

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
REPORT
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MENDOTA VALLEY AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
PROJECT
WEST BELMONT AVENUE
MENDOTA, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Mendota Valley Agricultural Holdings Project (Project) involves proposed improvements to a 59-acre fallowed agricultural field located on West Belmont Avenue in Mendota, Fresno County, California. Proposed improvements within the western Cannabis Cultivation Area Lot A (35 acres) and the eastern Cannabis Cultivation Area Lot B (24 acres) include hoop houses, fences, gates, a guard building, a storm water retention catch basin, parking areas, a fire tank and pump, employee restrooms and breakroom, head houses, and a septic system with leach field. A gravel access road and water line are proposed west of the Project site, outside Cannabis Cultivation Area Lot A and Lot B. Ground disturbances associated with the proposed Project will extend up to 5 feet below the existing ground surface.

An archaeological literature and records search was conducted at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC), California State University, Bakersfield for the proposed Project site in December 2019. Five investigations have been undertaken within an area extending 0.5-mile from the proposed Project site; however, none of the investigations have evaluated the proposed Project site. Data from the SSJVIC indicates that there are no recorded resources within the 0.5-mile search radius and none within the proposed Project site. A recent archaeological investigation consisting of an intensive ground surface survey and systematic, subsurface backhoe trench excavation was completed in 2018 for the Mendota Pool Group 20-Year Exchange Program (Stone *et al.* 2018), directly north of the Project site. No archaeological resources were discovered during the intensive ground surface survey or subsurface backhoe trench excavation.

The entire 59-acre proposed Project site, including all proposed improvement areas, was surveyed using 10- to 15-meter (33- to 49-foot) parallel transects in December 2019. This intensive Phase 1 ground surface survey provided a reliable opportunity to evaluate the presence of cultural resources on the ground surface as well as within the topsoil where cultural resources would be expected. Ground surface visibility was poor to excellent (10 to 90 percent). In areas of poor visibility, surface shovel scrapes, the inspection of subsurface soil exposures including rodent burrow tailings, and the excavation of shovel probes were completed. No cultural resources were identified throughout all proposed improvement areas. Based on the negative records search results, the negative results of the 2018 Mendota Pool Group 20-Year Exchange Program archaeological investigation immediately north of the proposed Project site, and the lack of resources noted during the current intensive Phase 1 survey, the potential for unknown, intact cultural resources within the proposed Project site is considered very low. Therefore, the proposed Project will not have significant impacts on cultural resources and no further archaeological measures including construction monitoring are necessary.

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In the unlikely event that unanticipated cultural resources are encountered during proposed Project activities, all work shall stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. In the highly unlikely event that human remains are discovered during proposed Project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

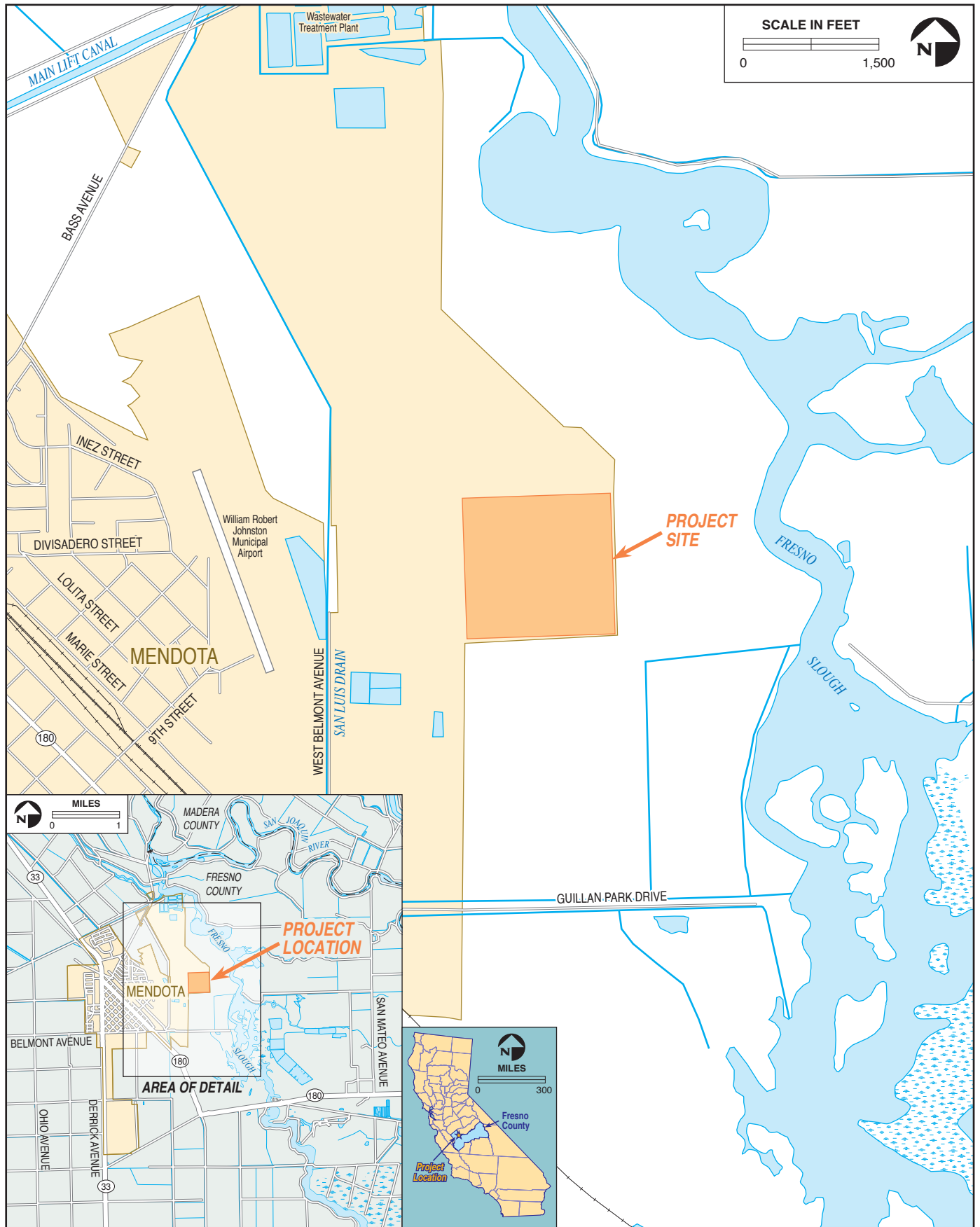
The proposed Mendota Valley Agricultural Holdings Project (Project) is located on West Belmont Avenue in Mendota, Fresno County, California (Figures 1 and 2). Ground disturbances associated with the proposed Project will extend up to 5 feet below the existing ground surface. This report documents the background research and intensive Phase 1 archaeological survey conducted for the proposed Project by Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions (Wood E&IS). David Stone, RPA, was the Principal Investigator, and was assisted by Ken Victorino, RPA, Senior Archaeologist, and Lucas Nichols, Staff Archaeologist. Mr. Stone has more than 37 years of experience managing all phases of cultural resource investigations throughout California. Mr. Victorino has more than 23 years of experience supervising all phases of cultural resource investigations throughout California. Mr. Nichols has more than 8 years of experience conducting all phases of cultural resource investigations throughout California.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project site is located on West Belmont Avenue, in the City of Mendota, in Fresno County, on the *Mendota Dam*, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The proposed Project is primarily located on a 59-acre parcel (APN 025-130-027) that is surrounded by fallow agricultural land to the north, east, and south, and a solar farm to the west (Figure 3). The proposed Project also includes a 1,700-foot long gravel access road and a 1,700-foot long water line. The proposed gravel access road is surrounded by fallow agricultural land to the north and east, a solar farm to the south, and a concrete water canal to the west. The proposed water line is surrounded by agricultural land to the north, a solar farm to the east, agricultural land to the south, and a concrete water canal to the west.

