APPENDIX F

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

PHASE I CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EAGLE LODGE BASE AREA DEVELOPMENT, TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Old Mammoth, CA 1994 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
5.85 Acres

Keywords: CA-MNO-1529, cultural resources survey, Phase I, Mono County, Town of Mammoth Lakes

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Mammoth Mountain Ski Area (MMSA) plans to develop a permanent base lodge facility at 3256 Meridian Boulevard (APN#'s 32-040-12 and 32-040-08) in the Town of Mammoth Lakes, CA (i.e., the "project"). The 5.85-acre project site is located within the Town's Urban Growth Boundary (3.46 acres) and the Inyo National Forest (2.39 acres). Since the project site is located on both municipal and federal lands, a joint California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental document is being prepared.

The purpose of this study is to identify cultural and paleontological resources that could be impacted by the implementation of the proposed project; analyze the nature of those impacts associated with those resources identified; and propose appropriate mitigation measures for potential impacts, if any. The results of this study will be incorporated into the project's Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and Environmental Assessment (EA) documents.

In September and October of 2005, **PCR Services Corporation (PCR)** conducted a Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources assessment of the Eagle Lodge Base Area project site. This assessment included a records search through the California Historic Resources Information System Eastern Information Center (CHRIS-EIC) in Riverside; a paleontological records search through the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online database; a Sacred Lands Search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento; and a pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified archaeologist.

No cultural resources were identified on the surface of the project site during the pedestrian survey. There is no record of paleontological resources within the project site, and no indication of any geologic units within the project site old enough to contain paleontological resources. Geological information and comparative data from nearby archaeological sites indicate, however, that there is potential for buried archaeological or Native American resources within the fill and glacial deposits that underlie the project site. Recommended mitigation measures include monitoring of excavations of alluvial deposits and the upper three feet of glacial deposits in the project and provisions for the discovery of archaeological and Native American resources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

The Mammoth Mountain Ski Area (MMSA) plans to develop a permanent base lodge facility at 3256 Meridian Boulevard (APN #'s 32-040-12 and 32-040-08) in the Town of Mammoth Lakes, CA (Figure 1 on page 3). The 5.85-acre project site is located within the Town's Urban Growth Boundary (3.46 acres) and the Inyo National Forest (2.39 acres) (Figure 2 on page 3). Since the project site is located on both municipal and federal land, PCR Services Corporation (PCR) was contracted by the Town of Mammoth Lakes (Town) to prepare a joint California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Preservation Act (NEPA) environmental document.

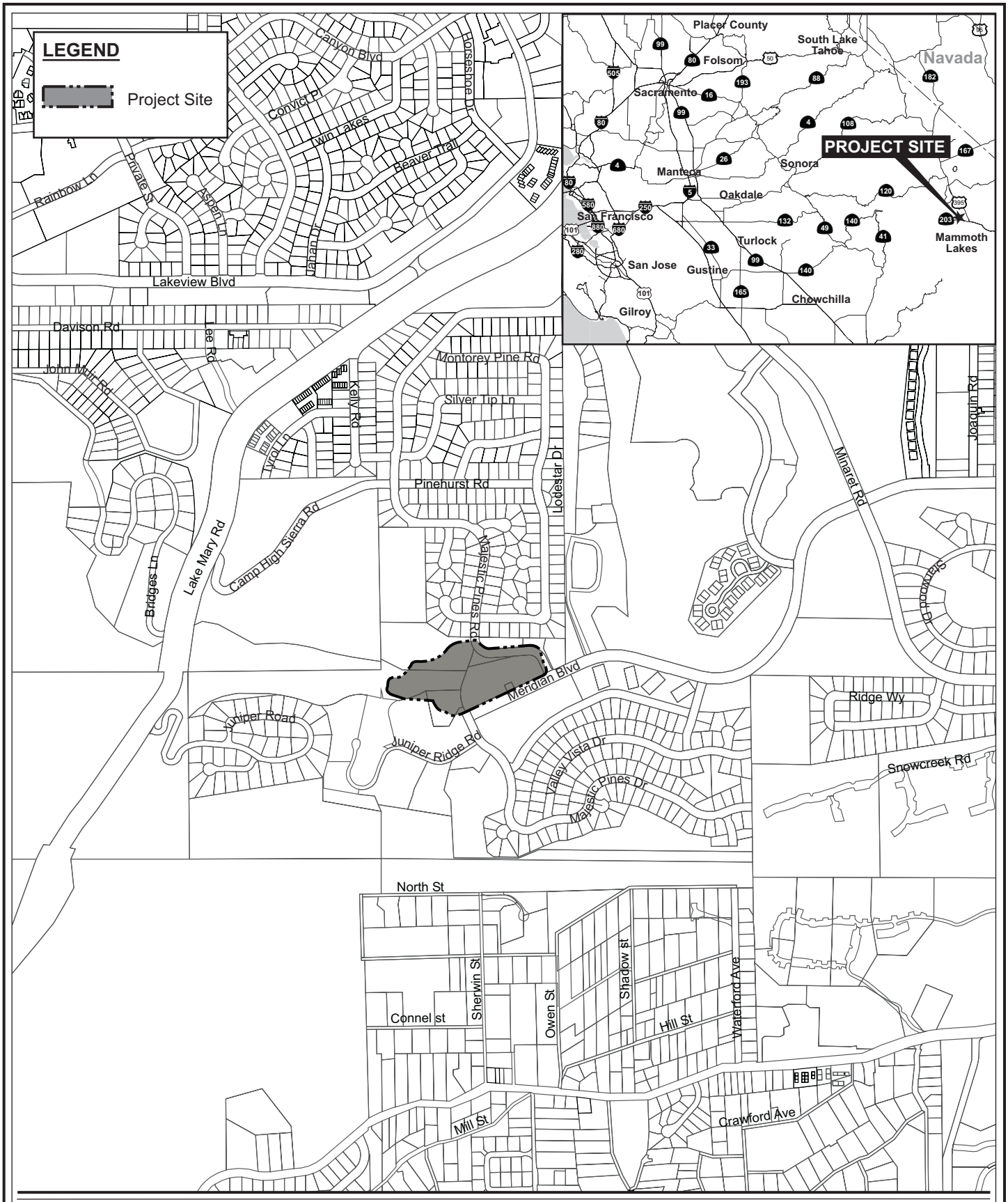
The site is located at the base of the Eagle Express chairlift (Chair 15), which is located on lands administered by the Inyo National Forest. Existing uses on the project site include a surface parking lot for skiers utilizing Eagle Express and the temporary Little Eagle Base Lodge. The surface parking lot, which is bounded by Meridian Boulevard and Majestic Pines Road, can accommodate approximately 225 vehicles, inclusive of day-skier and temporary/drop-off parking.

The project would create a mixed use of day skier amenities and general commercial services. This would include visitor lodging, a subterranean parking structure, and a mix of ski-related uses including food service, ticketing, and a ski rental/pro shop (Figure 3 on page 3).

The purpose of this study is to identify potential cultural and paleontological resources that could be affected by implementation of the proposed project; analyze the nature of those affects any identified resources; and propose appropriate mitigation measures.

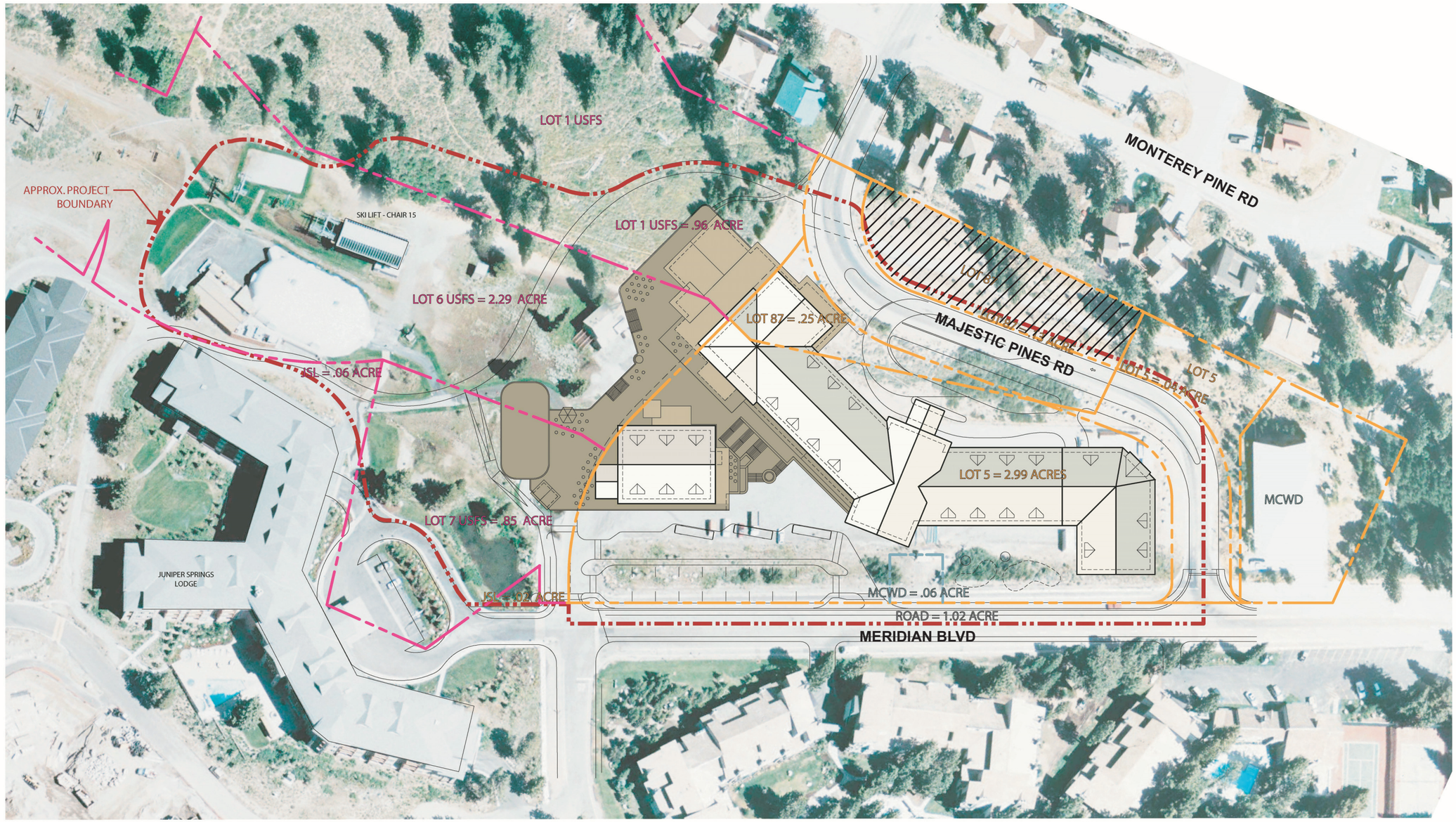
2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects of a proposed project on cultural resources. These laws and regulations stipulate a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies (e.g. State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation). The primary federal and state laws governing and affecting preservation of historic resources of national, state, regional, and/or local significance include the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended; CEQA; and the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024. At the local government level, relevant regulations include the



Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2005

Figure 1
Regional and Project Vicinity Map



LEGEND

- Lot Lines
- Development Area
- Area of Proposed Redesignation for Low Density Residential & Resort

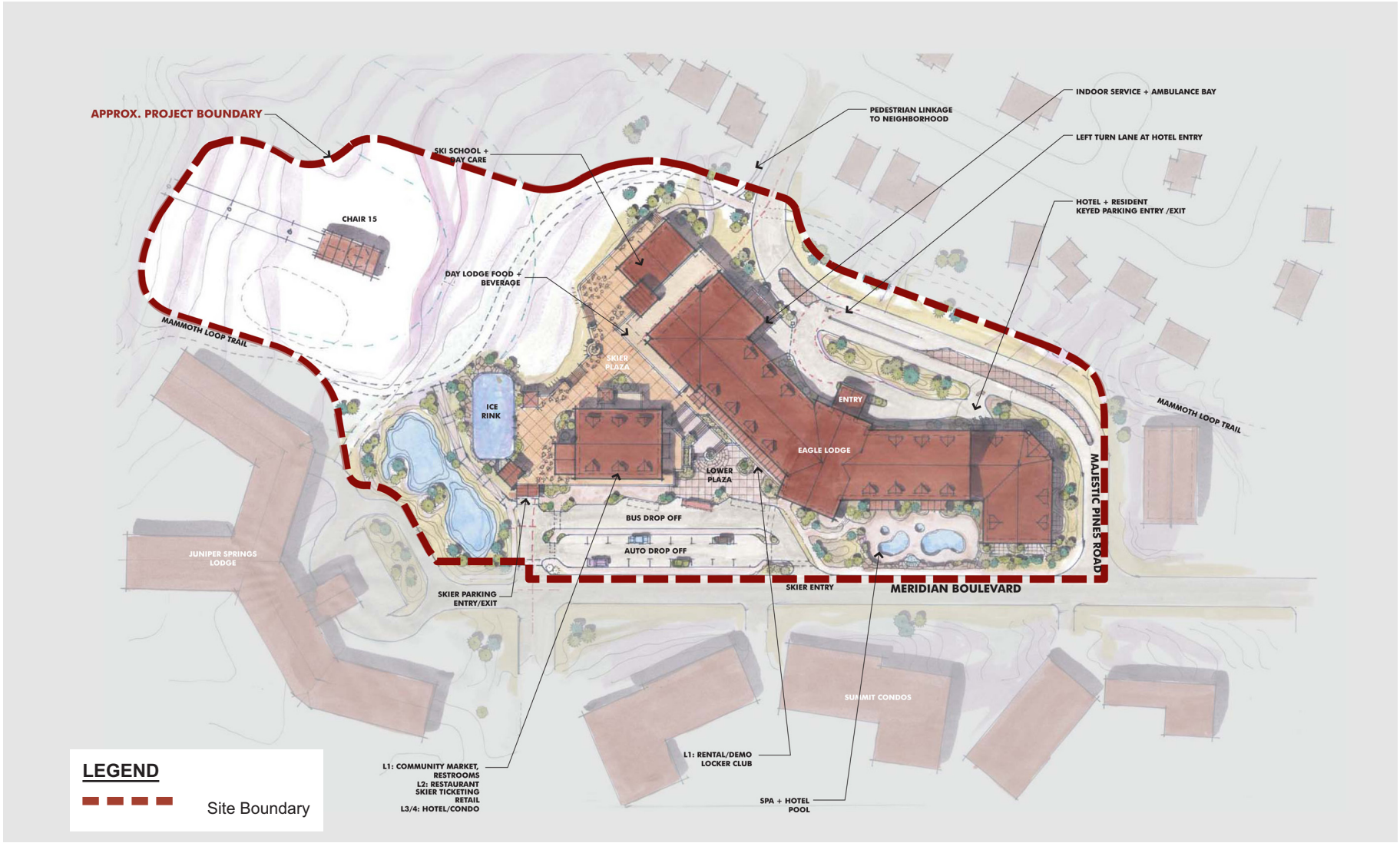
USFS LAND	PRIVATE LAND	MCWD	BOUNDARY
LOT 1 = .96 ACRE LOT 6 = 2.29 ACRE LOT 7 = .85 ACRE TOTAL FOREST SERVICE LAND WITHIN BOUNDARY = 4.10 ACRES	LOT 5 = .04 + 2.99 = 3.03 ACRE LOT 87 = .13 + .25 = .38 ACRE JSL = .02 + .06 = .08 ACRE TOTAL PRIVATE LAND WITHIN BOUNDARY = 3.49 ACRES	MCWD WELL = .06 ACRE **ROAD** ROAD = 1.02 ACRE	BOUNDARY ACREAGE = 8.67 ACRES

PCR

0 50 100 200 Feet

Source: Gensler, 2006.

Figure 2
Aerial Showing Development Relative to Property Lines



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N

0 100 200 Feet

Scale in approximate feet

Source: Gensler, 2005

Figure 3
Site Plan

Town of Mammoth Lakes General Plan (adopted 1987) and proposed General Plan Update (2005). A description of these laws and regulations is provided below.

2.1 Federal Level

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

First authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) was established by the NHPA of 1966, as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's historic resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment."[1] The National Register recognizes properties that are significant at the national, State and local levels.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria:[2]

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

2. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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[1] *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 Section 60.2.*

[2] *U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1995).*

Unless the property possesses exceptional significance, it must be at least fifty years old to be eligible for National Register listing.[3]

In addition to meeting the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. Integrity is understood as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."[4] The National Register recognizes seven qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.[5] The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

2.1.2 Paleontological Resources

Federal protection for significant paleontological resources would apply to the project if any construction or other related project impacts occurred on federally owned or managed lands. Federal legislative protection for paleontological resources stems from the Antiquities Act of 1906 (PL 59-209; 16 United States Code 431 *et. seq.*; 34 Stat. 225), which calls for protection of historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands. Because the proposed project is partially on federal land, this federal statute is applicable.

2.2 State Level

2.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

The State implements the NHPA through its statewide comprehensive cultural resources surveys and preservation programs. The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, implements the policies of the NHPA on a statewide level. The OHP also maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the State's jurisdictions.

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[3] *Exceptional Significance as defined by National Register Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years.* National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation *(Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1995).*

[4] *National Register Bulletin 15, p. 44.*

[5] *Ibid.*

Created by Assembly Bill 2881 which was signed into law on September 27, 1992, the California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."[6] The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria.[7] Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.[8]

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following criteria:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- Embodies the 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; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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[6] *California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a).*

[7] *California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(b).*

[8] *California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(d).*

- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward.
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5.[9]
- Individual historical resources.
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts.
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

2.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the State. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on archaeological resources (PRC Sections 21000 *et seq.*). As defined in Section 21083.2 of the PRC a "unique" archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In addition, CEQA Section 15064.5 broadens the approach to CEQA by using the term "historical resource" instead of "unique archaeological resource." The CEQA Guidelines

[9] *Those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and/or a local jurisdiction register.*

recognize that certain historical resources may also have significance. The Guidelines recognize that a historical resource includes: (1) a resource in the California Register of Historical Resources; (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1 (k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC §5024.1 (g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of §21084.1 of the PRC and §15064.5 of the Guidelines apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the Guidelines, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC §21083, which is a unique archaeological resource. The Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. (Guidelines §15064.5(c)(4)).

2.2.3 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are also afforded protection by environmental legislation under CEQA. Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, stating that "a project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will …disrupt or adversely affect a paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, except as part of a scientific study." Section 5097.5 of the PRC specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, the California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources.

2.3 Local Level

Cultural resources within the jurisdiction of the Town of Mammoth Lakes are subject to documentation and subsequent planning and preservation consideration.

Town of Mammoth Lakes Adopted General Plan (1987)

The objectives of the cultural resource provisions of the Town's adopted General Plan (1987) are to conserve the historical and scientific qualities of the resources, which include historical and archaeological resources, and to promote heritage tourism. Specific goals for management of cultural resources include the following directives:

1. To attempt to locate and record all known archaeologic and historic resources of Mammoth Lakes and the adjacent areas.

2. To preserve, interpret and, where feasible, make accessible to the public archaeologic and historic resources of Mammoth Lakes and adjacent areas.

3. To preserve archaeologic and historic sites for present and future scientific research and educational programs.

Policies in support of these goals include the following:

1. Comprehensive studies and inventories of the Mammoth Lakes area archaeologic and historic sites should be supported by the Town in coordination with the Southern Mono County Historic Society to identify undiscovered sites.

2. An archaeologic and historic site survey shall be conducted for environmental impact reports whenever a critical site(s) might exist within a project area and to the maximum practicable extent any discovered site shall be preserved or treated in accordance with the recommendations in the survey report.

