



PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
ECKENBERG PROJECT
SANDY VALLEY, INYO COUNTY, CA



July 2021



ECKENBERG PROJECT PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
SANDY VALLEY, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

TOWNSHIP 20 NORTH, RANGE 12 EAST, NE ¼ OF NE ¼ OF SECTION 33 S.B.B. & M.,
USGS WEST OF SHENANDOAH PEAK 7.5' QUADRANGLE, CALIFORNIA TOPOGRAPH MAP

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PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, POSITIVE REPORT,
800 ECKENBERG ROAD, SANDY VALLEY, INYO COUNTY, CA

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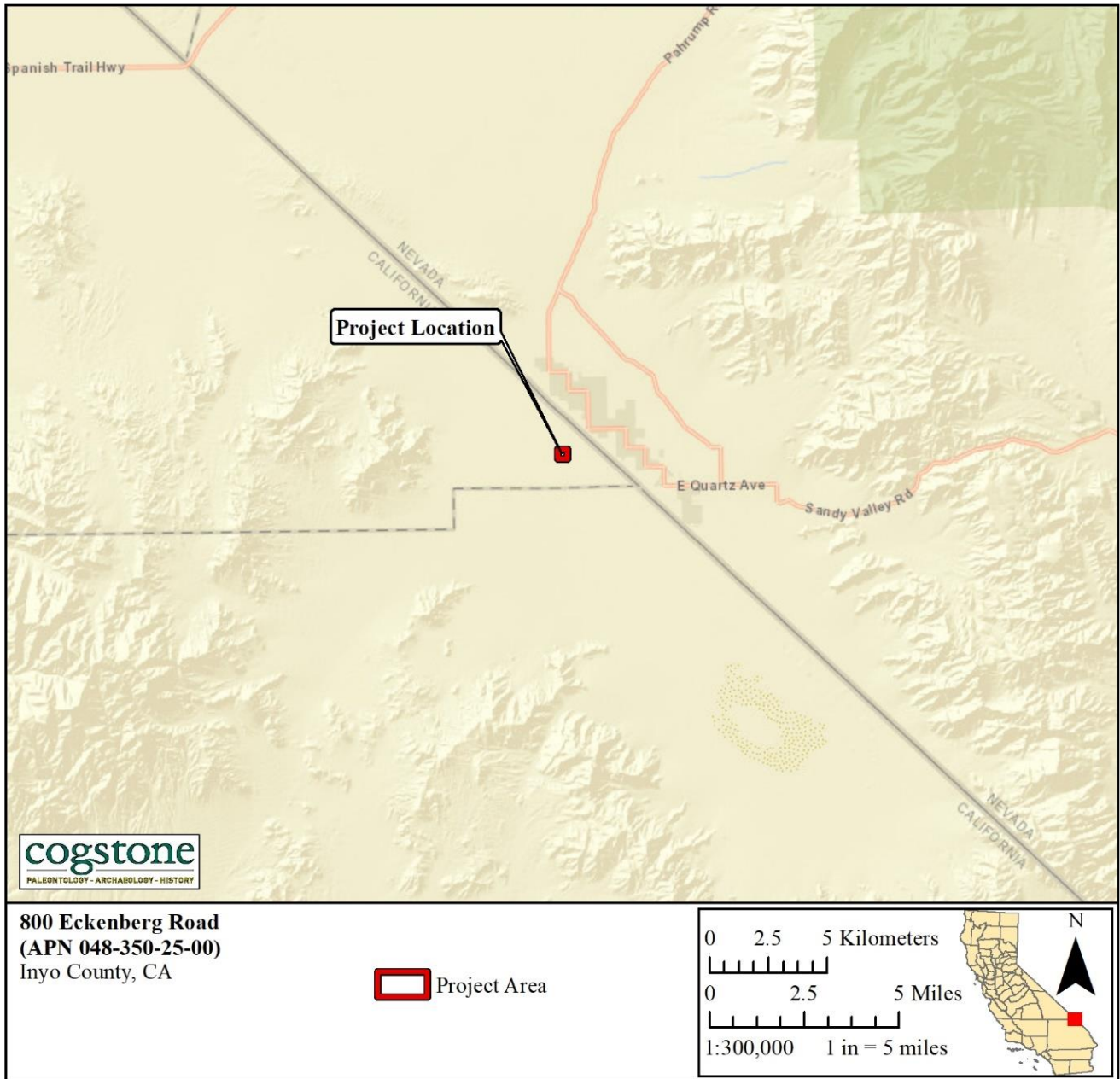


Figure 1. Vicinity Map

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Geōde Environmental in cooperation with Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. conducted this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the Eckenberg Project (Project), located in the unincorporated community of Sandy Valley, Inyo County, California. Inyo County is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project is located on approximately 40 acres within Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 048-350-25-00 at 800 Eckenberg Road, within Township 20 North, Range 12 East, Section 33 San Bernardino Base and Meridian situated on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute West of Shenandoah Peak, CA topographic quadrangle map. The Project involves a private cannabis cultivation project in pre-existing farmland within Inyo County.

Cogstone requested a record search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on behalf of Geōde Environmental on January 12, 2021. Results indicate that no previous studies have been completed, and no previously recorded resources have been located either within the Project area nor within one-half mile of the Project area.

