ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Alta Avenue and Kamm Avenue Roundabout
Dinuba, Tulare County, California

CML-5143(037)

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USGS 7.5-min. quadrangle: Reedley, CA
Acres: 5.04
Keywords: No archaeological resources; Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The City of Dinuba (City), under the Federal State Transportation Improvement Program as administered through the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposes to convert the existing four-way signalized intersection at Alta Avenue (Road 80) and Kamm Avenue (Avenue 408) into a two-lane roundabout.

The Alta Avenue and Kamm Avenue Roundabout Project (Project) is considered a federal undertaking (per 36 CFR 800.16[y]) subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this Project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and Caltrans. The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA).

4Creeks, Inc., under contract to the City, retained Applied EarthWorks, Inc. to perform the cultural resource inventory necessary for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Applied EarthWorks conducted an archaeological survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to determine if cultural resources are present and whether they have the potential to be affected by the proposed work. Applied EarthWorks' investigation included a records search to identify previously recorded resources and prior studies within 0.5 miles of the APE, a review of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File and initiation of Native American outreach, a review of pertinent topographic maps, aerial photographs, and General Land Office plat maps, and a pedestrian survey of the APE.

The records search identified one cultural resource, Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899), and four prior studies (TU-00591, TU-00604, TU-01069, and TU-01149) within the APE. This resource is discussed in detail in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report for this project.

The Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search and Native American contacts did not identify any sacred areas or provide information pertaining to Native American resources.

Applied EarthWorks' pedestrian survey on November 14, 2022, did not identify any prehistoric archaeological resources within the APE.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Dinuba (City) in conjunction with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposes to convert the existing four-way signalized intersection at Alta Avenue (Road 80) and Kamm Avenue (Avenue 408) into a two-lane roundabout.

The Alta Avenue and Kamm Avenue Roundabout Project (Project) is considered a federal undertaking and is subject to the cultural resources provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as implemented through the January 1, 2014 *Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance With Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (Section 106 PA), which mandates that government agencies consider the effects of their actions on significant cultural resources.

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. was retained to complete the archaeological studies in support of the Project. As part of the archaeological studies, Applied EarthWorks requested and reviewed the results of the records search, initiated Native American consultation outreach, and completed an archaeological survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) on November 14, 2022. A segment of the Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899) occurs within the APE. This resource is discussed in detail in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) for this project (Wood and Kolesky 2023).

Principal Archaeologist Erin Enright (Registered Professional Archaeologist [RPA] 16575) provided quality control for the Project documents. Ms. Enright has a master's degree from Eastern New Mexico University and 22 years of experience in California archaeology. She has worked extensively with Caltrans Districts 5 and 6. Senior Archaeologist Chantal Cagle (RPA 5317) served as project manager and co-authored this report. She holds a master's degree in anthropology from University of California, Santa Barbara (1996) and has more than 20 years of experience in California archaeology. Senior Archaeologist Anna Hoover (RPA 28576661) oversaw preparation of the environmental documents and provided project guidance/client management. Ms. Hoover holds a master's degree from University of California, Riverside (2003) and has 24 years of archaeological and tribal experience in Southern California and currently manages projects in central California. Associate Archaeologist Ward Stanley supervised the pedestrian survey and co-authored this report. Stanley holds a bachelor's degree in anthropology from the University of Kansas (2008) and has 13 years of experience in central and northern California and the Great Basin region. The survey crew included Stanley and Staff Archaeologist Gabriel Granado, who holds a bachelor's degree from University of California, Santa Cruz (2019) and has 3 years of central California experience.

2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is in Tulare County within Caltrans District 6 (Map 1, Appendix A) in Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 of Township 16 South, Range 24 East, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Reedley, CA, 7.5-minute quadrangle (Map 2, Appendix A). The Project is in an area characterized by flat land consisting of vacant lots and open fields. An irrigation canal, the Dinuba Town Ditch, crosses Kamm Avenue and runs parallel to Kamm and Alta avenues within the APE.

The APE defines the area where the Project has the potential to cause alterations directly or indirectly to historic properties per 36 CFR 800.16(d). The APE totals approximately 5 acres and contains Project components such as the road intersection, equipment staging areas, access areas, and areas of roadway approach work. Applied EarthWorks' study encompasses all areas that may be directly affected during Project construction (see Map 3 in Appendix A).

The City proposes to convert a four-way signalized intersection into a two-lane roundabout and includes installation of pedestrian/cyclist facilities, sidewalks, crosswalks, bicycle ramps, and related improvements (signage/striping, etc.). The Project also includes right-of-way acquisitions to accommodate intersection widening associated with the installation of the roundabout. Equipment staging will be provided within the temporary construction easement areas. Construction activities will include demolition of existing asphalt, sidewalk, and curb within Project limits; placement of aggregate base and pavement; piping the existing irrigation ditch underground; extension of sewer and stormwater lines through the intersection; and street light installation. The maximum depth of excavation will be 16 feet in areas where piping of the Dinuba Town Ditch beneath Kamm Avenue occurs. The roadway excavation on Alta and Kamm avenues will extend 15.5 inches below surface. Roadway detours and/or lane closures may be used to control traffic during construction.

3 SOURCES CONSULTED

In support of this Project, Applied EarthWorks requested and reviewed the results of the records search and initiated Native American outreach. Applied EarthWorks staff also reviewed historic topographic maps (1925) and aerial photographs (1946, 1950, 1957, 1965, 1977) available through the Map and Aerial Locator Tool maintained by California State University, Fresno, as well as the 1854 General Land Office (GLO) plat map of the APE to identify potential historic-era and ethnographic resources. Research confirmed that land surrounding the APE has been used for agricultural crops since at least 1946.

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

On September 27, 2022, the staff of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Bakersfield performed a records search of a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the APE. The SSJVIC staff examined site location maps and site record files as well as the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File (dated March 18, 2013), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California Inventory of

Historic Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest (Records Search File No. 22-374; Appendix B).

The records search identified one cultural resource, the Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899), and four previous studies (TU-00591, TU-00604, TU-01069, and TU-01149) within the APE. There are 14 cultural resources and 2 prior studies recorded within the 0.5-mile radius of the APE (Appendix B).

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

On September 27, 2022, Applied EarthWorks sent an email to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of their Sacred Land File and contact information for local Native American representatives. The NAHC responded on November 14, 2022, stating that the search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of resources within the APE. They also included a list of five individuals to contact. On November 15, 2022, Applied EarthWorks sent a letter describing the Project to each of the following contacts identified by the NAHC:

- Leo Sisko, Chairperson, Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe;
- Elizabeth Kipp, Chairperson, Big Sandy Rancheria Western Mono Indians;
- Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band;
- Kerri Vera, Environmental Department, Tule River Indian Tribe; and
- Neil Peyron, Chairperson, Tule River Indian Tribe.

Applied EarthWorks followed up with telephone calls or emails on November 28, 2022, to the remaining contacts who had not responded to the initial outreach efforts. Representatives of the Big Sandy Rancheria Western Mono Indians and the Tule River Indian Tribe indicated that they had no concerns about the Project.

Copies of the NAHC response, an example of the letter sent to Native American contacts, and a log documenting outreach to the Native American representatives are included in Appendix C. Any further communication received by Applied EarthWorks will be forwarded to the City of Dinuba.

3.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

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

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

The Project vicinity was originally surveyed in 1854. The survey plat map does not identify any major structures, waterways, or agricultural activity within the township. Thus, it is possible that the APE was undeveloped by Euro-American settlers at the time of the map's publication. Although some farmers and ranchers moved to the region as early as the 1850s, large-scale settlement of the Dinuba area did not begin until the mid to late 1880s, and the first auction of city lots took place in 1889 (Dial 2016:24). An 1892 atlas depicts a well-established townsite and vicinity, with three of the four parcels intersecting the APE under private ownership and the fourth owned by the 76 Land and Water Company (Thompson 1892). The 76 Canal (known as Dinuba Town Ditch today), which intersects the APE, is visible in its present-day alignment in Sections 18 and 19 (Figure 1).