3. The Town shall strive to ensure that historic and archaeologic sites are available to residents and visitors by: 1) establishing funding for historic and archaeologic preservation through state and federal grants, private trusts, and donations, 2) actively promoting the Town's cultural resources in cooperation with the Mammoth Lakes, Resort Association and Historic Society, and 3) encouraging the provision of publications about and tours of the sites.

4. Primary (1) archaeologic and historic sites should be protected through: 1) the adoption of an ordinance designed to protect primary sites and where necessary, provide for the purchase of significant sites, and 2) the obtaining of state and/or national register status where appropriate.

The Town of Mammoth Lakes Draft General Plan (Update 2005, pending approval)

L.U.3.a. The Town shall develop and maintain a cultural resources database that includes data regarding historic and archaeological resources within the Planning Area as that information is developed through project reviews or other archaeological/historical surveys. The database shall be used to ensure the protection and preservation of historic and archaeological resources within the Planning Area.

3.0 NATURAL SETTING

Geographically, Mono County is within the interface of the eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Basin and Range geomorphic provinces. This area is characterized by foothills, steep ridges and slopes coming off of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the west. The project site is situated at the base of the Sierra Nevada range and the southwestern edge of the Long Valley Caldera. Resurgent domes of the Long Valley Caldera are located to the north and east of the project site.

Regional Sierra Nevadan geology is tied to the formation of the Sierra Nevada. This is best described by Hill (1975) and Pakiser et al. (1964). Volcanic activity, such as underground magma chambers, not only shapes the topography of the region, but it also provides resources such as hot springs and obsidian that were undoubtedly utilized by prehistoric peoples. Hall (1983) describes the dynamic volcanic activity that has shaped the landscape in the vicinity of the project site. The mountains surrounding the project site are mapped primarily as plutonic Mesozoic granite and granodiorite of the Sierra Nevada batholith. Lesser amounts of volcanic Tertiary rock flows are also present (Jennings 1977). Pleistocene glacial deposits overlie the basement and volcanic rocks in the project site and throughout the Town (Sierra Geotechnical Services, Inc. 2005). Results of the geotechnical study for the project indicate that the project site is underlain by Undocumented fill, Quaternary younger alluvium, and Quaternary Tioga Till (i.e., glacial till) (Sierra Geotechnical Services, Inc. 2005). These geologic deposits most likely predate the human occupation of the region. Soils in the project site are generally gravelly sandy loams. Soils in this area of Mono County have been mapped, but a soil survey has not been published.

4.0 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Context

Roger G. Elston (1986) provides an overview of the prehistory of the western Great Basin including the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. Robert Bettinger (1977) presents the prehistoric cultural chronology and associated adaptations for the Inyo-Mono region. These chronologies are presented in Table 1 on page 13.

4.1.1 Pre-Archaic (12,000-7,500 Years Before Present [YBP])

The first people in California may have been among the first people in North America. Recent research at the Monte Verde site in Chile has demonstrated human presence in the Americas by approximately 12,500 years ago, and challenged the established model of initial

Table 1

Chronology of the High Sierra and Eastern Slopes

Adaptive Strategy (Regional Phases)	Age (YBP) (Regional Phases)	Climate (Grayson 1993; Antevs 1948; Mehringer 1986)	Diagnostic Artifacts/Features
Pre-Archaic (Mohave Complex)	12,000 - 7,500 (pre- 5,500)	Conditions were cool and moist relative to the modern climate. Characterized by extensive marshlands and shallow lakes, and woodlands at lower elevations Mono and Owens Lakes contained water.	Stemmed, concave base and fluted lanceolate projectile points such as Lake Mojave, Silver Lake, and Great Basin Transverse.
Early Archaic (Little Lake Phase)	7,500 – 4,000 (7,500 – 3,150)	Conditions were relatively hot and dry.	Little Lake and Pinto projectile points and possibly Humboldt series projectile points, and concave base projectile points.
Middle Archaic (Newberry Phase)	4,000 – 1,500 (3,150 – 1,350)	Conditions become cooler and moister than the previous period.	Elko series projectile points, first evidence of regional exchange in obsidian and marine shell beads, as well as ground stone implements. The major changes seem to be settlement and subsistence patterns, stylistic elaborations, and an increase in population density.
Late Archaic (Haiwee Phase) (Marana Phase)	1,500 – 400 (1,350 – 650) (650 – contact)	A warming and drying trend begins sometime around 2,000 YBP and reaches its peak about 1,500 YBP.	Atlatl and dart replaced by the bow and arrow. Eastgate, Rose Spring, Cottonwood, and Desert series projectile points introduced. Plant processing equipment becomes more elaborate and abundant. Trans-Sierran obsidian trade. Brownware ceramics introduced after 900 YBP. Piñon exploitation and wild crop irrigation.

Source: Bettinger 1977; Elston 1986:135

overland migration from Siberia through western Canada into the Great Plains at the end of the last Ice Age. Initial migration down the western coast of North America, including coastal California, now appears to be a more likely scenario (Surovell 2003). One of the earliest radiocarbon dates from North America come from the Arlington Springs Woman site on Santa Rosa Island, in southern California. The human remains from this site have been dated to approximately 13,000 YBP (Dr. John Johnson, personal communication, May 12, 2005).

The rate of movement from the coast to inland California locations such as the Eagle Lodge project area is not known (see Rockman 2003), but may have been relatively rapid. Many early California sites, characterized as Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic period, are located near pluvial desert valley lakes formed by glacial meltwaters that are now evaporated or much reduced in size (Moratto 1984). Lakeshore occupation sites often include artifacts such as large projectile points (e.g., Lake Mohave), flaked stone debitage, and fire-affected rock concentrations.

Lifeways during the Paleoindian Period were characterized by highly mobile hunting and gathering. Prey included megafauna such as mammoth and technology included a distinctive flaked stone toolkit that has been identified across much of North America and into Central America. The megafauna went extinct during a warming trend that began approximately 10,000 years ago, and both the extinction and climatic change (which included warmer temperatures in desert valleys and reduced precipitation in mountain areas) were factors in widespread cultural change. Lifeways continued to be organized around hunting and gathering, but the resource base expanded and used a wider range of plant and game resources. Technological traditions also became more localized. This constellation of characteristics has been given the name "Archaic" and it was the most enduring of cultural adaptations to the North American environment.

4.1.2 Early Archaic (7,000-4,000 YBP)

The Early Archaic in the Mammoth Lakes region is known as the Little Lake Phase, dating from ca. 7,500 to 3,150 YBP. Between 7,500 and 5,500 YBP the period is not as well defined for the rest of the Western Great Basin. The climate in the middle Holocene was generally hot and dry. During this time, people used base camps adjacent to rivers, and used temporary task-based camps at higher altitudes on a seasonal basis. These lithic scatters higher than 6,000 feet above mean sea level are thought to be hunting camps. Diagnostic tools of the Early Archaic include Pinto and Little Lake series projectile points. The Early Archaic economy was still organized around hunting of large game.

4.1.3 Middle Archaic (4,000-1,500 YBP)

Bettinger and Taylor (1974) refer to the Middle Archaic as the Newberry Phase (3,150-1,350 YBP) in the southern section of the Eastern Sierra Front. The Middle Archaic is characterized by a transition from the Early Archaic emphasis based on hunting to a more diversified subsistence base that included the exploitation of plant and small animal resources. Grinding stones appear in the archaeological record for the first time in the region. This is consistent with the archaeological remains recovered from Mammoth Creek Cave and Hot Creek Shelters. Large bifaces were fashioned to export raw material. Elko and Humboldt series dart points were common. Site types include quarries, multipurpose camps located in upland valleys,

and seed camps located near springs and creeks. Base camps contained features such as pithouses, storage areas, and burials. Seasonal camps were often reoccupied year after year. Kobari and others (1980) suggest that high altitude resources were also exploited as hunting camps were located at high elevations, such as the Casa Diablo and Long Valley Caldera.

4.1.4 Late Archaic (1,500-400 YBP)

The Late Archaic in the region is subdivided into the Haiwee Phase (1,350 to 650 YBP) and the Marana Phase (650 YBP to EuroAmerican contact). During this time, a wide range of resources and ecozones were exploited. There was an increased emphasis on plant resources, and small game hunting replaced large game hunting. There were many technological changes during the Late Archaic. For example, the bow and arrow replaced the atlatl and darts. Diagnostic artifacts include Rose Spring, Eastgate, and Desert Side-Notched projectile points and brownware ceramics (after 900 YBP). Rosegate projectile points are characteristic of the Haiwee Phase, while small Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood arrow points, and brownware ceramics define the Marana. Steatite disk beads are also common. Obsidian trade was thought to be east-west from Mono Lake and Long Valley Caldera over the Sierra Nevada. As the climate again oscillated to a warmer and drier regime, the area also experienced significant human population increase. With the shift to dryer conditions came a shift to piñon exploitation. Higher elevations continued to be exploited at this time (Bettinger 1977). After 750 YBP, wild crop irrigation and lowland base camps were common. It was during the Late Archaic that flat slab schist milling stones, milling slicks, and bedrock mortars apparently first appeared. The Marana Phase sites are thought to represent Owens Valley Paiute pre-contact sites, as the Owens Valley Paiute were the occupants of the region at the time of contact.

4.2 Ethnographic Context

The following ethnographic summary of the Owens Valley Paiute is derived in part from the Cultural Resources section of *Revised Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the Town of Mammoth Lakes General Plan Update* (Town of Mammoth Lakes 2005). In addition, Sven Liljeblad and Catherine S. Fowler (1986) provide a comprehensive synthesis of the Owens Valley Paiute.

