

## **Appendix C. Cultural Resources Study**

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# Cultural Resources Study for the City of Arvin Sewer Master Plan Project, Kern County, California

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report provides the results of a cultural resource study completed by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the Sewer Master Plan for the City of Arvin Project (Project). The Project is located within the City of Arvin in Kern County, California. The Project area is bounded Comanche Drive to the west, Varsity Road to the north, Milux Road to the south, and Tejon Highway to the east. The Project proposes to develop a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for the City's wastewater collection system. The CIP identified existing sewer pipe alignments and associated manholes within the City for various stages of repair, including pipe lining, point repair, and full alignment replacement. The CIP also identified a proposed route for a new alignment to be installed, proceeding south on S. Comanche Drive from El Camino Real to Milux Road, and then east along Milux Road to the intersection of Milux Road and Malovich Road. An unnamed unpaved road proceeding north from Milux Road to the intersection of El Camino Real and S. A Street is also included in the proposed route for the new infrastructure. This cultural resource study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Arvin (City) is the lead agency for the Project.

The study consisted of a review of relevant site records and reports on file with the South San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) held at California State University Bakersfield within a ½ - mile (mi.) search radius, a pedestrian survey of sewer pipe alignments and manholes identified as requiring replacement and the proposed route for the new infrastructure within the Project area by a Red Tail archaeologist, a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and historical research including examination of historic maps and aerial imagery. This report includes the results of the study, as well as a brief historic background sketch for the area, an analysis of effects, and recommendations for future work.

The records search at the SSJVIC resulted in six previously recorded cultural resources being identified within a ½-mile radius of the Project area. Two previously recorded resources, P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545 and P-15-012765, were identified within the Project area. P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545 consists of a former wagon road which is presently in use as a segment of Tejon Highway, located along the east boundary of the Project area. P-15-012765 is a historic-era multiple family residence located at the intersection of Haven Drive and Stockton Ave and was determined to be ineligible for inclusion in either the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or for local designation. Upon further review it was identified that P-15-012765 is not within the Project area and will not be impacted by the Project.

The review of the SLF by the NAHC was negative. Information request letters were sent to 16 Native American contacts provided by the NAHC. To date, two responses have been received. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, reported that the Project is outside of the Serrano ancestral territory and they will not request consultation. The Tejon Indian Tribe reported that previously-disturbed agricultural fields may still contain extant subsurface Tribal Cultural Resources ("TCRs") and/or ancestral human remains that are occasionally inadvertently discovered/impacted during project implementation. Therefore, they request that the Project proponent contact the Tejon Tribe in the event that TCRs are inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. The Tejon Tribe had no further concerns with the Project.

The Project Area was surveyed on October 22 and 23, 2019, by Red Tail Senior Archaeologist Spencer Bietz. The Project area was surveyed using a 10-meter buffer of Project areas containing replacement pipes and manholes with visible ground surface, and areas which have been largely developed that contain sewer alignments that require replacement or repair operations to occur via open trenching. The Project area

containing new infrastructure was surveyed using a 30-meter buffer. All open areas were visually inspected for any cultural resources dating to greater than 45 years in age.

The survey effort identified no previously unrecorded cultural resources within the Project area. All portions of existing alignments and associated manholes located within developed portions of the Project area did not display any visible indications of historic or prehistoric-era resources located either within or adjacent to said alignments. Undeveloped areas containing similar alignments were largely fallow, however these areas did exhibit indications of sporadic pedestrian traffic and modern refuse dumping. No previously unrecorded resources were identified within the proposed route for the new sewer infrastructure along S. Comanche Drive, Milux Road, or within the unnamed unpaved road proceeding north from Milux Road to S. A Street. The proposed alignment is located within roads which are currently in use by commercial and agricultural vehicles. The roads have been heavily impacted by the vehicular use, and noticeable indications of ongoing road repair and construction are visible along the proposed route. The probability of intact subsurface resources within the proposed alignment is low.

P-15-012765 was not revisited during the survey effort as existing alignments and manholes requiring replacement were not previously identified within the immediate proximity of the resource. P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545, Tejon Highway, within the Project area only, was revisited during the survey effort. The resource is in current use as a modern road, and experiences moderate traffic from commercial and agricultural equipment. This portion of P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the CRHR and not significant under CEQA. Therefore, the cultural resources study did not identify any CEQA historic resources which will be adversely impacted by the Project and no further archaeological work is recommended.

All survey notes and photographs are kept on file at Red Tail Environmental, 328 State Place, Escondido, CA 92029.

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## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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**Project Proponent:** City of Arvin

**Report Date:** April 2020

**Report Title:** Cultural Resources Study for the City of Arvin Sewer Master Plan Project, Kern County, California.

**Type of Study:** Phase I Archaeological Survey

**New Sites:** none

**Updated Sites:** P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545

**USGS Quad:** Arvin 7.5-minute Topographic Quad Map

**Acreage:** 3,055 acres

**Keywords:** Arvin 7.5-minute quadrangle, negative survey, Tejon Highway, P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545, P-15-012765, no impact



## **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

APN	Assessor Parcel Number
CA	California
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historic Resources Information System
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Red Tail	Red Tail Environmental, Inc.
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SSJVIC	South San Joaquin Valley Information Center
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of an archaeological survey for the Sewer Master Plan for the City of Arvin Project which was conducted to provide compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Project proposes to update a Capital Improvement Plan for the City's wastewater collection system. Red Tail Environmental, Inc. (Red Tail) was contracted by Harris & Associates to complete a cultural resources inventory for the Project area. Red Tail conducted a record search and literature review and performed a pedestrian field survey of the Project area. The report was compiled in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (CEQA). This report addresses the direct construction impacts to resources.

## 1.1 Project Description

The City of Arvin requires a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for its wastewater collection system. A CIP is an investment strategy for the physical assets of the system. The CIP serves three inter-related purposes: (1) it identifies the capital improvements needed to provide a sufficient level of service to the City's sewer ratepayers, (2) it provides a basis for setting rates and impact fees, and (3) it satisfies a regulatory requirement of the City's discharge permit administered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The goal of this cultural resources study is to determine if any historic resources, that are eligible to the CRHR and significant under CEQA are present within the Project area, and if so if they will be adversely impacted by the Project.

Red Tail Principal Investigator Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA served as the primary author of this report, conducted the NAHC correspondence, and managed the study. Red Tail Senior Archaeologist Spencer Bietz conducted the archaeological survey, contributed to the report, and conducted the record search at the SSJVIC.

## 1.2 Project Location

The Project is located within the City of Arvin in Kern County, California. The Project area is bounded by Comanche Drive to the west, Varsity Street to the north, Milux Road to the south, and Tejon Highway to the east. More specifically, the Project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* topographic quadrangle within Sections 23, 25, 26, 35, and 36 of Township 331 South, Range 29 East (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