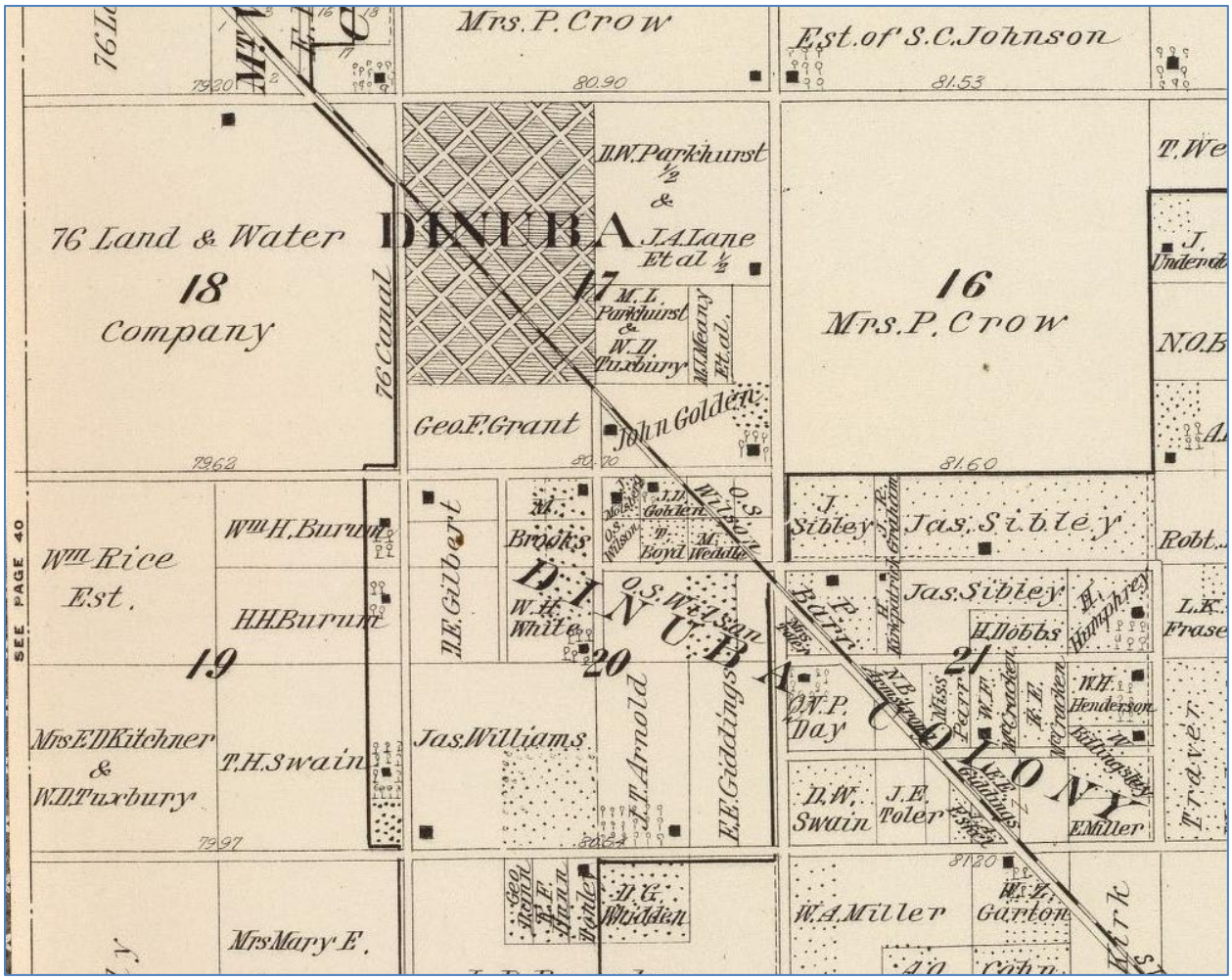

Figure 1 **1892 Atlas of Tulare County (Thompson 1892) depicting land ownership at the intersection of Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 (Alta and Kamm avenues).**

Examination of aerial photographs dated between 1946 and the present reveal that the APE and its immediate vicinity have remained predominately agricultural since the late nineteenth century. At present, the APE outside of the roadway is primarily used for crop cultivation.

A list of all historical maps and aerial photographs consulted is provided in Appendix B.

3.4 RESEARCH FINDINGS

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the APE as a result of the records search. A portion of the Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899) is within the APE and is addressed in the HRER for this Project. No areas of concern were identified as a result of the Sacred Lands File search; however, the NAHC stated that the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of cultural resources. Communication with local Native American representatives did not yield specific information pertaining to Native American resources within the APE or the surrounding area.

4 BACKGROUND

4.1 ENVIRONMENT

The APE is in Tulare County in the San Joaquin Valley, the southern half of an elongated trough called the Great Valley. The Great Valley is a 50-mile-wide lowland that extends approximately 500 miles south from the Cascade Range to the Tehachapi Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990:414). The Great Valley contains two prominent hydrologic features, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, which drain into San Francisco Bay. Between the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras, the Great Valley served as a shallow marine embayment containing numerous lakes, primarily within the San Joaquin Valley (Norris and Webb 1990:412). As a result, the upper levels of the Great Valley floor are composed of alluvium and flood materials. Below these strata are layers of marine and nonmarine rocks, including claystone, sandstone, shale, basalt, andesite, and serpentine. Waters began to diminish about 10 million years ago, eventually dwindling to the drainages, tributaries, and small lakes that exist today (Hill 1984:28).

The San Joaquin Valley comprises two distinct hydrologic subbasins: the San Joaquin and the Tulare. The San Joaquin subbasin is drained by the San Joaquin River. Before historic drainage projects and modern reclamation, seasonal flooding produced extensive wetlands. Lakes, marshes, and sloughs once covered more than 5,000 square kilometers in the San Joaquin Valley (Moratto 1984:168). The largest of these was ancient Tulare Lake, which occupied a structural basin formed by downwarping and spanned as much as 45 kilometers across from shore to shore (Davis et al. 1959). Both Kern and Tulare lakes fluctuated greatly in size in response to paleoclimatic changes; however, as a result of historic drainage projects, both are now dry most of the time (Arguelles and Moratto 1983).

The Kings River is within 5 miles of the APE and provided rich habitat for plants and animals during prehistory and into the historic period. Common native plants included white, blue, and live oaks as well as walnut, cottonwood, willow, and tule. Also predominant were bulrush and cattail, various grasses, flowers, and saltbush. The previously swampy valley floor once provided a lush habitat for a variety of animals. Large mammals included mule deer, tule elk, pronghorn, grizzly and black bears, and mountain lion (Preston 1981:245–247). Other mammals noted are the gray wolf, valley coyote, bobcat, gray and kit foxes, and rabbits. Birds in the area included American osprey, redwing blackbird, marsh hawk, willow and Nuttall woodpeckers, western meadowlark, and quail. The lakes, rivers, and streams throughout the vicinity provided habitat

for anadromous and freshwater fish, including Chinook salmon, white sturgeon, Sacramento perch, rainbow trout, thick-tailed chub, and Sacramento sucker (Preston 1981:249).

Agriculture, ranching, and damming of natural watercourses has spurred the replacement of native plants and animals with domesticated species in most parts of the valley. Urban development of the valley floor and adjacent foothill areas has further reduced available habitat for native flora and fauna. The APE contains relatively few native plant and animal species as it has undergone extensive agricultural and residential modifications since the nineteenth century. For example, the thick-tailed chub was once a major dietary component for Native Americans in the valley but is now extinct.

4.2 PREHISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The San Joaquin Valley prehistoric record is among the least understood of all regions in California. Reconstruction of past cultural patterns, particularly in the southern San Joaquin Valley, has been stymied by two key factors: geomorphology and human activity (Dillon 2002; Siefkin 1999). The valley floor that encompasses the APE has been inundated with thick alluvial deposits resulting from granitic and sedimentary outflow from the Kings, Tulare, and Kaweah rivers, particularly during mass flood events. This pattern has continued for millennia and has resulted in the burial of early to middle Holocene archaeological sites, estimated to be buried at depths up to 10 meters along the lower stretches of the San Joaquin Valley drainage systems (Moratto 1984:214). Thus, compared to other regions in the state, there is a paucity of archaeological research and a related lack of data from which to build a complete understanding of past human behavior specific to Tulare County.

Nevertheless, available data for sites in valley lacustrine environs help identify key cultural changes within the APE and surrounding environs. The summary of cultural traits presented below is based on a review of San Joaquin Valley lacustrine, riverine, and valley floor site data discussed in Rosenthal et al. (2007). Cultural periods and accompanying dates (given as calibrated calendar years [cal B.C. or A.D.]) are based on chronologies established by Rosenthal et al. (2007:150–159), Moratto (1984:333), McGuire and Garfinkel (1980:49–53), and Bennyhoff and Fredrickson (Fredrickson 1973, 1974).

The Paleo-Indian Period (11,500–8550 cal B.C.) is represented by ephemeral lacustrine sites dominated by atlatl dart and spear projectile points. The earliest evidence of distinct valley cultural patterns is associated with the Lower Archaic Period (8550–5550 cal B.C.), when crescents and stemmed projectile points were first used. Sites from this period contain dietary evidence of freshwater fish, waterfowl, mussels, deer, and pronghorn. The Middle Archaic (5550–550 cal B.C.) includes a time, estimated between 5950 and 3150 cal B.C., when semipermanent villages first appeared along riverbanks in tandem with larger, more established lacustrine villages. Flaked stone tools were used in abundance, meanwhile ground stone tool kits emerged along with long-distance trade and exchange networks focused on obsidian, shell beads, and ornaments.

