

ADDENDUM - MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Parlier 1, 2, 3 TCP Removal
Treatment System
SCH #2019039162

January 2021

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SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION

This environmental document is an Addendum to the City of Parlier's *1, 2, 3 TCP Removal Treatment System* (Approved Project) Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), adopted on May 16, 2019 (State Clearinghouse #2019039162), by the City of Parlier. After filing the Notice of Determination, minor changes were made to the Project which included adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline that will be installed through the footprint of an existing lift station near Well #2A (See Section Two – Project Description for the full description of the additional Project components. These additional components of the Project were not included in the original IS/MND and are being evaluated herein. As demonstrated in this Addendum, there are no additional impacts and the IS/MND continues to serve as the appropriate document addressing the environmental impacts of these changes, pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 Addendum Purpose

When a proposed project is changed or there are changes in environmental setting, a determination must be made by the Lead Agency as to whether an Addendum or Subsequent EIR or MND is prepared. CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164 sets forth criteria to assess which environmental document is appropriate. The criteria for determining whether an Addendum or Subsequent MND is prepared are outlined below. If the criteria below are true, then an Addendum is the appropriate document:

- No new significant impacts will result from the project or from new mitigation measures.
- No substantial increase in the severity of environment impact will occur.
- No new feasible alternatives or mitigation measures that would reduce impacts previously found not to be feasible have, in fact been found to be feasible.

Based upon the information provided in Section Three of this document, inclusion of the pipeline will not result in new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of impacts previously identified in the IS/MND, and there are no previously infeasible alternatives that are now feasible. None of the other factors set forth in Section 15162(a)(3) are present.

As such, an Addendum is appropriate, and this Addendum has been prepared to address the environmental effects of the Project modifications.

1.2 Environmental Analysis and Conclusions

This Addendum addresses the environmental effects associated only with modifications to the Approved Project that have occurred since adoption of the IS/MND. The conclusions of the analysis in this Addendum remain consistent with those made in the IS/MND. No new significant impacts will result, and no substantial increase in severity of impacts will result from those previously identified in the IS/MND.

1.3 Incorporation by Reference

In compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, this Addendum has incorporated by reference the *Parlier 1, 2, 3, TCP Removal Treatment System Project IS/MND*, adopted by the City of Parlier on May 16, 2019 (State Clearinghouse #2019039162). Information from this document incorporated by reference into this Addendum have been briefly summarized in the appropriate section(s) which follow, and the relationship between the incorporated part of the referenced document and this Addendum has been described.

1.4 Addendum Process

As described in Section 1.1, an addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.¹ An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the Final EIR or Mitigated Negative Declaration.² The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.³ Once adopted, the Addendum, along with the original EIR or Negative Declaration, is placed in the Administrative Record, and the CEQA process is complete.

A copy of the Addendum will be transmitted to the State Clearinghouse.

¹ CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164(a)

² CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164(c)

³ CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(d)

SECTION TWO – PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and Setting

The City of Parlier (City) lies in the San Joaquin Valley’s central region, approximately 11 miles southeast of the City of Fresno in Fresno County. The City is generally adjacent to and north of Manning Avenue and is approximately 3 miles west of the City of Reedley. The original Project description contained three components as follows:

Location 1: This component extends from east of the intersection of South Whitner Avenue and Young Avenue south to Tuolumne Street, then west along Tuolumne Street, and south along South Milton Avenue, including adjacent to the Milton Lift Station, to the intersection with East Manning Avenue (see Figure 2 of original IS/MND).

Location 2: This component is on the south side of Industrial Drive, 0.1 miles west of South Mendocino Avenue (See Figure 3 of original IS/MND).

Location 3: This component is on the northeast corner of East Parlier Avenue and South Zediker Avenue (See Figure 4 of original IS/MND).

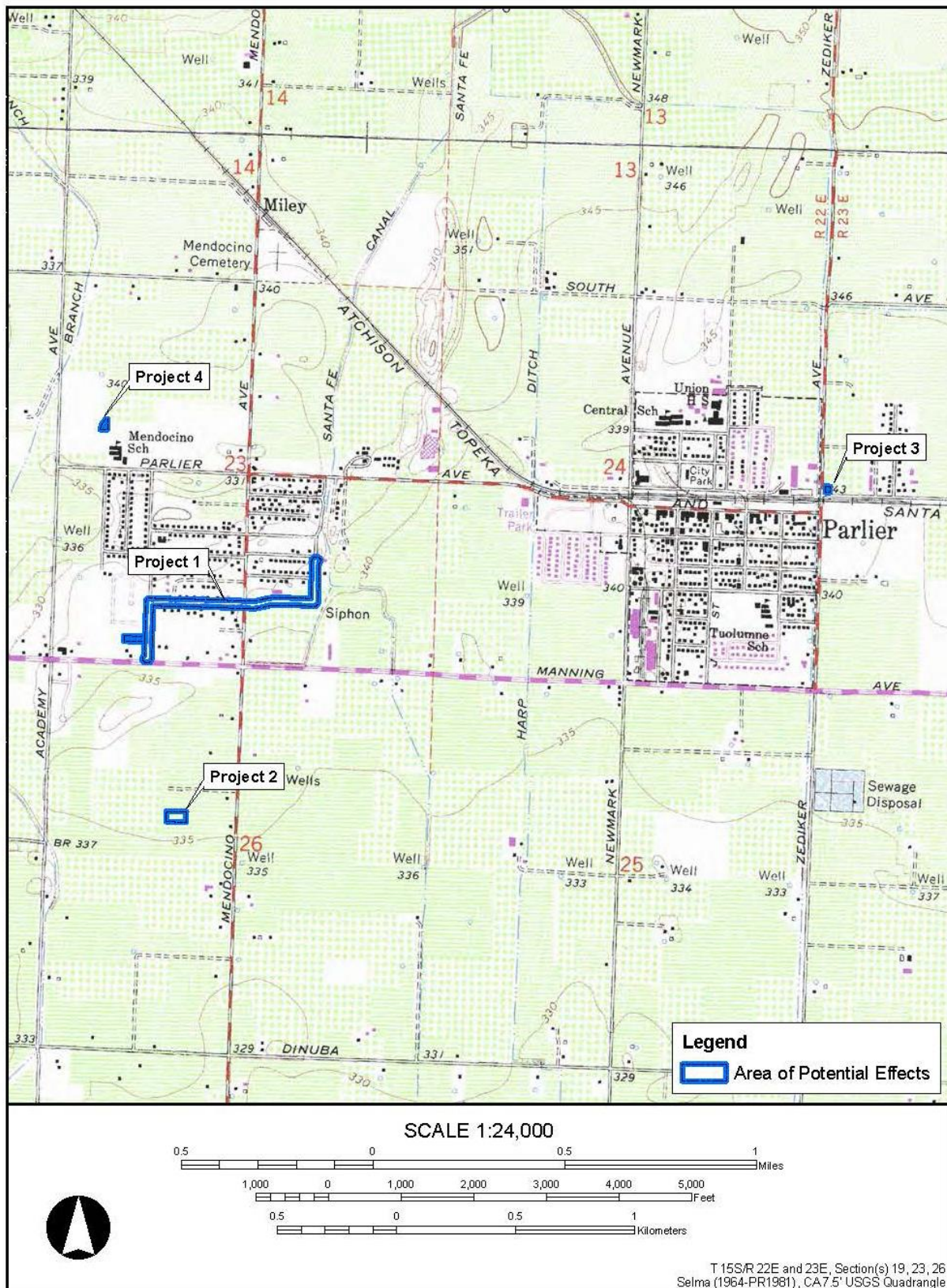
Description of Additional Project Area

Minor changes were made to the original Approved Project which consist of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of a connecting pipeline that will be installed through the footprint of an existing lift station located north of Well #2A. Figure 1 shows the location of the original Project components as well as the additional areas evaluated in this Addendum. The additional areas are as follows:

Location 4: This component is located on a small site located at the northwest corner of the John C. Martinez elementary school. The site is located on the east side of Foothill Avenue near the intersection at Forrest Street. See Figure 2.

Well #2A/Lift Station Pipeline: Approximately 300 feet of pipeline will be installed as part of Location 1 activities (described above). The additional pipeline will be installed from the proposed pipeline within South Milton Avenue to the proposed TCP Removal Treatment Facility that is proposed to be placed immediately north of Well #2A. This pipeline will be installed through the footprint of an existing lift station.

Figure 1 - Location of Project Components



Project locations on the USGS Selma, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

Figure 2 - Location of Well #8 TCP Treatment Facility



2.2 Project Description

Original IS/MND Project Description

The following is the Project Description that was included in the original IS/MND:

“The proposed Project includes three components designed to address compliance with the TCP MCL, as described below.

Component 1:

Component 1 will centralize TCP treatment for Well #2A and Well #4A, next to the existing Milton Lift Station site. The project will include approximately 340 linear feet (LF) of 10” pipeline between Well #2A and the proposed centralized treatment site, and approximately 3,370 LF of 10” pipeline between Well #4A and the proposed centralized treatment site. The new centralized treatment plant will include a six “train” TCP treatment system capable of handling the combined flow of Well #2A and Well #4A. Each treatment “train” consists of an individual 12 foot granular activated carbon (GAC) vessel and related equipment. The vertical turbine pump at each well site will also be improved to produce the additional pressure required to go through the treatment process. The pipeline alignment is provided in Figure 2 while Figure 5 depicts the wells and treatment components.

Component 2:

The second component includes the construction of a new TCP treatment system at Well #9A. The TCP treatment system will include three train in parallel, as seen in Figure 6.

Component 3:

The last component includes the rehabilitation of the existing Well #5 to convert it from a standby source into an active water source. This well will replace water from other wells that are out of compliance.

Construction

Construction is expected to start in 2019 and will take approximately 12 months to complete. All construction staging of equipment and materials will be within City right of way.”

Updates to the Original IS/MND Project Description

As described earlier, minor changes were made to the original Approved Project which consist of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of a connecting pipeline that will be installed through the footprint of an existing lift station located north of Well #2A. These additional components are described below.

Component 4:

Component 4 will install an additional TCP treatment system at Well #8. The site is surrounded by a school yard and new residential neighborhoods. Access to the Well #8 site is limited to a long, narrow dirt driveway. In order to mitigate the aesthetic impacts at this site, the proposed treatment facilities will be installed inside of a 5 foot deep concrete pit and the site will be surrounded by a masonry wall.

Well #2A/Lift Station Pipeline:

Approximately 300 feet of pipeline will be installed as part of Location 1 activities (described herein). The additional pipeline will be installed from the proposed pipeline within South Milton Avenue to the proposed TCP Removal Treatment Facility that is proposed to be placed immediately north of Well #2A. This pipeline will be installed through the footprint of an existing lift station.

SECTION THREE – CEQA CHECKLIST

The purpose of the checklist is to evaluate the categories in terms of any changed condition (e.g., changed circumstances, project changes, or new information of substantial importance) that may result in a changed environment result (e.g., a new significant impact or substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant effect)⁴.

The questions posed in the checklist come from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. A “no” answer does not necessarily mean that there are no potential impacts relative to the environmental category, but that there is no change in the condition or status of the impact since it was analyzed and addressed with mitigation measures in the IS/MND prepared for the project. These environmental categories might be answered with a “no” in the checklist, since the proposed project does not introduce changes that would result in modification to the conclusion of the adopted IS/MND.

⁴ CEQA Guidelines Section 15162

3.1 Checklist Evaluation Categories

Conclusion in Prior IS/MND – This column provides a cross reference to the section of the IS/MND where the conclusion may be found relative to the environmental issue listed under each topic.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts? – Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(1), this column indicates whether the changes represented by the revised project will result in new significant environmental impacts not previously identified or mitigated by the IS/MND, or whether the changes will result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant impact.

New Circumstances Involving New Impacts? – Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(2), this column indicates where there have been substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken that will require major revisions to the IS/MND, due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification? – Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3)(a-d), this column indicates whether new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous MND was certified as complete.

Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures – Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3), this column indicates whether the IS/MND provides mitigation measures to address effects in the related impact category.

3.2 Environmental Analysis

As explained in Section One, this comparative analysis has been undertaken pursuant to the provisions of CEQA Sections 15162 and 15164 to provide the City with the factual basis for determining whether any changes in the project, any changes in circumstances, or any new information since the IS/MND was adopted require additional environmental review or preparation of a Subsequent MND or EIR to the IS/MND previously prepared.

As described in Section Two, the only change to the Project is the addition of an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the addition of a pipeline associated with Well #2A. Because of this, new analysis for impacts within the Project area is provided in this Section of the Addendum and are listed below:

I. AESTHETICS

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. There are no identified scenic vistas in the area.	No. There are no identified scenic vistas in the area.	No. There are no identified scenic vistas in the area.	None.
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. There are no scenic resources in the project area.	No. There are no scenic resources in the project area.	No. There are no scenic resources in the project area.	None.
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not substantially degrade site existing visual character.	No. The project would not substantially degrade site existing visual character.	No. The project would not substantially degrade site existing visual character.	None.
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not create a source of substantial light or glare.	No. The project would not create a source of substantial light or glare.	No. The project would not create a source of substantial light or glare.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have less than significant impacts associated with impact areas I (a), (b), (c) or (d). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional pipeline near Well #2A will be installed underground and will not be visible once constructed. In order to mitigate the aesthetic impacts at the Well #8 TCP treatment facility location, the proposed treatment facilities will be installed inside of a 5 foot deep concrete pit and the site will be surrounded by a masonry wall. This will reduce the visual impacts of this component of the Project.

The City of Parlier and Fresno County General Plans do not identify any scenic vistas within the Project area; however, the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east could be considered scenic. A scenic vista is generally considered a view of an area that has remarkable scenery or a resource that is indigenous to the area. The Project will not impede any views of the mountains, as the Project components aren't tall enough to impede views from existing residential developments.

Construction activities will occur as necessary for approximately 12 months and will be visible from the adjacent roadsides; however, the construction activities will be temporary in nature and will not affect a scenic vista, as none exist in the Project area. Therefore, the Project will continue to have less than significant impacts on aesthetics.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency to non-agricultural use?	No Impact.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The project will continue to not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	None.
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	No Impact.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	None.
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	No Impact.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	None.
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No Impact.	No. There is no forest land on site.	No. There is no forest land on site.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
				agricultural resources.	
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No Impact.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact to agricultural or forest resources. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The proposed Project additions will not cause the removal of any land from agricultural production, as the land is not designated or used for agricultural purposes. Therefore, the Project will continue to have no impacts to agricultural or forest lands.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

III. AIR QUALITY

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not create new significant increases in air emissions that would conflict or obstruct implementation of an available air quality plan.	No. The project would not create new significant increases in air emissions that would conflict or obstruct implementation of an available air quality plan.	No. The project would not create new significant increases in air emissions that would conflict or obstruct implementation of an available air quality plan.	None.
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	Less Than Significant Impact	No. The project would not introduce any new impacts related to air quality standards or violations not previously disclosed.	No. The project would not introduce any new impacts related to air quality standards or violations not previously disclosed.	No. The project would not introduce any new impacts related to air quality standards or violations not previously disclosed.	None.
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.	No. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.	No. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	No. The project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	No. The project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	None.
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	No Impact	No. The project does not involve any land uses that would create additional objectionable odors.	No. The project does not involve any land uses that would create additional objectionable odors.	No. The project does not involve any land uses that would create additional objectionable odors.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on air quality. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional Project components will not increase the severity of air quality impacts or result in an increase in emissions, as the pipeline itself does not emit emissions and operation of the additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 will not result in air emissions that exceed any Air District thresholds. The Air District rules and regulations identified in the IS/MND pertaining the original project description also apply to the additional areas.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation.	No. The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 is located on a bare / disturbed lot with no vegetation. The additional pipeline near Well #2A was within the survey buffer of the previous biological survey.	No. The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 is located on a bare / disturbed lot with no vegetation. The additional pipeline near Well #2A was within the survey buffer of the previous biological survey.	No. The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 is located on a bare / disturbed lot with no vegetation. The additional pipeline near Well #2A was within the survey buffer of the previous biological survey.	BIO – 1
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	No Impact.	No. The sites do not contain any biologically unique or riparian habitat.	No. The sites do not contain any biologically unique or riparian habitat.	No. The sites do not contain any biologically unique or riparian habitat.	None.
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological	No Impact.	No. The sites do not contain any wetlands or federally protected waters.	No. The sites do not contain any wetlands or federally protected waters.	No. The sites do not contain any wetlands or federally protected waters.	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
interruption, or other means?					
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation.	No. The project will not interfere with any fish or wildlife movement or corridors. However, mitigation measures that protect nesting birds will be implemented.	No. The project will not interfere with any fish or wildlife movement or corridors. However, mitigation measures that protect nesting birds will be implemented.	No. The project will not interfere with any fish or wildlife movement or corridors. However, mitigation measures that protect nesting birds will be implemented.	BIO - 2
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	No Impact.	No. There are no applicable ordinances that impact the Project.	No. There are no applicable ordinances that impact the Project.	No. There are no applicable ordinances that impact the Project.	None.
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	No Impact.	No. The City has not adopted any biological conservation plans.	No. The additional area was within the original survey area of the Project.	No. The City has not adopted any biological conservation plans.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact associated with impact areas IV (b), (c), (e), or (f) and a less than significant impact, with mitigation, associated with impact areas IV (a) and (d). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The area associated with the installation of 300 feet of pipeline near Well #2A consists of a fallow/graded field as well as an existing lift station. There is no vegetation or unique biological features associated with this area. The area associated with the proposed TCP treatment facility at Well #8 consists of a vacant/bare lot with no vegetation or unique biological features.