Traditionally, groups of Owens Valley Paiute have occupied an area from the Town to approximately 60 miles to the east and 100 miles to the south. A ten to 15 mile-wide band of land immediately north-northeast of the Town was jointly used by Owens Valley Paiute and Northern Paiute groups from Mono Lake. This territory includes all of Owens Valley, Round Valley, Long Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and Deep Springs Valley. While both Paiute groups speak Western Numic languages, the Northern Paiute speak Northern Paiute and the Owens Valley Paiute speak Owens Valley Paiute (Nancy Peterson Walter 2005). Other neighboring

groups, on the west side of the Sierra Nevada (the Monache) and south of the Town on both flanks of the mountains (Monache and Owens Valley Paiute) speak other dialects of Mono and share many cultural bonds.

The Owens Valley Paiute occupied the Owens Valley on a year-round basis with many semi-sedentary settlements located on major rivers and streams along the west side of the valley. Closer to the Town, in both Long Valley and in the Mammoth Basin, the pre-contact and historic use of the area by the Owens Valley Native American groups has been vaguely documented. However, according to Wally Woolfenden, the ethnographic notes of F.S. Hules and F.J. Essene from the 1930s, and oral interviews of local people from the 1970s clearly document the year-round occupation of Long Valley by the Long Valley Paiute (a subgroup of the Owens Valley Paiute), during the 1800s and 1900s. Jeff Burton cites the work of Emma Lou Davis, Matthew Hall (1983), E.W. Gifford, and Helen Doyle in suggesting that Long Valley included an indigenous population of Northern Paiute in historic times, and provided resources and refuge on an occasional basis to Northern Paiute from Mono Lake, to Monache and Miwok from the west side of the Sierra, and to surrounding Mono-speaking groups of Paiute from Benton, Round Valley, and Owens Valley.

In contrast to the Owens Valley Paiute, the Long Valley Paiute are said to have been highly mobile in historic times, constantly moving in search of food resources and often utilizing resources beyond Long Valley. This movement included frequent trips over the Sierra crest, through Mammoth Pass, in order to collect acorns and to fish and hunt in the San Joaquin River drainage, and area within North Fork Mono Territory. Such trips sometimes occurred in winter, at which time moccasins and snowshoes were worn for snow travel.

In the vicinity of Mammoth Lakes, Mammoth Mountain is reported by Julian Steward as being a scared place as it stands on the border between the Monache (western Mono) and the Owens Valley Paiute (eastern Mono), and is considered to be the place of origin in all Mono-speakers' traditional myths. The actual locations of human origin there are marked by particular geographic features. Elsewhere in Mammoth Basin, ethnographic use by Long Valley Paiute and others is assumed to be seasonal rather than year round.

Owens Valley Paiute groups traded extensively with their neighbors in order to acquire additional foods as well as ornaments, money, and other commodities. Items traded included salt, piñon pine nuts, seeds, obsidian, sinew-backed bows, rabbit skin blankets, deerskins, moccasins, mountain sheepskin, fox skin leggings, balls of tobacco, baskets, basketry water bottles waterproofed with pitch, wooden hot rock lifters, and red and white pigments, in exchange for shell money (e.g., disc beads, tubular clam beads, and more recently, glass beads), acorns and acorn meal, finely-constructed Yokuts baskets, cane for arrows, manzanita berries, squaw berries, and elderberries from the Monache. The Mono Paiute traded salt, piñon pine

nuts, piagi (i.e., Pandora moth larvae), brine fly larvae, rabbit skin blankets, baskets, pumice stones, and red and white pigments to the Sierra Miwok, in exchange for shell money, acorns, baskets, arrows, a fungus used in paints, manzanita berries, elderberries, and squaw berries.

In Owens Valley, the population was sedentary, with year-round occupation in permanent villages and short-term visits to temporary camps for resource procurement. Leadership was hereditary, and headmen were responsible for organizing communal work projects and festivals that may have served to redistribute resource surpluses as well as to fulfill other social functions. As for the other groups using Long Valley, the Monache and the Southern Sierra Miwok groups were probably similar in their social organization to the Owens Valley Paiute, with at least some hereditary rulers and semi-permanent villages. Some researchers have postulated that any indigenous Long Valley groups that may have existed would have followed a pattern closer to that of the Mono Lake Paiute (and other Great Basin groups) than that of Owens Valley Paiute, due to similarities in environmental constraints. However, Long Valley residents may have been closely tied to the Owens Valley Paiute through kinship and trade.

Long Valley offered a variety of food resources during snow-free months. In the spring, Tui chub, speckled dace, and Owens sucker may have been dished from creeks, while roots, wild onions and greens along creeks and meadows might have replenished dwindling winter stores. Small game, deer, and antelope could have been hunted nearby. In the summer, grass seeds may have been collected from meadows and drier upland areas. Fall subsistence activities of both the Mono Lake and Owens Valley Paiute revolved around the collection of piñon. Piagi are another food resource available every two years in the Jeffery pine forests. Piagi were collected as they descended the Jeffery pine trees during mid to late summer. Nancy Peterson Walter, a local ethnologist, has extensive knowledge of the Owens Valley Paiute's exploitation of piagi (Fowler and Walter 1985). Also, there are several recorded archaeological sites in the region that are associated with piagi exploitation (Weaver and Basgall 1986).

Much of the trade and travel likely occurred during the summer months, when the high Sierra passes were free of deep snow. Inter- and intra-regional trade may have had extensive ramifications for subsistence and settlement systems of the Owens Valley and Long Valley areas. It is proposed that an elaborate exchange system might account for the relatively complex sociopolitical organization of the Owens Valley Paiute.

5.0 METHODS

5.1 Records Search

5.1.1 Cultural Resources

On September 20, 2005, personnel from the CHRIS-EIC conducted a cultural resources records search for the project. This records search included an examination of previous survey coverage and reports, historic maps, and known cultural resources within a half-mile radius of the project site. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the California Register, the National Register, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory were reviewed. PCR also contacted the United States Forest Service (USFS) at the Inyo National Forest regarding any cultural resource studies or recorded cultural resources within the project site.

5.1.2 Native American Consultation

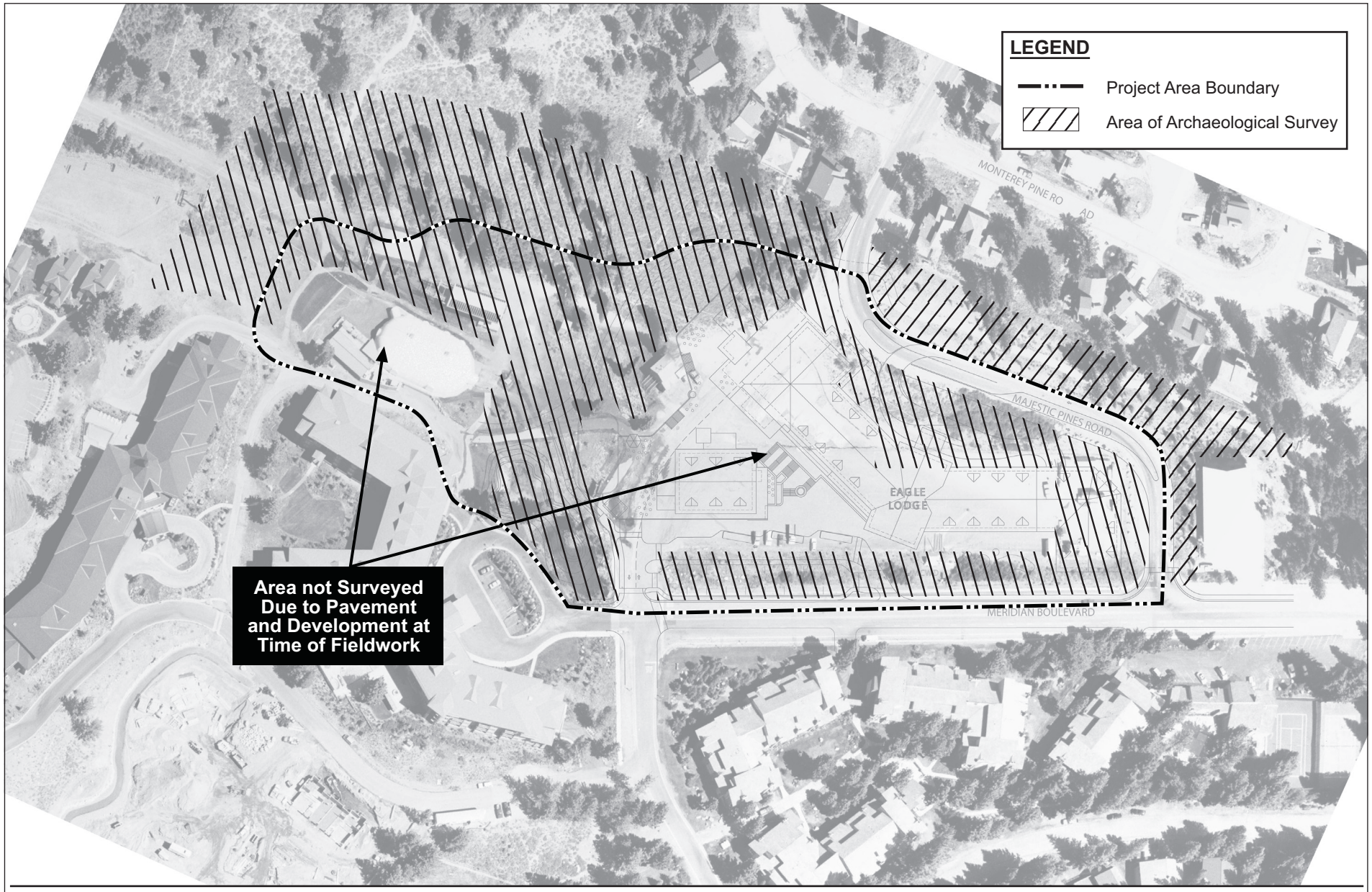
On September 15, 2005, PCR commissioned a Sacred Lands Search for the project site through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento. The NAHC provided a list of individuals and organizations that might have knowledge of sacred lands in the area in February 2006. PCR sent letters via certified mail describing the proposed project and requesting input about Native American resources in the project vicinity to the persons on the list on February 16, 2006. A copy of PCR's consultation letter is provided in Appendix A.