New cultural patterns emerged during the Upper Archaic Period (550 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1100) when a distinct shift in burial practices and new differences in site and artifact types appeared across the valley (Moratto 1984:13, 181, 211; Rosenthal et al. 2007). In particular, the emergence of mound sites throughout the valley along riparian zones and marsh environments

occurred. Widespread proliferation of specialized technology is evident, including new types of bone tools, projectile points, and ceremonial objects such as wands and blades. Paleoethnobotanical studies also suggest an expansion in the use of labor-intensive and seasonally abundant resources, including acorns, pine nuts, salmon, and shellfish. Similarly, the Emergent Period, extending from cal A.D. 1000 to the historic era, is marked by more diverse settlement and burial patterns across the valley, coupled with the replacement of atlatl and dart tool kits with bow-and-arrow technology (i.e., small corner-notched and Desert series projectile points) at about cal A.D. 1000. Fishing tool kits also expanded to include more efficient harpoons, bone fishhooks, and gorge hooks. In the Tulare Basin, pottery obtained via trade appears as well as baked clay balls used for cooking and making carved clay effigies.

The impression gained from investigations in the Central Valley and neighboring foothills is one of highly mobile foragers who were slowly changing lifeways and becoming more sedentary due to ecological and social changes. The shift in resource procurement from small animals and hard seeds toward acorns and larger game suggests intensified and more specialized use of local resources.

4.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Project is in the Southern Valley Yokuts ethnographic territory. The Yokuts are one of eight subgroups of the Penutian linguistic phylum that is present across the western coast and inland regions of North America from Canada to Mexico (Golla 2011:128). The Yokuts had many language subgroups and spoke a variety of dialects across the southern and central San Joaquin Valley as well as the Sierra Nevada. Many groups could converse across dialects with relative ease (Golla 2011). The Southern Valley Yokuts populated the areas around Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern lakes, their connecting sloughs, and the lower portions of the Kings, Kaweah, Tule, and Kern rivers (Latta 1999; Silverstein 1978). At the beginning of the historic period, 15 tribelets of Southern Valley Yokuts lived within the Tulare Basin (Moratto 1984; Wallace 1978). Kroeber (1939) estimated that Yokuts political units averaged 350 persons each; however, a much higher population figure of 15,700 persons was based on estimates made by Spanish expeditions exploring the Central Valley and California coastal regions in the early nineteenth century (Cook 1955).

The APE is between territory claimed by the Wechihit and Ayticha to the north along the Kings River and the Tulumne to the south along the Kaweah River (Latta 1999; Wallace 1978). These groups subsisted on the abundant resources of the Kaweah and Kings rivers and their tributaries. The Wechihit villages *Musahau* and *Wewayo* are 6–10 miles north of the APE, near what is now the city of Reedley (Wallace 1978:448). East-southeast of the Project, the Wikchamni lived along the lower foothill stretches of the Tule and Kaweah rivers (Golla 2011:149). A primary Wikchamni settlement, *Tawponga*, is within 15 miles of the Project APE (Golla 2011; Wallace 1978).

Intensive European exploration of Yokuts territory did not take place until the early nineteenth century (Wallace 1978). Native American population in the San Joaquin Valley was significantly reduced by disease, and settlement patterns were disrupted as a result of recruitment for Mission Soledad, Mission San Luis Obispo, Mission San Antonio de Padua, and Mission San Juan Bautista. Additional reduction of the Native American population resulted from exposure to a

series of parasitic diseases (i.e., malaria) and viral epidemics (e.g., influenza) that began in 1833. The diseases struck with such virulence that by 1846 an estimated 40–75 percent of Native Americans had died during outbreaks in California. The Southern Valley Yokuts, residing in their lake-slough-marsh environment, would have been particularly vulnerable to malaria. In 1850, the estimated population of the 15 tribelets of the Southern Valley Yokuts was 15,700; this population was reduced to approximately 3,680 by the mid-twentieth century (Cook 1955).

Currently there are five Native American tribal groups identified by the NAHC with ancestral ties to the APE, including the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, Kern Valley Indian Community, Tule River Indian Tribe, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band, and the Tubatulabals of Kern Valley. Several Southern Valley Yokuts tribes have survived the effects of colonization. Yokuts today have developed language apprenticeship programs and early childhood education centers to serve tribal members, including the Wukchumne of the Tule-Kaweah near Porterville, Choynimni speakers of the Kings River tribes, and Yawelmani speakers of the Tule River Reservation (Golla 2011:154). Several Yokuts tribal groups are governed by elders' councils and operate auxiliary departments that serve local tribal populations in areas of healthcare, education, and cultural resource management.

4.4 HISTORY

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

Expansion of missions in California ceased by the early 1820s as a result of Mexico's independence from Spain, thus preventing the construction of additional missions in the San Joaquin Valley. The Mexican government granted several large tracts of land (ranchos) to individuals during the 1830s and 1840s. In addition, fur trappers began their forays into the California interior. Jedediah S. Smith likely entered the area during a fur trapping expedition in 1827. Smith's adventures included friendly encounters with the Southern Valley Yokuts near the Kings River and trapping and camping along the San Joaquin River (Clough and Secrest 1984:27). In 1844, John C. Frémont led an expedition to the Tulare Lake basin; his favorable reports of the Kings River fan foreshadowed the agricultural development of the area (Preston 1981:62).

The discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada in 1848 and the accession of California to the Union in 1850 were watershed events in the history of the state and valley. During the late 1840s and early 1850s, prospectors from across the nation and around the world flocked to California to

mine the precious ore. Many of the prospectors entered and traveled through the valley via the Stockton–Los Angeles Road, which later became the Butterfield Overland Mail Route. The road hugged the western edge of the foothills, passed through nearby Visalia, and crossed the countless rivers and streams flowing down from the highlands as well as the valley sloughs.

Although ranching had been a part of the state's economy since the Mexican period, the industry's growth accelerated as many successful prospectors and businessmen reinvested their profits from the gold rush in cattle and sheep herds. In the early days of ranching, sheep were a valued commodity because they not only could be sold for consumption but could be sheared for their wool. From 1857 to 1871, the amount of wool produced in California increased more than twenty-fold, while revenue grew at an average annual rate of 30 percent (Vandor 1919:164). Similarly, cattle provided beef and dairy products as well as hides.

By the early 1870s, however, scales began to tip in favor of agriculture. The construction of extensive irrigation systems, typically financed by developers like A. Y. Easterby, converted the valley's dry soils into fertile farmlands. The 1874 "no fence" law underscored the growing dominance of agricultural interests and resulted in both operation and monetary repercussions to the sheep and cattle industry:

> The "no fence" law obligated the stock owner to herd his cattle and sheep, whereas before the stock roamed at will and was not assembled except for the annual rodeo. He was also made responsible for damage done by his beasts. The farmer was not required to fence his holdings, though . . . he occasionally did so [Vandor 1919:163].

The San Joaquin Valley, and specifically Tulare County, experienced an influx of settlers and economic prosperity in the mid to late 1800s. Economic prosperity was fostered in large part by the arrival of such railroad lines as the Visalia and Goshen Railroad and the Visalia and Tulare Railroad, constructed in 1874 and 1888, respectively (Menefee and Dodge 1913). In 1896, the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad began construction of a new rail line extending north from Bakersfield. Soon after its completion in 1897, the line was sold to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. Despite their role in fostering long-distance travel and commerce, the construction of railroads in the United States was a highly contentious process that resulted in years of litigious and sometimes bloody hostilities between railroad companies, states, and landowners. Examples of land disputes between citizens and the railroad peppered the United States in the late 1800s, but few were quite so dramatic or memorable as the Mussel Slough Tragedy of 1888 (Dial 2016).

Mussel Slough and the community of Traver, 10–20 miles southwest of Dinuba, was a hub for wheat cultivation in the San Joaquin Valley in the 1880s. Settlers from around the country flocked to the region to farm the grain, which was selling for a premium at the time. Some settled the land legally through the Homestead Act of 1862, while others squatted on unoccupied parcels. These settlers ultimately ended up in the path of the Southern Pacific Railroad's Goshen line. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, armed with federally issued patents for all land within 10 miles of its right-of-way, gave the settlers in Mussel Slough an ultimatum: buy back the land at a much higher price or be evicted (Dial 2016). The ensuing lawsuits and attempts by the Southern Pacific Railroad to enforce its ownership of the land culminated in a shoot-out between prominent antirailroad landowners and representatives of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Seven people died and several were wounded, and the incident received national attention.

After the shooting, many Mussel Slough residents moved east to cultivate what is now known as the city of Dinuba. Having been displaced by eviction and the growing threat of soil alkalinity in the Mussel Slough region, the relocated settlers reestablished their farms and community in the fertile eastside. Promoters who designed the Dinuba townsite in 1888 originally referred to it as "Sibleyville" in honor of James Sibley, a prominent landowner (Dial 2006). However, the name was short lived because the Southern Pacific Railroad officially dubbed the town "Dinuba." The Dinuba post office was established in 1889, and the city was incorporated in 1906 (City of Dinuba 2020).