Two can/refuse scatters, 20210603TJT-02 and -04, were located during survey. The first consists of 50+ sanitary and lap seamed cans, and the second consists of both sanitary and lap seamed cans, ceramics, and glass. Three isolates consisting of two cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) biface thinning flakes (20210603TJT-01 and -05) and a piece of CCS shatter (20210603TJT-03) were also noted but were too far apart from each other to meet the definition of a prehistoric site.

The cultural record search, along with historical USDA aerial photographs, indicate that the Project area has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features, but the intensive pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of two historic can/refuse scatters 20210603TJT-02 and -04. It is recommended that the two historic can/refuse scatters be recorded on Department of Recreation (DPR) Forms 523 to be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC).

INTRODUCTION

Geōde Environmental in cooperation with Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. conducted this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the Eckenberg Project (Project), located in the unincorporated community of Sandy Valley, Inyo County, California. Inyo County is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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CEQA requires consideration of project impacts on "historical resources." A "historical resource" is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Historical resources may include, but are not limited to, "any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (PRC §5020.1(j)).

The eligibility criteria for the California Register are the definitive characteristics for assessing the significance of historical resources for purposes of CEQA. A resource is considered "historically significant" if it meets one or more of the following criteria for listing on the California Register: 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; 3) Embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (PRC §5024.1(c)). Under CEQA, a substantial adverse change in the significant qualities of a historical resource is considered a significant effect on the environment.