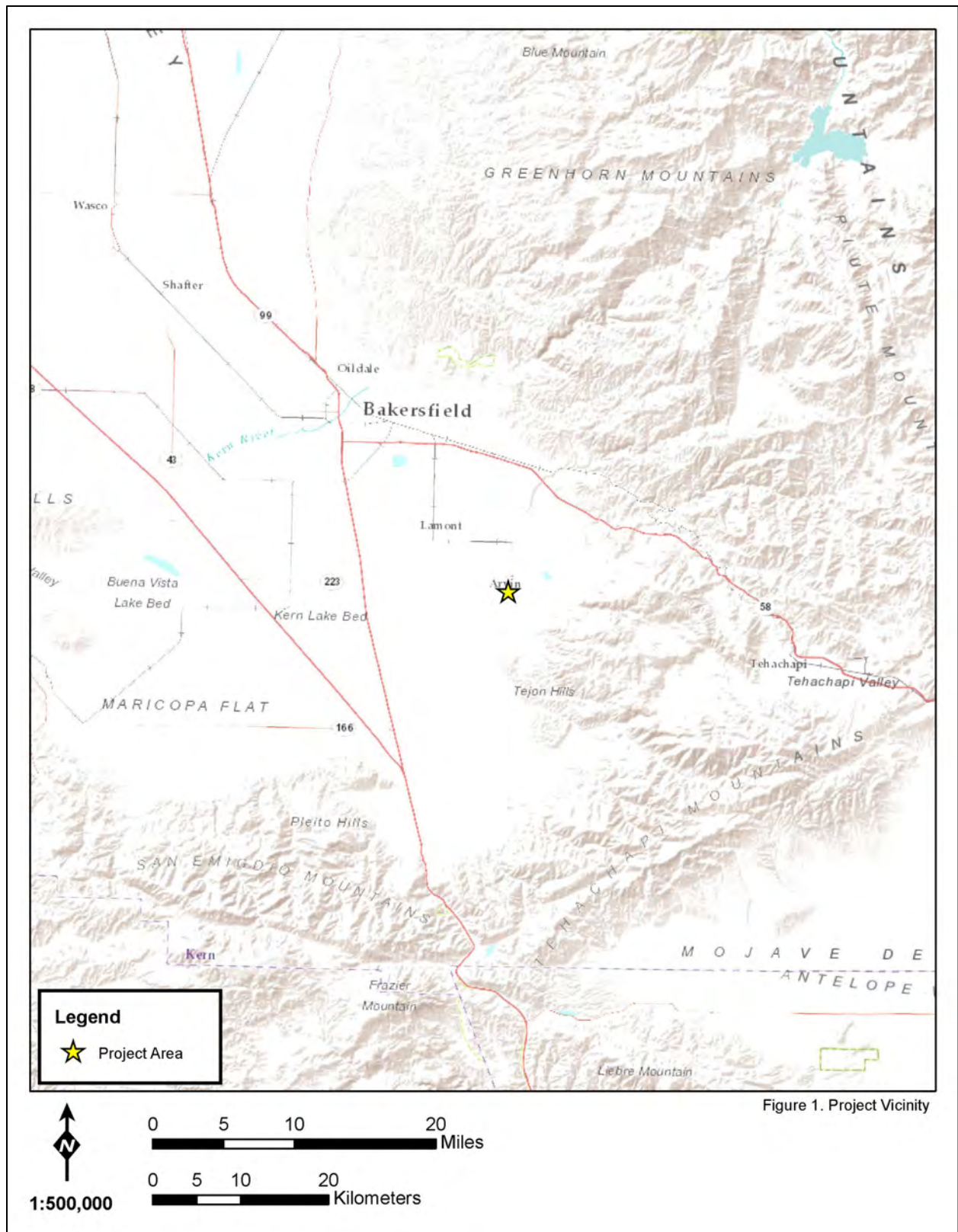


Figure 1. Project Vicinity



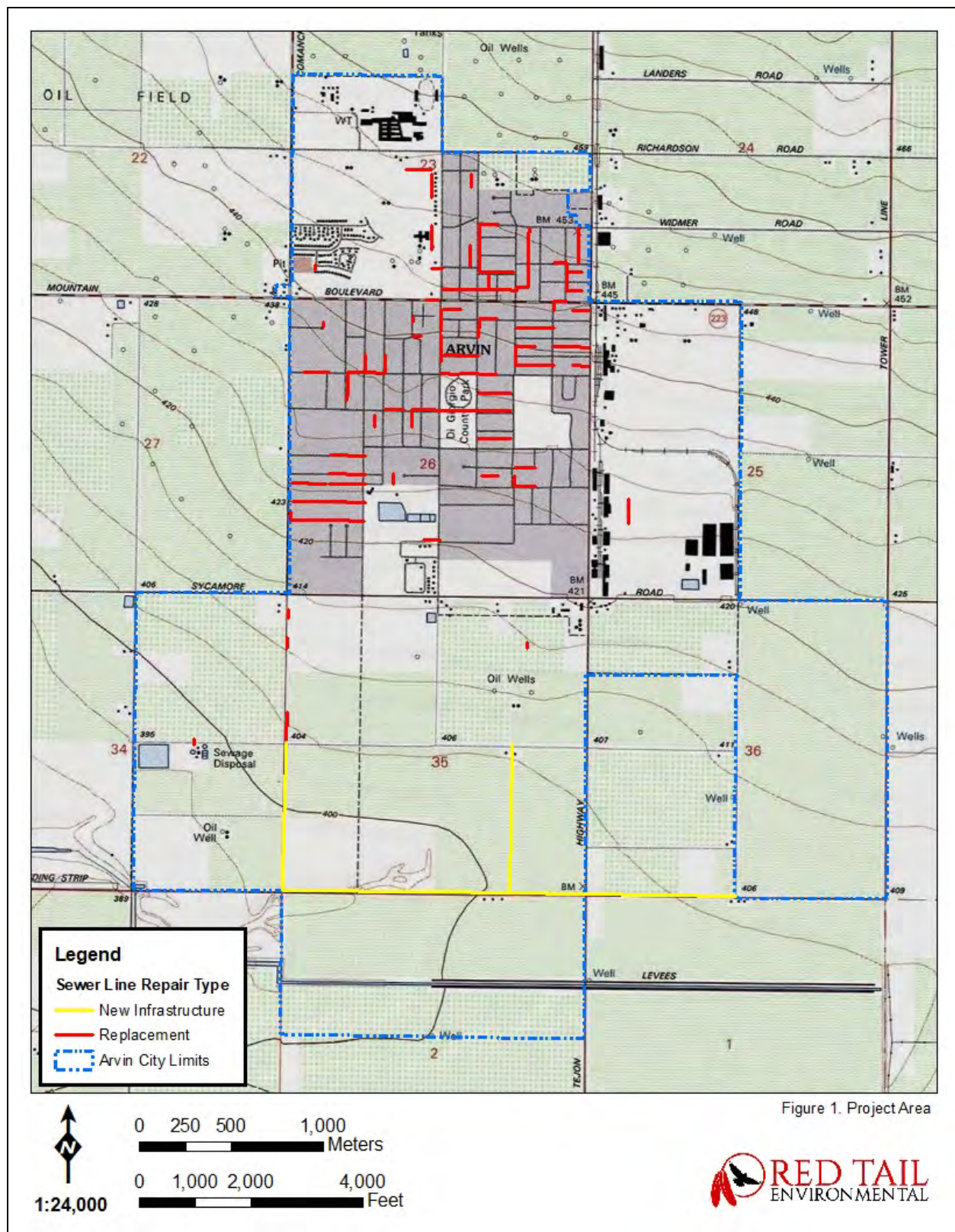


Figure 2. Project Location, USGS 7.5' Arvin, California Topographic Map.



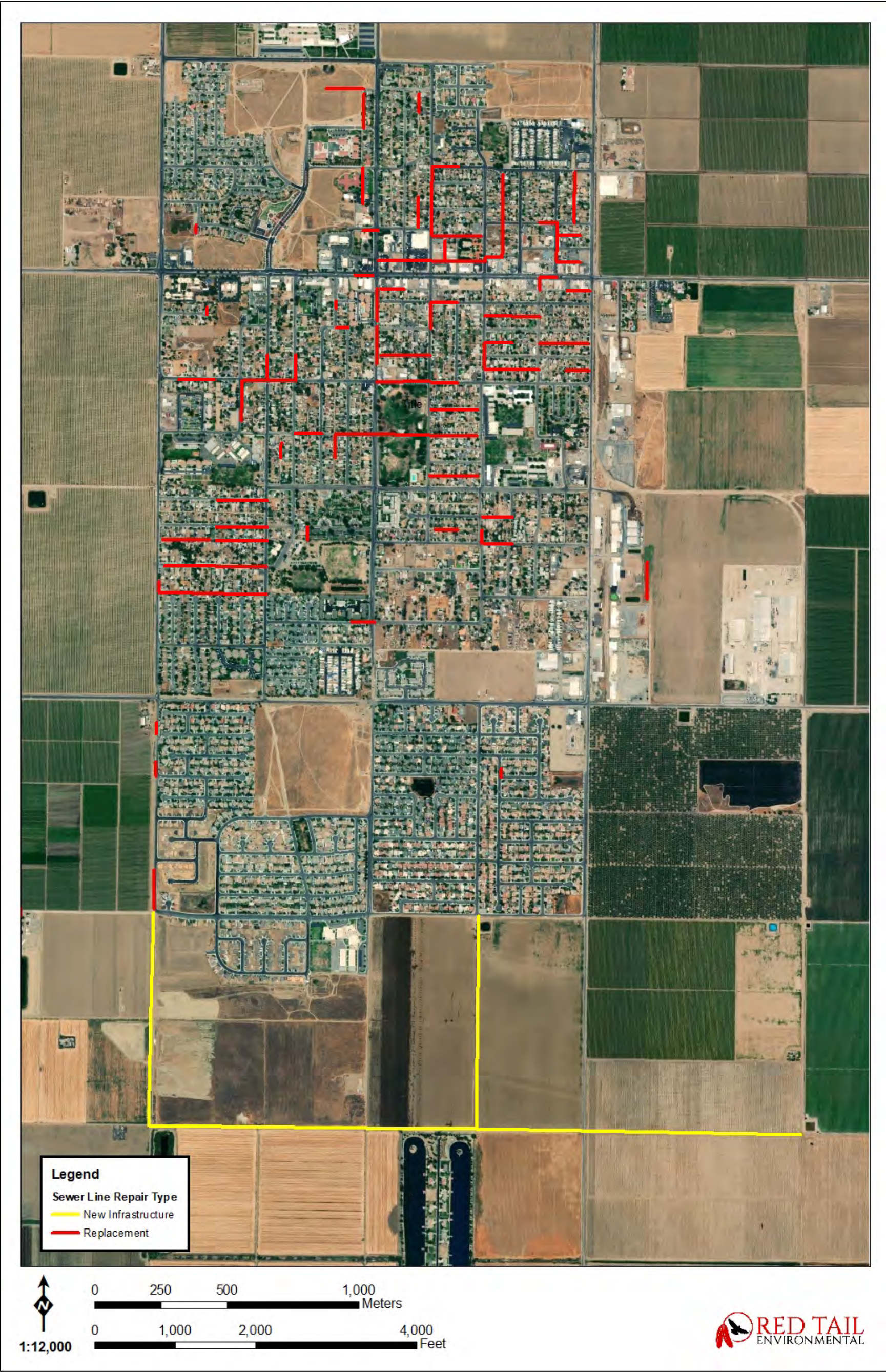


Figure3. Project Area, aerial photograph.



## **2. EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **2.1 Environmental Setting**

Kern County is geographically diverse, spanning portions of the Mojave Desert, the southern tip of the Sierra Nevada, and the San Joaquin Valley. The Project Area is located within the Great Valley geomorphic province, an alluvial plain that stretches for approximately 400 miles in length within the central part of California (California Depart. Of Conservancy California Geological Survey, 2002). The Great Valley spans a width of nearly 50 miles and is a trough in which sediments have been almost continuously deposited since the Jurassic era. The Great Valley is bordered by the Sierra Nevada province to the east, the Coast Ranges to the west, and the Transverse Ranges to the south (California Depart. Of Conservancy California Geological Survey, 2002). Within the southern portions of the San Joaquin Valley, several large oil fields have been discovered.

