SJRR_Hatchery/July2012

Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

San Joaquin River Restoration Program
Conservation Facility IS/MND

Figure 2-1: Preliminary Site Plan



Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

San Joaquin River Restoration Program
Conservation Facility IS/MND

Figure 2-2: Detailed Preliminary Site Plan

Appendix B:
Native American Correspondence

URS

June 19, 2012

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

The Project will require expansion of the existing fish hatchery facilities at Friant, possibly including construction of appurtenant facilities in previously undeveloped areas. Please notify me if any areas of concern are within or in close proximity to the Project area. Early identification of Native American cultural resources will ensure their consideration during the Project planning phase.

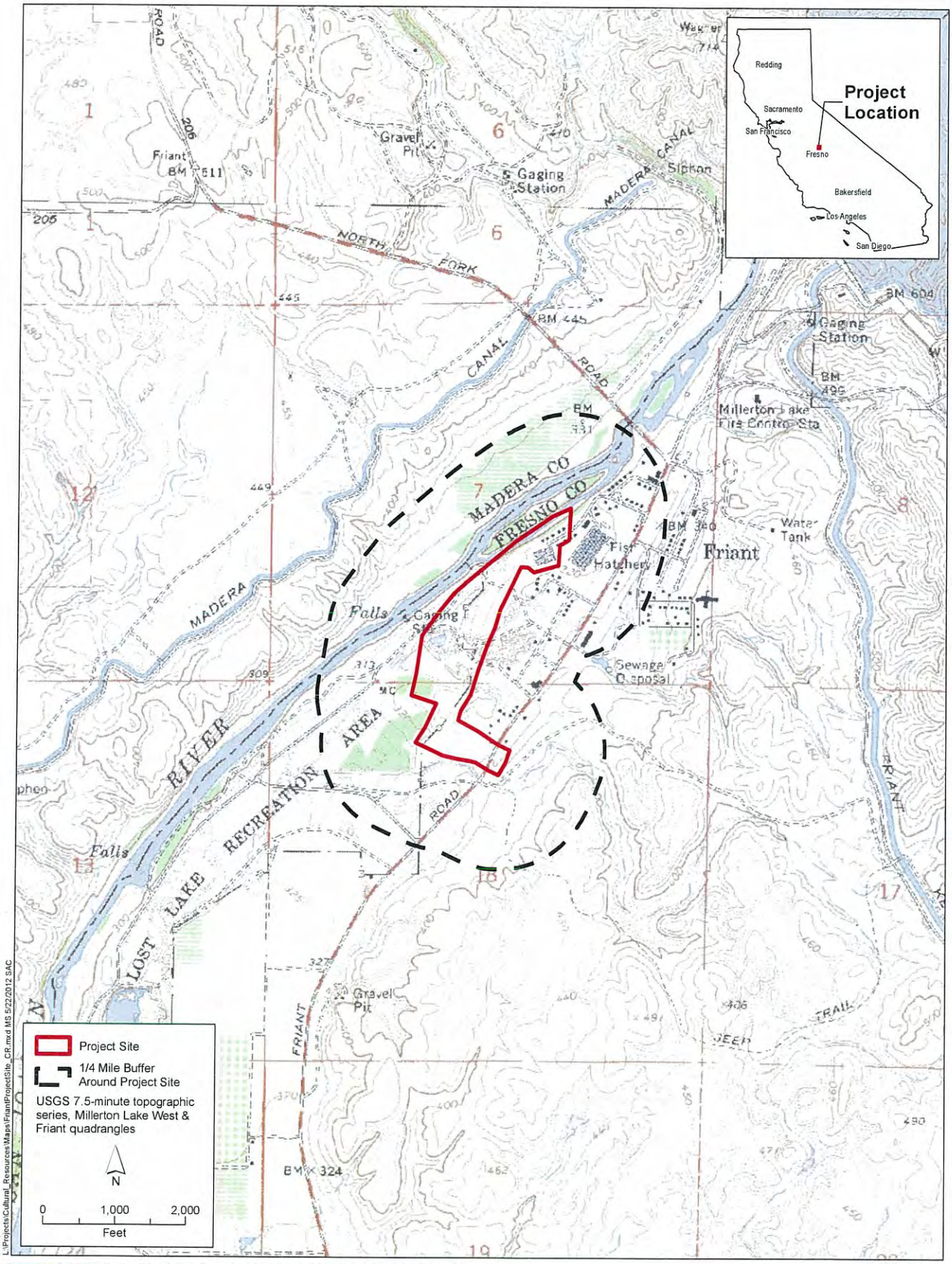
You may fax your response to me at (916) 679-2900 or send your response to the address provided below. If I do not receive a response to this inquiry within 30 days, it will be assumed that you are not aware of any Native American cultural resources within the project area.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

Janis Offermann, MA, RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Specialist
Cultural Resources Practice Lead - California
janis.offermann@urs.com

URS Corporation
Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900



URS California Departments of Fish and Game & General Services
San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Program

Figure 1
Project Site

****
*** TX REPORT ***
****

TRANSMISSION OK

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PAGES SENT	3
RESULT	OK

CONFIDENTIAL

URS

☐ Urgent ☐ Please Comment

☐ For Review ☐ Please Reply

2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95833
tel. 916.679.2000
fax. 916.679.2900

To: Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway **Fax:** 916 6575390

Company: NAHC

CC:

Subject: Sacred Lands File **No. of Pages to Follow:** 2

From: BEN ELLIOTT **Date:** 6/21/12

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

June 22, 2012

Ms. Janis Offermann, M.A., RPA, Senior Cultural Resources Specialist
URS CORPORATION
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833

Sent by FAX to: 916-679-2900
No. of Pages: 6

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed **"California Department of General Services and Department of Fish & Game San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project;"** located near the Millerson Lake Recreation Area and the Community of Friant in Fresno County, California

Dear Ms. Offerman:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File searches of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE): you specified. However, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the APE specified. . Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

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

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

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

effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Fresno County
June 22, 2012

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

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

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

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

North Fork Mono Tribe
Ron Goode, Chairperson
13396 Tollhouse Road Mono
Clovis , CA 93619
rwgoode911@hotmail.com
(559) 299-3729 Home
(559) 355-1774 - cell

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

Santa Rosa Rancheria
Rueben Barrios, Chairperson
P.O. Box 8 Tache
Lemoore , CA 93245 Tachi
(559) 924-1278 Yokut
(559) 924-3583 Fax

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

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

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

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed California Department of General Services and Department of Fish & Game San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project; located near the Community of Friant in Fresno County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
Fresno County
June 22, 2012

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

The Choinumni Tribe of Yokuts
Rosemary Smith, Chairperson
1505 Barstow Ave.
Clovis , CA 96311
monoclovis@yahoo.com
Choinumni
Foothill YoKut

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

Frank Marquez
P.O. Box 565
Friant , CA 93626
francomarquez@pmr.org
559-213-6543 - cell
559-822-3785
Mono
Foothill Yokut

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

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

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
Stan Alec
2248 Vartikian Ave.
Clovis , CA 93611
559-297-1787
559-647-3227 - cell
Foothill Yokuts
Choinumni

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Goverment
Eric Smith, Cultural Resource Manager
2216 East Hammond Street
Fresno , CA 93602
nuem2007@yahoo.com
559-519-1742 - office
Dumna/Foothill
Mono

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Native American Contacts
Fresno County
June 22, 2012

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Goverment
John Ledger, Assistant Cultural Resource Manage
2216 East Hammond Street Dumna/Foothill
Fresno , CA 93602 Mono
ledger17bonnie@yahoo.com
559-519-1742 - office

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URS

June 26, 2012

Ms. Rosemary Smith, Chairperson
The Cholumni Tribe of Yokuts
1505 Barstow Avenue
Clovis, California 93602

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Chairperson Smith:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

The Project will require expansion of the existing fish hatchery facilities at Friant, possibly including construction of additional facilities in previously undeveloped areas. Please notify me if any areas of concern are within or in close proximity to the Project area. Early identification of Native American cultural resources will ensure their consideration during the Project planning phase.

Please call me at (916) 679-2020 if you have any questions or information to provide, or email your response to the address provided below. If I do not receive a response to this inquiry within 45 days, it will be assumed that you are not aware of any Native American cultural resources within the project area.