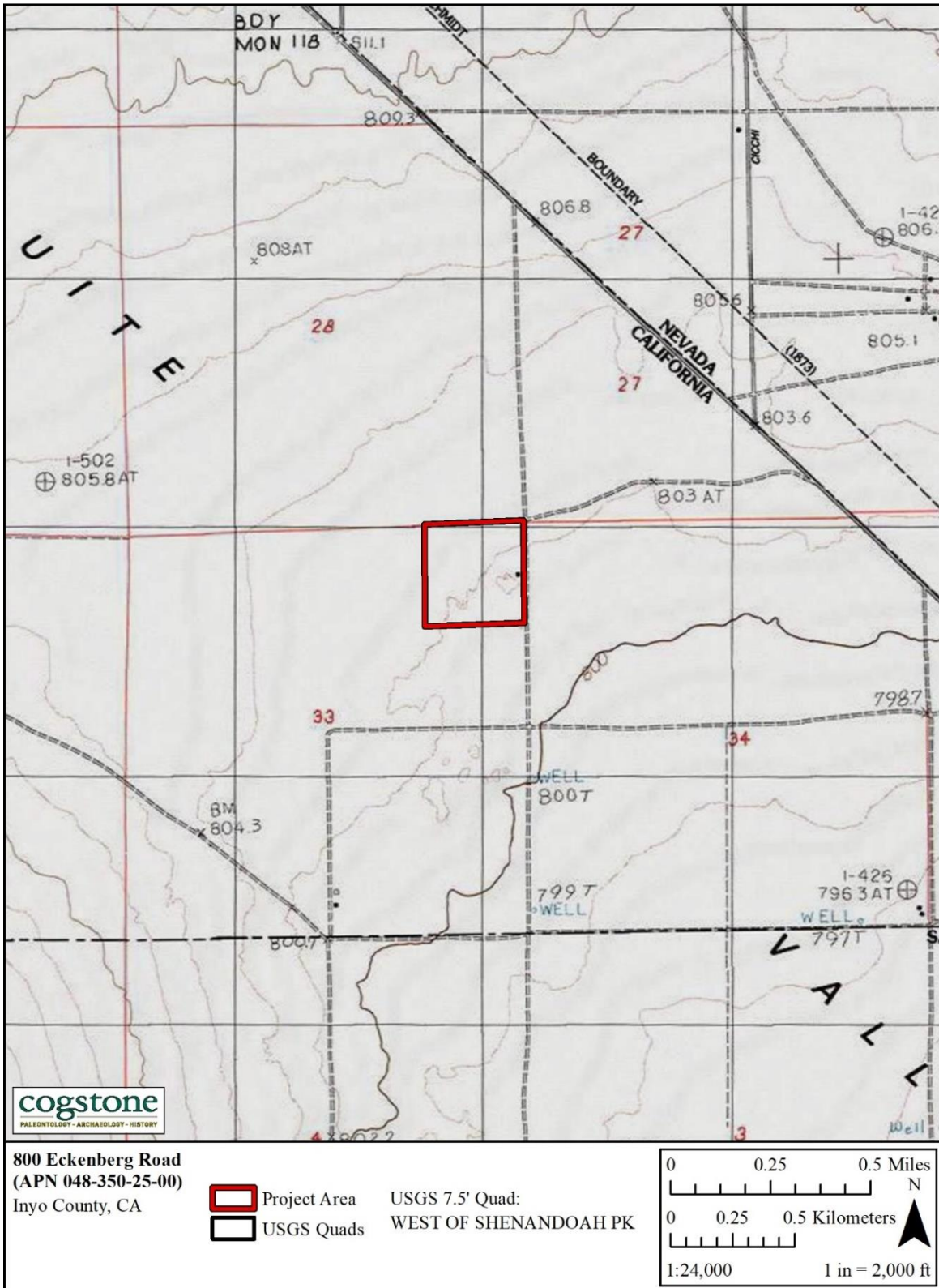


Figure 2. Location Map



cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

800 Eckenberg Road
(APN 048-350-25-00)
Inyo County, CA

 Project Area

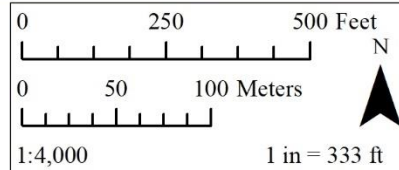


Figure 3. Aerial Map

FINDINGS

Archival Research

To initiate the Project site investigation, a cultural resources records search was conducted through the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California, Riverside. The archival and digital materials were obtained from the EIC on May 28, 2021. The records search queried the CHRIS database for previously documented cultural resource sites and surveys within a half-mile buffer of the Project footprint. The search included a review of all recorded prehistoric/historic archaeological resources, built-environment resources, and the following directories: The California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Register of Historical Resources (CALREG), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and California State Historic Properties Directory (CHPD). Results of the record search indicate that no previous studies have been completed within one-half mile of the Project area, and no cultural resources were located within one-half mile of the Project area. No previous studies or previously recorded resources are located within the Project area.

Historic topographic and aerial maps along with local newspapers and local history websites were consulted. A single unnamed dirt road that transverses the top northeast corner of the Project area is shown on both types of historic maps. Results are discussed in the Project Area History section.

Pedestrian Field Survey

On May 3rd, 2021, Teresa Terry, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), conducted an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of east-west, 10-15 meter transects on open ground within the Project area (Figures 4 and 5). Surface visibility ranged from 0 to 90% depending on wind driven pilings of loose sand, mesquite covered permanent sand dunes, and piles of stored building and other equipment. Desert bursage scrub covered much of the Project area with agricultural activity taking up the center of the south half, while buildings and work areas took up most of the

center of the east side of the property. Four mesquite covered dunes are located on the property with the center of the largest dune excavated for use as a water storage pond. Two can or refuse scatters, 20210603TJT-02 and -04, were located during survey.



Figure 4. 20210603TJT-02. Can scatter, view to the southwest

20210603TJT-02 consists of 50+ sanitary and lap seamed cans (Figures 10–14). It is located at the northeast base of the most northerly sand dune adjacent to a concrete block well or cistern and behind an old building foundation.

20210603TJT-04 was located south of the most westerly sand dune and consists of both sanitary and lap seamed cans, ceramics, and glass (Figures 17-20). 20210603TJT-02 and -04 fall under the definition of historic can or refuse scatter sites.



Figure 5. Site 20210603TJT-04. Refuse Scatter, view to the northwest.



Figure 6. 20210603TJT-01. Biface thinning flake.

Two cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) biface thinning flakes (20210603TJT-01 and -05) and a piece of CCS shatter (20210603TJT-03) were also noted but were too far apart from each other to meet the definition of a prehistoric site (Figures 7-9, 14-16, and 21-22). Comments by a local resident working in the Project area indicated that Native American artifacts are known to be common in the area, especially to the west.

The flakes and shatter were recorded as isolates. Such isolated finds are not classified as prehistoric archaeological sites and hence do not need further evaluation or mitigation (Figure 4, Table 1).

Consequently, the pedestrian survey resulted in positive findings with two historic archaeological sites, 20210603TJT-02 and -04, identified (Figure 4; Table 1).



Figure 7. Site and Isolate Location Map.

Table 1. Survey Results

Temp Number 20210603TJT-	Type	Material	Size	UTM 11S
01	Isolated Flake	Tan CCS, biface thinning flake.	26 mm x 17 mm x 3 mm.	619019 mE 3965165 mN
02	Site Can Scatter	Over 50 cans including evaporated milk lap seam Hole in Top cans, and sanitary cans with either key-wind opened or cut off tops. Cans are heavily rusted, smashed, and the milk cans are puncture opened.	Evaporated milk: 2 7/8” diam and 3 3/8” diam x approx. 4” long. Sanitary cans – all sizes. Site is about 4 meters x 5 meters.	618922 mE 3965066 mN
03	Isolated Shatter	Tan CCS shatter or core reduction, cortex on dorsal side.	32 mm x 15 mm x 7 mm.	619053 mE 3965048 mN
04	Site Refuse Scatter	Household refuse with about 10+ cans including evaporated milk, Spam, sanitary cans with key-wind opened or cut-off tops, semi-vitreous whiteware fragments from a dinner plate with “SHENANGO / NEW CASTLE, PA / CHINA” printed on the bottom, blue mason jar fragments.	Site is about 7 meters by 6 meters.	618853 mE 3964860 mN
05	Isolated Flake	Tan CCS biface thinning flake.	27 mm x 20 mm x 4 mm.	619017 mE 3965153 mN

CONCLUSION

The cultural record search, along with historical USDA aerial photographs, indicate that the Project area has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits, but the intensive pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of two historic can/refuse scatters 20210603TJT-02 and -04.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the two historic can/refuse scatters, 20210603TJT-02 and -04, be recorded on Department of Recreation (DPR) Forms 523 to be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC).

ENVIRONMENT

The Project is located in the Eastern Mojave Desert of California in the unincorporated town of Sandy Valley, Mesquite Valley, Inyo County, California. Sandy Valley has an elevation of 2,641 feet and is situated in a basin surrounded by Kingston Range to the northwest, Spring Mountains on the northeast, Mesquite Mountains on the southwest, and the Clark Mountains to the southeast.