The Project area is approximately 445 feet above mean sea level and contains Hesperia-Arvin-Whitewolf series soils. Hesperia-Arvin-Whitewolf soils are present predominantly in very deep contexts, are well drained, and are nearly level in slope (USDA 1981). Hesperia-Arvin-Whitewolf soils in the Project area are typically representative of alluvial fans, flood plains, and stream terraces, consisting of sandy loam with thin strata of coarser and finer materials. The primary soil type within the Project area is Granoso association soils, typically associated with excessively drained to well-drained flood plain alluvium derived from mixed rock sources upon slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Within the Project area, Granoso series soils are typically present from the surface to 62 inches in depth (USDA 2009).

The climate in the southern San Joaquin Valley area is characterized as a cool semi-arid climate with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. The temperature on average is greater than 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the summer, but with maximums that can occasionally reach the high 90s. In the winter, the average temperature is 38°F but can drop almost to below freezing. Rainfall occurs primarily during the winter months and averages about 8 inches per year. The closest natural body of water to the Project area is the Tejon Creek, located approximately 5.5 miles south of the Project area.

### **2.2 Cultural and Historical Setting**

#### **Prehistoric Environment**

The southern San Joaquin Valley has been home for indigenous populations starting since the late Pleistocene. As human populations grew over time, subsistence and settlement strategies changed several times as local populations adapted to changes in the surrounding environment. With larger populations spread throughout the San Joaquin Valley and neighboring regions, early humans settled in villages and began to create sophisticated material cultures, evolving into an extensive trade system using a wide range of manufactured products using local and imported materials.

The Central Valley of California is divided into two major physiographic provinces separated by the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. North of the delta lies the Sacramento Valley, which drains south by the Sacramento River. To the south of the delta is the San Joaquin Valley, which drains north to the delta by the San Joaquin River. Quaternary landscapes are fairly common throughout the Central Valley, with older deposits represented by weathered, rolling piedmonts, and younger deposits represented by active basins and floodplains of the valley bottom. The earlier piedmonts are typically composed of early Tertiary fluvial sediments forming benchlike deposits and are commonly found combined with incised Pleistocene fans

associated with stream and river outlets at the base of the foothills (Rosenthal et al 1981). Active alluvial fans, alkali basins, and river floodplains make up the valley bottom. These floodplains were preferred as prehistoric habitation areas due to the natural elevated levees they contained.

Precipitation within the Central Valley is divided latitudinally, with greater amounts received within the northern areas of the Valley, and significantly less received within the southern areas. For the southern Valley areas, this is compounded by a second longitudinal gradient, in that more of the precipitation that falls is located along the eastern slopes of the Sierra, whereas little is received on the western slopes. The lower amount of western slope precipitation results in western drainages being smaller and more widely dispersed (Rosenthal et al 1981). The varying amounts of annual precipitation within the Central Valley led to a wide array of prehistoric habitats, including riparian forest, marshes, alkali basins, foothill woodlands, and oak savannas. The narrowness of the Valley and the elevational and hydrologic gradients along the western slopes of the Sierra established numerous variations of each of these vegetation communities, with at least one of each kind accessible within a day's walk from anywhere within the Valley basin (Rosenthal et al 1981).

As mentioned above, the natural elevated levees commonly found within floodplain environments of the Valley floor were preferred for habitation areas by prehistoric populations. Early twentieth-century records suggest that these habitation sites, also known as mound sites, were relatively abundant, with approximately one site present for every two to three miles of major watershed (Rosenthal et al 1981). In present day, evidence of these habitation sites has been increasing hard to locate due to increasing agricultural development, river erosion, and artificial levee construction. The initial setting of such habitation sites within natural levees presents a problem in of itself, as the natural erosional and depositional activities associated with floodplain hydrology tend to preserve younger, surficial sites and at the same time either bury or destroy older archaeological deposits (Rosenthal et al 1981).

## **Chronological Framework**

Due to the transitory and ephemeral nature of the Valley landscape within the southern San Joaquin Valley, a single cultural-historical framework has been difficult to adopt. The few frameworks that have been adopted to encompass all of the Central Valley's prehistoric record have been either formulated around local sequencing which focus of isolated radiocarbon dates or relying instead of cross-dating stylistically diagnostic artifact types and ethnocultural patterns. Fredrickson (1973, 1974) proposed three basic periods: the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Emergent. These periods have been reformulated to four divisions using more modern calibration curves and radiocarbon dating results: Paleo-Indian, Lower Archaic, Middle Archaic, Upper Archaic, and Emergent.

### **Paleo-Indian (11,550 to 8550 BCE)**

The Paleo-Indian period represents the earliest known occupation of the Central Valley by prehistoric populations. The earliest accepted evidence of said occupation are represented by the presence of basally thinned and fluted projectile points found at dispersed surface locations and are found primarily within the southern San Joaquin Valley (Rosenthal et al 1981). These projectile points are distinctive and are well dated within the North American region to an interval dating between 11,550 and 9550 BCE. At present, only three localities in the San Joaquin Valley have produced early concave base points: Tracy Lake, the Woolfsen mound, and the Tulare Lake basin (Rosenthal et al 1981). The Witt site in the southern San Joaquin Valley is an example of the Tulare Lake basin sites, containing hundreds of early concave base points along a remnant shoreline of Tulare Lake during the Late Pleistocene. Human and faunal bone fragments from the Witt site produced several uncalibrated date ranges, although no clear association between the projectile points and the bone fragments could be discerned. The human bone fragments from the Witt site returned dates ranging between 11,379 and 15,802 BCE, and a wider range of 10,788 to 17,745 BCE were returned from the faunal fragments (Rosenthal et al 1981).

### **Lower Archaic (8550 to 5550 BCE)**

Around 9050 BCE, the Pleistocene epoch ended, and as a result of climate change at that time floodplains and alluvial fans within the central California lowlands experienced significant depositional events. Deposits from this period covered many Late Pleistocene alluvial landforms, and are now considered to represent a stratigraphic boundary between Late Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits (Rosenthal et al 1981). A second episode of widespread alluvial fan and floodplain deposition occurred around 5550 BCE, in which many of the earlier archaeological deposits within the Central Valley were completely covered.

Lower Archaic occupation sites in the Central Valley is primarily represented by isolated finds, including chipped stone crescentics and stemmed points. These are commonly found alongside early concave base points around the prehistoric shore of Tulare Lake (Rosenthal et al 1981). The stemmed points are similar to Borax Lake wide-stemmed points from the North Coast Ranges and are also similar to Lake Mojave, Silver Lake, and Pinto points. Another diagnostic artifact, known as bi-pointed “humpies” are also commonly found within Lower Archaic sites, primarily along the southwestern shores of Tulare Lake. The common occurrence of large, heavily reworked projectile points has suggested that Early Archaic subsistence economies focused upon the hunting of artiodactyls (Rosenthal et al 1981). Although milling technologies and other direct evidence of plant subsistence are largely missing from valley floor sites, Lower Archaic sites within the adjoining Sierra Nevada and Coast Range foothills have been documented as containing abundant milling equipment, suggesting that foothill communities had a higher reliance upon plant-based resources (Rosenthal et al 1981). Nut crops, such as acorns and pine nuts, may have been the target of seasonal plant resource exploitation, especially as environmental conditions favored the expansion of woodland areas. Foothills sites appear to represent frequently visited camps in a seasonally structured settlement system, and are often accompanied with dense accumulations of handstones, milling technologies, and cobble-core tools.

During the Lower Archaic, regional interaction appeared to be well established and thriving within the Central Valley. Trade items, such as marine shell beads, have been found in Early Holocene deposits in the western and central Great Basin (Rosenthal et al 1981). Obsidian harvested from the eastern Sierra also makes up a large proportion of flakes stone tools using nonlocal materials. Obsidian debris from lithic tool-making activities have been documented within Lower Archaic sites on both sides of the Central Valley.

### **Middle Archaic (5550 to 550 BCE)**

The Middle Archaic began with substantial changes in regional climate trends. Warmer and drier conditions became the new norm throughout the Central Valley, resulting in Tulare Lake shrinking in size and, ultimately, disappearing altogether. Similar declines in lake size have been observed within the geologic record throughout California due to the warmer and drier climate. During this time, sea levels rose and pushed further inland, leading to the development of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, an important new regional wetland habitat (Rosenthal et al 1981). The Middle Archaic also began to see the separation of two distinct settlement-subsistence adaptations within the Central Valley, with one focusing upon foothill environments and the other upon valley floor environments. These newly distinct traditions may have begun during the latter portions of the Lower Archaic, however these traditions are more discernible within archaeological deposits dating to the Middle Archaic.

Foothill tradition sites are commonly found within buried contexts dating to between 4050 and 2050 BCE. The buried deposits typically contain an abundance of expedient cobble-based tools for pounding, chopping, scraping, and mulling. Subsistence strategies within these sites focus upon milling technologies, and archaeobotanical assemblages from foothill sites suggest that acorns and pine nuts were commonly harvested foods (Rosenthal et al 1981). Artifact assemblages from Foothill Tradition sites typically are



composed almost exclusively of flaked and ground stone tools used for the procurement and processing of food. Artifacts composed of animal products, such as bone or shell artifacts, beads, and ornaments, are present albeit in very low quantities (Rosenthal et al 1981). Other specialized tools and ornaments such as incised slate, perforated stone plummets, and tabular pendants have also been widely documented but in very low quantities. Foothill tradition projectile points include notched, stemmed, thick-leaf, and narrow concave base darts. Source materials for lithic tools are variable, displaying a reliance on locally available materials with supplementation by smaller quantities of imported materials such as obsidian from the North Coast Ranges, Cascades, and eastern Sierra. Rock features such as ovens and hearths are common, and several graves capped by cairns of unmodified rock and milling implements have been recorded (Rosenthal et al 1981).