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

Janis Offermann, MA, RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Specialist
Cultural Resources Practice Lead - California
janis.offermann@urs.com

URS Corporation
Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Smith:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

Janis Offermann

Janis Offermann, MA, RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Specialist
Cultural Resources Practice Lead - California
janis.offermann@urs.com

URS Corporation
Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

Mr. Jim Redmoon
Cultural Resource Representative
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
1305 E. Sussez Way
Fresno, California 93706

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Redmoon:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

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Janis Offermann, MA, RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Specialist
Cultural Resources Practice Lead - California
janis.offermann@urs.com

URS Corporation
Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

Ms. Lorrie Planas
Choinumni Tribe
2736 Palo Alto Avenue
Clovis, California 93611

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Bill:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

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Cultural Resources Practice Lead - California
janis.offermann@urs.com

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Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Pennell:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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janis.offermann@urs.com

URS Corporation
Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Chairperson Marquez:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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URS Corporation
Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

Mr. Frank Marquez
P.O. Box 565
Friant, California 93626

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Marquez:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

Janis Offermann

Janis Offermann, MA, RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Specialist
Cultural Resources Practice Lead - California
janis.offermann@urs.com

URS Corporation
Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Ms. Marine:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

Janis Offermann, MA, RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Specialist
Cultural Resources Practice Lead - California
janis.offermann@urs.com

URS Corporation
Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Chairperson Ledger:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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URS

June 26, 2012

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Assistant Cultural Resource Manager
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
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Fresno, California 93602

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

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URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Chairperson Kipp:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Chairperson Goode:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Franco:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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URS

June 26, 2012

Mr. John Davis, Chairman
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
1604 Oxford Avenue
Clovis, California 93612-2211

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Chairman Davis:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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Sacramento, CA 95833
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URS

June 26, 2012

Mr. Jerry Brown
Chowchilla Tribe of Yokuts
10553 N. Rice Road
Fresno, California 93720

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Brown:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Chaiperson Bill:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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URS

June 26, 2012

Mr. Rueben Barrios, Chairperson
Santa Rosa Rancheria
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore, California 93245

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Chairperson Barrios:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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URS

June 26, 2012

Mr. Stan Alec
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
2248 Vartikian Avenue
Clovis, California 93611

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Alec:

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Crown Corporate Center
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: 916.679.2000
Fax: 916.679.2900

URS

June 26, 2012

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

Subject: California Department of General Services and Department of Fish and Game – San Joaquin River Restoration and Fish Hatchery Project

Dear Mr. Turner:

URS Corporation is conducting a cultural resources study on behalf of the California Departments of General Services and Fish and Game in preparation for the expansion of the existing fish hatchery operated by the State of California at Friant, Fresno County, California (Project). The legal description of the Project area is Township 11 South, Range 12 East, Sections 7 and 18 of the Millerton Lake West and Friant USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles. Please refer to the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

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Appendix C:

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center Record Search Results

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

FRESNO
KERN
KINGS
MADERA
TULARE

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 46 MEC
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289 FAX (661) 654-2415
E-mail: ssjvic@csub.edu

TO: Ben Elliott (RS# 12-163)
URS Corporation
2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833-4308

DATE: June 12, 2012

RE: San Joaquin River Restoration & Fish Hatchery, Job# 17326823.0201

County: Fresno & Madera

Map(s): Friant 7.5'

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The Information Center is under contract to the State Office of Historic Preservation and is responsible for the local management of the California Historical Resources Inventories. The following are the results of a search of the cultural resources files housed at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. These files include known and recorded archaeological and historic sites, inventory and excavation reports filed with this office, and properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File (4/5/12), The California Register, the California Historical Landmarks, The California Inventory of Historic Resources, and The California Points of Historical Interest.

PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER MILE RADIUS

There have been nine (9) previous cultural resources studies conducted within the project area, FR-42, 205, 238, 1031, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, and 1916. There have been four (4) additional studies conducted within a one-quarter mile radius, FR-474, 749, 1085, and MA-233. The studies and their designated report numbers are plotted on the project map.

(RS # 12-163)

KNOWN AND/OR RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND WITHIN A ONE-QUARTER MILE RADIUS

There no recorded cultural resources with the project area. There are fourteen (14) recorded resources within a one-quarter mile radius, P-10-856, 2652, 3930, 3932, 4481, 4483, 4488, 4489, 4490, 4491, 4492, P-20-2093, 2094, and 2095. Resources and their associated primary numbers are plotted on the project map.

There are no known cultural resources within the project area that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register, California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Points of Historic Interest, or the California State Historic Landmarks.

RECOMMENDATIONS/COMMENTS

Requested copies are enclosed. If you have any questions, comments, or need any additional information, please don't hesitate to contact our office at (661) 654-2289.

By

for

Brian E. Hemphill, Ph. D.
Coordinator

Date: June 12, 2012

Fee: $225.00/hr. (Priority Service)

Please note that invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION HAS BEEN REMOVED

Records from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center have been removed for the purpose of confidentiality.

Appendix D:
DPR 523 Series Forms

Grant Rock and Gravel Company Site

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

 ***Resource Name or #:** Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Fresno

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Friant** **Date: 1964 T 11S ; R 32E ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 7; M.D.B.M.**

c. Address: N/A **City: Friant Zip: 93626**

d. UTM: Zone: 11N NW: 258412 mE/4097088mN; **NE**:258456 mE/4096958mN; **SE**:258315 mE/4096746 mN; **SW**: 258098 mE/4096885mN **(G.P.S.)**

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: From Fresno, head north on State Route 41/Yosemite Freeway, and take exit 135 for Friant Road towards the Millerton Lake State Recreation Area. Follow Friant Road for approximately 10.9 miles. Turn left on a East Belcher Avenue, an unimproved road that leads on to Dept of Fish and Game (DFG) property, to the Lost Lake Park Recreation Area. The site is located on the north side of Lost Lake Road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource is the location of the Grant Rock and Gravel Company that dates from 1910 to the 1940s. It includes several large earthen features over an approximately 20-acre area. The features are associated with mine operations and include what were likely once foundations for sorting, washing and various material processing equipment; open pits (now inundated); an approximately 20 foot deep, benched trench that may have provided ingress/egress from two of the extant open pits; and a trench of unknown function that likely post-dates the mining operations . Residences associated with the operation were once located along the San Joaquin River northwest of the recorded portion of the resource but appear to have been removed. A light scatter of domestic refuse was noted in the area of Features 1-3 however, their association with the gravel mining operations is tenuous, supported only my the age of the artifacts which fall within the operational time period of the Grant Rock and Gravel Company. No machinery or equipment remains within the recorded portion of the site. The Grant Rock and Gravel Company once operated over a 400-acre area in the vicinity surrounding the recorded portion of the resource. Other related features outside of the Area of Potential Effect of the project for which this resource was recorded are not included in this site record.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☒Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: Site, view looking (C. Jimenez, 7/29/2012).

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic: 1910-1947

***P7. Owner and Address:**
San Joaquin Hatchery
Department of Fish & Game
17372 Brook Trout Drive
Friant, CA 93626

***P8. Recorded by:**
Corri Jimenez, M.S., Chris Peske, and Ben Elliott, RPA
URS Corporation
1333 Broadway, Suite 800
Oakland, CA 95612

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 27, 2012

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** URS Corporation. 2012. Cultural Resources Assessment Technical Report San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, San Joaquin River Restoration, Friant, Fresno County, California. October 2012.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☒Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 1800 feet southwest-northeast × **b. Width:** 930 feet northwest-southeast
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS recording
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☒ Topography
☒ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):
A2. Depth: ☐ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination:
***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): The site contains three consecutive (northwest to southeast) large earthen embankment-type pads (Features 1, 2, and 3) that likely supported large, industrial structures associated with the gravel operations, such as the washing plant or mills. These pads are approximately 6 to 8 feet high, 50 feet wide (generally east-west), and 100 feet long (north-south). Feature 1 (most southeastern) contains the remains of a concrete slab, the top of which is visible above the ground surface. The walls on the south side of Features 1 and 2 are particularly well-defined. Features 4 and 5 are a open pits several acres in size. Feature 6 is a benched channel or trench, approximately 20 feet deep, cut on a northwest-southeast axis along the north sides of the pads; the channel terminates near the San Joaquin River at its northern end. Feature 7 appears to be another equipment staging area or pad. It is nearly square in shape and consists of banked walls around a flat cut. Feature 8 is a narrow trench approximately 200 feet long. It may post-date the gravel mining operation and be reltated to Lost Lake Recreation Area.

