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## **APPENDIX F**

### **PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY**

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**PHASE I  
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
FOR THE  
KINGS AREA RURAL TRANSIT (KART) PROJECT  
CITY OF HANFORD  
KINGS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

(APNs: 010-275-011-000, 010-275-010-000; 010-275-009-000; 012-042-015-000;  
012-042-004-000; 012-042-017-000; 012-042-014-000; 012-042-013-000;  
012-042-012-000; 012-042-011-000; 012-042-010-000; 012-042-009-000.)

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**August 16, 2019**


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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory was prepared at the request of the King's County Area Public Transit Agency. This assessment was completed as a compliance document and part of preparation of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance for the Kings Area Rural Transit (KART) Transit Station that includes a 19,000-square-foot Transit Building, offsite parking, and onsite bus parking.

The approximately four-acre project site is located in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, California, and has been previously developed (**Attachment A, Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of cultural resources within the project boundary and project vicinity.

The background research and archival study included a one-half-mile buffer surrounding the project site boundary. In general, the project is located in a mixed commercial area that includes an extensive and mature developed landscape.

### 1.2 Project Description

The project is proposed on an approximately four-acre site bounded by East Seventh Street, North Harris Street, North Brown Street, and Ninth Street in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, Kings County, California (**Attachment A, Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). The site is currently a mixed-use area and includes single-family residences and commercial development.

The proposed project would consist of an approximately 19,000-square-foot Transit Station Building, offsite parking, and onsite bus parking. The Transit Station Building would include a large central waiting area, break room, training room, in addition to office space leasable to tenants. The proposed project includes 21 sawtooth bus bays, 17 staff parking spaces, eight secure staff parking spaces, and 105 park-and-ride spaces for transit users. Additionally, two electric bus chargers and two electric car chargers would be constructed onsite. The project is specifically located on the *Hanford, California*, USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle map within Township 18 South, Range 31 East, and is more precisely in the Northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 36 and in the Southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25.

#### Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). The surface area of the APE is approximately four acres - the majority of this area is subject to direct ground disturbance during construction.

### 1.3 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) at California State University, Bakersfield, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Center. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and isolates, historic buildings, standing structures, historic objects, or historic districts) within the project area and also to determine what previous cultural resources surveys have been completed.

The project site boundary and a half-mile buffer zone were included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded cultural resources and a review of cultural resources survey reports within that same geographical area.

The CHRIS records search and the pedestrian field survey were conducted by Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold, RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**). Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search and also asked for a list of interested local tribal organizations and individuals who would possibly be culturally affiliated Native Americans. The identified parties were contacted by Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**). Dr. Gold prepared this report. Mr. O'Neil and Ms. Doukakis performed quality assurance and quality control reviews.

### **Disposition of Data**

This report will be filed with the SSJVIC, California State University, Bakersfield; the Kings County Area Public Transit Agency; and UltraSystems Environmental Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation relating to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

## **2.0 SETTINGS**

### **2.1 Natural Setting**

The project area is located within downtown Hanford – as such it lies within the Southern San Joaquin Valley geographic and geomorphic province. The Southern San Joaquin Valley is the southernmost portion of the Great Central Valley that is comprised of an elongated depression between the Coast Ranges and the Sierra Nevada. This basin is filled with sediments settling over Sierran basement rocks. Below these sediments is one of Californian’s richest oil fields.

The Southern San Joaquin Valley has hot and sometimes hazy summers with wetter winters that are characterized by only modest rainfall more typical of desert conditions. The majority of precipitation comes in the form of a dense, ground-hugging fog that is created from the cold air trapped from surrounding mountains. The Southern San Joaquin Valley is home to a variety of biotic communities which include Foothill Woodland, Juniper Woodland, Valley Grassland, Saltbrush Scrub, Freshwater Marsh, Riparian Forest, and Vernal Pools (Schoenherr 1992).

The immediate project is on the open flats of the San Joaquin Valley and is situated at about 240 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The general region may best be typified as dry open valley bottom lands used for residential, urban, and agricultural uses.

The Hanford area is immediately north of the former shoreline of Tulare Lake. That shoreline is located at about 200 feet amsl. Prior to Euroamerican intrusions including the reclamation and channelization of various waterways, the area was a low-lying, water-rich environment typified by multiple streams, sloughs, marshes, and swamps. Occasionally, the area was inundated by floodwaters and in many years portions of this area were swamp lands, especially during the winter rainy season. Marsh lands would have been characteristic of the area during other times of the year. Historical and recent land use transformed the area’s native landforms, waterways, and vegetation communities that were once present within and near the proposed project.

The immediate project location prior to Euroamerican disturbance would have most likely been a Valley Grassland community. However, Riparian Woodlands would have been present on the margins along streams and freshwater marshes that were previously common in the area (Schoenherr 1992).

### **2.2 Cultural Setting**

#### **2.2.1 Prehistoric Context**

Francis Riddell chronicled the relatively recent status of the archaeology of the San Joaquin Valley in Central California (Riddell 2002). He suggested that up to 90% of all the archaeological sites – including many of the most significant and important village sites – have largely been destroyed. Nevertheless, a huge body of literature exists covering the prehistory of the San Joaquin Valley. Much of that recent material, encompassing hundreds (if not thousands) of reports, has not been thoroughly synthesized and is mostly unpublished. This “gray literature” has been completed for compliance with State and Federal historic preservation laws.

Archaeological study has, in general, been more limited in the San Joaquin Valley than in many other regions of California. Scientific investigations have concentrated in the vicinity of the lakes on the valley floor rather than in the surrounding foothills. Syntheses of regional prehistory can be found



in several summary overviews that are available in the works of Hartzell (1992), Jackson et al. (1999), McGuire (1995), Moratto (1984), Schiffman and Garfinkel (1981) and Siefkin (1999). The most recent overview of Central Valley archaeology is a rather brief reflection and synthesis produced by Jeff Rosenthal, Greg White, and Mark Sutton (2007). That overview was produced for a volume on California prehistory edited by Terry Jones and Kathryn Klar and this book was developed in cooperation with the Society for California Archaeology (Jones and Klar 2007).

Published literature on San Joaquin Valley prehistory began with the pioneering work conducted by a University of California, Berkeley expedition that in 1899 investigated the Tulare Lake and Buena Vista/Kern Lake regions (Gifford and Schenk 1926). Following this study, important research was completed at Buena Vista Lake by Waldo Wedel for the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression in the 1930's (Wedel 1941). Warren and McKusick's (1959) early efforts in the Tulare Lake region allowed them to develop the first mortuary pattern sequence for the San Joaquin Valley. That early research was later augmented by the studies of Fredrickson and Grossman (1977) and the Ph.D. dissertation research of Hartzell (1992) at Buena Vista Lake.

Walker revisited a Yokuts cemetery at Buena Vista Lake providing some general material (Walker 1947). Riddell (1951) gleaned information from private collections and reported on his studies. Recently, PAI (1991, 1992) and Jackson et al. (1999) have conducted research in the Elk Hills just northwest of Buena Vista Lake.

In 1965 William Wallace and Francis Riddell created an informal consortium of researchers known as the Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group (TULARG) that spawned a newsletter and a series of monographs (Wallace and Riddell 1991, 1993). That series continues to the present day and provides a wealth of new information on the prehistory of the Southern San Joaquin Valley especially as it pertains to the area of Tulare Lake in the vicinity of the town of Hanford. Active studies are now being conducted to evaluate the age and character of the Paleoindian remains in the Tulare Lake Basin dating to the Clovis era and even perhaps pre-dating that time and synchronous with a pre-Clovis expression.

Excavations and systematic collections on the southwest shore of Tulare Lake reveal late Pleistocene and early Holocene projectile points, stone tools, and faunal remains. Tulare Lake is recognized as one of the richest Paleoindian localities in all of California (Fenenga 1991, 1993; Garfinkel et al. 2008; Hopkins 2008; Hopkins and Garfinkel 2008; Hopkins et al. 2018; Riddell and Olsen 1969; Wallace and Riddell 1988). The latter research from TULARG includes some notable studies relating to the age and character of the Western Fluted Tradition and Western Stemmed Series projectile points as well as additional recent contributions on prismatic blade/core technology and the age and character of the Wide Stem point traditions.

Over the last few decades, California State University, Bakersfield, Bakersfield Community College, and the Kern County Archaeological Society have each sponsored a variety of archaeological and historical studies in the San Joaquin Valley area. Notably, all three organizations developed publication series that disseminate the results of their efforts (i.e. Dieckman 1977; Estep 1993; Fenenga 1994; Schiffman and Garfinkel 1981; Siefkin et al. 1996; and many others).

### **Prehistoric Cultural Sequence and Chronological Framework**

The archaeological sites and materials identified over the years in the San Joaquin Valley have yet to be fully integrated into a single cultural-historical framework (cf. Rosenthal et al. 2007). The exact timing and the nature of cultural succession are still rather poorly defined. Local sequences have

been developed but these lack adequate chronometric precision as they are often based on early studies completed before the advent of radiocarbon dating (cf. Lillard et al. 1939).

The earliest cultural sequences were largely based on seriation of shell bead and ornament types associated with burial lots, differences in burial positions, and the pattern of grave offerings (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987). Although thorough for their time, they also relied heavily on the cross-dating of artifacts from outside their immediate regions and emphasized the notable changes in burial posture. With the development of more respectful and sensitive interaction with Native Californians and the enactment of new and more stringent laws protecting Native American Graves (Native American Graves and Protection Act), excavation of individual graves and cemeteries no longer routinely occurs for research purposes and in general is not encouraged. Graves and cemeteries are avoided and protected. When graves are inadvertently discovered, the remains are often quickly re-interred without extensive scientific study. Hence, we have little contemporary data to compare with earlier burial studies.

Few researchers have attempted to update the early chronologies for the San Joaquin Valley. Significantly, the age determinations for many temporally diagnostic artifacts have been considerably revised (e.g., shell beads and ornaments and chronologically sensitive projectile point series) (cf. Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Groza 2002; Garfinkel et al. 2008; Hopkins et al. 2018). Moratto's (1984) landmark synthesis of California archaeology based this integrative work on the then largely unpublished taxonomic frameworks developed by James Bennyhoff and David Fredrickson (Elsasser 1978; Fredrickson 1973, 1974). Hughes (1994) later assembled these materials and made them more widely available for scientific researchers.

Following Rosenthal and his colleagues' 2007 synthesis, we present a simple classification here, largely based on Fredrickson's (1973, 1974) adaptation of the Willey and Phillips' (1958) period and stage integrative theme. This framework has been revised slightly in light of more recently available radiocarbon determinations and the calibration of these radiocarbon dates have been translated into calendar ages (cf. Groza 2002; Meyer and Rosenthal 1997).

### **Paleo-Indian Period (11,550-8,550 cal B.C.)**

Uranium-thorium dates obtained on human skeletal remains from the Witt locality at Tulare Lake provide some of the earliest directly-dated human skeletal materials in North America and exhibit dates of 11,379, 11,380, and 15,802 years before present (West et al. 1991). Uranium dates on extinct fauna have also been reported that span the same general chronological period and date to 10,788, 15,696, and 17,745 years before present (b.p.). Hopkins (2008) has recently attempted to characterize the archaeological artifact assemblage dating to this time span giving greater attention to the full expression of these important early cultural materials. Unfortunately, most all of these artifacts are surface finds and hence it is most difficult to correlate them with early human remains, extinct fauna, projectile points, or potentially related diagnostic stone tool forms.