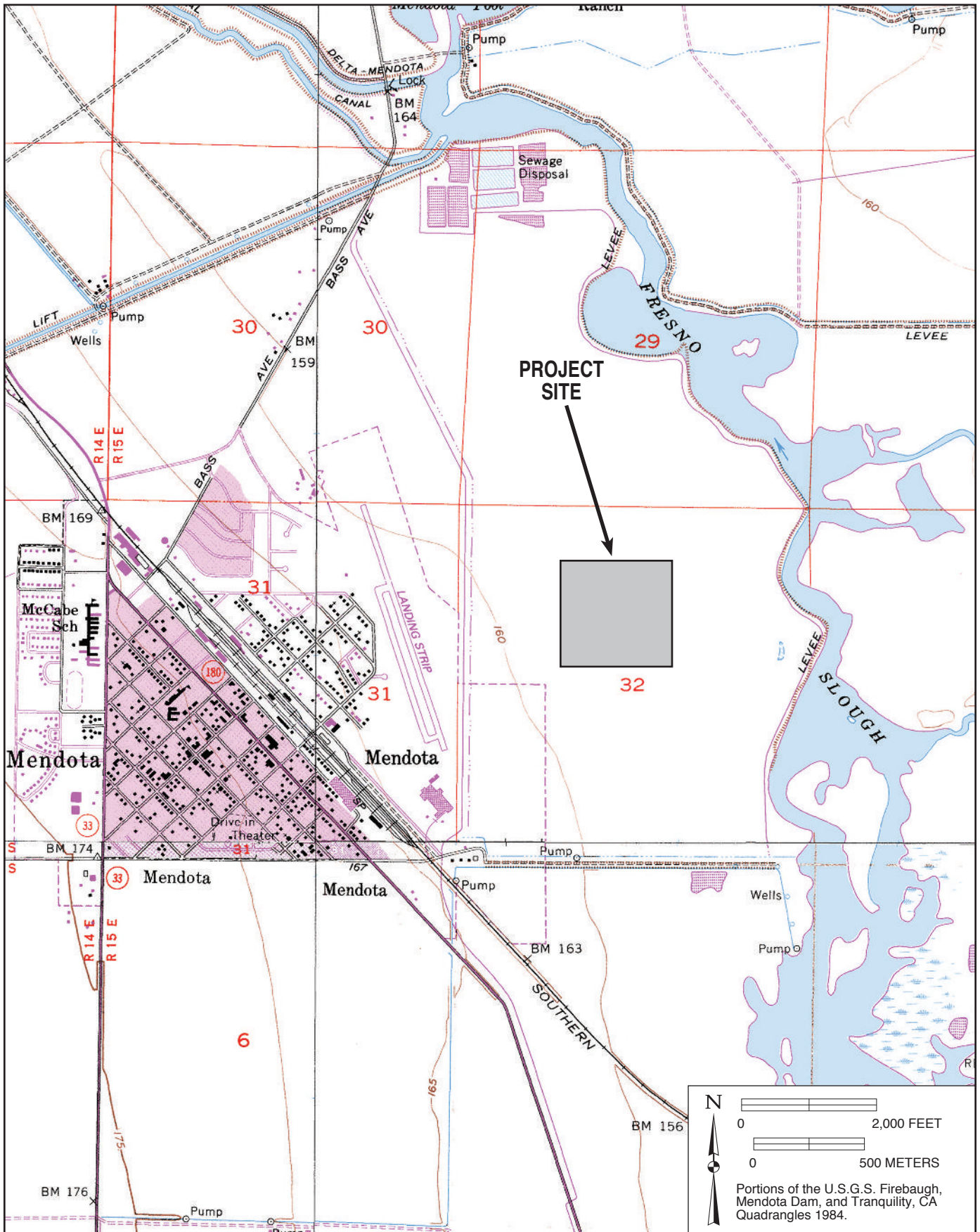
The proposed Project includes the following (Figure 4):

- Cannabis cultivation area, Lot A (35 acres), including 188 hoop houses (20' x 200' each), an approximately 3,463-foot long perimeter fence with barbed wire, two 15-foot wide rolling gates, a 100 square foot (s.f.) guard building, a storm water retention catch basin, employee parking stalls, a fire tank and pump, employee restrooms and breakrooms (9,000 s.f.), a head house (25,500 s.f.), a septic system/leach field, and a dirt access road including fire and emergency vehicle turn around.



Regional Vicinity
 Archaeological Resource Management Report
 Mendota Valley Agricultural Holdings, Mendota, California