The Mojave Desert Region is a vast basin situated on the west between two major fault lines and mountain ranges. The Garlock Fault, bounded by the Tehachapi Mountains, form the north boundary, and the San Andreas Fault, bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains, lie to the west. Mountain ranges are visible throughout the Mojave, such as the San Bernardino, Little San Bernardino, and Eagle ranges, which form its southern margin. Extensive valleys found within its interior are primarily alluvial fill (i.e., sands and gravels that have eroded from the surrounding mountains; Schoenherr 1995). Soils in the Project area are primarily of the Haymont Series with small amounts of Bluepoint and Duric Torrothents soils.

The Project area is further located within an endoheic basin where subsurface water has allowed for the proliferation of unique Mesquite woodlands amid a typical Sonora-Mojave Creosotebush/White Bursage Desert Scrub community. Due to the highly

disturbed nature of the Project area, *Ambrosia dumosa* is the dominant plant along with seasonal invasive weeds outside of the small Mesquite woodlands.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The Project area is located on the southeastern side of the Mojave Desert, and is closely culturally affiliated and considered to be an element of the Great Basin. Generally, the prehistoric cultural complexes and the archaeological sequence presented here follows the synthetic treatments provided in Moratto (1984) and Sutton et al. (2007). Detailed discussion of the regional research issues for Eastern California are provided by Hildebrandt et al. (2016).

The latest cultural revisions for the Project area define traits for the chronological framework of the Mojave Desert and is based on Sutton, Basgall, Gardner and Allen (2007). This framework divides the cultural sequence into seven cultural complexes: Paleo-Indian, Lake Mojave, Pinto, Deadman Lake, Gypsum, Rose Spring and Late Prehistoric (Table 2).

Sutton et al. (2007:233) uses climatic periods (e.g., Early Holocene) to specify spans of calendric time, and cultural complexes to denote specific archaeological manifestations that existed during and across those temporal periods (refer to Table 2). These authors note that the use of standard projectile point types as temporal markers has not changed over the past two decades. The timeframes in the table and text are adjusted for modern calibration curves for radiocarbon dates.

Table 2. Cultural Chronology for the Mojave Desert

Temporal Period	Cultural Complex	Years (cal B.C.–cal A.D.)	Marker Artifacts
Pleistocene	Paleo-Indian	ca. 10,000–8,000 cal B.C.	Fluted points (Clovis)
Early Holocene	Lake Mojave Complex	ca. 8,000–6,000 cal B.C.	Stemmed points (Lake Mojave and Silver Lake)
Middle Holocene	Pinto Complex	7,000–3,000 cal B.C.	Pinto Series points

Temporal Period	Cultural Complex	Years (cal B.C.–cal A.D.)	Marker Artifacts
	Deadman Lake Complex	7,000–3,000 cal B.C.	Contracting stemmed and leaf-shaped points
Late Holocene	Gypsum Complex	2,000 cal B.C.–cal A.D. 200	Gypsum and Elko Series points
	Rose Spring Complex	cal A.D. 200–1100	Rose Spring and Eastgate Series points
	Late Prehistoric Complex	cal A.D. 1100–Historic Contact	Desert and Cottonwood Series points
cal = calibrated			

Late Pleistocene: Paleo-Indian/Western Clovis Period: 13,500 – 12,000 calibrated radiocarbon years before present

Basally-fluted, projectile points of the Clovis (aka Western Clovis) cultural complex are considered to be the most dominant hallmark of prehistoric occupation during the Late Pleistocene era. These Clovis points and their associated cultural materials have been the focus of intensive study. Scientific consensus has established that they date from about 13,500 to 12,000 calibrated radiocarbon years (cal.) before present (BP).

Until recently, the Clovis complex was considered to be the basement cultural expression in the Americas. However, reports from various sites, including Monte Verde (Chile), Paisley Cave (Oregon), the Schaefer and Hebior sites (Wisconsin), Meadowcroft Shelter (Pennsylvania), Page-Ladson (Florida), and the Debra L. Friedkin Site (Texas), have now provided substantial and persuasive evidence for pre-Clovis occupation dating to a period between 16,000 and 14,000 cal BP.

The China Lake Basin and the adjacent Rose Valley are home to some of the largest concentrations of fluted and concave base points in California. The sites in Rose Valley are located on relict terraces of the Lower Pleistocene Owens River. A number of the fluted and unfluted concave base points discovered in the Coso Basin have yielded ancient obsidian hydration dates from the late Pleistocene age.

Lake Mojave Cultural Complex: 12,000 - 8,000 cal. years BP

The Lake Mojave Cultural Complex occurred during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene eras. Aboriginal sociopolitical organization at this early date was likely small- to medium-sized bands that remained largely in wetland environments around the pluvial lakes. They moved frequently, changing basins when local resources were depleted. Subsistence was focused primarily on large game and other high value resources. Hallmarks of this temporal period and cultural expression are the Lake Mojave and Silver Lake projectile points, considered part of the Great Basin Stemmed tradition.