Hartzell (1992) and others have suggested that initial occupation in the southern San Joaquin Valley is represented by fluted projectile points, associated stone tools, and crescents that may represent a subsistence focus on the hunting of extinct megafauna and the procurement of lacustrine resources. Jackson et al. (1999) and Siefkin (1999) disagree and question many elements of Hartzell's reconstructions. However, her early and tentative studies provide a set of working hypotheses and testable models for further evaluation and consideration.

There is ample evidence of human use of the San Joaquin Valley dating to the latest Pleistocene and early Holocene eras. Ancient archaeological materials are found around the shores of Tulare Lake – near the town of Hanford at the Witt Site (CA-KIN-32) (Fenenga 1994; Moratto 1984; West et al. 1991). This material includes fluted (Western Fluted) and unfluted, basally-thinned, concave base points (cf. Great Basin Concave Base or Black Rock Concave Base), crescents, leaf-shaped knives, ovate domed and elongate keeled scrapers (limaces), engraving implements, with only a minimal compliment of milling tools. Fenenga (2014) has also reported on discoveries of prismatic blade and core technology now recognized at the Witt Site and Tulare Lake environs based on his study of over 800 flaked stone artifacts.

Recent research (Jones et al. 2003) suggests that during this period hunters and gatherers traversed very large subsistence areas with extensive foraging ranges. Obsidian tracing and dating studies on unfluted, basally thinned, Concave Base and Western Fluted obsidian points from the Witt Site support that reconstruction (Garfinkel et al. 2008). Researchers discovered that obsidian toolstone was represented from a diverse array of sources associated with this very early time period. This may indicate that very wide-ranging forays took place to distant areas for trade or direct acquisition of volcanic glass as represented by the distant obsidian sources from northern California in Napa Valley and those obsidian sources nearer Tulare Lake. The obsidian sources identified for this early material include volcanic glass quarries located in the western Great Basin at Casa Diablo, Coso, Mount Hicks, and Mono Glass Mountain, and in northern California at Napa. All those volcanic glass sources, in both northern and eastern California, are located at distances of over a hundred miles from Tulare Lake.

Aboriginal foragers, at this early date, appear to have operated in small groups with very low population densities. These groups had little competition for resources and made only brief residential stays. They migrated, on their annual rounds, between resource-rich patches that were rapidly depleted. Aboriginal societies may have had a largely meat-based subsistence economy at this early time (cf. Haynes 2002). The latter reconstruction is simply due to the fact that the preferred prey animals of aboriginal foragers were widely and easily available in sufficient quantities to meet or exceed caloric needs. The density of human populations and the abundance of large game animals apparently allowed early aboriginal populations to acquire ample amounts of such foods. Alternatively, at this early date, a diversified subsistence base may have been represented with a wide variety of animal and plant resources having been exploited.

### **Lower Archaic (8,550-5,550 cal B.C.)**

Climate change at the end of the Pleistocene created a significantly different environment from that previously characterizing the Central Valley. These changes facilitated the production of alluvial fans and flood plains. Geomorphologic processes buried many Late Pleistocene landforms and most of the ancient archaeological manifestations dating to the Paleoindian period. At the end of the Lower Archaic and the beginning of the Middle Archaic, a second cycle of widespread deposition buried even more archaeological deposits dating to the Lower Archaic period.

Lower Archaic occupation sites are rarely represented in the archaeological record of the Southern San Joaquin Valley and most cultural remains dating to this time are isolated finds. Western Stemmed Series points (cf. Lake Mojave and Silver Lake forms), Tulare Lake Wide Stem points, flaked stone crescents, and distinctive, formalized, flaked stone implements form some of the key elements of the typical assemblages dating to this era. Such materials are represented from the deeply buried stratum (275 to 350 cm below ground level) at the Buena Vista Lake Site (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Hartzell 1992) and on the ancient shorelines of Tulare Lake at the Witt Site (CA-KIN-32).

Radiocarbon dates on freshwater shell from the Buena Vista Lake site (CA-KER-116) provide ages ranging from 7175 to 6450 cal B.C. (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977).

At Buena Vista Lake archaeologists recovered from salvage excavations a meager assemblage that included three chipped stone crescents, a stemmed projectile point, a carved stone atlatl spur, a few small chipped stone artifacts, and a human skull fragment. Additionally, the deposit contained a limited, yet diverse, archaeofaunal assemblage that included freshwater fish, waterfowl, freshwater mussels, and artiodactyl bones. At the Witt Site on Tulare Lake numerous stemmed points, crescents, and formalized stone tools have been identified. Thick hydration bands identified on artifacts of Coso and Casa Diablo obsidian - specifically Western Stemmed points (Lake Mojave and Silver Lake-like forms) and Wide Stem (similar to Borax Lake Wide Stems) points attest to subsistence activities associated with the bountiful lacustrine resources represented there. Coso obsidian hydration rims, and associated radiocarbon dates of 6360 and 5650 cal B.C. on Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*) shell beads from CA-KER-3168 indicate that aboriginal occupation also occurred in the Elk Hills, just west of Buena Vista Lake (Jackson et al. 1998).

### **Middle Archaic (5,550 – 550 cal B.C.)**

Hartzell (1992) asserts that there is a hiatus in cultural activity in the Buena Vista Lake Region between 5000 and 2000 cal B.C. Other studies indicate that mortar and pestle use began by 4050 cal B.C. The beginning of the Middle Archaic saw a substantial shift in climate with the advent of warmer and drier conditions. Tulare Lake diminished in area and this period of desiccation saw many other Central Valley lakes dramatically reduce in size and ultimately vanish. Contemporaneous with the onset of more xeric conditions rising sea level changes created new wetland environments throughout the region.

Sites dating to this time period are routinely found on buried land surfaces. During the early part of the Middle Archaic (5550 – 2050 cal B.C.), the classic Windmill Pattern burial mounds occur. These are the deepest occupation sites that have been recognized for this time span. One such site, CA-SJO-68 in the northern San Joaquin Valley, provides a minimum age of 3050 cal B.C. (Lillard et al. 1939; Ragir 1972). Windmill settlements represent a riverine adaptation with what were apparently permanent, year-round habitations and were accompanied by a complex, sophisticated material culture. Associated cemeteries featured a unique expression of westerly oriented, extended burials. Paleobotanical studies document the early use of acorn and pine nut crops. Archaeofaunal assemblages reflect intense exploitation of marshes, grasslands, and riverine forests including the representation of elk, deer, pronghorn, cottontail rabbit, jack rabbit (hare), waterfowl, small and large fish, and small rodents as subsistence resources.

Baked clay impressions of basketry and cordage, bone awls, stone plummets, bone tubes, *Olivella biplicata* and abalone (*Haliotis* spp.) shell beads and ornaments, charmstones, gorge hooks, bone hooks, and heavy-stemmed dart points have all been recognized in the archaeological assemblages. Trade in volcanic glass (obsidian) begins in earnest during this time and obsidian from the eastern side of the Sierra – most importantly, the Coso and Casa Diablo sources are significantly represented within the projectile point inventory associated with Tulare Lake (Hopkins et al. 2018).

### **Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C. – cal A.D. 1000)**

With the onset of the late Holocene, environmental conditions became cooler and a more mesic climate reigned. Little is known concerning the cultures of the San Joaquin Valley during this period (Siefkin 1999). Hartzell (1992) reports year-round villages at Buena Vista Lake at

CA-KER-116 and -39. These sites incorporate a diverse array of architectural features including house floors and significant deposits of refuse materials representing both land and water associated subsistence activities. Cultural materials include temporally diagnostic forms of beads and ornaments manufactured from *Haliotis* (abalone) and *Olivella* (purple olive) shells. Spindle-shaped charmstones, cobble mortars, chisel-ended pestles, and heavy dart points are also recognized. An extensive inventory of bone tools including awls, fish spears, saws, and flakers are also diagnostic. Preferred burial positions during this time shifts to supine or semi-flexed and mortuary offerings are present including bifacial obsidian knives (identified as “luxury” bifaces known as Sierra Concave Base points) of Coso and Casa Diablo volcanic glass (cf. Ericson 1977; Garfinkel and Yohe 2004).

### **Emergent (cal A.D. 1000 – Historic)**

The archaeological record for this period is the most complete and diverse. Intensification of plant procurement and a decrease in hunting marks this most recent cultural period. The bow-and-arrow was introduced and replaces the former dart and atlatl. Cottonwood style arrow points, similar to those found to the east in the Great Basin, are recognized by about 700 years ago (ca. AD 1300) and cultural traditions ancestral to those recorded ethnographically are readily identifiable.

Stone beads and cylinders, clamshell disks, tubular smoking pipes, arrow-shaft straighteners, flat-bottomed mortars, cylindrical pestles, and small side-notched arrow points mark the cultural inventory of typical archaeological sites from this era. Burial posture is tightly flexed on the side or supine with a moderate amount of associated mortuary offerings. Protohistoric and historic era sites contain Euroamerican trade items, such as glass beads, brass buttons, and other introduced non-native artifacts.

Specialized sites of local shell bead manufacturing are now recognized in the Southern San Joaquin Valley indicated by bead blanks and manufacturing debris (Hartzell 1992). This pattern of bead production has been interpreted as part of the introduction of monetized systems of exchange (King 1981).

### **2.2.2 Ethnographic Context**

The project area was occupied by Native peoples identified as Southern Valley Yokuts. “Yokuts” in their native language is the word for people or person (Kroeber 1925). The aboriginal inhabitants specific to the Hanford area were one of 15 related Yokuts social groups that were linguistic kin, yet spoke their own distinct dialect. The project area straddles two Yokuts groups – the *Tachi* on the west and the *Netúnuta* on the north and east (Wallace 1978: Figures 1a and 1b, p. 448). Yokuts villages in the immediate project vicinity were *Telweyit* (“Summit Lake”) 12 miles west of Hanford and *Gaiwashue* south of Hanford.

Kroeber (1925) estimated that with the dialectic separateness of this group that there could have been upwards of 50 different tribes. The Southern Valley Yokuts aboriginal population has been variously estimated as between 25,000 and 30,000 persons (Baumhoff 1963:22; Cook 1955:49-68), although Wallace provides an estimate of 15,700 (Wallace 1978).

The territory of the Southern Valley Yokuts included Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern Lakes, their connecting sloughs, and the lower portion of the Kings, Kaweah, Tule, and Kern Rivers (Wallace 1978). Yokuts adapted to the natural abundance of key subsistence resources and developed a culture of comparatively great material wealth living in mostly large, semi-permanent settlements.



The abundant waterways provided a varied diet of fish, turtle, freshwater mussels and waterfowl. Terrestrial animals included pronghorn antelope, tule elk, mule deer and other smaller game animals (Wallace 1978). The Tulare Lake area had three Yokuts bands - the *Tachi* to the north, *Chunut* on the east and *Wowol* on the south, with an estimated combined population of 6,500 (Wallace 1978:453).