***A5. Cultural Constituents (**Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
A light scatter of domestic refuse is present visible around Feature 1. Materials observed include fragments of cobalt glass and iridescent glass; one glass piece that appeared to be the neck of a milk bottle; other fragmented bottle bases and panels (mostly clear); red fiesta ware; fragmented brown crockery; fragmented white porcelain bathroom fixtures; bolts and wire nails; and an asbestos gasket. These material remains appear to date to the first half of the 20th century and are compatable with the date of the gravel operation. Their association with the structures can not be confirmed. Several ornamental trees are located on Feature 1.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
***A7. Site Condition:** ☒ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):
***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.)**:** San Joaquin River is located immediately northwest of the site.
***A9. Elevation:**
A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.)**:** Riparian vegetation along the San Joaquin River borders the site the the northwest. Open non-native grassland and emergent wetlands forming in the abandoned and now inuandated gravel pits characterize the site.

A11. Historical Information: Research indicates that the site is the location of a portion of the Grant Rock and Gravel Company, a gravel operation that was first established as the San Joaquin Rock and Gravel Company in 1910. **SEE Continuation page**.
***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☒ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**
A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): Potential remaining sources of data have been removed and/or destroyed. All equipment and buildings have been removed. Any associated archaeological deposits were likely destroyed during the construction of Lost Lake Recreation Area and were not identified during previous surveys.
A14. Remarks:
A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

California State Mining Bureau. 1921. *Report XVII of the State Mineralogist, Mining in California during 1920*. Sacramento: California State Printing Office, pp 69, 1970-1973.

HistoricAerials. 1922. 1922 Topographical map. www.historicaerials.com.

HistoricAerials. 1946. 1946 Topographical map. www.historicaerials.com.

"Incline Conveyor Belt at Sand and Gravel Plant." *Belting: A Journal devoted to the Manufacture, Installation and Maintenance of Belting, Pulleys, Shafting, Clutches and Accessories in Mills, Factories, Industrial Plants, Mines and Quarries.* July 5, 1919:24.

Roper, Kristina C. 2007. *An update of Wren's 1992 Archaeological Surey of the Bigelow Property (Friant Ranch), Friant, Fresno County, California.* Prepared by Sierra Valley Cultural Planning, Three Rivers, Calfornia. September 2007.

Vandor, Paul E. 1919. *History of Fresno County, California, with biographical sketches of the leading men and women of the county who have been identified with its growth and development from the early days to the present*. Los Angeles, California: Historic Record Company. http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cagha/biographies/k/kerstetter-a-r.txt. Accessed on October 4, 2012.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photo Record.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: URS Corporation, 1333 Broadway, Suite 800, Oakland, CA 95612
***A17. Form Prepared by:** Corri Jimenez, M.S., Chris Peske, and Ben Elliott, RPA **Date:** May 6, 2012
Affiliation and Address: URS Corporation, 1333 Broadway, Suite 800, Oakland, CA 95612

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

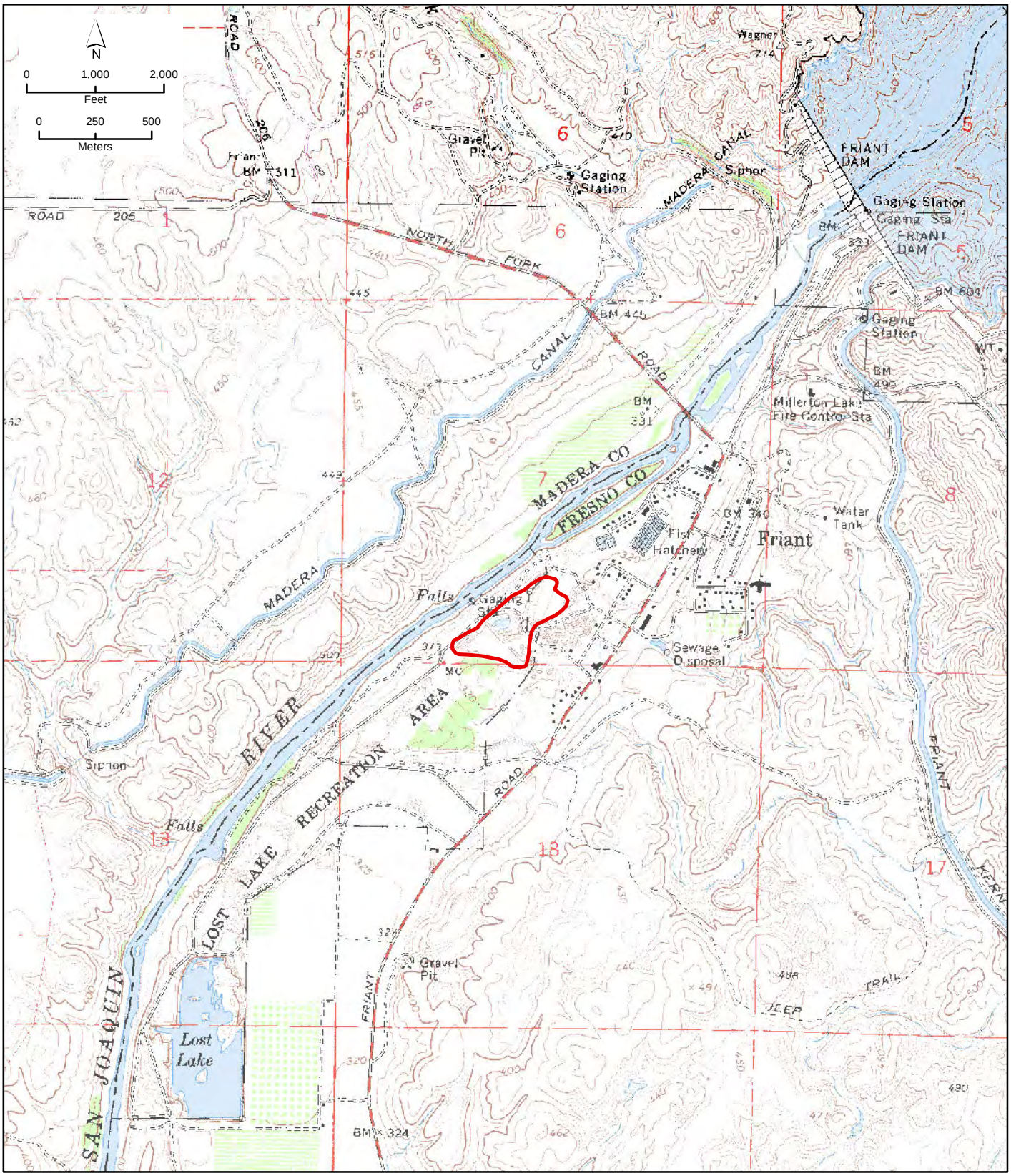
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #:** Granite Rock and Gravel, SIte

***Map Name(s):** Friant, Millerton Lake West

***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1964, 1965



*Required Information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page of ***Resource Name or #:**