Pinto Cultural Complex: 8,000 – 4,000 cal. years BP

The Pinto Cultural Complex occurred during the Middle Holocene and is characterized by an increasing frequency of residential migration and greater reliance on small game resources. The environment became more arid with the drying of pluvial lakes. The Pinto Complex is generally identified by its hallmark point form, a bifurcate stemmed form known as the Pinto type.

Gypsum Cultural Complex: 4,000 - 2,000 cal. years BP

The Gypsum Cultural Complex dates to the Late Holocene and was characterized by a moister climatic regimen. Sites dating to this time are often sparse affairs and infrequent in lowland environments. In mountain areas, settlement focused on more intensive resources, such as plants and smaller game resources with increasing logistic mobility (Gardner 2006). The Gypsum complex is characterized by Gypsum and Elko Series projectile points, exclusively used with dart and atlatl technology.

Rose Spring Cultural Complex: 2,000 – 700 cal. years BP

The Rose Spring Cultural Complex occurred during a time span coincident with the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA). This temporal period was one of multi-decadal droughts, extended warming, and lowered overall rainfall. The Rose Spring Complex is characterized by the introduction of bow and arrow technology and a shift to smaller projectile points, such as the Rose Spring and Eastgate Series. Settlement patterns indicate more frequent residential moves, likely seasonal, and increased logistical

forays but with smaller overall range. Also, an additional focus is more intensive exploitation of key plant resources, including increased use of portable and bedrock milling technology.

Late Prehistoric Cultural Complex: 700 years BP- contact

After approximately cal A.D. 1100, the environment continued to deteriorate, populations declined, new technologies were introduced, and a number of separate cultural complexes emerged that represented the prehistoric aspects of known ethnographic groups (Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007:242). Late Prehistoric occupation sites represent a variety of types including a few major villages with associated cemeteries, special purpose sites, and seasonal sites. Artifacts characteristic of this period in the Mojave Desert include buffware and brownware ceramics, Desert and Cottonwood series projectile points, shell and steatite beads, slate pendants, incised stones, and a variety of milling tools. Late Prehistoric milling implements included unshaped manos, milling stones, mortars, and pestles (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Faunal remains indicate a dependence on hunting of small-to-medium-size game (lagomorphs, deer, rodents, and reptiles).

During the later Rose Spring Complex, obsidian tool manufacture declined, although the primary source continued to be the Coso Volcanic Field (Sutton et al. 2007:242). At the same time, silicate toolstone shifted in importance to the regional occupants of the Mojave Desert during the Late Prehistoric. Some artifacts, such as steatite containers, shell fishhooks, shell beads, other ornamental items, asphalt adhesive, perforated stones and bone tools, were traded from the coast to the interior. The assemblages from numerous sites found along the Mojave River suggest this was an increasingly important trade route, which was later noted during the historic era (Warren 1984:426).

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 Chemehuevi. 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 (Tiiraniwiwi). 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).

History

The sporadic settlement of the Mojave Desert was prompted by its proximity to Los Angeles as well as its valuable mineral deposits. It also served as a crossing point for people traveling west during the period of exploration and settlement. Since much of the Mojave Desert is uninhabitable in the hot summer months, the availability of water, typically supplied to the desert regions by shipment in tanks and barrels during historic times, was a critical factor in the settlement of the area.

The first known Spanish explorer to enter the area was Fr. Francisco Garcés, traveling from the Colorado River in 1776 (Hoover et al. 2002:321). Fr. Garcés traveled as far as the Pacific Coast along an ancient trade route known as the Mojave Trail. The Mojave Trail was soon replaced by a slightly more northerly route used by Spanish traders leading mule and horse packs from Santa Fe, New Mexico to where it joined the Mojave Trail along the Mojave River, and became known as the Old Spanish Trail.

Jedediah Strong Smith was among these early American adventurers. He traveled through the project vicinity in 1826 and 1827 on the Old Spanish Trail, and nicknamed the Mojave River the “Inconstant River” because it frequently disappeared beneath the surface. The Old Spanish Trail was named by Captain John C. Frémont in 1844. The trail followed routes established by Native Americans that connected perennial water sources and crossed the northern portion of the Project study area. Later, the Old Spanish Trail became known as the Mormon Road, from its use by pioneer groups of the Mormon Church traveling between their settlement in San Bernardino and their main settlement in Salt Lake City (Bancroft 1867). In the 1850s and 1860s, the Eastern and Western Mojave Desert was home to ranchers raising beef and sheep; gold, silver, lead, and borax miners; and small settlements of homesteaders and merchants.

Not long after California joined the Union in 1850, the U.S. Congress directed the U.S. Army to send teams of skilled land surveyors to investigate potential railroad routes not only to connect the east to the west, but other routes as well. For two years, from 1853 to 1854, Lieutenant Robert Stockton Williamson of the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers and his team surveyed all the potential wagon road and railroad routes on the Pacific Coast between the Columbia River and San Diego (United States War Department 1953).

After the Central Pacific Railroad and Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) collaborated to construct a transcontinental line to connect the east to the west in 1869, the newly formed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) ran a line from its terminal in Lathrop (south of Sacramento), through the Tehachapi Mountains east to Barstow, and then south through the Cajon Pass to their switching station in Colton, San Bernardino County. The SPRR connected northern and southern California in 1876.