Intensification of local farming continued in the valley until the 1930s when individual farmers emerging from the Great Depression no longer found agriculture to be a lucrative endeavor. Since that time, farmland has increasingly been developed for other commercial purposes. However, the legacy of agricultural development is still ever-present in the Dinuba region, which produces over 300,000 tons of raisins annually. Dinuba is also home to several food manufacturing facilities and distribution warehouses, one of which is the largest private employer in Tulare County (City of Dinuba 2020).

5 FIELD METHODS

On November 14, 2022, Applied EarthWorks archaeologists Ward Stanley and Gabriel Granado performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the 5-acre APE using parallel transects spaced 10 meters apart (Map 3, Appendix A). They photographed the APE using a digital camera and collected Global Positioning System (GPS) data with a Trimble GeoXH unit. All field conditions and survey observations were documented on Applied EarthWorks' proprietary digital survey field form. Copies of photographs and field notes are on file at Applied EarthWorks' office in Fresno, California.

6 SURVEY CONDITIONS

During the pedestrian survey, ground visibility was excellent in the APE ranging from 90 to 100 percent (Figure 2). Areas within the APE excluded from survey include the paved roadway, sidewalks, and a 0.61-acre construction site that was inaccessible (Map 3, Appendix A and Figure 3). Most of the survey area included road shoulders and adjoining vacant lots and fields. Soils in the APE are silty sands. Modern refuse was noted in the vacant lots and Dinuba Town Ditch, which was empty of water at the time of survey. The APE and the immediate lands outside the APE have been heavily disturbed by previous road, irrigation canal, and agricultural development.

Figure 2 **East side of Alta Avenue, facing north, illustrating ground surface visibility.**

Figure 3 **Construction site of new Dinuba High School on Kamm Avenue, looking southeast toward Alta Avenue.**

Figure 4 **North side of Kamm Avenue, facing east toward the Alta Avenue intersection with the Dinuba Town Ditch to the north of Kamm Avenue.**

7 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeological materials were discovered during survey within the APE. Applied EarthWorks' background research, prior cultural resource surveys, and a review of historic maps and aerial photographs identified one historic resource, the Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899). This resource is discussed in detail in the HRER for this project.

No concerns regarding Native American resources were identified during the study. Therefore, Applied EarthWorks believes the potential to affect previously unidentified and intact archaeological deposits is low.

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey may be needed if the APE is reconfigured and extends beyond the present survey limits.

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Davis, G. H., J. H. Green, F. H. Olmsted, and D. W. Brown
1959 *Ground-Water Conditions and Storage Capacity in the San Joaquin Valley, California.* Prepared in cooperation with the California Department of Water Resources. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1469. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Dial, Ron
2006 *Dinuba: A Place of New Beginnings*. Jostens, Visalia, California.

2016 *Dinuba*. Images of America. Arcadia, Charleston, South Carolina.

Dillon, Brian D.
2002 California Paleoindians: Lack of Evidence, or Evidence of Lack? In *Essays in California Archaeology: A Memorial to Franklin Fenenga*, edited by William J. Wallace and Francis A. Riddell, pp. 110–128. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility Vol. 60. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Fredrickson, David A.
1973 *Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

1974 Social Change in Prehistory: A Central California Example. In *'Antap: California Indian Political and Economic Organization*, edited by Lowell John Bean and Thomas F. King, pp. 57–73. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 2.

Golla, Victor
2011 *California Indian Languages*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Hill, Mary
1984 *California Landscape*. California Natural History Guide Series No. 48. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Kroeber, Alfred L.
1939 *Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 38. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Latta, Frank F.
1999 *Handbook of Yokuts Indians*. 50th Anniversary ed. Brewer's Historical Press, Exeter, California, and Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

McGuire, Kelly R., and Alan P. Garfinkel
1980 *Archaeological Investigation in the Southern Sierra Nevada: The Bear Mountain Segment of the Pacific Crest Trail*. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Cultural Resources Publications, Bakersfield, California.

Menefee, Eugene L., and Fred A. Dodge
1913 *History of Tulare and Kings Counties, California*. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, California.

Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Norris, Robert M., and Robert W. Webb
1990 *Geology of California*. 2nd ed. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Preston, William L.
1981 *Vanishing Landscapes: Land and Life in the Tulare Lake Basin*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Rosenthal, Jeffrey S., Gregory G. White, and Mark Q. Sutton
2007 The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 147–163. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Rosenthal, Jeffrey S., Gregory G. White, and Mark Q. Sutton
2007 The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 147–163. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Siefkin, Nelson
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Silverstein, Michael
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Thompson, Thomas H.
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Vandor, Paul E.
1919 *History of Fresno County, California, with Biographical Sketches*. 2 vols. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, California.

Wallace, William J.
1978 Southern Valley Yokuts. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 448–461. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Wood, Susan, and Lea Kolesky
2023 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report: Alta Avenue and Kamm Avenue Roundabout Project, Dinuba, Tulare County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California. Prepared for City of Dinuba, California. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, District 6, Fresno.

APPENDIX A

Vicinity, Location, and Survey Coverage Maps

STUDY VICINITY

Alta-Kamm Roundabout

Caltrans District 6
Tulare County
CML-5143(037)

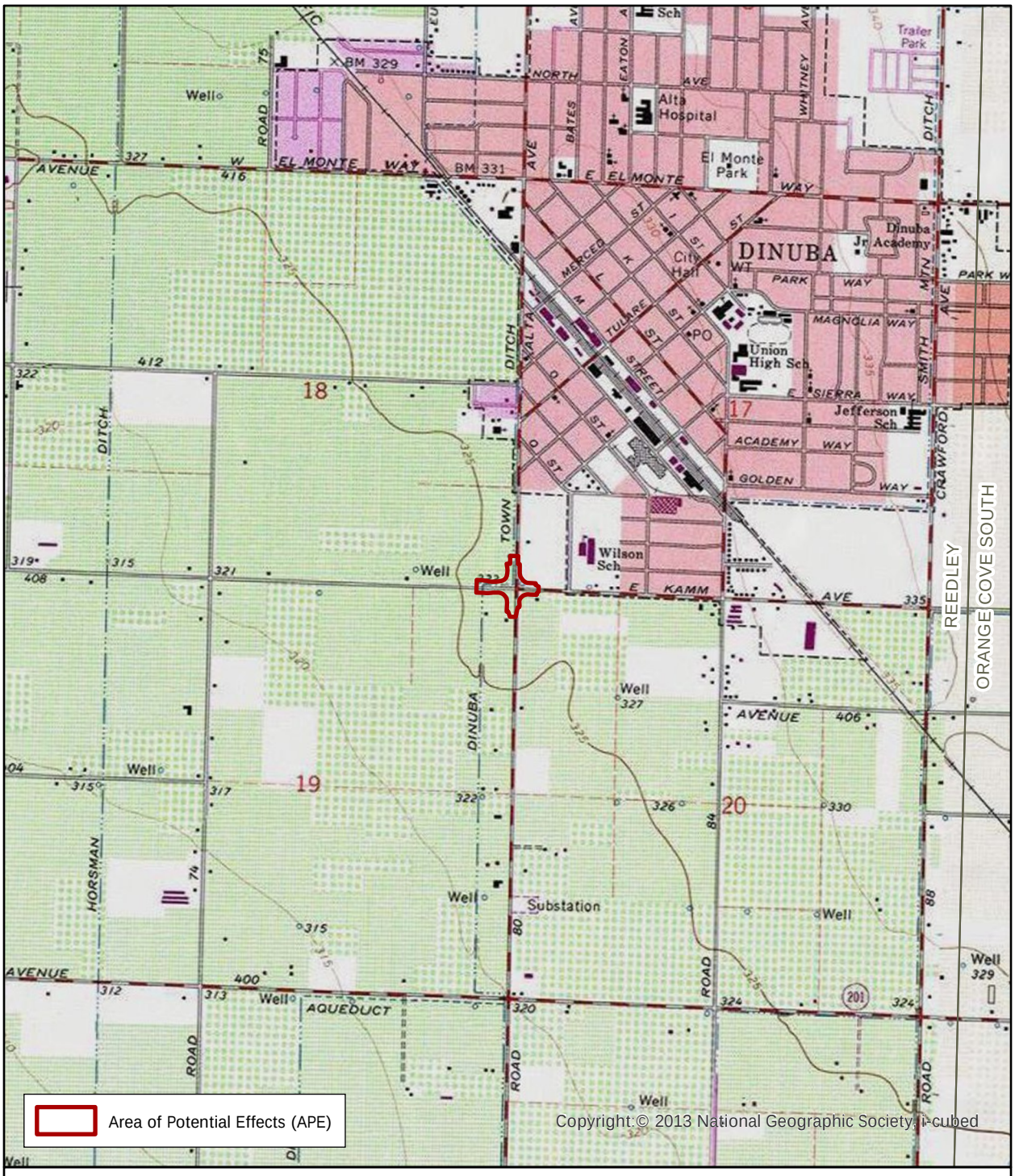
SCALE 1:2,000,000

25 12.5 0 25 50 Miles

25 12.5 0 25 50 Kilometers

N

Map 1



STUDY LOCATION

Alta-Kamm Roundabout

Caltrans District 6
Tulare County
CML-5143(037)