***Map Name(s):** NA ***Scale:** 1:3,600 ***Date of Map:** NA

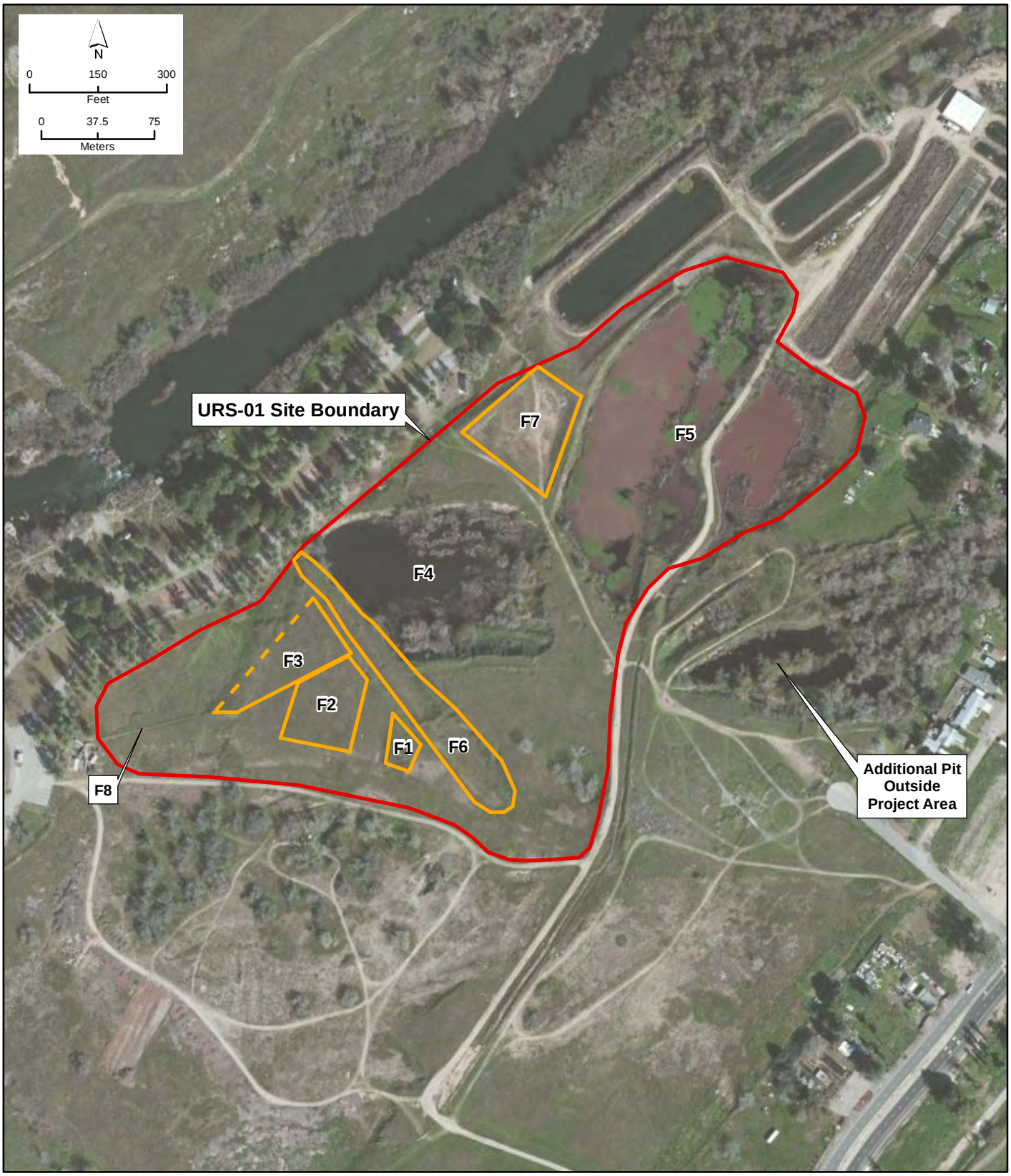


Figure 1: Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, view looking southwest (Note: concrete pad in the center) (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 2: Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, view looking northwest to a pond (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 3: Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, earthen embankment and linear bed features, view looking northeast (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 4: Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, view looking southwest to Lost Lake Park (Note: linear ditch-like feature) (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 5: Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, Detail of top side of concrete with large aggregate (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 6: Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, Detail of bottom side of concrete with large aggregate (Note: board form at far right edge) (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 7: Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, Artifact of possible asbestos material (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 8: Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, Sherds of china and ceramic pieces (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

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

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Trinomial

Page 9 **of** 11 **Resource Name or #:** Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site **Year** 2012

Camera Format: **Olympus** Lens Size:
Film Type and Speed: **Digital** Negatives Kept at: **URS Corporation, Oakland, CA 95612**

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
7	27	3:30	1	Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site	Southwest	
7	27	3:30	2	Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site	Northwest	
7	27	3:30	3	Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, earthen embankment and linear bed features	Northeast	
7	27	3:30	4	Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, view looking southwest to Lost Lake Park	Southwest	
7	27	3:30	5	Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, Detail of top side of concrete with large aggregate	Detail	
7	27	3:30	6	Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, Detail of bottom side of concrete with large aggregate	Detail	
7	27	3:30	7	Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, Artifact of possible asbestos material	Detail	
7	27	3:30	8	Grant Rock and Gravel Company, Site, Sherds of china and ceramic pieces	Detail	

A11. Historical Information: Cont.

The San Joaquin Rock and Gravel Company covered some 400 acres, and produced sand and gravel primarily used in concrete and other types of construction work. It was purchased in 1915 by A.R. Kerstetter for $150,000.00, and incorporated as the Grant Rock and Gravel Company (Vandor 1919), which operated into the 1930s or 1940s.

The Grant Rock and Gravel Company had a gravel pit that was "circular in form, covering 13 acres of ground" (California State Mining Bureau 1921:70). The gravel deposits within the pit went to a depth of 25 to 35 feet, and the gravel ranged in sizes up to approximately 5 inches in diameter. The materials were trammed by Western side-dump cars on a 40-ton, Climax narrow gauge locomotive to mill hoppers located on site. The gravels were carried from the pit to a "fantail-shape" mill (California State Mining Bureau 1921:70). The mill consisted of two 40-inch by 18-inch scalping screens with 2½-inch-round perforations that led directly by conveyor to a washing plant. The material in the mill was crushed into smaller pieces by a 36-inch horizontal Symons disc crusher. Stones larger than 3 ½ inches were passed to a Farrell Jaw crusher that carried the material to another cylindrical screen with 1½-inch-round perforations. Rejected material was led back to the scalping screens on a 30-inch-wide conveyor belt.

Water from the San Joaquin River was used to sump through and wash the gravel in the company's washing plant that was located closer to the river and southwest of the mill. A 35 horsepower motor pumped water from the pit back to the washing plant for the purpose of draining the pit in wet weather and supplying an additional amount of water for washing purposes (California State Mining Bureau 1921:71). The washing plant was supplied 1,000 gallons of water via a 7-inch-diameter pipe pumped from the San Joaquin River. The water was sprayed into two revolving conical screens to clean the material through 1½-inch-round perforations; all rejected material was used on highways and large foundations. The smaller refined material passed through smaller 1-inch-round and ½-inch-round conical screens. The final material passed through a ¼-inch-round conical screen that thoroughly washed the sand. At the last screen, the remaining sands were passed through Hungarian riffles, or a slated belt, where they were processed with quicksilver, which resulted in the recovery of about $500 to $1,500 of gold per month (California State Mining Bureau 1921:71).

Between the pit and the washing plant, there was a gravity-pulled track, known as an "incline conveyor belt" (California State Mining Bureau 1921:71). Furnished by the Pacific Mill & Mine Supply Company of San Francisco, the belt was unusual for its time. It worked on a steep incline as a 380-foot-long covered conveyor belt that was 24-inches wide; the belt itself was eight plies thick of Valqua rubber-filled material (Belting 1919). Rail tracks connected all of the facilities, whereby 70 loaded cars, accommodating 3,500 tons of material, operated. The average production in 1921 was 2,500 tons of gravel per day;1 cent per cubic yard of gold was recovered through these processes.

In addition to the gravel operations, the plant had a blacksmith shop with a drill press, lathe, forge, and small compressor. Cottages were arranged along the San Joaquin River "under shade trees in sufficient number to insure the operating of the plant with married men," which are apparent in the 1922 historic aerials of the site (California State Mining Bureau 1921:71; Historic Aerials 2012). A boarding house, run by the Grant Rock and Gravel Company, was set up to feed approximately 50 men, though 35 to 40 men were generally on the payroll during a "rush season."