FIGURE 1



Project Vicinity

**Archaeological Resource Management Report
Mendota Valley Agricultural Holdings, Mendota, California**

**FIGURE
2**



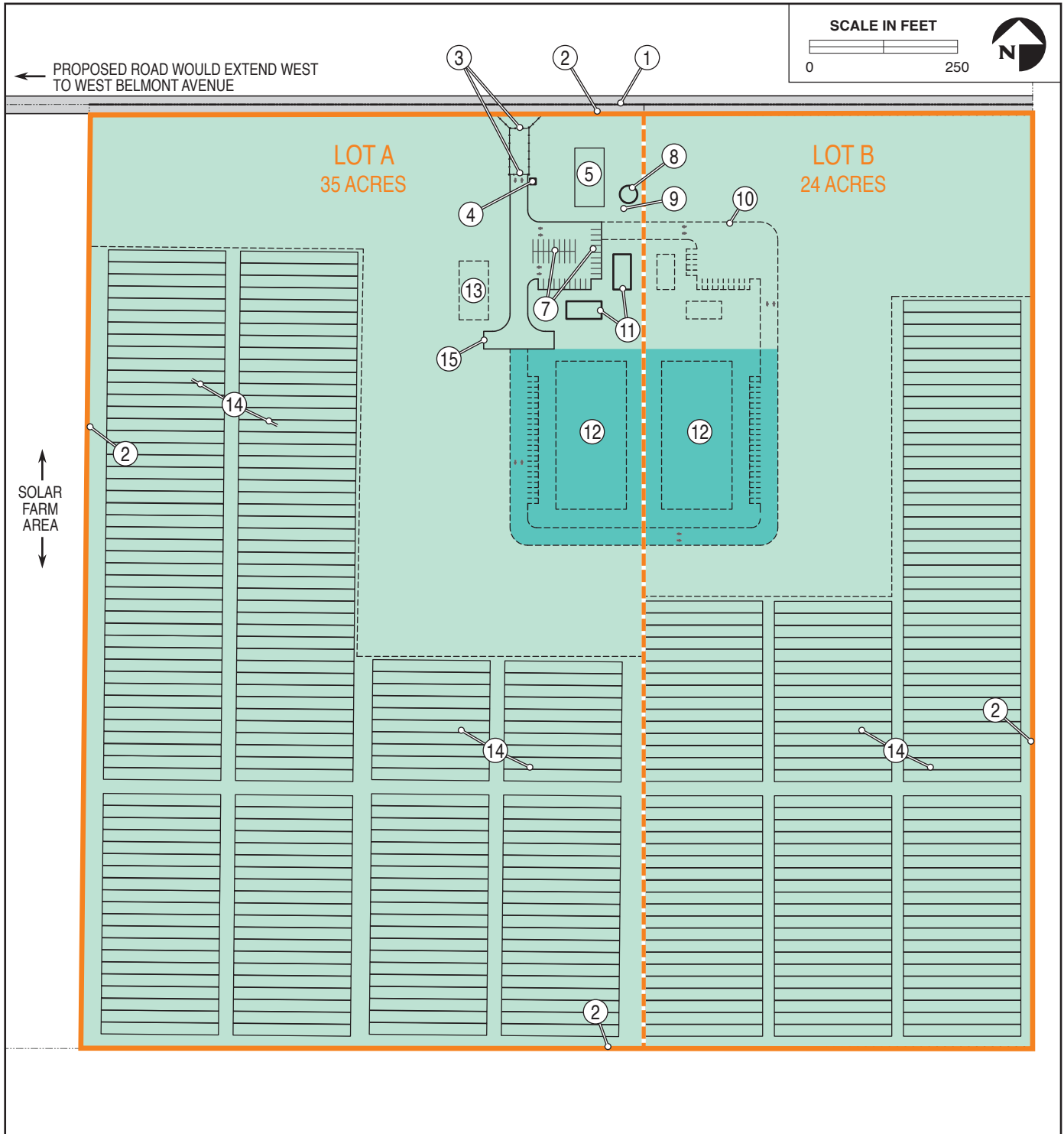


Site Vicinity

Archaeological Resource Management Report
 Mendota Valley Agricultural Holdings, Mendota, California



**FIGURE
3**



LEGEND		# Proposed Improvements Key					
	Project Site	1 New Gravel Access Road	4 100-Square-Foot Security Guard Building	7 Employee Parking Stalls	11 Employee Restrooms and Break Rooms – 9,000 Square Feet Each	13 Septic System/Leach Field	
	Proposed Lot Split	2 7-Foot-High Perimeter Fence with Barbed Wire	5 Storm Water Retention Catch Basin	8 Fire Tank	9 Fire Tank Pump	14 Hoop Houses – 20' x 200' Each	
	Phase 1 – Approx. 57.5 Acres	3 Two 15-Foot-Wide Rolling Gates/Sallyport	6 Dirt Access Road	10 Phase 2 Dirt Access Road	12 Head Houses, Including Production Area and Offices – 25,500 Square Feet Each	15 Fire Truck and Emergency Vehicle Turn Around	
	Phase 2 – Approx. 1.5 Acres						



Site Plan
Archaeological Resource Management Report
Mendota Valley Agricultural Holdings, Mendota, California

FIGURE
4

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- Cannabis cultivation area, Lot B (24 acres), including 130 hoop houses (20' x 200' each), an approximately 2,902-foot long perimeter fence with barbed wire, employee parking stalls, a head house (25,500 s.f.), and a dirt access road.
- An approximately 1,700-foot long gravel access road.
- An approximately 1,700-foot long water line.

Ground disturbances associated with the proposed Project will extend up to 5 feet below the existing ground surface.

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 Environment

The majority of the Project site, including Cannabis Cultivation Area Lot A and Lot B, is an approximately 59-acre fallowed agricultural field. The 50-foot wide proposed gravel access road corridor encompasses the existing dirt road and both road shoulders. The 90-foot wide proposed water line corridor is partially located within an existing dirt road, between the concrete water canal and the solar farm.

The Project site is located on an alluvial plain with three characteristic soils: Tachi clay, Tranquility clay, and Calflax clay loam (USDA 2019).

3.2 Ethnohistory

At the time of initial European contact, the Northern Valley Yokuts, members of the Yokutsan language, inhabited the lower or northern San Joaquin Valley. The ethnographic information available for the Northern Valley Yokuts, including their lifeways and material culture, is limited due to their rapid disappearance caused by disease, missionization, and the influx of settlers during the gold rush years (Wallace 1978). What information is available is fragmentary and comes mostly from early ethnohistoric accounts with minimal information provided by the archaeological record (Merriam 1967).

The San Joaquin River, including its many channels that were often cut off and became sloughs, formed the core of the Northern Valley Yokuts homeland (Wallace 1978). Most Northern Valley Yokuts settlements were located on

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the top of low mounds, on or near the banks of these large watercourses (Schenck 1926). These low mounds allowed the Northern Valley Yokuts to build their settlements and dwellings above the spring flood waters. A majority of the Northern Valley Yokuts population was concentrated along the San Joaquin River and its main tributaries. A population density of over 10 people per square mile has been estimated for this area (Baumhoff 1963).

The most common type of dwelling was the single-family dwelling. These small structures were constructed out of tule stalks that were woven into mats. Besides these dwellings, there were two other types of structures, sweathouses and ceremonial assembly chambers. Sweathouses were substantial semi-subterranean structures. Each community would have one or more of these structures. Remains unearthed at an archaeological site on Little Panoche Creek in Fresno County are characteristic of an earth-covered sweathouse (Olsen and Payen 1968). Ceremonial assembly chambers were built in a similar style but on a much larger scale. Surviving portions of a large communal structure, most likely a ceremonial assembly chamber, were found in a former Northern Valley Yokuts village on Los Banos Creek in Merced County (Pritchard 1970).

The Northern Valley Yokuts exploited the abundant resources of the San Joaquin River and its tributaries throughout the seasons. As a result, much of their livelihood came from fishing. Salmon fishing is mentioned in several historic accounts, with great numbers of King Salmon swimming up the San Joaquin River during the fall spawn (Cook 1960). Nets and bone or antler tipped harpoons were utilized, along with tule rafts. These rafts, fashioned by lashing bundles of tule together, were light and buoyant watercraft used for fishing and travel. Waterfowl were abundant and an important part of the diet. The harvesting of wild plant foods was also an important part of the Northern Valley Yokuts subsistence. Acorns, gathered from groves of valley oaks, and an unlimited supply of tule roots, were ground into meal (Wallace 1978).

3.3 Prehistory

Five occupation periods have been identified within the San Joaquin Valley; Paleo-Indian (circa [ca.] 11,550 – 8,550 Before Common Era [BCE]), Lower Archaic (ca. 8,550-5,550 BCE), Middle Archaic (ca. 5,550-550 BCE), Upper Archaic (ca. 550 BCE – 1,100 common era [CE]), and Emergent (ca 1,100 CE – historic) (Wallace 1978). The Northern Valley Yokuts inhabited the San Joaquin Valley from as early as the Paleo-Indian Period until the early 1800s.