Valley tradition sites are rare within the Central Valley due to the large-scale geomorphic changes occurring during the onset of the Middle Archaic. Valley tradition sites typically date between 5550 to 2050 BCE, and are present within subsurface contexts. In the San Joaquin Valley, the stratigraphically deepest occupation at SJO-68 dates to at least 3050 BCE (Lillard et al. 1939:31-32, Ragir 1972:27). Middle Archaic sites and their associated assemblages are comparatively better represented within more northern longitudes, primarily within the Sacramento Valley and Delta, and north San Joaquin Valley. These sites display a distinct adaptive pattern that reflects the emergence of increased residential stability along river corridors, stemming from the adoption of logistically organized subsistence practices. Overall, the adoption of riverine settlements appears to have been adopted approximately 6000 years ago, although the spatial extent and origins of this pattern remain largely unknown (Rosenthal et al 1981). Riverine settlements typically contain refined and specialized tool assemblages and features, abundant trade objects, and floral and faunal remains that indicate year-round occupation of the site. One diagnostic feature of Middle Archaic sites is the Windmill Pattern, which are settlements containing westerly orientated, ventrally and dorsally extended burials along with sophisticated material goods associated as grave offerings. Windmill Patterns were initially recognized at a handful of old levee ridge sites which were located adjacent to freshwater marshes and riparian settings near the confluence of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes Rivers (Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Moratto 1984). Additional Windmill Pattern sites have developed a settlement model in which such sites were widespread within the San Joaquin Valley, although they did not necessarily spread from the delta region. Extended burial traditions have been recognized within both Middle and Upper Archaic sites throughout the San Joaquin Valley as far south as Buena Vista Lake.

Artifact assemblages within Middle Archaic sites of the lowlands of central California have suggested that mortars and pestles were used as early as 4050 BCE, particularly in marshland and riparian settings in the northern San Joaquin Valley and southern Sacramento valleys. Although the archaeobotanical records suggest that the types of plant resources processed did not change during this time, the shift towards the mortar and pestle indicates more intensive subsistence practices and greater residential stability (Rosenthal et al 1981). Fishing may have also grown in importance within the Central Valley with the introduction of new technologies such as gorge hooks, composite bone hooks, and spears. Additional technologies appearing during this period include baked-clay impressions of fine twisted cordage and twined basketry, basketry awls, ceramic pottery and other baked clay objects. Specialty objects observed within Middle Archaic assemblages also include stone plummets, perforated “pencils,” bird bone tubes, shell beads, and other personal adornments. Commodity exchange was widespread during this time period, and the inhabitants of the Central Valley became important consumers of imported materials such as obsidian, shell beads, and ornaments (Rosenthal et al 1981). Two types of individual-made wall beads cut from *Olivella biplicata* shell are initially found in Middle Archaic assemblages, providing an origin to the manufacturing industry and exchange network that would develop through the Late Holocene.

### Upper Archaic (550 BCE to 1100 CE)

The onset of changing environmental conditions again marked the turning from one time period to another. As environments abruptly changed to cooler, wetter, and more stable climates during the Late Holocene, lakes and riverine environments re-emerged from their desiccated contexts and returned to spill levels by approximately 1050 BCE. The onset of cooler and wetter conditions promoted greater freshwater flows in the Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds and resulted in renewed fan and floodplain deposition and soil formation in the Central Valley (Rosenthal et al 1981). In many regions, present-day surface soils were formed in deep Late Holocene alluvium which also capped the Middle Holocene landscape.

Within the Central Valley, the Upper Archaic archaeological record is better represented due to the above conditions. It was during this time that several new specialized technologies, including bone tools and implements such as wands, tubes, and ornaments, became widespread and highly developed. Cultural diversity was more pronounced, and is reflected within the archaeological record by artifact styles, burial postures, and other elements of material culture (Rosenthal et al 1981). The Central Valley became home for numerous distinct sociopolitical entities, each with a discrete interpretation or modification of specialized tool technologies. For example, several goods such as saucer and saddle-shaped *Olivella* beads, *Haliotis* ornaments, obsidian bifacial rough-outs, and well-made ceremonial blades were regionally widespread, whereas other goods, such as polished and ground stone plummets, were more common to geographic areas focusing upon riverine and marshland subsistence strategies. Economies were regionally varied, focusing upon seasonal resources that could be harvested and processed in bulk (Rosenthal et al 1981). Examples of these resources include acorns, salmon, shellfish, rabbits, and deer.

Within the southern San Joaquin Valley, Upper Archaic cultures have little representation, although Hartzell (1992) reported two year-round villages were present on Buena Vista Lake. Archaeological investigations of these two settlements indicated the inhabitants incorporated a variety of residential features including house floors, while the archaeological assemblage suggested that local populations focused subsistence strategies upon the exploitation of both aquatic and terrestrial environments.

### Emergent Period (1000 CE to European Contact)

Unlike the earlier transitions from the Lower to Middle Archaic and Middle to Upper Archaic periods, the transition from Upper Archaic to the Emergent Period was not characterized by large-scale changes in regional climates. At the onset of the Emergent Period, regional environments remained relatively stable, and continued to do so throughout the Emergent Period (Rosenthal et al 1981). Several locally significant flood and drought events have been identified, including pulses of floodplain deposition between 950 and 650 CE and around 1350 CE, a major delta flood around 1420 CE, and a significant drought within the Sacramento River watershed between 1575 and 1585 CE.

Within the San Joaquin Valley, only a handful of named Emergent Period components or phases have been identified and formally defined. Archaeological records from Emergent Period sites are the most substantial and comprehensive of all Central Valley periods, with artifact assemblages and adaptations being the most diverse. Notably, the lack of archaic technologies and traditions within Central Valley Emergent Period sites is notable, appearing after 1000 CE. The introduction of the bow and arrow occurred during this time, replacing the dart and atlatl as the favored hunting implement. Variations in burial types and furnishing also suggest a change to more complex social forms.

Two phases have been detailed during the Emergent Period: the Lower Emergent and the Upper Emergent. The Lower is characterized by the initial appearance of banjo-type *Haliotis* ornaments in the southern Sacramento Valley/Delta region, in addition to new specialized tools such as bird bone whistles and tubes, flanged soapstone pipes, and rectangular *Olivella* sequin beads (Rosenthal et al 1981). Artifacts defining

the Upper Emergent phase include small corner-notched and desert series projectile points, *Olivella* lipped and clam disk beads and bead drills, hopper mortars, and magnesite cylinders. Village sites containing house pits are also associated with the Upper Emergent phase (Rosenthal et al 1981).

During the Emergent Period, the most unique arrow point style in California was developed in and around the delta region. The Stockton serrated point (Dougherty 1990) was an independently developed type, whereas other styles contemporaneous with this time period also reflected morphological similarities with neighboring regions and populations. The development of the Stockton serrated point suggests that the changes within local populations during this period happened from internal causes, and not from the immigration of new people. However, by the end of the Upper Emergent, Desert side-notched points were widespread in use, with local arrow point types supplementing the larger regionally-used style (Baumhoff and Byrne 1959; Dougherty 1990; White 2003).

Emergent Period economies focused on regionally variable sustenance, although the harvesting of aquatic and floral materials appear to continue to increase over time. Many residential sites from the Emergent Period include large quantities of fish bone and a diverse assortment of mammal and bird remains. Additionally, the use of mortar and pestle became the dominant milling technology. Acorn, pine nut, and manzanita berry remains are still abundant throughout archaeobotanical deposits, but the harvesting of smaller seed types is evident in the greater numbers present in subsurface deposits.

Trade operations also changed greatly during the Emergent Period. Firstly, the manufacturing of obsidian bifaces at centralized quarry workshops or nearby villages was replaced with raw obsidian cobbles or flake blanks, which were migrated out of the Napa Valley region to neighboring consumers. Secondly, the production of shell beads became decentralized, and local bead-making industries rose in importance. By approximately 300 years ago, clam shell disk beads became widely used, and associated manufacturing waste and bead blanks are found exclusively in the lower Sacramento Valley west of the Sacramento River. Although the exact cause for the decentralization has yet to be determined, the newer tradition of bead making is potentially related to an adoption of a monetized system of exchange (Chagnon 1970; C. King 1978).

## Ethnographic Period

The project area lies within an area that was traditionally inhabited by the Foothill Yokuts, who inhabited portions of the southern San Joaquin Valley. The Foothill Yokut language is part of the Penutian language family, although linguistic influences from neighboring Western Mono or Monache groups may have been incorporated. Western Mono dialects were spoken by populations on both sides of the Sierra Nevada at the southern end of the Western Numic dialectic continuum, which belongs to the Northern Uto-Aztecan subfamily of Numic languages within the Uto-Aztecan language family that stretches from the Great Basin to southern Mexico (Golla 2011). The Foothill Yokuts inhabited a territory along the foothills and valley floor areas of the San Joaquin Valley, stretching south from Bakersfield to the hills and valleys of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Foothill Yokut settlements were typically located within valley bottoms, mountain foothills, or along streams. Villages were often located in sheltered areas near good water supplies, in a defensive location, or on the side of warm thermal zone slopes. The basic social and economic structure of the Foothill Yokuts was the familial or household unit, with extended families forming the expanded social unit. These units would be combined into individually named villages or hamlets (Gayton 1948, Spier 1978). These families also formed lineage groups, which were important political and economic units that combined into tribelets. Leaders, their assistants, and their messengers exercised limited political control over tribelets as part of a dialect tribe, centering upon a principal village (Spier 1978).

The diverse ecological zones within the territory of the Foothill Yokuts provided a wide array of subsistence products. Principal game animals included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, valley and mountain quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Fishing also contributed as a local means of subsistence procurement (Gayton 1948). The most important gathered resource were acorns, and village locations were typically located near water sources for use in acorn leeching. Grass seeds were the next most abundant resource, in addition to manzanita, sunflower, chia, sage, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and pine nuts. Fire was used as a crop management technique as well as for community rabbit drives. Tools for the acquisition, storage, or preparation of food were highly varied and constructed from locally derived materials, with a few items acquired via trade from specific localities obsidian blanks, sinew-backed bows, moccasins, rock salt, pine nuts, and pinewood hot-rock lifters from either eastern or northern neighbors (Gayton 1948). Hunting activities used either individual or group participation, using bows and arrows for larger game or curved throwing sticks, slings, traps, or pit type deadfalls for smaller animals.

## **Historic Period**

Regional history of the southern San Joaquin Valley history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

### **Spanish Period (1769-1822)**

European exploration of the San Joaquin Valley area was initiated with the arrival of Don Pedro Fages in 1772. Fages, then commandante of the Presidio at Monterey, arrived in the valley through Tejon Pass, which he described as “the Pass of Buena Vista” (Bolton 1931, Priestly 1937, Scott 2006). Upon his arrival within San Joaquin Valley, he described the area as “a labyrinth of lakes and tulares” encompassed by a large plain and populated with many large villages. Following Fages was Father Francisco Garces in 1776, who also entered the area through Tejon Pass but bypassed much of the valley area in preference of the eastern foothills. Garces proceeded north along the foothill boundary, encountering the present-day Kern River which he named Rio de San Felipe, and continued north into Tulare County (Rehart 1997, Robinson 1963). The Kern River was renamed once again in 1806 as “La Porciuncula” by Padre Jose Maria de Zalvidea, who passed through the area before exiting through Tehachapi Pass. Later that same year, Lt. Francisco Ruiz, who accompanied the Moraga expedition, officially named Tejon Pass, or “Badger Pass” (Munoz et al 1946, Parsons 1987). Although the San Joaquin Valley had several brief Spanish explorations, no missions were established although several site locations were recommended to the Spanish governor.

### **Mexican Period (1822-1846)**

In 1821 Mexico achieved its independence from Spain and by 1833 the missions were secularized. Until the secularization of the missions, little change occurred within the San Joaquin Valley. However, following the mission secularization, settlement of the area was encouraged by Mexico and was aided through their liberalization of their land grant policy. This resulted in a dramatic increase of bestowed land grants, rising from approximately 30 grants at the end of the Spanish period to over 500 grants by the time California became a part of the United States. Ranchos established upon these landgrants were bestowed by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoren, and remained the center of economic and social activities for the region for many years (Coons nd, McHenry 1998). During this time there is no evidence that the Project area was used during this time, besides possibly continued Native American use and grazing cattle (McHenry 1998).

### **American Period (1846-Present)**

The American Period began at the end of the Mexican American War, between 1846-1848, with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the Mexican-American war the population of the region began to grow, as the Ranchos changed hands and eventually were sold. Immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually moved into the area and supplanted old Californio customs. Small scale agricultural ventures began in the area during

the 1850s and gradually grew. Most of the land in the vicinity of the Project area was held by the U.S. government until the Homestead Act of 1862.

Following the inception of California as the 31<sup>st</sup> state in the American Union on September 9, 1850, Mariposa County was formed and included present-day Kern County. American activity within the San Joaquin Valley grew quickly. Raising cattle and livestock quickly changed from a means of making a simple living to an important business commodity due to the increased demand for meat from rising populations. By the time Kern County was established on April 2, 1866, numerous developments had been achieved within San Joaquin Valley and neighboring areas. The first telegraph line connecting Los Angeles with Fort Tejon was completed in 1858 and was extended in 1860 to complete the line from Los Angeles to San Francisco (Kern County Superintendent of Schools 1995). In 1864, the Buena Vista Oil Refinery began operations, producing 4,000 gallons of illuminating oil during the first 3 years in operation. Also occurring in 1864, the first alfalfa crop was planted in the Kern River Valley by Thomas H. Barnes (Kern County Superintendent of Schools 1995). Mining operations near Lake Isabella and Kernville required reliable means of large-scale transportation, and by 1874 the Southern Pacific Railroad had established track through Sumner (Kern County Superintendent of Schools 1995).

### **Arvin**

The City of Arvin was established in 1908 and was incorporated into Kern County in 1960. The town was named after Arvin Richardson, son of George Andrew Richardson (City of Arvin n.d.). The Richardson family originally hailed from Kentucky, where George Arvin Richardson was born in 1883. He moved to the Arvin area in 1907 and was one of the first settlers to establish a water well (Bakersfield Californian 1951). Richardson established a farm, and then established a pipe yard which was used for the development of numerous irrigation systems within the surrounding area and a self-service gas station, at which customer pumped their own gasoline and were responsible for making out the bills (Bakersfield Californian 1951). In 1913, the town's population asked the postmaster general to establish a post office, and the name chosen by the postmaster general for the community was Arvin, Richardson's middle name. In 1920, Richardson left the town of Arvin and moved to Bakersfield to enter into the real estate business. On July 2, 1951, Richardson passed away at the age of 67 (Bakersfield Californian 1951).

### 3. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

This cultural resource study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Arvin General Plan Update, dated 2012. CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects the lead agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental effects which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084).

#### 3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by, the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
  - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
  - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

### **3.2 City of Arvin**

Under the City of Arvin General Plan Update, dated 2012, Conservation and Open Space Element Goals and Policies:

Policy CO-2.7 Encourage conservation and promotion of the City's historical and cultural resources.



## 4. METHODS

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project area included a search of existing records, archival research, and an intensive pedestrian field survey.

### 4.1 Archival Research

The records search was conducted at the SSJVIC on October 22, 2019 (Appendix A). The search included the Project area and a radius of ½ -mile around it. Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by [historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com) and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the Project area were also examined.

### 4.2 Archaeological Survey

The field survey was conducted on October 22 and 23, 2019, by Red Tail Senior Archaeologist Spencer Bietz. The proposed new installation alignment and a 30-meter buffer was surveyed using a 5-meter transect running parallel to the proposed alignment centerline within S Comanche Drive, Milux Road, and an unnamed unpaved road proceeding north from Milux Road to S A Street. Alignments proposed for repair or replacement were surveyed using a 10-foot buffer from the alignment centerline. The Project area was photographed, and all visible soils within undeveloped areas were examined for cultural resources. Upon discovery of an artifact or feature, the area within the immediate vicinity would be surveyed to determine whether the item was an isolated discovery, if it was associated with only a few other items, or part of a larger site deposit. Archaeological isolates were distinguished from sites on the basis that isolates consist of three or fewer artifacts within a 50-m radius. All site and isolate locations were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. Sites were plotted on Proposed Project maps using NAD 83 UTM feet coordinates. Site information was recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. No artifacts were removed from the Project area during the survey.

### 4.3 Native American Participation

A records search of the Sacred Lands File held by the NAHC was requested on October 16, 2019. The NAHC responded on October 22, 2019 and provided a list of 16 Native American groups and individuals to contact for additional information. Red Tail sent the 16 contacts a letter requesting any information on the Project area on October 29, 2019 (Appendix B).

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Archival Research

#### SSJVIC

##### Previous Studies

A total of 31 cultural resources studies have been completed within the ½-mi. record search radius (Table 1). Sixteen of the previously conducted studies have intersected the Project area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within ½-Mi. of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
KE-00285	1994	Baxter, Scott R.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Arvin Apartments, Phase II Site, 1.74 Acres of Land in Arvin, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-00297	1993	Brady, Jon	Archaeological Survey of 13 Acres in the City of Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-00411	1992	Garcia, J.	An Archaeological Assessment of 15 Acres of Land in the City of Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-00633	1993	Macko, Michael E., Jeanne D. Binning, David D. Earle, and Paul E. Langenwalter	National Register Eligibility Determinations Along the Proposed AT&T Lightguide System, Victorville to Bakersfield, California	Within
KE-00690	1991	Murphy, Peggy, and Robert E. Parr	An Archaeological Assessment of 12.8 Acres in the City of Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-01072	1979	Schiffman, Robert A.	Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant and Transmission Facility Modifications for the Arvin County Sanitation District	Within
KE-01220	1986	Schiffman, Robert A.	Caliente Creek Stream Group Investigation, Kern County, California: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation	Outside
KE-01416	1991	Schiffman, Robert A.	Archaeological Investigation of 40 Acre Parcel Near Arvin Section 36, T. 31S, R. 29E. Kern County, California	Outside
KE-01519	1989	William Self Associates	Cultural Resource Report Arvin-Edison Water Exchange Project, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-01817	1990	Yohe II, Robert M.	Archaeological Assessment of 30 Acres in the City of Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-01973	1997	Roper, Kristina C.	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed City of Arvin Sewer Treatment Plant Expansion, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-02022	1994	Brady, Jon	Archaeological Survey of Lots 16 and 24 of the Foothill Citrus Farms Subdivision in the City of Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-02161	1997	Chamberlin, Christine	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Rehabilitation of Route 223, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-02454	2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility VY 004-01, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-02548	2001	Lloyd, John (Jay), and Sandra S. Flint	Archaeological Survey for the Cornell Southwest Corrections Facility Project, Arvin, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03101	2005	Fleagle, Dorothy	A Cultural Resources Assessment for 30.5 Acres South of Varsity Road, East of North Hill Street and West of Historic Tejon Highway, in Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-03229	2005	Schiffman, Robert A., and Alan P. Gold	Cultural Resource Survey for a 180-Acre Parcel Between El Camino West and Millix Avenue in Arvin, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03262	22006	Fleagle, Dorothy	A Cultural Resources Assessment for 80.34 Acres South of Arvin, Kern County, California	Outside

