



PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE 631 RUBY LANE PROJECT, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	IV
INTRODUCTION	1
PURPOSE OF STUDY	1
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
PROJECT PERSONNEL	5
REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	5
STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.....	5
<i>CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307</i>	<i>8</i>
BACKGROUND	8
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	8
PREHISTORIC SETTING.....	9
<i>THE PALEOINDIAN PERIOD – CA. 12,000 TO 10,000 YEARS BEFORE PRESENT (BP)</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>EARLY HOLOCENE – CA. 10,000 TO 4,000 YEARS BP.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>MIDDLE HOLOCENE – CA. 4,000 TO 1,000 BP</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>LATE HOLOCENE – CA. 1,500 TO 1,000 BP</i>	<i>11</i>
ETHNOGRAPHY	11
HISTORIC SETTING.....	12
<i>SPANISH PERIOD (1769-1822)</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>MEXICAN PERIOD (1822-1847).....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-PRESENT).....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>PAHRUMP VALLEY HISTORY.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>PROJECT AREA HISTORY</i>	<i>15</i>
SOURCES CONSULTED.....	16
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM.....	16
OTHER SOURCES	16
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION	17
SURVEY.....	17
METHODS.....	17
RESULTS	18
STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	18
RECOMMENDATIONS	18
REFERENCES CITED.....	20
APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS.....	22
APPENDIX B. SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH	27
APPENDIX D. PHOTOGRAPHS.....	31

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. PROJECT VICINITY MAP	2
FIGURE 2. LOCATION MAP	3
FIGURE 3. APE MAP	4
FIGURE 4. OVERVIEW, NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING EAST.....	32
FIGURE 5. OVERVIEW, NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.....	32
FIGURE 6. OVERVIEW, NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH.....	33
FIGURE 7. OVERVIEW, NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH.....	33
FIGURE 8. OVERVIEW, NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING WEST.....	34
FIGURE 9. OVERVIEW, NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH.....	34
FIGURE 10. OVERVIEW, SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING NORTH.....	35
FIGURE 11. OVERVIEW, SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHWEST.....	35
FIGURE 12. OVERVIEW, SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING WEST.	36
FIGURE 13. OVERVIEW, SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTH.....	36
FIGURE 14. OVERVIEW, SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHEAST.....	37
FIGURE 15. OVERVIEW, SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTH.....	37

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE MOJAVE DESERT.....	9
TABLE 2. PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA	16
TABLE 3. ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED.....	16
TABLE 4. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM) RESULTS	17

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the 631 Ruby Lane Project within the unincorporated community of Charleston View, Pahrump Valley, Inyo County, California (Project). The county of Inyo is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The goal of the Project is to develop the vacant parcel APN 048-364-07 at 631 Ruby Lane.

The Project consists of a 2.5-acre property between Ruby Lane and Hall Road, east of Garnet Street, and north of the Spanish Trail Highway. The property is situated along the California side of the California-Nevada border. Charleston View is surrounded on the north by Pahrump, Nevada, on the west by the Nopah Range in California, on the south by the Pahrump Valley Wilderness area in California, and on the east by Mount Charleston in Nevada.

No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area or a half-mile radius. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was negative for sacred lands or known resources within the Project area.

On December 8, 2023, Cogstone Resource Management archaeologist Teresa Terry surveyed the Project area utilizing no greater than 10 meter transects. Survey coverage was 100 percent. Ground visibility was 100 percent with sparse vegetation consisting of salt bush and Corbitt Soil Series gravelly, loamy, fine sand. The geomorphology of the area consists of alluvial fans terminating in a dry lakebed, easily eroded by sheetwash, and showing signs of recent local flooding. Some areas are made up of desert pavement, but most of the area is dominated by very fine sand with rounded pebbles and soil devoid of larger rocks. There is a property to the east with a recent building, debris, trash, and wood on the ground. Material from that property has migrated onto the Project area. No cultural resources were observed.

Results of this cultural resources study are negative for historical resources and no further work is recommended.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the 631 Ruby Lane Project within the unincorporated community of Charleston View, Pahrump Valley, Inyo County, California (Project; Figure 1). The county of Inyo is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The goal of the Project is to develop the vacant parcel APN 048-364-07 at 631 Ruby Lane.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Guided by Inyo County, the goal of this Project is to develop 2.5 acres of the vacant parcel APN 048-364-07 located between Ruby Lane and Hall Road, east of Garnet Street, and north of the Spanish Trail Highway (Figures 2 and 3). The property is situated along the California side of the California-Nevada border located within Township 22N, Range 10E, Section 29.

Charleston View is surrounded on the north by Pahrump, Nevada, on the west by the Nopah Range in California, on the south by the Pahrump Valley Wilderness area in California, and on the east by Mount Charleston in Nevada.

The geomorphology of the region consists of alluvial fans terminating in a dry lakebed northwest of the Project area. Aerial photos show that the Project area is within drainage patterns emanating from the southeast thereby indicating that the area is occasionally affected by seasonal washes or flooding.

Aerial photos show the Project area as sparsely vegetated.