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Paleo-Indian Period (11,550– 8,550 BCE)

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the San Joaquin Valley is represented by the distinctive basally-thinned and fluted projectile points found on the margins of extinct lakes. Artifacts associated with the Paleo-Indian Period are found at archaeological sites around the shores of former Tulare Lake, such as the Witt Site, near the town of Hanford (Fenenga 1994, Moratto 1984, West *et al.* 1991). Recent research (Jones *et al.* 2003) suggests that Paleo-Indian Period hunters and gatherers travelled across large subsistence areas and had extensive foraging ranges. These hunters and gatherers appeared to have lived in small groups with low population densities and subsisted on a predominantly meat-based diet. Many Paleo-Indian Period archaeological sites were buried by the alluvial fans and flood plains that formed during the changing climate at the end of the Pleistocene (Wallace 1978).

Lower Archaic Period (8,550 - 5,550 BCE)

Occupation sites from the Lower Archaic Period are rarely represented in the archaeological record, with most artifacts associated with isolated finds. Western Stemmed Series points, flaked stone crescents, and distinctive, formalized, flaked stone implements are some of the characteristic artifacts in the typical archaeological assemblages dating to this period. The Western Stemmed Series points suggest an emphasis on hunting large mammals (Wallace 1991). Recent discoveries have uncovered distinct milling assemblages, indicating a reliance on plant foods and a seasonal settlement system (Rosenthal *et al.* 2007). These artifacts have been recovered from deeply buried stratum (2.75 to 3.50 meters below ground surface) at the Buena Vista Lake Site (Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Hartzell 1992) and on the ancient shoreline of Tulare Lake.

Middle Archaic Period (5,550 - 550 BCE)

The beginning of the Middle Archaic Period saw a substantial shift in climate including warmer and drier conditions. Tulare Lake decreased in size and many other lakes also decreased in size or vanished completely. Stone tool assemblages recovered from archaeological sites dated to the Middle Archaic Period show relatively little change from the previous period with a continued emphasis on acorns and pine nut processing (Wallace 1978). Archaeological sites dating from this period include permanent, year-round habitation sites with complex material culture that suggest adaptations to riverine environments. Baked clay impressions of basketry and cordage, bone awls, bone tubes, shell beads and ornaments, fish hooks, and dart points have all been found within archaeological assemblages dating to this time period. Obsidian from the eastern Sierra, including the Coso and Casa Diablo sources, is represented within the assemblage of projectile points found from this period.

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Upper Archaic Period (550 BCE – 1,100 CE)

The Upper Archaic Period is marked by the onset of the late Holocene period that included cooler and wetter environmental conditions that resulted in previously dry lakes being filled to capacity and more water flowing into the San Joaquin and Sacramento watershed. The archaeological record becomes more complex suggesting expansion into the lower Sierra foothills and specialized adaptations to locally available resources. Specialized technologies allowed an increase in the types of shell beads that were manufactured. Subsistence resources expanded as did social stratification.

Emergent Period (1,100 CE - Historic)

The archeological record for this period, characterized by an increase in plant procurement and a decrease in hunting, is the most complete and diverse. The bow and arrow are introduced and replace the atlatl and dart. Villages and small residential sites developed along stream courses in the lower foothills and along rivers and river channels in the valley floor. Rich archaeological assemblages have been documented including stone beads and cylinders, clamshell disks, smoking pipes, arrow-shaft straighteners, flat bottom mortars, pestles, and small side-notched arrow points. Additionally, the presence of bead blanks and manufacturing debris allow the identification of specialized shell bead manufacturing sites (Hartzell 1992). This pattern of bead production has been interpreted as a part of the introduction of a monetized system of exchange (King 1981).

3.4 History

The Spanish first explored the delta and the lower San Joaquin Valley in the early 1800s. The first sporadic encounters between the Spanish explorers and the Northern Valley Yokuts most often resulted in warm interactions and minimally affected the Northern Valley Yokuts way of life. The decimation and destruction of the Northern Valley Yokuts culture began when they were forced into the Spanish Mission System sometime between 1800 and 1810. When Spanish California became Mexico in 1822, the Mexican government made little effort to settle the San Joaquin Valley. Some ranching took place within the western portion of the Valley and at the delta fringes, but the rest of the Valley remained undisturbed. In 1833 a wide-spread malaria outbreak killed the majority of the remaining Northern Valley Yokuts so that a mere fragment of their former population remained when they were released from the missions in 1834 (Wallace 1978).

The American conquest of California in 1846 and the gold rush in 1849 resulted in a tremendous influx of European and American settlers into the area. The lower San Joaquin Valley didn't have any gold, but thousands

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of miners passed through the area, pushing aside any Northern Valley Yokuts in their way. After the initial upheaval, the rich soils of the delta and Valley attracted many Americans to farming in the area, driving the Northern Valley Yokuts from their lands (Wallace 1978). The influx of miners and farmers resulted in atrocities being committed by both sides. Plans for a reservation were drawn up in 1850; however, it was never ratified by the United States.

In 1868 the Mendota Pool and the earthen Mendota Dam were built to divert the San Joaquin and Kings rivers and to aid in irrigation. Over 180 miles of canals had been constructed across the landscape by the time the earthen dam was replaced by a concrete dam in 1910.

By the 1870s major roadways were built or were being built in Fresno County, followed by railways in the 1890s (Roper 2004). The development of irrigation, roadway, and railway systems contributed to the current agricultural landscape that exists today. The growth of agriculture around the Mendota railway station led to the incorporation of the City of Mendota in 1942.

4.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

An archaeological site record and literature search was conducted at the CHRIS Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) at California State University, Bakersfield on December 16, 2019 (Appendix A). The records search identified all known archaeological sites, historic-period resources, and any previous cultural resource surveys within the proposed Project site and a 0.5-mile buffer extending from the Project site (Appendix A). Other sources consulted for resources within the proposed Project site include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and California Inventory of Historic Resources.

Five investigations have been undertaken within an area extending 0.5 mile from the proposed Project site; however, no investigations have been undertaken within the proposed Project site.

An archaeological investigation consisting of an intensive ground surface survey and systematic, subsurface backhoe trench excavation was completed in 2018 for the Mendota Pool Group 20-Year Exchange Program (Stone *et al.* 2018), directly north of the Project site. The systematic subsurface excavation consisted of 19

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backhoe trenches excavated to a depth of 10-feet below the existing ground surface. No archaeological resources were discovered during the intensive ground surface survey or the subsurface backhoe trench excavation.

No prehistoric or historic-period resources are documented within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed Project site or within the proposed Project site.