5.1.3 Paleontological Resources

This records search consisted of an examination of geologic maps and paleontological locality records. The UCMP online database was accessed to determine if known vertebrate fossil localities are present inside or in the vicinity of the project site.

5.2 Fieldwork

Fieldwork for the cultural resources investigation consisted of intensive pedestrian surface survey of the project area. The survey was conducted by PCR on September 23, 2005. Résumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix B. At the time of survey, the project boundary had only been approximately defined by the Town of Mammoth Lakes and the USFS. The PCR archaeologist surveyed within the approximate project site boundary and beyond the current western project site boundary in the vicinity of the Chair 15 ski lift. The area surveyed in relation to the current project boundary is shown in Figure 4 on page 20.



PCR

Scale not provided

Source: Gensler, 2006

Figure 4
Area Surveyed in Relation to the Project Boundary

The exposed ground surface was inspected for prehistoric and historical-period artifacts and features. Due to the developed nature of much of the project area, less than half of the surface of the project area could be visually inspected. All unpaved portions of the project area were walked over in a pattern of transects spaced not more than 15 meters apart. These included the unpaved sections of Lot 1, Lots 5-7, and Lot 87, the landscaped medians that surround the parking lot, and the unpaved area between the parking lot and the Chair 15 ski lift. The landscaped medians contain large granite boulders; these boulders were examined for cultural features such as milling slicks and cupules. Photographs of the project site were taken and disturbances to the ground surface were noted.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Records Search

6.1.1 Cultural Resources

PCR reviewed cultural resources records from both the CHRIS-EIC and the Inyo National Forest. According to CHRIS-EIC records search, the project site has not been previously surveyed. However, according to Inyo National Forest records, a section of the project site on National Forest Lands was surveyed in 1981 during the Camp High Sierra Land Exchange. This survey identified one prehistoric archaeological site, CA-MNO-1529, located on the Chair 15 slope approximately 200 m (650 feet) northwest of the project site boundary. The site includes bedrock milling features and an obsidian lithic scatter (Taylor 1981). The site was excavated in 1982 by a University of California, Davis archaeological field school class (Basgall 1984).

Excavations at CA-MNO-1529 identified three artifact-bearing strata overlying cemented glacial deposits. These strata included a thin (3-5 centimeters) upper humus/loam layer, derived from decomposition of organic duff and roots, a thicker (30-60 centimeter) sandy loam layer, and an unsorted loose glacial till-gravel layer that measured 30-50 centimeters or thicker (bottom not reached in some excavations). The sandy loam layer had the highest artifact content and largest artifact size. It was described as a colluvial layer of "medium brown, unbedded deposit of sand to silt-size particles intermixed with volcanic ash/pumice gravels and obsidian blast" (Basgall 1984:10). Similar artifact-bearing strata have been identified at nearby sites CA-MNO-529, located approximately 1500 feet (450 meters) east of the project area, and sites CA-MNO-714 and CA-MNO-561, located in the Long Valley-Mammoth Mountain region. Artifact density and size was lower in the loose glacial till-gravel layer than in the sandy layer and both decreased with depth. These characteristics suggest that some of the artifacts in this layer may be "drift and have been introduced into the layer from the sandy layer through natural processes such as

movement of ground water and freeze-thaw action. No artifacts were identified in the cemented glacial deposits. Obsidian artifact hydration dates suggest that occupation of the site may have extended from the Little Lake Phase of the Early Archaic (7,000 to 3,150 years ago) to the to the Haiwee Phase of the Late Archaic (1,350 to 650 years ago), with intensification of occupation during the Haiwee Phase (Basgall 1984). Despite this level of work, the site has not been formally evaluated with respect to the National Register and California Register. An EA prepared for the current project in 1997 (USDA-FS 1997) stated that the current project area was completely surveyed in conjunction with the Camp High Sierra Land Exchange, and that all potentially significant cultural resources were mitigated.

Results of the geotechnical study for the proposed action conducted in December 2005 indicated that deposits comparable to the artifact–bearing sandy loam colluvial and unconsolidated glacial till deposit layers identified at site CA-MNO-1529 are present at depth in the project area. Coring determined that the upper four feet of sediment below the modern ground surface of the project area consists of undocumented fill (i.e., introduced sediments). This fill overlies a combination of alluvium, which is similar to the description of the sandy loam layer provided by Basgall (1984:10-16), and glacial till deposits. The alluvial layer is approximately 6 feet deep in the project area. Variable glacial deposits underlie the alluvial layer to the base of the test boring holes.

6.1.2 Native American Resources

The Sacred Land Search did not identify any Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project site. The NAHC provided a list of Native American individuals and organizations that may have knowledge of Native American cultural resources in the area. PCR sent a consultation letter to all the parties on the NAHC's consultation list in February 2006 requesting information and input about sensitive areas that may be affected by the proposed development. To date, PCR has not received any responses to the letters.

6.1.3 Paleontological Resources

The paleontological records search through the UCMP online database determined that there are no known vertebrate fossil localities within the project site or even within a one-mile radius of the project site. The closest vertebrate fossil locality in that database is located more than 30 miles to the north.

6.2 Survey

6.2.1 Cultural Resources

No cultural resources were observed on the ground surface of the project site. Undisturbed ground is scarce as the majority of the project site consists of a paved parking lot and landscape features (Figure 5 on page 23). The PCR archaeologist examined all unpaved sections of the project site. These areas included the landscaped medians that surround the parking lot, and the unpaved area between the parking lot and the Chair 15 ski lift (see Figure 2). The landscaped medians contain large granite boulders; these boulders were examined for cultural features such as milling slicks and cupules. No cultural features were observed on these boulders. Ground surface visibility in the unpaved areas was good (i.e., 50-75 percent visible).

As noted above, the Town and USFS had delineated only an approximate project site boundary at the time of survey. The PCR archaeologist surveyed within the approximate project site boundary and beyond the western project site boundary in the vicinity of the Chair 15 ski lift. A scatter of obsidian flakes was observed west of the approximate project site boundary ca. 25 meters upslope from the Chair 15 ski lift. This flake scatter is likely part of archaeological site CA-MNO-1529 that has eroded down slope. This scatter was later determined to lie outside of the updated project boundary, and so was not recorded further.

6.2.2 Paleontological Resources

Initial consultation of collection records and geologic maps indicated that the Town area had no history of fossil resources, largely because the terrain was glaciated and is dominated by igneous and metamorphic rocks. The PCR archaeologist verified those impressions and to photographically documented the site conditions. This confirmed that the local geology is granite, metavolcanics, and glacial debris. Apart from glacial deposits, there are no sediments old enough to produce fossils inside or within the vicinity of the project site.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Significance Criteria

In accordance with Section 21083.2 of CEQA and Section 15064.5(b)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts to archaeological resources are considered significant if:

- Project activities could cause the loss, destruction, or other damage to a prehistoric or historic archaeological site that has been identified as unique. Any action, such as

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PCR

Figure 5
Site Photographs

Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2006.

clearing, scraping, soil removal, mechanical excavation, or digging that would destroy, alter, damage, or degrade a site's integrity (i.e., intactness), stratigraphy, or association has the potential to be a significant impact.

- Project activities result in physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a historic resource or its immediate surroundings such that its significance would be materially impaired. A resource is "materially impaired" if those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance are demolished or materially altered.

- Project activities result in the direct of indirect destruction of a unique paleontological resource or site.

7.2 Potential Archaeological Resources and Project Impacts

Archaeological and historical resources are considered to be significant if they possess integrity and may contribute information important in prehistory or history at the federal, State, and/or local levels. Paleontological resources are considered to be significant if they provide new data on fossil animals, distribution, evolution, or other scientifically important information.

Potential impacts to paleontological and archaeological resources are generally associated with site clearing, grading, and excavation activities proposed by the development project. Therefore, based on the prior research conducted of the project site, the potential of the proposed project to impact undiscovered cultural or paleontological resources is discussed in the following paragraphs.

7.2.1 Archaeological and Historic Resources

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As indicated above, no archaeological resources have been identified on the surface of the project site. The project site surface has been extensively disturbed by the construction of the parking lot, medians, and the landscape features.

Results of this study indicate that there is potential for buried cultural resources in the project area. As described above, the geotechnical study for the project determined that the stratigraphy of the project area consist of an upper four feet of undocumented fill over a combination of alluvium and glacial till deposits. It is unlikely that there are archaeological deposits within the glacial fill, as these likely predate the human occupation of the Mammoth Lakes area. However, several factors suggest that there may be intact archaeological deposits in the alluvium or at the contact of the glacial deposits and the alluvium. Foremost, the alluvial

deposit described by the geotechnical study is similar to the artifact-bearing alluvial unit excavated at nearby site CA-MNO-1529, described in Basgall (1984), and other sites in the region, as described above. Other contributing factors include the relative proximity of the project area to prehistoric routes through the Sierras, particularly in relation to the obsidian source at Casa Diablo approximately 22 miles to the east-southeast (Bettinger, Basgall, and Delacorte 1983), the number of sites in a one-mile radius of the project area indicated by the cultural resources records search, and the location of the project area at the base of a hill which can be conducive to the burial and preservation of archaeological materials. Therefore, there is potential for subsurface cultural deposits in the project area. As discussed further below, monitoring is recommended for all ground-disturbing construction activities affecting the alluvial deposits and upper three feet of the glacial deposits related to the project in order reduce the effect of the proposed action on previously undiscovered cultural resources in the project area. Under these recommendations, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)), project impacts on archaeological and historic resources are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

7.2.2 Paleontological Resources

No Impact. There are no known paleontological resources or unique geological features within the project site. Preliminary results of a paleontological records search through the UCMP online database indicated that there are no recorded fossil localities within the project area or within a one mile radius of the project site. The closest vertebrate fossil locality is located more than 30 miles north of the project site. Initial consultation of collection records and geologic maps indicate that the Mammoth Lakes area has no history of fossil resources largely because the terrain is dominated by igneous and metamorphic rocks. As there is no record of paleontological resources in the area and no features indicative of paleontological resources, the proposed project would not result in an impact to paleontological resources and no further analysis is required.