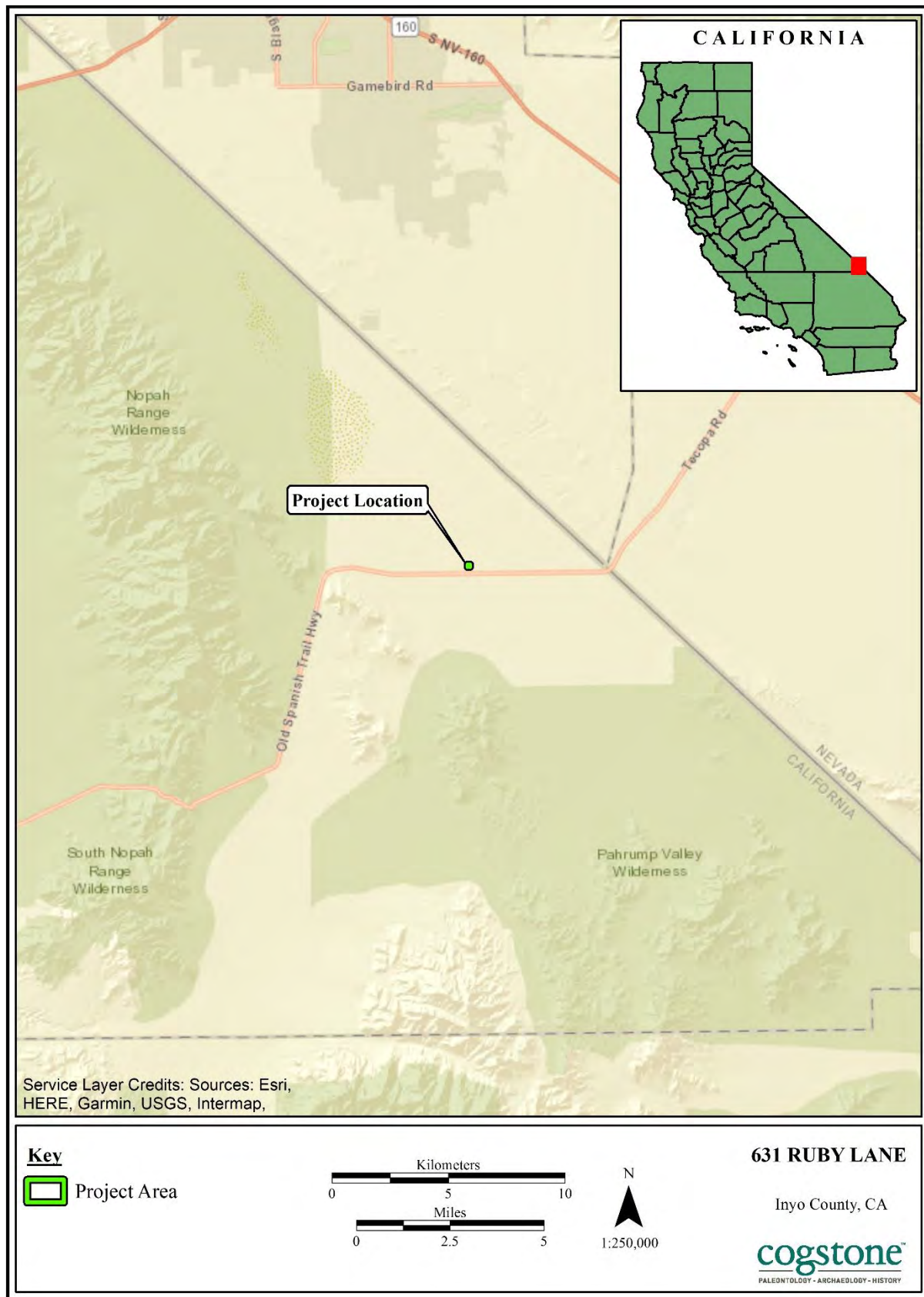


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

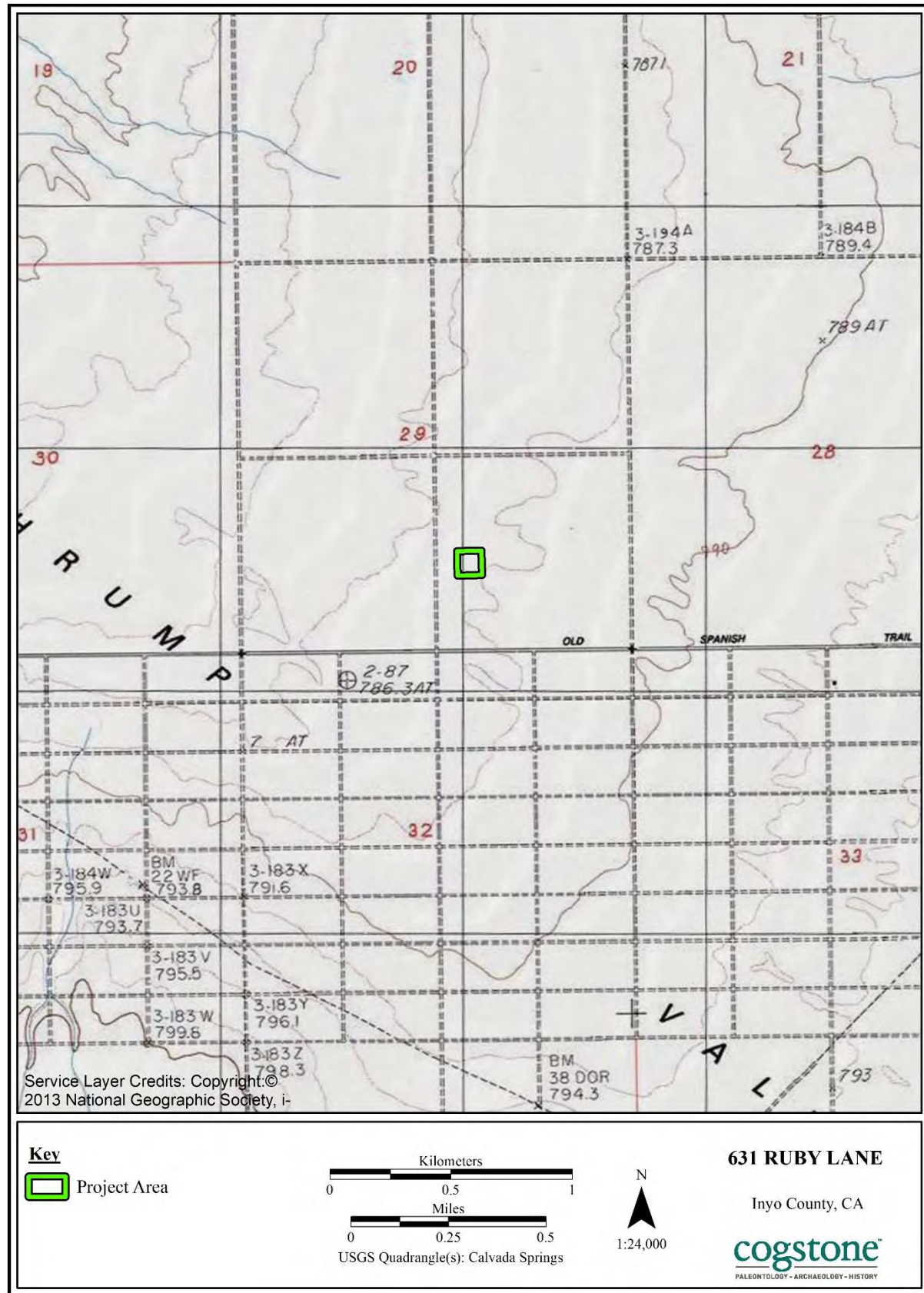


Figure 2. Location Map



Figure 3. APE Map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management (Cogstone) conducted the cultural resources study. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