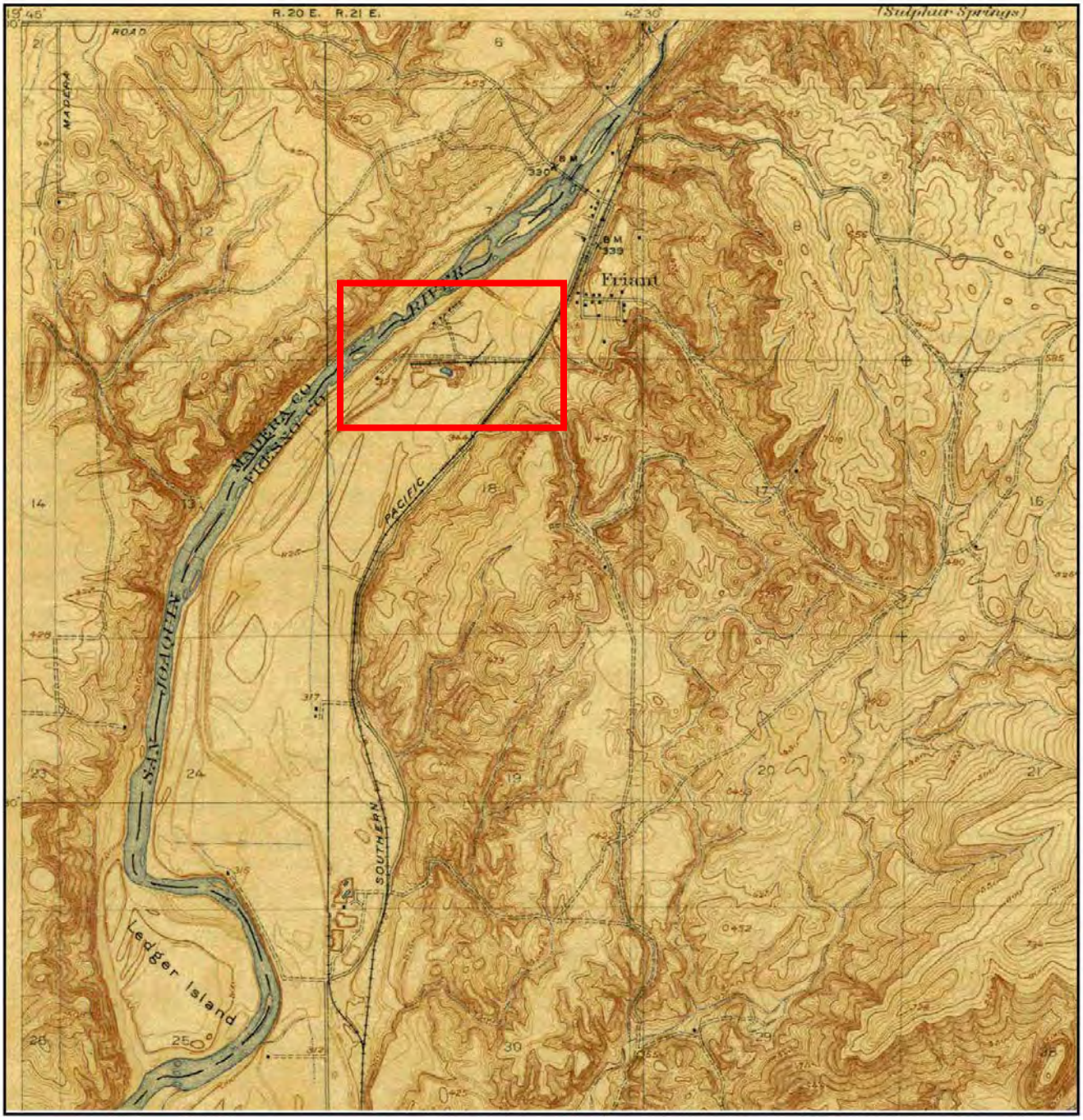
Under Kerstetter's management, over 300,000 tons of rock were crushed by the company and disposed of for construction of state highways in Kings, Tulare, Kern, and Merced Counties. In addition to roads, rock and gravel of all kinds were supplied as a material for the Fresno State Normal School and the Cory, Mason, and Olender federal buildings (Vandor 1919). Kersetter resigned in 1919, and A.C. McMillan, whose offices were located at the Cory Building in Fresno, took management of the company in 1921 (California State Mining Bureau 1921:70).

Historic topographic maps from 1922 to 1947 were examined to gain a better understanding about the site features. The maps indicate that a number of buildings were removed sometime between 1946 and1947 (Historicaerials.com 2012).

***Recorded by:** Corri Jimenez ***Date:** 7/27/2012 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

USGS 1922 "Friant" 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle showing Grant Rock and Gravel operations.

Historical Topographic Map



San Joaquin Fish Hatchery

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

 ***Resource Name or #:** San Joaquin Hatchery

P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Fresno
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Friant **Date:** 1964 **T** 11S ; **R** 32E ; **¼ of** **¼ of Sec** 7 **;** M.D. **B.M.**
c. Address: 17372 Brook Trout Drive City: Friant Zip: 93626
d. UTM: Zone: 11N NW: 257894mE/4096681mN; **NE**:257984mE/4096577mN; **SE**:2587471mE/4096368mN; **SW**: 257796mE/4096286mN **(G.P.S.)**
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: From Fresno, head north on State Route 41/Yosemite Freeway, and take exit 135 for Friant Road towards the Millerton Lake State Recreation Area. Follow Friant Road for approximately 10.9 miles. Turn left on Flemming Avenue and go 482 feet onto Brooktrout Drive. Go south on Brooktrout Drive to the California Department of Fish & Game office at 17372 Brook Trout Drive; the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery is at the end of the road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The San Joaquin Fish Hatchery is a large complex owned by the California Department of Fish & Game. It includes four open fish ponds, ten raised linear concrete fish beds, seven hatchery buildings, and seven employee residences with accompanying garages. Constructed between 1954-55, the hatchery is one of the largest trout and kokanee salmon hatcheries operating in the state system. The hatchery is situated approximately ¾ of a mile below Friant Dam, which is also known as Millerton Lake State Recreation Area. The hatchery is bounded to the northeast by Flemming Avenue, which turns southwest onto Brooktrout Drive. The San Joaquin River and a natural island frame the northern boundary, and abut the employee houses' backyards; a dirt pathway separates the backyards from the river. A channel encircles the southeastern border of the hatchery and its buildings. A dirt road delineates the western boundary directly west of and adjacent the four existing open fish ponds. Sheds, tanks, and mobile structures, that are not associated with the original construction of the hatchery, are located northwest of the ponds. **See Continuation Pages.**

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Other HP 39 **See Continuation Pages.**

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: Aerial photo, c. 1982 (Courtesy of the Department of Fish & Game, San Joaquin Fish Hatchery).

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic: 1955-1978

***P7. Owner and Address:**
San Joaquin Fish Hatchery
California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG)
17372 Brooktrout Drive
Friant, CA 93626

***P8. Recorded by:**
Corri Jimenez, M.S.
URS Corporation
1333 Broadway, Suite 800
Oakland, CA 95612

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 27, 2012

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** URS Corporation. 2012. Cultural Resources Assessment Technical Report San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, San Joaquin River Restoration, Friant, Fresno County, California. October 2012.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☒Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☒Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**

***Resource Name or #** San Joaquin Fish Hatchery

B1. Historic Name: Friant Bass Hatchery, San Joaquin Experimental Hatchery, Friant Fish Hatchery
B2. Common Name: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery
B3. Original Use: Fish Hatchery B4. Present Use: Fish Hatchery
***B5. Architectural Style:** Unknown; Post-modern
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The San Joaquin Fish Hatchery was built between 1954-1955 and represents an open system that has a river water intake, or aerating tower, located north of the site at the corner of Flemming Avenue and Brooktrout Drive (Leitritz 1970). Water comes out through valves on the east side of Hatchery Building, which feeds into the hatchery. The hatchery buildings include a residence/office, a four-bay garage, a storage building, a cold storage building, a hatchery building, a Kokanee building, and a spawning house (California Department of Fish & Game 2012). All of the hatchery buildings are gabled with metal roofs, sided with metal channel siding, situated on concrete pier foundations, and faced with cobblestones. These buildings are typical industrial-like structures with steel awning windows and single-leaf metal doors. Since its construction, a public bathroom, or comfort station, was added near the cold storage building.. **See Continuation Pages.**

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** The hatchery grounds have auxilarily buildings, such as sheds, and miscellaneous structures that include tanks, around the site. The employee housing has chicken coops, gazebos, and ornamental plantings. All of these elements appear to have been built within the last 20 years.

B9a. Architect: California Department Fish & Game (CDFG) b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** Central Valley Fish Hatcheries **Theme:** Fish Hatcheries **Area:** Fresno County
Period of Significance: CDFG Fish Hatcheries **Property Type:** Fish Hatchery **Applicable Criteria:** A, B, C, D
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The historical significance of the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery was determined by applying the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility, and the significance criteria for purposes of CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Based on site investigations and historic research, the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or be considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Alterations and improvements that have occurred in the past 40 years have diminished and affected the historic setting, feeling, and context of the hatchery property, which no longer resembles or conveys the importance of a fish hatchery originally built in the 1950s with open fishponds. The following analysis provides more detail regarding the property's NRHP, CRHR, and CEQA significance criteria. **See Continuation Pages.**

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

See Continuation Pages.