In the contemporary setting, the Southern Valley Yokuts are now represented mainly by populations of the Santa Rosa Rancheria and the Tule River Indian Reservation. Santa Rosa Rancheria is located about nine miles southwest of the project site in downtown Hanford. The Rancheria belongs to the federally recognized Tachi Yokuts Tribe. It was established in 1934 on about 40 acres of land. The Santa Rosa Rancheria expanded in size over the years. In the early 1970s it encompassed 170 acres with about 100 people and was a rather impoverished community in part due to the land being unsuitable for agriculture, which caused most of the people to work as farm laborers (Wallace 1978:461). Now the Rancheria has grown to 1,806 acres and the tribe's resort/casino operations are providing economic growth benefiting its members. The population of Yokuts Natives associated with the Rancheria was 652 based on the 2010 US Census.

The Tule River Indian Reservation is located in the far southern Sierra Nevada between Porterville and Springville, California. It covers approximately 55,356 acres. In 2009, 566 tribal members lived on the Reservation. Many more live off the Reservation in nearby towns. Today there are a nearly 2,000 enrolled Yokuts in the federally recognized tribes, and 600 more Yokuts belonging to unrecognized tribes.

The Hanford area was occupied by the *Tachi* band of Yokuts that inhabited areas along watercourses such as creeks, springs and sloughs, as well as flat ridges and terraces, and had occupation sites and gathering and hunting areas surrounding and including Tulare Lake several miles to the south of Hanford. Permanent villages were usually placed on a landform with some elevation above the seasonal flood levels.

### 2.2.3 Historic Context

European explorations of California initiated in 1540 with Hernando de Alarcon's ocean-going expedition that journeyed northward from the Gulf of California and into the mouth of the Colorado River. This initial foray made those explorers the first Europeans to enter California. From 1542 to 1543, Cabrillo led another ocean expedition to explore the coastal perimeter of California (Laylander 2000). Cabrillo asserted a claim for the lands of California on the behest of the King of Spain. The colonization of California did not begin until 1769 with the arrival of the Franciscan administrator Junípero Serra. The Spanish military, under the direction of Gaspar de Portolá, initially focused on a presence in San Diego. These efforts were the preparations for the establishment of 21 Alta California Missions. The Spanish Missionization efforts were focused on the conversion of California Natives to Catholicism.

At the date of the arrival of the Spanish, demographic estimates of California Indian populations are projected at about 310,000 individuals. By the end of the Spanish reign the indigenous population declined as a result of over 100,000 fatalities, nearly 1/3 of the California Indians. This dramatic reduction in native populations was due principally to the introduction of exotic European diseases (Castillo 1998).

The year 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) and is synonymous with Mexico's independence from Spain. At first, this geopolitical shift produced little change for California Indians under the new rule of the Mexican government

American military forces were present within California during the summer of 1846 as a result of the Mexican-American War. At the beginning of the American Period (1848 to Present), California became a U.S. holding after being annexed by the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. This treaty ended the Mexican-American War, and ceded much of the American Southwest to the United States.

Despite some infrequent Spanish and Mexican interests and travel through the area, the Southern San Joaquin Valley did not experience much non-native habitation until the 1850's after the annexation of California to the United States. The fertile soil and abundant oil reserves quickly turned the region into an important area that is still a vital part of California's economy today.

In the early American Period following the Mexican-American War of 1846, this area was largely unsettled due to fears of disease from swamps and other stagnant bodies of water. The marshes started to be drained in the 1860's and by the 1870's agriculture was the dominant element of the local economy. Common produce from this area includes cotton; almonds, citrus and other fruits; grains, dominated by wheat, corn and rice; and vegetables including melons, pumpkin, and squash.

The project is located in the city of Hanford in Kings County in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Hanford is located in the northern half of Kings County, which was established in 1893 out of a portion of Tulare County and was named after the Kings River that flows through it. Hanford is the county seat for Kings County and the city had a population of 53,967 as of the 2010 census, but was estimated at 58,176 in 2018.

### 3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background records check (archival research) at the SSJVIC, California State University, Bakersfield. Additionally, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC, and a request was tendered for a list of local Native American groups and individuals for outreach. Finally, a pedestrian cultural resources survey of the entire project site was conducted.

#### 3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was completed by Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold at the SSJVIC on May 14, 2019. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The local CHRIS center for Kings County is maintained at the SSJVIC. The records and maps were reviewed to identify cultural resources that have been previously identified and/or evaluated for historic significance, as well as to recognize any previous completed cultural resources survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in Hanford including National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, with specific emphasis on prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains and historic remains (older than 50 years ago), that could be discovered during earth-moving activities associated with construction of the proposed project.

#### 3.2 Field Survey

On May 16, 2019, archaeologist Alan Gold, Ph.D., RPA, visited the project site with Angie Dow, Executive Director for the Kings County Area Public Transit Agency. The project area was viewed with Ms. Dow and Dr. Gold proceeded to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

#### 3.3 Native American Outreach

On May 17, 2019, Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) via email and facsimile notifying them of the project and requested a search of their Sacred Lands Files (SLF) and further requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project Native American consultation and coordination (outreach). The NAHC replied on May 28, 2019 with a list of six tribal organizations and individuals to contact. Letters to local tribes and individuals were sent via conventional mail and email on May 29, 2019 (see **Attachment C**).



## 4.0 FINDINGS

### 4.1 Records Search

#### 4.1.1 Recorded Cultural Resources Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project site itself. Within the one-half-mile buffer zone, there were no prehistoric sites previously identified. There were ten previously recorded historic-era cultural resources. **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these resources. Three of these historic structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and one other was described as likely to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. A brief summary of the characteristics of each of these resources follows.

**Table 4.1-1**  
**KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY**

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description and Age
CA-KIN-117H/ P-16-000122	A. Garner, L. Bennett, and S. Lewis	2017	Historic	San Joaquin Valley Railroad (formerly Southern Pacific) 1877.
P-16-000130	Dan Osanna, Michael Brandman Associates	2001	Historic	ca. 1940s one-story stucco home.
P-16-000131	Dan Osanna, Michael Brandman Associates	2001	Historic	ca. 1940s one-story home in Minimal Traditional style.
P-16-000132	Dan Osanna, Michael Brandman Associates	2001	Historic	Victoria Outreach Church constructed in the Prairie Style, ca. 1920's, one and one-half stories.
P-16-000133	Dan Osanna, Michael Brandman Associates	2001	Historic	ca. 1940s one-story in Minimal Traditional style.
P-16-000246/ CA-KIN-97H	Jessica Jones, Applied Earthworks	2017	Historic	The People's Ditch segment, earthen canal district incorporated 1873 and completed 1879 for farmland irrigation.
P-16-000278	Dionisios Glentis, S.C.E.	2013	Historic	Lacey Million Flour Co., brick and mortar building, built late 1880s.
P-16-000289	V.G. Peterson	1984	Historic	Taoist Temple in China Alley built 1893, two-story brick and mortar building; NRHP listed in 1972.
P-16-000290	Julie Linxwiler	1980	Historic	Hanford Carnegie Library, built 1905 two-story Romanesque style, NRHP listed in 1981.
P-16-000291	N/A	N/A	Historic	Kings County Courthouse, built 1896, Neo-classical revival style, brick and mortar building, NRHP listed.

#### **4.1.2 San Joaquin Valley Railroad (P-16-000122/CA-KIN-117H)**

The site consists of 22 railroad features located along a 21.9-mile segment. This includes ten wooden or steel bridges and 12 culverts. The railroad was first constructed in 1877 as part of the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railway's Coalinga Branch. The existing rails were installed between 1908 and 1967. In the early 1990s the San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company purchased all of these facilities. Over the years the trackage has received frequent maintenance, repairs, and has been upgraded. The track runs east/west one block south of the project site. Hence, as a component of modern transportation infrastructure it lacks any unique historic characteristics and does not meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility.

#### **4.1.3 P-16-000130**

This site is a small one-story residence clad in stucco that dates to ca. 1940. It was recorded in 2001 as an element of a Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) study completed for Bechtel Wireless Communications. The structure is located on the southeast corner of North Tenth Avenue and Ivy Street in Hanford, five blocks east of the project site.

#### **4.1.4 P-16-000131**

This Minimal Traditional Style, one-story residence with a roof clad in cedar shakes dates to ca. 1940. It was recorded in 2001 as an element of a Section 106 NHPA study completed for Bechtel Wireless Communications. The structure is located at 707 Ivy Street, near the southeast corner of the intersection of North Tenth Avenue and Ivy Street in Hanford, five blocks east of the project site.

#### **4.1.5 Victory Outreach Church (P-16-000132)**

This one and one-half story Prairie-style structure, now the Victory Outreach Church, dates to ca. 1920. The church is clad in horizontally-hung, lapped, wood siding with a hipped roof. It was recorded in 2001 as an element of a Section 106 NHPA study completed for Bechtel Wireless Communications. The structure is located at 625 North Tenth Avenue on the southwest corner of North Tenth Avenue and Ivy Street, five blocks east of the project site.

#### **4.1.6 P-16-000133**

This site is another small one-story residence built in the Minimal Traditional Style and is clad in asbestos shingles. It dates to ca. 1940 and was recorded in 2001 as an element of a Section 106 NHPA study completed for Bechtel Wireless Communications. The structure is located at 609B North Tenth Street in Hanford and south of Ivy Street, five blocks east of the project site.

#### **4.1.7 The People's Ditch (P-16-000246/CA-KIN-97H)**

This segment of the People's Ditch is an earthen canal with concrete debris along its walls. The People's Ditch Company was incorporated in 1873. The early San Joaquin Valley settlers organized the company to facilitate irrigation of their farmland. The canal was completed in 1879 and ran from the headwaters of the Kings River, northeast of Hanford, about 18 miles southwest of the city. The People's Ditch Company remains the owner and operator of the ditch. The Ditch is about 45 feet in width, 15 to 18 feet deep and is an unlined canal with well-groomed sides and a wide flat bottom. This segment of the People's Ditch runs a half-mile southeast of the project site. It retains its basic elements and historic integrity and is likely to be NRHP eligible.

**4.1.8 Lacey Milling Company Flour Mill (P-16-000278)**

The Lacey Milling Company Flour Mill is a brick and mortar structure that fills the entire block between West Fifth Street/West Fourth Street and South Redington Street/South Irwin Street in Hanford. It is located three blocks southwest of the project site. It was built by the Lacey Milling Co. that was founded in 1887. It was built in the late 1880s and recorded in 2013 by Southern California Edison.

**4.1.9 Taoist Temple (P-16-000289)**

This two-story building was originally built in 1893 and is located at 12 China Alley in Hanford, two blocks east of the project site. China Alley was, in its heyday, home to over 10,000 Chinese Americans. They were originally employed to help build the railroad and also worked in the production of fruit and vegetable crops. The building and related activities were the focus for immigrants from the Far-yuen District of the Sam Yup Region of Kwangtung in Southern China. The Temple is thought to be the oldest in California. The accompanying materials and costumes used in ceremonies from the temple's start, as well as structural decorations, remain as they were with the original structure. The building is listed on the NRHP.