4.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File was requested on December 4, 2019, and conducted on December 10, 2019 (Andrew Green, NAHC Staff Services Analyst) to determine the presence of any Native American cultural resources within the proposed Project site and general vicinity (Appendix B). The NAHC indicated that no known Native American cultural sites are present within the proposed Project site. The NAHC identified 13 Native American contacts, both tribes and individuals, who would potentially have specific knowledge as to whether cultural resources are identified in the proposed Project site. The list of individuals is provided below:

- Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson, Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians
- Carol Bill, Chairperson, Cold Springs Rancheria
- Robert Ledger, Sr., Chairperson, Duma Wo-Wah Tribal Government
- Benjamin Charley, Jr., Tribal Chair, Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
- Dirk Charley, Tribal Secretary, Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
- Stan Alec, Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
- Ron Goode, Chairperson, North Fork Mono Tribe
- Rueben Barrios, Sr., Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe
- Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson, Table Mountain Rancheria
- Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director, Table Mountain Rancheria
- David Alvarez, Chairperson, Traditional Choinumni Tribe
- Rick Osborne, Cultural Resources, Traditional Choinumni Tribe
- Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Wuksache Indian Tribe / Eshom Valley Band

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5.0 FIELD METHODS

5.1 Phase 1 Archaeological Survey

A Phase 1 archaeological survey (i.e., an intensive, pedestrian ground surface survey) of the proposed Project site to assess the presence/absence of cultural resources was conducted on December 18 and 19, 2019. The archaeological survey was conducted using 10- to 15-meter (33- to 49-foot) parallel transects. The topography of the entire proposed Project site was level. Results are summarized for each of the proposed Project improvement areas.

Cannabis Cultivation Area, Lot A and Lot B

The ground surface within the proposed Cannabis Cultivation Area Lot A and Lot B, totaling 59-acres, was covered in annual grasses, resulting in poor to good (10 to 40 percent) ground surface visibility. Occasional tire ruts and non-domesticated animal trails provided additional opportunities to examine the ground surface. Ground surface visibility within the tire ruts and animal trails was excellent (80 to 90 percent). The tire ruts and animal trails ranged from 8- to 12-inches wide, between 30- to over 1,000-feet long, and between 1- and 3-inches deep. In order to further improve ground surface visibility and survey reliability, shovel scrapes were implemented at 30-meter (98-foot) intervals along transects where the ground surface visibility was poor. The shovel scrapes were approximately 1 square meter in size. An estimated 100 shovel scrapes were implemented throughout Cannabis Cultivation Area Lot A and Lot B.

Sparse, small- to medium-sized rodent burrow tailings (approximately 1 burrow per 10 square meters) afforded examination of subsurface soils along the periphery of Cannabis Cultivation Area Lot A and Lot B. In order to further examine subsurface soils, shovel probes were dug at approximately 60-meter (200-foot) intervals along every second transect. The shovel probes were dug to a depth of approximately 0.5 meter (1.6 feet) and were approximately 0.5 meter (1.6 feet) in diameter. An estimated 60 shovel probes were dug throughout Cannabis Cultivation Area Lot A and B. Subsurface soils were lightly compacted, and porous, indicating past agricultural activity including plowing and ripping had disturbed the soils. Soils observed included brown clay and clay loam, consistent with the soils described in the area (USDA 2019). The soils were spread out on the ground surface and visually examined for archaeological materials; no screening of the soils was conducted. No archaeological materials were identified during the visual examination of soils from the shovel probes.

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Gravel Access Road

The proposed gravel access road corridor follows an existing dirt access road; a 50-foot wide corridor that encompasses the existing 10-foot wide dirt access road and 20 feet along both shoulders of the existing dirt access road was surveyed. The existing dirt access road was partially covered with annual grasses, resulting in fair to excellent (20 to 80 percent) ground surface visibility. In order to examine subsurface soils, shovel probes were dug at approximately 60-meter (200-foot) intervals along every second transect. The shovel probes were dug to a depth of approximately 0.5 meter (1.6 feet) and were approximately 0.5 meter (1.6 feet) in diameter. An estimated 14 shovel probes were dug throughout the proposed gravel access road corridor. Soils observed included brown clay and clay loam, consistent with the soils described in the area (USDA 2019). The soils were spread out on the ground surface and visually examined for archaeological materials; no screening of the soils was conducted. No archaeological materials were identified during the visual examination of soils from the shovel probes.

Water Line

The proposed water line corridor between the water canal to the west and the solar farm to the east was approximately 90-feet wide. The ground surface within the proposed water line corridor was partially covered with annual grasses and imported soil piles, resulting in fair to excellent (20 to 80 percent) ground surface visibility. Evidence of past ground disturbing activities included sewer manholes along the western shoulder of the existing gravel access road and water pipes along the eastern shoulder. Substantial small and medium sized rodent burrow tailings (approximately 5 to 10 burrows per 10 square meters) afforded examination of subsurface soils. Soils observed included brown clay and clay loam, consistent with the soils described in the area (USDA 2019).

Piles of recently dumped soils containing modern trash such as asphalt and concrete were observed within the southern portion of the proposed water line corridor. The piles of soil were primarily sandy loam, a soil inconsistent with the soils described in the area, and there was no evidence such as recently excavated trenches that indicated the soil piles came from the Project site. Therefore, the soil piles were most likely imported to the dumped location within the proposed water line corridor.

6.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

No previously unrecorded prehistoric or historic-period resources were identified during the current intensive Phase 1 archaeological survey. The survey of the entire Project site provided a reliable opportunity to evaluate

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the absence of cultural resources on the ground surface as well as throughout topsoils where archaeological materials would be expected. Ground surface visibility was complemented by the implementation of shovel scrapes, the inspection of subsurface soil exposures including small and medium rodent burrow tailings, and the excavation of subsurface shovel probes. Based on the negative records search results and the absence of prehistoric and historic-period cultural resources noted during the current intensive Phase 1 archaeological survey, the potential for unknown, intact cultural resources within the proposed Project site is considered remote.

No further archaeological measures, including monitoring during proposed Project construction, are recommended.

7.0 OTHER RESOURCES

Unidentified Cultural Resources

In the event that unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during proposed Project activities, all work shall stop until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find.

In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during proposed Project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Coroner has made findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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APPENDIX A

***Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center Archaeological
Site Record and Literature Search***

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CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 514 IC FILE NO.: _____

To: Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center

Print Name: Ken Victorino Date: 12/4/19

Affiliation: Wood E & IS

Address: 104 W. Anapamu Street, Suite 204A

City: Santa Barbara State: CA Zip: 93101

Phone: (805) 962-0992 Fax: (805) 966-1706 Email: ken.victorino@woodplc.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Project Name / Reference: Mendota Cannabis Cultivation (1955100077)

Project Street Address: West Belmont Avenue

County: Fresno

Township/Range/UTMs: T 13 S / R 15 E / Section 32

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Mendota Dam

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes no

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ _____

Special Instructions:

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes no

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Include the following information (mark as necessary) for the records search area(s) shown on the attached map(s) or included in the associated shapefiles. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard format for digital spatial data products.

NOTE: All digital data products are subject to availability - check with the appropriate Information Center.

1. **Map Type Desired:** Digital map products will be provided only if they are available at the time of this request. *Regardless of what is requested, only hard copy hand-drawn maps will be provided for any part of the requested search area for which digital map products are not available at the time of this request. There is an additional charge for shapefiles, whether they are provided with or without Custom GIS Maps.*

Mark one map choice only

Custom GIS Maps Shapefiles Custom GIS Maps and Shapefiles Hard Copy Hand-Drawn Maps only

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."