Sandy Valley was originally a stop along the Old Spanish Trail. It was situated along a stage road that went from the mining communities of Ivanpah to Bullfrog, but settlement did not occur until the 1890s when mining began in the area and the 10-stap Keystone Mill was built. Several mining and homesteading communities (Sandy, Platina, Kingston, Lincoln City, Mandolin, Ripley, and Boss) went through bust and boom cycles dependent on the success of the nearby mines and mills and the suitability of the land for farming. Eventually the valley became known as Mesquite Valley and attracted those looking for isolation and wanting to get away from the congestion of nearby Las Vegas (Glionna 2021; Kingston Ranch 2021).

The California and Nevada State line cuts diagonally across the center of Sandy Valley, and unrestricted water rights on the California side led to several unsuccessful attempts at agriculture. Eventually, with better water and soil management practices, large sod and alfalfa farms proliferated, and today the main occupation is farming and ranching (Kingston Ranch 2021).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The 1912-2017 USGS topographic quadrangle maps and USDA historic aerial photographs show a historic road passing to the northeast of two small hills (later shown to be the mesquite covered sand dunes) through the east center to the north center side of the property. By 1983, the aerial map shows most of the road had been erased by cultivation with only a faint line of the road showing in later aerals. The road still exists as a utilized road outside of the north side of the property (National Geologic Map Database 2021; NETROnline 2021; USGS Topographic Maps: Ivanpah, CA 1912; Shenandoah Peak, NV 1956; West of Shanandoah Peak, CA 1985). No evidence of the road within the Project area was noted during the

survey, and no artifacts associated with the road were observed.

The farm on the property first appears on the 1983 aerial map (NETROnline 2021) with the northeast corner under cultivation north of a large mesquite covered dune. Buildings are located along the north edge of the dune, along with more cultivation between the dune and the road, and a house at the southeast corner of the dune (NETROnline 2021).

The farm first appears on the 1985 USGS West of Shenandoah Peak, CA 7.5 topographic map as one single building 0.81 miles south of State Line Road along an unpaved north/south trending road (Eckenberg Road).

MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE CEQA INITIAL STUDY

If previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving and ground disturbing construction activities for the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find. If necessary, construction activities shall be diverted from the discovery site.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must also be notified immediately of the find.

If the remains are determined to be of prehistoric or protohistoric Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) individual or group that will consult with a qualified archaeologist and recommend the manner of treatment for any human remains and associated burial offerings. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES – MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 8. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

Northeast corner of Project area looking toward northwest corner.



Figure 9. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

Northeast corner of Project area looking down the east side of the Project area. View to the south.



Figure 10. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-01, isolate, biface thinning flake, tan CCS, dorsal side. 26 mm x 17 mm x 3 mm.



Figure 11. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-01, isolate, biface thinning flake overview, looking southwest.



Figure 12. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-02. Can scatter, evaporated milk can, 2 7/8" diam x about 4" long.



Figure 13. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-02. Can scatter, sanitary can with cut off end, smashed.



Figure 14. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-02. Can scatter, various sanitary and lap seam cans, rusted, cut open, smashed.



Figure 15. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-03. Shatter, tan CCS, ventral side, 32 mm x 30 mm x 7 mm.



Figure 16. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-03. Shatter, tan CCS, dorsal side, 32 mm x 30 mm x 7 mm.



Figure 17. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-03. Shatter, overview, looking south.



Figure 18. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-04. Refuse scatter, Spam type key strip opened can.



Figure 19. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-04. Refuse scatter, Shenango whiteware semi-vitreous dinner plate fragments.



Figure 20. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-04. Refuse scatter, blue mason jar fragments, rusted cans.



Figure 21. ECKENBERG PROJECT.

20210603TJT-05. Biface thinning flake, tan CCS, ventral side, 27 mm x 20 mm x 4 mm.



Figure 22 ECKENBERG PROJECT.

2021603TJT-05. Biface thinning flake overview, looking towards the northeast.



APPENDIX B

INFORMATION CENTER CORRESPONDENCE

Terri Terry

From: eickw . <eickw@ucr.edu>
Sent: Friday, May 28, 2021 4:48 PM
To: Logan Freeberg; Terri Terry
Subject: Results for the 800 Eckenberg RD (APN 048-350-25-00)

Flag Status: Flagged

May 28, 2021
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 33
ST-INY-6020

Logan Freeberg
Cogstone
1518 W. Taft Ave
Orange, CA 92865

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the 800 Eckenberg Rd (APN 048-350-25-00) Project

Dear Logan Freeberg:

We received your request on 1.12.2021, for a cultural resources records search for the 800 Eckenberg RD (APN 048-350-25-00) project located in Section 33, T.20N, R.12E, SBBM, in the Esquite Valley area near the California State boundary line in Inyo County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that no cultural resources studies have been conducted within a quarter/half/one-mile radius of your project area.