**4.1.10 Hanford Carnegie Library (P-16-000290)**

This is a two-story Romanesque Style public library located on the south side of Eighth Street and Harris and Douty Streets in Hanford, three blocks south of the project site. This is an example of one of the nationwide series of philanthropic library construction projects funded by Scottish-American industrialist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919). It has been noted in a guide to superlative and historic architecture in Southern California as having the most sophisticated design of the Carnegie libraries in the entire state. It was built in 1905 and was Hanford's only public library for 76 years. It was built for a total of \$12,472.90 and is listed on the NRHP.

**4.1.11 Kings County Courthouse (P-16-000291)**

The Kings County Courthouse is located at 114 West Eighth Street in Hanford, two blocks to the northwest of the project site. It was originally constructed in 1896 and two years later the Kings County jail was added to the main structure. The Neo-classical Revival Style public building is nested as the center of a gracious, tree-studded public square. It has retained much of its original character and is listed on the NRHP.

**Table 4.1-2**  
**KNOWN CULTURAL STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY**

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
KI-94	Nelson, Wendy	2000	Cultural Resources Survey for Level 3 Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project	NA
KI-99	Billat, Lorna	2000	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility – Kings County	NA
KI-128	Phillips, Laurie	2002	Section 106 Review: McClard, 108 South Harris Street, Hanford, California 9320; GeoTek Project #0032SA2-006D	NA
KI-134	Villacorta, Ester	2004	Section 106 Review: Hanford Water Tower – VIS-006-A, Northeaster Corner of Irwin Street and Fourth Street, Hanford, California; GeoTek Project #0013SA2-006A	NA
KI-168	Hudlow, Scott M.	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Hollands' Dairy Project, Kings County, California	NA
KI-210	Windmiller, Ric	2011	City of Hanford Downtown East Precise Plan	P-16-000289, P-16-000290, P-16-000291
KI-229	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokuts Tribe Cultural Department: Lalo Franko, Pete Alanis, and Shana Brum	2013	Hanford California Downtown East Precise Plan Native American Cultural Resource Survey	None in project area.
KI-240	Glentis, Dionisios	2013	G.O. 131-D: TD723361, Goshen-Hanford-Laurel 66kV Sub-transmission Line, Hanford, Kings County	P-16-000278
KI-289	Roland, Jennifer	2016	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle Central Hanford Antenna Installation Project, Hanford, Kings County, California	P-16-000289
KI-303	Whitley, David S. and Peter A. Carey	2016	Class III Inventory and Limited Subsurface Testing, HSRA Family Healthcare Network Project, Hanford, Kings County, California	P-16-000122/278

#### 4.1.12 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the records at the SSJVIC, there have been ten previous cultural resource studies within the one-half mile-buffer of the project (**Table 4.1-2**) (See **Attachment D**). All of these studies are located outside of the project boundary.

#### 4.2 Native American Outreach

On May 21, 2019, Ms. Megan B. Doukakis contacted the NAHC via email and facsimile notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received May 28, 2019, at the office of UltraSystems. The NAHC letter stated that “A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original].” (See **Attachment C**.)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the six tribal contacts representing five tribes (**Attachment C**). On May 29, 2019 Ms. Doukakis employed conventional mail to send letters describing the project with accompanying maps to all tribal contacts (Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe, Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe, and Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band), and also emailed identical letters and maps to each of the contacts for which email addresses were known. Additionally, UltraSystems sent facsimiles on May 29, 2019 to the tribes having facsimile capability. The letters also requested a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project.

There has been one direct response to this mailing from any tribe to date. Mr. Robert Pennell, Cultural Resources Director of the Table Mountain Rancheria, sent a letter dated July 1, 2019 stating that the project site is outside the tribe’s area of interest (see **Attachment C**).

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Archaeological Technician Megan Black on July 1, 2019. Three telephone calls were placed with no direct answer and therefore messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Chairperson Ruben Barrios, Sr., of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe; Chairperson Neil Ryan of the Tule River Indian Tribe; Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson of the Table Mountain Rancheria; and Chairperson Kenneth Woodrow of the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band. The secretary (Sarah) for Mr. Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director for the Table Mountain Rancheria, stated that the Hanford project site is outside the tribe’s area of concern. Mr. Stan Alec, speaking for the Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe stated that he was not aware of any cultural resources of concern in the project area, but suggested that we contact the Tachi (Santa Rosa Rancheria) group to ask if they are aware of cultural resources in the area.

On July 3, 2019, Ms. Doukakis again telephoned the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, the Tule River Indian Tribe, and the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band. Chairperson Barrios of the Santa Rosa Rancheria did not answer, but a message was left with the tribe’s cultural resources department’s secretary. Chairperson Ryan of the Tule River tribe was out of the office, and a message was left on his answering machine. There was no answer to Chairperson Woodrow’s of the Wuksache Indian Tribe telephone and a message was left on his answering machine. There have been no return calls from these three tribes to date (see **Attachment C**).

#### 4.2.1 Tribal Cultural Resources (Assembly Bill 52)

Assembly Bill 52 requires meaningful consultation with California Native American Tribes by the Project Lead Agency on potential impacts on tribal cultural resources (TCRs), as defined in Public Resources Code § 21074. TCRs are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either eligible or listed in the CRHR or local register of historical resources. The lead agency for the KART Project, the Kings County Area Public Transit Agency, will conduct the AB 52 tribal consultation.

#### 4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

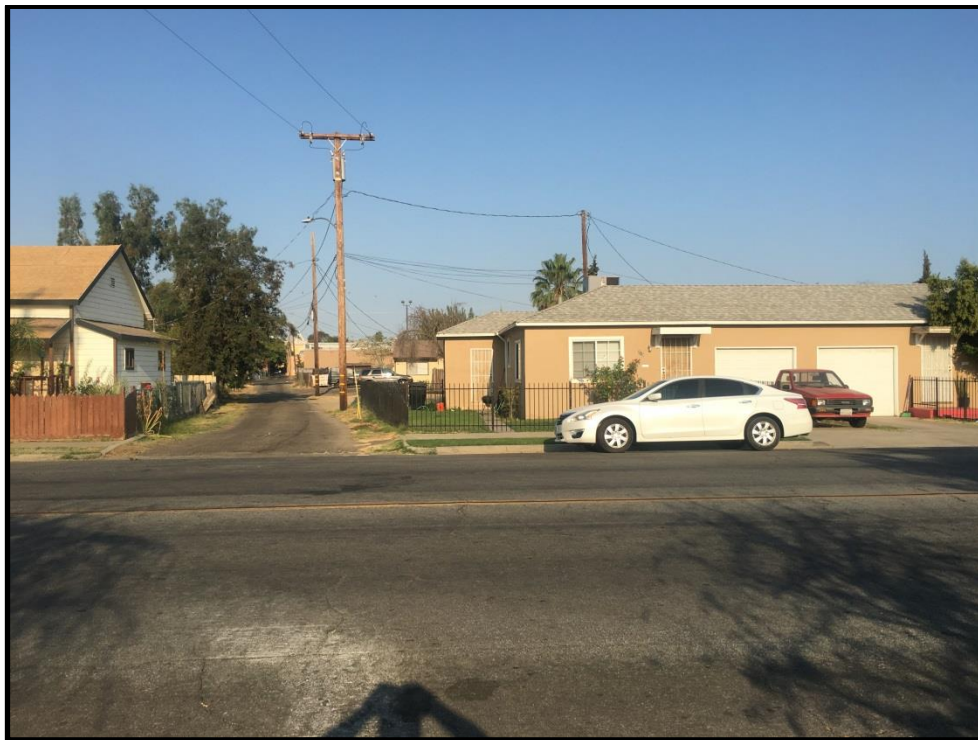
A pedestrian survey was conducted on May 15, 2019 by Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold. The survey consisted of walking transects, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface of the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques.

The project parcel consists of flat land with existing residential and commercial buildings. Most of the entire project area was covered with these existing residential (**Figure 4.3-1**) and commercial structures (**Figure 4.3-2**). There were some areas containing landscaping, cement walkways and extensive asphalt parking lots (**Figure 4.3-3**), with several small lots of open ground (**Figure 4.3-4** and **Figure 4.3-5**). The segment of the project on the north side of East Eighth Street consists of four open lots and is bounded by two residences and one commercial building. The segment south of E. Eighth Street through to E. Seventh Street to the south, bounded by North Harris Street on the west and North Brown Street on the east, is filled with commercial buildings (including the American Audio and ProLite Signs on E. Seventh Street, a non-operational warehouse on the southeast corner of the intersection of E. Eighth and Harris Streets, and a defunct medical building on the southwest corner of E. Eighth and Brown Streets) with one vacant lot facing E. Eighth Street. Approximately 25% of the project footprint was open ground available to visual inspection. Therefore, most of the pedestrian survey was confined to the areas of exposed ground both north and south of E. Eighth Street running in north/south transects.

When conducting the pedestrian survey of the vacant lots (APNs 010-275-01-0000, 010-275-00-9000 and 012-042-004-000) several early 1900s artifacts were observed. These materials were scattered on the vacant lots located on both the north and south sides of E. Eighth Street between N. Harris and N. Brown Streets. The artifacts included glass bottle bases and fragments of solarized (purple) glass bottle (the coloring indicating a pre-1915 manufacturing date) (**Figure 4.3-6**), crockery and pieces of ceramic dinnerware. There were also multiple fragments of Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*, a Pacific Ocean species) (**Figure 4.3-6**). The presence of these items is possibly due to the turn of the prior century practice of inhabitants burying trash in the backyards of private residences. The home(s) that once existed on these parcels may have been constructed around the turn of the 20th century. A known date of 1903 for an adjacent residence is suggestive for other homes (APN 010-275-011-000; 208 East Eighth Street) within the project boundary. A DPR-523 California Department of Parks and Recreation cultural resources site record documenting these discoveries has been prepared and submitted to the SSJVIC.



**Figure 4.3-1**  
**VIEW OF RESIDENCES TO THE NORTH OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**Figure 4.3-2**  
**VIEW OF COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS IN THE SOUTH PORTION OF THE PROJECT AREA FACING SOUTH ALONG E. SEVENTH STREET**



**Figure 4.3-3**  
**EXTENSIVE ASPHALT PARKING LOT, SOUTHWEST PORTION OF PROJECT SITE**



**Figure 4.3-4**  
**LOTS WITH OPEN SURFACE, NORTH PORTION OF PROJECT SITE ALONG E. EIGHTH STREET, FACING NORTH**





**Figure 4.3-5**  
**LOTS WITH OPEN SURFACE, CENTRAL PORTION OF PROJECT SITE, SOUTH SIDE OF E. EIGHTH STREET FACING SOUTH**



**Figure 4.3-6**  
**HISTORIC BOTTLE FRAGMENT AND PISMO CLAM FROM SCATTER ALONG E. EIGHTH STREET**



## 5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

### 5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The four primary evaluation criteria to determine a resource's eligibility to the NRHP, in accordance with the regulations outlined in 36 CFR 800, are identified by 36 CFR 60.4. These criteria (listed below) are used to facilitate the determination of which properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment resulting from project-related impacts (36 CFR 60.2).