7.2.3 Native American Resources

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. No areas containing human remains have been documented at the CHRIS-EIC in the project area or within a one-mile radius of the project area. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during construction excavation and grading activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent of the deceased Native American, who will then help determine what course of action should be taken in dealing with the remains.

Responses to date to the NAHC Sacred Lands Search indicate that there are no sensitive Native American cultural resources in the project area.

8.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The following mitigation measures are recommended to ensure that potential impacts to buried archaeological and Native American resources that may remain in the alluvial deposits or at the contact between the alluvial deposits and underlying glacial deposits are reduced to a less than significant level. The project would not likely cause a substantial adverse change in significance to any paleontological resources or unique geologic features, and so no mitigation measures are proposed for these resources

CULT-1 A qualified archaeological monitor shall be present during the ground-disturbing construction activities affecting the alluvial deposits and upper three feet of the glacial deposits in the project area. Due to the potential for subsurface cultural deposits, a culturally affiliated Native American monitor with experience in cultural resources also shall monitor these ground-disturbing activities. Currently, there is no legal requirement in California to include a Native American monitor in a monitoring program. The NAHC recommends, however, that if a client or lead agency prefers not to include a Native American monitor, the client or lead agency notify or otherwise clear this decision with all of the Native American groups identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the project area. As the Eagle Lodge project is subject to SB 18 consultation, it would be appropriate to either include a Native American monitor, or otherwise determine and follow the preferences of the Native American community with respect to monitoring. No monitor is required for construction-related activities in the lower glacial deposits.

If cultural resources are identified, the archaeologist shall be allowed to temporarily divert or redirect grading or excavation activities in the vicinity in order to make an evaluation of the find and determine appropriate treatment. Treatment will include the Town's goals of preservation where practicable and public interpretation of historic and archaeological resources. The archaeologist shall prepare a final report about the monitoring to be filed with the Project Applicant, Mono County, and the CHRIS-EIC, as required by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The report shall include documentation and interpretation of resources recovered, if any. Interpretation will include evaluation of eligibility of the resources with respect to the National Register and California Register. The report shall also include all specialists' reports as appendices. The lead agency shall designate repositories in the event that significant resources are recovered

CULT-2 If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during construction excavation and grading activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no

further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent of the deceased Native American, who will then help determine what course of action should be taken in dealing with the remains.

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APPENDIX A: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390

April 4, 2006

Marcy Rockman
PCR Services Corporation
233 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 130
Santa Monica, CA 90401

VIA FAX: 310-451-5279

Re: Tribal Consultation Request. Town of Mammoth Lakes-Eagle Lodge Master Plan Amendment. Inyo County

Dear Ms. Rockman:

Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places. Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the requested plan amendment boundaries.

As a part of consultation, the NAHC recommends that local governments conduct record searches through the NAHC and California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) to determine if any cultural places are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. NAHC Sacred Lands File requests must be made in writing. All requests must include county, USGS quad map name, township, range and section. Local governments should be aware, however, that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a cultural place.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from Tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Rob Wood
Environmental Specialist III

Attachment

California Tribal Consultation List
Town of Mammoth Lakes
March 30, 2006

Big Pine Band of Owens Valley
Jessica Bacoch, Chairperson
P. O. Box 700 Owens Valley Paiute -
Big Pine , CA 93513
bigpinetribaladmin@earthlink.
(760) 938-2003

Bishop Reservation
Gerald Howard, Chairperson
50 Tu Su Lane Paiute - Shoshone
Bishop , CA 93515
mervin@telis.org
(760) 873-3584

Fort Independence Community of Paiute
Carl Dahlberg Chairperson
P.O. Box 67 Paiute
Independence , CA 93526
stephanie@fortindependence.
(760) 878-2126

Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation
Rachel Joseph, Chairperson
P.O. Box 747 Paiute
Lone Pine , CA 93545 Shoshone
rajoseph@lppsr.org
(760) 876-1034

Walker River Reservation
Genia Williams, Chairperson
P.O. Box 220 Northern Paiute
Schurz , NV 89427
chair@wrpt.net
775-773-2306

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3.

APPENDIX B: RESUMES

Mitchell Marken, Ph.D., ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL, DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Professional History

- Ph.D., Archaeology, University of St. Andrews, Scotland, 1991
- Dpl., Archaeology and Ethnology, Maritime Studies, University of St. Andrews, Scotland, 1985
- Cultural Resources Manager/Senior Environmental Scientist, Tetra Tech, Inc., San Francisco, California, 1998 - 2004
- Adjunct Professor, University of San Francisco

Expertise

Mitchell Marken has over 18 years of archaeological and management experience in the environmental field. His experience includes project management, field supervision, environmental monitoring, cultural resource planning, report and proposal writing, quality assurance of regulatory reports, project evaluation, underwater survey, site mitigation, excavation, artifact analysis, mapping, research design, team training, coordination with state and federal agencies, permit acquisition and public speaking. Since 1990, he has managed large-scale Cultural Resource and Environmental projects for public utility companies, mining companies and private developers throughout Western U.S.

Dr. Marken has completed environmental compliance training with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and Section 106 compliance training from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He has worked internationally and for state governments concerning the preservation and exploration of underwater sites including shipwrecks. He has published a University Press of Florida book entitled "Pottery from Spanish Shipwrecks: 1500 - 1800," and is featured in a U.S. public school textbook entitled "Lessons in Character" published by the Young People's Press for middle school students.

Experience

Archaeology/Paleontology: Dr. Marken has worked with State Historic Preservation Office and information centers throughout the Western U.S. for record searches and surveys on projects ranging from cellular towers to extensive multi-state linear corridors. Other projects include site inventories and test excavation for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), and the U.S. National Guard in Northern and Southern California and San Francisco County Department of Public Works, and construction monitoring for the U.S. Coast Guard at various radio tower sites in California.

In addition to fieldwork, Dr. Marken coordinated and worked with regulatory agencies in impact analysis and mitigation planning, on the development of Programmatic Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding including the U.S. Navy for Treasure Island, the U.S. Army in Hawaii and the Department of Defense at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. He has also been active in facilitating Native American consultation and worked with California Tribes on educating local agencies with regards to burials, and with Santa Cruz County regarding mitigation of sea wall armoring on paleontological resources.

In addition to his California experience, Dr. Marken was also the principal author of Minnesota's Submerged Cultural Resources Plan. The plan is used as a guideline for the preservation of underwater sites in the Great Lakes and inland water bodies.

CEQA/NEPA Compliance: Dr. Marken has worked on various projects for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance throughout the United States for the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy, and the ACOE. He has also performed third party review for California State Lands for fiber optic cable construction both on land and for submerged projects. In addition, he wrote and compiled the necessary background information and impact analysis on all Coast Guard owned ships and stations for the Deepwater Project Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. Coast Guard.

Dr. Marken's NEPA experience also includes the preparation of sensitive and controversial documents relating to a large-scale Army transformation project on the islands of Hawaii for the U.S. Army including an additional training base on Oahu, and military housing conversion projects in Hawaii and California.

Workshops/Education:
Section 106 Compliance Training (GSA Interagency Training Center); FERC Environmental Compliance Training

Professional Affiliations

SAA Society for American Archaeology

Joe D. Stewart, Ph.D., PRINCIPAL PALEONTOLOGIST

Professional History

- Ph.D., Systematics & Ecology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 1984
- Assistant Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California, 1985-2003
- Owner/Partner/Paleontological Consultant, Stewart Paleontological Consulting, Pasadena, California, 1997-2005

Expertise

J. D. Stewart has 30 years of experience in the field of paleontology. He has authored or co-authored 33 peer-reviewed articles for scientific journals and books. Within these, he has authored or co-authored descriptions of three new genera and three new species.

He has served as expert witness for the U.S. Department of Justice. He is a recognized authority on fossil fishes of Cretaceous rocks of North America and Cenozoic rocks of the western coast of North America.

Experience

Dr. Stewart has extensive experience finding and excavating fossils for county, state, and provincial institutions. Numerous environmental firms have employed him for identification of paleontological and archaeological specimens. His field work includes projects in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Navy, U. S. Department of Energy, and California State Parks. The Bureau of Land Management's national website features one of his excavations from 2003. He has monitored construction activity in numerous counties and municipalities. In addition to fieldwork, he has experience in the supervision of preparators, curatorial assistants, and excavators. He also has extensive experience preparing fossils, and has processed and recovered thousands of vertebrate microfossils. Dr. Stewart has authored and co-authored many paleontological assessment documents and California Environmental Quality Act-mandated monitoring and mitigation reports. He was the in-house curator for several major exhibits at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and helped develop two exhibits that toured the nation.

Presentations

Dr. Stewart has presented the results of his research at over 35 scientific conferences in the U.S., China, Germany, Switzerland, Mexico, and Canada.

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology

Research Associate, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

Amy M. Holmes, RPA, SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Professional History

- Registered Professional Archaeologist since 2000
- M.A., Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, 1998
- B.A., Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, 1995
- Principal Investigator, Earth Tech, Inc., Colton, California, 2003 – 2004
- Geoarchaeologist, Pacific Legacy, Inc., Cameron Park, California, 2002 – 2003
- Field Director, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Reno, Nevada, 2001 - 2002
- Staff Geoarchaeologist, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, Texas, 1999 – 2001
- Staff Geoarchaeologist, LaRamie Soils Service, Laramie, Wyoming, 1998 – 1999
- Archaeological Technician, various companies, 1994-1999

Expertise

Amy Holmes is a RPA-certified archaeologist/geoarchaeologist with 12 years of experience in Cultural Resources Management. Ms. Holmes meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior's standards for an Archaeologist. She is a geoarchaeological specialist with knowledge of the principles of stratigraphy, soil morphology, and process geomorphology and their relation to archaeological sites. Ms. Holmes also has expertise in Great Basin archaeology and the prehistory of the western United States. She has extensive experience leading field crews for survey, archaeological testing, and data recovery projects. Ms. Holmes has experience working with both federal and state cultural resources regulations.