Our records indicate that no cultural resources properties have been recorded within a quarter/half/one-mile radius of your project area.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

As the Information Center for Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and

manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

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

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,

Eulices Lopez
Administrative/Coordinator Assistant
Eastern Information Center
Watkins Hall Room 1313
c/o Department of Anthropology
University of California
900 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521-0418

"Maybe, it's not too late, to learn how to love, and forget how to hate..." Ozzy Osbourne

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

RESPONSE



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 2, 2021

Logan Freeberg

Cogstone Resource Management

Via Email to: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

Re: 800 Eckenberg Road (APN: 048-350-25-00), Inyo County

Dear Mr. Freeberg:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez
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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Inyo County
4/2/2021**

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley

Sally Manning, Environmental Director
P. O. Box 700
Big Pine, CA, 93513
Phone: (760) 938 - 2003
s.manning@bigpinepaiute.org
Paiute-Shoshone

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley

James Rambeau, Chairperson
P. O. Box 700
Big Pine, CA, 93513
Phone: (760) 938 - 2003
Fax: (760) 938-2942
j.rambeau@bigpinepaiute.org
Paiute-Shoshone

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley

Danelle Gutierrez, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 700
Big Pine, CA, 93513
Phone: (760) 938 - 2003
Fax: (760) 938-2942
d.gutierrez@bigpinepaiute.org
Paiute-Shoshone

Bishop Paiute Tribe

Monty Bengochia, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
50 Tu Su Lane
Bishop, CA, 93514
Phone: (760) 873 - 8435
Fax: (760) 873-4143
Paiute-Shoshone

Bishop Paiute Tribe

Allen Summers, Chairperson
50 Tu Su Lane
Bishop, CA, 93514
Phone: (760) 873 - 3584
Fax: (760) 873-4143
Paiute-Shoshone

Death Valley Timbi-sha Shoshone Tribe

George Gholson, Chairperson
P. O. Box 1779 / 1349 Rocking W Drive
Bishop, CA, 93515/ 935
Phone: (760) 872 - 3614
Fax: (760) 873-9004
george@timbisha.com
Western Shoshone

Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiutes

Carl Dahlberg, Chairman
P.O. Box 67
Independence, CA, 93526
Phone: (760) 878 - 5160
Fax: (760) 878-2311
businesscommittee@fortindependence.com
Paiute

Kern Valley Indian Community

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93283
Phone: (760) 378 - 2915
bbutterbredt@gmail.com
Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

Kern Valley Indian Community

Julie Turner, Secretary
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Phone: (661) 340 - 0032
Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

Kern Valley Indian Community

Brandy Kendricks,
30741 Foxridge Court
Tehachapi, CA, 93561
Phone: (661) 821 - 1733
krazykendricks@hotmail.com
Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe

Kathy Bancroft, Cultural Resources Officer
P.O. Box 747
Lone Pine, CA, 93545
Phone: (760) 570 - 5289
Fax: (760) 876-8302
kathybncrft@yahoo.com
Paiute-Shoshone

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 800 Eckenberg Road (APN: 048-350-25-00), Inyo County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Inyo County
4/2/2021**

***Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone
Tribe***

Mary Wuester, Chairperson
P.O. Box 747
Lone Pine, CA, 93545
Phone: (760) 876 - 1034
Fax: (760) 876-8302
Paiute-Shoshone

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians***

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
Chemehuevi

Tule River Indian Tribe

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

Tule River Indian Tribe

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

Tule River Indian Tribe

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

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians***

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
Chemehuevi

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 800 Eckenberg Road (APN: 048-350-25-00), Inyo County.

APPENDIX D

RESUMES

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 12 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA and Section 106 of the 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*. She is accepted as a principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Rancho Calera Specific Plan Update, City of Chowchilla, Madera County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during excavations. Proposed updates to the specific plan included adding two large retention basins, increasing the acreage dedicated to residential use, decreasing the collective acreage of parkland and open space, decreasing the square footage dedicated to commercial use, removal of the East Robertson Bridge, added landscape and water conservation requirements, and discouraging use of straight streets and encouraging construction of cul-de-sacs. Services included records searches, background research, literature review, and reporting. Sub to QK, Inc. Task Manager. 2020

Canyon Loop Trail Project, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the construction improvements to an existing 1.29-mile hardpan trail. Cogstone conducted a records search, an intensive-level pedestrian survey, background research, requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and prepared a final report supporting the IS/MND. The study was done in compliance with CEQA with the City of Diamond Bar acting as lead agency. Sub to Michael Baker. QA/QC. 2020

141st and Normandie Townhomes Project, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone identified and evaluated the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources for the proposed construction of 50 new, three-story townhomes, which will range in size from 1,252 to 1,689 square feet. Services included pedestrian survey, records searches, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The assessment report was in compliance with the requirements of CEQA with the City of Gardena acting as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to DeNovo Planning. QA/QC. 2020

River Street Marketplace, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted record searches, literature studies, and intensive archaeological and paleontological surveys, and subsurface testing to determine the potential effects to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from the construction of 64,900 square feet of proposed commercial and office space, along with associated improvements. The proposed project consisted of five buildings and was located on a 5.6-acre property occupied by the Ito Nursery which has been in operation since 1970. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

Fire Station 172 Project, Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone determined the potential effects of paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources on the proposed project. The project involved relocation of the Fire Station from 9612 San Bernardino Road to 8870 San Bernardino Road. Services included the management of record searches, a Sacred Lands File search, a pedestrian survey, and completion the cultural resources assessment report. Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

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 OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Terry is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with 17 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, NEPA, and CEQA compliance. Ms. Terry is listed as a Principal Investigator on Cogstone's cultural resources 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 EXPERIENCE