A Biological Survey and Evaluation was conducted by Colibri Ecological (Appendix B of the original IS/MND). The Evaluation included database searches through the California Natural Diversity Database, followed by a reconnaissance survey of the original Project areas. The Biological Evaluation determined that there were no plant or animal species that would be impacted by the Project, but that certain mitigation measures would be implemented to protect potential species that could occur in the area. Therefore, since the survey did not reveal any protected biological resources, the additional pipeline and TCP treatment facility will not increase the severity of biological impacts. However, the mitigation measure included in the original IS/MND is also applicable to the additional areas.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

BIO – 1 Protect nesting Swainson’s hawks

1. If work will occur during the Swainson’s hawk nesting season (15 March – 15 August), a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for active Swainson’s hawk nests within 0.5 miles of the Project site no more than 14 days prior to the start of construction. If an active nest is found within 0.5 miles and the activity would disrupt nesting, a buffer or limited operating period should be implemented in consultation with the CDFW.

BIO – 2 Protect Nesting Birds

1. To the extent practicable, construction shall be scheduled to avoid the nesting season, which extends from February through August. If it is not possible to schedule construction between September and January, preconstruction surveys for nesting birds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure that no active nests will be disturbed during Project implementation. A pre-construction survey shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. During this survey, the qualified biologist shall inspect all potential nest substrates in and immediately adjacent to the impact areas for nests. If an active nest is found close enough to the construction area to be disturbed by these activities, the qualified biologist shall determine the extent of a construction-free buffer to be established around the nest. If work cannot proceed without disturbing the nesting birds, work may need to be halted or redirected to other

areas until nesting and fledging are completed or the nest has otherwise failed for non-construction related reasons.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation.	No. An updated Cultural Resources Report was prepared to evaluate potential cultural resources that may be impacted by the additional Project components. As described in the Report, the additional area will not create any new impacts. No known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources exist on site.	No. An updated Cultural Resources Report was prepared to evaluate potential cultural resources that may be impacted by the additional Project components. As described in the Report, the additional area will not create any new impacts. No known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources exist on site.	No. An updated Cultural Resources Report was prepared to evaluate potential cultural resources that may be impacted by the additional Project components. As described in the Report, the additional area will not create any new impacts. No known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources exist on site.	CUL - 1
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation.	No. An updated Cultural Resources Report was prepared to evaluate potential cultural resources that may be impacted by	No. An updated Cultural Resources Report was prepared to evaluate potential cultural resources that may be impacted by	No. An updated Cultural Resources Report was prepared to evaluate potential cultural resources that may be impacted by the	CUL - 1

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
		the additional Project components. As described in the Report, the additional area will not create any new impacts. No known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources exist on site.	the additional Project components. As described in the Report, the additional area will not create any new impacts. No known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources exist on site.	additional Project components. As described in the Report, the additional area will not create any new impacts. No known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources exist on site.	
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation.	No. The additional area will not create any new impacts. No known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources exist on site.	No. The additional area was within the original records search area of the Project and the area is highly disturbed with no visible cultural resources.	No. The additional area was within the original records search area of the Project and the area is highly disturbed with no visible cultural resources.	CUL - 1
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation.	No. The additional area will not create any new impacts. No known human remains exist on site.	No. The additional area will not create any new impacts. No known human remains exist on site.	No. The additional area will not create any new impacts. No known human remains exist on site.	CUL-1

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact (with mitigation) on cultural resources. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

A Cultural Resources Survey and Report (Appendix C of the original IS/MND) was conducted by Applied Earthworks (AE). AE conducted background research, completed a records search, reviewed the findings of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File search and reached out to local Native American tribal representatives, conducted a cultural resource survey within the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE), documented cultural resources present, evaluated two resources that would be directly impacted by the Project for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and prepared the technical inventory and evaluation reports. Based on the results of these efforts, it was determined that there were no cultural resources at the Project site.

Because of the additional Project components, an updated Cultural Resources Survey and Report (Appendix A of this Addendum) was prepared to address potential cultural impacts associated with these additional sites. Based on the updated survey and report, there would be no additional impacts to cultural resources. However, the mitigation measure included in the original IS/MND is also applicable to the additional area.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

- CUL – 1** In the event that archaeological remains are encountered at any time during development or ground-moving activities within the entire Project area, all work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can assess the discovery and take appropriate actions as necessary.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

VI. Energy

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation.	No. The project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation.	No. The project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation.	None.
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact associated with impact areas VI (a) and (b). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street. The additional Project components will not substantially increase the severity of energy use. The proposed additions would be required to implement and be consistent with existing energy design standards at the local and state level, such as

Title 24. The Project would also be subject to energy conservation requirements in the California Energy Code and CALGreen for the Project. Adherence to state code requirements would ensure that the Project would not result in wasteful and inefficient use of non-renewable resources due to operation.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

Any impacts resulting from energy use remain less than significant.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not be exposed to fault rupture.	No. The project would not be exposed to fault rupture.	No. The project would not be exposed to fault rupture.	None.
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with strong seismic ground shaking.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with strong seismic ground shaking.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with strong seismic ground shaking.	None.
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not increase exposure to seismic-related ground	No. The project would not increase exposure to seismic-related	No. The project would not increase exposure to seismic-related ground failure	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
		failure including liquefaction.	ground failure including liquefaction.	including liquefaction.	
iv. Landslides?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not increase exposure to landslides.	No. The project would not increase exposure to landslides.	No. The project would not increase exposure to landslides.	None.
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.	No. The project would not result in soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.	No. The project would not result in soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.	GEO – 1
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with unstable geologic units or soils.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with unstable geologic units or soils.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with unstable geologic units or soils.	None.
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the most recently adopted Uniform Building Code creating substantial risks to life or property?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with expansive soil.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with expansive soil.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with expansive soil.	None.
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where	No Impact.	No. The project would not implement septic tanks or alternative wastewater	No. The project would not implement septic tanks or alternative wastewater	No. The project would not implement septic tanks or alternative wastewater	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?		disposal systems.	disposal systems.	disposal systems.	
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not impact paleontological resources.	No. The project would not impact paleontological resources.	No. The project would not impact paleontological resources.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact associated with impact areas VII (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f), and no impact on impact area VII (e). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The original IS/MND identified that no active faults underlay the Project site and no substantial erosion or loss of topsoil will occur. Since no known surface expression of active faults is believed to cross the sites, fault rupture is not anticipated. The site is also not located on unstable soil. The same conclusions would apply to the proposed additional TCP treatment facility and pipeline. The project does not include the use of septic tanks or other alternative wastewater disposal systems. No new impacts would occur.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not generate a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions.	No. The project would not generate a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions.	No. The project would not generate a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions.	None.
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable GHG reduction plan.	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable GHG reduction plan.	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable GHG reduction plan.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact associated with impact areas VIII (a) and (b). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A will not substantially increase the severity of greenhouse gas emissions or conflict with any applicable plans or policies pertaining to greenhouse gases, as these Project components would not result in the Project exceeding established greenhouse gas emission thresholds. The Air District rules and regulations identified in the IS/MND pertaining the original project description also apply to the additional area.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

Any impacts resulting from greenhouse gas emissions remain less than significant.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not create new or increased impact involving hazardous materials.	No. The project would not create new or increased impact involving hazardous materials.	No. The project would not create new or increased impact involving hazardous materials.	None.
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not create additional significant hazard to the public or environmental through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions.	No. The project would not create additional significant hazard to the public or environmental through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions.	No. The project would not create additional significant hazard to the public or environmental through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions.	None.
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. There continues to be no school within one-quarter mile of the site.	No. There continues to be no school within one-quarter mile of the site.	No. There continues to be no school within one-quarter mile of the site.	None.
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	No Impact.	No. The project is not designated as a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.	No. The project is not designated as a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.	No. The project is not designated as a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.	None.
e. For a project located within an airport land	No Impact.	No. The project site is not within	No. The project site is not within	No. The project site is not within	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?		two miles of a public or private airport.	two miles of a public or private airport.	two miles of a public or private airport.	
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not impair emergency evacuation or response.	No. The project would not impair emergency evacuation or response.	No. The project would not impair emergency evacuation or response.	None.
g. Expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.	No Impact.	No. The project would not expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.	No. The project would not expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.	No. The project would not expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact associated with impact areas IX (d), (e), or (g), and a less than significant impact associated with impact areas IX (a), (b), (c) and (f). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A will not increase any impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials, as the additional components are related to the original Project and will not substantially increase the severity of hazard/hazardous

materials impacts. The applicable rules and regulations identified in the original IS/MND regarding hazardous materials also apply to the additional area.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	Less than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.	No. The project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.	No. The project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.	None.
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	Less than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not substantially deplete groundwater resources or impair groundwater recharge.	No. The project would not substantially deplete groundwater resources or impair groundwater recharge.	No. The project would not substantially deplete groundwater resources or impair groundwater recharge.	None.
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:					
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site;	Less than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site.	No. The project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site.	No. The project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site.	None.
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite;	Less than Significant Impact.	No. The Project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which	No. The Project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which	No. The Project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which	

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
		would result in flooding on or offsite.	would result in flooding on or offsite.	would result in flooding on or offsite.	
iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	Less than Significant Impact.	No. The Project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.	No. The Project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.	No. The Project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.	None.
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	Less than Significant Impact.	No. The Project would not impede or redirect flood flows.	No. The Project would not impede or redirect flood flows.	No. The Project would not impede or redirect flood flows.	None.
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	No Impact.	No. The project would not risk release of pollutants due to project inundation.	No. The project would not risk release of pollutants due to project inundation.	No. The project would not risk release of pollutants due to project inundation.	None.
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	No Impact.	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact associated with impact areas X (d) or (e) and a less than significant impact associated with impact areas X (a), (b), and (c). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not increase any impacts associated with hydrology or water quality. The applicable rules and regulations identified in the original IS/MND regarding hydrology and water quality also apply to the additional area.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Physically divide an established community?	No Impact.	No. The project would not divide an established community.	No. The project would not divide an established community.	No. The project would not divide an established community.	None.
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	No Impact.	No. The project is consistent with the allowable land use.	No. The project is consistent with the allowable land use.	No. The project is consistent with the allowable land use.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact on land use and planning. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not result in any changes to land use designations or otherwise conflict with any plans or policies.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	No Impact.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	None.
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	No Impact.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact on mineral resources. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

There are no known mineral resources of importance to the region and the project site is not designated under the City's General Plan as an important mineral resource recovery site. The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not result in any additional impacts to mineral resources.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XIII. NOISE

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.	No. The project would not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.	No. The project would not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.	None.
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.	No. The project would not generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.	No. The project would not generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.	None.
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	No Impact.	No. There are no public or private airports or airstrips in the area.	No. There are no public or private airports or airstrips in the area.	No. There are no public or private airports or airstrips in the area.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact associated with impact area XIII (c) and a less than significant impact associated with impact areas XIII (a) and (b). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not substantially increase any noise impacts. Once constructed, noise levels generated during normal operation would not exceed applicable noise standards established in Chapter 6.13 of the City's Code of Ordinances or the Fresno County Ordinance Code. The electric motors for the TCP treatment facilities will be enclosed and won't produce a significant sound outside of the enclosure. Therefore, operational noise impacts are not considered significant.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	No Impact.	No. The project would not induce substantial growth in the project area.	No. The project would not induce substantial growth in the project area.	No. The project would not induce substantial growth in the project area.	None.
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	No Impact.	No. The project will not displace existing housing.	No. The project will not displace existing housing.	No. The project will not displace existing housing.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact associated with impact area XIV (a) and (b). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not increase any impacts to population and housing.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
Fire protection?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded fire protection facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded fire protection facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded fire protection facilities.	None.
Police protection?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded police protection facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded police protection facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded police protection facilities.	None.
Schools?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or	No. The project would not result in a need for new or	No. The project would not result in a need for new or	None.

		expanded school facilities.	expanded school facilities.	expanded school facilities.	
Parks?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	None.
Other public facilities?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded other facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded other facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded other facilities.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on public services. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not increase the need for public services and therefore the impact remains less than significant.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XVI. RECREATION

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	No Impact.	No. The project would not result in the deterioration of an existing park.	No. The project would not result in the deterioration of an existing park.	No. The project would not result in the deterioration of an existing park.	None.
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	No Impact.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact on recreation. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not impact recreational facilities and therefore the impact remains less than significant.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	No. The project would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	No. The project would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	None.
b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b).	No. The project would not conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b).	No. The project would not conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b).	None
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).	No. The project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).	No. The project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).	None.
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not result in	No. The project would not result in	No. The project would not result in	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
		inadequate emergency access.	inadequate emergency access.	inadequate emergency access.	

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on transportation. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not increase transportation impacts and therefore the impact remains less than significant.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
h. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project is not listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k).	No. The project is not listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k).	No. The project is not listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k).	None.
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence,	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project is not a resource determined by the lead	No. The project is not a resource determined by the lead	No. The project is not a resource determined by the lead	None.

to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.		agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	
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DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on Tribal Cultural Resources. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not increase impacts to tribal cultural resources and therefore the impact remains less than significant.

On May 8, 2018, the City's cultural resources consultant Applied Earthworks (Æ) sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded with its findings and attached a list of Native American tribes and individuals culturally affiliated with the Project area. Æ created and sent out a letter to each of the contacts identified by the NAHC and has kept a log of all responses. A record of all correspondence is included in Appendix C of the original IS/MND. No responses were received from any of the tribes contacted. Therefore, the City has complied with the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2. Any impacts to tribal resources would be less than significant.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project itself is a water facility and would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.	No. The project itself is a water facility and would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.	No. The project itself is a water facility and would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.	None.
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The Project will have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.	No. The Project will have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.	No. The Project will have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.	None.
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project	No Impact.	No. The project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or	No. The project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or	No. The project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?		may serve the project that it does not has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.	may serve the project that it does not has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.	provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.	
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.	No. The project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.	No. The project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.	None.
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The Project will comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.	No. The Project will comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.	No. The Project will comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have no impact associated with impact areas XIX (d) and (e) and a less than significant impact associated with impact areas XIX (a), (b), and (c). This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP

treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not increase impacts to utilities or service systems and therefore the impact remains less than significant.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XX. WILDFIRE

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.	No. The project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.	No. The project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.	None.
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire.	No. The project would not, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire.	No. The project would not, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire.	None
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or	No. The project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or	No. The project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
ongoing impacts to the environment?		other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment.	other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment.	other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment.	
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.	No. The project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.	No. The project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.	None.