Experience

Archaeology: Ms. Holmes has worked on projects for federal, state, municipal, and private clients including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Caltrans. She is familiar with the cultural resources requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Section 106 process. Ms. Holmes works regularly with the cultural resources requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). She is skilled in the preparation of cultural resources sections for CEQA documents such as Initial Studies and Environmental Impact Reports.

Ms. Holmes has worked as an archaeologist and geoarchaeologist in Texas, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California. She currently holds a Cultural Resource Use Permit for the Nevada Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and an Antiquities Permit for the state of Nevada. She is also permitted to perform cultural resources work on BLM land in California.

At PCR, Ms. Holmes functions as Principal Investigator and deputy Project Manager on cultural resources projects throughout California and Nevada. Her responsibilities include Native American consultation, technical oversight, budget tracking, preparing proposals and cost estimates, and writing technical reports. Ms. Holmes supervises junior staff throughout all aspects of fieldwork, lab analyses, and report writing.

Workshops/Education:
"CEQA and Cultural Resources, UCLA Extension, March 2006"

CPR and First Aid, renewed February 2005

Project Manager Training, Earth Tech, Inc., March 2004

Working with California Office of Historic Preservation, SCA workshop, April 2004

Health and Safety Training:
Defensive Driving Refresher course, Earth Tech, July 2004

HAZWOPER 40-hour Hazardous waste workers' and 24-hour First Responder-Operations Level, ETAC, August 2004

Technical writing workshop for CRM professionals, SRI Institute, 2000

Professional Affiliations

Society for American Archaeology

APPENDIX C: CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX—RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418

(951) 827-5745 - Fax (951) 827-5409 - eickw@ucr.edu

Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

September 20, 2005
RS #3516

Amy Holmes
PCR
One Venture, Suite 150
Irvine, CA 92618

Re: Cultural Resource Records Search for the Eagle Lodge Base Facility

Dear Ms. Holmes:

We received your request on September 16, 2005 for a cultural resource records search for the Eagle Lodge Base Facility located in Section 3 & 34, T.3S, R.27E, MDBM, in the Town of Mammoth Lakes in Mono County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 22 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these studies involved the project area. One additional study provides an overview of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. These reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Archeological Reports" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $30/hour. The KEYWORD section of each citation lists the geographic area, quad name, listing of trinomials (when identified), report number in our manuscript files (MN#), and the number of pages per report.

No cultural resource properties are recorded within the boundaries of the project area. Our records indicate that 29 properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. Copies of the records are included for your reference.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed map. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number in our manuscript files (MN #). Cultural resource properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below. Note that not all sites or properties are listed on the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility or Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File. Only those sites or properties that have been reviewed by the OHP are listed.

National Register of Historic Places (07/29/05): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (03/07/05): no listed sites are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (03/07/05): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

A copy of the relevant portion of the 1953 USGS Mt. Morrison 15' topographic map is included for your reference.

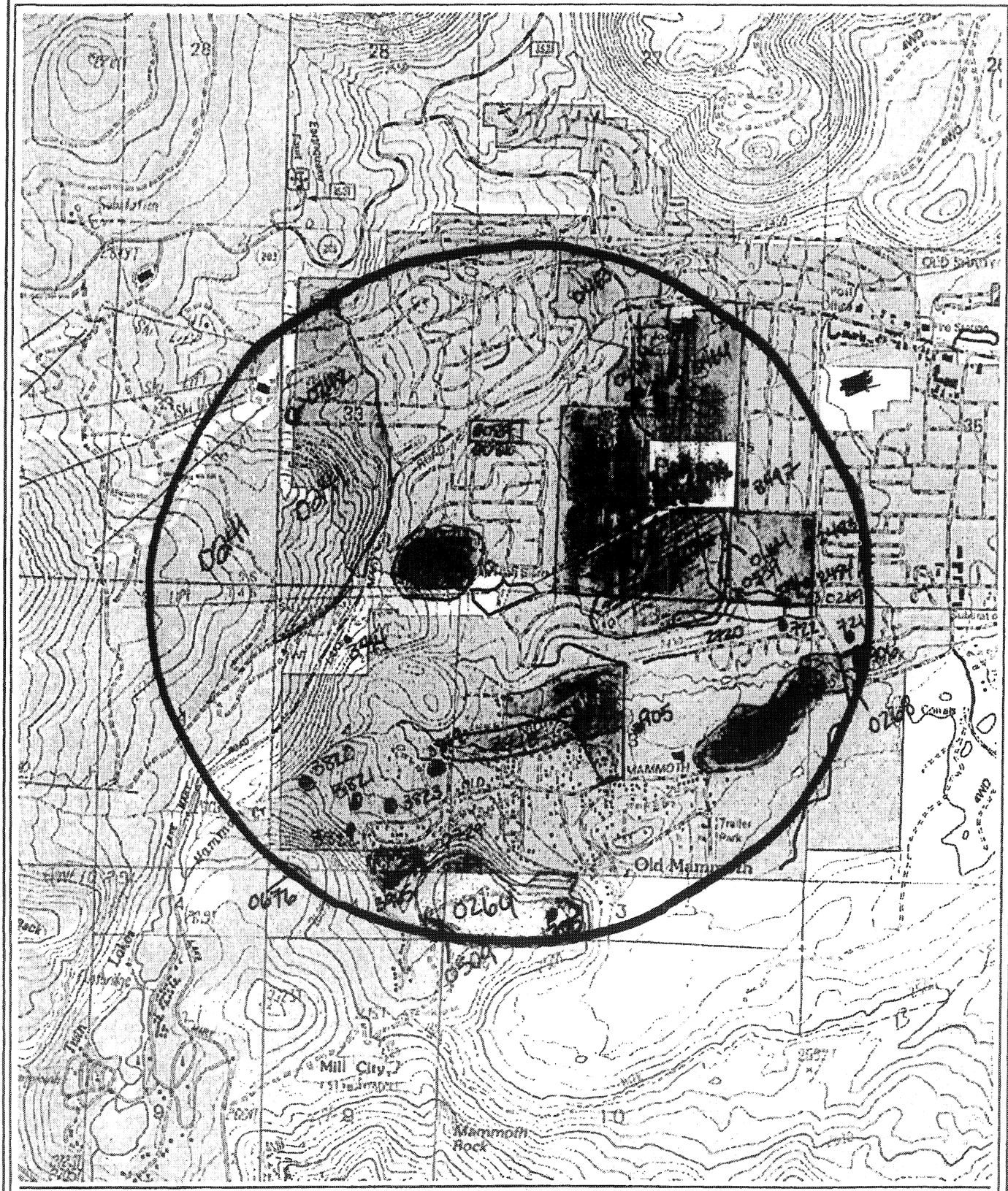
As the Information Center for Mono County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resource reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Sincerely,

Farah Firtha

Farah Firtha
Information Officer

Enclosures



PCR

Figure 2
Mammoth Lakes - Eagle Lodge
Vicinity Map

Source: USGS Topographic Series (Bloody Mt., Crystal Crag, Mammoth Mt., Old Mammoth, CA);
PCR Services Corporation, 2005.

Document No.: 1080001 Other Document Type
BALDWIN, CLIFFORD PARK

1931 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION AND SURVEY IN SOUTHERN INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA [NOT A COMPLETE REPORT]. IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE SALINE-EUREKA VALLEY AREA, BY CAROLE ROBARCHEK (1972 & 1973). PHOTOS ON FILE BLM/DPS.

Last Update: 11/05/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 09/19/1988
Keywords: 17 PP (7), 566 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CA-INY-0415 (8), CA-INY-0414 (8), CA-INY-0405 (8), CA-INY-0404 (8), CA-INY-0417 (8), CA-INY-0402 (8), CA-INY-0432 (8), CA-INY-0410 (8), CA-INY-0407 (8), CA-INY-0408 (8), CA-INY-0409 (8), CA-INY-0411 (8), CA-INY-0412 (8), CA-INY-0416 (8), CA-INY-0413 (8), LITTLE LAKE/COSO REGION (4), COSO PEAK 7.5' QUAD (4), DRY MTN. 15' QUAD (4), IN-0001 (MF #0001) (6), NEW YORK BUTTE 15' QUAD (4), NO ACREAGE SURVEYED (4), RECONNAISSANCE STUDY (1), UNKNOWN MAPS (MAPS NOT IN MS.) (4)

Document No.: 1081093 Unpublished Report
WITTERS, RANDY

1977 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT - EXCHANGE - CORPORATION YARD/ WOODSTOCK FOR MONACHE MEADOWS*. INYO NATIONAL FOREST. SUBMITTED TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521

Last Update: 12/13/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 11/28/1988
Keywords: 15 PP (7), 5 ACRES SURVEYED (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), MN-0086 (MF #1080) (6), NO RESOURCES (8), ARR #05-04-0059 (6)

Document No.: 1081240 Unpublished Report
TAYLOR, WILLIAM

1980 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT - WOODSTOCK PARCEL/TANNER EXCHANGE*. INYO NATIONAL FOREST. SUBMITTED TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 12/13/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 12/08/1988
Keywords: 5 PP (7), 5 ACRES SURVEYED (4), MN-0087 (MF #1080) (6), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), NO RESOURCES (8), ARR #05-04-0207 (6)

Document No.: 1081623 Unpublished Report
BASGALL, MARK E.