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

- Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Resources that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

### 5.2 Potential Effects

The past presence of residences within the project boundary dating to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the historic trash dump recorded in the parcels along Eighth Street, suggests a high potential for the presence of subsurface historic materials in the immediate area. No other cultural resources sites besides the trash scatter were identified and it does not appear that any other archaeological sites will be adversely affected by the project. The trash scatter does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey of the project site, but one historic archaeological resource was located within the project boundary. Historical records indicate that there have been residences and commercial structures associated with the local agricultural economy present within the project boundary. However, these structures appear to have been fully removed and there is no remaining material evidence of their presence. There are several residences, two religious structures and several civic buildings within the half-mile buffer zone that are recorded historic properties (**Section 4.1.1** above), three of which are on the NRHP, but they will not be disturbed by the project. The few remaining structures on the project site represent recent generic businesses of little historic value. The historic site consists of a trash scatter dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, likely representing refuse from the demolished residences. There have been no comments of concern from local tribal representatives for the potential for prehistoric cultural resources to be present.

The past presence of residences within the project boundary dating to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century together with the historic trash dump recorded in three parcels along Eighth Street, suggests a high potential for the presence of subsurface historic materials in the immediate area. It is recommended that an Archaeological Monitor be present in the area of the historic trash deposit only on APN parcels 010-275-01-0000, 010-275-00-9000 and 120-420-04-000 during ground-disturbing activities, including grading and trenching. If historic and/or prehistoric items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and the archaeologist monitor should assess the finds and develop a means of treating such cultural materials.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC.

The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and the items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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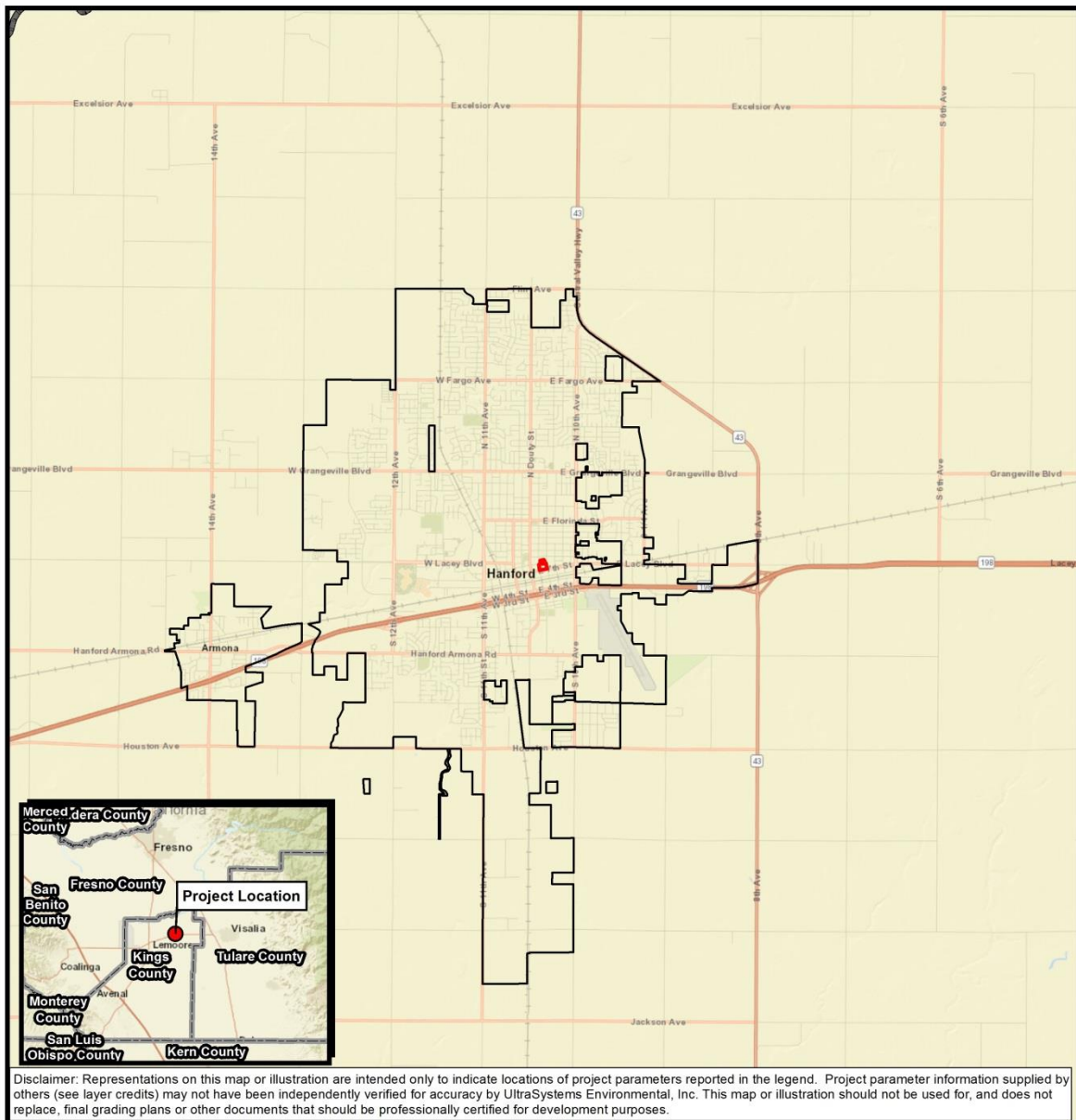
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## ATTACHMENTS

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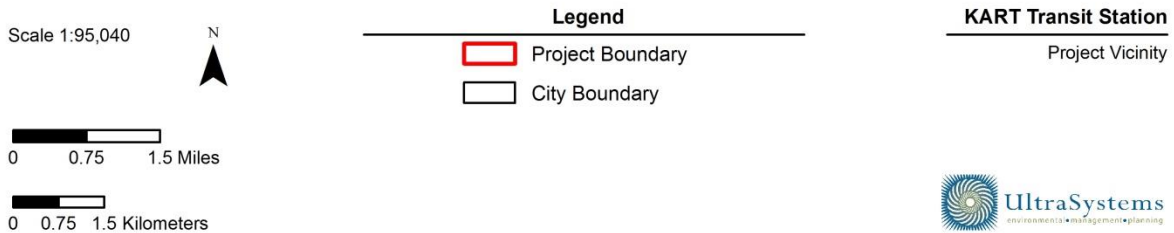
**ATTACHMENT A**  
**PROJECT MAPS**

**Figure 1**  
**PROJECT VICINITY MAP**



Path: J:\Projects\7014\_Kings County\_Kart\MXDs\7014\_Kings County\_Kart\_Project\_Vicinity\_2019\_05\_21.mxd  
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; King County, 2017-2018; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

May 13, 2019



**Figure 2**  
**PROJECT LOCATION**



Path: J:\Projects\7014\_Kings\_County\_Kart\MXDs\7014\_Kings\_County\_Kart\_Project\_Location\_2019\_05\_14.mxd  
 Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community; Kings County Jan. 2018; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

Date

Scale 1:7,200



0 300 600 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

**Legend**

Project Boundary

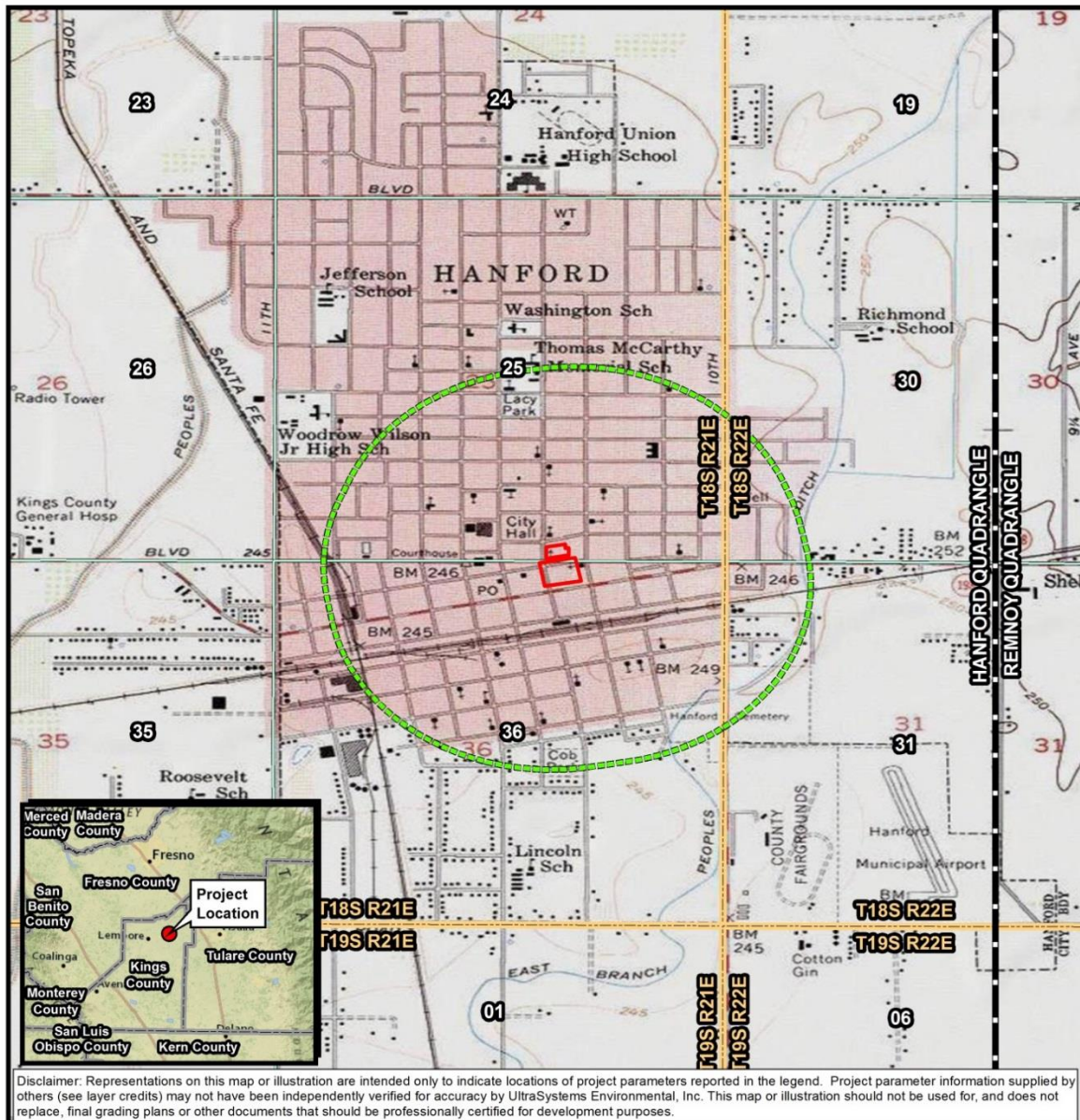
**KART Transit Station**

Project Location





**Figure 3**  
**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH PROJECT LOCATION SHOWN AND HALF-MILE BUFFER**  
**ZONE**