New Cuyama Dump Sites 1, 2, and 3, BLM Bakersfield Office, Santa Barbara County, CA. The Project involved identifying archaeological and historical resources present within three illegal dump sites on BLM land. This study included an assessment of the historic potential of dump refuse and NRHP eligibility recommendations for debris demonstrating affirmative evidence for an age of greater than 45 years. A Class III Cultural Resources survey was conducted and included an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the APE and a total of three historic trash scatters were identified during the survey and a total of four historic isolates were identified. These resources were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms. No artifacts were collected. The deliverables were accepted by the BLM without revisions. Co-Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Field Supervisor. 2020-2021

Scotty's Castle Monitoring, Death Valley National Park, Inyo County, CA. Cogstone performed monitoring, surveying, site recording, and condition assessments during the rehabilitation of the U.S. National Park's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) historic landmark. Cogstone provided in-field artifact analysis utilizing modern typology and dating techniques and recorded all information on DPR 523 Forms. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019-2020

Rincon Tribal Resource Conservation Management Plan Project, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Reservation, San Diego County, CA. Cogstone conducted a Class III cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to execute a Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of Indian Affairs regarding the Tribal Resource Conservation Management Plan. The Memorandum designates Preserve Areas containing potentially endangered species and their habitat. The Plan specifies avoidance and minimization measures to ensure the protection of those endangered species and their habitat. Cogstone conducted record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search, an intensive pedestrian survey, gave mitigation recommendations, and produced a report. Field Director. 2019

Berkey Drive RV Storage Project, near Thousand Palms, unincorporated territory of Riverside County, CA. Cogstone assessed the potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed construction of a recreational vehicle and boat storage facility. The project was located on a vacant 2.77-acre lot. Cogstone conducted a records search, pedestrian survey, and background research. Negative records search results and low potential for subsurface cultural material lead that no further action was recommended. The County of Riverside acted as the lead agency for CEQA. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019

EDUCATION

2002 B.A., Cultural Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER Certified - Certified American Red Cross CPR; Certified American Red Cross Standard First Aid
Applied Archaeology of Southern California, USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino National Forest
Railroad Security Certified

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duarte is a paleontologist and archaeologist with over 18 years of experience in paleontological and archaeological monitoring, surveying, and excavation in southern California. Ms. Duarte has experience with Native American consultation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and under Senate Bill 18 for the protection and management of cultural resources. Beginning in 2006, Ms. Duarte worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist, including serving as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites from forest fires. Additional skills include paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and preparation, and final report preparation.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Newport Village Project, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of 14 residential condominium units, 108 apartment units, and 121,370 square feet of mixed-use development. The project would also have publicly accessible waterfront promenade with 844 parking spaces in surface-level and subterranean parking. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Newport Beach acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Cox, Castle & Nicholson LLP. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Cannon Serrano Intersection Widening Project, City of Orange, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed road improvements. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Orange acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Creekside Specific Plan Project, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the proposed demolition of a manufacturing building and construction of 188 residential units. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of San Juan Capistrano acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to PlaceWorks. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Santiago Canyon Estates Fuel Mod Project, unincorporated Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential for surface cultural resources for compliance with Orange County Fire Authority's Precise Fuel Modification Plan for zones of the Santiago Canyon Estates Community. Services included a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and conducted a reconnaissance survey. Sub to Fire Safe Council East Orange County Canyons. Archaeologist/Co-Author. 2020

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 18 years of professional experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. 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

New Cuyama Dump Sites 1, 2, and 3, BLM Bakersfield Office, Santa Barbara County, CA. The Project involved identifying archaeological and historical resources present within three illegal dump sites on BLM land. This study included an assessment of the historic potential of dump refuse and NRHP eligibility recommendations for debris demonstrating affirmative evidence for an age of greater than 45 years. A Class III Cultural Resources survey was conducted and included an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the APE and a total of three historic trash scatters were identified during the survey and a total of four historic isolates were identified. These resources were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms. No artifacts were collected. The deliverables were accepted by the BLM without revisions. Archaeologist & GIS Supervisor. 2020-2021

University of California Natural Reserve System San Joaquin Marsh Reserve Water Conveyance and Drainage Improvement Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources for the proposed long-term water management improvements and habitat value of the Marsh Reserve. Services included pedestrian survey, records searches, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. Due to the proximity of the project to the San Diego Creek, the project required a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Section 106 NHPA compliance. University of California acted as the lead CEQA agency and USACE acted as lead agency under NEPA. Sub to Moffat & Nichol. GIS Supervisor. 2020-2021

Rancho Calera Specific Plan Update, City of Chowchilla, Madera County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during excavations. Proposed updates to the specific plan included adding two large retention basins, increasing the acreage dedicated to residential use, decreasing the collective acreage of parkland and open space, decreasing the square footage dedicated to commercial use, removal of the East Robertson Bridge, added landscape and water conservation requirements, and discouraging use of straight streets and encouraging construction of cul-de-sacs. Services included records searches, background research, literature review, and reporting. Sub to QK, Inc. GIS Supervisor. 2020

Fresno West Area Specific Plan, City of Fresno, Fresno County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Fresno's West Area Specific Plan. The purpose of the West Area Specific Plan is to implement and refine the City's vision for the West Area in order to guide future growth and development in the most northwest area of the City. Cogstone's services included record searches, mapping, and extensive background research. Sub to De Novo Planning. GIS Technician. 2019