1982 *THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CAMP HIGH SIERRA (CA-MNO-1529); A PRELIMINARY REPORT*. U.C. DAVIS ANTHROPOLOGY, & FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL, INC. SUBMITTED TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE, INYO NATIONAL FOREST. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 12/14/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 12/20/1988
Keywords: 39 PP (7), CA-MNO-1529 (8), DATA RECOVERY ONLY (1), MN-0210 (MF #1446) (6), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), NO ACREAGE SURVEYED (4)

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Document No.: 1081624 Unpublished Report
TAYLOR, WILLIAM

1981 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT - CAMP HIGH SIERRA LAND EXCHANGE.* INYO NATIONAL FOREST--MAMMOTH RANGER DISTRICT. SUBMITTED TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 12/14/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 12/20/1988
Keywords: 14 PP (7), 35 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CA-MNO-1529 (8), MN-0211 (MF #1446) (6), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), ARR #05-04-0230 (6)

Document No.: 1081813 Unpublished Report
BETTINGER, ROBERT L., MARK E. BASGAL, AND M.G. DELACORTE

1983 *AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF MAMMOTH MOUNTAIN, MONO AND MADERA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.* FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/15/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 03/28/1989
Keywords: MN-0241 (MF #1623) (6), 44 PP (7), 2000 ACRES SURVEYED (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), MAMMOTH MTN 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG BALLEY CALDERA (4), CA-MNO-1924 (8), CA-MNO-1925 (8), ARR #05-04-0310 (6)

Document No.: 1081972 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFF

1982 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT - MAMMOTH BLUFF, MAMMOTH LAKES, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.* JEFF BURTON, CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/15/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 03/06/1989
Keywords: 21 PP (7), 75 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CA-MNO-1705 (8), CA-MNO-1706 (8), MN-0264 (MF #1774) (6), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), BLOODY MTN. 7.5' QUAD (4), ARR #05-04-0280 (6)

Document No.: 1081973 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFF

1982 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT - MAMMOTH MEADOW, MAMMOTH LAKES, MONO COUNTY, CALIF.* JEFF BURTON, CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGIST. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/15/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 03/06/1989

Keywords: 40 ACRES SURVEYED (4), 34 PP (7), CA-MNO-0905 (8), CA-MNO-0904 (8),
MN-0266 (MF #1775) (6), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4)

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Document No.: 1081975 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFF

1982 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT - PINEBROOKE CONDOMINIUM PROJECT, MAMMOTH LAKES, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.* AUTHOR(S). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/15/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 03/06/1989
Keywords: 1.49 ACRES SURVEYED (4), 12 PP (7), MN-0269 (MF #1777) (6), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), NO RESOURCES (8)

Document No.: 1083367 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFFREY F.

1990 *AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE NORTH VILLAGE PROJECT AREA MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA.* TRANS-SIERRAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH (#19). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 09/12/1990
Keywords: MN-0463 (MF #2962) (6), 34 PP (7), 90 ACRES SURVEYED (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), BLOODY MTN. 7.5' QUAD (4), CRYSTAL CRAG 7.5' QUAD (4), MAMMOTH MTN. 7.5' QUAD (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), CA-MNO-2480 (8), CA-MNO-2481 (8)

Document No.: 1083368 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFFREY F.

1990 *AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LODESTAR PROPERTY MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA.* TRANS-SIERRAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH (#20). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 09/12/1990
Keywords: MN-0464 (MF #2963) (6), 40 PP (7), 200 ACRES SURVEYED (4), BLOODY MTN 7.5' QUAD (4), CRYSTAL CRAG 7.5' QUAD (4), MAMMOTH MTN 7.5' QUAD (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), CA-MNO-2482 (8), CA-MNO-2483 (8), CA-MNO-2484 (8), CA-MNO-2485 (8), CA-MNO-2486 (8), CA-MNO-2487 (8)

Document No.: 1083369 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFFREY F.

1989 *AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MINARET ROAD EXTENSION MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA.* TRANS-SIERRAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH (#17). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 09/12/1990

Keywords: MN-0465 (MF #2963) (6), 25 PP (7), 10 ACRES SURVEYED (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), CA-MNO-2482 (8)

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Document No.: 1083646 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFFERY AND MARY FARRELL

1990 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE SNOW CREEK SITE (CA-MNO-3) MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA*. TRANS-SIERRAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH (#23). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 01/30/1991
Keywords: MN-0503 (MF #3323) (6), 172 PP (7), NO ACREAGE SURVEYED (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), CA-MNO-0003 (8)

Document No.: 1083781 Unpublished Report
FAUST, NICHOLAS

1990 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT: MILL CITY LOGE COURSE*. INYO NATIONAL FOREST - MAMMOTH DISTRICT. SUBMITTED TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501.

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 06/07/1991
Keywords: MN-0509 (MF #3431) (6), 4 PP (7), 10 ACRES SURVEYED (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), BLOODY MTN. 7.5' QUAD (4), NO RESOURCES (8), ARR #05-04-0496 (6)

Document No.: 1083787 Unpublished Report
FAUST, NICHOLAS A.

1990 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT: CONTEL- MAMMOTH SKI AND RACQUET CLUB REALIGNMENT*. INYO NATIONAL FOREST - MAMMOTH DISTRICT. SUBMITTED TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/15/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 06/07/1991
Keywords: MN-0242 (MF #1623) (6), 4 PP (7), 1 ACRE SURVEYED (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), NO RESOURCES (8), ARR #05-04-0498 (6)

Document No.: 1084008 Unpublished Report
KAUTZ, ROBERT R.

1991 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROCEDURES AT SIX SITES IN MAMMOTH LAKES, CA; THE LODESTAR PROJECT*. MARIAH ASSOCIATES (MAMMOTH LAKES, CA). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 01/25/1992
Keywords: MN-0467 (MF #2963) (6), 40 PP (7), NO ACRE SURVEYED--TESTING (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), 26-2482 (CA-MNO-2482) (8),

26-2483 (CA-MNO-2483) (8), 26-2484 (CA-MNO-2484) (8), 26-2485 (CA-MNO-2485) (8), 26-2486 (CA-MNO-2486) (8), 26-2487 (CA-MNO-2487) (8), 26-3575 (8), MAI PROJECT #638 (6)

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Document No.: 1084017 Unpublished Report
HARDESTY, DONALD L., STEVEN F. MEHLS, AND PRISCILLA E. MECHAM WITH MARY RUSCO

1991 *A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE 493 ACRE BODIE STUDY AREA, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA; I HISTORIC, II HISTORIC APPENDIX, III PREHISTORIC, IIIA PREHISTORIC SITE RECORDS, IV - XXII - HISTORIC SITE RECORDS.* WESTERN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE (GALAXY MINING, DBA BODIE CONSOLIDATED). UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 9250

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 01/25/1992
Keywords: MN-0539 (MF #3616) (6), 896 PP (3 VOLUMES OF REPORTS) (7), 4996 PP (ALL SITE RECORDS PRE & HISTORIC) (7), BODIE 7.5' QUAD (4), KIRKWOOD SPRING 7.5' QUAD (4), MONO BASIN (4), BRIDGEPORT AREA (4), CA-MNO-2658/H (8), 493 ACRES SURVEYED (4), HISTORIC MINING (0)

Document No.: 1084158 Dissertation/Thesis
HANEY, JEFFERSON W.

1992 *WRITTEN IN BEDROCK: PREHISTORIC ACORN USE IN THE EASTERN SIERRA NEVADA.* M.A. THESIS. SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, CA; (CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT).

Last Update: 11/15/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 05/07/1992
Keywords: MN-0566 & IN-0276 (MF #3745) (6), 229 PP (7), NO ACREAGE SURVEYED (4)

Document No.: 1084177 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFFERY F.

1992 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE EAGLE'S NEST SITE (CA-MNO-907), MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA.* TRANS-SIERRAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL. SUBMITTED TO TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/15/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 07/03/1992
Keywords: MN-0268 (MF #1776) (6), 54 PP (7), NO ACREAGE SURVEYED (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), CA-MNO-0907 (8), CA-MNO-0905 (8)

Document No.: 1084251 Unpublished Report
BURTON, JEFFEREY F.

1992 *FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SNOWCREEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA.* TRANS-SIERRAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC. SUBMITTED TO TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 10/02/1992
Keywords: MN-0504 (MF #3323) (6), 97 PP (7), NO ACREAGE SURVEYED (4), OLD MAMMOTH

7.5' QUAD. (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), CA-MNO-0003 (8)

==========

Document No.: 1084511 Unpublished Report
VALDEZ, SHARYNN-MARIE AND NELSON SIEFKIN

1993 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON OVERHEAD TO UNDERGROUND CONVERSION PROJECT, IN THE CITY OF MAMMOTH LAKES, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA*. CULTURAL RESOURCES FACILITY, CSU BAKERSFIELD. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 9250

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 05/24/1994
Keywords: MN-0629 (MF #4033) (6), 9 PP. (7), 21 ACRES SURVEYED (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), CA-MNO-3 (8), CA-MNO-561 (8), CA-MNO-906 (8), CA-MNO-907 (8)

Document No.: 1084879 Unpublished Report
FAUST, NICHOLAS

1995 *HERITAGE RESOURCES REPORT: MAMMOTH CONNECTOR TRAIL, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA*. INYO NATIONAL FOREST. SUBMITTED TO INYO NATIONAL FOREST. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, U.C. RIVERSIDE, CA 92521

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 03/25/1996
Keywords: MN-0676 (MF #4301) (6), 5 PP (7), 3 ACRES SURVEYED (4), BLOODY MTN. 7.5' QUAD (4), CRYSTAL CRAG 7.5' QUAD (4), MAMMOTH MTN. 7.5' QUAD (4), OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), YES RESOURCES - PENDING TRINOMIAL (8), P-26-3008 (8)

Document No.: 1085278 Unpublished Report
FAUST, NICHOLAS

1997 *HRR: MILL CITY ROAD PAVING, HRR. NO. 05-04-499-02*. FOREST SEVICE. SUBMITTED TO INYO NATIONAL FOREST. CONTRACT NO. HRR. NO. 05-04-4992. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, U.C. RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 12/20/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 04/07/1999
Keywords: MN-0729 (MF #4567) (6), 4 PP (7), 3 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CRYSTAL CRAG 7.5' QUAD, BLOODY MTN. 7.5' QUAD, OLD MAMMOTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LONG VALLEY CALDERA (4), NO RESOURCES (8), HRR NO. 05-04-4992 (6)