Path: J:\Projects\7014\_Kings\_County\_Kart\MXD\7014\_Kings\_County\_Kart\_Topo\_2019\_05\_14.mxd  
 Service Layer Credits: Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp., Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; Teale Data Center GIS Solutions Group, 2003; CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

May 6, 2019

Scale 1:24,000



0 750 1,500 Feet

0 200 400 Meters

#### Legend

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Half-Mile Buffer | Section Boundary  |
| Project Location | Township Boundary |

#### KART Transit Station

Topographic Map  
 USGS Quadrangle: Hanford



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**ATTACHMENT B**  
**PERSONNEL BACKGROUND**

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### Years of Experience

35

### Years with Firm

5

### Education

- Ph.D., Prehistoric Forager Ecology, University of California, Davis, 2005
- M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Davis, 1977
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, (magna cum laude), 1974

### Awards

- California Governor's Historic Preservation Awards 2008/2011

### Publications

- 15 Books and Monographs
- 51 Journals/Articles
- 2 Documentary Films
- 3 Public Outreach Campaigns
- 350+ Cultural Resources Compliance Reports
- 61 Public Presentations

### Professional Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society of American Archaeology  
Society for CA Archaeology

### Areas of Expertise

CEQA  
NHPA

Ph. I/II/III  
Section 106

## PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Dr. Gold has more than 30 years of experience as a cultural resource specialist in California and the Great Basin. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history throughout California. Dr. Gold has principal investigator and managerial experience in archaeological excavations, surveys, monitoring, and laboratory analysis. Much of this work has been on Native American prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. His project management experience includes private and public consultations and contracts with municipal, county, state, and federal agencies for Section 106 and 110 surveys, test excavations, and data recovery operations, and for cultural resource monitoring and Native American monitoring projects. He has a wide range of expertise in Cultural Resource Inventories, and archaeological and historical survey assessments. He also has completed cultural background studies for various development projects both with CEQA and Section 106 NHPA nexus. Dr. Gold has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and as a consultant for federally recognized Native American tribes. He has prepared numerous simple and highly complex technical reports as well as published journal articles and books including those in American Antiquity, the Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, California Archaeology, the Cambridge Archaeological Journal, the Journal of North American Archaeology and the Journal of Archaeological Science.

He also has extensive experience with the ethnography of Native Southern California people. His work has entailed the use of interviews with Native community members, as well as archival research. Dr. Gold has particular expertise in public outreach, Native American training in cultural resource monitoring and the identification and documentation of Sacred Sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. He is also competent in ethnobotany, rock art, obsidian source determination and hydration dating, lithic analysis and archaeofaunal analysis.

Under his direction supervision, Mr. Gold recently completed cultural resource management updates to the ICRMP Management Plans of ten Naval and Army installations in central and southern California, providing current data for their prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic materials for various military bases.

Mr. Gold has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities

- 2014-present UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
- 2010-2013 AECOM
- 2000-2009 California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### *Section 110 Cultural Resource Survey for El Centro Naval Base and Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake. Imperial, Inyo, Kern and San Bernardino Counties, California: 2016-2017.*

Cultural Resources Director for Section 110 archaeological surveys for Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake and Naval Air Facility, El Centro totaling 45,000 acres. Phase 1 cultural resource inventory, pedestrian survey, historic and prehistoric archeological site and isolate recordation employing DPR 523 forms. Cultural resource data analysis

in terms of site character, site distribution, and site condition assessment. Chronologically diagnostic and culturally diagnostic artifact collection, cataloging of artifacts and review of archaeological data. Scientific report preparation and presentation including formal site records. Coordination and filing of site records, survey report and scientific report with the appropriate Information Centers. GIS data documentation and UTM site location to integrate with digital databases developed by Naval installations.

***USDA Wells Archaeological Surveys, Modoc, Siskiyou, Merced Counties, California: 2017***

Cultural Resources Director for cultural resources inventory on twelve separate farms and ranches in three counties in northern and central California for the Farm Services Authority, United States Department of Agriculture. This study complied with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The project will consist of construction of wells, pipelines and associated facilities to bring additional water to drought-struck farms in California. Each farm/ranch has a different combination of proposed water wells, piping, storage tanks, troughs, springs and pumping plants. Each well and pipe site survey included a 35-foot buffer. In order to identify potential historic resources, UltraSystems conducted an archaeological cultural resource records search, pursued historical background research, interviewed the land owners and carried out systematic field surveys.

***North Sky River Wind Energy Project, Kelso Valley, Kern County, California: 2011***

Cultural Resources Project Director. Recorded, excavated and surface collected 101 archaeological sites. Full and complete mitigation program included data recovery on several sites resulting in an assemblage of 5,000 artifacts. Managed and trained 50 Native American Monitors (Kawaiisu and Tubatulabal Native Californians) for the 15,000-acre project with the installation and activation of 104 wind turbines. Resulted in on-time project approval through NEPA and CEQA compliance and approved federal tax credit. Senior author for the 2,853-page report that necessitated compliance under both CEQA and NEPA regulations and included oversight by the Bureau of Land Management and Kern County.

***Red Rock Canyon Bridge Replacement Project, Kern County, California: 2009***

Cultural Resources Project Director. Identified and evaluated historic properties, and developed historic background for Red Rock Railroad. Completed historic property survey report, prehistoric archaeological and historic archaeological survey, and geo-archaeological study. Consulted with local museums, Red Rock Canyon State Park, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and interested Native American groups. The area is listed as a Sacred Site by the NAHC. Result - no historic properties within area of potential effects (APE).

***East Sonora Bypass Cultural Resource Studies, Calaveras County, California: 2009***

Historic Preservation Coordinator. Developed program to mitigate adverse effects on eligible historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Consulted with Mi-Wuk on Caltrans projects regarding pattern of late discoveries and lack of thorough consultation with Native Americans. Coordinated with State Historic Preservation Office concerning Memorandum of Agreement, data recovery program, Programmatic Agreement, Treatment Plan, and Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report.

***Ten Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan Updates for Military Facilities throughout California: 2014-2017***

Cultural Resources Project Director. Ten updates for the existing Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans for following military installations throughout California: Detachment Corona, Naval Base Coronado, Detachment Fallbrook, Naval Base Point Loma, Naval Support Activity Monterey, Detachment Norco, Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, Naval Outlying Field San Nicolas Island, and Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach.

Developed new, internet-ready, user-friendly document format for Updates to the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans. Field visits conducted for all ten installations. Integrated and updated extensive GIS data base of cultural resource survey reports, cultural resource site records, cultural resource site locations, National Register of Historic Places Individual Properties and Districts. Developed synopsis of all relevant state and federal cultural resource environmental compliance laws and Navy/ Marine Standard Operating Procedures.





### Years of Experience

30+

### Years with Firm

9

### Education

- M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

### Professional Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104)  
Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259)  
Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM, Permit (CA-15-10) CA, 2015  
Contractor Safety Orientation, Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad 2014, BNSF-US-CA-0814-02153

### Professional Affiliations

Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member  
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Past President  
Society of CA Archaeology

### Areas of Expertise

CEQA  
NEPA

Phase I/II  
Federal

## PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mr. O'Neil has over 30 years of experience as a cultural resources specialist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history throughout California. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His project management experience includes private, municipal, county, state, and federal survey, excavation and monitoring projects. He has range of expertise in Phase I & II Cultural Resource Inventories, and archaeological, historical and paleontological survey assessments, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### *Cameron Ranch Residential Development Project, Riverside County, CA*

Mr. O'Neil is the director of cultural resources studies for the Cameron Ranch Residential Development Project located in the northern foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, above the City of Banning. He directed UltraSystems' archaeologists on the cultural resources field survey. He conducted the CHRIS records search and Native American outreach, and prepared the subsequent Phase I technical report. He coordinated the paleontological field survey and subsequent technical report. Client: Kojima Development Corporation.

### *Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County*

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in in the neighborhood. An assessment of possible cultural resources that may be affected by the construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts.

### *Cultural Resources Survey, Ortega Highway Residential Project, Orange County, CA*

On behalf of the U.S. Forest Service, Mr. O'Neil served as Crew Chief of Survey for prehistoric, historic and paleontological; material on private and public lands, conducted interviews, prepared subsequent report. The project entailed plans for a housing development in the Santa Ana Mountains on private land within the Cleveland National Forest and a proposed swap of private and federal forest lands. A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on both the private and Forest Service lands potentially included in the swap.

### *Inglewood Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA*

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted an archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue

north. A portion of the project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic property survey report was prepared as well.

***Cultural Resource Evaluation, Union Station, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA***

UltraSystems was contacted by Berg & Associates regarding the MetroLink Reconstruction Project at Los Angeles Union Station to provide evaluation of faunal material discovery in a tunnel trench at the project site. The project involved the building of a new passenger platform, three loading tracks, and connecting platform access tunnel to the main passenger tunnel of Union Station. The project increased the length of the passenger access tunnel to be brought up to American Disabilities Act regulation. The faunal bone was located at 130 cm below the current railroad track and determined to be the metatarsal of a young domesticated cow. A site survey was conducted to determine the presence of other historic cultural resources after the initial faunal finding. Further excavation of the site found no more faunal bones or any other archeological artifacts. A final technical report was prepared documenting monitoring and an analysis of findings.

***NEPA/CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System/Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA***

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS/LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil was the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing 13 archaeologists, architectural historians, paleontologists and technical writers. These studies include coordination of field visits to more than 260 locations for archaeologists and architectural historians with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and used to prepare FCC 620/621 historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

***Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA***

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for the Orange County Department of Public Works. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of hearth features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts.

***Paleontology Resources Monitoring for Orangethorpe Avenue/BNSF Railroad Bridge Grade Separation, Cities of Placentia and Anaheim, Orange County, CA***

Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) added a bypass lane to Orangethorpe Avenue, re-align power lines, and added sewer lines in the Cities of Anaheim and Placentia to construct a bridge over the BNSF railway. The project site lies in the old bed of the Santa Ana River which carries alluvium from the San Bernardino Mountains upstream. This riverbed alluvium is known to be sensitive for paleontological material and a monitoring program was put in place. Initial ground disturbance work pot-holing for utility lines was monitored. Extensive excavation on both sides of the railroad line was conducted for the new Orangethorpe Avenue bridge footings and this was monitored for paleontological material, as well as footings excavation for the Miller Street Bridge repositioning. Widening the banks of Atwood Channel and excavation to remove and replace water pipes in the Atwood and Carbon Canyon Creek channels was also monitored. This work took place as needed from July 2013 through May 2016. Minor amounts of fossilized mollusks possibly dating to the Pleistocene were observed; several deposits of historic trash were encountered probably associated with mid-20<sup>th</sup> century railroad work crews. A project monitoring summary report was prepared. Paleontological monitoring was completed on time and within budget.



### Years of Experience

7

### Years with Firm

6

### Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2018
- DePaul University and NEAP ACHP/CEQA Guidance for Integrating NEPA and Section 106
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- NAEP webinar in Tribal Consultation and Engagement in the Era of Streamlining, 10/2018
- AB 52 Tribal Perspective Training by the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

### Professional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology
- Society for American Archaeology

### Areas of Expertise

CEQA/NEPA	Phase I/II
CHRIS	Research
Information	NAHC
Center	Paleontology
Prehistoric and	Survey
Historic	Laboratory Analysis
Archaeology	

## PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Ms. Doukakis has over 7 years of experience as an archaeologist in California. She has conducted pedestrian archaeological survey, test and full-scale excavations, archaeological monitoring, laboratory curation of archaeological materials to comply with state and federal historic preservation laws in Southern California and abroad. Ms. Doukakis has authored a number of Phase I, II, and III, ISMND, ICRMP, FCC form, EIR documents and project proposals. She has extensive experience with the California Historical Resources Information System as well as conducting paleontology record searches and the Native American Heritage Commission in conducting record searches and consulting with Native American groups. Ms. Doukakis is proficient at project management and project scheduling for large- and small-scale projects.

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans – U.S. Navy, NAVFAC SW*

UltraSystems Environmental was contracted by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest Division to conduct and report on cultural resources management activities. This task calls for the production of eight (8) Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) documents for Navy Region Southwest (NRSW). The primary objective of the ICRMP is to provide readily accessible information to support the efficient management of cultural resources and proactive conformance with legislative and programmatic requirements and compliance mandates, supporting the Navy mission. As the technical report writer and reviewer, Ms. Doukakis was responsible for re-formatting and editing previously completed ICRMPs to be consistent with the NRSW updated ICRMP format, revising and updating appropriate sections within each document to accurately reflect the current status of cultural resources at each facility, and the production of electronic and physical copies of draft and final versions. Additionally, Ms. Doukakis drafted planning recommendations regarding archaeological and historic architectural resources, conducted historic background research, and coordinated with departmental staff, SHPO, and the client to meet biweekly submittal deadlines.

### *Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA*

Ms. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Ms. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

### *Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation Project, Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (2015)*

Ms. Doukakis provides Cultural and Paleontological monitoring during trenching for laying storm drain pipe along Via Ballena and Via Cascadita the summer of 2015. The old underground storm drain required replacement the length of the roadway to prevent further erosion of the cliffside parallel to the roads causing ground movement. No

cultural resources were observed but late Pleistocene marine shell, including an extinct species were recovered and described in the final technical report. The need for monitoring was determined by a Phase I cultural evaluation report prepared by UltraSystems for assessing potential impacts. Prepared for the City of San Clemente Engineering Department.

***Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA***

Ms. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Ms. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. Ms. Doukakis directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

***NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System-Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA***

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Ms. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Coastal Information Center at CSUF for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped construct letters to the NAHC and every tribal organization associated with the project area. Ms. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and local newspapers were contacted for inclusion of this public notice in them. Ms. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

***Cameron Ranch EIR / Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation of the North Rock Shelter Site Cameron Ranch Development Project: A 609-Acre Parcel, APNs 544-050-006 and 544-050-011 Riverside County, CA***

Ms. Doukakis conducted extensive historical research for the area in which this project encompassed. This included compiling information involving basic internet research, Riverside County Historic Landmarks Register, Riverside County Planning Department and the U.S. Department of the Interior BLM General Land Office Records. This information was used to complete the final EIR for the County of Riverside Planning Department. A Phase II excavation was conducted by Ms. Doukakis and other archeologists from UltraSystems. This excavation included ten STPs and five excavated units.

***Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA***

Ms. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Ms. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Ms. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

**ATTACHMENT C**

**Native American Heritage Commission Records**

**Search and Native American Contacts**





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May 21, 2019

Government Program Analyst  
Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, California 95691

**Subject: Cultural Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford, Kings County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7014.**

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their proposed project to construct a new transit center with commercial/office buildings. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The KART Transit Project is located in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, CA. The approximately 4-acre project site would consist of an approximately 19,000 square-foot Transit Station Building, off-site parking, and on-site bus parking. Additionally, the Project includes 21 sawtooth bus bays, 17 staff parking spaces, 8 secure staff parking spaces, and 105 park-and-ride spaces for transit users. Currently, the site contains open space, unoccupied businesses, paved parking lots, an operational medical building and other commercial businesses. The proposed project would include the demolition of existing structures and construction of a new transit station and commercial development.

The KART Transit Project is located in the area north of 7th street, south of 8th street, west of Brown Street, and east of Harris Street in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, CA. The project is specifically located on the Hanford, Calif, USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 21 E, Township 18 S, in the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 36 and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 25. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

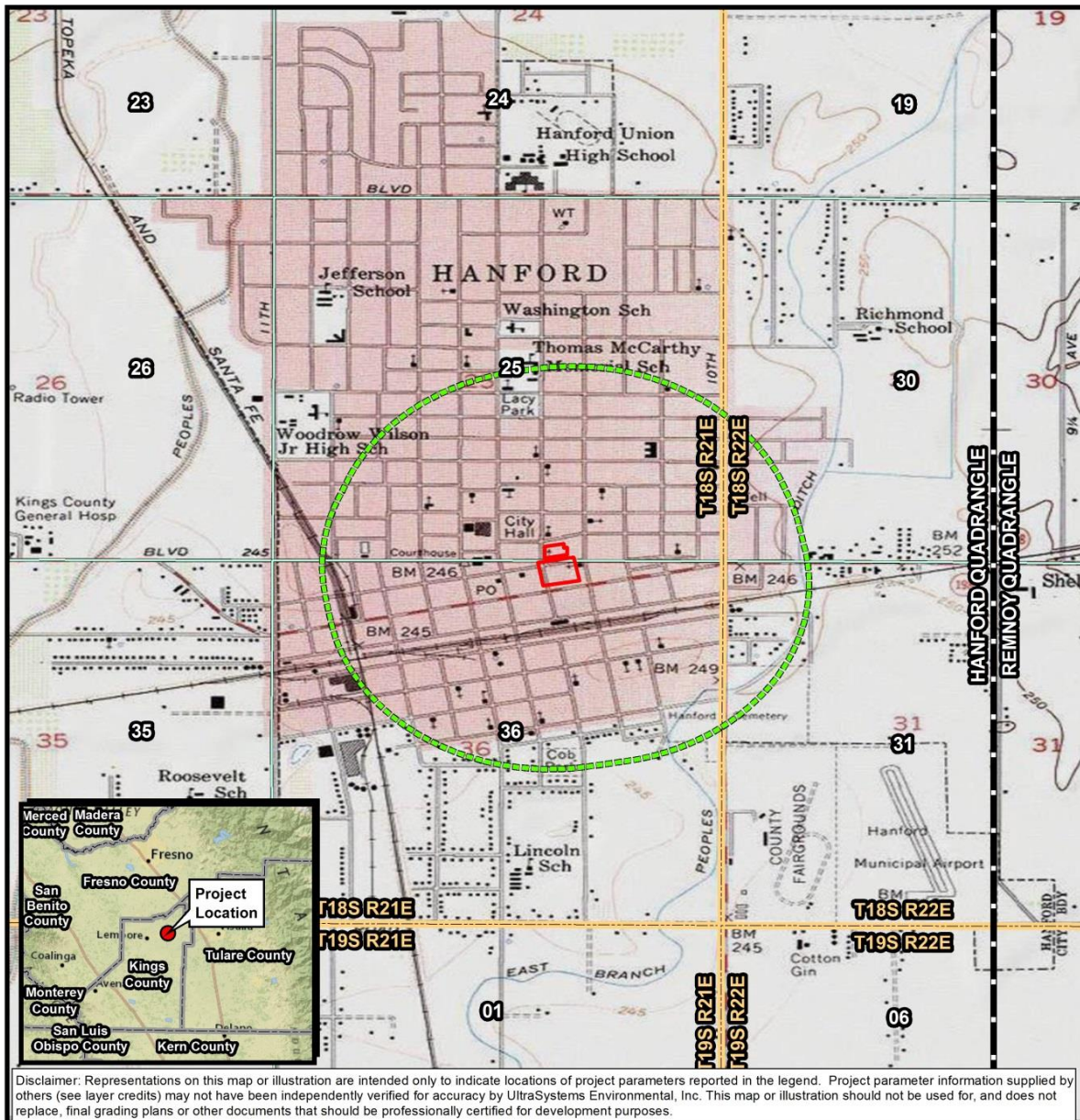
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

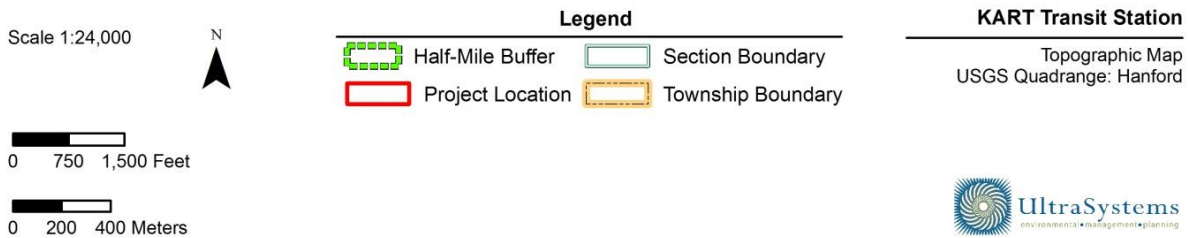
Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Manager  
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276  
[soneil@ultrasystems.com](mailto:soneil@ultrasystems.com)  
Corporate Office – Orange County  
16431 Scientific Way  
Irvine, CA 92618-7443  
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276  
Facsimile: 949.788.4901  
Website: [www.ultrasystems.com](http://www.ultrasystems.com)





Path: J:\Projects\7014\_Kings\_County\_Kart\MXD\7014\_Kings\_County\_Kart\_Topo\_2019\_05\_14.mxd  
 Service Layer Credits: Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, Increment P Corp., Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; Teale Data Center GIS Solutions Group, 2003; CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

May 6, 2019



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710  
Email: [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



May 28, 2019

Stephen O'Neil  
Ultra Systems

VIA Email to: [soneil@ultrasystems.com](mailto:soneil@ultrasystems.com)

RE: KART Transit Project, City of Hanford, Kings County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Katy Sanchez*

KATY SANCHEZ  
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts List  
5/28/2019**

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

Foothill Yokuts  
Choinumni

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

Foothill Yokuts  
Mono  
Wuksache

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

Tache  
Tachi  
Yokut

Table Mountain Rancheria  
Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 410  
Friant CA 93626  
rpennell@tmr.org  
(559) 822-2587  
(559) 822-2693 Fax

Yokuts

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

Yokuts

Tule River Indian Tribe  
Neil Peyron, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 589  
Porterville CA 93258  
neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov  
(559) 781-4271  
(559) 781-4610 Fax

Yokuts

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans Tribes for the proposed: KART Transit Project, Kings County.





May 29, 2019

Stan Alec  
Kings River Choinummi Farm Tribe  
3515 East Fedora Avenue  
Fresno, CA. 93726

**Subject: Cultural Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford, Kings County, California.  
UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7014.**

Dear Mr. Alec,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UltraSystems) has been contracted by Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their proposed Project to construct a new transit center in the City of Hanford with commercial/office buildings. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the Project boundary.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated May 28, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." They recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Kings River Choinummi Farm Tribe.

The KART Transit Project is located in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, CA. The approximately 4-acre Project site would consist of an approximately 19,000 square-foot Transit Station Building, off-site parking, and on-site bus parking. Additionally, the Project will include 21 sawtooth bus bays, 17 staff parking spaces, 8 secure staff parking spaces, and 105 park-and-ride spaces for transit users. Currently, the site contains open space, unoccupied businesses, paved parking lots, an operational medical building and other commercial businesses. The proposed Project would include the demolition of existing structures and construction of a new transit station and commercial development.

The KART Transit Project is located in the area north of 7th street, south of 8th street, west of Brown Street, and east of Harris Street in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, Kings County, California. The Project is specifically located on the Hanford, Calif., USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 21 E, Township 18 S, in the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 36 and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 25. This is shown on the attached map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Manager  
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276  
[sonail@ultrasystems.com](mailto:sonail@ultrasystems.com)  
Corporate Office – Orange County  
16431 Scientific Way  
Irvine, CA 92618-7443  
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276  
Facsimile: 949.788.4901  
Website: [www.ultrasystems.com](http://www.ultrasystems.com)



May 29, 2019

Rueben Barrios, Sr., Chairperson  
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe  
P.O. Box 8  
Lemoore, CA 93245

**Subject: Cultural Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford, Kings County, California.  
UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7014.**

Dear Chairperson Barrios,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UltraSystems) has been contracted by Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their proposed Project to construct a new transit center in the City of Hanford with commercial/office buildings. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the Project boundary.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated May 28, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." They recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe.

The KART Transit Project is located in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, CA. The approximately 4-acre Project site would consist of an approximately 19,000 square-foot Transit Station Building, off-site parking, and on-site bus parking. Additionally, the Project will include 21 sawtooth bus bays, 17 staff parking spaces, 8 secure staff parking spaces, and 105 park-and-ride spaces for transit users. Currently, the site contains open space, unoccupied businesses, paved parking lots, an operational medical building and other commercial businesses. The proposed Project would include the demolition of existing structures and construction of a new transit station and commercial development.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

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Facsimile: 949.788.4901  
Website: [www.ultrasystems.com](http://www.ultrasystems.com)



May 29, 2019

Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson  
Table Mountain Rancheria  
P.O. Box 410  
Friant, CA. 93626

**Subject: Cultural Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford, Kings County, California.  
UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7014.**

Dear Chairperson Walker-Grant,

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) has been contracted by Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their proposed Project to construct a new transit center in the City of Hanford with commercial/office buildings. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The KART Transit Project is located in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, CA. The approximately 4-acre Project site would consist of an approximately 19,000 square-foot Transit Station Building, off-site parking, and on-site bus parking. Additionally, the Project will include 21 sawtooth bus bays, 17 staff parking spaces, 8 secure staff parking spaces, and 105 park-and-ride spaces for transit users. Currently, the site contains open space, unoccupied businesses, paved parking lots, an operational medical building and other commercial businesses. The proposed Project would include the demolition of existing structures and construction of a new transit station and commercial development.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Manager  
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276  
[soneil@ultrasystems.com](mailto:soneil@ultrasystems.com)  
Corporate Office – Orange County  
16431 Scientific Way  
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Facsimile: 949.788.4901  
Website: [www.ultrasystems.com](http://www.ultrasystems.com)





May 29, 2019

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

**Subject: Cultural Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford, Kings County, California.  
UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7014.**

Dear Director Pennell,

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) has been contracted by Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their proposed project to construct a new transit center in the City of Hanford with commercial/office buildings. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated May 28, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." They recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Table Mountain Rancheria.

The KART Transit Project is located in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, Kings County, California. The approximately 4-acre project site would consist of an approximately 19,000 square-foot Transit Station Building, off-site parking, and on-site bus parking. Additionally, the Project will include 21 sawtooth bus bays, 17 staff parking spaces, 8 secure staff parking spaces, and 105 park-and-ride spaces for transit users. Currently, the site contains open space, unoccupied businesses, paved parking lots, an operational medical building and other commercial businesses. The proposed project would include the demolition of existing structures and construction of a new transit station and commercial development.

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Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Manager  
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276  
[soneil@ultrasystems.com](mailto:soneil@ultrasystems.com)  
Corporate Office – Orange County  
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Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276  
Facsimile: 949.788.4901  
Website: [www.ultrasystems.com](http://www.ultrasystems.com)



May 29, 2019

Neil Peyron, Chairperson  
Tule River Indian Tribe  
P.O. Box 589  
Porterville, CA. 93258

**Subject: Cultural Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford, Kings County, California.  
UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7014.**

Dear Director Pennell,

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) has been contracted by Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their proposed Project to construct a new transit center in the City of Hanford with commercial/office buildings. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The KART Transit Project is located in the downtown area of the City of Hanford, CA. The approximately 4-acre Project site would consist of an approximately 19,000 square-foot Transit Station Building, off-site parking, and on-site bus parking. Additionally, the Project will include 21 sawtooth bus bays, 17 staff parking spaces, 8 secure staff parking spaces, and 105 park-and-ride spaces for transit users. Currently, the site contains open space, unoccupied businesses, paved parking lots, an operational medical building and other commercial businesses. The proposed Project would include the demolition of existing structures and construction of a new transit station and commercial development.

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Sincerely,

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Cultural Resources Manager  
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276  
[sonail@ultrasystems.com](mailto:sonail@ultrasystems.com)  
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Facsimile: 949.788.4901  
Website: [www.ultrasystems.com](http://www.ultrasystems.com)



May 29, 2019

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

**Subject: Cultural Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford, Kings County, California.  
UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7014.**

Dear Chairperson Woodrow,

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) has been contracted by Kings County Area Public Transit Agency (KCAPTA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their proposed Project to construct a new transit center in the City of Hanford with commercial/office buildings. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the Project boundary.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Manager  
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276  
[soneil@ultrasystems.com](mailto:soneil@ultrasystems.com)  
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Facsimile: 949.788.4901  
Website: [www.ultrasystems.com](http://www.ultrasystems.com)





## TABLE MOUNTAIN RANCHERIA

### TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE

July 1, 2019

Leanne Walker-Grant  
Tribal Chairperson

Beverly J. Hunter  
Tribal Vice-Chairperson

Craig Martinez  
Tribal Secretary/Treasurer

Matthew W. Jones  
Tribal Council Member

Richard L. Jones  
Tribal Council Member

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Manager  
Ultra System  
16431 Scientific Way  
Irvine, Ca. 92618



RE: Cultural Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford,  
Kings County

To: Stephen O'Neil

This is in response to your letter dated, May 29, 2019, regarding, Cultural  
Resources Study, KART Transit Project in the City of Hanford, Kings  
County.

We appreciate receiving notice; however, this project site is beyond our area  
of interest.

Sincerely,

  
Robert Pennell  
Cultural Resources Director

23736  
Sky Harbour Road  
Post Office  
Box 410  
Friant  
California  
93626  
(559) 822-2587  
Fax  
(559) 822-2693

**Kings County KART Transit Station Project; City of Hanford –Kings County, California.  
[UltraSystems (UEI) Project #7014]  
Native American Contact Log**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Tribe/ Affiliation</b>	<b>Letter and Fax Contacts</b>	<b>E-mail Contacts</b>	<b>Telephone Contacts</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Katy Sanchez, Associate Environmental Planner	Native American Heritage Commission	May 21, 2019 (Fax)	May 21, 2019	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply from NAHC May 28, 2019 with list of six tribal contacts and a SLF search with negative results.
Stan Alec	Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe	May 29, 2019 (letter, no fax available)	No email provided.	July 1, 2019	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 29, 2019. No fax or email available. Phone call was made on July 1, 2019, Alec said that he did not know of any resources in the project area, and suggested we contact the Tachi tribe.
Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	May 29, 2019 (letter and fax)	No email provided.	July 1 and 3, 2019	Letter and fax describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 29, 2019. No email available. Phone calls were made on July 1 and 3, 2019. No answer, message was left on both days. No response to date.
Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson	Table Mountain Rancheria	May 29, 2019 (letter and fax)	May 29, 2019 (email)	July 1, 2019	Letter, email, and fax describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 29, 2019. Phone call made on July 1, 2019 Sarah (Cultural Resources) indicated that Kings County is outside of their area of interest. .

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director	Table Mountain Rancheria	May 29, 2019 (letter and fax)	May 29, 2019 (email)	July 1, 2019	Letter, email, and fax describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 29, 2019. Phone call made on July 1, 2019 Sarah (Cultural Resources) indicated that Kings County is outside of their area. A letter from Pennell dated July 1, 2019 and received 7/5/19 also stated that the project location is outside the tribe's area of interest.
Neil Peyron, Chairperson	Tule River Indian Tribe	May 29, 2019 (letter and fax)	May 29, 2019 (email)	July 1 and 3, 2019	Letter, email, and fax describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 29, 2019. Phone calls were made on July 1 and 3, 2019. No answer, message was left on both days. No response to date.
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	May 29, 2019 (letter, no fax available)	May 29, 2019 (email)	July 1 and 3, 2019	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 29, 2019. No fax available. Phone calls were made on July 1 and 3, 2019. No answer, message was left on both days. No response to date.



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**ATTACHMENT D**

**CHRIS Records Search Bibliography**

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Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
KI-94	Nelson, Wendy	2000	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level 3 Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project	None
KI-99	Billat, Lorna	2000	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility – Kings County	None
KI-128	Phillips, Laurie	2002	Section 106 Review: McClard, 108 South Harris Street, Hanford, California 9320; GeoTek Project #0032SA2-006D	None
KI-134	Villacorta, Ester	2004	Section 106 Review: Hanford Water Tower – VIS-006-A, Northeast Corner of Irwin Street and Fourth Street, Hanford, California; GeoTek Project #0013SA2-006A	None
KI-168	Hudlow, Scott M.	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Hollands' Dairy Project, Kings County, California	None
KI-210	Windmiller, Ric	2011	City of Hanford Downtown East Precise Plan	P-16-000289, P-16-000290, P-16-000291
KI-229	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokuts Tribe Cultural Department: Lalo Franko, Pete Alanis, and Shana Brum	2013	Hanford California Downtown East Precise Plan Native American Cultural Resource Survey	None in project area.
KI-240	Glentis, Dionisios	2013	G.O. 131-D: TD723361, Goshen-Hanford-Laurel 66kV Sub-transmission Line, Hanford, Kings County	P-16-000278
KI-289	Roland, Jennifer	2016	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle Central Hanford Antenna Installation Project, Hanford, Kings County, California	P-16-000289
KI-303	Whitley, David S. and Peter A. Carey	2016	Class III Inventory and Limited Subsurface Testing, HSRA Family Healthcare Network Project, Hanford, Kings County, California	P-16-000122/278