SCALE 1:24,000

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

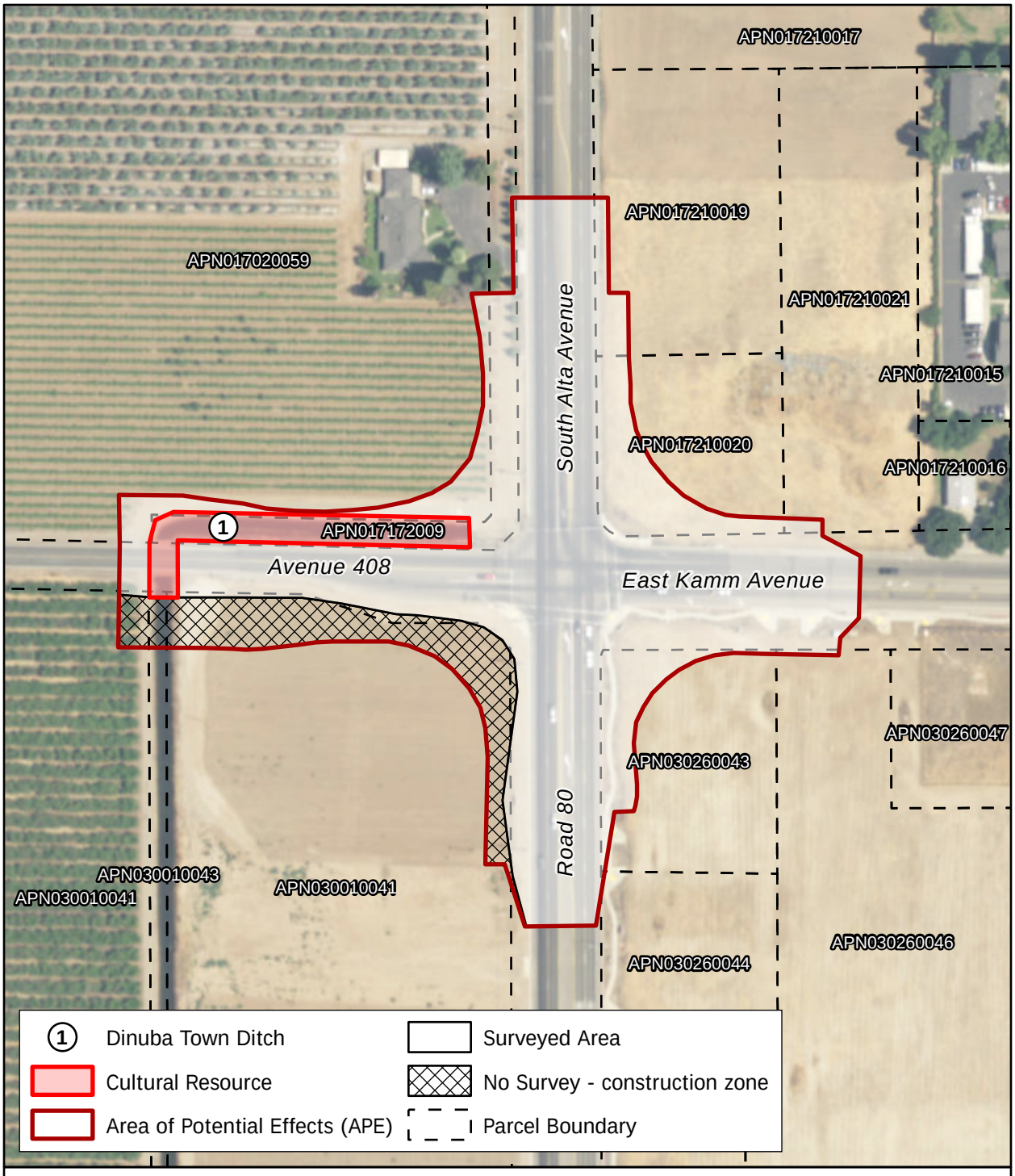
1,000 0 1,000 2,000 3,000 Feet

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

N

Map 2

Township 16S /Range 24E, Section 17, 18, 19, & 20
Reedley (1949-PR1981), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle



SURVEY COVERAGE

Alta-Kamm Roundabout

Caltrans District 6
Tulare County
CML-5143(037)

SCALE 1:2,500

100 0 100 200 300 Feet

50 0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 3

APPENDIX B

Records Search Results

California Historical Resources Information System

Fresno
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

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

10/10/2022

Milo Honsberger
Applied Earthworks, Inc.
1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711

Re: Alta Kamm Roundabout Dinuba Project
Records Search File No.: 22-374

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

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

Resources within project area:	1 Resource – See list.
Resources within 0.5 radius:	14 Resources – See list.
Reports within project area:	4 Reports – See list.
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	2 Reports – See list.

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

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

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

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

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jeremy E David
Assistant Coordinator

SSJVIC Record Search 22-374

Reports in PA:	Reports in 0.5 mile:	Resources in PA:	Resources in 0.5 mile:
TU-01069	TU-00591	P-54-004899	P-54-003631
TU-01149	TU-00604		P-54-003632
TU-01189			P-54-003633
TU-01190			P-54-003634
			P-54-003635
			P-54-003636
			P-54-003637
			P-54-003638
			P-54-003639
			P-54-003640
			P-54-003641
			P-54-003642
			P-54-003643
			P-54-004626

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 22-374

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
TU-00591		1990	Brewer, Christopher D.	Historic Property Survey Report for Proposed Widening of Alta Avenue from Kamm Avenue to El Monte Way In the City of Dinuba	Vintage Resources	
TU-00591A		1990	Weinberger, Gay	Archaeological Survey Report for Alta Avenue Widening Project, Dinuba, California	Individual Consultant	
TU-00591B		1990	Brewer, Christopher D.	Historical Architectural Survey Report for Alta Avenue Widening Project, Dinuba, California	Vintage Resources	
TU-00604		1991	Weinberger, Gay	Cultural Resource Assessment of Self-Help Enterprises Project, Dinuba, California	Individual Consultant	
TU-01069		2000	Bowen, Mark	Historic Properties Survey Report Road 80 Widening Project Tulare County, California	Jones & Stokes	54-003621, 54-003622, 54-003623, 54-003624, 54-003625, 54-003626, 54-003627, 54-003628, 54-003629, 54-003630, 54-003631, 54-003632, 54-003633, 54-003634, 54-003635, 54-003636, 54-003637, 54-003638, 54-003639, 54-003640, 54-003641
TU-01069A		2000	Bowen, Mark	Historic Evaluation Report for the Road 80 Widening Project, Tulare County, California	Jones & Stokes	
TU-01069B		2000	Calpo, Janice C.	Historic Architectural Survey Report for the Road 80 Widening Project, Tulare County, California	Jones & Stokes	
TU-01149		2001	Calpo, Janice C.	Finding of No Adverse Effect Road 80 Widening Project, Tulare County, California	Jones & Stokes	54-003635

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 22-374

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-54-003631		Resource Name - MR #25 / 508 W. Tulare Street; Resource Name - Rivas Property; OTIS Resource Number - 547549; OHP Property Number - 150461	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003632		Resource Name - MR #26 / 126 S. Q Street; Resource Name - Linzmeier Property; OTIS Resource Number - 474014; OHP Property Number - 073154	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003633		Resource Name - MR #29 / 551 W. Kern Street; Resource Name - Lopez Property	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003634		Resource Name - MR #31 / 649 W. Kern Street; Resource Name - Dinuba Market	Building	Historic	HP06	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003635		Resource Name - MR #36 / 655 S. Alta Avenue; Resource Name - Wylie Mansion; OTIS Resource Number - 518236; OHP Property Number - 180230	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069, TU-01149
P-54-003636		Resource Name - MR #38 / 182 Kamm Avenue; Resource Name - Garcia Property	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003637		Resource Name - MR #39 / 1593 S. Alta Avenue; Resource Name - Davidian Property	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003638		Resource Name - MR #40 / 40745 Road 80; Resource Name - Margosian Property	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003639		Resource Name - MR #43 / 40456 Road 80; Resource Name - Peacock Property	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 22-374