2a.	Within project area	Within <u>1/2</u> mi radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations ⁺	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report Locations ⁺	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Resource Database Printout* (list)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Resource Database Printout* (detail)	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Resource Digital Database Records (spreadsheet) ⁺	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Report Database Printout* (list)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report Database Printout* (detail)	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Report Digital Database Records (spreadsheet) ⁺	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Record copies ^{**}	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
PDF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Copy <input type="checkbox"/>		
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Record copies [*]	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PDF <input type="checkbox"/> Hard Copy <input type="checkbox"/>		
Report copies ^{**} :	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PDF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Copy <input type="checkbox"/>		
OHP Historic Properties Directory^{**}	Only directory listing	Associated documentation
within project area	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
within <u>1/2</u> mi radius	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility⁺		
within project area	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
within <u>1/2</u> mi radius	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
California Inventory of Historical Resources (1976):		
within project area	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
within <u>1/2</u> mi radius	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

+ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

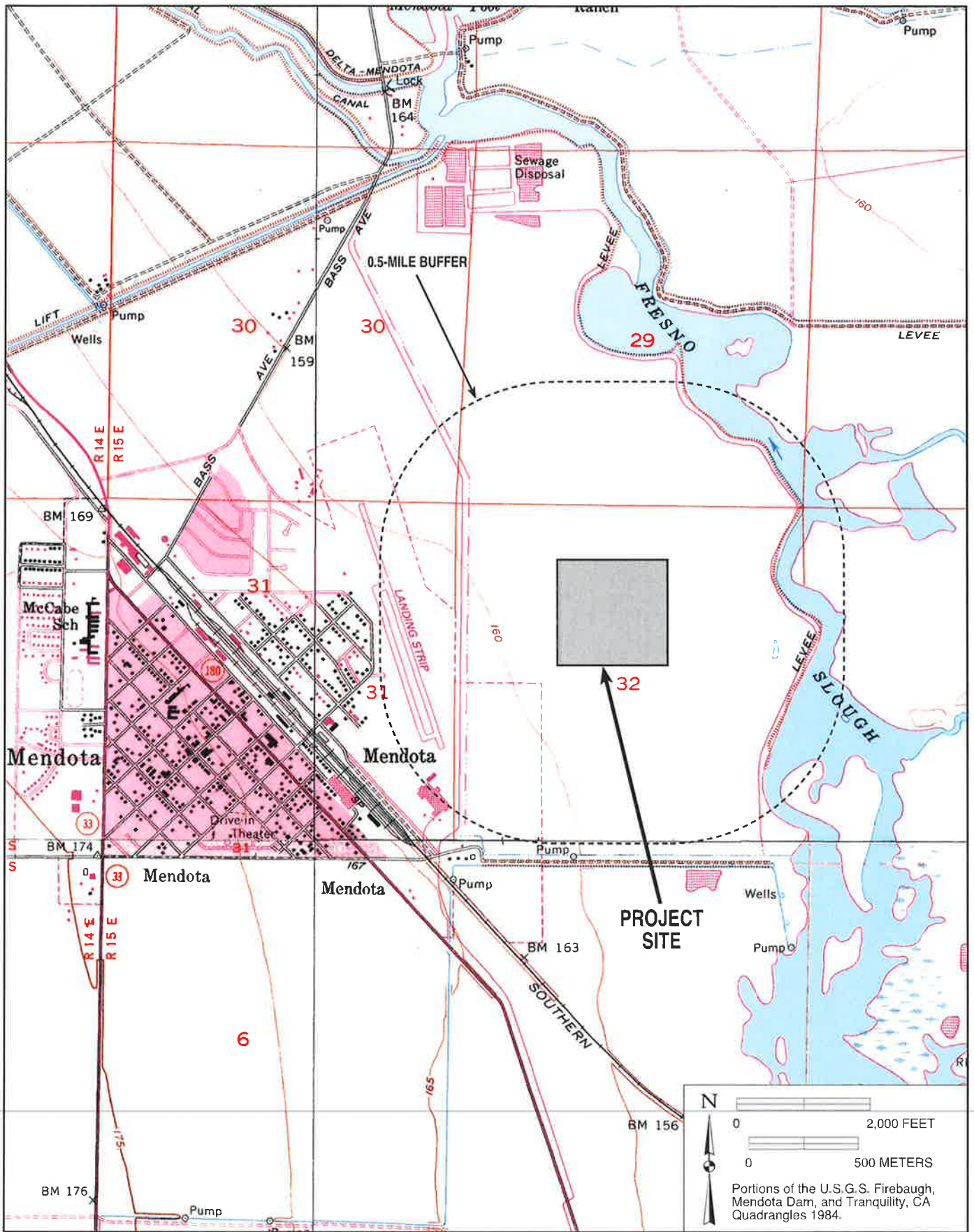
* These documents may be supplied as PDF files, if available

** Includes, but is not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys.

CHRIS Data Request Form

2b. Listed below are sources of additional information that may be available at the Information Center. Indicate if a review and documentation of any of the following types of information is requested.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Caltrans Bridge Survey | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Ethnographic Information | yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> | no <input type="radio"/> |
| Historical Literature | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Historical Maps | yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> | no <input type="radio"/> |
| Local Inventories | yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> | no <input type="radio"/> |
| GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Shipwreck Inventory | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Soil Survey Maps | yes <input type="radio"/> | no <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

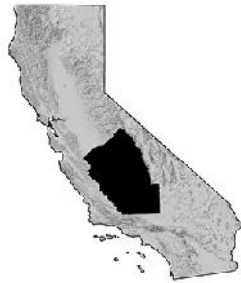


Project Vicinity

**Archaeological Resources Management Report
Cannabis Cultivation Facility, Mendota, California**

**FIGURE
1**





12/16/2019

Ken Victorino
Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
104 W. Anapamo Street, Suite 204 A
Santa Barbara, CA, 93101

Re: Mendota Cannabis Cultivation (1955100077)
Records Search File No.: 19-481

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Mendota Dam USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and the .5 radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format:

custom GIS maps shapefiles

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within .5 radius:	None
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within .5 radius:	FR-00699, -02164, -02501, -02505, -02506

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

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

Resource Digital Database Records: enclosed not requested nothing listed

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

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

Report Digital Database Records: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Record Copies: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Copies: enclosed not requested nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: enclosed not requested nothing listed

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

Caltrans Bridge Survey: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

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

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

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

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

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

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

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

Shipwreck Inventory: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

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

Soil Survey Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see

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

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

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

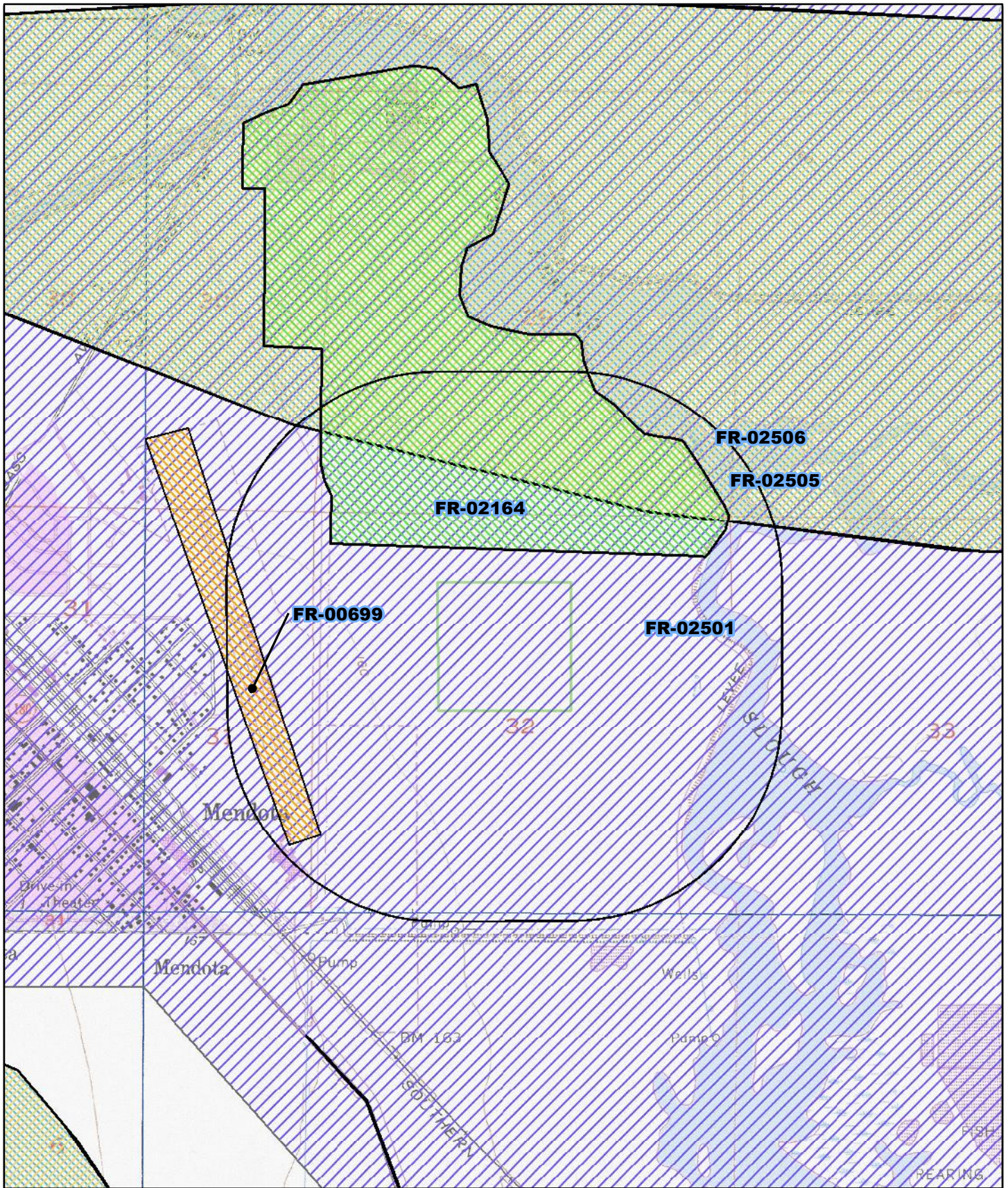
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that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

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

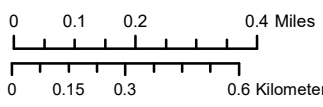
Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Jeremy E David
Student Assistant



May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



- Record Search radius
- Project Area

SSJV Information Center Record Search 19-481
 Requester: Ken Victorino, Wood E&I Solutions, Inc.
 Project Name: Medota Cannabis Cultivation
 USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Mendota Dam
 County: Fresno

Report Detail: FR-00699

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-00699

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Sheets, Payson

Year: 1974

Title: Archaeological Survey of the Mendota Airport, Fresno County, California

Affiliation: individual consultant

No. pages: 7

No. maps: 4

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: not identified

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno

USGS quad(s): Mendota Dam

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	Action taken
Entered:	9/2/2013	ssjvic	report entered: cls
Last modified:	4/1/2016	user1	Updated database ST
IC actions:	Date	User	
	9/2/2013	ssjvic	
	4/1/2016	user1	

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-02164

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-02164

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Roper, C. Kristina

Year: 2004 (Dec)

Title: A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed City of Mendota Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Improvement Project, Mendotam Fresno County, California

Affiliation: Sierra Valley Cultural Planning

No. pages: 9

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 482.41 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno

USGS quad(s): Mendota Dam

Address:

PLSS: T13S R15E Sec. 19, 20, 29, 30, 32 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	9/2/2013	ssjvic	
Last modified:	5/30/2016	user1	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	9/2/2013	ssjvic	Report entered- JS
	5/30/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: FR-02501

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-02501

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Binning, Jeanne

Year: 2008 (Dec)

Title: Historic Property Survey Report for Route 180 Planned Westside Expressway from I-5 to Valentine Ave, Fresno, Fresno County, California

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

No. pages: 36

No. maps: 12

Attributes: Architectural/historical

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno

USGS quad(s): Biola, Broadview Farms, Chaney Ranch, Chounet Ranch, Coit Ranch, Firebaugh, Fresno North, Fresno South, Hammonds Ranch, Herndon, Kearney Park, Kerman, Mendota Dam, Tranquillity

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	8/31/2012	ssjvic	
Last modified:	6/15/2016	user1	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	8/31/2012	ssjvic	report entered: cls
	8/31/2012	ssjvic	report mapped: cls
	6/15/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-02505

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-02505

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also FR-02221

Citation information

Author(s): Leach-Palm, Laura, Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Byrd, Brian, Mikkelson, Pat, and Waechter, Sharon

Year: 2006 (May)

Title: Preliminary Assessment of the Archaeological Sensitivity for the Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study Between Interstate 5 and the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California Interstate 5 PM 9.0 (KP 14.5) to 06-FRE-180 PM 54.2 (KP 87 Valentine Avenue) EA06-451400

Affiliation: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

No. pages: 121

No. maps: 14

Attributes: Literature search

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno

USGS quad(s): Biola, Broadview Farms, Chaney Ranch, Chounet Ranch, Coit Ranch, Firebaugh, Fresno North, Fresno South, Gravelly Ford, Hammonds Ranch, Herndon, Jamesan, Kearney Park, Kerman, Laguna Seca Ranch, Mendota Dam, Tranquillity

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	8/31/2012	ssjvic	
<i>Last modified:</i>	6/15/2016	user1	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	8/31/2012	ssjvic	report entered: cls
	8/31/2012	ssjvic	report mapped: cls
	6/11/2014	cthompson	Updated: CT

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: FR-02506

Identifiers

Report No.: FR-02506

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Brady, Jon and Bunse, Rebecca

Year: 2006 (Aug)

Title: Final Historic Resources Sensitivity Study Route 180 Westside Expressway Route Adoption Study

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

No. pages: 75

No. maps: 9

Attributes: Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Fresno

USGS quad(s): Biola, Broadview Farms, Chaney Ranch, Chounet Ranch, Coit Ranch, Firebaugh, Fresno North, Fresno South, Gravelly Ford, Hammonds Ranch, Herndon, Jamesan, Kearney Park, Kerman, Laguna Seca Ranch, Mendota Dam, Tranquillity

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	8/31/2012	ssjvic	
Last modified:	6/15/2016	user1	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	8/31/2012	ssjvic	report entered: cls
	8/31/2012	ssjvic	report mapped: cls
	6/11/2014	cthomson	Update: CT

Record status: Database Complete

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Mendota Cannabis Cultivation (1955100077)

County: Fresno

USGS Quadrangle Name: Mendota Dam

Township: 13 S Range: 15 E Section(s): 32

Company/Firm/Agency: Wood E & S

Street Address: 104 W. Anapamu St, Suite 204A

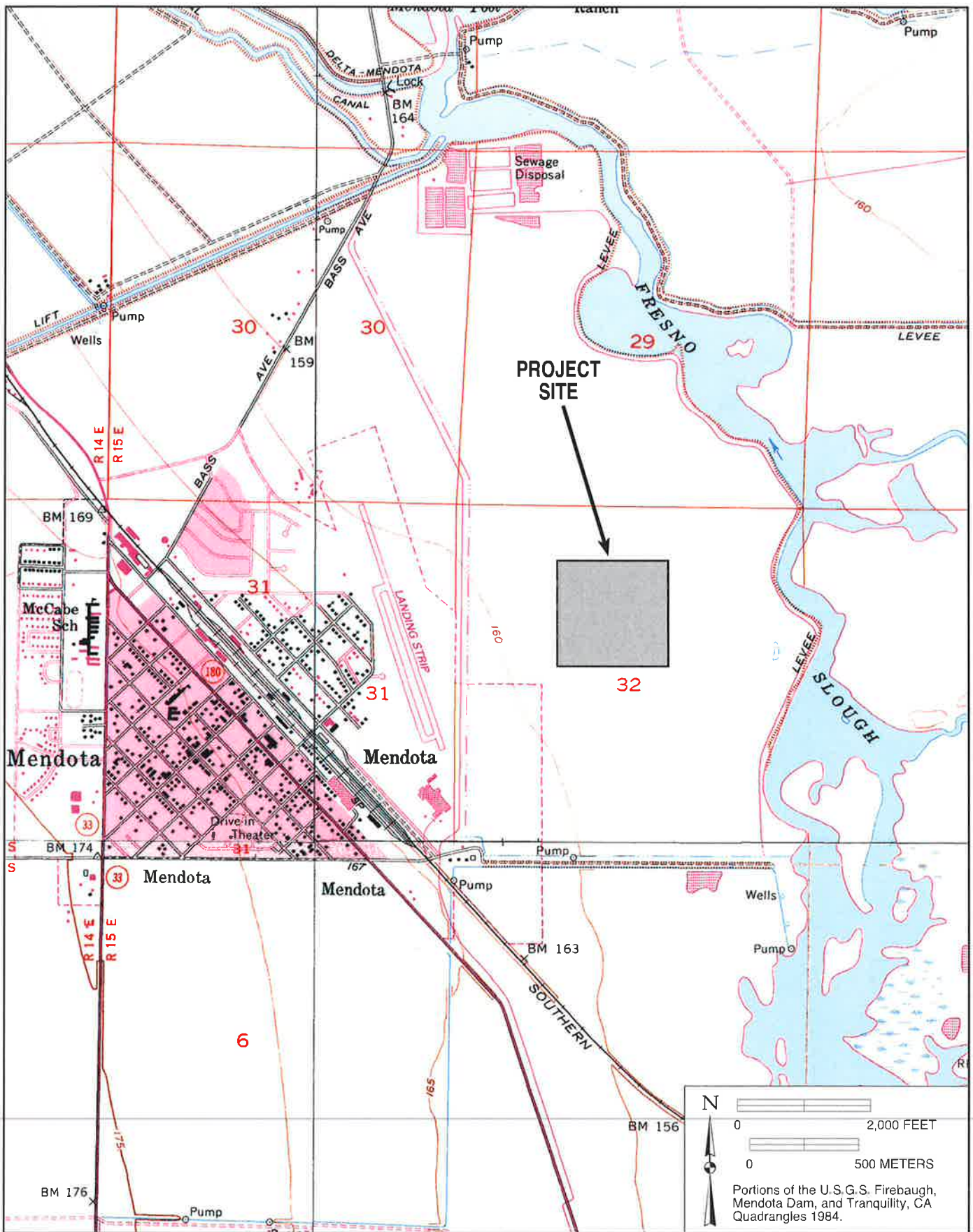
City: Santa Barbara Zip: 93101

Phone: (805) 962-0992

Fax: (805) 966-1706

Email: ken.victorino@woodplc.com

Project Description:



wood.

Project Vicinity
Archaeological Resources Management Report
Cannabis Cultivation Facility, Mendota, California

FIGURE
1

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



December 10, 2019

Ken Victorino
Wood E & IS

VIA Email to: ken.victorino@woodplc.com

RE: Mendota Cannabis Cultivation (1955100077) Project, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Victorino:

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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andrew Green".

Andrew Green
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
December 10, 2019**

<p>Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson PO. Box 337 Auberry, CA 93602 lkipp@bsrnation.com (559) 374-0066 (559) 374-0055</p>	<p>Western Mono</p>	<p>Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe Stan Alec 3515 East Fedora Avenue Fresno, CA 93726 (559) 647-3227 Cell</p>	<p>Foothill Yokuts Choinumni</p>
<p>Cold Springs Rancheria Carol Bill, Chairperson P.O. Box 209 Tollhouse, CA 93667 coldsprgstriben@netptc.net (559) 855-5043 (559) 855-4445 Fax</p>	<p>Mono</p>	<p>North Fork Mono Tribe Ron Goode, Chairperson 13396 Tollhouse Road Clovis, CA 93619 rwgoode911@hotmail.com (559) 299-3729 Home (559) 355-1774 - cell</p>	<p>Mono</p>
<p>Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson 2191 West Pico Ave. Fresno, CA 93705 ledgerrobert@ymail.com (559) 540-6346</p>	<p>Dumna/Foothill Yokuts Mono</p>	<p>Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA 93245 (559) 924-1278 (559) 924-3583 Fax</p>	<p>Tache Tachi Yokut</p>
<p>Dunlap Band of Mono Indians Benjamin Charley Jr., Tribal Chair P.O. Box 14 Dunlap, CA 93621 ben.charley@yahoo.com (760) 258-5244</p>	<p>Mono</p>	<p>Table Mountain Rancheria Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA 93626 rpennell@tmr.org (559) 822-2587 (559) 822-2693 Fax</p>	<p>Yokuts</p>
<p>Dunlap Band of Mono Indians Dirk Charley, Tribal Secretary 5509 E. McKenzie Avenue Fresno, CA 93727 dcharley2016@gmail.com (559) 554-5433</p>	<p>Mono</p>	<p>Table Mountain Rancheria Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA 93626 rpennell@tmr.org (559) 325-0351 (559) 325-0394 Fax</p>	<p>Yokuts</p>

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans Tribes for the proposed:
Mendota Cannabis Cultivation (1955100077) Project, Fresno County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
December 10, 2019**

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

Choinumni

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

Choinumni

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

Foothill Yokuts
Mono
Wuksache

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

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

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans Tribes for the proposed:
Mendota Cannabis Cultivation (1955100077) Project, Fresno County.**