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on or from wildfires. This Addendum evaluates the impact of adding an additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 in the City as well as the addition of approximately 300 feet of pipeline to connect the proposed TCP treatment facility near Well #2A with the pipeline that will be installed along Milton Street.

The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not increase the severity of potential wildfires and therefore the impact remains less than significant.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
<i>Would the project:</i>					
a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation.	No. The project would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.	No. The project would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.	No. The project would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.	BIO – 1 BIO – 2 CUL – 1
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection	Less Than Significant Impact.	No. The project would not have cumulatively considerable impacts.	No. The project would not have cumulatively considerable impacts.	No. The project would not have cumulatively considerable impacts.	None.

Environmental Issue Area	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?					
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation.	No. The project would not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.	No. The project would not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.	No. The project would not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.	BIO – 1 BIO – 2 CUL – 1

DISCUSSION

The previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration determined that the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact regarding mandatory findings of significance. The additional TCP treatment facility at Well #8 and the additional pipeline near Well #2A does not increase any impacts regarding mandatory findings of significance, as no additional impacts were identified.

FINAL IS/MND MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

Appendices

Appendix A

Updated Cultural Resource Report

Cultural Resource Inventory for the City of Parlier 1,2,3-TCP Mitigation Projects Fresno County, California

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January 2021

draft

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) performed a cultural resources inventory in support of the City of Parlier 1,2,3-TCP Mitigation Projects. The City of Parlier (City) is working to eliminate public exposure to 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP) in its water supply. To achieve this, the City must install granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plants at or near contaminated wells. The construction of the GAC treatment plants requires the installation of pipe connections between the treatment plants and wells, the construction of GAC vessels at three locations, and the rehabilitation of one well site. The City has divided the TCP Maximum Contamination Level work into four separate projects. Combined, these projects will cover 10.46 acres within the city. Each project will be funded by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, a joint federal-state program. The projects thus require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

To meet state and federal standards, Æ conducted a cultural resource study under contract to Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc., to determine whether cultural resources are present within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the four projects. The investigation included: (1) a records search at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System to identify previously recorded cultural resources and prior studies in the APE and within in a 0.5-mile radius of the APE, (2) a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File for known sacred resources and request for contact information for individuals and tribal representatives who may have information about the project area, (3) an assessment of the potential for buried resources, and (4) an archaeological and built environment pedestrian survey of the APE.

The SSJVIC records search did not reveal previously recorded cultural resources within the APE. Six previous studies have occurred within the APE for Project 4, and a total of 17 previous cultural studies and two historical built environment resources—the Centerville-Kingsburg Canal and the Iseki Labor Camp—were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE for the four projects. A search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File and outreach to local tribal representatives did not result in the identification of sacred or special sites within the APE. No cultural resources were identified during Æ's pedestrian survey of the APE. Thus, Æ concludes no historic properties will be affected by the proposed projects.

Æ's buried site assessment of the vertical APE for buried archaeological deposits yielded information to suggest that the APE exhibits moderately low sensitivity for buried soils with archaeological resources within a "natural" context (i.e., undisturbed by modern agricultural practices). However, extensive earthworks in the APE over the last century relating to agriculture and the development of the city of Parlier have most likely destroyed stratigraphic deposits containing in situ archaeological resources. As such, additional archaeological subsurface testing or the presence of an archaeological monitor during construction is not recommended.

Consistent with state and federal statutes, Æ advises that in the event archaeological remains are encountered during project development or ground-moving activities within any portion of the APE, all work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can identify the discovery and assess its significance. In addition, if human remains are uncovered during construction, the Fresno County Coroner is to be notified to arrange their proper treatment and disposition. If the remains are identified—on the basis of archaeological context, age, cultural associations, or biological traits—as those of a Native American, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 requires that the coroner notify the NAHC within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC will then identify the Most Likely Descendent, who will be afforded the opportunity to recommend means for treatment of the human remains following protocols in California Public Resources Code 5097.98.

A copy of this report and the associated cultural resource records will be transmitted to the SSJVIC for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Information System. Field notes and photographs are on file at Æ's office in Fresno, California.

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1

INTRODUCTION

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) performed a cultural resources inventory in support of the City of Parlier 1,2,3-TCP Mitigation Projects in Fresno County, California (Figure 1-1). The proposed projects will help the City of Parlier (City) reduce trichloropropane (TCP) in its water supply to acceptable levels established by the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water. Currently, four active City wells are out of compliance with maximum contaminant levels for TCP. To comply with these standards, the City proposed four separate projects (referred to as Projects 1–4). Combined, the City plans to construct a granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant adjacent to Well 2A and install approximately 3,710 feet of 10-inch pipeline between Well 2A, its associated GAC plant, and Well 4A (Project 1); construct a GAC treatment plant at Well 9A (Project 2); rehabilitate facilities for Well 5A (Project 3); and construct a GAC treatment plant adjacent to Well 8 (Project 4; Figure 1-2). All four projects areas are depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Selma, CA, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Specifically, Projects 1 and 4 are in Section 23 of Township 15 South, Range 22 East; Project 2 is in Section 26 of Township 15 South, Range 22 East; and Project 3 is in Section 19 of Township 15 South, Range 23 East.

Because project funding is provided by the SWRCB Clean Water State Revolving Fund, a joint federal-state program, the City must comply with both California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Both the NHPA (Chapter 36, Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 800.1[a]) and CEQA (California Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000[g]) mandate that government agencies consider the impacts of their actions on cultural resources. For the purposes of this report, a cultural resource is defined as a prehistoric or historical archaeological site or a historical building, structure, or object; consistent with 36 CFR 60.4, the term “historical” applies to archaeological artifacts and features as well as buildings, structures, or objects that are 50 years or older. The importance or significance of a cultural resource depends on whether it qualifies (at the federal, level) for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or (at the state level) for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP are termed “historic properties,” while those eligible for the CRHR are called “historical resources” (36 CFR 800.16[1]; California Code of Regulations [CCR] 15064.5). Under both statutes, the determination of eligibility is in part based on a set of significance criteria (36 CFR 60.4; CCR 15064.5).

To assist the City with its compliance efforts, and under subcontract to Crawford & Bowen Planning, Inc., Æ conducted a cultural resources inventory for the projects to determine whether cultural resources are present within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). An APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, should they exist. The APE for the four projects includes all areas proposed for installation of project elements.

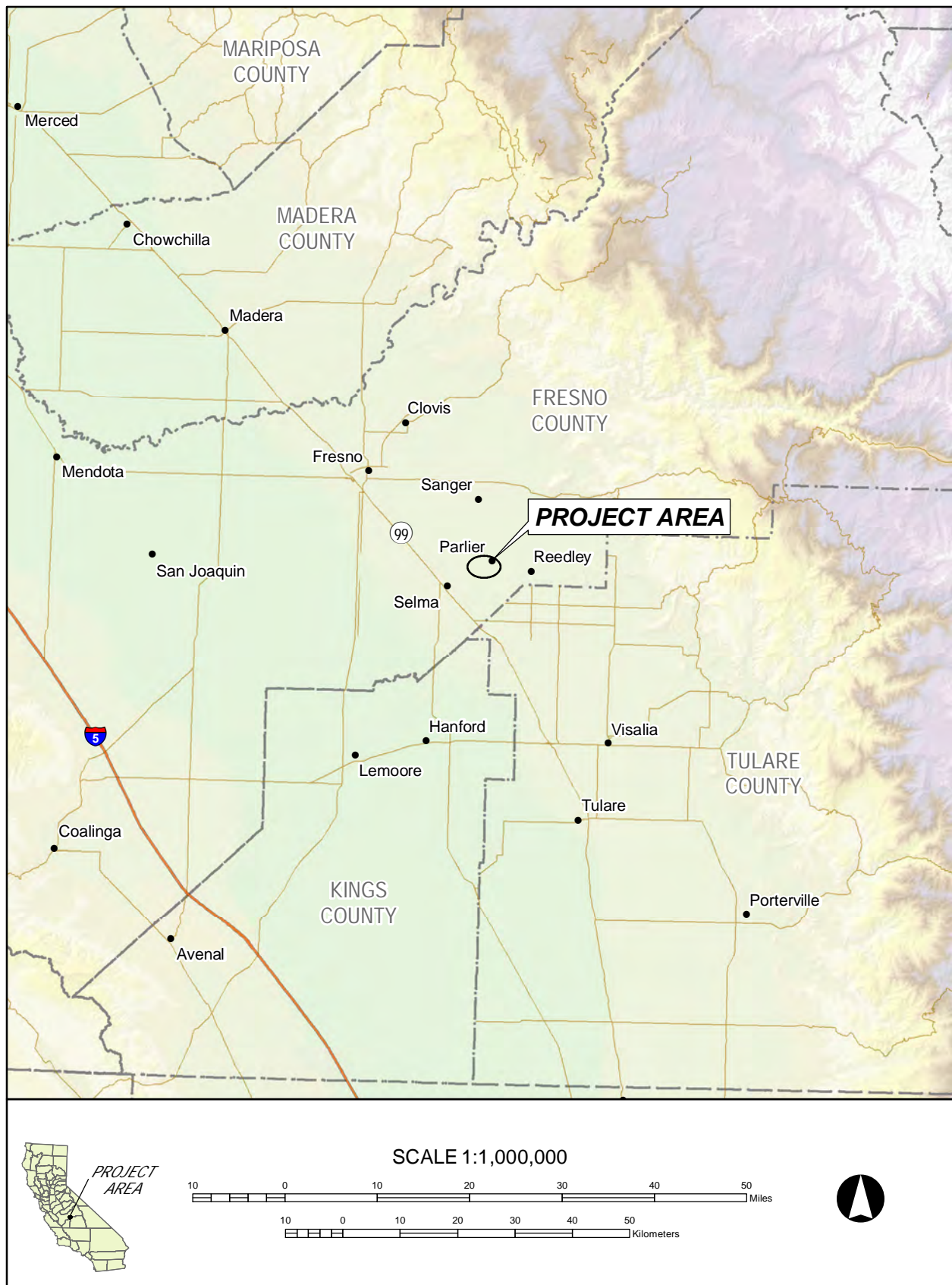


Figure 1-1 Project vicinity in Fresno County, California.

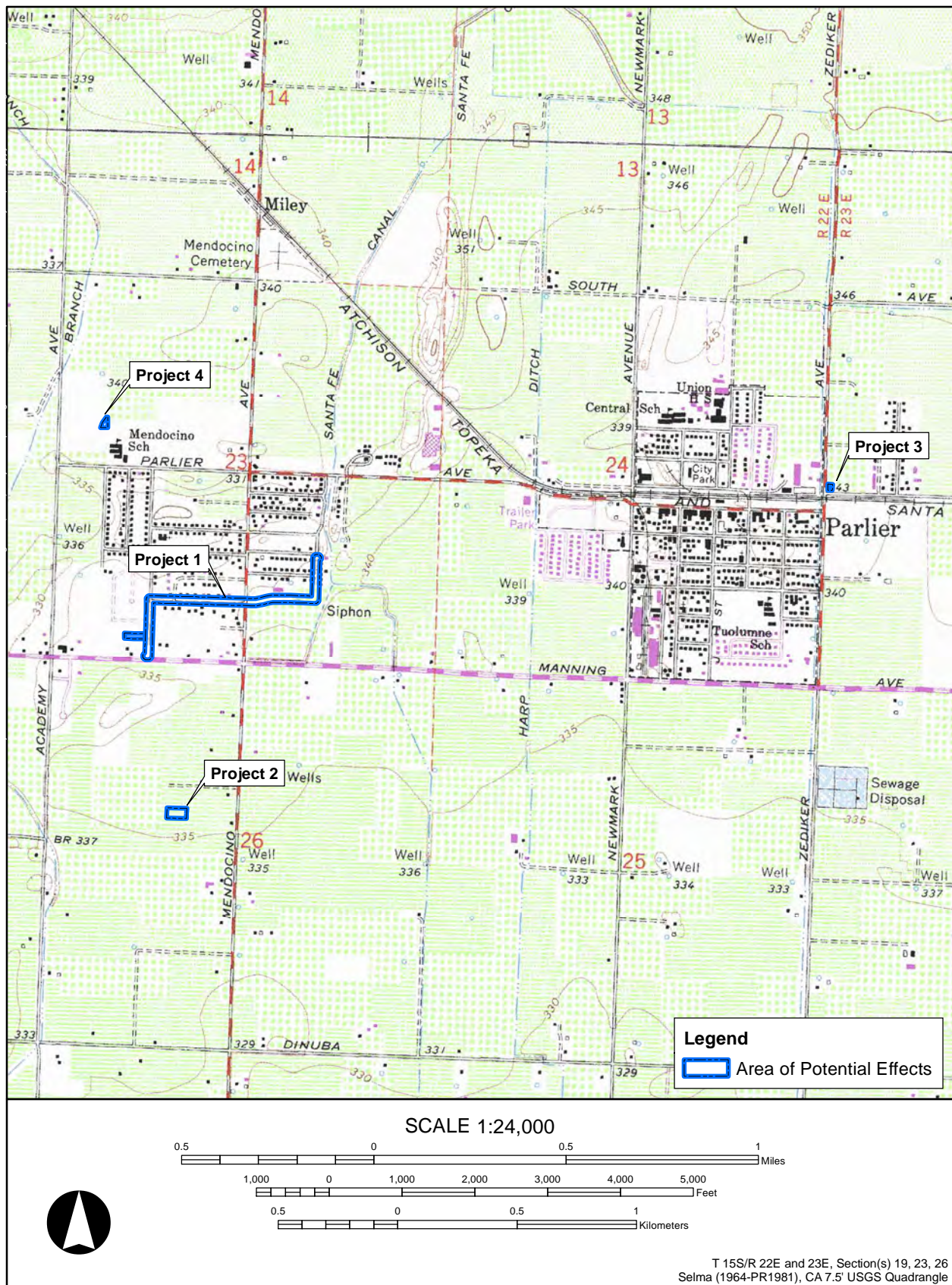


Figure 1-2 Project locations on the USGS Selma, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

- 1. Project 1—Well 2A and 4A Centralized Treatment:** Project 1 will centralize TCP treatment for Well 2A and Well 4A. A new site next to the Milton Lift Station site is the proposed location for the centralized GAC treatment. The project will include centralized treatment site, and approximately 3,370 linear feet of 10-inch pipeline between Well 4A and the proposed centralized treatment site. The pipeline will cross the footprint of the existing lift station on Assessor's Parcel 35503129.
- 2. Project 2—Well 9A TCP Treatment:** Project 2 will construct a new TCP treatment system at Well 9A.
- 3. Project 3—Well 5A Rehabilitation:** Project 3 will rehabilitate Well 5 and convert it from a standby source into an active source.
- 4. Project 4—Well 8 TCP Treatment:** Project 4 will construct a new TCP treatment facility adjacent to Well 8 at the intersection of Forrest Street and Foothill Avenue.

The APE for Project 1 includes 9.23 acres for the proposed GAC treatment plant site for Wells 2A and 4A on Assessor's Parcel No. (APN) 35503129 and a 3,710-foot-long by 100-foot-wide pipeline corridor along South Milton Avenue, East Mulberry Lane, Tuolumne Street, and South Whitener Avenue (Figure 1-3). The APE for Project 2 encompasses 0.88 acres for the proposed GAC plant site for Well 9A on APN 35839058T (Figure 1-4). The APE for Project 3 at Well 5A on APN 36312039T covers 0.12 acres (Figure 1-5). Project 4 includes 0.23 acres within APN 35546512T. The APE for the proposed projects totals 10.46 acres. Vertical impacts are not expected to exceed 6 feet in depth for any of the projects. Most of the equipment and work will take place above ground except the piping and a catch basin at each treatment site. The pipe trenches will be excavated to a depth of 3 feet and the catch basin, which is similar to a manhole, is 3 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep.

Æ's inventory included a records search at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS); a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File and contact with local Native American individuals and tribal representatives; a geoarchaeological assessment of the vertical APE for the potential to uncover buried resources; an archaeological and built environment pedestrian survey of the APE; and preparation of this technical report following the California Office of Historic Preservation (1990) standards outlined in *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*.

Principal Archaeologist Mary Clark Baloian (Ph.D.), a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA 15189), served as Æ's project manager, providing technical and administrative oversight for all aspects of the inventory effort. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology. Staff Archaeologists Kathleen Jernigan, Eric Kowalski, and Jessica Jones performed the pedestrian archaeological survey. Jones also served as primary author of the report and prepared all maps and report graphics. Résumés for key personnel are provided in Appendix A.



Figure 1-3 Aerial view of the Project 1 APE showing proposed locations of GAC treatment facilities and pipeline corridors.

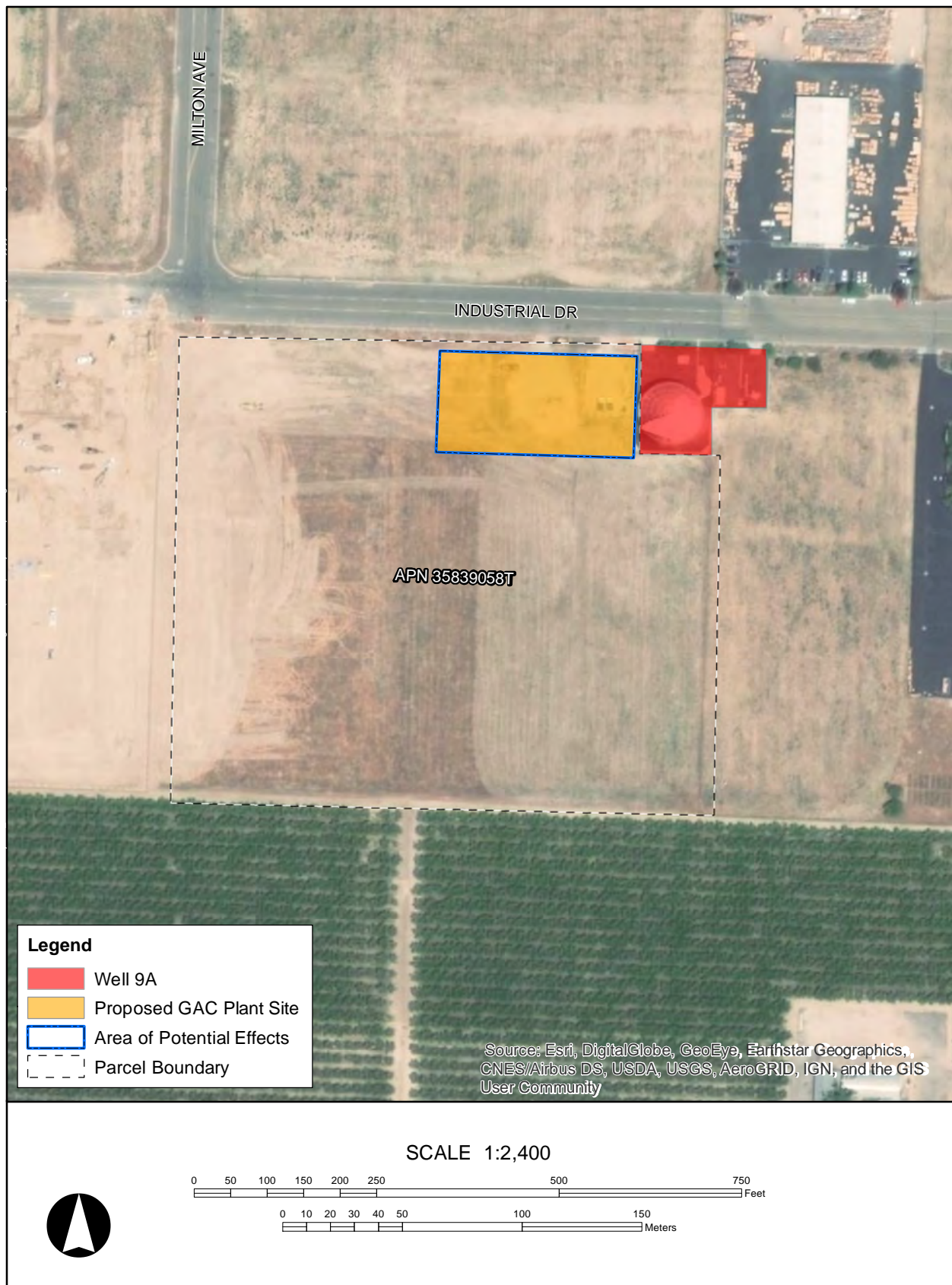


Figure 1-4 Aerial view of the Project 2 APE showing proposed location of GAC treatment facilities south of Manning Avenue.



Figure 1-5 Aerial view of the Project 3 APE showing location of Well 5A.



Figure 1-6 Aerial view of the Project 4 APE showing location of proposed GAC treatment facility and Well 8.

2 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area are on the eastern periphery of the San Joaquin Valley near the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills, approximately 6 miles west of the Kings River. The San Joaquin Valley is the southern half of an elongated trough called the Great Valley, a 50-mile-wide lowland that extends approximately 500 miles south from the Cascade Range to the Tehachapi Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990:412). The San Joaquin Valley parallels the 400-mile stretch of the Sierra Nevada geomorphic province, which encompasses a 40- to 100-mile-wide area ranging in elevation from 400 feet above mean sea level (amsl) along the western boundary to more than 14,000 feet amsl in the east (Norris and Webb 1990:63).

Between the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras, the Great Valley served as a shallow marine embayment containing numerous lakes, primarily within the San Joaquin Valley (Norris and Webb 1990:412). As a result, the upper levels of the Great Valley floor are composed of alluvium and flood materials. Below these strata are layers of marine and nonmarine rocks, including claystone, sandstone, shale, basalt, andesite, and serpentine. Waters began to diminish about 10 million years ago, eventually dwindling to the drainages, tributaries, and small lakes that exist today (Hill 1984:28). Playas, remnants of the extinct lakes, are currently used for agricultural activities in the valley (Norris and Webb 1990:431).

The San Joaquin River is the prominent hydrologic feature that drains the southern half of the Great Valley into San Francisco Bay. The tall steep peaks of the Sierra Nevada effectively block moisture moving eastward from the coast, resulting in a higher level of precipitation on the western slopes. Smaller east-west-trending rivers, like the Kings River just west of the project area, drain the Sierra Nevada range before converging on the San Joaquin River. The Kings River and its smaller tributaries would have provided habitat for an abundance of food resources such as aquatic plants, fish, beaver, and other animals hunted prehistorically and historically. The annual rainfall for this area averages about 6–14 inches. Winters are cool and wet with average low temperatures between 40° and 50°F; snow is uncommon (Hill 1984:29). Summers are generally hot and dry, with temperatures often exceeding 100°F.

The development of agriculture within the Great Valley has resulted in the replacement of native plants and animals with domesticated species. Common native plants would have included white, blue, and live oak as well as walnut, cottonwood, salix, and tule, many of which still occur along the Kings River drainage east of the projects. The project area specifically occupy the Lower Sonoran life zone, marked by prairie grassland communities that cover the plains and low rolling hillocks that border the Sierra Nevada. These grasslands are interspersed with narrow bands of riparian woodland that follow the valley stream corridors. The land in and around the project area has been intensively farmed for many years. No areas of original grassland remain within the project sites.

The previously swampy valley floor provided a lush habitat for a variety of animals. Large herds of mule deer, tule elk, and pronghorn once roamed the valley. Historical accounts indicate that, due to their vast numbers, the tule elk and pronghorn were a major food source for the Yokuts Indians, explorers, trappers, and others (Clough and Secrest 1984:27–28; Wallace 1978a:449). Grizzly and black bears, wolves, and mountain lions also were once prominent valley species (Preston 1981:245–247). Other mammals noted are the valley coyote, bobcat, gray and kit foxes, and rabbits. The valley's large variety of birds consists of the American osprey, redwing blackbird, marsh hawk, willow and Nuttall's woodpeckers, western meadowlark, and quail. Water sources such as the Kings River supported anadromous and freshwater fish species that include salmon, golden trout, river lamprey eel, and white sturgeon.

2.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The study area was occupied by the Wet-chi-kit Yokuts, one of the many autonomous tribes that made up the Northern Valley Yokuts. The Northern Valley Yokuts inhabited the marshy regions of the upper half of the San Joaquin Valley (Wallace 1978b). The Yokuts language belongs to the broader Penutian family, which includes a relatively diverse group of languages including Miwok, Costanoan, Maiduan, and Wintuan (Silverstein 1978). Their linguistically related brethren, the Southern Valley Yokuts, lived to the south, and the Miwok occupied areas to the north and east.



Figure 2-1 Lucy Charlie gathering and processing plant materials near Sanger in 1946 (photo courtesy of Lorrie Planas Beck).

The San Joaquin River and its tributaries provided food (fish and waterfowl), riparian plants for building and basket making (Figure 2-1), and avenues of travel for small watercraft. Yokuts

villages were situated near major waterways and built on low mounds to prevent spring flooding. Ethnographic evidence indicates that these villages were occupied for the majority of the year and abandoned for short periods as the residents left to engage in seasonal resource gathering (McCarthy 1995). The Northern Valley Yokuts were defined by individual autonomous villages (Latta 1949:3) composed of single-family structures (Moratto 1988:174; Wallace 1978b:451). The structures were small and usually built from woven tule mats. Other structures included sweathouses and ceremonial chambers. Most stone artifacts were fashioned from cherts, although obsidian was imported from other locations (Wallace 1978a:465). Mortars and pestles were the dominant ground stone tools; bone was used to manufacture awls for making coiled baskets. The Northern Valley Yokuts did not manufacture ceramic items, although given the presence of ceramics in the nearby hills and reportedly at some San Joaquin Valley sites, it is likely that ceramics were brought to the region via trade.

The material culture of the Wet-chi-kit was largely consistent with that of the Yokuts in general, although McCarthy (1995) has pointed out that the tendency to treat all Northern Valley Yokuts people as a whole in the ethnographic literature may mask regional variations. For this reason, the notes of Oscar Noren are of great value in describing the local archaeological and ethnographic record.

Noren (1988) found a variety of artifacts at several sites along the Kings River, including stone gaming balls, beads, and pendants along with such functional items as net weights, arrow shaft straighteners, milling stones, handstones, mortars, and pestles. The presence of *Olivella*, clam shell, and abalone shell from the coast as well as obsidian and steatite from the Sierra Nevada indicate that the Wet-chi-kit were part of the regional trade network. Among the 20 habitation sites that Noren identified were *Wewayo*, located 5 miles northeast of Reedley, *Mosahau*, which translates to “sweathouse place,” and a site named “Noren-76” located northwest of the project area (Noren 1988).

As with other Indian groups in California, the lifeway of the Northern Valley Yokuts was dramatically altered as a result of contact with Spanish explorers and missionaries, miners, ranchers, and other European immigrants who entered the San Joaquin Valley after 1700. The introduction of European culture and new diseases proved devastating to the native population. Traditional lifestyles were diminished, and numerous people died from disease (Moratto 1988:174).

2.3 PREHISTORY

Archaeological studies in the San Joaquin Valley began in the early 1900s with a series of investigations primarily in the Stockton and Kern County areas (Gifford and Schenck 1926; Schenck and Dawson 1929). By the late 1930s, efforts were made to link the more well-known southern and northern valley areas through an exploration of the central San Joaquin Valley. University of California Berkeley’s Gordon Hewes surveyed the Central Valley region and discovered 107 sites, most near streams and marshes on the east side of the valley (Moratto 1984:186).

Archaeological investigations in the San Joaquin Valley intensified during the 1960s with the advent of cultural resources management work (Olsen and Payen 1968, 1969; Riddell and Olsen

1969; Treganza 1960). Based on these and other archaeological investigations conducted throughout the valley (Latta 1977; McCarthy 1995; McGuire 1995; Moratto 1988; Price 1992; Roper 2005), it is apparent that the Yokuts occupied most of the San Joaquin Valley over a period extending as long as 2,000 years (Spier 1978; Wallace 1978a, 1978b).

Prehistoric sequences developed from these excavations provide a fairly clear understanding of culture change during the last 2,000–3,000 years; however, archaeological investigations in the Tulare Lake and Buena Vista Lake localities south of the project vicinity suggest that people occupied the San Joaquin Valley as early as 11,000–12,000 years ago (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Riddell and Olson 1969).

Archaeological evidence suggests that the valley's initial occupants settled in lakeshore and streamside environments, visiting the foothills periodically to harvest seasonally available resources. These early Paleoindian sites are typified by fluted points, stemmed dart points, scrapers, and crescents. As compared with their predecessors, the Archaic groups in the middle and late Holocene utilized a broader resource base, supplementing their subsistence with small game and hard seeds. Handstones, milling slabs, mortars, and pestles are common in Archaic assemblages, as are atlatl dart points. Favorable climatic conditions between 3,000 and 3,500 years ago instigated widespread settlement along the western Sierran slopes. The late Holocene witnessed various technological and social changes, including the adoption of the bow and arrow, expansion of trade, increasing use of acorns, and improved food storage techniques. As populations grew, social relations became more complex. Violence among many Sierran and foothill groups was common as economic stress and social instability became more pronounced during a period of xeric climates between circa A.D. 450 and 1250. Thereafter, new levels of population growth were achieved, resulting in part from movement of new Sierran groups. By circa A.D. 1600–1700, most groups claimed the territories that would identify them ethnographically.

2.4 HISTORY

The first Europeans known to have entered the San Joaquin Valley were Spanish soldiers led by Pedro Fages, who came to the valley through Tejon Pass in 1772 (Wallace 1978a:459). Other Europeans followed in 1806 when Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga led a group of Spanish explorers into the San Joaquin Valley to locate new lands for missions (Clough and Secrest 1984:25–27). The expansion of missions in California had ceased by the early 1820s as a result of Mexico's independence from Spain (Clough and Secrest 1984:26). Fur trappers discovered the California interior soon after and began their forays into the San Joaquin Valley. Jedediah S. Smith may have been the first to enter the area during a fur trapping expedition in 1827. Smith's adventures included friendly encounters with the Yokuts while trapping and camping along the San Joaquin River (Clough and Secrest 1984:27). After Smith's visit, other trappers followed until about 1837 when fur-bearing animals were nearly gone from the valley. These trappers included Kit Carson, Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Joseph Reddeford Walker.

Compared to the California coastal regions, Euro-Americans settled in the Central Valley relatively late. The Mexican government issued land grants in the Fresno County area on three occasions in the 1840s (Clough and Secrest 1984:32–36). In order to satisfy the conditions of the contract and receive full ownership of the property, the grantee had to fulfill certain residency

and improvement requirements; however, this was easier said than done. Early Euro-American efforts to settle the Central Valley often met with resistance from the indigenous tribes, who were probably aware of the harsh treatment given to their coastal brethren by Spanish missionaries. In addition, most regions of the valley were not well suited either for agriculture or cattle ranching and required a certain level of development (e.g., transportation routes, irrigation) before their potential could be realized. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which formally concluded the Mexican-American War and ceded California to the United States, the claims on grants would be respected by the federal government provided that they complied with Mexican colonization laws. After the war, a series of legal disputes ensued that extended into the 1860s. Testimonies from these cases demonstrated that in only very few instances did the grantee actually reside on the land long enough to satisfy his contractual obligations (Clough and Secrest 1984:32–39). Aside from a small Hispanic presence located primarily in the western part of the Fresno County area (Clough and Secrest 1984:39–43), it was not until after 1849 and the early stages of the gold rush that Euro-Americans seriously considered establishing permanent residence in the valley.

The Central Valley has long been synonymous with agriculture, but the early settlers in the 1850s could not have imagined the extent and diversity of crops presently covering the valley floor. With the gold rush in decline, most miners descended from the foothills to pursue other professions. The town of Centerville—located along the Kings River in a relatively lush portion of the valley—became an early agricultural and cattle center in the 1850s and 1860s. During this time, farms were generally located near a perennial water source. This constraint on early agriculture kept the valley’s two major industries—farming and ranching—in balance. Competition for real estate was minimized since agricultural interests had little reason to expand into pasturelands that were unsuitable for farming. The successful development of irrigation systems led to the agricultural boom as more tracts of land became suitable for crops. The increase in agricultural products also spurred the development of related industries, including nurseries and farm implement manufacturers. The immigration of a large number of farmers also promoted expansion of commercial ventures that offered food, clothing, and other staples.

Although a variety of crops were grown on the small farms, the majority of the valley was covered in wheat fields in the 1870s. However, when several small grape growers began turning huge profits on raisin production in the 1880s, wheat fields were quickly overtaken by vineyards. This trend gained steam when a nationwide glut in the grain market and attendant drop in the price of wheat caused valley farmers to shift their attention to these newer crops. Although many fields were covered with vineyards, citrus, apricot, peach, and fig orchards became more common in Fresno County.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 facilitated the further proliferation of smaller farms. This law granted subsidized irrigation water to farmers, provided that the agricultural lands did not exceed 160 acres and that the recipient of the water resided on the property. The bill was intended to assist small farmers while at the same time establish a legal structure to restrain the accumulation of agricultural lands by wealthy property owners. However, difficulties in enforcing the act, loopholes inherent within the statute, and changes to the law over the years have allowed individual farmers to receive cheap irrigation water well beyond the 160-acre limitation. Much of the San Joaquin Valley has been converted into arable land under the 1902 Reclamation Act.

The ever-increasing expanses of agricultural fields required vast quantities of water for irrigation. By 1920, the rate of water being pumped from the aquifer was greater than the recharge rate. During the 1920s, a state water plan that called for the construction of dams, canals, and other water facilities was drafted. Because of this plan, the San Joaquin Valley received assistance through the Central Valley Project (CVP) Act of 1933. The CVP was a massive water conveyance system constructed to alleviate local shortages and balance water supply throughout much of the state (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). Construction of the CVP was delayed by World War II, but by the early 1950s the project, which includes the Delta-Mendota Canal, the Madera Canal, the Friant-Kern Canal, and Friant Dam, was functioning as an integrated system.

2.4.1 Growth of Parlier and Its People

The City of Parlier's history extends back to the late 1800s. The town is named after the I. N. Parlier family, who moved from Springfield, Illinois, to Modesto in 1873 and eventually made their way to present-day Parlier by means of horse and wagon. The family homesteaded about 1,000 feet north of the present Santa Fe railroad track at the end of L Street and began dry-farming several acres. As other families settled nearby, Parlier established a general store, trading post, and post office near his home (City of Parlier 2017; Nickel 1961:62). Parlier was officially incorporated in 1921, and by 1930 had a population of 564 (California Department of Finance 2012; City of Parlier 2017). Parlier continued to grow throughout the twentieth century. The community was founded on an economy dominated by wheat production that later diversified to include grapes, fruit, and other crops (City of Parlier 2017). Parlier lies northwest of Reedley on the Santa Fe rail line, which was integral in the shipment of produce and goods out of town.

The first Japanese arrived in Fresno County in the 1880s and 1890s, and most provided field labor for the growing agricultural enterprises (Temple 1986). By the turn of the century, thousands had immigrated to Fresno attracted to the agricultural and work opportunities. Many settled in smaller communities in rural Fresno County, particularly in the areas in and around Parlier, Selma, and Reedley. A labor camp was established at the J. H. Eymann ranch located west of what is now West Avenue in Reedley. A man named Yasui was the labor camp boss and figured prominently in securing jobs for many of the Japanese workers on farms in Reedley (Nickel 1961). The Japanese, like other labor groups, came for seasonal work; however, those who made their homes in the area had a hand in planting and played a role in diversifying the types of crops and the style of farming used to grow these crops. The Japanese farmers contributed greatly to the production of berries and different types of vegetables in the San Joaquin Valley (Nickel 1961).

3 METHODS

3.1 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

On May 8, 2018, Æ sent an e-mail to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of its Sacred Lands File and the contact information for local Native American representatives who may have information about the study area. The NAHC responded on May 15, 2018, with its findings and attached a list of Native American tribes and individuals culturally affiliated with the study area. Æ prepared and sent a letter to each of the contacts identified by the NAHC and kept a log of all responses. This record of correspondence is included in Appendix B.

3.2 RECORDS SEARCH

Æ requested a records search of the CHRIS from the SSJVIC at California State University, Bakersfield on May 8, 2018. The records search encompassed the APE for three of the projects and all land within a 0.5-mile radius of each project APE. The fourth project was added later and Æ requested a supplemental records search encompassing the additional project APE on November 6, 2020. Sources consulted for both searches include archaeological site and survey base maps, reports of previous investigations, cultural resource records, the listings of the Historic Properties Directory of the Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources (Appendix C).

3.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The purpose of archival research for archaeological studies is to provide information regarding the potential for historical deposits to exist within a project APE. The investigation compiled information from several sources, including:

- Map Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno (<http://malt.lib.csufresno.edu/MALT/>);
- Various online resources for historical maps and documents; and
- Applied EarthWorks' in-house library, which includes maps and local histories.

3.4 BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Æ conducted a geologic review of the APE to identify the potential for buried cultural resources. Æ consulted geological maps, historical maps, geologic/sediment databases, geoarchaeological studies, and soil surveys that overlie the APE. These sources provided information regarding the natural water courses in the area as well as data about local soils and sediments, parent rock formations, and historical vegetation. This information was used to estimate the age of the sediments surrounding the APE, consider the hydrologic and geologic forces that created and

placed these sediments, and assess the probability of encountering buried cultural resources during project activities.

3.5 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

On June 13, 2018, Æ Staff Archaeologists Kathleen Jernigan and Eric Kowalski conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE for three of the four project sites. Æ Staff Archaeologist Jessica Jones completed a pedestrian survey of the recently added APE for Project 4 on December 11, 2020. Jernigan, Kowalski, and Jones surveyed unpaved portions of the APE using parallel and meandering transects spaced no more than 15–20 meters apart. Pedestrian survey of Project 1 and Project 3 extended beyond APE boundaries, resulting in an additional 1.9 acres of survey coverage. Areas covered in concrete and asphalt were subject to opportunistic pedestrian or windshield survey. Opportunistic survey refers to surveyors examining the ground surface in areas not covered by pavement, concrete, or manicured landscaping. The surveyors took photographs of each of the project locations using an Olympus TG-860 digital camera and recorded observations on a Survey Field Record. All photographs and field notes are on file at Æ's Fresno office.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

In its May 15, 2018 response to Æ’s request, the NAHC stated that its search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of resources in the immediate project area (see Appendix B). The NAHC also supplied a list of parties to be contacted for information regarding locations of sacred or special sites of cultural and spiritual significance in the study locale, including:

- Chairperson Elizabeth Kipp of the Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians
- Chairperson Carol Bill of the Cold Springs Rancheria
- Chairperson Robert Ledger Sr. of the Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
- Chairperson of the Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
- Stan Alec of the Choinumni Farm Tribe
- Chairperson Ron Goode of the North Fork Mono Tribe
- Chairperson Rueben Barrios Sr. of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria
- Chairperson Leanne Walker-Grant of the Table Mountain Rancheria of California
- Cultural Resources Director of the Table Mountain Rancheria of California
- Chairperson David Alvarez of the Traditional Choinumni Tribe
- Rick Osborne of the Traditional Choinumni Tribe
- Chairperson Kenneth Woodrow of the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band

On July 2, 2018, Æ sent a letter describing the projects to each of the individuals and groups identified in the NAHC response. Follow up contact by telephone and email was completed on July 30, 2018. Stan Alec of the Choinumni Farm Tribe responded by telephone, stating that he has no information regarding special Native American resources within the APE. No additional responses have been received to date.

4.2 RECORDS SEARCH

The SSJVIC responded to Æ’s initial records search request on May 21, 2018, with an inventory of previous studies conducted within the APE for Projects 1–3 as well as a 0.5-mile search radius (Records Search File No. 18-219). The SSJVIC reported that no previous investigations have been conducted within the APE for Projects 1–3, although there have been 17 studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (see Appendix C). There are no previously recorded resources listed within the APE for Projects 1–3. Two historical built environment resources—the Centerville-Kingsburg Canal (P-10-005812) and the Iseki Labor Camp (P-10-004427)—are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the projects.

The SSJVIC responded to AEC's supplemental records search request for the newly added APE (Project 4) on November 16, 2020 (Records Search File No. 20-405). The SSJVIC reported that no cultural resources were identified within the APE for Project 4; one resource, the Centerville-Kingsburg Canal, is within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project 4 APE. The SSJVIC also reported that six prior investigations overlapped the supplemental area for Project 4, and one prior investigation occurred within the 0.5-mile radius.

4.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Aerial photographs dated from 1937 through 1998 demonstrate that land in and around the proposed GAC treatment plant sites, pipeline corridor, and Well 5A has been utilized for agriculture for most of the twentieth century. Notable structures, such as the Santa Fe Canal and the Santa Fe Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad (also known as the Atchison-Topeka Line), are visible immediately north and east of the project area as early as 1937. However, it was not until the mid-to-late 1950s that urban-residential structural development in the project vicinity began to increase. By 1970, a sizable portion of the land between Manning Avenue and Parlier Avenue had been converted from cropland into residential neighborhoods.

Aerial photographs suggest that roadways are the only historical structures within the proposed GAC treatment plant sites, the pipeline corridor, and Well 5A; however, a 1937 aerial photograph depicts structures immediately south of the proposed GAC treatment facility for Wells 2A and 4A, on what is now APN 35503129. The U.S. Geological Survey Selma 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle corroborates the existence of structures at this location as early as 1924. Modern aerial photographs suggest that the structures were removed sometime in the late 1970s or early 1980s. Modern aerial photographs also demonstrate that the site of Well 5A remained active cropland until the early 1980s when the well site was constructed, and that the location of Well 9A and its proposed GAC treatment plant remained undeveloped until the well was built in 2009. Historical and modern aerial photographs indicate that the land proposed for treatment facility construction adjacent to Well 8 was cultivated from at least 1937 to 2000. The land was vacant through the early 2000s until the construction of residential homes in 2009.

Cursory investigations into historical property ownership within the APE did not suggest that any of these areas are clearly associated with significant individuals or events. The 1909 Fresno County Atlas lists "Geo. F. Zediker" as the property owner of what is now the location of Well 5A. This parcel is on the northeast corner of the intersection of North Zediker Avenue and East Parlier Avenue. According to historical documents, George F. Zediker is the son of David Samuel Zediker, a well-known and admired bee keeper and orchardist who worked as a farmer in Parlier during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Vandor 1919).

References for all maps, atlases, and photographs discussed above are provided in Appendix C.

4.4 BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

4.4.1 Geomorphic Context

The APE is within the San Joaquin Valley of central California, which is bounded by the Sierra Nevada to the east and California Coast Ranges to the west. Sedimentation in the valley is dominated by cycles of erosion from the high mountains, producing granitic parent material

deposited within the floor of the valley below, forming vast alluvial fans and piedmont landforms. Local hydrology moves granitic sediments throughout the valley and deposits these sediments into existing basins. During periods of high effective moisture, rivers overflow and deposit fine-grained and often organic-rich sediments across the valley floodplain. The accumulation of these fine organic sediments along with periods of stability resulted in a soil-rich region, making the San Joaquin Valley a prime landscape for agricultural practices. The Kings River east of the project area and its tributaries are an important part of the valley's hydrology. These tributaries provided a reliable water source that was channeled, accessed, and divided among the early homesteaders within the surrounding communities.

4.4.1.1 Landscape Chronology

The valley floor is largely composed of older Pleistocene (prior to 25,000 calibrated years before present [cal B.P.]) alluvial fan deposits originating from the Sierra Nevada that form a large piedmont to the east where the valley margins join the Sierra Nevada. These margins have undergone episodes of stability as well as erosion by channel incision. Eroded material is later redeposited, which results in an accumulation of buried deposits within the center of the valley. Smaller alluvial fans are present along the western margins of the valley, but the bulk of these landforms is buried by younger deposits dating from 31,340 and 26,352 cal B.P. (Meyer et al. 2010).

During the glacial conditions of the late Pleistocene (approximately 25,000–15,000 cal B.P.), the valley experienced a period of landscape stability, allowing soils to form, although channel incision continued from 25,000 to 20,000 cal B.P. during episodes of glacial outwash. After 20,000–19,000 cal B.P., channels and streams began to exceed their carrying capacity, resulting in the infilling of channels and existing basins. Infilling was then followed by a lateral spread of sediments across existing alluvial fans and throughout the floodplain. The entrainment, transportation, and deposition of these glacial sediments appear to have ceased between 18,500 and 16,500 years ago. Landforms of late Pleistocene age are small, often isolated, and far less prevalent than older Pleistocene landforms within the valley (Meyer et al. 2010).

The transition to nonglacial conditions during the latest Pleistocene (15,000–11,500 cal B.P.) brought on pronounced changes in hydrologic, geomorphic, and biotic systems. During this time, the environment experienced rapid climatic fluctuations, most notably during the onset of the Younger Dryas (12,900–11,500 cal B.P.) when the climate abruptly, yet briefly, returned to glacial conditions. The latest Pleistocene was a period of greater climatic variability compared to prior time periods, and the subsequent disequilibrium is evident in the stratigraphic deposits. The increased variability and rapidly fluctuating conditions led to an increase in both erosion and deposition throughout the valley. As such, landforms generated during this period of environmental instability are more prevalent today than late Pleistocene-age landforms (Meyer et al. 2010).

The early Holocene (11,500–7000 cal B.P.) saw more stable conditions than the latest Pleistocene and experienced a warmer and drier climate. A reduction in effective moisture promoted stabilization of existing landforms, continued soil development, and confinement of erosion and transport to existing channels. The most notable example of landscape stability during this time is seen in the alluvial landforms along the valley's western margins where well-developed early Holocene soils are present (Meyer et al. 2010).

Early Holocene stability was followed by pronounced climatic variability in the middle Holocene (7000–4000 cal B.P.). Middle Holocene landforms within California are typically rare. There is a lack of consensus surrounding whether the climatic conditions of the middle Holocene were markedly warmer and drier or cooler and wetter than today. Although there is a gap in the middle Holocene stratigraphic record throughout California, this is not the case for the San Joaquin Valley, as buried soils of this age have been documented within alluvial fans, floodplains, and basins within the valley with dates ranging from 6400 to 4500 cal B.P. These middle Holocene deposits sometimes bury early Holocene surfaces within the confines of the valley; however, the middle Holocene surfaces are still the least prevalent when compared to the abundance of landforms from other periods (Meyer et al. 2010).

The cooler and wetter conditions of the late Holocene (4000–2000 cal B.P.) are characterized by episodes of increased precipitation and runoff. Multiple episodes of deposition can be seen in the alluvial fans and floodplains of the valley. The increase in wetness allowed vegetation to flourish, stabilizing new deposits as well as existing landforms and slowing the rate of landscape change prior to 2000 cal B.P. These late Holocene surfaces are best observed on the east and west margins of the valley (Meyer et al. 2010).

The onset of the latest Holocene (2000–150 cal B.P.) brought increased shifts in rainfall, episodic droughts, and the Little Ice Age. This increase in variability contributed to rapid and extensive landscape modification, which is observable on exposed landforms. Large-scale flooding led to large-scale deposition. The majority of the valley is capped by these vast latest Holocene alluvial deposits. The climate oscillations between wet and dry also contributed to the destabilization of large portions of the landscape, contributing to the widespread deposition that spans the valley floor (Meyer et al. 2010).

The historic and modern (150–0 cal B.P.) period is characterized by extensive landscape development and erosion throughout the valley due to agriculture, logging, livestock grazing, dredging, mining, quarrying, irrigation, and landscape reclamation. Changes in vegetation from native to nonnative species as well as a reduction in ground cover due to drought and livestock grazing fueled erosion. Large expanses of Fresno County were used in the early historic period for grazing until the late 1800s when canals and levees were constructed to prevent flooding and to transport water for farming. Additionally, portions of the landscape were subjected to artificial cut and fill episodes to support modern urbanization and development. Much of the natural topography (e.g., mounds and natural levees) that may have harbored prehistoric archaeological sites was truncated and destroyed by this development. Modern deposits continue to form within the valley, but these are human-made deposits resulting from continued landscape modification (Meyer et al. 2010).

4.4.1.2 Buried Site Sensitivity

Review of the geologic and soils literature for the project area indicates that the APE exhibits moderately low sensitivity for buried soils containing archaeological resources (Meyer et al. 2010: Appendix G) within a “natural” context (i.e., undisturbed by modern agricultural and construction activities). According to Meyer et al. 2010, the APE lies on landform mapped to the latest Holocene (2000–150 cal B.P.). USDA soil survey maps show that most of the APE lies within the Tujunga soil series which is formed on the lower terrace of the Kings River (Soil Survey Staff 2018). This series is an Entisol, which is a young soil (historic and modern in age)

derived largely of recent deposits with little to no soil development (Soil Survey Staff 1999). In the case of this soil, continued deposition of new sediments prevents pedogenesis and development of soil horizons. Also present within the APE are Delhi and Hanford series soils (Soil Survey Staff 2018). These soil types are formed in wind modified material from weathered granitic rock sources on floodplains, alluvial fans and terraces. They are natural supporters of grass and forbs and typically date to the latest Holocene.

The proposed sensitivity of an area is based on distance to water, landform slope, and the distribution and age of geological deposits present at modern ground surface. The Kings River lies between 4 and 5 miles east of the APE. It contains both floodplain and river sediments. The floodplain, including upper river terraces, hosts young soils that are generally highly sensitive for buried archaeological sites. However, sediments within the river bed and immediate river floodplain have low sensitivity for buried sites. Cultural resources found in this area are likely to occur on stable portions of the environment such as floodplain surfaces and are very young. Early inhabitants who exploited the complexity of the riverine ecosystem established their camps on the drier portions of the floodplain. Often during floods, artifacts are entrained into the river flow and redeposited in secondary contexts. Also, Holocene period sediments were deposited under much lower energy flow, leading to the preservation of sites during periods of aggradation. Thus, the Kings River floodplain as whole is highly sensitive for well-preserved complex buried sites.

The proximity of the APE, on the edge of the Kings River upper river terrace and near its marshlands rich in plant, animal, and aquatic resources; suggests there may have been a moderate potential to uncover intact buried archaeological sites at one time. However, extensive earthwork within the proposed project area over the last century has greatly reduced the likelihood of finding any intact archaeological deposits within the APE. Historic landscape modifications caused by development of the City of Parlier, particularly its neighborhoods and infrastructure, suggest that any remaining archaeological deposits near the surface (i.e., within 6 feet below ground surface) are likely to be within a highly disturbed context.

4.4.2 Conclusions

All four of the projects are outside the floodplain along the Kings River, which has a moderate to high potential to contain buried archaeological remains because the soils are young (Holocene age), fine-grained, and deep, and the floodplain environment is rich in resources exploited by prehistoric people. Although the project area would normally have a moderately low potential to harbor archaeological materials, much of the “natural” vertical APE has been disturbed by extensive agricultural practices and the development of the city of Parlier. Thus, the likelihood of encountering buried soils with extensive in situ cultural deposits within the APE is low.

4.5 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY RESULTS

On June 13, 2018, AE Staff Archaeologists Kathleen Jernigan and Eric Kowalski conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE for three of the four projects (Figure 4-1–4-3). AE Staff Archaeologist Jessica Jones conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE for the recently added fourth project on December 11, 2020 (Figure 4-4).

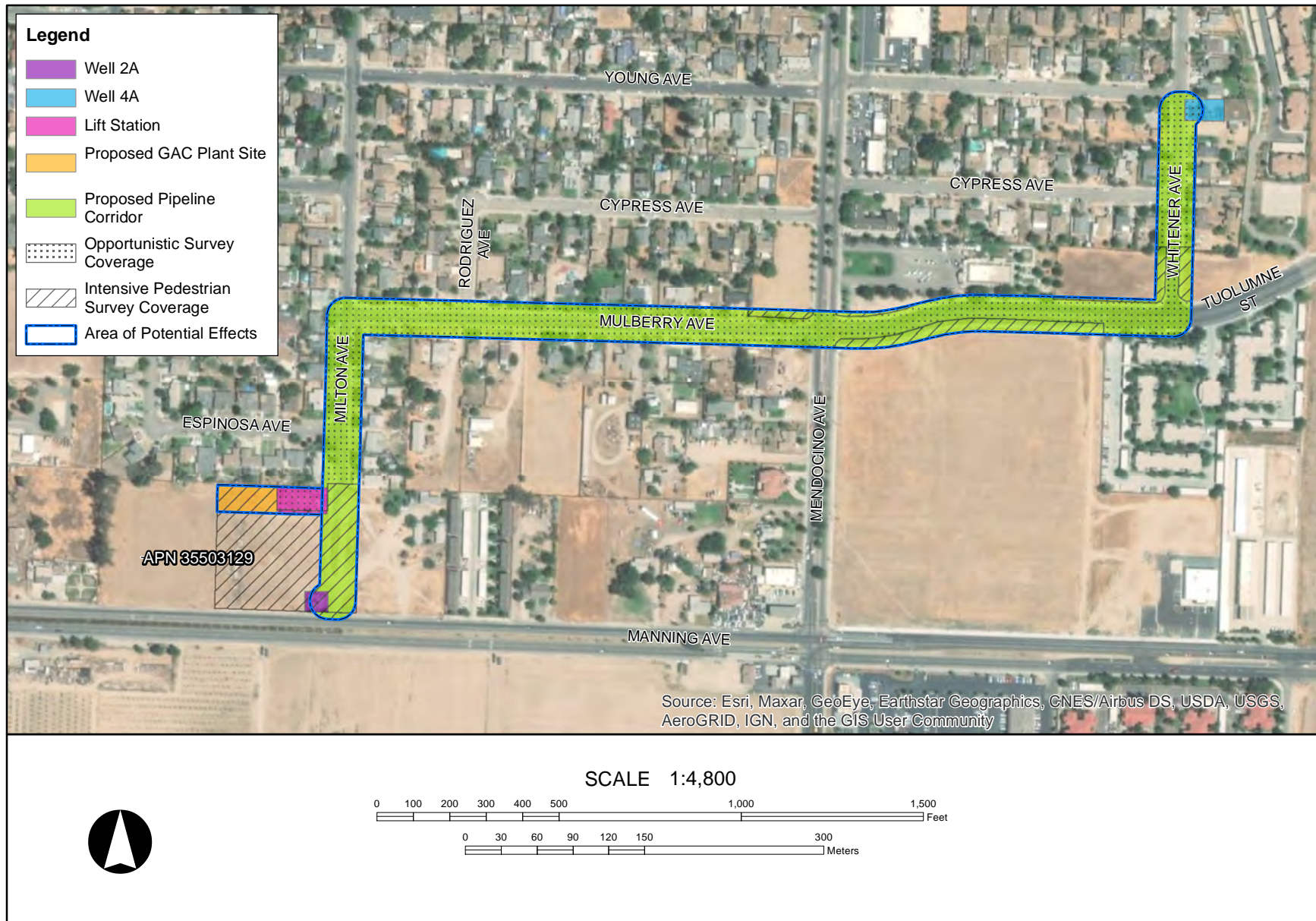


Figure 4-1 Survey coverage within Project 1 proposed pipeline corridors and GAC facility site north of Manning Avenue.



Figure 4-2 Survey coverage for Project 2 within proposed GAC facility area south of Manning Avenue.

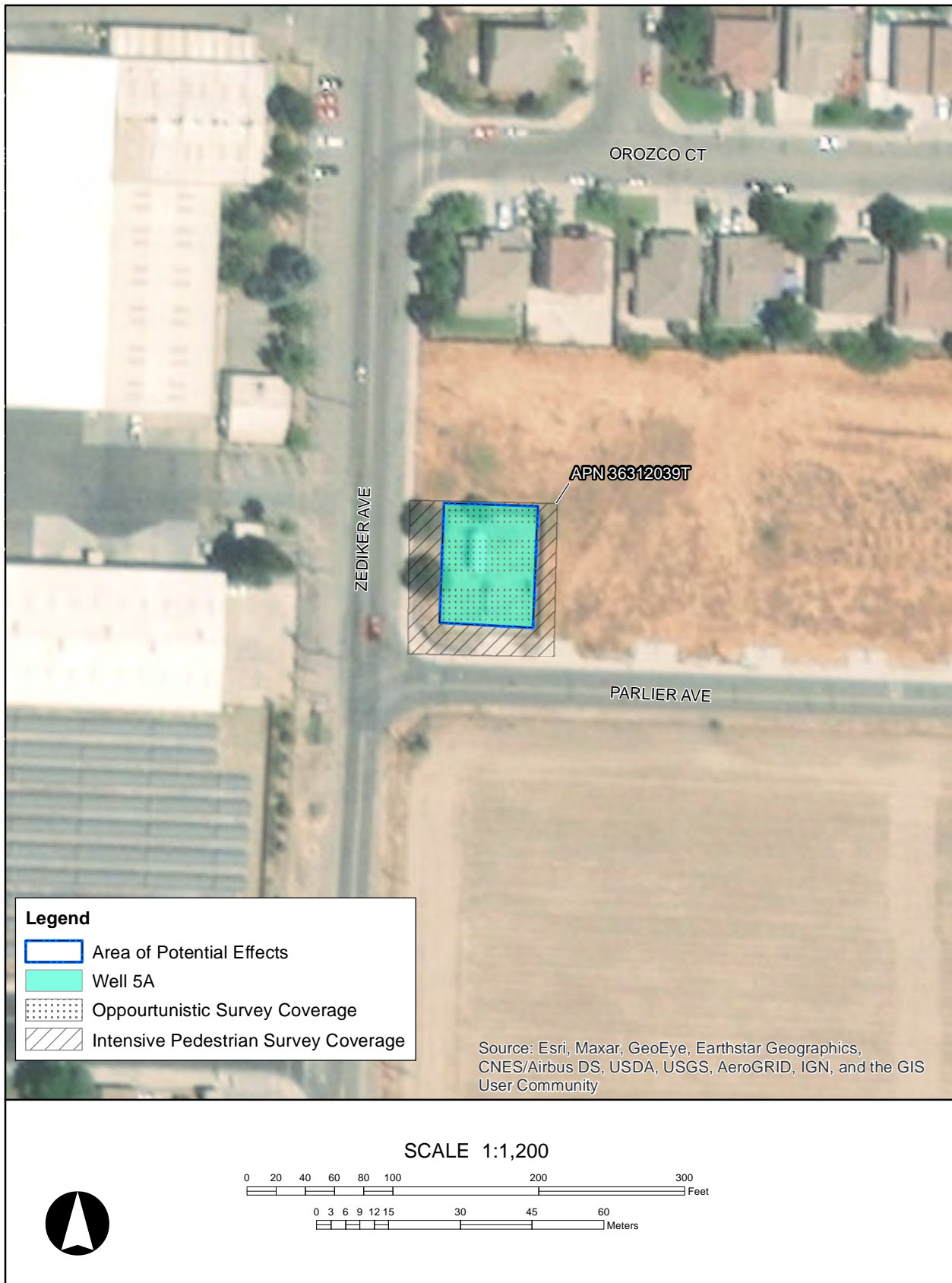


Figure 4-3 Survey coverage for Project 3 at Well 5A.



Figure 4-4 Survey coverage for Project 4 adjacent to Well 8.

Unpaved areas in the APE were subject to intensive pedestrian survey using parallel and meandering transects spaced no more than 10–15 meters apart. Private property was excluded from survey. Areas where the ground surface was obscured by concrete or asphalt were subject to opportunistic pedestrian or windshield survey. Jernigan and Kowalski intensively surveyed 4.8 acres of the APE and immediate vicinity, and opportunistically examined 6.9 acres within and surrounding the APE on foot or from a vehicle. Jones intensively surveyed 0.23 acres, which included a vacant lot proposed for GAC facility construction adjacent to Well 8 (see Figure 4-4). She also opportunistically surveyed the lift station near Milton Avenue on APN 35503129. The lift station was inaccessible during survey; however, Jones was able to visually inspect the area through the fence.

Ground visibility within unpaved portions of the APE ranged from excellent (95 percent) to poor (less than 0 percent). Grasses, weeds, and ornamental landscaping were the primary factors limiting surface visibility in these areas. Soils within the APE are a light brown sandy alluvium.

Ground surface visibility in and around the proposed GAC facility for Project 1 north of Manning Avenue (Figure 4-5) ranged from excellent to poor. Some portions of the survey area provided 100 percent surface visibility; much of the ground surface was at least 90 percent obscured by dry seasonal grasses and weeds or gravel pavement (Figure 4-5). No resources were identified within the proposed GAC facility boundaries or the lift station; however, three historic-era features were observed approximately 10–15 feet south of the proposed facility. The features include a water pump, wood utility pole, and the remains of a concrete/asphalt slab. The resources were not formally recorded as they exist outside of the project APE. The staff examined most of the proposed Project 1 pipeline route (8.57 acres) from a vehicle because more than 95 percent of the corridor is paved with asphalt or concrete.

Ground visibility was excellent at the proposed Project 2 GAC plant location for Well 9A south of Manning Avenue—only 5 percent of the ground surface was obscured by weeds and seasonal grasses (Figures 4-2 and 4-7). No cultural resources were observed at this location.

Well 5A was fenced and inaccessible at the time of survey. AE archaeologists made observations of the Project 3 well facility from outside the cyclone fence and intensively surveyed 0.12 acres around the well site (Figures 4-3 and 4-7). Ground visibility at the perimeter of the wells site was moderate to poor, and no cultural resources were identified.

Ground visibility in the Project 4 APE adjacent to Well 8 was excellent, with only sparse weeds and grasses covering the ground surface (Figure 4-8). No cultural resources were identified at this location.



Figure 4-5 Representative overview of Project 1 survey conditions at the proposed GAC facility for Wells 2A and 4A, facing north.



Figure 4-6 Overview of lift station in Project 1 APE adjacent to Milton Avenue, facing northeast.



Figure 4-7 Overview of Project 2 survey conditions adjacent to Well 9A, facing south.



Figure 4-8 Overview of Project 3 survey area at Well 5A, facing north-northeast.



Figure 4-9 Overview of Project 4 survey area adjacent to Well 8, facing northeast.

5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Æ performed a cultural resource inventory in support of the City of Parlier 1,2,3-TCP Mitigation Projects. The City is working to eliminate public exposure to TCP in its water supply. To achieve this, the City proposed four separate projects. Combined, the proposed plans include constructing three GAC treatment facilities adjacent to contaminated Wells 2A, 8, and 9A, installing a 3,710-foot-long pipeline between Wells 2A and 4A, and rehabilitating Well 5A. The proposed pipeline corridors, GAC facilities, and well rehabilitation will cover 10.46 acres within the city. The projects are funded by the SWRCB Clean Water State Revolving Fund, a joint federal-state program. The projects thus require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as well as with CEQA regulations.

Æ conducted a cultural resource inventory of the APE for each of the projects to determine if historic properties/historical resources are present that could be affected by the proposed project. Accordingly, Æ performed background research, obtained a records search from the SSJVIC of the CHRIS, requested a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File, contacted local Native American tribal representatives, and conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE.

The SSJVIC records search revealed that no previous investigations have been conducted within the APE for Projects 1–3. The search identified six previous studies within the APE for Project 4. There have been 17 previous cultural studies within the 0.5-mile radius of the APE, and two resources—the Centerville-Kingsburg Canal (P-10-005812) and the Iseki Labor Camp (P-10-004427) have been recorded previously within 0.5 miles of the APE. No other cultural resources were identified in the APE as a result of the NAHC Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, or archival research. Æ did not identify any prehistoric or historic-era sites, isolates, or features in the APE as part of this inventory. The surveyors noted a historic-era water pump, wood utility pole, and the remains of a large asphalt pad just south of Well 2A; however, because the items were outside the APE, they were not documented as part of this study. Thus, Æ concludes no historic properties will be affected by the proposed projects.

Finally, Æ’s geoarchaeological assessment of the vertical APE for buried archaeological deposits yielded information to suggest that there is a low potential to encounter buried cultural resources within the APE. Although much of the floodplain and upper river terraces of the Kings River has a moderate to high potential to contain buried archaeological remains, the APE for Projects 1–4 is just outside the area of high sensitivity. Although the APE contains young to modern soils, which typically have a moderate potential for buried resources, much of the “natural” vertical APE has been disturbed by extensive agricultural practices and urban development. The potential to encounter buried soils with extensive in situ cultural deposits within the APE is low. As such, additional archaeological subsurface testing or the presence of an archaeological monitor during construction is not recommended.

Consistent with state and federal statutes, Æ advises that in the event archaeological remains are encountered during project development or ground-moving activities within any portion of the

APE, all work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can identify the discovery and assess its significance. In addition, if human remains are uncovered during construction, the Fresno County Coroner is to be notified to arrange their proper treatment and disposition. If the remains are identified—on the basis of archaeological context, age, cultural associations, or biological traits—as those of a Native American, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 requires that the coroner notify the NAHC within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC will then identify the Most Likely Descendent, who will be afforded the opportunity to recommend means for treatment of the human remains following protocols in California Public Resources Code 5097.98.

6 REFERENCES

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City of Parlier

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APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural resource management
- Prehistoric archaeology
- Project management

Years of Experience

- 26

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 2003

M.A., Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1995

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Davis, 1989

Registrations/Certifications

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (2004)

Permits/Licensure

- Principal Investigator, California BLM Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit CA-15-29
- Crew Chief, Nevada BLM Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit N-85878

Professional Affiliations

- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Experience

2000–	President (2015–), Regional Manager (2012–2014), Assistant Division Manager (2010–2011), Senior Archaeologist (2000–), Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
1998–2001	Adjunct Faculty Member, Fresno City College, Fresno, California
1995–1996	Staff Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
1994–1995	Staff Archaeologist, INFOTEC Research, Inc., Fresno, California
1992–1994	Teaching Assistant, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
1989–1991	Archaeological Project Leader, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento

Technical Qualifications

Dr. Clark Baloian has been involved in archaeology in California and the western United States since 1987. Her areas of expertise include the prehistory of the San Joaquin Valley, Sierra Nevada, Great Basin, central California coast, and the Iron Age of West Africa. Dr. Baloian has served as Project Manager, Field Supervisor, Crew Chief, or Field Technician for projects throughout California, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Hawaii, and West Africa. Her experience in cultural resources management includes research design, data acquisition, laboratory analysis, and preparation of technical reports and compliance documents; she also has completed the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation course in National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance policies and procedures. Her analytic skills include lithic and ceramic analyses as well as settlement pattern studies and spatial analysis, which were the foci of her doctoral research. As a Senior Archaeologist for Applied EarthWorks, Dr. Baloian directs professional staff and subcontractors and provides quality assurance for all project work. She has directed numerous surveys, testing and data recovery excavations as well as prepared dozens of technical reports and compliance documents. She administers both large, complex, multiyear, multiphase projects as well as smaller.

Areas of Expertise

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in archaeology
- Computer-generated maps and graphics
- Archaeological survey and excavation

Years of Experience

- 5

Education

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento, 2013

Archaeological Technician Certificate, Anthropology Department, Fresno City College, Fresno, California, 2011

Professional Experience

- 2015– Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Technician/Staff Archaeologist, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California
- 2012–2013 Laboratory Technician (volunteer), Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento
- 2009–2010 Laboratory Technician (volunteer), Fresno City College, Fresno, California

Technical Qualifications

As a staff archaeologist, Ms. Jones performs archival research, pedestrian archaeological and built environment survey, site recordation, and excavation on projects throughout the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills. She also is a primary author or contributor for cultural resource inventory reports and is familiar with the preparation of California Department of Parks and Recreation cultural resource record forms (DPR 523 series) and California Department of Transportation documents. In her role as a GIS technician, Ms. Jones serves as cartographer and has participated in large and small projects involving both prehistoric and historic-era cultural resources. Using ESRI ArcGIS software, she has prepared maps and illustrations for documentation and technical reports encompassing archaeological and built environment resources for a variety of projects in California and Oregon. Additionally, she assists in the management and maintenance of the company's GPS data/units and cultural resources database system. She has extensive experience volunteering in archaeological repositories and is well versed in laboratory methodology related to the processing, cataloging, and management of archaeological collections.

APPENDIX B

Native American Outreach



Native American Outreach

City of Parlier TCP Mitigation

Organization	Name	Position	Letter	E-mail	Phone	Summary of Contact
Native American Heritage Commission						
Big Sandy Rancheria	Elizabeth D. Kipp	Chairperson	07/02/18	07/30/18		Outreach letter sent-JJ; follow-up email sent-JJ
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians	Carol Bill	Chairperson	07/02/18	07/30/18		Outreach letter sent-JJ; follow-up email sent-JJ
Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government	Robert Ledger Sr.	Tribal Chairperson	07/02/18	07/30/18		Outreach letter sent-JJ; follow-up email sent-JJ
Dunlap Band of Mono Indians	Dick Charley	Chairperson	07/02/18		07/30/18	Outreach letter sent-JJ; called and left message-JJ
Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe	Stan Alec		07/02/18		07/30/18	Outreach letter sent-JJ; Called and spoke with Mr. Alec. He said he has no interest in or information on this project-JJ
North Fork Mono Tribe	Ron Goode	Chairperson	07/02/18	07/30/18		Outreach letter sent-JJ; follow-up email sent-JJ
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	Rueben Barrios Sr.	Chairperson	07/02/18		07/30/18	Outreach letter sent-JJ; called and left message-JJ
Table Mountain Rancheria	Leanne Walker-Grant	Chairperson	07/02/18		07/30/18	Outreach letter sent-JJ; called and left message-JJ
Table Mountain Rancheria	Bob Pennell	Cultural Resources Director	07/02/18	07/30/18		Outreach letter sent-JJ; follow-up email sent-JJ
Traditional Choinumni Tribe	David Alvarez	Chairperson	07/02/18	07/30/18	07/30/18	Outreach letter sent-JJ; email address not functioning, called instead-JJ
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow	Chairperson	07/02/18	07/30/18		Outreach letter sent-JJ; follow-up email sent-JJ
Traditional Choinumni Tribe	Rick Osborne	Cultural Resources	07/02/18			Outreach letter sent-JJ; follow-up email sent-JJ

July 2, 2018

Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson
Big Sandy Rancheria
P.O. Box 337/37387
Auberry, CA 93602

RE: City of Parlier 1, 2, 3-TCP Mitigation Project, City of Parlier, Fresno County, California

Dear Ms. Elizabeth D. Kipp,

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ), under contract to Crawford and Bowen Planning, is providing cultural resources services in support of the City of Parlier's (City) 1, 2, 3-TCP Mitigation Project (Project). The City plans to construct water treatment plants near existing city wells. In general, ground disturbance will occur within industrial and agricultural areas. The Project will comply with both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, 2014), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) is within Township 15 South, Range 22 East, Sections 19, 23, and 26 of the Selma, CA 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (see attached map). A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Project area. Æ also requested a records search of the APE at the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS), Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) located at the California State University, Bakersfield. No previously recorded resources were identified within the Project APE. Æ completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE to identify and record cultural resources present at the ground surface level. A historic-era well and pump site were recorded by field staff; no prehistoric resources were identified.

The NAHC provided your name and address as someone who might have information regarding sacred sites, tribal cultural resources, or other resources of importance in the project area. If you have any information that you wish to share, have questions, or would like more information about the project, please contact me by phone (559) 229-1856 x 11, email (mbaloian@appliedearthworks.com), or send a letter to my attention using the address in the header above.

I would appreciate any information you might provide to assist us with our inventory efforts. Be assured that any locations of archaeological sites, cemeteries, or sacred places will be treated confidentially, as required by law, and will not be disclosed in any document available to the general public.

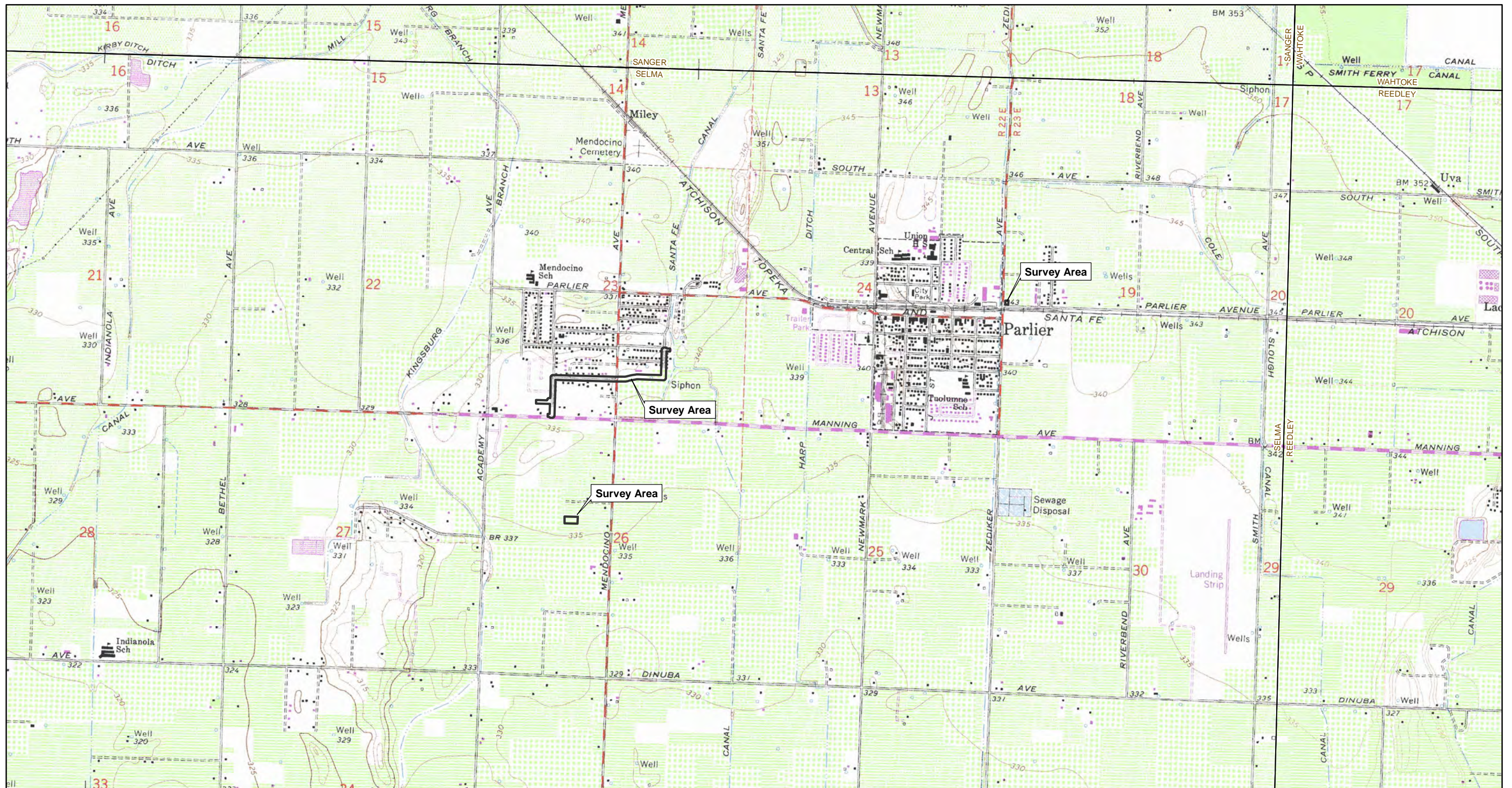
Sincerely,



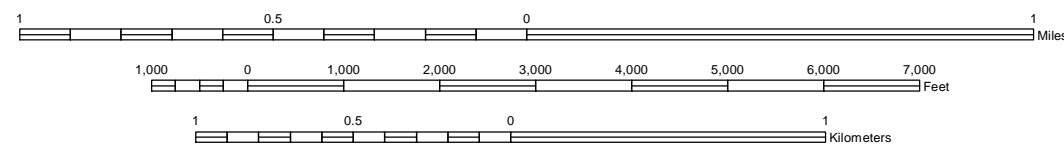
Mary Baloian

President and Principal Archaeologist

encl.: Project Location Map



SCALE 1:24,000



T 15S/R 22E and 23E; Section(s) 19, 23, 26
Selma (1964-PR1981), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



May 15, 2018

Mary Baloian
Applied Earth Works

Sent by Email: mbaloian@appliedearthworks.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Parlier TCP Mitigation, Selma, Fresno County

Dear Ms. Boloian:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. **Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.**

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. **By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult.** If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov or (916) 573-0168.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza", is located above the typed name.

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst
(916) 573-0168

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contacts

5/15/2018

Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians
Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson
P.O. Box 337 37387 Auberry Mission Rd. Western Mono
Auberry, CA 93602
lkipp@bsrnation.com
(559) 374-0066
(559) 374-0055

Cold Springs Rancheria
Carol Bill, Chairperson
P.O. Box 209 Mono
Tollhouse, CA 93667
(559) 855-5043
(559) 855-4445 Fax

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Robert Ledger SR., Chairperson
2191 West Pico Ave. Dumna/Foothill Yokuts
Fresno, CA 93705 Mono
ledgerrobert@ymail.com
(559) 540-6346

Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
Chairperson
Box 44 Mono
Dunlap, CA 93621
(559) 338-2545

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
Stan Alec
3515 East Fedora Avenue Foothill Yokuts
Fresno, CA 93726 Choinumni
(559) 647-3227 Cell

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

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

Table Mountain Rancheria of California
Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson
P.O. Box 410 Yokuts
Friant, CA 93626
(559) 822-2587
(559) 822-2693 Fax

Table Mountain Rancheria of California
Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 410 Yokuts
Friant, CA 93626
rpennell@tmr.org
(559) 325-0351
(559) 325-0394 Fax

Traditional Choinumni Tribe
David Alvarez, Chairperson
2415 E. Houston Avenue Choinumni
Fresno, CA 93720
dave@davealvarez.com
(559) 217-0396 Cell

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Parlier TCP Mitigation, Selma, Fresno County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
5/15/2018**

Traditional Choinumni Tribe
Rick Osborne, Cultural Resources
2415 E. Houston Avenue Choinumni
Fresno , CA 93720
(559) 324-8764
lemek@att.net

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Parlier TCP Mitigation, Selma, Fresno County.

APPENDIX C

Records Search and Archival Research Results

**California
Historical
Resources
Information
System**



Fresno
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

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

5/21/2018

Mary Baloiian
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711

Re: Parlier TCP Mitigation
Records Search File No.: 18-219

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

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

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-10-004427, 005812
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	FR-00173, 00562, 00564, 01042, 01626, 01832, 02082, 02097, 02185, 02263, 02277, 02278, 02493, 02626, 02787, 02795, 02865

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

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

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

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

Shipwreck Inventory: Not available at SSJVIC; please see
<http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Celeste M. Thomson
Coordinator

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 18-219

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-004427		OHP PRN - 3648-0001-0000; Resource Name - Iseki Labor Camp; Resource Name - Japanese Community Hall	Building	Historic	HP13 (Community center/social hall)	1979 (Isami Arifuku Waugh, Ethnic Minority Cultural Resources)	
P-10-005812	CA-FRE-003527H	Resource Name - JFR-059; Resource Name - Centerville- Kingsburg Canal System; Resource Name - Mill Ditch	Structure	Historic	HP20 (Canal/aqueduct)	1991 (JRP Consulting, JRP Consulting); 1995 (Carrie D. Willis, Allen Estes, William Self Associates); 2001 (Tracy Bakic, PAR Environmental Services); 2009 (Joseph Freeman, Rebecca Flores, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC.); 2011 (Ric Windmiller, Individual Consultant)	

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 18-219

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-00173		1978	Varner, Dudley M.	Historical Property Survey Report for Manning Avenue Between McCall Avenue and Academy Avenue	Individual Consultant	
FR-00562		1989	Napton, L. Kyle	Cultural Resource Investigation of the Poposed Mendocino Apartments, Fresno, California	California State University, Stanislaus	
FR-00564		1990	Napton, L. Kyle	Cultural Resource Investigations of the Proposed Parlier Garden Apartments, 6.0 Acres in Parlier, Fresno County, California	California State University, Stanislaus	
FR-01042		1990	Wren, Donald G.	An Archaeological Survey: Junior High School Site, Parlier Unified School District	individual consultant	
FR-01626		1999	Wren, Donald G.	An Archaeological Study: Parlier Unified School District, New Elementary School Project	Individual Consultant	
FR-01836	Submitter - Nextel Site No. CA-0361A/Parlier	2000	Billat, Lorna	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility, Fresno County	EarthTouch, LLC.	
FR-02082		2005	Thal, Sean M. and Billat, Lorna	Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking (Parlier/CA-0361A)	EarthTouch, Inc.	
FR-02097		2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate FAT-059A (Parlier), 12949 East Manning Avenue, Parlier, Fresno County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
FR-02185		2005	Hatoff, Brian W.	New Tower Submission Packet, FCC Form 620 for 7988 South Whitener Avenue	URS Corporation	
FR-02263		2006	Roper, C. Kristina	A Cultural Resources Survey for the 468.40-Acre Parlier Parcels, Parlier, Fresno County, California	Sierra Valley Cultural Planning	
FR-02277		2006	Busby, Colin I.	Cultural Resources Assessment - 13173 East South Avenue, (APN 355-020-02), Parlier, Fresno County	Basin Research Associates	
FR-02278		2006	Busby, Colin I.	Cultural Resources Assessment - 13075 East South Avenue, (APN 355-020-01), Parlier, Fresno County	Basin Research Associates	

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 18-219

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-02493		2009	Gold (Garfinkel), Alan P.	Cultural Resource Survey of a 1.51 Acre Parcel, Parcel D, Parcel Map 75-02, 439 East Manning Ave, Adjacent to the UHC Administration Building, Between Academy Avenue and Zediker Avenue, Parlier, Fresno County, California	Archaeological Associates of Kern County	
FR-02626		2007	Brady, Jon L.	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed City of Parlier Industrial Park Improvements Project, Parlier, Fresno County, California	J & R Environmental Services	
FR-02787	Submitter - 6116001977	2016	Wilk, Elizabeth and Etheridge, Johni	Cultural Resources Survey Parlier CA/411135 South Whitener Avenue, Parlier, Fresno County, California	EBI Consulting	
FR-02795		2016	Patterson, Brandon	Cultural Resources Monitoring Summary Report for 31002222 Parlier 1103, Parlier, Fresno County, California	Garcia and Associates	10-006964, 10-006965, 10-006966
FR-02865		2016	Pearson, Jeffrey	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SC10412A (Whitner Parlier), 7988 South Whitner Avenue, Parlier, Fresno County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for FRESNO County.										Page 68	03-18-13			
PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY-NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT			
							PROJ.REVW.	BUR980616A	07/27/98	2S2	B			
155406		424 DERRICK BLVD	RIOS TERRACE	MENDOTA	C	1952	PROJ.REVW.	HUD050829I	09/26/05	6Y				
137157		1297 OLLER ST	GONZALES PROPERTY	MENDOTA	P	1949	HIST.RES.	DOE-10-03-0002-0000	02/10/03	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA030121B	02/10/03	6Y				
156834		1125 PUCHEU ST		MENDOTA	P	1947	PROJ.REVW.	HUD051103B	11/28/05	6Y				
052434		SR 33	BRIDGE #42-37	MENDOTA	S		HIST.SURV.	3640-0001-0000		7R				
137163		16100 W WHITEBRIDGE RD		MENDOTA	P	1925	HIST.RES.	DOE-10-03-0008-0000	02/10/03	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA030121B	02/10/03	6Y				
137159		SR 180	KINGS SLOUGH OVERFLOW / BRIDGE #42	(VIC) MENDOTA	S	1946	HIST.RES.	DOE-10-03-0004-0000	02/10/03	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA030121B	02/10/03	6Y				
137160		SR 180	KINGS SLOUGH BRIDGE #42-0041	(VIC) MENDOTA	S	1952	HIST.RES.	DOE-10-03-0005-0000	02/10/03	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA030121B	02/10/03	6Y				
137158		SR 180	KINGS SLOUGH OVERFLOW / BRIDGE #42	(VIC) MENDOTA	S	1946	HIST.RES.	DOE-10-03-0003-0000	02/10/03	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA030121B	02/10/03	6Y				
107192		49039 ORCHARD DR	MIRAMONTE ADULT CONSERVATION CAMP	MIRAMONTE	S	1949	ST.AG.5024	ST.AG.-3540-0201	04/03/97	4CM	AD			
140842		DUNLAP RD	MILL CREEK BRIDGE / BRIDGE #42C-02	(VIC) MIRAMONTE	S		HIST.RES.	DOE-10-03-0015-0000	06/12/03	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA030428A	06/12/03	6Y				
103414			SHADEQUARTER MOUNTAIN FIRE LOOKOUT	(VIC) MIRAMONTE	S	1964	ST.AG.5024	ST.AG.-3540-0008	09/18/96	4CM	AD			
090706		SR 180	MILWOOD TOWNSITE	(VIC) MIRAMONTE	U		HIST.RES.	SPHI-FRE-001	08/05/66	7L				
105684		50601 SR 245	BADGER FOREST FIRE STATION BARRACK	(VIC) MIRAMONTE	S	1935	ST.AG.5024	ST.AG.-3540-0181	12/05/96	4CM	AD			
105685		50601 SR 245	BADGER FOREST FIRE STATION 2-BAY E	(VIC) MIRAMONTE	S	1938	ST.AG.5024	ST.AG.-3540-0181	12/05/96	4CM	AD			
154825		700 CENTER ST	HARDING & LEGGETT WATER TOWER	ORANGE COVE	P	1946	PROJ.REVW.	FCC050524C	06/21/05	6Y				
052435		633 E RAILROAD AVE	ORANGE COVE SANTA FE RAILROAD DEPO	ORANGE COVE	P	1913	FED.FND.PR	629.0-79-HPF-10-01	01/01/79	7L				
							HIST.RES.	NPS-78000668-0000	08/29/78	1S				
							HIST.SURV.	3646-0001-0000	08/29/78	1S				
155401		791 I ST	KUFFEL TERRACE	ORANGE COVE	C	1952	PROJ.REVW.	HUD050829D	09/26/05	6Y				
066537		2ND ST	PARLIER ST RECONSTRUCTION	PARLIER	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD880304D	04/06/88	6Y				
188235		13673 E BELLA VISTA		PARLIER	P	1960	PROJ.REVW.	HUD100419A	05/05/10					
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD100419A	05/05/10	6Y				
147579		13251 E MULBERRY LANE		PARLIER	P	1940	HIST.RES.	DOE-10-04-0007-0000	01/22/04	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD031216A	01/22/04	6Y				
184290		600 KING ST		PARLIER	P	1930	PROJ.REVW.	HUD110808K	08/12/11	6Y				
066536		PARLIER	W COMMUNITY PUBLIC WORKS	PARLIER	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD880304A	04/06/88	6Y				
170085		322 STANISLAUS ST		PARLIER	P	1932	PROJ.REVW.	HUD080229A	03/06/08	6Y				
182631		529 TULARE ST		PARLIER	P	1923	PROJ.REVW.	HUD110401J	04/11/11	6Y				
052438		755 TULARE ST	JAPANESE COMMUNITY HALL, ISEKI LAB	PARLIER	P	1917	HIST.SURV.	3648-0001-0000		7R				
182065		650 ZEDIKER AVE	UNITED HEALTH CENTERS OF SJVALLEY-	PARLIER	P	1935	PROJ.REVW.	HRSA110222A	04/15/11	6Y				
091574			PINEDALE ASSEMBLY CENTER--TEMPORAR	PINEDALE	U	1942	HIST.RES.	SHL-0934-0004	05/13/80	1CL				
170183		9153 S ORMUS AVE		RAISIN CITY	P	1935	PROJ.REVW.	HUD080115B	03/10/08	6Y				
053414		10TH ST	WATER TOWERS	REEDLEY	M	1923	HIST.SURV.	3654-0026-0018		3S				
053415		10TH ST	ROYAL VALLEY SERVICE DEPARTMENT	REEDLEY	P		HIST.SURV.	3654-0026-0019		7R				
052634		1410 10TH ST		REEDLEY	P		HIST.SURV.	3654-0021-0104		7R				
052635		1425 10TH ST		REEDLEY	P	1947	HIST.SURV.	3654-0021-0105		7R				
052636		1452 10TH ST		REEDLEY	P		HIST.SURV.	3654-0021-0106		7R				
052637		1455 10TH ST		REEDLEY	P	1947	HIST.SURV.	3654-0021-0107		7R				
052638		1456 10TH ST		REEDLEY	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	3654-0021-0108		7N				
052639		1475 10TH ST		REEDLEY	P	1947	HIST.SURV.	3654-0021-0109		7R				



11/16/2020

Mary Balorian
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711

Re: City of Parlier TCP – Supplemental AE-4244
Records Search File No.: 20-405

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

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

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-10-005812
Reports within project area:	FR-00106, 00357, 00641, 01156, 01162, 02278
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	FR-02277

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx#searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=1> and/or

<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb8489p15p;developer=local;style=oac4;doc.view=items>

Shipwreck Inventory: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

<http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

Soil Survey Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

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

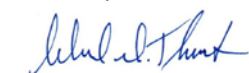
The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by Celeste M.
Thomson
Date: 2020.11.16 10:07:31 -08'00'

Celeste M. Thomson
Coordinator

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 20-405

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-005812	CA-FRE-003527H	Resource Name - JFR-059; Resource Name - Centerville- Kingsburg Canal System; Resource Name - Mill Ditch; OTIS Resource Number - 668585	Structure	Historic	HP20	1991 (JRP Consulting, JRP Consulting); 1995 (Carrie D. Willis, Allen Estes, William Self Associates); 2001 (Tracy Bakic, PAR Environmental Services); 2009 (Joseph Freeman, Rebecca Flores, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC.); 2011 (Ric Windmiller, Individual Consultant); 2018 (R. Azpitarte, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	FR-02915

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 20-405

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-00106	BLM - Permit No. CA-95-01-0004; NADB-R - 1141258	1995	Self, William	Class I Overview: Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners, L.P. Proposed Concord to Colton Pipeline Project	William Self Associates	10-002961
FR-00357		1981	Crist, Michael K. and Varner, Dudley M.	Archaeological Overview and Locational Analysis of the Fresno Area	California State University, Fresno	10-001014
FR-00641		1977	Peck, Billy J.	The Distribution of Aboriginal Occupational Sites in Fresno County, California	California State University, Fresno	
FR-01156		1968	Unknown	A Proposal for an Archaeological Element in the Fresno County, General Plan	Committee on Sierra Foothills Public Archaeology	
FR-01162		1990	Stuart, David R.	A Summary of the Present Archaeological Resources of Fresno County	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
FR-02277		2006	Busby, Colin I.	Cultural Resources Assessment - 13173 East South Avenue, (APN 355-020-02), Parlier, Fresno County	Basin Research Associates	
FR-02278		2006	Busby, Colin I.	Cultural Resources Assessment - 13075 East South Avenue, (APN 355-020-01), Parlier, Fresno County	Basin Research Associates	

Historical Maps and Aerial Images Consulted

Date	Name	Source	Reference	Notes
1937	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1937 13-ABI 66-27	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1937 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1937 13-ABI 66-27, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/819 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	Land within the study area is primarily agricultural. A few small building/structures are present adjacent to the study pipeline corridor. The Santa Fe canal runs Perpendicular to the eastern terminus of the pipeline corridor. The southern most study area is in the middle of an agricultural field. The northeastern study area is on the southwest corner of an agricultural field, immediately north of the Atchinson-Topeka portion of the Santa Fe railroad.
1942	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1942 ABI-10B-130	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1942 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1942 ABI-10B-130, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/22085 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	See notes on 1937 aerial.
1950	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1950 ABI-5G-160	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	1950 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1950 ABI-5G-160, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/24104 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	See notes on 1937 aerial. Santa Fe canal has undergone realignment.
1957	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1957 ABI-54T-70	U.S. Commodity Stabilization Service	1957 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1957 ABI-54T-70, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/ref/collection/aerial/id/4273 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	Surge of residential and commercial development north of the intersection of Manning Avenue and Mendocino Avenue. However, the development hasn't reached the pipeline corridor or the other two study areas, which remain agricultural.
1965	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1965 FRE-1-35	U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	1965 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1965 FRE-1-35, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/ref/collection/aerial/id/5373 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	Continued residential growth around pipeline corridor. The land within the eastern portion of the pipeline corridor appears to have been graded and is mostly undeveloped. The western portion of the pipeline corridor is bordered by residences to the north and south. The town grid is expanding and new roads are being graded. The other study areas have not undergone significant changes in land use or topography
1970	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1970 2866-13-24	U.S. Commodity Stabilization Service	1970 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1970 2866-13-24, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/6148 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	Additional structural development in the general area. Observations for the study areas are unchanged.
1977	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1977 FRE CO 17-6 R	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1977 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1977 FRE CO 17-6 R, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/34299 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	Eastern portion of the pipeline corridor is being used for cultivation. Other study areas remain agricultural with little structural development occurring around them.
1987	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1987 NAPP 472-167	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1987 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1987 NAPP 463-78, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/8992 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	Structure appears at site of current well/pump area (northeastern study area). Structure appears immediately north of southwestern study area.
1998	Fresno County Aerial Survey 1998 NAPP 10560-106	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	1998 Fresno County, California, Aerial Survey 1998 NAPP 10560-106, http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/aerial/id/17685 , accessed through Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT), Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, July 5, 2018.	No major changes to landscape.
1924	Selma, CA, 1:31,680	U.S. Geological Survey	1924 Selma, Calif., 1:31,680 scale. U.S. National Geologic Map Database, Historical Topographic Map Collection (topoView), https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/ , accessed July 5, 2018.	No structures or natural features within study areas. Santa Fe Canal and railroad present.

Historical Maps and Aerial Images Consulted

Date	Name	Source	Reference	Notes
1947	Selma, CA, 1:24,000	U.S. Geological Survey	1947 Selma, Calif., 1:24,000 scale. U.S. National Geologic Map Database, Historical Topographic Map Collection (topoView), https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/ , accessed July 5, 2018.	No structures or natural features within study areas. Santa Fe Canal realigned.
1946 (1958)	Selma, CA, 1:24,000	U.S. Geological Survey	1958 Selma, Calif., 1:24,000 scale. U.S. National Geologic Map Database, Historical Topographic Map Collection (topoView), https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/ , accessed July 5, 2018.	No structures or natural features within study areas. No significant changes noted in vicinity of study areas.
1965	Selma, CA, 1:24,000	U.S. Geological Survey	1965 Selma, Calif., 1:24,000 scale. U.S. National Geologic Map Database, Historical Topographic Map Collection (topoView), https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/ , accessed July 5, 2018.	Surge in residential and commercial development west of Parlier proper. No structures, other than paved roads within the pipeline corridor, are within the study areas.
1964 (PI1981)	Selma, CA, 1:24,000	U.S. Geological Survey	1981 Selma, Calif., 1:24,000 scale. U.S. National Geologic Map Database, Historical Topographic Map Collection (topoView), https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/ , accessed July 5, 2018.	Additional residential development in the vicinity of study areas, but none within them.
1907	Atlas of Fresno County, California	Harvey Sr., William		
1891	Atlas of Fresno County, California	Thompson, Thomas H.		Santa Fe railroad not present on plat.
1909	Atlas of Fresno County, California	Guard, W.C.		