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-54-003640		Resource Name - MR #44 / 40583 Road 80; Resource Name - Drew Property	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003641		Resource Name - MR #45 / 40481 Road 80; Resource Name - Elrich Property	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	TU-01069
P-54-003642		Resource Name - MR #48 / 40407 Road 80; Resource Name - Thiesen Property	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	
P-54-003643		Resource Name - MR #49 / 40355 Road 80; Resource Name - Wright Property	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2000 (Janice C. Calpo, Jones and Stokes Associates)	
P-54-004626	CA-TUL-002880H	Resource Name - Southern Pacific Railroad; San Joaquin Valley Railroad; Other - VIS MK4; TSC-4; Historic Railroad Segment; JTU-128; WPD-1; TR-1;; Other - Porterville Northeastern Railway Segment; SJVRR; Stockton and Tulare Railroad; OHP Z-number - TUL-Z00005	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP11; HP39	2001 (S. Ashkar, C. Fish, Jones & Stokes); 2001 (Tracy Bakic, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.); 2002 (Cindy Baker, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.); 2009 (Joseph Freeman and Jarma Jones, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC.); 2012 (Hubert Switalski, AMEC Environmental, Inc.); 2012 (M. O'Neill, M. Walton, Pacific Legacy, Inc.); 2012 (Hubert Switalski, AMEC Environmental, Inc.); 2014 (Mark Kile, URS); 2016 (Shannon E. Foglia, Rachel Droessler, AECOM); 2017 (R. Azpitarte, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2017 (Josh Tibbett, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2017 (Joy Lloyd, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2019 (R. Azpitarte, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2019 (Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, Rincon Consultants, Inc.); 2020 (R. Azpitarte, S. Escamilla, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	TU-01655, TU-01764, TU-01783, TU-01831, TU-01837, TU-01872, TU-01886, TU-01889

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 22-374

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-54-004899	CA-TUL-003033H	Resource Name - B- Dinuba Town Ditch (segment of); OTIS Resource Number - 474015; OHP Property Number - 073155	Structure	Historic	HP20	2000 (Mark Brown, Jones & Stokes); 2001 (Tracy Bakic, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.)	

APPENDIX C

Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

November 13, 2022

Milo Honsberger
Applied Earthworks Inc.

Via Email to: mhonsberger@appliedearthworks.com

Re: 4445 Alta Kamm Roundabout Dinuba Project, Tulare County

Dear Mr. Honsberger:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Tulare County
11/13/2022

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

Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe
Leo Sisco, Chairperson
P.O. Box 8 — Southern Valley
Lemoore, CA, 93245 — Yokut
Phone: (559) 924 - 1278
Fax: (559) 924-3583

Tule River Indian Tribe
Kerri Vera, Environmental Department
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Tule River Indian Tribe
Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
joey.garfield@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 4445 Alta Kamm Roundabout Dinuba Project, Tulare County.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

1391 W. Shaw Ave., Suite C
Fresno, CA 93711-3600
O: (559) 229-1856 | F: (559) 229-2019
www.appliedearthworks.com

EXAMPLE

November 15, 2022

Elizabeth Kipp
Chairperson
Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians
P.O. Box 337
Auberry, CA 93602

Transmitted via USPS and email (lkipp@bsrnation.com)

RE: Proposed Kamm and Alta Roundabout in Dinuba, Tulare County, California

Ms. Elizabeth Kipp,

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is currently providing cultural resource services for a proposed roundabout at the intersection of Kamm and Alta Avenues, in the city of Dinuba Tulare County, California. The County proposes to convert a four-way signalized intersection into a two-lane roundabout and includes installation of pedestrian/cyclist facilities (sidewalks, crosswalks, bicycle ramps, and related improvements (signage/striping, etc.).

On behalf of the County, Æ is conducting Native American outreach and performing other tasks related to cultural resource management. The project is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

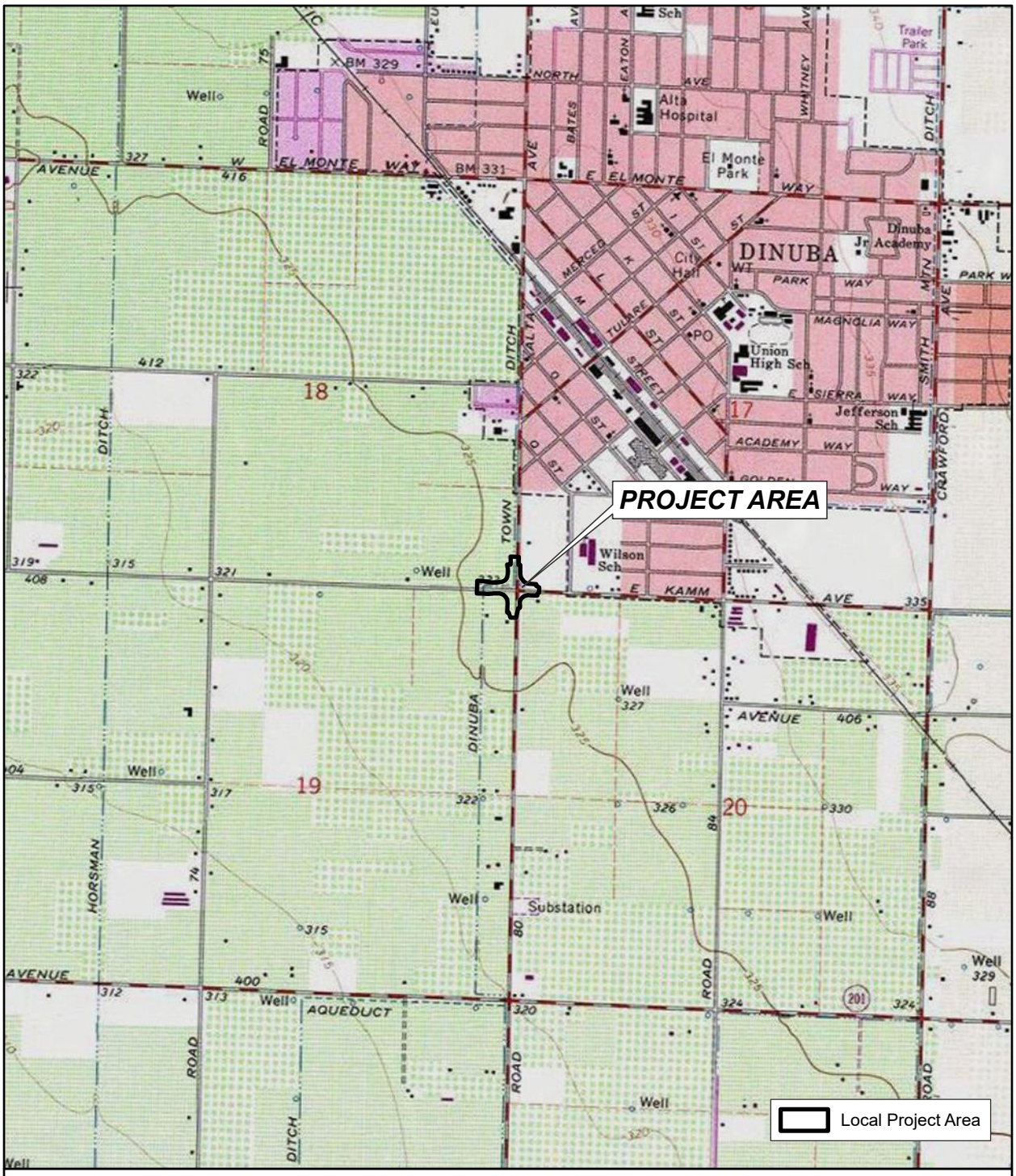
The project area lies within Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 of Township 16 South, Range 24 East, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey Reedley, CA, 7.5-minute quadrangle (see enclosed map). A records search has been performed for the Project, which indicated one previously recorded cultural resource, the historic Dinuba Town Ditch, was identified within the project area.

Your name and address were provided to us by the Native American Heritage Commission. If you have information about sacred or special sites in the area or if you have any interest in the project, please phone me or send a letter to my attention. Your comments will be included in our cultural resource report. You can contact me during normal business hours (559-229-1856 ext. 120) if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

Gabriel Granado
Staff Archaeologist

encl.: Project Map



Project location map for the *Project - AE4445*.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

Native American Outreach

Alta Avenue and Kamm Avenue Roundabout Project, City of Dinuba

Organization	Name	Position	Letter	Email	Phone	Summary of Contact
Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians	Elizabeth Kipp	Chairperson	11/15/2022	11/15/2022	11/28/2022	Email reply on 11/15/2022, saying the BSR has no comments or concerns.
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	Leo Sisco	Chairperson	11/15/2022	11/15/2022	11/28/2022	Message left by phone. No response to date.
Tule River Indian Tribe	Kerri Vera	Environmental Department	11/15/2022	11/15/2022	11/28/2022	Contacted by phone and responded via email on 11/18/22 saying Tule Tribe has no comments or concerns.
Tule River Indian Tribe	Neil Peyron	Chairperson	11/15/2022	11/15/2022	11/28/2022	Contacted by phone and responded via email on 11/18/22 saying Tule Tribe has no comments or concerns.
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow	Chairperson	11/15/2022	11/15/2022	11/28/2022	Message left by phone. No response to date.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

District	*County*	*Federal Project. Number. (Prefix, Agency Code, Project No.)*	*Location*
6	TUL	CML-5143(037)	Intersection of Alta Avenue and Kamm Avenue, Dinuba, CA

The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated May 27, 2022, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.