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to the Project Area
KE-03658	2005	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	Historic Building Evaluation: A 50-Unit Housing Compound Located at 500 La Vista Drive, City of Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-03687	2009	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate: VN0078-01 (Smothermon Park), 890 Walnut Drive, Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-03777	2010	Palm-Leach, Larua, Paul Brandy, Jay King, Pat Mikkelsen, Libby Seil, Lindsay Hartman, Jill Bradeen, Bryan Larson, Joseph Freeman, Julia Costello, Jeffrey Rosenthal, and Deborah Jones	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6 Rural Conventional Highways in Fresno, Western kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties, Summary of Methods and Findings	Outside
KE-04013	2009	Tang, Bai "Tom", and Michael Hogan	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Assessor's Parcel Number 190-020-46, City of Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-04079	2011	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Grimmway Charter School, City of Arvin, California	Within
KE-04104	2012	Billat, Lorna	AT&T Smothermon Park/ LAB520A	Within
KE-04269	2011	Hudlow, Scott	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Arvin Plastic Recycling Facility, City of Arvin, California	Outside
KE-04489	2009	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Arvin Family Apartments, Kern County, California	Within
KE-04543	2010	Peak, Melinda, and Robert Gerry	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Sycamore Apartments, Arvin, Kern County, California	Within
KE-04646	2014	Brunzell, David	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Extended Phase I Subsurface Testing for Two Proposed Well Sites of the Arsenic Mitigation Project, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-04793	2015	Laurie, Leroy, and Andrew Pulcheon	Archaeological Survey Report for the Sycamore Road Improvement Project from Vineland Road to Comanche Road, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-04959	2016	Brunzell, David	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Extended Phase I Subsurface Testing, Sonshine Water System consolidation Project, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-05040	2018	Brunzell, David	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Extended Phase I Subsurface Testing Arsenic Mitigation Project	Within

### Previously Recorded Sites

Six cultural resources have been previously recorded within a ½ -mile record search radius of the Project area (Table 2). Two previously recorded resources, P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545 and P-15-012765, were identified within the Project Area.

P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545 consists of a segment of historic Tejon Highway, which is located along the eastern boundary of the Project area. The resource was originally recorded in M. Macko in 1993 as a historic road spanning from Herring Road to its intersection with the Southern Pacific Railroad, a length of nearly 12.8 miles. The road was initially a wagon road that was depicted upon a 1915 topographic map and was last updated by L. Downs in 2016. The latest recordation states that it is an improved two-lane asphalt road.

P-15-012765 is a historic-era multiple family residence located at the intersection of Haven Drive and Stockton Ave. The resource was originally recorded by J. Smallwood in 2005 and was determined to be

## 5. Results

ineligible for inclusion in either the NRHP, the CRHR, or for local designation. While this location was mapped within the Project area at the SSJVIC, it is not located within an area that will be impacted by the Project.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within ½-Mi. of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-15-003545	CA-KER-3545H	Historic	Tejon Highway AH7 Roads/Trails/Road Grades	L. Downs (2016) M. Macko (1993)	Not evaluated	Within
P-15-007744	-	Historic	HP28 Street Furniture	J. Arbuckle (1980) R.L. Perkins (1959)	1CS – Listed in the CR as an Individual Property by the SRHC	Outside
P-15-009042	-	Historic	AH4 Refuse Isolate	J. Garcia (1992)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-15-011698	-	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Isolate	D. Fleagle, S. Ahlf (2005)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-15-012765	-	Historic	HP3. Multiple Family Residence	J. Smallwood (2005)	6Z – Determined Ineligible for NR or CR through Survey Evaluation	Within
P-15-018878	-	Historic	HP30 – Trees/Vegetation	D.W. Dodd (1999)	6Z – Determined Ineligible for NR or CR through Survey Evaluation	Outside

### Previously Recorded Historic Addresses

The SSJVIC record search also indicated that there is one previously recorded historic address within the ½-mi. record search radius, P-15-012763, a historic multiple family residence (Table 3). The previously recorded historic address is within the Project area. While this location was mapped within the Project area at the SSJVIC, it is not located within an area that will be impacted by the Project.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within ½-Mi. of the Project Area

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-15-012763	500 La Vista Drive	n/a	Multiple Family Residence	J. Smallwood (2005)	6Z – Determined Ineligible for NR or CR through Survey Evaluation	Within

### Historic Maps and Photographs

Available USGS maps showing the Project area in 1930, 1933, 1943, 1956, 1970, 1973, 1995, 2012, and 2015 were consulted. The 1930, 1933, and 1943 topographic maps show several developed roads within the Project area having already been developed, including Bear Mountain Blvd, Walnut Street, Haven Drive, Comanche Drive, Sycamore Road, and Tejon Highway. Several isolated structures are depicted along the southern portions of the Project area, specifically along Walnut Drive and Sycamore Road. The majority of the developed areas are depicted around the intersection of Bear Mountain Blvd. and Tejon Highway, including several residential tracts and one school. The 1956, 1970, and 1973 maps show much of the area surrounding Haven Drive, Walnut Drive, Tejon Highway, and Bear Mountain Blvd having been subdivided with numerous streets. Additional subdivision is present along the east side of Comanche Drive, with two new cross-streets now visible in addition to numerous residential dwellings. The 1956, 1970, and 1973 maps also depict Sycamore Road having been improved, and the establishment of Milux Road and S.

Comanche Drive as being semi-improved unpaved roads. Topographic maps from 1995, 2012, and 2015 show the present-day extent of development within the Project area, with numerous new streets and alleys having been created. Individual residences are no longer represented; however, four schools are now depicted. Portions of S. Comanche Drive and Milux Road are also depicted as paved, improved roadways, although portions of Milux Road between S. Comanche Drive and Tejon Highway are not depicted as existing roadways.

Aerial photographs of the Project area from 1952, 1968, 1992, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 were consulted. The 1952 aerial shows much of present-day downtown Arvin had already been constructed, with agricultural fields being the dominant use of land within areas south of Franklin Street. Additional residential development between Haven Drive and Franklin Street is evident in the 1968 aerial imagery, with residential development beginning to occur south of Franklin street, east of Comanche Drive, and west of Walnut Drive. Within the 1992 aerial image, additional development within areas south of Franklin Street and east of Walnut Drive has occurred, and areas along Comanche Drive continue to be subdivided for residential expansion. All residential areas north of Bear Mountain Blvd. between Comanche Drive and Tejon Highway have been developed by this time, and no indications of additional expansion are depicted. Aerial images from 2005 to 2016 show that the majority of residential development within central and northeast Arvin had ceased. However, additional development of vacant land along Comanche Drive is visible within these images, with noticeable development occurring along S. Comanche Drive between Sycamore Street and El Camino Real. All aerial imagery researched from 1952 through 2016 depicted that land-use of surrounding areas focused specifically upon agricultural production, with several isolated areas designated for the extraction of subsurface petroleum products.

## 5.2 Archaeological Field Survey

The survey effort identified no previously unrecorded cultural resources within the Project area. All portions of existing alignments and associated manholes located within developed portions of the Project area did not display any visible indications of historic or prehistoric-era resources located either within or adjacent to said alignments (Figure 4). Undeveloped areas containing similar alignments were largely fallow, however these areas did exhibit indications of sporadic pedestrian traffic and modern refuse dumping. No previously unrecorded resources were identified within the proposed route for the new sewer infrastructure along S. Comanche Drive, Milux Road, or within the unnamed unpaved road proceeding north from Milux Road to S. A Street (Figure 5). The proposed alignment is located within roads which are currently in use by commercial and agricultural vehicles. The roads have been heavily impacted by the vehicular use, and noticeable indications of ongoing road repair and construction are visible along the proposed route. The probability of intact subsurface resources within the proposed alignment is low.

P-15-012765 was not revisited during the survey effort as existing alignments and manholes requiring replacement were not previously identified within the immediate proximity of the resource, which is a multi family residence.

P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545H was revisited during the survey effort, and was found in the same condition as the previous recordation, as an improved asphalt road. The resource is in current use as a regional road, and experiences moderate traffic from commercial and agricultural equipment. No visible remnants of the original wagon road are visible within Tejon Highway. The proposed alignment for the new sewer infrastructure within Milux Road crosses P-15-003545/CA-KER-33545H as it proceeds towards its eastern terminus.



Figure 4. Example of the Project area within existing infrastructure.



Figure 5. Example of the Project area for new infrastructure.

### 5.3 Native American Participation

The NAHC responded on October 22, 2019 that the record search of the Sacred Lands File was negative. In addition, the NAHC provided contact information for 16 Native American groups and individuals which may provide additional information on the Project area. Red Tail sent letters to the 16 Native American contacts provided requesting additional information on the Project area on October 29, 2019.

On November 6, 2019 Alexandra McCleary, Tribal Archaeologist, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, responded that the project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and they will not be requesting consulting party status.

On December 3, 2020 Colin Rambo, Cultural Resource Management Technician, Tejon Indian Tribe, responded that it is the Tejon Tribe's experience that previously-disturbed agricultural fields may still contain extant subsurface Tribal Cultural Resources ("TCRs") and/or ancestral human remains that are occasionally inadvertently discovered/impacted during project implementation. Therefore, they request that an inadvertent discovery clause be included in the cultural resources technical report that advises the Project proponent to contact the Tejon Tribe in the event that TCRs are inadvertently discovered during project implementation. Beyond this request, the Tejon Tribe has no further concerns with the project moving forward as proposed.

To date no other responses have been received. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC is included in Appendix B.

## **6. IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **6.1 RESOURCE IMPORTANCE**

The City of Arvin is the lead review agency for CEQA compliance. Accordingly, the sites which may be impacted by the Project must be evaluated for eligibility for the CRHR under CEQA Guidelines. Each site may be recommended as eligible or not eligible for listing on the CRHR based on Criteria A, B, C, or D.

P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545, a segment of Tejon Highway, and P-15-012765 and P-15-012763 two multiple-family residences have been previously recorded within the Project area. Both residences, P-15-012765 and P-15-012763, have been mapped by the SSJVIC within the Project area, however they are located outside of any of the repair or new infrastructure alignments and will not be impacted by the Project.

#### **P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545H**

P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545 consists of a segment of historic Tejon Highway, which is located along the eastern boundary of the Project area. The resource was originally recorded in M. Macko in 1993 as a historic road spanning from Herring Road to its intersection with the Southern Pacific Railroad, a length of nearly 12.8 miles. The road was initially a wagon road that was depicted upon a 1915 topographic map and has been in continuous use as a modern improved asphalt highway. During the survey effort, a portion of the roadway was revisited which will be bisected by the new infrastructure alignment. This portion of the roadway is currently in-use as a modern two-lane highway. No visible remnants of the original wagon road are visible or any historic features were present within the Project area. New infrastructure will cross Tejon Highway at the intersection of Tejon Highway and Milux Road.

P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545 within the Project area did not display evidence of specialized design or construction, and archival research was unable to associate the resource with a regionally historic theme or with a historical individual with regional importance. As a modern roadway the design and construction are unremarkable and essentially similar to other road designs. It is unlikely that this road has the potential to yield further information that will broaden our understanding of the past. Therefore, it is recommended that P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545H is not significant under CEQA and would not be eligible for listing on the CRHR under any Criteria.

### **6.2 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545H, within the Project area, does not appear to be significant under CEQA and would not be eligible for listing on the CRHR. P-15-012765 and P-15-012763 two multiple-family residences, are not located within the Project area and will not be impacted by the Project. Therefore, no CEQA historic resources have been identified within the Project area and the implementation of the Project will not have an adverse effect on any historic resources.



## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Although avoidance is always the best course of action to take to protect cultural resources it may not be feasible in all project designs. In order to comply with CEQA project-related effects/impacts must be avoided, reduced, or mitigated to a level that is acceptable under CEQA.

Ground disturbance for the project will take place within the limits of the Project area which has been previously disturbed by urban development. Ground disturbance for sewer pipe alignments requiring repair and/or full replacement are located within previously excavated trenches within City streets and will not intrude onto private property. The proposed route for the installation of new sewer line infrastructure is limited to S. Comanche Drive, Milux Road, and an unnamed unpaved road that proceeds north from Milux Road to S. A Street. The proposed alignment is located within areas previously disturbed by vehicular and agricultural vehicle traffic, all of which are in use in the present day and display extensive evidence of ground alteration and road repair

The portion of P-15-003545/CA-KER-3545, Tejon Highway, within the Project area is recommended not eligible to the CRHR and not significant under CEQA. P-15-012765 and P-15-012763 two multiple-family residences, are not located within the Project area and will not be impacted by the Project. No other cultural resources have been identified within or near the Project area either during the record searches, archival research, pedestrian archaeological survey, or Native American correspondence. Therefore, no CEQA historic resources have been recorded within the Project area.

The probability of unidentified intact subsurface deposits within the Project area is low. Ground disturbance for much of the Project will be conducted within previously excavated trenches. Ground disturbance for the new infrastructure will be conducted within areas that are currently in use for vehicle traffic and agriculture and display extensive evidence of ground alteration. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended. It is recommended that per the Tejon Indian Tribe's response that if there are any inadvertent discoveries during project implementation that the project proponent contact the Tejon Indian Tribe, Cultural Resource Management Technician, Colin Rambo.

## 8. REFERENCES

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#### 4. Results

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## **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**  
**SSJVIC RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION**



IN-HOUSE RECORD SEARCH

RS# 19-432  
Job# A11269

Please complete all sections:

DATE: 10/22/19

TIME IN: 10:15

TIME OUT: 1200

TOTAL TIME: 1:45

NUMBER OF COPIES MADE: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT NAME/NUMBER: City of Arvin Sewer Replace

COUNTY: FRESNO\_\_

KERN ☒

KINGS\_\_

MADERA\_\_

TULARE\_\_

7.5' USGS MAPS USED: Arvin

YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION: Access and Use Agreement Number: 521

Name: Spencea Birtz

Company: Red Tail Environmental

Address: 328 State Place, Escandido, CA, 92029

Phone Number: 760 294 3100 Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: spencea@redtailenvironmental.com

Principal (if other than yourself): Shelby Gundenman Castells

BILLING INFORMATION (if different from contact information):

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please attach a map displaying your project area. Thank you.

Digital Product Information (IC Use Only):

corrected materials sent via dropbox - no charge  
encryption: sp Ev L3ra

Number of Staff Time Hours: 1

Hourly Staff time Charge: \$40.00 ☒ \$150.00

Number of Shapefiles: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Database Records: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of PDF Pages: 61

**COMPLETED**

10-22-19

**APPENDIX B**  
**NAHC CORRESPONDENCE**





October 16, 2019

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

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear NAHC,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin and is shown on Figure 1. The proposed Project is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system.

Red Tail is currently conducting a records search with the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if you have registered any cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the proposed project area. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' Arvin Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East.

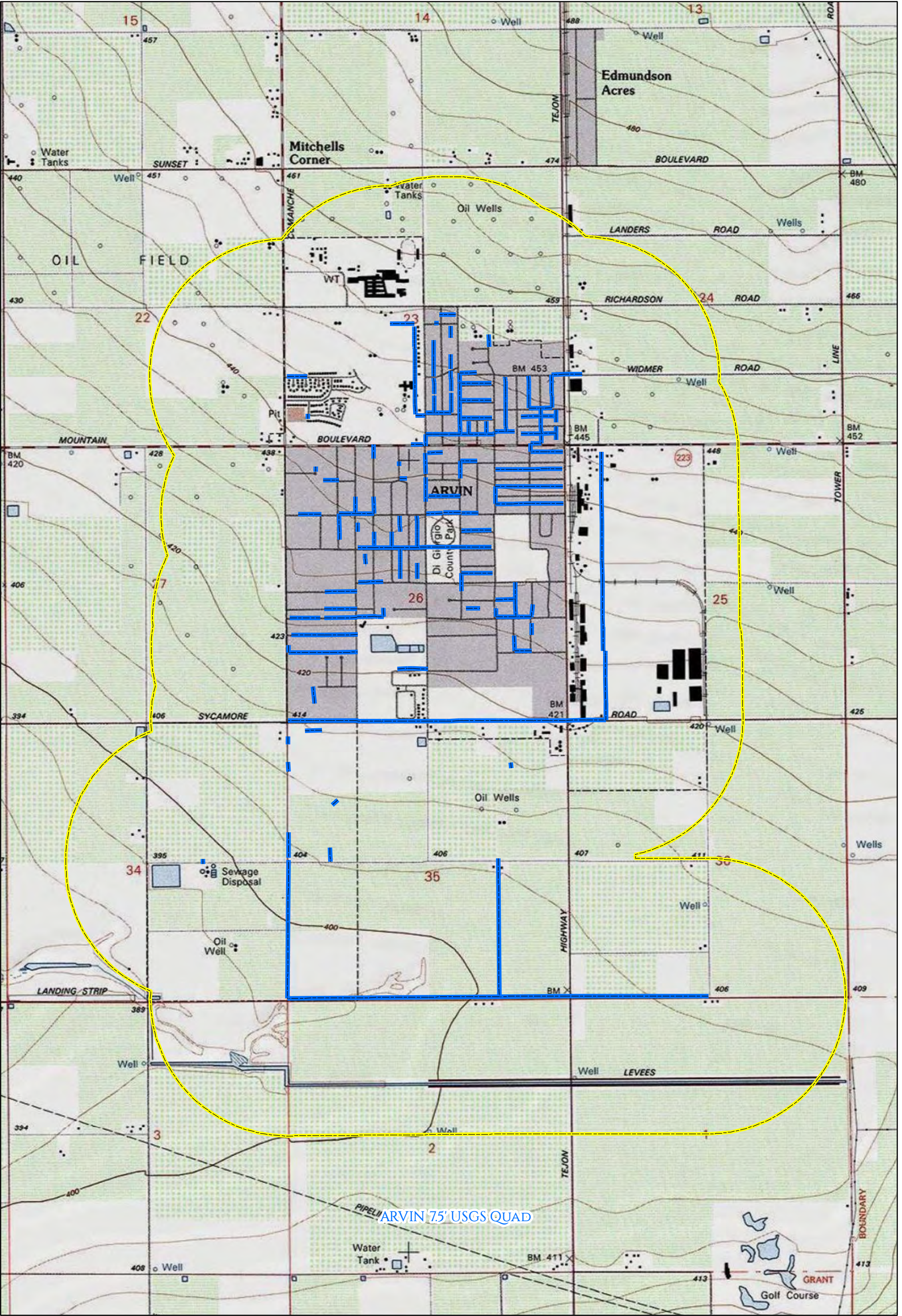
Our investigation will include direct contact with local tribal entities. Please include a list of the appropriate individuals to contact related to this project. Please submit your response via email to [Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology

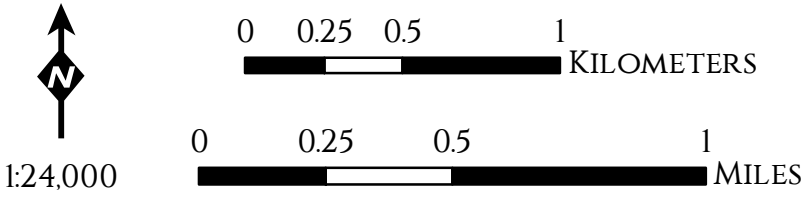
Attachments: Project Area Map





LEGEND

- PROJECT AREA
- HALF MILE RS AREA
- 7.5' USGS QUADS







October 29, 2019

Kern Valley Indian Community  
Brandy Kendricks  
30741 Foxridge Court  
Tehachapi, CA, 93561  
[krazykendricks@hotmail.com](mailto:krazykendricks@hotmail.com)  
(661) 821-1733  
(661) 972-0445 fax

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Kendricks,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was negative. Red Tail is conducting a record search at the South Coastal Information and a pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, Tribal Cultural Resources, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at [Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com). We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Tejon Indian Tribe  
Colin Rambo, Cultural Resource Management  
1731 Hasti-Acres Drive, Suite 108  
Bakersfield, CA, 93309  
[Colin.rambo@tejonindiantribe-nsn.gov](mailto:Colin.rambo@tejonindiantribe-nsn.gov)  
(661) 832-8566

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Rambo,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Kitanemuk and Yowlumne Tejon Indians  
Delia Dominguez, Chairperson  
115 Radio Street  
Bakersfield, CA, 93305  
[2deedominguez@gmail.com](mailto:2deedominguez@gmail.com)  
(626) 339-6785

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Dominguez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
Danelle Gutierrez, THPO  
PO Box 700  
Big Pine, CA, 93513  
[d.gutierrez@bigpinepaiute.org](mailto:d.gutierrez@bigpinepaiute.org)  
(760) 938-2003 ext 228  
(976) 938-2942

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Gutierrez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Chumash Council of Bakersfield  
Julio Quair, Chairperson  
729 Texas Street  
Bakersfield, CA, 93307  
[chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net](mailto:chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net)  
(661) 322-0121

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Quair,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
James Rambeau, Sr., Chairperson  
PO Box 700  
Big Pine, CA, 93513  
[j.rambeau@bigpinepaiute.org](mailto:j.rambeau@bigpinepaiute.org)  
(760) 938-2003  
(976) 938-2942

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Rambeau,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





October 29, 2019

Kern Valley Indian Community  
Julie Turner, Secretary  
PO Box 1010  
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240  
(661) 340-0032 cell

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Turner,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Wukasache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band  
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson  
1179 Rock Haven Ct  
Salinas, CA, 933309  
[Kwood8934@aol.com](mailto:Kwood8934@aol.com)  
(831) 443-9702

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Woodrow,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map

October 29, 2019

City of Arvin Sewer Master Plan Project

Page **2** of **3**



October 29, 2019

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lee Clauss, Director – CRM Department  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA, 92346  
(909) 864-8933  
(909) 846-3370 fax

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Clauss,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA, 92346  
(909) 864-8933

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Valbuena,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was negative. Red Tail is conducting a record search at the South Coastal Information and a pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, Tribal Cultural Resources, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at [Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com). We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Tule River Indian Tribe  
Neil Peyron, Chairperson  
PO Box 589  
Porterville, CA, 93258  
[neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov](mailto:neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov)  
(559) 781-4271  
(559) 781-4610 fax

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Peyron,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Tejon Indian Tribe  
Octavio Escobedo, Chairperson  
1731 Hasti-Acres Drive, Suite 108  
Bakersfield, CA, 93309  
[oescobedo@tejonindiantribe-nsn.gov](mailto:oescobedo@tejonindiantribe-nsn.gov)  
(661) 832-8566  
(661) 834-8564 fax

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Escobedo,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

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

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Barrios,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





October 29, 2019

Tubatulabals of Kern Valley  
Robert L. Gomez, Jr., Tribal Chairperson  
PO Box 226  
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240  
(760) 3379-4590  
(760) 379-4592 fax

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Gomez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Kern Valley Indian Community  
Robert Robinson, Chairperson  
PO Box 1010  
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240  
[bbtutterbreedt@gmail.com](mailto:bbtutterbreedt@gmail.com)  
(760) 378-2915 cell

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Robinson,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



October 29, 2019

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
Sally Manning, Environmental Director  
PO Box 700  
Big Pine, CA, 93513  
[s.manning@bigpinepaiute.org](mailto:s.manning@bigpinepaiute.org)  
(760) 938-2003  
(976) 938-2942

Re: Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Manning,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Sewer Master Plan Project (Project) for the City of Arvin, Kern County, California. The Project is located within the city limits of Arvin, and is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of Arvin is the lead agency. The Sewer Master Plan will develop a Capital Improvement Plan for the City of Arvin's wastewater collection system. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Arvin, California* Quad map within Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 31 South, Range 29 East, and is shown on Figure 1.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



Shelby Castells &lt;shelby@redtailenvironmental.com&gt;

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## Sewer Master Plan Project for the City of Arvin

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**Alexandra McCleary** <Alexandra.McCleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
To: "shelby@redtailenvironmental.com" <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Wed, Nov 6, 2019 at 10:26 AM

Dear Shelby,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above-referenced project. I write to you on behalf of Lee Clauss, Director of the Cultural Resources Management Department. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on November 4, 2019. The proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting consulting party status with the lead agency or requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Kind regards,

Alexandra McCleary

**Alexandra McCleary**

TRIBAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

O: (909) 864-8933 x502023

M: (909) 633-0054

[26569 Community Center Drive Highland CA 92346](#)

**SAN MANUEL**  
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You



Shelby Castells &lt;shelby@redtailenvironmental.com&gt;

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## Sewer Master Plan Project City of Arvin Information Request

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Colin Rambo <colin.rambo@tejonindiantribe-nsn.gov>  
To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Tue, Dec 3, 2019 at 2:29 PM

Hi Shelby,

Firstly, please forgive the delay in my reply to your original email, but the Tejon Tribe moved its offices over the first few weeks of November (see new address below), and then the Thanksgiving holiday snuck up on me before I could get around to responding to all my emails.

Secondly, thank you for taking the time to discuss this project with me on the phone today. Red Tail's negative pedestrian survey results align nicely with the data maintained in the Tejon Tribe's cultural sensitivity and ethnogeographical (i.e., aboriginal placename) geodatabase (a sample of our ethnogeographic database - centered around Arvin - is attached for your records, and for use in your archaeological technical report, should you wish to include aboriginal *Kitanemuk* placenames in your ethnographic context section; it's all sourced from the JP Harrington notes; please feel free to contact me if you have any questions about this data and/or its application).

Thirdly, after decades of monitoring ground-disturbing projects in Kern County, however, it is the Tejon Tribe's experience that previously-disturbed agricultural fields may still contain extant subsurface Tribal Cultural Resources ("TCRs") and/or ancestral human remains that are occasionally inadvertently discovered/impacted during project implementation. **Therefore, we simply request that Red Tail include an inadvertent discovery clause in its cultural resources technical report that advises the project proponent to contact the Tejon Tribe in the event that TCRs are inadvertently discovered during project implementation (please use my name and contact information as the primary point of contact in said clause; see below).** Beyond this request, the Tejon Tribe has no further concerns with the project moving forward as proposed.

Finally, I have attached some documents that provide an overview of the Tejon Tribe's ethnohistory - including a map of our "Contemporary Area of Interest for Cultural Resource Consultation" for purposes of complying with federal and state laws/regulations - I hope Red Tail finds them useful.

Again, thank you for taking the time to discuss this project with me today.

Sincerely,

**Colin Rambo, M.A.I.S.**

Cultural Resource Management Technician

Tejon Indian Tribe

Office: 661.834.8566 | Mobile: 484.515.4790

[www.tejonindiantribe.com](http://www.tejonindiantribe.com)

**PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW PHYSICAL & MAILING ADDRESSES:****Physical:** 4941 David Road, Bakersfield, CA 93307**Mailing:** P.O. Box 640, Arvin, CA 93203

[Quoted text hidden]

**4 attachments****Tejon\_Ethnogeographic Geodatabase\_Snapshot for Arvin.jpg**  
437K**Tejon Tribe AB 52 Service Area Map.jpg**  
640K **Tejon Tribe\_Ethnohistory\_JJohnson\_2016.pdf**  
237K **Tejon Tribe Ethnohistory (for AB 52).pdf**  
1006K