- Molly Valasik served as the QA/QC for this Project. Ms. Valasik has an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) from Kent State University, Ohio, and has over 14 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Teresa Terry served as the Task Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology and wrote sections of this report. Ms. Terry has an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) from California State University (CSU), Fullerton and has over 18 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Sara Forgue drafted sections of this report. Ms. Forgue has a B.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) from CSU Fullerton and one year of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Logan Freeberg conducted the archaeological record search and prepared the maps for the report. Mr. Freeberg has a certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from CSU Fullerton and a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, Santa Barbara and has more than 20 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such

projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As of 2015, CEQA established that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a “tribal cultural resource,” a resource must be either:

- (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
- (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks No. 770 and above. The California Register

statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic resources or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within

two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that “No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value.”

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is located in the Eastern Mojave Desert of California in the unincorporated town of Charleston View, Pahrump Valley, Inyo County, California. Charleston View has an elevation of 2,621 feet and is situated in a basin surrounded by the Nopah Mountain Range to the west, the Kingston Mountain Range to the southwest, and the Spring Mountain Range to the northeast.

The Pahrump Valley spans approximately 1,050 square miles over Nye and Clark counties in Nevada and San Bernardino and Inyo counties in California (McCracken 1992). Large alluvial fans dominate the southwest side of the Spring Mountains as well as the northeast of the Kingston Range. The soil of the Pahrump Valley is mainly composed of silt and clay believed to have been deposited by a pluvial lake that had once occupied a part of the valley over 15,000 years ago. Most of the water in the valley came entirely from precipitation which ranged between 4 to 8 inches in the valley and 8 to 16 inches in the Spring Mountains per year. Using research from the Las Vegas Valley, it is reasonable to assume that the conditions in the Las Vegas Valley were similar to those of the Pahrump Valley due to the proximity to one another. From about 32,000 years ago to 22,000 years ago the valley floor was dominated by vegetation such as pinion pine and juniper because of a colder, wetter climate. Around 14,000 to 13,000 years ago, juniper and sagebrush would have been found on the valley floor with camels, horses, dire wolves, mammoths, and other megafauna roaming the area as well as the advent of man to the area. Around 12,000 years ago the juniper-sagebrush community was replaced by a sagebrush-shadscale community as a warming trend began and the megafauna that had once roamed the valley floor had gone extinct. By 7,000 years ago, a cooling trend and an increase in

precipitation brought the conditions of the valley to its present climate and environmental state (McCracken 1992).

PREHISTORIC SETTING

The Project area is in Pahrump Valley in the southeast Mojave Desert which was host to various cultural complexes culturally affiliated with the Great Basin. The chronology of the site closely follows Sutton's (1996) cultural chronology of the Mojave Desert Region which includes Paleoindian, Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Rose Spring, and Late Prehistoric (Table 1).

Table 1. Cultural Chronology of the Mojave Desert

Temporal Period	Cultural Complex	Years BP	Marker Artifacts
Pleistocene	Paleoindian	ca. 12,000 to 10,000	Fluted points (Clovis)
Early Holocene	Lake Mojave	ca. 10,000 to 7,000	Stemmed points (Lake Mojave and Silver Lake) and Pinto Series points
	Pinto Complex	ca. 7,000 to 4,000	
Middle Holocene	Gypsum Complex	ca. 4,000 to 1,500	Elko series, Gypsum points, Humboldt Concave Base forms
Late Holocene	Rose Spring Complex	ca. 1,500 to 1,000	Small Rose Spring and Eastgate series
	Late Prehistoric	ca. 1,000 to Historic Contact	Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood Triangular

THE PALEOINDIAN PERIOD – CA. 12,000 TO 10,000 YEARS BEFORE PRESENT (BP)

Paleoindian sites in the Mojave Desert consist of fluted points, such as Clovis points, and are generally tied to the Big Game Hunting Tradition that exploited Pleistocene megafauna as well as other resources in the region like plants and smaller game (Sutton 1996). Archaeological finds dating to the Paleoindian Period are scarce and span across entirety of the Mojave Desert. Clovis points are typically found as isolates and are assigned their age based on their typological similarity with dated specimens from the Plains (Sutton 1996).

EARLY HOLOCENE – CA. 10,000 TO 4,000 YEARS BP

Lake Mojave Period (ca. 10,000 to 7,000 BP)

The end of the Pleistocene brought forth climatic changes as well as gradual cultural changes as artifact assemblages became more diverse and generalized which suggested a shift to broadly based economies (Sutton 1996). Sites from this period are typically found along ancient lake terraces which indicate the inhabitants exploited the marshy environments and grasslands, suggesting a shift toward more nomadic lifestyles (McCracken 1992; Sutton 1996). Many

cultures fall under the broad title of Lake Mojave such as the Western Lithic Co-Tradition, the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, and Western Stemmed Tradition and within those traditions there are the Playa and Malpais cultures, the San Dieguito Complex, and the Lake Mojave Complex, therefore Lake Mojave is used to refer to the immediate post-Paleoindian cultural complex within the Mojave Desert (Sutton 1996).

Dating of Lake Mojave sites was based on the assumed dates of the presence of Pleistocene Lake shorelines and the primary artifacts of the period include the long-stemmed Lake Mojave point and the shorter stemmed and shouldered Silver Lake point along with scrapers, small-flake knives, and crescents (McCracken 1992; Sutton 1996). Lake Mojave mainly dominated the central and eastern Mojave Desert and is a regional expression of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition and there is some suggestion that there is cultural continuity between Lake Mojave and the following Pinto Period (Sutton 1996).