The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA), as well as under Public Resources Code 5024 and pursuant to the January 2015 *Memorandum of Understanding Between the California Department of Transportation and the California State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024 and Governor's Executive Order W-26-92, addended 2019* (5024 MOU) as applicable.

Project Description:

The City of Dinuba (City) in conjunction with Caltrans, proposes to convert the existing four-way signalized intersection at Alta Avenue (Road 80) and Kamm Avenue (Avenue 408) in Dinuba, California, into a two-lane roundabout. The Alta Avenue and Kamm Avenue Roundabout Project (Project) is in Tulare County within Caltrans District 6 in Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 of Township 16 South, Range 24 East, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey Reedley, CA, 7.5-minute quadrangle. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project totals approximately 5 acres (see Attachment I, Exhibits A [Project Vicinity Map] and B [Project Location Map] of this Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR]).

The Project includes installation of pedestrian/cyclist facilities (sidewalks, crosswalks, bicycle ramps, and related improvements [signage/striping, etc.]). The Project also includes right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions to accommodate intersection widening associated with the installation of the roundabout. Equipment staging will be provided within the temporary construction easement areas. Construction activities will include demolition of existing asphalt, sidewalk, and curb within Project limits; placement of aggregate base and pavement; piping the existing irrigation ditch underground; extension of sewer and stormwater lines through the intersection, and street light installation. The maximum depth of excavation will be 16 feet. Roadway detours and/or lane closures may be used to control traffic during construction.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

In accordance with Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Stipulation VIII.A, the APE for the Project was established in consultation with Phillip Chick, Senior Environmental Scientist, and James Perrault, Caltrans District 6 Local Assistance Engineer, on October 24, 2022. The APE map is provided as Exhibit C (Project APE) in Attachment I of this HPSR.

The APE was established as areas that may be potentially directly and indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking. The APE includes the Alta Avenue and Kamm Avenue ROW, temporary easements for construction staging and construction access, and permanent easements and ROW that would be required from all parcels directly adjacent to the proposed roundabout. In total, the APE encompasses an area of approximately 5 acres. The vertical limits of the APE may reach a maximum depth of 16 feet below the current ground surface.

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

☒ Native American Heritage Commission

On September 27, 2022, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. sent an email to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to elicit pertinent cultural resource information available in the Sacred Lands File and contact information for local Native American representatives. The NAHC responded on November 14, 2022, stating that the search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of resources within the APE. They also included a list of individuals to contact:

- Leo Sisko, Chairperson, Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe;
- Elizabeth Kipp, Chairperson, Big Sandy Rancheria Western Mono Indians;
- Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band;
- Kerri Vera, Environmental Department, Tule River Indian Tribe; and
- Neil Peyron, Chairperson, Tule River Indian Tribe.

☒ Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

Applied EarthWorks initiated contact with individuals associated with the Native American tribes identified by the NAHC through letters sent on November 15, 2022. Applied EarthWorks placed follow-up telephone calls or sent emails to all the individuals on November 28, 2022. None of the Native Americans who have responded expressed concerns. Details of the coordination effort with Native American groups and/or individuals is provided in Appendix C of the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR; Attachment III of this HPSR).

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

☒ National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
☒ California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
☒ National Historic Landmark (NHL)
☒ California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
☒ California Points of Historical Interest
☒ California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)
☒ Other Sources consulted:

- Historic Topographic Map
- Historic Aerial Photographs
- General Land Office Plat Map
- Alta District Historical Society, Dinuba

☒ **Results:** Applied EarthWorks' investigation included a records search to identify previously recorded resources and prior studies within 0.5 miles of the APE, a review of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File and initiation of Native American outreach, a review of pertinent topographic maps, aerial photographs, and General Land Office plat maps, and a pedestrian survey of the APE.

- On September 27, 2022, the staff of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Bakersfield performed a records search of a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the APE. The SSJVIC staff examined site location maps and site record files as well as the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File (dated March 18, 2013), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California

Inventory of Historic Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest (Records Search File No. 22-374; Appendix B).

- The records search identified one cultural resource, the Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899), and three previous studies within the APE. There are 14 cultural resources and 2 prior studies recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius of the APE. Dinuba Town Ditch is listed on the OHP Historic Properties Directory.
- A 379-foot-long recorded segment of the Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899) is within the APE parallel to Avenue 408 and Alta Avenue (Attachment I: Exhibit C). The Dinuba Town Ditch is a tertiary branch of the Alta Canal, originally known as the 76 Canal, which was constructed in the 1880s. Segments of the ditch outside the current APE were previously recorded, evaluated, and found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR due to a lack of historical significance. The Dinuba Town Ditch as a whole has been previously determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP with SHPO concurrence (Attachment II: Appendix C).
- No archaeological resources were encountered during an archaeological survey of the 5-acre APE on November 14, 2022 (Attachment III). Aerial photographs dated between 1946 and the present reveal that the APE and its immediate vicinity have remained predominately agricultural since the late nineteenth century. Along with the findings of the field survey, the results of the records search, archival research, and Native American consultation suggest that the likelihood of exposing buried intact archaeological remains during construction is low.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

☒ Nathan Heilman, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) Standards in Section 106 PA Attachment 1 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Attachment 1 as a(n) Architectural Historian, has determined that the only other properties present within the APE meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (**Properties Exempt from Evaluation**) and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4.

☒ Caltrans, in accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C.5 has determined there are cultural resources within the APE that were **previously determined not eligible** for inclusion in the NRHP with SHPO concurrence and those determinations remain valid.

- Dinuba Town Ditch (P-54-004899)

6. FINDING FOR THE UNDERTAKING

☒ Caltrans, pursuant to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A, has determined a Finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** is appropriate for this undertaking because there are no historic properties within the APE.

7. CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

☒ Not applicable; **Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA**.

8. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

☒ Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps (Attachment I)
- Project Vicinity (Exhibit A)
- Project Location (Exhibit B)
- Project APE (Exhibit C)

☒ Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) (Attachment II)
- Wood and Kolesky, January 2023

☒ Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) (Attachment III)
- Cagle and Stanley, January 2023

9. HPSR PREPARATION AND CALTRANS APPROVAL

Prepared by: Chantal Cagle 1/9/2023
Chantal Cagle, M.A., RPA 5317, Senior Archaeologist Date
Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Lompoc, California

Reviewed for
Approval by: _____ _____
District 6 Caltrans PQS, Phillip Chick Date
Senior Environmental Scientist

Approval by: _____ _____
District 6 EBC Date
Phillip Chick, Senior Environmental Scientist

PROJECT VICINITY

Alta-Kamm Roundabout

Caltrans District 6
Tulare County
CML-5143(037)