B13. Remarks:
***B14. Evaluator:** Corri Jimenez
***Date of Evaluation:** September 7, 2012

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

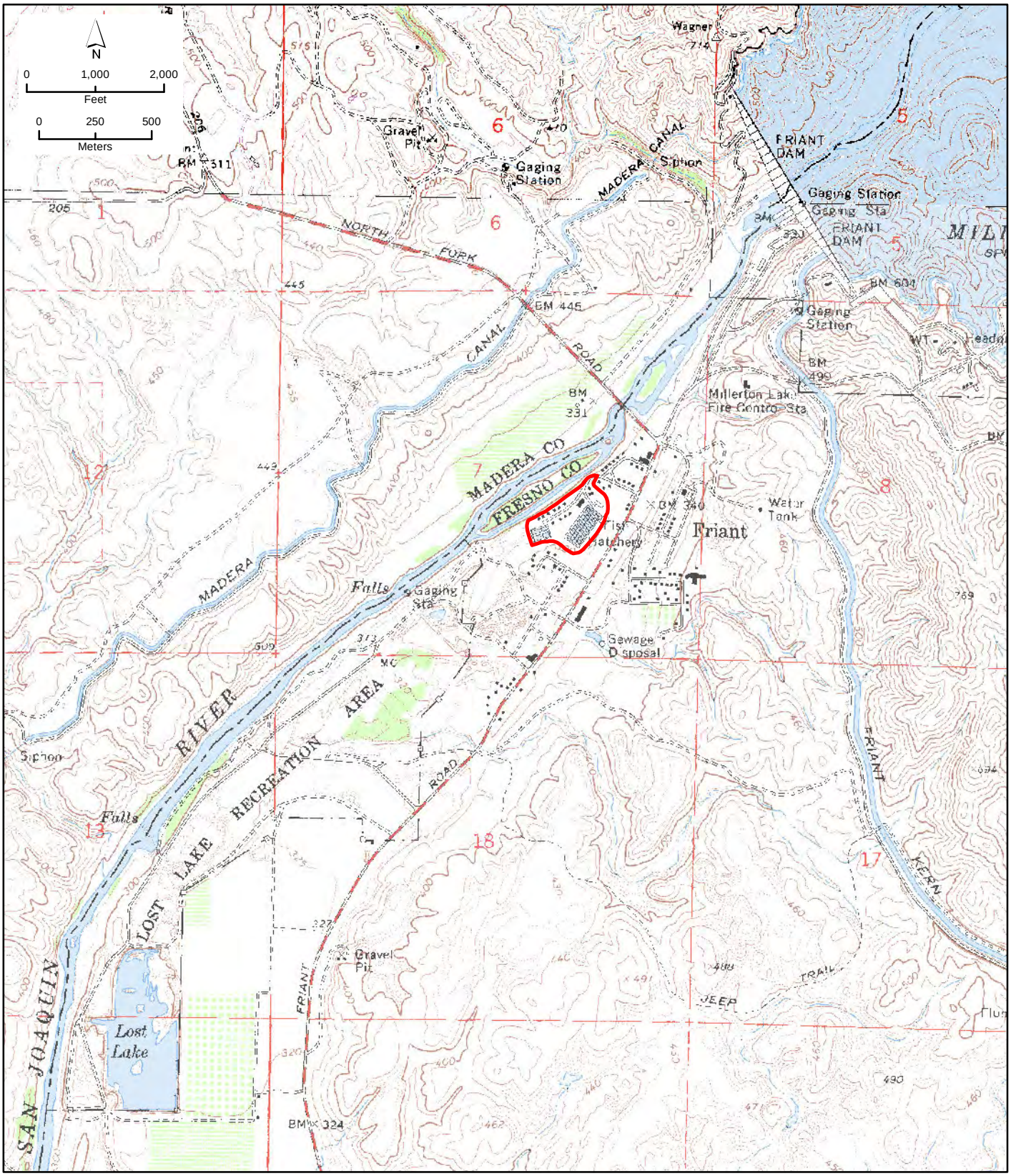
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #:** San Joaquin Fish Hatchery

***Map Name(s):** Friant, Millerton Lake West

***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1964, 1965



*Required Information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

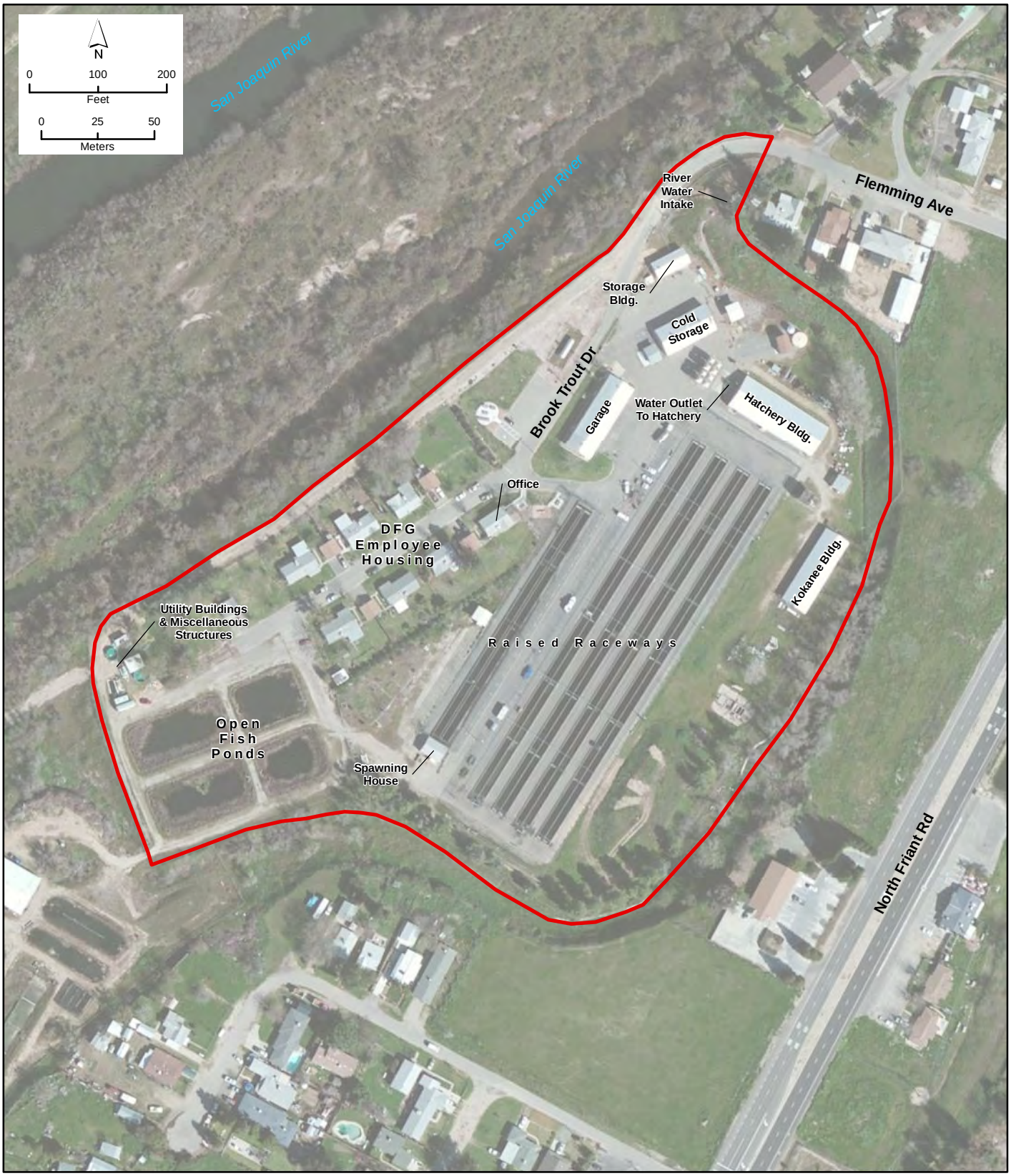
SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #:** San Joaquin Fish Hatchery

***Map Name(s):** NA

***Scale:** 1:2,400 ***Date of Map:** NA



*Required Information

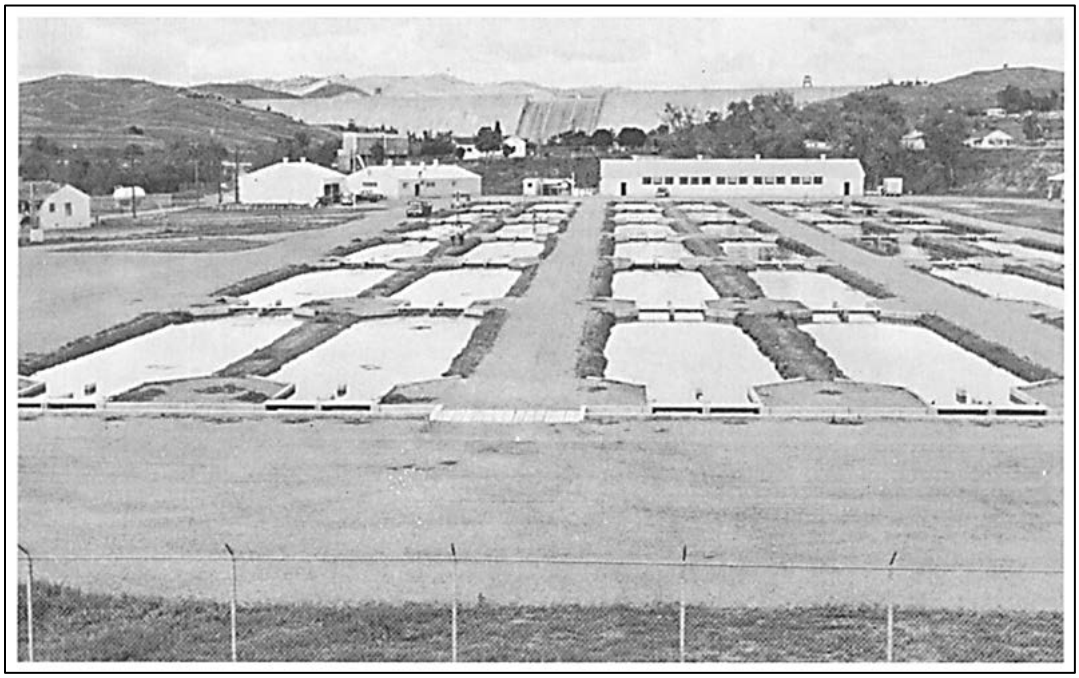


Figure 1: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, 1955 image of open ponds, view looking northeast, which is currently the location of raised concrete beds (Leitritz 1970:78).

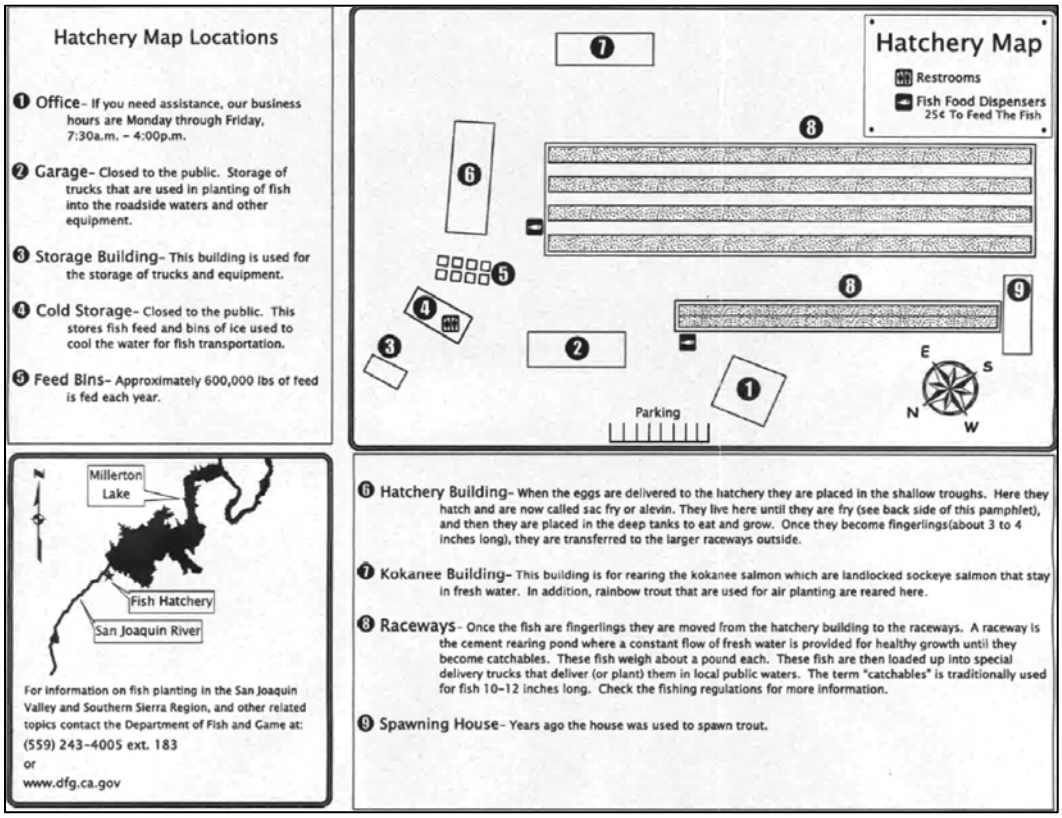


Figure 2: Department of Fish & Game, San Joaquin Fish Hatchery site map (Department of Fish & Game 2012).

Figure 3: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, San Joaquin River water intake, view looking south (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 4: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, water pipe outlet leading to other hatchery buildings, view looking north (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 5: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, raised concrete raceways leading to the Spawning House (Building 9), looking southwest (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 6: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, interior of spawning house (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 7: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, 4-bay Garage (Building 2), view looking north (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 8: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Hatchery Building and restrooms (Building 4), view looking north (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 9: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Kokanee Building (Building 7), view looking northeast (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 10: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, open fishponds at the end of Brook Trout Drive, view looking north (C. Jimenez, July 29, 2012).

Figure 11: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, open fishponds and control water inlet valve, view north looking to linear concrete fish beds (C. Jimenez, July 29, 2012).

Figure 12: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, auxiliary structures aside open fishponds, view looking northeast and to San Joaquin River (C. Jimenez, July 29, 2012).

Figure 13: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Employee residences lining Brook Trout Drive, view looking southwest (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 14: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, rear view of Brook Trout Drive, view looking southwest (San Joaquin River is on the right) (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 15: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Department of Fish & Game office, view looking south (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 16: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Department of Fish & Game office, view looking north (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 17: 17320 Brooktrout Drive, view looking southeast (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 18: 17291 Brooktrout Drive, view looking southwest (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 19: 17321 Brooktrout Drive, view looking northwest (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 20: 17306 Brooktout Drive, view looking southeast (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 21: 17291 Brooktrout Drive, garage, view looking northwest (Note: empty lot to the left associated with a house, demolished in 1997 flood) (C. Jimenez, July 27, 2012).

Figure 22: San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, public picnic area, view looking north (C. Jimenez, July 29, 2012).

Figure 24: Large fish in front of the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery office, view looking south (C. Jimenez, July 29, 2012).

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 17 **of** 19 **Resource Name or #:** San Joaquin Fish Hatchery **Year** 2012

Camera Format: Olympus Lens Size:
Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: URS Corporation, Oakland, CA 95612

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
7	27		1	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, c. 1955 image	Northeast	
7	27		2	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery site map		
7	27	10:30am	3	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, water pipe outlet	North	
7	27	10:30am	4	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, San Joaquin River water intake value	South	
7	27	9:30am	5	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery raised concrete beds	Southwest	
7	27	9:30am	6	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, interior spawning house	Detail	
7	27	9:30am	7	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, 4-bay Garage	North	
7	27	9:30am	8	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Hatchery building & restrooms	North	
7	27	10:30am	9	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Kokanee Building	Northeast	
7	27	10:30am	10	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, open ponds at the end of Brooktrout Drive	North	
7	27	10:30am	11	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, open fishponds and control water inlet valve	North	
7	27	10:30am	12	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, auxiliary structures aside open fishponds	Northeast	
7	27	10:30am	13	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Employee residences lining Brooktrout Drive	Southwest	
7	27	10:30am	14	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, rear view of Brooktrout Drive	Southwest	
7	27	10:30am	15	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Department of Fish & Game office	South	
7	27	10:30am	16	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, Department of Fish & Game office	North	
7	27	12:30am	17	17320 Brooktrout Drive	Southeast	
7	27	12:30am	18	17291 Brooktrout Drive	Southwest	
7	27	12:30am	19	17321 Brooktrout Drive	Northwest	
7	27	12:30am	20	17306 Brooktrout Drive	Southeast	
7	27	12:30am	21	18291 Brooktrout Drive, garage	Northwest	
7	27	1:00pm	22	San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, public picnic area	North	
7	27	1:00pm	23	Large fish in front of the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery office	South	

*Recorded by: Corri Jimenez *Date: 7/29/2012 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***P3a. Description (Continued)**

Historically, the hatchery contained 36 100-foot-long, open earthen fill rearing ponds. These were replaced in 1978 the modern, raised concrete beds that currently exist (Leitritz 1970:77). Originally there were ten permanent employee residences at the hatchery. However, a flood in 1997 severely damaged the neighborhood, and three houses and a garage were leveled due to the amount of damage incurred; vacant lots now exist where the houses once stood. In addition to the flood, the seven remaining residences have been improved, including window replacement. There are various non-historic buildings and features on the hatchery grounds that include a small park near a parking lot and a large wooden trout near the office entrance.

***B6. Construction History (Continued)**

Along Brooktrout Drive, there are approximately seven employee houses with detached garages in a private neighborhood. The Ranch-style houses represent two different house-types that either have a front porch stoop and a detached two-car garage or have a breezeway between the house and a detached two-car garage. Backyards either border a pathway adjacent to a fence along the San Joaquin River to the north, or the hatchery raceways to the south. Three lots are vacant as houses were removed due to flood damage from 1997. All the buildings are gabled and stucco-covered with asphalt shingle roofs on concrete pier foundations. The windows originally were aluminum sliding glass sliders but many have been replaced with vinyl sliding glass sliders.

Four open earthen ponds, with valves and weirs attached, exist southwest of the main hatchery at the end of Brooktrout Drive and southwest of the employee housing. Two ponds are approximately 154 feet wide by 75 feet long, while the other two are 100 feet wide by 75 feet long. Cattails and rush overgrow the ponds edges, and dirt roads separate this south hatchery area from other facility features. The hatchery also contains four raised concrete linear beds, called raceways; two other raised concrete linear beds are attached to the spawning house. An overarching chain-link fenced structure covers the raceways to prevent birds from feeding off smaller fish, called fries or fingerlings. Two auxiliary buildings and movable trailers that are less-than 50 years old are at the northeast corner of the of the ponds. The project area will affect two of the ponds, as well as two non-historic period structures located north of the ponds.

***B10. Significance (Continued)**

The San Joaquin Fish Hatchery at 17372 Brooktrout Drive, one of the largest fish hatcheries in the California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG) system, is situated downstream from the 1942 Friant Dam, a 319-foot-high dam. Friant Dam, a Works Progress Administration-era structure, forms the 4,900-acre Millerton Lake reservoir, which is the focal point of the Millerton Lake State Recreation Area. Designed primarily as a catchable-sized trout hatchery, the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery replaced the Madera Hatchery (1930-1952) near Bass Lake and the Kings River Hatchery (1930-1954) on the upper San Joaquin River (Leitritz 1970:43-44). Both of these hatcheries suffered damage in floods during the winter of 1937–38, and although they were repaired, the stations were temporarily closed in 1943 because employees were needed in the war efforts or at other state facilities. Besides these two hatcheries, the Friant Bass Hatchery, a third hatchery constructed in 1932, operated for a short while until it, too, closed in 1937. The Friant Bass Hatchery is recorded at the site of the present San Joaquin Fish Hatchery (Leitritz 1970:45-46).

After World War II, the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery began in 1948 as an experimental fish hatchery to determine if Millerton Lake was suitable water for cultivating fish. Determined a success, in October 1953 the Wildlife Conservation Board allocated $748,000 for a 59-acre parcel for the construction of the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery. The facility, which replaced the 1948 experimental fish hatchery and earlier hatcheries mentioned in the area, was completed and dedicated on July 16, 1955 (Leitritz 1970:77).

Initially, the hatchery had 36 standard California-type rearing ponds. Twenty-five cubic square feet of water were taken from the river gate level of Friant Dam for hatchery operations. The waster was passed through an aerating tower at the corner of Flemming Avenue to dissipate harmful gases and increase the oxygen content, channeled through the hatchery ponds, and eventually returned to the San Joaquin River. The hatchery building originally had 104 aluminum troughs and twelve 14-foot-diameter circular redwood tanks for rearing fingerlings. Also present were four rectangular ponds for rearing warmwater game and forage fish, a food storage and preparation building, and ten dwellings for permanent employees. In 1960, twelve additional ponds were added, bringing the total to 48. With the additional ponds, production increased and the Sequoia Hatchery in Tulare County was closed because of the success of the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery. All of the rearing ponds, with the exception of the four rectangular open ponds, were replaced in 1978 with a more elaborate system that involved raised concrete beds that provided the fish with a stream-like environment.

The hatchery raised Rainbow Trout and Kokanee Salmon to repopulate fish in Central Valley streams, rivers, and lakes. Currently, the hatchery raises a strain of Rainbow Trout that involved Kamloop, Hot Creek, Coleman, Whitney, and Shasta trout that are brought to the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery. Kokanee Salmon, on the other hand, are spawned at Taylor Creek and the

* Recorded by: Corri Jimenez *Date: 7/29/2012 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B10. Significance (Continued)**

Little Truckee River in the Lake Tahoe region, and raised at the hatchery until they are "fingerlings" or small fish, which are then released into local reservoirs (California Department of Fish & Game, San Joaquin Fish Hatchery panel 2008). In 1970, annual production amounts at the hatchery measured 3,000,000 fingerlings, 20,000 subcatchables, and 800,000 catchables with a total weight of 165,000 pounds of fish (Leitritz 1970:77). By 2008, the hatchery produced 545,535 pounds of fish, that populated 53 lakes and 25 streams in seven California counties (California Department of Fish & Game, San Joaquin Fish Hatchery panel 2008).

The historical significance of the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery was determined by applying the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility and the significance criteria for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Based on site investigations and historic research, the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or be considered a historical resource per CEQA.

The San Joaquin Fish Hatchery, located at 17372 Brooktrout Drive, Friant, is not associated with a significant event, nor any earlier hatcheries, such as the Friant Bass Hatchery and the San Joaquin Fish Experimental Hatchery, that were more significant in the development of California hatcheries. While the hatchery is over 50 years old, there are no remains of these earlierhatcheries. Although the present hatchery is successful, and eventually replaced existing hatcheries along the San Joaquin River and other river tributaries in the Central Valley, it is not associated with an historical event (Criterion A and 1). The San Joaquin Fish Hatchery is owned by the California Department of Fish and Game agency and is not associated with any significant people (Criterion B and 2). The San Joaquin Fish Hatchery and its supporting structures do not appear to be associated with a distinctive type of design or method of construction as a fish hatchery, nor represent the work of a master, or possess any high artistic values represented in distinguishable characteristics. Constructed between 1954 and 1955, the fish hatchery lacks integrity with the replacement of its open fishponds in 1978 with raised concrete beds. In addition to these large improvements, the hatchery buildings and employee houses have had minor improvements that includes replacement of original materials (Criterion C and 3). Last, the San Joaquin Fish Hatchery has not the potential to yield or likely yield information important to prehistory or history. The hatchery is situated in an area that has known prehistoric and historic resources, however, most of the site is either paved or built upon and no artifacts were found during a field investigation and does not appear to yield important information (Criterion D and 4).

In addition, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in a federal, state, or local register, besides meeting one of the above criteria, it must also retain its historic integrity, which is recognized through seven aspects (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). The hatchery's original *design*, *materials,* and *workmanship* have been significantly altered with the replacement of its open fishponds. Although four original 1955 fishponds still exist, the overall *setting* of the site has been significantly altered and does not represent its original 1955 design. In addition, the employee housing located on Brooktrout has been improved overtime and much of its original *workmanship* and *materials* have been replaced with non-historic materials. Although the hatchery retains its *location* and *association* as a mid-century designed fish hatchery, its *feeling* has been altered because of its lack of historic fabric.

In conclusion, though the property retains some of its historic integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP since it does not meet the criteria for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, or be considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

*** B12. References (Continued)**

Leitritz, Earl. 1970. *A History of California's Fish Hatcheries 1870-1960*. Fish Bulletin 150. Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Game.

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California Department of Fish & Game. 2008. San Joaquin Fish Hatchery panel.