Pinto Period (ca. 7,000 to 4,000 BP)

The Pinto period immediately follows the Lake Mojave period and is marked by its namesake, the Pinto series projectile points. There are two major Pinto locality sites: Pinto basin which extends several miles along a major wash and numerous loci and the Stahl site located in the northwestern Mojave Desert (Sutton 1996). Both sites have a diverse artifact assemblage including millingstones, although rare. The Pinto period reflects a cultural adaptation as a result of a climatic shift to a more arid environment wherein populations moved away from the lakebeds and into streams and spring localities while subsistence strategies remained the same (Sutton 1996).

MIDDLE HOLOCENE – CA. 4,000 TO 1,000 BP

Gypsum Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 BP)

The Gypsum period is marked by the appearance of various projectile point forms, most notably, the Elko series and Gypsum points which were interpreted as dart points and Humboldt Concave Base forms which were viewed as either points or knives (Sutton 1996). It has been suggested that the Gypsum Period suggested a major occupation of the valley floors as both Gypsum and Elko points are found all over the Mojave Desert. Around 4,000 years BP, the climate was cooler and wetter, and an increase in water may have brought on cultural adaptations such as an increase in population, trade, and social complexity. Many sites were found to have more ritual aspects such as rock art, split-twist figurines, and paint within them such as Newberry Cave in central Mojave. The social organization of the population and subsistence strategies are relatively unknown, although the hunting of mountain sheep and other smaller game may have been important. A population increase is suggested to have begun around 3,000 to 2,000 years ago as there is radiocarbon dated evidence from a major village along the shoreline of Koehn Lake as well as an increase in the number of sites within the Coso area (Sutton 1996).

LATE HOLOCENE – CA. 1,500 TO 1,000 BP*Rose Spring Period (ca. 1,500 to 1,000 BP)*

The Rose Spring Period is marked by the appearance of small projectile points, likely indicating the use of bow and arrow technology that replaced dart points and atlatl (Sutton 1996). These sites have well-developed middens and abundant material culture such as hunting and milling equipment, shell artifacts, and obsidian. Moving from the middle to late Holocene, a major population increase took place in the western Mojave where large villages were established that led to specific Rose Spring architecture such as a wickiup-like structure at Cantil, and a pit-house from Koehn Lake (Sutton 1996). Settlements like these suggest a shift from nomadic lifestyle to a more sedentary lifestyle, however hunting medium to small game was still the main subsistence strategy.

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,000 BP to Historic Contact)

The Late Prehistoric Period is marked by the Desert Series projectile points such as the Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular Types, as well as various brown ware ceramics and Lower Colorado Buffware (Sutton 1996). This period seems to reflect conditions and groups of people that are roughly the same as the ethnographic present, suggesting cultural continuity for the last 1,000 years. Within this time, there is an emphasis on more sedentary settlements with the advent of pottery and the practice of small-scale agriculture in the eastern Mojave as a result of an increase in moisture (Sutton 1996).

ETHNOGRAPHY

Attempting to determine ethnolinguistic identities from the archaeological record north of the Mojave is almost impossible. Many supposedly diagnostic artifacts cut across cultural boundaries. Perhaps the first identifiable culture in the region is the ancestral Mohave, a Hokan speaking group. The Mohave are known archaeologically as the Yuman, Hakatayan, or Patayan, with the latter currently being the preferred term (Christensen et al. 2001).

The Chemehuevi moved into this region after AD 1500 which led to a struggle for control of the strategic desert water holes. A series of skirmishes between the Desert Mohave and the Chemehuevi eventually culminated in a victory for the Chemehuevi at Mopah Spring in the Turtle Mountains. Several more battles were fought between them as late as AD 1867, although incursions by the Spanish, Mexicans, and later Americans into the desert regions during the 1700s and 1800s may have more to do with resource competition and resettlement than any animosity or competition between the Mohave and the Chemehevi. Subsequently, the Desert Mohave pulled back to the Colorado River where they resided from Cottonwood Island south to Needles. There, the Mohave (Ahamakhav) continued their floodplain farming subsistence pattern. They would eventually invite the Chemehuevi to also farm a portion of the river floodplain. The Mohave crossed Chemehuevi territory regularly on trade expeditions and, in general, exercised a great deal of influence on Chemehuevi culture (Christensen et al. 2001).

The predominant ethnic group in the East Mojave in historic times was the Chemehuevi. They are part of the larger Numic speaking Southern Paiute. The Chemehuevi, the southernmost extension of the Southern Paiute, called themselves the Black Bearded Ones (Tuumontcokowz) or more simply the People (Niwiwi). Within their own tribe they recognized three divisions: the Northerners (Tantiitsiwi), Southerners (Tantivaitsiwi), and Desert People (Tiiraniwiwl). Within the three groups were numerous "bands" which were small numbers of related winter camps that functioned more like economic clusters. The Desert Chemehuevi, therefore, were distinct from the Las Vegas division and the Southerners who farmed along the Colorado River. They were loosely affiliated into seven village groups which included Ash Meadows, Amargosa River, Pahrump Valley, Potosi Mountain, Kingston Mountain, Clark Mountain, and Providence Mountain. The Providence Mountain group was called Timpashauagotsits. It can be assumed that Granite Mountain families would have been affiliated with them. The Chemehuevi utilized the basic Great Basin foraging strategy that relied heavily upon floral resources such as pine nuts, agave, mesquite beans, hard seeds, cacti fruit, and, to a lesser degree, the hunting of mountain sheep, deer, rabbits, tortoise, rodents, and lizards (Christensen et al. 2001).

HISTORIC SETTING

SPANISH PERIOD (1769-1822)

The earliest explorations of California occurred in 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his party landed near Point Loma. Cabrillo had been tasked by the Spanish monarch with exploration of the western United States interior. Interaction with the native population was initiated, but intensive exploration and colonization of California by Spain did not occur until the 1700s.

In 1769, the Spanish developed plans to build three towns and four presidios (forts) along the California coastline stretching from San Diego northward to Monterey. The town sites, established between 1777 and 1797, included present-day Los Angeles, San Jose, and a small town near Santa Cruz named Branciforte. The presidios were established at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco. Under Spain, the borderlands were colonized as defenses against the intrusion of the English, French, Dutch, and Russians. Defenses were also needed to protect the Manila trade, which was a Spanish trade route in the Pacific between Acapulco and Manila that carried goods from Asia as well as American exports like silver and tobacco. They were held by two typical institutions: the mission and the presidio (Bolton 1913, 1921, 1930 as cited in Aviña 1976).

Mission San Gabriel was founded in 1771 and was the fourth of 21 Franciscan missions built in California. The goals of the missions were tri-fold: they established a Spanish presence on the west coast, provided a way to Christianize native peoples, and served to exploit native population as laborers. The mission system severely disrupted the Native socio-political structure, especially those living in close proximity (Loumala 1978:595).

Arrival of the Franciscan missionaries during the Spanish period resulted in far-reaching alterations in Native American lifeways. These shifts included high mortality rates and social changes due to the introduction of European diseases and customs (e.g., European farming methods; Dobyns 1983; Walker and Hudson 1989). Due to the high mortality rates, many Native American villages were abandoned, with inhabitants either forced or fleeing to the missions (Dobyns 1983; Rushing 1995:15).

The Native population decreased as a consequence of a series of epidemics, and their traditional lifestyle was severely altered as neophytes were converted to Christianity and forced to work for the mission.

MEXICAN PERIOD (1822-1847)

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, major efforts were taken by the Mexican government to establish reliable land routes throughout Alta California. In the 1920s, a group of soldiers was dispatched from Sonora to do just that. The group documented new routes through San Diego County, Riverside County, through Mission San Gabriel and up to the pueblo of Los Angeles. In the early days, this route through Southern California was known as “El Camino Real” and would later be known as Sonora Road, the Colorado Road, and the Los Angeles to Yuma Road (Lech 2012).

New settlers purchased land and built their homes along the road which doubled as way stations for travelers. In 1826, the Mexican government declared that Sonora Road would serve as the official mail route between Mexico and California. In the hopes of staving off encroachment by the ever-expanding United States, the Mexican government was eager to entice its own settlers to travel north and populate California. However, this proved difficult as the best land in the region was already claimed by the numerous missions located there. As a response, in 1826, California Governor Jose Maria Echeandia announced a plan to secularize the missions and use the inhabitants to establish Native American village settlements. The same year, Governor Echeandia authorized a partial emancipation decree which allowed some “Mission Indians” to leave their missions and find work with the Hispanic settlers. The partial emancipation policy began in the Monterey district and then later implemented elsewhere (Milliken et al. 2009).

In 1833, the southern Mission Prefect Narciso Duran wrote of the contrast of the quality of life of the natives that remained at the mission versus those who were “emancipated” and worked in the pueblo of Los Angeles:

“I have seen with the greatest amazement that [the Indians who dwell in the pueblo of Los Angeles] . . . live far more wretched and oppressed than those in the missions. There is not one who has a garden of his own, or a yoke of oxen, a horse, or a house fit for a rational being. The equality with the white people, which is preached to them, consists in this, that these Indians are subject to a white *comisionado*, and are the only

ones who do the menial work . . . All in reality are slaves, or servants of white men who know well the manner of securing their services by binding them a whole year for an advanced trifle . . . The benevolent ideas of the Government will never be realized, because the Indian evinces no other ambition than to possess a little more savage license, even though it involved a thousand oppressions of servitude” (Milliken et al. 2009).

Following years of intense debate, the mission lands were secularized under the Secularization Act of 1833 and large portions of land reverted to the governor to parcel out as he saw fit. From 1834 to the end of the Mexican Period in 1946, approximately seven hundred land grants (ranchos) were issued to Mexican citizens (Lech 2012).

AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-PRESENT)

The Mexican-American war followed on the heels of the Bear Flag Revolt of June 1846 (Ohles 1997). General Andrés Pico and John C. Frémont signed the Articles of Capitulation in December 1847, and with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848, hostilities ended and Mexico relinquished California to the United States. Under the treaty, Mexico ceded the lands of present-day California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to the United States for \$15 million (Fogelson 1993:10). Within two years following the treaty, California applied for admission as a state.

Following vast territorial gains, a flood of American, European, and Asian settlers moved west. With the discovery of gold in California in 1849, by the following year, 100,000 settlers, all seeking gold, descended on California. Due to a lack of governmental authority and oversight, there was widespread killing of natives and kidnapping of native children by miners (Castillo 2022).

In 1851, the State of California in conjunction with two senators in the United States Senate overturned multiple treaties that had been previously negotiated and signed by the Native Americans of California. As a result, until the 1870s, local tribes had no legal standing with the government until a presidential executive order was signed which established reservations for multiple tribes.

PAHRUMP VALLEY HISTORY

It is believed that the first European to arrive in the Pahrump Valley was Peter Skene Ogden who was travelling in Nevada past the Carson Sink and to the state’s southmost point, and then back up north to reach Oregon in 1826 (McCracken 1992). Jedidiah Smith found his way into Nevada by following the Colorado River along Nevada’s southernmost border between 1826 and 1827. In doing so, he established what is known as the Old Spanish Trail which linked two arms of a previously unconnected trail between Santa Fe, New Mexico and California which turned into a

trade route (McCracken 1992; Inyo County Planning Department 2018). The trail itself ran across an area that incorporates six states and is 2,700 miles long, with the 80-mile section between the Mojave River and Resting Springs being aptly known as the “jornada del muerto,” or “journey of death” as the sides of the trail were littered with bleached animal bones (McCracken 1992; Inyo County Planning Department 2018). Once the trail was established, the first pack mule trains began to make the passage from Santa Fe into southern California in the 1830s (McCracken 1992). Over time the Old Spanish Trail became a major route for American settlers heading for Los Angeles, many of whom were Mormons (Inyo County Planning Department 2018).

Some of the first settlers to come to the Pahrump Valley did so during the Civil War to escape the draft or persecution as deserters from the army (McCracken 1992). In the 1870s, more people began settling in the desert to take advantage of the water sources within the valley and Mormon Charlie, a progressive Paiute, is known for starting the first ranch in the valley (McCracken 1992). By the 1880s, many people were making their way into Pahrump Valley via the Old Spanish Trail and settling down at ranches or using the trail to make their way to southern California (McCracken 1992). The trail itself passed through modern day Charleston View east to west and continued to Emigrant Pass. From there it passes through Resting Springs, a primary watering stop, and goes on just east of modern day Tecopa, headed into Los Angeles. Today, there is a segment of the Old Spanish Trail still visible in the city of Charleston View that runs through the southeast corner (Inyo County Planning Department 2018).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The area of Charleston View began as Hidden Hills Ranch that included approximately 1,250 acres in Nevada and was originally owned by John Yount. In 1941, Roland Wiley purchased Manse Ranch, now known as Hidden Hills Ranch, from John Yount, the son of American pioneer Joseph Yount (McCracken 1992; Inyo County Planning Department 2018). Wiley had used the ranch as a home away from his life in Las Vegas and spent time working on his pet project Cathedral Canyon, which had turned into a unique attraction boasting sculptures, stained glass windows, lighting, and plaques with poetry and inspirational thoughts (Inyo County Planning Department 2018). Today, there are only faint traces of Cathedral Canyon still standing as the desert has worn it down.

The earliest known USGS historical topographic map from 1910 depicts the Old Spanish Trail present in the current location (*Ivanpah*, 1:250,000, 1910). The earliest known USDA aerial map is from 1956 and shows no development in the area. From 1910 to the most current topographic map in 1985, there was little to no development on the land in Charleston View. Between 1956 and 2020, the most recent USDA aerial map, there has been no development in the Project Area.

SOURCES CONSULTED

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at University of California, Riverside on May 11, 2023, which included the entire proposed Project area as well as a half-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that no previous studies have been completed within the Project area while one study has been completed previously within a half-mile radius of the Project area (Table 2).

Table 2. Previous Studies within a half-mile radius of the Project area

Report No. (IN-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project area
00967	Lawson, Natalie, and W. Geoffrey Spaulding	Historic Trails and Roads Technical Study; Hidden Hills Solar Electric Generating System	2012	0.25-0.5

No cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area, and no cultural resources have been previously documented within the half-mile search radius from the Project area.

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the CHRIS records search, a variety of sources were consulted in December 2023 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project vicinity (Table 3). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	See Project Area History
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	See Project Area History
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)	Negative

Source	Results
Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)	Negative
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (2016)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive; See Table 4
Local Registers (Historical Societies/Archives)	Negative

Table 4. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) results

Name	Accession No.	Authority	Date	Township, Range, Section
State of California	1133535	Exchange-State Taylor Act	1951	T: 21N; R: 10E Sec. 5; T: 22N; R: 10E Sec. 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 31, 32
State of California	1165070	Conveyance Doc Correction	1956	T: 21N; R: 10E Sec. 5 T: 22N; R: 10E Sec. 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 31, 32

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 11, 2023. The record search was completed on June 8, 2023 and indicated that there are no sacred lands or resources known within the Project area (Appendix C).

SURVEY

METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the Project area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

On December 8, 2023, Cogstone archaeologist Teresa Terry surveyed the Project area utilizing no greater than 10 meter transects. Survey coverage was 100 percent. Ground visibility was 100 percent with sparse vegetation consisting of salt bush and Corbilt Soil Series gravelly loamy fine sand. The area shows signs of recent flooding. Some areas are made up of desert pavement, but most of the area is dominated by very fine sand with rounded pebbles and soil devoid of larger rocks. There is a property to the east with a recent building, debris, trash, and wood on the ground. Some of that material has migrated onto the Project area.

RESULTS

No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

No cultural resources were previously recorded within a half-mile of the Project area (see Table 2), and none of the searches of other sources (see Tables 3 and 4) identified any cultural resources within or near the Project area. In addition, Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) which did not reveal any sacred lands or known resources within the Project area (Appendix C).

A survey was conducted within the Project area on December 8, 2023, by Cogstone archaeologist, Teresa Terry, utilizing 10 meter transects and covering 100 percent of the Project area. Ground visibility was 100 percent with sparse vegetation of salt bush. No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of this cultural resources study are negative for historical resources and no further work is recommended.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner

recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 14 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Preserve School #2 Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural resources monitoring during development of a 12-acre lot for a K-8 school campus consisting of six single-story school buildings, outdoor recreation facilities, and two parking lots. Mitigation measures developed for the project required a qualified archaeologist to monitor during all ground disturbing activities. Cogstone conducted cultural resources monitoring for the duration of construction. A Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance report was prepared at the conclusion of monitoring. The Chino Valley Unified School District is the lead agency under CEQA. Prime. Project Manager. 2022-2023

Emergency Road Repairs Project, City of Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County Flood Control District, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone provided cultural resources monitoring during emergency road repairs in five locations north and south of Lake Arrowhead encompassing approximately 0.58 acres. A historic debris scatter was previously recorded within the project area. No cultural material from this site was observed during monitoring, and a Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) form update was completed to document the negative findings and the location of the site. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance report was prepared at the conclusion of monitoring. All work was done in compliance with the mitigation measures for the project. Prime. Project Manager. 2023

Community Fuels Reduction Project, Round Valley, Inyo County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the project. The goal of the project was to support wildfire resilience and reduce wildfire risk by restoring, enhancing, and uplifting native riparian and upland habitats through removal of invasive plants and surface fuels adjacent to the 40 Acres residential community. Cogstone conducted records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. A Cultural Resources Assessment report was prepared at the conclusion of the project. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL Fire), San Bernardino Unit, was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Geode Environmental. Project Manager. 2022

D&S Waste Removal Project, Lee Vining, Mono County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources from the development of a 33.65-acre private municipal solid waste transfer facility. The project required a land use reclassification from the current Resource Management designation to Industrial designation. This reclassification required a General Plan Amendment through Mono County, which required a CEQA analysis to disclose the potential impacts of the project. Cogstone's services included a cultural resources record search, a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, and an intensive pedestrian survey, which revealed that the entire project area was located within a lithic procurement site that extends beyond the project area. The cultural record search, along with the results from the current survey and geology of the area, indicate that the project area has a high sensitivity for buried prehistoric archaeological artifacts and features. Historic isolates related to Hwy 167 (five California C-Block road alignment monuments) were also identified during survey. Cogstone prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment Report. Mono County was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Geode Environmental. Project Manager. 2021-2022

EDUCATION

- 2011 M.A., Anthropology with a concentration in Archaeology, California State University, Fullerton
2007 B.A., Anthropology with a minor in Public History and a certificate in Museum Studies, California State University, San Bernardino

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Terry is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with 18 years of experience in cultural resources management. She meets national standards in prehistoric and historic archaeology set by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and has a thorough understanding of Section 106, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. Ms. Terry is listed as a Principal Investigator on Cogstone's cultural resources Bureau of Land Management (BLM) permit. She has supervised large monitoring projects in the Southern California area and has served as a crew chief, assistant project director, and principal investigator on a variety of archaeological field projects in California. Ms. Terry is well versed in the investigation of prehistoric and historic lithic use, debitage (flake) typologies, early 20th century consumer culture, human-induced geomorphology, modified vernacular landscapes in architectural and public history, contact, post-contact, native and pioneer settlement patterns and subsistence strategies, and post-contact period ethnography. She is also a member of the Society for California Archaeology.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Community Fuels Reduction Project, Round Valley, Inyo County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the project. The goal of the project was to support wildfire resilience and reduce wildfire risk by restoring, enhancing, and uplifting native riparian and upland habitats through removal of invasive plants and surface fuels adjacent to the 40 Acres residential community. Cogstone conducted records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. A Cultural Resources Assessment report was prepared at the conclusion of the project. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL Fire), San Bernardino Unit, was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Geode Environmental. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2022

D&S Waste Removal Project, Lee Vining, Mono County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources from the development of a 33.65-acre private municipal solid waste transfer facility. The project required a land use reclassification from the current Resource Management designation to Industrial designation. This reclassification required a General Plan Amendment through Mono County, which required a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis to disclose the potential impacts of the project. Cogstone's services included a cultural resources record search, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey, which revealed that the entire project area was located within a lithic procurement site that extends beyond the project area. The cultural record search, along with the results from the current survey and geology of the area, indicate that the project area has a high sensitivity for buried prehistoric archaeological artifacts and features. Historic isolates related to Hwy 167 (five California C-Block road alignment monuments) were also identified during survey. Cogstone prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment Report. Mono County was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Geode Environmental. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2021-2022

Seven Oaks Road Project, San Bernardino County Flood Control District, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone is currently providing cultural resources monitoring during emergency road repairs at eight locations along Seven Oaks Road in the Seven Oaks Community. Cogstone will prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report at the completion of monitoring. The County of San Bernardino is the lead agency for this project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Prime. Archaeological Monitor. 2023-ongoing

SARA FORGUE
Archaeological Technician

EDUCATION

2023 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Forgue has one year of experience in archaeology and has experience with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and California NAGPRA (CalNAGPRA) protocols and laws including procedures involving ritual artifacts and identification of ancestral remains. She also has experience conducting archaeological survey, artifact analysis and classification, and artifact inventory. Ms. Forgue is proficient in identifying ceramics, faunal remains, historic artifacts, and lithics.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Services for the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), Washoe County, NV. Cogstone is providing services to support UNR in meeting compliance with NAGPRA requirements. Cogstone is assisting UNR in determining the extent of the University's holdings of items of Tribal lineage, and returning Ancestral Remains, their belongings, and other cultural items to their homes. Cogstone's services include campus visits to assist with collections searches, making determinations about potential NAGPRA-eligible cultural heritage in various units across UNR, and providing advice on how to inventory the extensive holdings; Tribal consultation and outreach to ensure cultural items are returned to the appropriate descendant community; creation of a UNR Repatriation Policy that includes Tribal input; and drafting a 1-3 year budget that reflects the ongoing commitment of UNR to ensure the return of all other NAGPRA-eligible cultural items. Prime. Technician. 2023-ongoing

Calabazas Creek Rehabilitation Project, Santa Clara Valley Water District, City of Cupertino, CA. Cogstone is conducting archaeological monitoring to support the repairs and rehabilitation work along Calabazas Creek between Miller Avenue and Bollinger Road in the City of Cupertino. The Santa Clara Valley Water District will repair and stabilize the damaged creek bank sections along portions of Calabazas Creek to their as-built or natural condition to reduce the risk of flooding to homes, businesses, and schools and to improve the environment along the creek. The work involves removing sediment buildup, managing vegetation, clearing trash and debris, and stabilizing banks that have eroded during high water flows. Cogstone will prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report at the conclusion of ground disturbing activities for the project. Sub to Granite Construction. Monitor. 2023

Highway 1 Auxiliary Lanes, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 5/Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission (SCCRTC), Santa Cruz County, CA. Cogstone is providing paleontological resources services during improvements to State Route 1 which consists of widening the highway to include auxiliary lanes. Cogstone provided a paleontological Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to construction personnel prior to construction and conducted the paleontological resources monitoring during ground disturbing construction activities. Cogstone submitted weekly and monthly summary reports and a Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report will be prepared when monitoring is complete. Caltrans is the lead agency for this project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Sub to Granite Construction. Monitor. 2023

EDUCATION

2018 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
2003 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Preserve School #2 Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural resources monitoring during development of a 12-acre lot for a K-8 school campus consisting of six single-story school buildings, outdoor recreation facilities, and two parking lots. Mitigation measures developed for the project required a qualified archaeologist to monitor during all ground disturbing activities. Cogstone conducted cultural resources monitoring for the duration of construction. A Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance report was prepared at the conclusion of monitoring. The Chino Valley Unified School District (District) is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Prime. GIS Supervisor. 2022-2023

Elder Creek Improvement Project, City of Highland, San Bernardino County Flood Control District, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone prepared a Paleontological Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for proposed construction of flood control improvements along approximately 2,100 linear feet of the Elder Creek system. The project would increase the capacity of the system to handle a 100-year storm event and allow for proper conveyance of flows into Plunge Creek. The Mitigation Plan identified paleontologically sensitive areas within the project boundaries, the organization and responsibilities of the team, the responsibilities of other parties and the treatment and communications procedures to be implemented if resources are encountered during the project. The County of San Bernardino was the lead agency for this project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Prime. GIS Supervisor. 2022-2023

Community Fuels Reduction Project, Round Valley, Inyo County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the project. The goal of the project was to support wildfire resilience and reduce wildfire risk by restoring, enhancing, and uplifting native riparian and upland habitats through removal of invasive plants and surface fuels adjacent to the 40 Acres residential community. Cogstone conducted records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. A Cultural Resources Assessment report was prepared at the conclusion of the project. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL Fire), San Bernardino Unit, was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Geode Environmental. GIS Supervisor. 2022