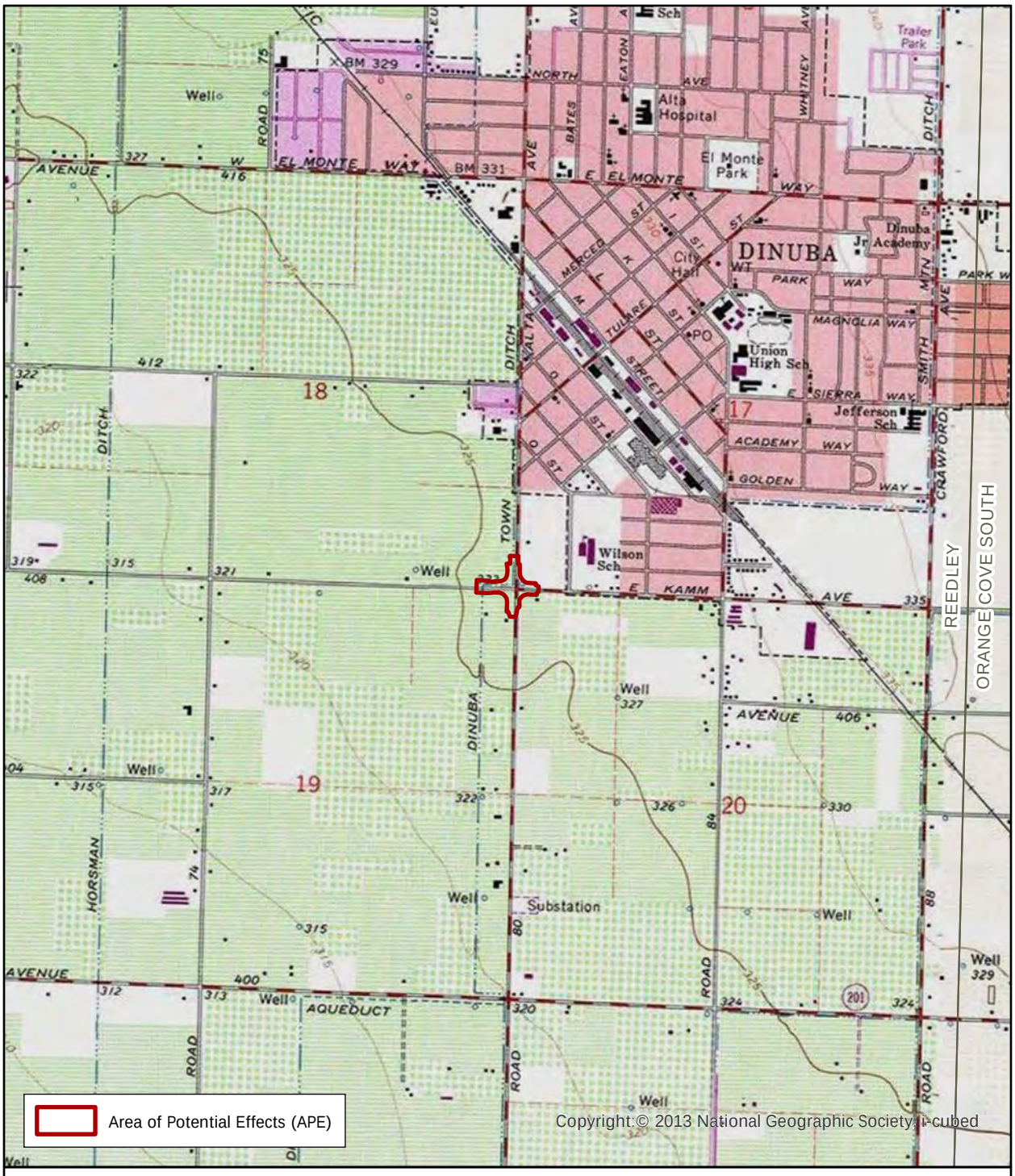
SCALE 1:2,000,000

25 12.5 0 25 50 Miles

25 12.5 0 25 50 Kilometers

N

Exhibit A



PROJECT LOCATION

Alta-Kamm Roundabout

Caltrans District 6
Tulare County
CML-5143(037)

SCALE 1:24,000

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

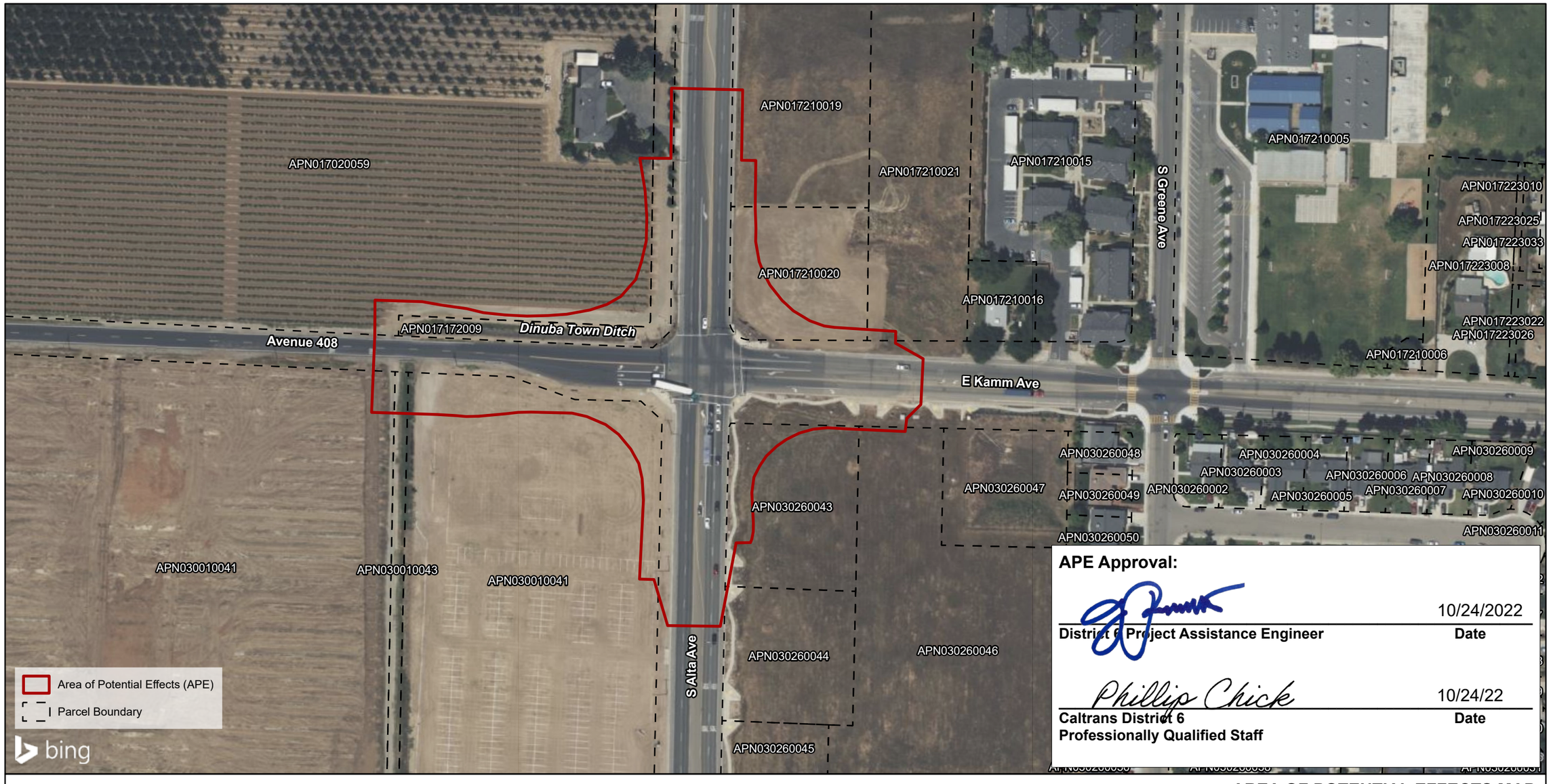
1,000 0 1,000 2,000 3,000 Feet

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

N

Exhbit B

Township 16S /Range 24E, Section 17, 18, 19, & 20
Reedley (1949-PR1981), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle



APE Approval:

10/24/2022

District 6 Project Assistance Engineer — **Date**

Phillip Chick 10/24/22

Caltrans District 6
Professionally Qualified Staff — **Date**

N

Scale: 1 inch equals 150 feet

0 200 400 600 800 Feet

0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP

Alta-Kamm Roundabout
Caltrans District 6, Tulare County
CML-5143(037)

Exhibit C

State of California • Natural Resources Agency
Gavin Newsom, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Armando Quintero, *Director*

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053
calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

March 10, 2021

VIA EMAIL

In reply refer to: FHWA_2020_1217_002

Mr. John Whitehouse, Senior Environmental Planner
Caltrans District 6
855 M Street, Suite 200
Fresno, CA 93721-2716

Subject: Determination of Eligibility for the Proposed Alta and Nebraska Avenues Roundabout Project, Tulare County, CA

Dear Mr. Whitehouse:

Caltrans is continuing consultation regarding the above project in accordance with the January 1, 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (PA). As part of your documentation, Caltrans submitted Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) Historic Resources Evaluation Report, and Archaeological Survey Report for the proposed project.

The City of Dinuba proposes to construct a roundabout at the intersection of Alta Avenue (Road 80) and Nebraska Avenue (Avenue 424) and widen Nebraska Avenue from approximately 350 feet west of Alta Avenue to Euclid Avenue. A full project description and depiction of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) can be found on page 1 and Attachment 1 of the HPSR.

Pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.6 of the PA, Caltrans determined that the following properties are not eligible for the NRHP:

- 447 W Nebraska Avenue, Dinuba
- Dibuba Town Ditch
- 280 W Nebraska Avenue, Dinuba
- 219 E Nebraska Avenue, Dinuba
- 252 E Nebraska Avenue, Dinuba
- 186 E Nebraska Avenue, Dinuba
- 148 E Nebraska Avenue, Dinuba

- 1644 N Alta Avenue, Dinuba
- 1590 N Alta Avenue, Dinuba
- 1613 N Alta Avenue, Dinuba
- 222 W Nebraska Avenue, Dinuba
- 366 W Nebraska Avenue, Dinuba
- 1659 N Euclid Avenue, Dinuba

Based on review of the submitted documentation, I concur with the above determinations.

If you have any questions, please contact Natalie Lindquist at (916) 445-7014 with e-mail at natalie.lindquist@parks.ca.gov .

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer