

Kaweah Project, FERC Project No. 298

CUL 1 – Cultural Resources Ethnographic Final Technical Study Report

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Regulatory Support Services
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List of Acronyms

ACRS	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services
AGOL	Archaeology GIS Data Viewer
amsl	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before Present
BRM	Bedrock Mortar
Cardno	Cardno, Inc.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CIBA	California Indian Basketweavers' Association
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GIS	geographic information system
HPMP	Historic Properties Management Plan
ILP	Integrated Licensing Process
Licensee	Southern California Edison Company
MW	Megawatts

NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PAD	Pre-Application Document
PQS	Professional Qualifications Standards
Project	Kaweah Hydroelectric Project
RSP	Revised Study Plan
SCE	Southern California Edison Company
SEKI	Sequoia Kings Canyon National Park
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SNP	Sequoia National Park
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SR	State Route
SRI	Statistical Research, Inc.
SSJVIC	Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
SUP	Special Use Permit
TCPs	Traditional Cultural Properties or places
TCR	Theodoratus Cultural Research
TSP	Technical Study Plan
TSR	Technical Study Report
TWG	Technical Working Group
U.S.C.	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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1 INTRODUCTION

Southern California Edison Company (SCE or Licensee) is seeking a new license for the existing Kaweah Hydroelectric Project, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Project No. 298 (Project), located on the Kaweah River and East Fork Kaweah River near the community of Three Rivers in Tulare County, California (Map CUL 1-1). The Project is located on both private lands and on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Project also utilizes non-FERC Project diversions and flowlines located within the Sequoia National Park (SNP) operated under a Special Use Permit (SUP) issued by the National Park Service (NPS). The Project consists of three developments: Kaweah No. 1, Kaweah No. 2, and Kaweah No. 3, which commenced operation in June 1899, February 1905, and May 1913, respectively. The Project has limited storage capacity and is operated in a “run-of-river” mode. The total generating capacity is 8.85 megawatts (MW).

SCE currently operates the Project under a 30-year license that was issued by FERC on January 31, 1992. The current license expires on December 31, 2021. SCE is seeking renewal of its license to continue operation and maintenance (O&M) of the Project. SCE has elected to use the Integrated Licensing Process (ILP), as defined in Title 18, Part 5, of the Code of Federal Regulations (18 CFR Part 5), to relicense the Project. As a component of the ILP, the Licensee consulted with a variety of Interested Parties to develop and implement Technical Study Plans (TSP) addressing resources that may be affected by ongoing O&M of the Project.¹ On May 24, 2017, SCE filed its Proposed Study Plan with FERC, which contained 17 TSPs addressing aquatic resources, water quality, geomorphology, special-status amphibians and reptiles, terrestrial resources, land use, recreation, and cultural resources. SCE subsequently held a Study Plan Meeting with the Interested Parties on June 21, 2017, and filed its Revised Study Plan (RSP) on September 19, 2017.² On October 24, 2017, FERC-approved SCE’s RSP in a Study Plan Determination pursuant to 18 CFR Part 5.13(c).

This Technical Study Report (TSR) describes the data and findings developed by SCE in association with implementation of the ethnographic portion of the CUL 1 – Cultural Resources TSP (CUL 1 – TSP) for the Project. The CUL 1 – TSP was included in SCE’s RSP (SCE 2017a) and was approved by the FERC on October 24, 2017, as part of its Study Plan Determination for the Project (FERC 2017). Specifically, this report provides a description of the methods and results of archival research and a review of existing ethnographic and ethnohistorical literature, along with correspondence and telephone interviews with tribal representatives regarding tribal resources completed through May 2019. Formal interviews and site visits have not yet occurred, but would be scheduled in the event they are requested by tribal representatives.

The FERC-approved CUL 1 – TSP includes three study elements covering the built environment, archaeological, and ethnographic resources. Originally, report findings for all three cultural resource types were to be documented in a single combined TSR. Because of the complexity of resource findings and the distinct nature of the three cultural resource types, study implementation included the development of three separate TSRs: built environment, archaeology, and ethnography. This TSR documents the ethnographic study component of the CUL 1 – TSP, focused on properties to which consulting Indian tribes ascribe traditional religious and cultural significance, known as Traditional Cultural Properties or places (TCPs). Potential TCPs that have not yet been evaluated as historic properties are termed “tribal resources.”

¹ Under 18 CFR Part 5, FERC designated SCE as the Commission’s non-federal representative for carrying out informal consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA in a Notice of Intent, February 10, 2017.

² SCE filed a Proposed Study Plan (PSP) on May 24, 2017 (SCE 2017b). Three comments were filed on the PSP, however, they did not result in revisions to any of the study plans. Therefore, SCE filed a Revised Study Plan (RSP) on September 19, 2017, which stated that the PSP, without revision, constituted its RSP. The FERC subsequently issued a Study Plan Determination on October 24, 2017, approving all study plans for the Kaweah Project.

1.1 Regulatory Context

This ethnographic TSR was prepared as part of the Licensee's ILP FERC relicensing in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (Public Law 89-665; 54 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] § 300101 et seq.) and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, which require that federal agencies consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. This TSR was prepared on behalf of the Licensee as a component of CUL 1 – TSP, and was developed in collaboration with a Cultural Resources Technical Working Group (TWG) that includes representatives from FERC, the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the BLM, the NPS, and Tribes and Tribal Representatives identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and through SCE's tribal outreach.

For the purposes of this TSR, and as defined in the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 300308) and its regulations, a historic property is any "prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)," including "artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria" (36 CFR 800.16[(1)]). The latter type of historic property is referred to as a TCP.

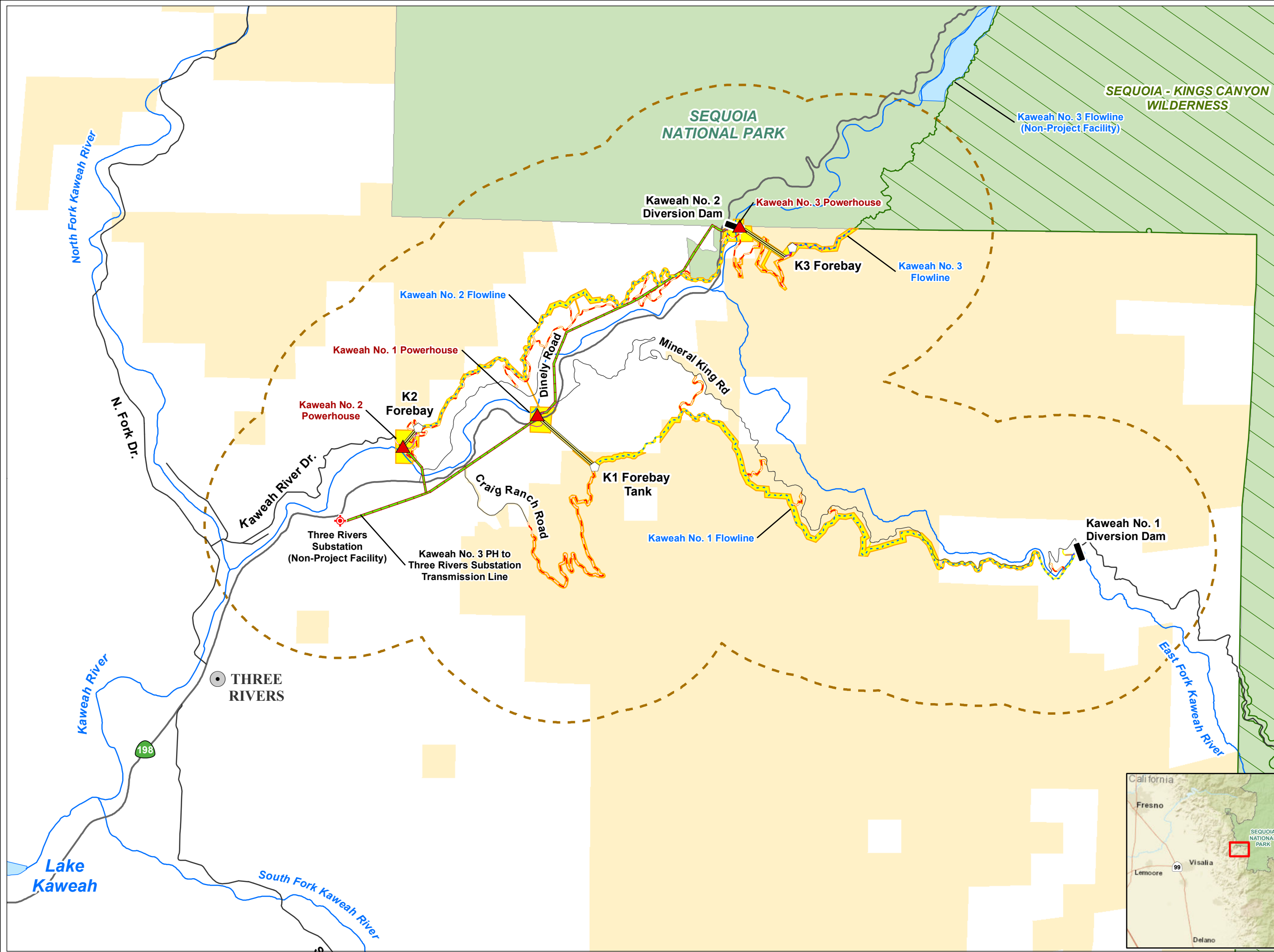
1.1.1 Traditional Cultural Property Definition

Following National Register Bulletin No. 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*, a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) "can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" (Parker and King 1998:1). The term "tribal resource" is used in this report to describe unevaluated ethnographic resources that could be potential TCPs. The term "TCP" will be reserved for tribal resources that have been evaluated as TCPs eligible for listing in the NRHP.

1.1.2 Evaluation Process

Tribal resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as TCPs if they meet the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Part 60, *National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The steps in the identification and evaluation of TCPs are the following (abbreviated from National Register Bulletin 38).

- Potential TCPs must be identified through consultation with the affected community or Tribe;
- The investigation must consider the beliefs and practices associated with a potential TCP from the perspective of the community or Tribe;
- The potential TCP must be a property, that is, a tangible place on the landscape, rather than an intangible belief or practice;
- The property must retain integrity of relationship with the beliefs and practices that give it meaning to the community or Tribe; and
- The property must retain integrity of condition, such that the elements of the property associated with the beliefs and practices that give it significance are present.



- Facilities**
- Powerhouse
 - Diversion
 - Utility
 - Forebay
 - Flowline
 - Penstock
 - Transmission Line
 - Project Road
 - Project Trail
 - Communication / Powerline
 - FERC Boundary

- Other Features**
- City/Town
 - Highway/Road
 - Watercourse
 - Water Body

- Land Jurisdiction***
- Bureau of Land Management
 - National Park Service
 - Private (Blank)
- *SOURCE: BLM 20126

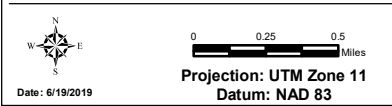
- Land Management**
- National Wilderness Area

- Cultural Resource Study**
- Approved Area of Potential Effects (322.85 ac.)
 - Tribal Resources Research Area (1 mile buffer)



FERC Project No. 298

CUL 1-1 Study Area



Southern California Edison (SCE) has no reason to believe that there are any inaccuracies or defects with information incorporated in this work and make no representations of any kind, including, but not limited to, the warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use, nor are any such warranties to be implied, with respect to the information or data, furnished herein. No part of this map may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording system, except as expressly permitted in writing by SCE.

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The property must meet one or more of the four criteria for inclusion on the National Register:

- Criterion A, Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- Criterion B, Association with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- Criterion C, Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of construction, the work of a master, high artistic values, or a distinguishable entity whose element may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D, History of yielding, or the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Certain kinds of cultural resources are usually not considered for listing in the NRHP: religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties achieving significance within the past fifty years. These resources, however, can be evaluated as eligible if they meet one or more of the NRHP eligibility criteria for evaluation, retain integrity, and meet special criteria requirements called Criteria Considerations. The most notable of the seven considerations (A through G) is Criteria Consideration G, which specifies that a property that has achieved significance within the last 50 years can qualify for the NRHP only if it is of exceptional importance. As noted by Parker and King (1998:17–18), “A significance ascribed to a property only in the past 50 years cannot be considered traditional.” However, they also note: “The fact that a property may have gone unused for a lengthy period of time, with use beginning again only recently, does not make the property ineligible for the Register.”

If a property is determined to be a TCP it becomes the responsibility of the lead agency to assess whether the proposed Project will have an effect on the property and if the effect will be adverse; that is, will it alter or destroy the elements that make the property significant and eligible. If the Project is determined to have an adverse effect, the lead agency is responsible for seeking measures that will mitigate the adverse effects to the TCP.

1.2 Personnel Qualifications

SCE contracted with Cardno, Inc. (Cardno), and its subcontractor, Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), to conduct background research, field visits, and interviews with tribal representatives, and to prepare this TSR specific to tribal resources. All cultural technical studies were conducted under the management of Senior Architectural Historian and Cultural Resources Task Lead, Polly Allen (MS and 16 years of experience). SRI ethnographer Michael K. Lerch (MA and 41 years of experience) conducted and supervised ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature review and archival research, contacted tribal representatives, and wrote this report. Ms. Allen meets the Secretary of the Interior’s (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS) in History and Architectural History, and Mr. Lerch meets the SOI PQS in Archaeology (36 CFR Part 61), and in ethnography, as defined in National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1998: Appendix II). Both have extensive experience documenting historic properties in California. Archival research was conducted by SRI archaeologist and ethnohistorian Karen K. Swope (PhD and 35 years of experience), who meets the SOI PQS in Archaeology (prehistoric and historical). Cardno Senior Consultant and Hydro Relicensing Specialist Crystal West (BA and 16 years of experience) provided technical review, study plan coordination, and oversight. All analysis in support of this TSR was conducted under the supervision of SCE Senior Archaeologist, Audry Williams, who also meets the SOI PQS in Archaeology.

2 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The goal of this ethnographic TSR is to identify resources within the Project boundary that are important to Indian tribes and to identify any Project O&M and Project-related recreation activities that may potentially affect these tribal resources. The objective is to gather sufficient data necessary to fill recognized information gaps using current field and research methods to identify tribal resources. This TSR focuses only on obtaining the data necessary to meet the ethnographic study goal of the CUL-1 TSP. Section 106 consultation will be conducted separately and is not part of the scope of this study.

In conformance with the CUL 1 – TSP, this study developed contextual ethnographic information regarding the Kaweah River watershed (SCE 2017b). The CUL 1 – TSP included the following objectives related to developing information to identify tribal resources:

- Obtain, compile, review, and summarize existing ethnographic information available for the Kaweah River watershed, including:
 - ethnographic field notes from previous studies (e.g., Latta, Gayton, Kroeber, and others), as available
 - published ethnographic literature
 - ethnographic information held at various tribal repositories
 - archival and historic photographs
- Conduct a Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC to determine if any known places of importance to Native American groups are present within the Study Area (i.e., the Area of Potential Effects [APE]), or in the immediate vicinity.
- Consult with appropriate tribal representatives to identify properties, plants, and other resources of traditional cultural or religious importance to Native Americans (including “traditional cultural properties” as discussed in National Register Bulletin No. 38) that may be present in the Study Area. This consultation effort will be limited to tribes with direct historical ties to the lands located within the Study Area. Consultation may include a combination of written correspondence and follow-up interviews by a qualified ethnographer, depending upon the results of the initial literature review and research efforts.
- Ethnographic information developed through this effort will be used to develop background and contextual information. Detailed information that is developed through this effort, especially information that identifies the location of sacred sites, TCPs, and other culturally sensitive resources will be documented in a confidential TSR that will only be submitted to select tribal representatives and resource agencies.

This TSR serves to fulfill the objective of identifying tribal resources (potential TCPs) that may be affected by Project O&M activities. Should any tribal resources be identified as part of this study, they will be addressed in an NRHP evaluation plan developed by SCE as part of continued CUL-1 TSP implementation. The identification and evaluation of built environment and archaeological resources are documented in separate TSRs (SCE 2019a, 2019b).

3 EXTENT OF STUDY AREA

3.1 Project Vicinity

The Project is located within Tulare County, California, surrounding the community of Three Rivers, along the Kaweah River and East Fork Kaweah River in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. A large portion of the APE (described below) is within the BLM Case Mountain Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). The APE is situated in Township 17 South, Range 29 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, extending into sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 37, 38, 39, and 40. Most of the APE is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Case Mountain 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, with a small portion in the west depicted on the USGS Kaweah 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The Project is located approximately 20 miles east-northeast of Visalia and 30 miles southwest of the crest of the Sierra Nevada (refer to Map CUL 1-1). Access to the APE is from State Route 198 (SR-198) and Mineral King Road.

3.2 Area of Potential Effects

The APE for the CUL 1 – TSP was developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, as codified in 36 CFR Part 800, which requires FERC to develop an APE for the Project. Under 36 CFR Part 800, an APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties” (36 CFR 800.16[d]). An undertaking may have an adverse effect on historic properties when it directly or indirectly alters any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects can include but are not limited to: physical destruction of or damage to all or part of a historic property; alteration of a historic property that is not consistent with the SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68); removal of a historic property from its historic location; change of the character of the historic property’s use; introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that undermine the integrity of the property; neglect of a historic property; and transfer, lease, or sale of a property out of federal ownership (36 CFR 800.5).

For the purposes of this ethnographic TSR, the APE consists of the FERC boundary and any associated facilities outside the FERC boundary and a defined buffer area, depending upon facility type, as summarized in Table CUL 1-1 and depicted on Map CUL 1-1.

Table CUL 1-1. Tribal Resources APE for Facilities outside the Existing FERC Project Boundary

Project Facility	Survey Area
Diversion Dams and Pools	15 feet around the perimeter
Flowlines ¹	20 feet on either side
Forebays/Forebay Tank	20 feet around the perimeter
Penstocks	15 feet on either side
Powerhouses and Switchyards	Within and up to 15 feet around the perimeter fence
Transmission, Power, and Communication Lines	25 feet on either side
Gages	10 feet around gages
Project Access Roads	20 feet on either side
Project Trails	15 feet on either side

Project Facility	Survey Area
Ancillary and Support Facilities	
Kaweah No. 1 Powerhouse Campus	Within the developed campus
Repeaters and Solar Panels	15 feet around the perimeter
River Access Parking	10 feet around parking area and beach

Notes:

¹ Footbridges, wildlife bridges, and wildlife escape ramps are located on Project flowlines and will be surveyed concurrently with the flowlines.

Note that the APE does not include Project facilities or associated lands that are located within the boundaries of the SNP, with the exception of a small section (approximately 3.5 acres) located directly north of the Kaweah No. 3 Powerhouse and the northernmost portion of the transmission line between the Kaweah No. 3 and Kaweah No. 1 powerhouses. Project facilities located within the SNP are operated under a SUP issued by the NPS and are not under FERC jurisdiction.

A broader records search research buffer surrounding the Project APE was added to aid in study development and develop contextual material regarding the Kaweah River watershed. This records search research area included an additional 1-mile Record Search Study Area surrounding the APE to aid in study development and contextual research.

Unless new information requires the ethnographic APE to be revised, the APE is the same as the archaeological APE. If any tribal resources are identified by consulting tribes that are adjacent to the APE, but subject to potential indirect visual, atmospheric, or auditory effects, the ethnographic APE may be updated to include any identified resources. The APE definition was proposed in a letter to the SHPO from SCE, on behalf of FERC, on April 4, 2018 (Allen 2018). The SHPO concurred with the APE definition on May 3, 2018 (Polanco 2018).

4 STUDY APPROACH

Native American consultation for the Kaweah Project was initiated by the FERC with a letter dated January 10, 2017, to seven federally-recognized tribes in the Project region, inviting them to participate in the relicensing process (Appendix A, Letter A-1). The following month, FERC provided the scoping document, updated in May 2017, which addressed potential effects of continued O&M on cultural resources. Accordingly, the CUL 1 – TSP was developed to address all cultural resources, including TCPs. The following section describes the methods used to compile ethnographic background information and to contact tribal representatives regarding tribal resources located within the Project APE.³

4.1 Research Methods

Qualified personnel under the SOI PQS conducted background research using a series of research methods. First, SRI staff reviewed results of a records search that was performed to gain an understanding of the known cultural resources within the APE and within a 1-mile radius surrounding the APE. Second, along with the records search results for archaeological and historical resources, SRI reviewed a NAHC Sacred Lands File search. Third, the ethnographic context of the Kaweah Watershed was investigated using existing literature and archival sources. Finally, this information was used to guide outreach with knowledgeable tribal representatives in an effort to identify tribal resources, or potential TCPs.

³ FERC is conducting government-to-government consultation with the tribes. Other tribal communications conducted by SRI on behalf of FERC and SCE for the purpose of collecting information to identify tribal resources pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(4) do not constitute government-to-government consultation. However, information derived from government-to-government consultation by FERC is considered here when it has a bearing on identification of potential TCPs.

4.1.1 Records Search

On February 13, 2018, a records search was conducted by Cardno's cultural resources staff using SCE's Archaeology GIS Data Viewer (AGOL), a database comprised of previous cultural resources and previous cultural studies obtained internally from SCE, neighboring U.S. Forest Service lands, and the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC). SCE maintains a subscription to the SSJVIC and receives updated data every six months. Additionally, a records search at the BLM Field Office in Bakersfield, California, was performed by BLM Archaeologist, Amy Girado. The search area consisted of the Project APE and a 1-mile search radius around the APE. Together, these record searches reviewed the following sources:

- Previously recorded cultural resource sites
- Reports of previous cultural resource studies

The records search information generated by Cardno for the Archaeological TSR was shared with SRI staff and reviewed during background research for the development of this TSR.

4.1.2 Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List Request

As part of the background research for this ethnographic TSR, a request was made by Cardno to the NAHC on February 12, 2018, to conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File and provide a contact list of Native Americans knowledgeable about ethnographic resources of the Project area (Appendix A, Letter A-2). The NAHC responded on February 20, 2018, with a letter stating that the search of the Sacred Lands File was negative; however, the NAHC also noted that "the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE" (Appendix A, Letter A-3). With its response, the NAHC provided a list of 6 individuals familiar with the Project area who could supply information, or who might recommend others with specific knowledge (Appendix A, Letter A-3).

The list of individuals provided by the NAHC was expanded with information from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), FERC, SCE, and BLM files from the Pre-Application Document (PAD) based on previous projects in the Study Area (SCE 2016), and the combined list formed the Native American contact list for the Project. The current Native American contact list contains 26 individuals representing 5 federally-recognized Indian tribes (Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Tachi-Yokut Tribe/Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation), 9 California Native American Tribes, and the California Indian Basketweavers' Association (Appendix A, Letter A-4).

In addition to the records searches, additional data sources were reviewed to guide the ethnographic research for this TSR. These literature and archival sources included:

- California Historical Landmarks
- NRHP listings
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory
- General Land Office plat maps
- USGS topographic quadrangles (USGS and ESRI 2018)
- County historical maps

4.1.3 Archival Research and Literature Review

A variety of archival sources were consulted to provide information on the general context of the wider Kaweah River watershed and to inform the identification and recordation of tribal resources, including any that might be associated with archaeological or historical resources within the APE. The focus of the ethnographic research was on the Foothill Yokuts, whose ancestral territory is along the Kaweah River downstream from the Project area, and the Western Mono, or Monache, who occupied the area from Three Rivers upstream into SNP.

The archival research for this TSR involved a thorough review of the PAD Section 3.13 (Cultural Resources) and Section 3.14 (Tribal Resources) prepared by SCE (2016a, 2016b). Special attention was paid to known resources classified as pre-contact archaeological sites, which contain evidence of Native American habitation, rock art, or ceremonial activities.

The initial archival research also included a review of previously prepared cultural and tribal resource overviews and regional studies relevant to the Study Area (Davis-King et al. 2010; Deur et al. 2018), Theodoratus Cultural Research and Archaeological Consulting and Research Services 1984). Previous studies that included detailed reviews of regional archaeological and ethnographic literature also were reviewed (Meighan et al. 1988; Mundy 1990; Rockman et al. 2004).

Several ethnographers who conducted extensive work among the Foothill Yokuts and Western Mono left substantial amounts of unpublished field notes. John Peabody Harrington worked in and around the Project area beginning in 1914 (Harrington 1914–1957), and collected voluminous information on place names and ethnobotany (Walsh 1976). The original Harrington notes are located at the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center; PDF files of the microfilmed copies are online at https://anthropology.si.edu/naa/harrington/harrington_mf3.html. The notes of C. Hart Merriam, a biologist who collected information on flora and fauna from several Native American tribes during the early twentieth century, are housed in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley (Merriam 1898–1938). Portions of Merriam's field notes have been published (Merriam 1955, 1968, 1979). Field notes by Frank F. Latta on file in the Yosemite National Park Archives reviewed by Deur et al. (2018) in a recently completed ethnographic overview for the Sequoia Kings Canyon National Parks (SEKI) also were considered.

In addition to ethnographic and historical archival materials, SRI also searched for contributions by tribal members to consider whether any information relevant to the Project area had been documented. One such account that was reviewed is a graduate research paper on Foothill Yokuts and Western Mono ethnobotany by Woodrow (2013).

Other archival sources reviewed for relevant information included:

- Anthrohub, the electronic database of journals and monographs produced by the Department of Anthropology at University of California Berkeley since 1896
- Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology archives
- C. Hart Merriam Papers, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley
- Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907–1957, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center
- Huntington Library, SCE Photographs and Negatives, Mount Whitney Power and Electric Co. collection
- Ancestry.com, U.S. Census records for Tulare County
- Online Archive of California (<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/>)
- Personal libraries of SRI staff

The literature review portion of the background research included ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature, with a focus on place names, resources, and land use. General ethnographic accounts on the Foothill Yokuts and Western Mono, or Monache, include those by Kroeber (1925:474–543, 584–589; 1959), Gayton (1948a, 1948b), Gifford (1932), Latta (1999), Merriam (1904, 1955), Spier (1978a, 1978b), and Steward (1930).

Finally, local cultural resource professionals with knowledge of the cultural resources of the Study Area also were consulted. These individuals include Kristina Roper Graber, an archaeologist and long-time resident of Three Rivers; Jane Allen, SEKI archaeologist and also a Three Rivers resident; and Amy Girado, archaeologist with the BLM Bakersfield Field Office. SCE archaeologist Audry Williams also provided helpful information and suggestions for research sources. Ms. Girado and Ms. Williams participated in a field visit with SRI and Cardno staff to view selected archaeological and historical sites in the Project APE on May 8, 2018.

4.2 Tribal Contact Methods

Identified tribal contacts were contacted by U.S. Mail, Email, and telephone. At the outset of the relicensing effort, representatives of seven federally-recognized tribes were invited to participate in the relicensing process by FERC on January 10, 2017, as part of its initial tribal government-to-government consultation.⁴ Follow-up Emails and telephone contacts were made by FERC after sending letters by registered mail. Three of the tribes responded that the Project was outside of their ancestral territory and declined to participate. Subsequently, SCE contacted the NAHC on February 12, 2018, to request a search of its Sacred Lands File and a contact list of Native Americans knowledgeable about the tribal resources of the Project area. Using those lists and additional information from BLM, Cardno invited tribal representatives to join the CUL 1 – TWG for its kick-off meeting on March 20, 2018. Lastly, SCE sent letters to all tribal representatives on the TWG contact list on June 29, 2018, inviting them to participate in the ethnographic TSR and providing contact information for the Project ethnographer at SRI.

Following the letter of introduction from SCE, SRI contacted all tribal representatives on the TWG contact list by Email on October 1, 2018, and had telephone interviews with several individuals who responded. Copies of all formal correspondence from FERC, SCE, and Cardno are contained in **Appendix A**, along with the contact log with dates of letters, Emails, and telephone follow-ups. Information regarding resources of Native American origin (i.e., “prehistoric” sites) from the archaeological survey of the Project APE (SCE 2019b) was also shared with those who requested it.

5 STUDY RESULTS

5.1 Environmental Context

5.1.1 Natural Setting

The Project APE is located in the lower elevations of the southern Sierra Nevada mountain range in Tulare County, entirely encompassed by the Kaweah River watershed and specifically located along Kaweah River and East Fork Kaweah River in a southwest-trending river drainage. Elevations range from approximately 2,660 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at the Kaweah No. 3 Forebay to approximately 970 feet amsl near Kaweah No. 2 Powerhouse. The floor of the San Joaquin Valley lies approximately 10 miles southwest, and the Kaweah-Kings Divide and Great Western Divide lie approximately 15 to 20 miles east, separating the Project area from the Kings River and the eastern Sierra Nevada watersheds to the north and east, respectively. The region is characterized by deeply

⁴ Note that government-to-government consultation is conducted only between FERC and federally recognized tribes. All other consultation between SCE and Cardno, or SRI and NAHC or tribal representatives is conducted for the purpose of collecting information to identify tribal resources pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(4).

incised canyons cut by rivers, as well as narrow valley floors along both sides of the Kaweah River. Mediterranean climate defines the area and vegetation, consisting of hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Most of the precipitation from westbound storms during the winter months falls between 5,000 and 9,000 feet in elevation, generally producing ample snowpack to provide water to the lower elevations via river corridors (Schoenherr 1992).

5.1.2 Geology

The Sierra Nevada Mountains are formed from a large granite batholith and metamorphic prebatholithic rocks. Prebatholithic rocks are remnant rocks that have not been eroded and are composed of Paleozoic-age metasediments, such as quartzite, marble, slate, and schist, as well as metavolcanic rocks. The current state of the Sierra Nevada mountain range has been influenced by such factors as glaciation, as well as chemical and mechanical weathering of the granitic rocks (Schoenherr 1992). Geologic mapping indicates that the APE and the surrounding area rest on the Mesozoic-aged granitic batholith, while the northeastern portion of the APE is located over an intrusive plutolith of undivided pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks. A small portion west of the Kaweah No. 2 Powerhouse sits on Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits. Rock types common to the APE include quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, and gneiss (Gutierrez et al. 2010). Local soils are generally shallow to moderately deep and filled with rock outcrops. These soils include the Vista-Rock outcrop complex, Cieneba-Rock outcrop complex, Sheephead-Rock outcrop complex, Walong-Rock outcrop complex, Blasingame-Rock outcrop complex, as well as small areas of Walong sandy loam and Blasingame sandy loam. These soils are characterized as coarse to fine sandy loams formed from material weathered from granitic rock, gneiss, and other metamorphic and igneous rocks on mountainsides. All identified soils predate the Quaternary epoch, and, thus, have a very low to moderately low buried site sensitivity (Meyer et al. 2010: Appendix C; U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service 2006).

5.1.3 Flora and Fauna

The Project vicinity spans several ecoregions and vegetation communities. Most of the APE falls within the Southern Sierran Foothills ecoregion, while the northern and eastern portions extend into the Southern Sierra Lower Montane Forest and Woodland ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2016). The Southern Sierran Foothills' ecoregion represents a transitional zone between the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada regions. It contains multiple vegetation communities, with oak savannas present in the southwestern portion of the APE, particularly in areas with southern exposure.

The Sierra Nevada Foothills ecoregion is lower in elevation, warmer, and drier than the adjacent Southern Sierra Lower Montane Forest and Woodland. The oak woodlands and chaparral-covered hills of the low elevations transition to forest and woodlands dominated by ponderosa pine. The vegetation community for this area consists of a blue oak woodland, dominated by an intermittent canopy of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) and grey pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) over an understory of dispersed shrubs, including manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) (California Native Plant Society 2018). Ground cover vegetation consists mainly of forbs and annual and perennial grasses, including soaproot (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*). Riparian corridors cut through the blue oak woodland and contain interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) and California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), while the edges of the Kaweah River itself alternates between riparian vegetation and eroded boulder and cobble fields (Schoenherr 1992).

Local fauna typical to this region include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), spotted skunk (*Spilogale*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), ring-tailed cat (*Bassariscus astutus*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), king snake (*Lampropeltis getula californica*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*) (Storer and Usinger 1963).

5.2 Cultural Context

The cultural context provides a framework for identifying and classifying tribal resources during the TSP inventory phase. The cultural context includes a brief review of regional prehistory from the Archaeological TSR (SCE 2019b), followed by a discussion of the ethnographic context for the Kaweah River watershed, and a summary of historical developments that are relevant to an understanding of Native American uses of the Project area. The context will also aid in determining appropriate research questions and guide any future NRHP evaluations in order to determine eligibility of any identified tribal resources within the APE.

5.2.1 Prehistoric Context

As noted in the Archaeological TSR (SCE 2019b), there is a lack of well-developed archaeological chronological sequences for the vicinity of the APE due to the paucity of major archaeological excavation in the southern Sierra Nevada low-elevation region. The authors of the Archaeological TSR summarized information from adjacent portions of the Sierra Nevada and the Central Valley, including previous studies done at Hospital Rock upstream from the Project area in SNP (von Werlhof 1960a), and Cobble Lodge downstream from the Project area in what is now Lake Kaweah (von Werlhof 1961). Other relevant archaeological studies include mapping of the regional trail network (von Werlhof 1960b), and a more recent survey of Lake Kaweah that summarizes previous work in that area (Meighan et al. 1988). Another study reviewed the cultural affiliation of the Lake Kaweah area in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) prior to return of human remains and associated collections (Rockman et al. 2004). Those materials were subsequently reburied by local tribes at Hospital Rock. An archaeological survey conducted by NPS for the Generals Highway (SR 198 immediately north of the Kaweah Project area) also contains an extensive review of the available archaeological and ethnographic background information for the area (Mundy 1990). The results of these studies are summarized below.

The earliest human populations appear in Tulare County in the San Joaquin Valley at least as early as 12000 BP, but there are no resources identified in the Sierra Nevada until approximately 10000 BP (Hull 2007). This period is referred to as the Paleoindian Period in the San Joaquin Valley, drawing off Fredrickson's modifications to the Central California Taxonomic System (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The dramatic climate changes at the end of the Pleistocene accelerated the development of alluvial fans and floodplains during the Early Holocene (between 10000 and 7000 BP). Investigations of foothill sites dating to this period show abundant milling equipment and charred nuts and seeds, indicating a reliance on acorns and pine nuts. The presence of large projectile points and atlatl spurs in Early Holocene deposits suggests a focus on hunting deer, elk, and pronghorn antelope. Together, these suggest that people moved seasonally between valley hunting areas and upland nut harvesting camps.

During the Middle Holocene a warmer climate developed, leading to the shrinking and evaporation of pluvial lakes in the San Joaquin Valley. By 6000 BP, stone slabs appear for milling seeds in the lower areas and milling pine nuts in the upper elevations, possibly by the same populations. In the High Sierra, evidence pointing to the exploitation of pine nuts and higher elevation areas by people based in valleys along watercourses has been found. Large game hunting may have been an additional reason for people to use the Sierran high country.

In the Late Holocene (between 4000 and 200 BP) villages in lower elevations were used for most of the year, while higher elevation people lived in larger camps part of the year while harvesting pine nuts before dividing into smaller groups and living in hunting camps. Some evidence suggests that beginning around 4000 BP the settlement-subsistence patterns of central and southern Sierra Nevada can be divided into two traditions: Foothill Tradition and Valley Tradition. Artifact assemblages typical of the Foothill Tradition include flaked and ground stone tools, narrow concave base darts, and notched, stemmed, and thick-leaf projectile points. Bone and shell artifacts, beads, and ornaments are rare, with tabular pendants, incised slate, and perforated stone plummets slightly more common. A regional study suggests that bedrock

mortars (BRM) become the dominant milling technology in the mid-elevations around 2500 BP. This continued to a peak usage around 1,500 years ago, while in the higher elevations mortars proliferate between 1000 and 500 BP. This may represent the ancestors of the Western Mono (Monache) coming from the east into the western slope of the Sierra to exploit acorns. The population of the Sierra Nevada increased substantially by 1500 BP as shown by an increase in the number of large pine nut gathering camps and BRM stations. The bow and arrow enters the area around this time, signaled by smaller, triangular projectile points. This technology may have been brought by newer Penutian-speaking populations related to the Yokuts of the ethnographic period. The last several centuries before European contact are marked by increasing populations and increasing use of the higher elevations, as well as the introduction of brownware ceramics from Owens Valley to the east, likely by the early Monache. The Kaweah River may have been the entry point for the Monache into the Sierra's western slope, marked by the early appearance of brownware ceramics around 500 BP (Gayton 1929).

Linguistic Prehistory

In order to link the prehistoric background based on the archaeological studies with the ethnographic context for the region, it is useful to consider what is known from models of prehistory based on historical linguistics. Using techniques of lexicostatistics and glottochronology, along with consideration of cognate terms from related languages compared with borrowed terms, and geographic language distributions, linguists classify languages into language families, subfamilies, and dialects. Linguists can reconstruct rough dates for when languages diverged from one another (Golla 2007, 2011; Moratto 1984; TCR and ACRS 1984:109–134).

Languages are classified by family, subfamily, and dialect. In the Project region are two separate language groupings: The Yokuts language to the west, which belongs to the Penutian language family, or phylum, and Western Mono in the Project area and upstream, which is a Numic language that belongs to the Northern Uto-Aztecan subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Golla 2011).

Based on linguistic models of prehistory, early inhabitants of the central California region were speakers of a language ancestral to Proto-Yokuts, which had entered the region into the southern San Joaquin Valley from the Great Basin, possibly through Tehachapi Pass, sometime prior to 600 or 700 AD. About 500 years ago or less, speakers of Western Mono began moving across the Sierra Nevada from their homelands in Owens Valley and pushed a Foothill group of Yokuts downstream into the valley (Golla 2011:252, 256); The model for the Project area presented by Golla (2011) is drawn primarily from work by Kroeber (1959:268), who summarized his analysis as follows:

With all their relative compactness and conformity to topography, the Mono dialects do allow certain inferences as to the history of Mono populations. Above all, the Mono in the San Joaquin Valley and those east of the Sierra cannot have been separated very many centuries, because they differ no more than super dialectically in the north and merely dialectically in the south. Although no quantitative standard attaches to the words dialect and superdialect, it might be a reasonable guess that the Kings River Mono had crossed the Sierra to settle perhaps five hundred years ago, those of the San Joaquin [River] a little less, those on the Kaweah between two and three hundred [Kroeber 1959:268].

Kroeber noted that Mono has three superdialects, and that the southernmost of those included two subdialects—one in Owens Valley east of the Sierra, and one along the upper Kaweah River, west of the Sierra crest. He also noted, “Kaweah River Mono was subdialectally diverse in the stretch from Lemon Cove to Three Rivers on the main river (Patwisha, extinct), and at Eshom Valley near Badger (Waksachi),” and concluded by observing, “If the Mono entered the San Joaquin Valley drainage from across the Sierra, their new occupancy must have been at the expense of previous Yokuts holdings (Kroeber 1959:266–268).”

5.2.2 Ethnographic Context

The Kaweah Hydroelectric System occupies an area that lies within the westernmost traditional territory of Western Mono or Monache ethnolinguistic group, and near the traditional territory of the Foothill Yokuts ethnolinguistic group (Map CUL 1-2). Specifically, in the vicinity of the APE, there were two separate Mono-speaking groups, the Patwisha (also Balwisha, Pahdwishe) on the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River and the Waksachi on the North Fork into Eshom Valley (Gayton 1948a; Golla 2011:151).⁵

Mono is a cluster of closely related dialects spoken by people on both sides of the Sierra Nevada at the southern end of the Western Numic dialectic continuum, belonging in turn to the Northern Uto-Aztecan subfamily of Numic languages, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family that stretches from the Great Basin all of the way to southern Mexico (Golla 2011:171). The Wukchumni Yokuts (also Wikchamni), on the other hand, were speakers of the Tule-Kaweah dialect of the wider Yokuts language spoken throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Yokuts is part of the Penutian language family, or phylum. The Tule-Kaweah dialect may have been influenced by its speakers' extensive contact with speakers of the Mono language (Golla 2011:147–148). Despite speaking languages from different families, the Monache and the Foothill Yokuts had a close, although not always friendly, relationship (Gayton 1948a:55; Golla 2011:151).

Generally, the boundary between the two ethnolinguistic groups along the Kaweah River is placed around the confluence with the South Fork Kaweah River, approximately two miles downstream from the Project APE, where the mixed Wukchumni-Patwisha village of *hotnu'nyu* was located (Gayton 1948a:56, 59). However, boundaries such as this were not firm, and there was apparently freedom of movement both within and across customary tribal boundaries without it being a major offense, and hunting and seed gathering activities were conducted across them (Gayton 1948a:55; von Werlhof 1961:3). The Wukchumni traveled into Patwisha territory to hunt wild pigeons and sold the Patwisha the tule house mats that they brought with them (Gayton 1948a:74).

Gayton (1948a:1–2) suggested that the cultural similarities between the Monache and the Foothill Yokuts were due to a gradual adoption of Yokuts customs by the Monache. Notable among these customs was a patrilineal social organization, social groups linked to a home territory or central village, and particular ceremonies, as well as particular technologies, such as thatched houses. This certainly was not a unidirectional process; for instance, ceramic brownware pottery technology was almost certainly introduced from the Monache to the Foothill Yokuts. It is also not clear how much this was a product of the historic-era displacement of Yokuts people from the valley, but ultimately this trend and the influx of Euro-American colonists led to the disappearance of the Patwisha as a separate cultural identity (Gayton 1948a:55).

The basic social and economic group of both Foothill Yokuts and the Monache was the family or household unit, with the nuclear and/or extended family forming an extended social unit. These basic units combined into distinct, named villages or hamlets (Gayton 1948a; Spier 1978b). Among the Foothill Yokuts, these families then formed lineage groups, important political and economic units that combined to form tribelets. Leaders and their assistants and messengers exercised political control over tribelets as part of a dialect tribe, but their power was limited. These tribelets were centered on a principal village (Spier 1978b). Too little is known regarding the Patwisha social structure to know if their social structure closely mirrored that of the Foothill Yokuts and the Waksachi, or if they had a system like the North Fork Mono on the upper San Joaquin River. Rather than principal villages and smaller secondary villages and resource camps, the North Fork Mono instead lived in a loosely knit collection of hamlets, each containing a small group of dwellings (Gifford 1932:17–19).

⁵ Tribe names and place names of Native American origin are from non-written languages and have been rendered with phonetic spellings that varied according to the linguistic training of those who documented them over the past century or more. The spellings used by Kroeber (1925, 1959) and Gayton (1948a, 1948b) are phonetic, while those of Merriam, who lacked training in anthropology or linguistics, are rendered by him in "plain English" (Merriam 1955a, 1955b). Place names recorded by Latta (1999) also are recorded in a manner similar to that of Merriam. Local usage also distinguishes between the Patwisha, a Western Mono band, and Potwisha Camp, a place where a village site recorded as CA-TUL-28 is recorded.

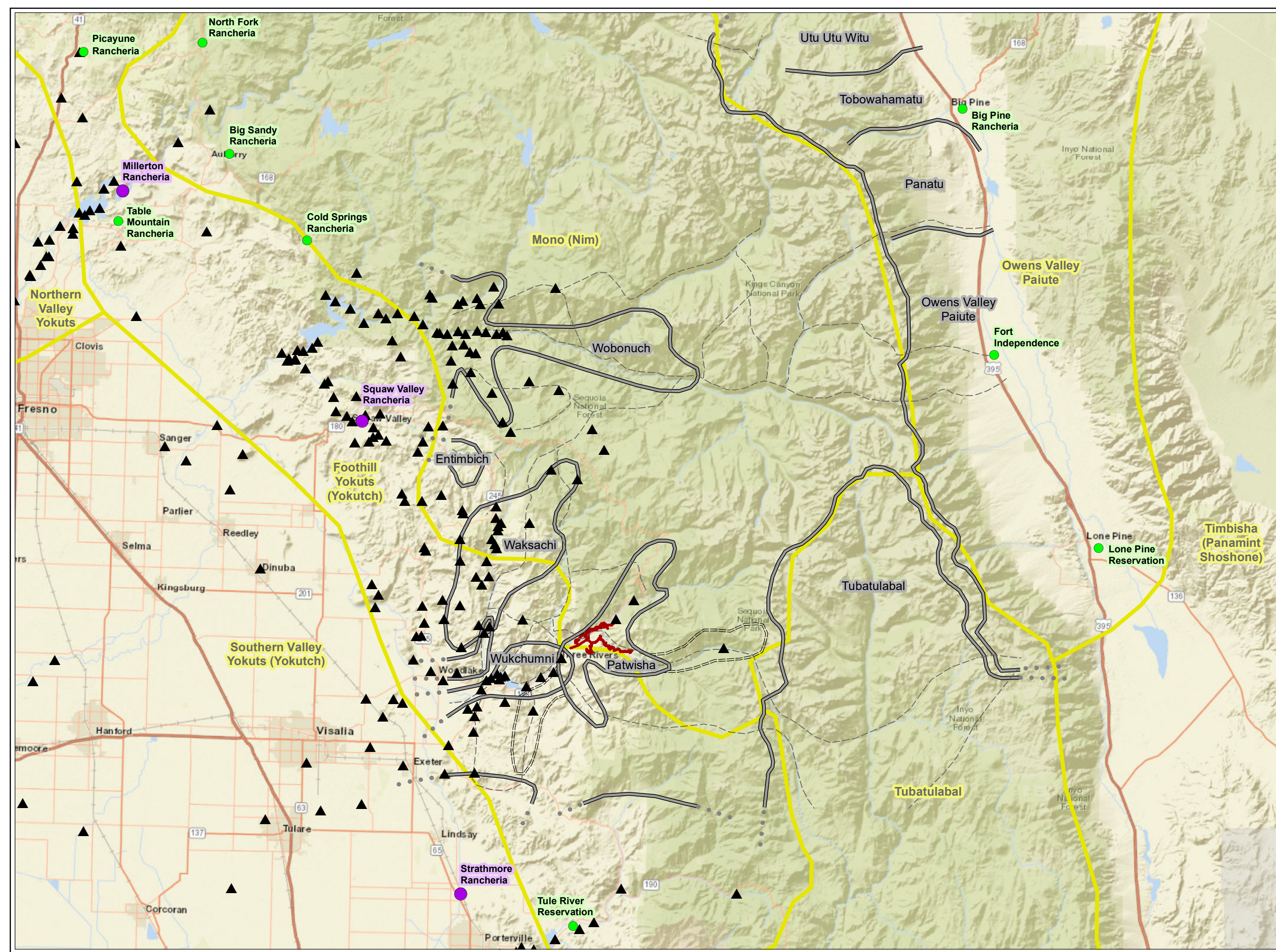
Subsistence activities of both the Foothill Yokuts and Monache included hunting, fishing, and collection of plant resources, particularly acorns. A variety of flaked and ground stone tools (e.g., knives, arrow and spear points, and shaped pestles), the plain and sinew-backed bow, and baskets were common. This area was an important link in a trade network that extended from the Pacific Ocean over the Sierra into the Great Basin. Within the Sierra Nevada, the Monache were important traders, acting as the intermediaries between the Yokuts and the Owens Valley Paiute (Eastern Mono). Obsidian, sinew-backed bows, moccasins, rock salt, pine nuts, and pinewood hot-rock lifters traveled west, while shell-bead money and finely made baskets traveled east (Gayton 1948a:2, 56).

Likely due to resource availability more than any preference, there was a divide between the Wukchumni and the Patwisha when it came to their living structures. The Wukchumni built round, partially subterranean thatched houses. The thatched tule house was rarely used by the Patwisha, who instead generally used brush and bark house coverings equally (Gayton 1948a:63, Spier 1978a:430). Each group surrounded their villages with shade arbors, acorn granaries, drying racks and other small structures (Gayton 1948a:161, Spier 1978a:431).

5.2.3 Ethnohistoric Context

The ethnohistoric context provides information regarding the Foothill Yokuts Wukchumni and the Western Mono Waksachi and Patwisha during the historical period, beginning in the early nineteenth century. Although the California coast was explored primarily by Spanish expeditions in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the interior regions (Kaweah watershed) remained untouched by European influence until 1769 when Franciscan missionaries and colonists led by Father Junípero Serra traveled overland to the site of present-day San Diego to begin establishing a coastal mission system. Missionary Father Garcés traveled the southern San Joaquin Valley up the east side of Tulare Lake in 1776. The first Spanish explorers to reach the Kaweah River were likely the party led by Gabriel Moraga in 1806, passing through the lower extents of the river near Visalia (Beck and Haase 1974, Berryman and Elsasser 1966, Phillips 1993; Rawls and Bean 1993). Over the next half-century, 21 missions were established in the coastal strip from San Diego to Sonoma (Beck and Haase 1974). The primary effect of the Spanish occupation on the Kaweah River region would likely have been an influx of neophytes fleeing the missions and coastal ranches, as well as military raids into the interior to retrieve neophytes and to punish livestock raiding by Yokuts (Berryman and Elsasser 1966; Phillips 1993).


By 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, began secularizing the mission system, and sought to further governmental rule over Alta California through a land grant system. As the “ranchos” grew in size and number, the demand for cheap labor grew and the rancho owners began to press the local native populace into service. As a result, hostilities between the tribes and ranchers and Mexican government intensified greatly (Castillo 1978:105). By the 1820s, the interior tribes including the Yokuts went on the offensive, engaging in active guerilla warfare (Castillo 1978:106). As the interior peoples were beginning to resist the European newcomers with some success, they were overcome in 1830–1833 by a widespread and devastating epidemic often thought to have been malaria brought by American or British fur trappers. Due to the many demographic changes during this period and the depredations of the colonists, there was considerable restructuring of the tribal communities, who were dislocated from many of their home territories.



Legend

- Indian Land currently held in trust
- Historical location of Indian Land which was once held in trust
- ▲ Ethnographic Village Location
- Prehistoric Trail
- Ethnographic Group Boundary (no data available for this area)
- Ethnographic Group Boundary
- === Possible Ethnographic Group Boundary Extension
- Project
- California Tribal/Cultural






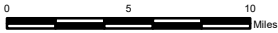
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
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FERC Project No. 298

CUL 1-2 Tribal Resources Vicinity Map



Date: 6/19/2019



0 5 10 Miles

Projection: UTM Zone 11
Datum: NAD 83

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During the 1840s, the potential natural wealth and strategic position of California became clear to the U.S. Government. The U.S. acquired California as a U.S. territory under the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War (Rawls and Bean 1993; Castillo 1978:107). At that time the native population, despite the demographic catastrophe from disease and displacement, still outnumbered the non-Indian population in the state. This ratio changed rapidly following the discovery of gold in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada in 1848. The entry of tens of thousands of miners, adventurers, and entrepreneurs during the Gold Rush period dramatically altered the circumstances of native peoples already stressed by the previous decades of Spanish and Mexican contact. The effects were particularly brutal on the interior tribes that had previously been somewhat removed from the effects of colonization and were among the few remaining relatively untouched native peoples in California (Castillo 1978). Despite the large influx of miners and settlers into the Sierra Nevada, the Kaweah River watershed was located south of the Mother Lode and did not see the creation of new towns and large gold mining operations. After California statehood in 1850, the Kaweah River Delta was considered for a military post for actions against Native Californians raiding into San Luis Obispo County to the west.

Considerable conflict between Native Californians and early settlers in the area surrounding Visalia began in 1850 when John Wood and a party of 15 men attempted to settle in a location about 7 miles west of Visalia. The settlers were warned to leave within 10 days by local tribe members, but they ignored the warning and were brutally murdered on the 10th day. Major James D. Savage, who is most known for the “discovery of Yosemite” and keeping a staff of Native Californians, avenged the massacre and was instrumental in provoking the “Indian Wars” during 1850–1851 that erupted in the foothill region between Yosemite (Merced River) and Kaweah or “Four Creeks” area (Beck and Hasse 1974, Berryman and Elsasser 1966).

The first known non-Native Californian settler (who survived) along the Kaweah River above Lemon Cove was Hale Dixon Tharp, who settled in 1856 near its confluence with Horse Creek, now under Lake Kaweah. Tharp’s relationship with the local indigenous population benefited him as they showed him the region, including bringing him to sequoia groves and mountain meadows, where he ultimately established a cattle ranch in the Giant Forest, now part of the SNP. At the time, Tharp noted that there were still over 2,000 Native Californians living along the river above Lemon Cove. During the 1860s, others settled along the various forks of the river and claimed large areas of land under the Homestead Act of 1862, although their population remained small (Berryman and Elsasser 1966). This ushered in a period of logging, mineral exploration, farming, and ranching activities in the Kaweah River watershed. Logging and ranching, especially the grazing of sheep, resulted in extensive environmental degradation. Between 1873 and 1882, galena and silver were mined in the Mineral King area along the East Fork Kaweah River. These mining operations ceased when the silver ore was found to be difficult to smelt profitably. However, the residents soon focused their attention on the ideal agricultural environment of the lower Tulare County region (Berryman and Elsasser 1966).

Another notable historical event that took place in the Kaweah watershed was the 1870 Ghost Dance, a revitalization movement among the Western Mono and Yokuts peoples. One focus of the movement was located in Eshom Valley, approximately 20 miles north of the Project area, which is the core area for the Wuksache Tribe of Western Mono (Gayton 1930).

In 1884, a group of socialist utopians founded a colony on the North Fork of the Kaweah River, called the Kaweah Cooperative Commonwealth, generally called the Kaweah Colony. The colony selected 53 timber claims between the Middle, Marble, and North Forks of the Kaweah, totaling 12,000 acres. At its height, 500 people were members of the colony, with up to 300 members and their families living at the colony settlement of Arcady (later called Haskell’s Bluff). The Kaweah Colony had a lasting effect on the region as the members constructed roads throughout the region to reach their timber claims and to bring lumber to a planing mill. By 1890, the road was complete and a mill was in operation, but the same year Congress established SNP, invalidating the colony’s timber claims. This proved to be the end of the colony, and by 1892 it had been disbanded and most of the colonists had left the area (Berryman and Elsasser 1966). The road built by the colonists was extended by the U.S. Cavalry under the command of

Captain Charles Young, at the time the only African American commissioned officer in the U.S. Army. Until 1927, this road was the only vehicular access to SNP, when the Generals Highway opened, bringing most visitors to the park through the Ash Mountain entrance, adjacent to the APE (Berryman and Elsasser 1966, Mundy 1990, NPS 2017).

The subject of the FERC relicensing studies, the Kaweah Project, began under the auspices of the Kaweah Electric Light and Power Company in the mid-1890s, led by Ben Maddox, William Henry Hammond, and Albert G. Wishon. That early company became the Mount Whitney Power Company from 1898 to 1916, run by Ben Maddox (editor of the Visalia Times) and his partners William Henry Hammond and Albert G. Wishon (real estate promoters). The Mount Whitney Power Company constructed the Kaweah Powerhouse No. 1 in 1898, Kaweah Powerhouse No. 2 in 1905, and Kaweah Powerhouse No. 3 in 1913, along with their associated dams, flumes, flowlines, siphons, and labor camps. The primary purpose of the system was for agricultural irrigation. In 1917, the Kaweah power project was taken over by Southern California Edison, which has run it since that time (Myers 1983; SCE 2019a).

Following the completion of Generals Highway, tourism related to the SNP became the primary economic focus of Three Rivers, while some ranching and timbering continued in the surrounding area. Small hotels, motels, cabins, and other recreational facilities developed along SR-198, allowing tourists to stay near the entrance to the park and to visit the sequoia groves. At the same time, people from other areas of California built vacation homes in the region. In the 1960s, the Catholic Church built a retreat in Three Rivers, above Craig Ranch Road and Salt Creek (Sierra Business Council 2018).

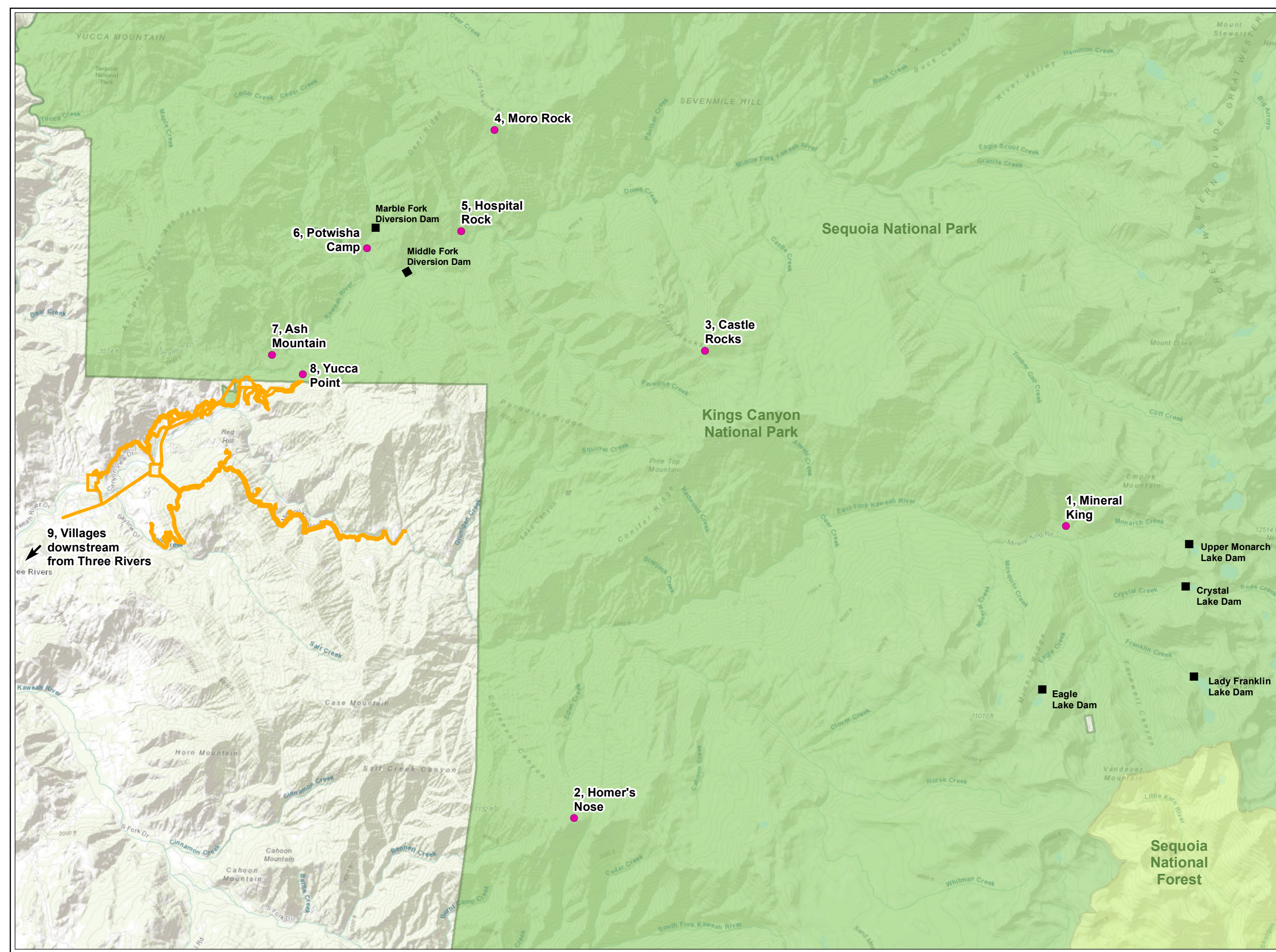
5.3 Results of Background Research

The background research indicated that the Project area is located within the ancestral territory of the Patwisha Band of Western Mono. Their village may have been located at what is now known as Potwisha Campground and recorded as CA-TUL-28, located within SNP near the upper extent of the Project, outside of the APE and the FERC boundary. The mixed Wukchumni-Patwisha village of hotnu'nyu was located along the Kaweah River near the confluence with the South Fork Kaweah River (Gayton 1948a:56, 59), approximately 2 miles downstream from the Project APE.

By the time the earliest ethnographic studies were conducted in the late nineteenth century, no people of Potwisha descent remained, or they had been absorbed or represented by Wuksache Mono to the north in Eshom Valley (Gayton 1948a, 1948b; Merriam 1904).

Previous regional ethnographic studies by the California Department of Transportation (Davis-King et al. 2010), the Sierra National Forest, Sequoia National Forest, and Bakersfield District of the BLM (TCR and ACRS 1984), and SEKI national parks (Deur et al. 2018) that included the Project area did not identify any specific tribal resources within or adjacent to the APE. Locations of ethnographic place names north of the project area in SEKI are shown on Map CUL 1-3, and described in Table CUL 1-2.

No TCPs have been identified to date by SCE, nor are any considered in the most recent Cultural Resources Management Plan for SCE's Kaweah Hydroelectric Project (Taylor 1992).



- Legend**
- Place of Interest (See Table CUL 1-2)
 - Dam
 - FERC Boundary
 - National Park
 - National Forest



FERC Project No. 298

**CUL 1-3
Tribal Resources in Vicinity of
Study Area**

0500
■ Feet
 Projection: UTM Zone 11
 Datum: NAD 83

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Table CUL 1-2. Native Place Names in the Upper Kaweah River Area¹

No. on Map CUL 1-3	Modern Place Name	Trinomial ²	Native Place Name ³	Within or Adjacent to APE?	Comments	References
1	Mineral King	–	<i>Tah-paw'-ish-ee</i> (W)	No	Deur cites 1902 field notes by Merriam and 1934 field notes by Latta.	Deur et al. (2018:46)
2	Homer's Nose	–	<i>Kah-did'-it</i> (W) (also <i>Tah-paw'-ish-ee</i> , <i>To-po Oo-shah</i> , <i>Topo Usha</i>) "Leaning Place"	No	Some sources give this place the same name as the village on the East Fork Kaweah River at Mineral King.	Deur et al. (2018:46) Latta (1999:172)
3	Castle Rocks	–	<i>Long-tih'-muh</i> (P) (also <i>Lungnotim</i> ; <i>Lung-no-tim</i>) "the Undertakers"	No	Also known as <i>Mih-kit-tee</i> (place where Prairie Falcon killed Bear), according to 1934 Latta notes cited by Deur.	Deur et al. (2018:45) Latta (1999:172)
4	Moro Rock	–	<i>Hao-mou</i> or <i>Wah-ah Yah-kow</i> (P) "High Rock"	No	Topographic place name.	Deur et al. (2018:47) Latta (1999:171–172)
5	Hospital Rock	CA-TUL-24	<i>Pah'-din</i> (P) "Place to Go Under"	No	A village of the Pahdwishe (Patwisha), led by Chief Chappo (Hon-hush). Population in 1858–1865 was 600. The archaeological site was investigated by Von Werlhof, who also provided ethnographic and historical information about the area.	Deur et al. (2018:42–44) Latta (1999:171) Von Werlhof (1960a)
6	Potwisha Camp	CA-TUL-28	None recorded; possibly <i>patwi'sa</i> , noted by Gayton as "westernmost Patwisha village; there was a painted rock there from which women copied basket patterns"	No	Although no native name that can be identified with CA-TUL-28 has been recorded, it has the largest number of milling features in the region, as well as red pictographs, and appears to be contemporary with other known ethnographic village locations in the area.	Deur et al. (2018:47) Gayton (1948a:Map 3, 59) Latta (1999:172) Mundy (1990)
7	Ash Mountain	–	<i>Lih-mih-shim</i> (P)	No	Topographic place name.	Deur et al. (2018:47) Latta (1999:172)

No. on Map CUL 1-3	Modern Place Name	Trinomial ²	Native Place Name ³	Within or Adjacent to APE?	Comments	References
8	Yucca Point	–	<i>Kahwidau</i> (P) (also <i>Kah-wid-ah-oo</i> ; <i>Kow'-wid-dow</i>), "Yucca Place" or "Yucca Patch"	No	Topographic place name; possible plant food gathering area.	Deur et al. (2018:45) Latta (1999:172)
9	Villages downstream from Three Rivers	–	<i>Hotnu'nyu</i> At least five other native place names are noted for villages located downstream from Tree Rivers.	No	Several named village locations downstream from the community of Three Rivers, all outside of the APE, are mentioned in Latta's field notes.	Deur et a. (2018:47–48) Gayton (1948a:Map 3, 59)

Notes

- ¹. As shown on Map CUL 1-3, with information summarized and depicted by Deur et al. (2018: Map 3, 42–49).
Trinomial for place names associated with known archaeological sites.
Native names for Padwisha (P) or Wukchumni (W) places. Place names not attributed to either language are shown as Unknown (U).

Tribal descendants affiliated with the Kaweah watershed Study Area maintain an interest in plant resources of the region, and continue to collect plants for food and medicine, as well as for basket weaving. Notable basket-makers of the area include Jennifer Malone (Wukchumni Yokuts) of Lemon Cove, a board member-at-large of the California Indian Basketweavers' Association (CIBA). A recent graduate research paper by Nicole Woodrow documented uses of clovers, manzanita, yucca, pine nuts (sugar pine, gray pine), and acorns by Western Mono and Yokuts people (Woodrow 2013). Finally, Ray Gutteriez, a Wuksache Mono tribal member, has indicated an interest in "assessing the plants within the Project area to re-establish our ancestor connection to the land there" (personal communication with author, January 14, 2019).

Although no formal ethnobotanical study that includes the Kaweah watershed has been conducted to date, C. Hart Merriam recorded names for 50 species of plants among the "Wikchumni" Foothill Yokuts and more than 60 among the "Wuksachi" Monache (Western Mono) in the early twentieth century (Merriam 1979a, 1979b). Other studies among the Tübatulabal in the Lake Isabella area (Voegelin 1938) and Kawaiisu in the Tehachapi area (Zigmond 1981), both of which are located in similar southern Sierra Nevada environments, documented numerous plant species used for food, medicine, and utility. For the Kaweah relicensing Project, a botanical resources TSR (SCE 2019c) has been prepared, which provides an inventory of nearly 400 native and introduced plant species within the Project area, many of which were used for food, medicine, and utility.

5.4 Results of Native American Interviews

As a result of the letters and Emails to federally-recognized tribes by FERC, and to tribal representatives recommended by the NAHC and BLM by SCE, and Cardno, the current Native American contact list for the Kaweah Project contains 26 individuals representing five federally-recognized Indian tribes (Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Tachi-Yokut Tribe/Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation), nine California Native American Tribes, and the CIBA (see Appendix A).

Of those contacted, two persons representing the Western Mono Wuksache Tribe, Ken Woodrow, the tribal chair, and Raymond Gutteriez, a tribal member, have responded to a series of letters and Emails, and are interested in participating in the relicensing process. Representatives of the Tule River Indian Tribe (Joseph Garfield, Zack Jancko) have attended SCE Plenary and Initial Study Report meetings, and Shana Powers, Cultural Department Director for the Tachi-Yokut Tribe, is reviewing the Archaeology TSR (SCE 2019b). A telephone interview was also held with Dirk Charley, Tribal Secretary of the Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, who indicated that the Project was outside of his tribe's ancestral area but expressed interest in visits to archaeological sites and reviewing reports. It is anticipated that other tribal representatives will review and comment on this Tribal Resources TSR during stakeholder review. During telephone interviews with Ken Woodrow, he noted that his ancestor Sam Osborn had worked with Merriam (1955: frontispiece) and Gayton (1948a, 1948b). Nicole Woodrow, Ken's daughter, has demonstrated ongoing tribal interest in ethnobotany in a graduate research paper (Woodrow 2013). Wuksache tribal member Raymond Gutteriez also has an interest in ethnobotany, and expressed an interest in "assessing the plants within the Project area to re-establish our ancestor connection to the land there" (personal communication with author, January 14, 2019).

5.5 Conclusions

As a result of the archival research and literature review, telephone interviews and email correspondence with interested tribal representatives conducted through June 2019, no specific tribal resources, or potential TCPs, have been identified within or adjacent to the Project APE for tribal resources. Tribal representatives interviewed to date have expressed interest in visiting sites of Native American origin identified in the Archaeology TSR, and in participating in future NRHP evaluation studies of those sites that may be

conducted under implementation of the Kaweah Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP). A Draft of the HPMP will be included in the FLA and finalized in consultation with stakeholders.

The Archaeological Technical Study found 37 archaeological resources (29 previously recorded sites and 8 new archaeological sites) identified within the APE. Nine of these are prehistoric/ Native American land use sites consisting of lithic scatters, bedrock milling sites or habitation remains. Three sites are multi-component sites consisting of a combination of Native American and historic-era components. The remaining 25 sites contain historic-era only components. Tribal representatives from the Wuksache Tribe (Ken Woodrow and Raymond Gutteriez) requested information on the sites of Native American origin, and were provided that information in the form of a summary table and map. Both have expressed interest in participating in future site visits that may occur.

In conclusion, although there is interest in the botanical and archaeological resources of the Project area no specific tribal resource locations, or potential TCPs, have been identified within or adjacent to the Tribal Resources APE. During stakeholder review of the draft Tribal Resources TSR, no additional information was provided by tribal representatives.

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APPENDIX A

Tribal Correspondence and Contact Log

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FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426
January 10, 2017

OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

Project No. 298-080-California
Kaweah Project
Southern California Edison Company

Reference: Consultation with Tribes for the Kaweah Project No. 298

To the Parties Addressed:

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) invites your participation in the relicensing process for the 8.85-megawatt (MW) Kaweah Project No. 298. The project is located on the Kaweah River in Tulare County, California. Southern California Edison Company owns and operates the project under a license issued by the Commission and has decided to use the Commission's Integrated Licensing Process to relicense the project.¹ The current license expires on December 31, 2021 and the licensee must file an application for a new license by December 31, 2019. The project occupies public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Kaweah Project has three developments. Kaweah No. 1 consists of: (1) a 20-foot-long and 6-foot-high concrete diversion dam, (2) a 30,723-foot-long steel flume, (3) a 3,340-foot-long penstock, and (4) a powerhouse with an impulse turbine rated at 2.25 megawatts (MW). Kaweah No. 2 consists of: (1) a 161-foot-long, 7-foot-high concrete diversion dam, (2) a 16,738-foot-long concrete-lined ditch, (3) a 3,822-foot-long steel flume, (4) a 1,047-foot-long steel pipe, (5) a 1,012-foot-long buried penstock, and (6) a powerhouse with a Francis turbine rated at 1.8 MW. Kaweah No. 3 consists of: (1) an embankment forebay, (2) a 2,580 foot-long concrete-lined flume, (3) a 3,151 foot-long penstock, and (4) a powerhouse with two impulse turbines rated at a combined 4.8 MW. The project has a 4.09-mile-long transmission line and appurtenant facilities.

To ensure that issues of concern to you are being addressed in the current prefilings phase of the process, Commission staff invites you to meet with them at this time. Any such meeting can be limited to members of our respective staff, or it can include other tribes, the licensees, or any other stakeholder(s) you wish.

¹ 58 FERC ¶ 62,097 (1992).

Project No. 298-080

2

If at all possible, we would appreciate your response by February 10, 2017. Our regulations require that we hold a meeting with your tribe no later than thirty days from the filing of Southern California Edison Company's Notice of Intent² if a meeting is desired;³ however, we are waiving that timeframe to ensure that, if your tribe desires a meeting, we will be able to conduct it at a mutually agreeable time. The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file your response using the Commission's eFiling system at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, (866) 208-3676 (toll free), or (202) 502-8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, please send a paper copy to: Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. The first page of any filing should include docket number P-298-080.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Jim Hastreiter at (503) 552-2760, or james.hastreiter@ferc.gov. Commission staff will contact your office shortly to follow up on this letter.

Sincerely,

Timothy Konnert, Chief
West Branch
Division of Hydropower Licensing

cc: Mailing List
Public files

² Southern California Edison Company filed its Notice of Intent with the Commission on December 14, 2016.

³ 18 C.F.R. § 5.7.

Project No. 298-080

4

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

Ruben Barrios, Chairman
Tachi-Yokut Tribe
Santa Rosa Rancheria
16835 Alkaki Dr., P.O. Box 8
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Elizabeth Kipp, Chairperson
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Mono Indians
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Auberry, CA 93602

Jeffery Lee, Chairman
Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians
of California
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North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians
North Fork Rancheria Tribal Office
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Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi
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Fresno, CA 93711
(559-412-5590)

Leanne Walker-Grant, Tribal
Chairperson
Table Mountain Rancheria
23736 Sky Harbour Rd.
Friant CA, 93626
(559-822-2587)

Document Content(s)

P-298-080Letter.DOCX.....1-4

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: Kaweah Hydroelectric Project (FERC Relisc.)

County: Tulare

USGS Quadrangle Name: Kaweah

Township(s): 17S Range: 28E and 29E Section: 7

USGS Quadrangle Name: Case Mountain

**Township(s): 17S Range: 29E Section(s): 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16,
17, 37, 38, 39, 40 AND Township(s): 16S Range: 29E Section(s): 35
and Unsectioned portion**

Company/Firm/Agency: Cardno, Inc

Street Address: 2890 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 200

City: Sacramento Zip:95833

Phone: 916-923-1097

Fax: N/A

Email: michella.rossi@cardno.com

Project Description: SCE will be conducting operation and maintenance of their Kaweah Hydroelectric System (Kaweah Project) located along the Kaweah River and East Fork Kaweah River .

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



February 20, 2018

Michella Rossi
Cardno, Inc.

Sent by Email: michella.rossi@cardno.com

Number of Pages: 2

RE: Kaweah Hydroelectric Project, Kaweah and Case, Tulare County

Dear Ms. Rossi:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst
(916) 573-0168

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Native American Contacts
2/20/2018**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Kaweah Hydroelectric Project, Kaweah and Case, Tulare County.

June 29, 2018

**Subject: Kaweah Project Relicensing, Tribal Resources Study
(FERC Project No. 298)**

To Whom It May Concern:

Southern California Edison Company (SCE), as delegated under 36 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 800.2 by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), invites your participation in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation in support of the relicensing process for the 8.85-megawatt (MW) Kaweah Project No. 298. SCE owns and operates the project under a license issued by FERC and is using the Integrated Licensing Process (ILP) to relicense the project. The current license expires on December 31, 2021 and the licensee must file an application for a new license by December 31, 2019.

The Project is located on the Kaweah River and East Fork Kaweah River near the community of Three Rivers in Tulare County, California, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Lake Kaweah (non-Project facility) is located approximately 5 miles downstream of the Kaweah No. 2 Powerhouse. The boundary for the Sequoia National Park (SNP) is located directly adjacent to and north of the Kaweah No. 2 Diversion Dam and Pool and Kaweah No. 3 Powerhouse. The Project is located on private lands and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Project also utilizes diversions and flowlines located within the SNP under a Special Use Permit (SUP), see attached map.

The FERC Project occupies public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), with additional non-FERC Project facilities operating under a Special Use Permit (SUP) on lands of the Sequoia National Park (SNP).

As part of the ILP, SCE has developed study plans to address resources in the Project Area, including cultural resources. On May 24, 2017, SCE filed its proposed Cultural Resources (CUL-1) Study Plan, which addresses prehistoric and historic period archaeological resources, historic period built environment resources, and ethnographic / tribal resources. The CUL-1 Study Plan was circulated to identified agencies and tribes who may have an interest in cultural resources in the Project Area. No comments were received on the CUL-1 Study Plan and the proposed plan was approved by FERC in a Study Plan Determination on October 24, 2017.

A critical component of the CUL-1 Study Plan implementation is consultation with interested parties regarding cultural and tribal resources in the Project Area. To this end, SCE held a meeting to discuss the Study Plan process, initiated with a CUL-1 Study Plan Technical Working Group Meeting on March 20, 2018. SCE has retained an environmental consultant, Cardno, to complete the CUL-1 Study Plan. Cardno has retained Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), to assist in the Tribal /Ethnographic Resources portion of the CUL-1 Study Plan.

SCE invites you to participate in the Tribal Resources Study for the Kaweah Project. As defined in the Cultural Resources Technical Study Plan for the Kaweah Project (SCE 2016:CUL 1-3), the purpose of the Tribal Resources Study is to do the following:

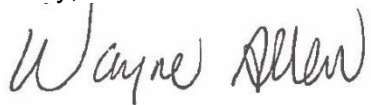
- Obtain, compile, review, and summarize existing ethnographic information available for the Kaweah River Watershed.

- Conduct a Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission to determine if any known places of importance to Native American groups are present within the Study Area (i.e. the APE), or in the immediate vicinity.
- Consult with appropriate Tribal representatives to identify properties, plants and other resources of traditional cultural or religious importance to Native Americans (including “traditional cultural properties” as discussed in National Register Bulletin No. 38) that may be present in the Study Area (i.e. the APE). This consultation effort will be limited to Tribes with direct historical ties to the lands located within the Study Area. Consultation may include a combination of written correspondence and follow up interviews by a qualified ethnographer, depending upon the results of the initial literature review and research efforts.
- Ethnographic information developed through this effort will be used to develop background and contextual information. Detailed information that is developed through this effort, especially information that identifies the location of sacred sites, Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) and other culturally sensitive resources will be documented in a confidential technical report that will only be submitted to select Tribal representatives and resource agencies.

To begin the Tribal Resources Study, Mr. Lerch from SRI will be contacting you by email and by telephone to inquire whether you have any information or concerns regarding tribal resources in the Project Area. Alternatively, you may contact him directly by email at mlerch@srirm.com or by telephone at (530) 661-1400 to arrange a meeting. In addition, if you have any questions or comments, you may also contact Audry Williams, SCE Senior Archaeologist, at Audry.Williams@sce.com or (626) 302-5104. Thank you very much for your assistance in this study. We appreciate your interest and participation in the relicensing process.

For additional information and documents related to the Kaweah Project relicensing, please visit, including the CUL-1 Study Plan can be found at www.sce.com/kaweah. We look forward to consulting with you on this undertaking and thank you in advance for your insights and knowledge regarding cultural resources in the Project Area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wayne Allen".

Wayne Allen
Principal Manager

References

Southern California Edison Company. 2016. Southern California Edison Company, Proposed Kaweah Project No. 298, Proposed Study Plan.

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Table A-1. Tribal Correspondence and Contact Log

Date	Study Plan	Type ¹	Agency / Organization Contacted	Name	Communication Summary	Outcome
08/11/15	--	Meeting	SCE Plenary Meeting, Visalia	Joseph Garfield, Tule River Indian Reservation	Attached Plenary Meeting, signed attendance sheet.	
09/04/15	--	Email	David Moore, SCE	Shana Brum, Tachi-Yokut Tribe	Requested cultural resource information regarding SCE Kaweah relicensing.	Email included in PAD, Appendix B.
09/04/15	--	Email	Shana Brum, Tachi-Yokut Tribe	David Moore, SCE	Reply with cultural resource information.	Email included in PAD, Appendix B.
01/10/17	CUL-1	Letter	Neil Peyron, Tule River Indian Tribe; Ruben Barrios, Tachi-Yokut Tribe/Santa Rosa Rancheria; Elizabeth Kipp, Big Sandy Rancheria Band of Western Mono Indians; Jeffery Lee, Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Maryann McGovran, North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians; Claudia Gonzales, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians; Leanne Walker-Grant, Table Mountain Rancheria	Timothy Konnert, FERC	Letters to Chairs of 7 federally-recognized tribes inviting them to participate in the relicensing process.	Responses requested by 2/10/17.
01/25/17	CUL-1	Letter	Timothy Konnert, FERC	Robert Pennell, Cultural Resources Director, Table Mountain Rancheria	Project area is outside tribe's area of interest, declines to participate.	Contact list updated.
02/07/17 03/13, 15, 22/17	CUL-1	Phone	Carol Bill, Cold Springs Rancheria	Frank Winchell, FERC	Winchell called and left messages 4 times.	No response from Chair or other member of tribe.
02/07, 13, 15, 17/17	CUL-1	Phone	Theresa Garcia, Tribal Council Admin. Assistant, Tachi-Yokut Tribe	Frank Winchell, FERC	Winchell called and left messages 4 times.	No response from Chair, Admin. Assistant, or other member of tribe.
02/07, 13, 15, 17, 22/17	CUL-1	Phone	Claudia Gonzales, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians	Frank Winchell, FERC	Winchell called and left messages 4 times.	No response from Chair or other member of tribe.
02/07, 13, 15, 22/17	CUL-1	Phone	Tule River Indian Tribe	Frank Winchell, FERC	Winchell called and left messages 4 times.	
02/08/17	CUL-1	Phone	Frank Winchell, FERC	Christina McDonald, Environmental Director of the North Fork Rancheria	Winchell called tribal chair, got callback from Environmental Director. Project area is outside tribe's area of interest, declines to participate.	Contact list updated.
02/22/17	CUL-1	Phone	Elizabeth Kipp, Big Sandy Rancheria Band of Western Mono Indians	Frank Winchell, FERC	Project area is outside tribe's area of interest, declines to participate.	Contact list updated.
02/12/18	CUL-1	Email	Native American Heritage Commission	Michella Rossi, Cardno	Request for Sacred Land File search; tribal contact list.	NAHC responded on 2/20/18.
02/20/18	CUL-1	Letter	Michella Rossi, Cardno	Sharaya, Souze, NAHC	SLF search results; contact list provided.	SLF search results were negative; contact list of 6 people provided.
03/06/18	CUL-1	Email	Kenneth Woodrow, Wuksache Indian Tribe / Eshom Valley Band	Audry Williams, SCE	Emailed in response to a Voice Mail received by Ken regarding CUL-1 Study Planning.	
03/06/18	CUL-1	Email, Mail	CUL-1 Stakeholder Contact List	Polly Allen, Cardno	Sent Meeting Invitation for CUL-1 Stakeholder Meeting, March 20, 2018 via Skype Email invitation and letter.	Meeting Planning and Logistics Supported.
03/06/18	CUL-1	Email	BLM, Amy Girardo and Tamara Whitley	Polly Allen, Cardno	Sent Email to coordinate on cultural record search.	
03/06/18	CUL-1	Email	Polly Allen, Cardno	Mandy Maline, Dunlap Band of Mono Indians Historical Preservation Society	Declined attending CUL-1 Study Meeting.	
03/20/18	CUL-1	Teleconference	TWG, FERC/SCE/Cardno/SRI/tribal reps	Ray Gutteriez, Cold Springs Rancheria Kenneth Woodrow, Wuksachi Band	Both participated in TWG CUL-1 Study Meeting.	Interested in participating in CUL-1 study. Ray asked about archaeo site evaluation, NA participation, and compensation.

Date	Study Plan	Type ¹	Agency / Organization Contacted	Name	Communication Summary	Outcome
06/29/18	CUL-1	Letter	Wayne Allen, SCE	CUL-1 Stakeholder Contact List	Letter to all tribes providing scope of Tribal Resources TSR and introducing SRI; requested interested tribes to contact SRI.	No responses.
10/01/18	CUL-1	Email	CUL-1 Stakeholder Contact List	Michael Lerch, SRI	Individual follow-up emails to all on CUL-1 Stakeholder Contact List, with 6/29/18 SCE letter and Project location map attached.	Email to Shana Brum, Tachi-Yokut Tribe, returned as undeliverable.
10/05/18	CUL-1	Phone	Michael Lerch, SRI	Ken Woodrow, Wuksache Tribal Chair	Discussed Woodrow family relationship to Project area, from Eshom Valley to north; ancestor Sam Osborn worked with Merriam, Gayton; interested in results of archaeological survey, would like to go on field visit to sites during evaluation.	Agreed to stay in touch as Project studies proceed.
10/09/18	CUL-1	Phone	Michael Lerch, SRI	Dirk Charley, Dunlap Band	Dunlap Tribe will not be participating in CUL-1 TSP, Project outside of tribal area; agrees with approach and working with Wuksache representatives; would like to go on field visit to sites during evaluation.	Agreed to stay in touch as Project studies proceed. Would like site visit when scheduled.
11/1/18	--	Meeting	SCE Initial Study Report Meeting, Visalia	Zack Jancko, Tule River Tribal Council	Attached Initial Study Report Meeting, signed attendance sheet.	
11/09/18 11/12/18	CUL-1	Email, Phone	Darlene Franco, Chair, Wukchumni Yokuts; and Lalo Franco, tribal member	Michael K. Lerch, SRI	Sent follow-up, emails, made phone calls and left voice mail.	No answers, no responses.
01/10/19	CUL-1	Email, phone, visit	California Indian Basketweavers' Association	Michael Lerch	Sent Email, phoned and left voice mail, dropped by Woodland office in person.	No response; office not regularly staffed.
01/11/19	CUL-1	Email	Ken Woodrow, Wuksache Tribal Chair	Michael Lerch, SRI	Sent Email with attached table and map of archaeological survey results as requested on 10/5/18.	Followed up with call on 1/15/19.
01/14/19	CUL-1	Email	Michael Lerch, SRI	Ray Gutteriez, Wuksache tribal member	Would like site visit; knowledgeable about plants; inquired about funding for "Native American assessment".	Would like site visit when scheduled.
01/15/19	CUL-1	Phone	Michael Lerch, SRI	Ken Woodrow, Wuksache Tribal Chair	Discussed archaeological results; confirmed that Nicole Woodrow, author of ethnobotany paper, was family; forwarded map to Ray Gutteriez.	Would like site visit when scheduled.
05/07/19	CUL-1	Meeting	SCE CUL-1 Technical Working Group Meeting, Tulare	CUL-1 Stakeholder Contact List	Discussed results of cultural and ethnographic resources draft TSRs and next steps in the Kaweah relicensing process, including development of a Draft NRHP Evaluation Plan.	

Notes:

¹ Type = letter, Email, phone, in-person meeting, teleconference