D&S Waste Removal Project, Lee Vining, Mono County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources from the development of a 33.65-acre private municipal solid waste transfer facility. The project required a land use reclassification from the current Resource Management designation to Industrial designation. This reclassification required a General Plan Amendment through Mono County, which required a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis to disclose the potential impacts of the project. Cogstone's services included a cultural resources record search, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey, which revealed that the entire project area was located within a lithic procurement site that extends beyond the project area. The cultural record search, along with the results from the current survey and geology of the area, indicate that the project area has a high sensitivity for buried prehistoric archaeological artifacts and features. Historic isolates related to Hwy 167 (five California C-Block road alignment monuments) were also identified during survey. Cogstone prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment Report. Mono County was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Geode Environmental. GIS Supervisor. 2021-2022

APPENDIX B. SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahe@nahe.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Ley Lane Parcel
County: Inyo

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Calvada Springs
Township: 22N Range: 10E Section(s): 29

Company/Firm/Agency:

Cogstone Resource Management

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: 1518 W. Taft Avenue

City: Orange Zip: 92865

Phone: (714) 974-8300 Extension: _____

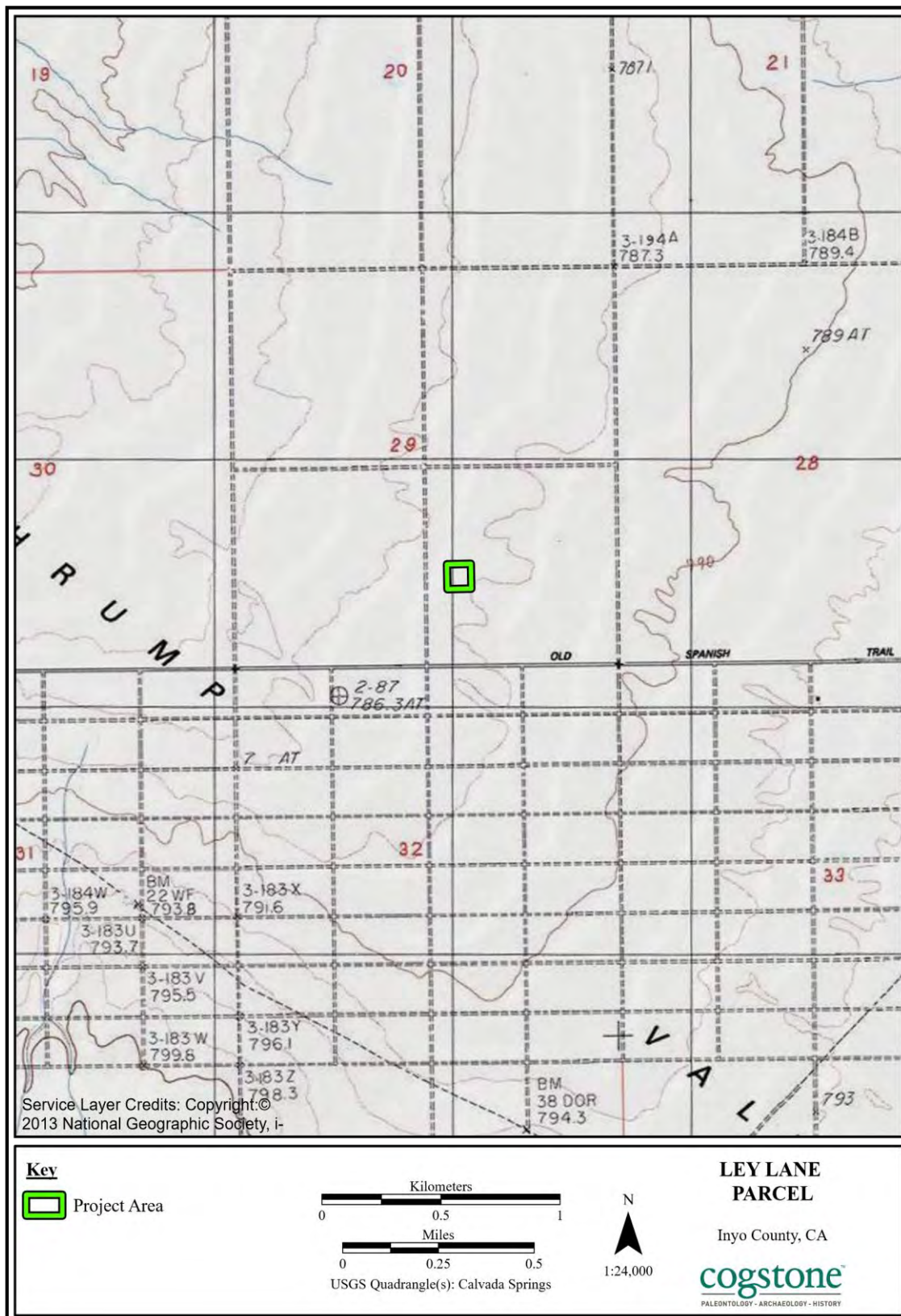
Fax: (714) 974-8303

Email: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Project Description:

The proposed Project involves developing the vacant parcel within APN 048-364-07.

☒ Project Location Map is attached





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 8, 2023

Logan Freeberg
Cogstone Resource Management

Via Email to: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

CHAIRPERSON
[Vacant]

Re: Ley Lane Parcel Project, Inyo County

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

Dear Mr. Freeberg:

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

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

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

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

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yakaya Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

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

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

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

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

Sincerely,

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

Cameron Vela

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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

APPENDIX D. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 4. Overview, northwest corner, looking east.



Figure 5. Overview, northwest corner, looking southeast.



Figure 6. Overview, northwest corner, looking south.



Figure 7. Overview, northwest corner, looking south.



Figure 8. Overview, northeast corner, looking west.



Figure 9. Overview, northeast corner, looking south.



Figure 10. Overview, southeast corner, looking north.



Figure 11. Overview, southeast corner, looking northwest.



Figure 12. Overview, southeast corner, looking west.



Figure 13. Overview, southwest corner, looking north.



Figure 14. Overview, southwest corner, looking northeast.



Figure 15. Overview, southwest corner, looking north.