

Appendix E

Cultural Resources Assessment

East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRA	Cultural Resource Assessment
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DWP	City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
EIC	Eastern Information Center
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	California Public Resources Code
project	East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project
RCB	reinforced concrete box
ROW	rights-of-way
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Officer
SLF	Sacred Lands File
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the findings of a Cultural Resources Assessment completed by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project (project) located on East Line Street within the city limits of Bishop, in Inyo County, California. The project consists of the replacement of the East Line Street Bridge with reinforced concrete box (RCB) culvert sections. As part of the initial application review, applicants are required to submit a cultural resource assessment for review by the County to ensure compliance with state and local laws and regulations as they relate to cultural resources, including the need to reach compliance with the cultural resource requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, as this project is expected to involve the physical alteration of a water body (Bishop Creek), the project is anticipated to Section 401 certification, and a Section 404 permit under the Clean Water Act from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). As a result, this undertaking also needs to be in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

HELIX requested a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on March 13, 2023, which identified eight previous cultural resource studies, including two that encompassed the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The records search also identified eight cultural resources within the search radius but none within the APE itself. These resources include prehistoric lithic scatters, and historic-era debris scatters.

A search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) indicated that there are no recorded occurrences of Native American sacred sites and or human remains in the APE and vicinity. HELIX sent letters to 10 Native American contacts that were recommended by the NAHC as potential sources of information related to cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE. As of the date of this report, no responses to this outreach have been received.

HELIX archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey of the entirety of the APE. Ground visibility was excellent (nearly 100%), and most of the APE was found to be heavily modified by prior development. The survey did not identify any archaeological or built-environment resources within the APE.

Based on the results of this Cultural Resource Assessment, HELIX concludes that the following findings are appropriate for the project:

- **No Significant Effect** under *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5; and
- **No Historic Properties Affected** under Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)).

No additional study or documentation for cultural resources are recommended at this time. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological cultural resources, and/or human remains, or funerary objects are discovered during project construction, the provisions contained in Section 7.2 of this report should be implemented to avoid or substantially reduce the severity of impacts to such finds.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lumos & Associates (Applicant) proposes to replace the East Line Street Bridge, which crosses the Bishop Creek Canal between First Street and Johnston Lane in the City of Bishop, Inyo County, California (See Figure 1, *Site and Vicinity Map*, 2, *USGS Topographic Map*, and 3, *Area of Potential Effect Map*, in Appendix A). The current bridge is a concern for the city in terms of overall structural stability and pedestrian safety.

Based on the nature of the proposed project, it qualifies as an *undertaking* subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and as a *project* under the California Environmental Quality Act. As part of the initial application review, Applicants are required to prepare a Cultural Resource Assessment to document compliance with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations as they relate to cultural resources.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) prepared this Cultural Resource Assessment (CRA) to identify cultural resources that may be subject to impact or disturbance as a result of project implementation.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project is located on East Line Street, between First Street and Johnston Lane. The East Line Street Bridge crosses the Bishop Creek Canal, which is operated by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). The bridge is located within Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Township 7 South, Range 33 East, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Bishop, California* topographic quadrangle (Figure 2).

The project consists of the replacement of the East Line Street Bridge with reinforced concrete box (RCB) culvert sections. RCB culverts are rectangular box structures with headwalls constructed on their inlet and outlet. The project is proposing a new sidewalk on the southern side of East Line Street to connect the existing sidewalk located between First Street to 125 feet west of Johnston Lane. The project is also proposing a new sidewalk connection on the northern side of East Line Street from the existing sidewalk to the eastern side of the bridge. No rights-of-way (ROW) acquisition is envisioned as part of this project. Additionally, the project may include a pedestrian crossing, barrier rails, pedestrian refuge islands, and traffic signage and/or speed bumps; however, the final determination of these pedestrian safety and roadway design features has not yet been determined.

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is defined as the geographic area within which project activities may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE for the project is 1.6 acres in size and includes the area of direct impacts associated with project development. Because the project is currently in the planning stages, the vertical dimensions and the subsurface dimensions of the APE are still unknown. It is unlikely however that the vertical dimensions of the proposed work would substantively add to the visual signature of the Bishop Creek Canal Crossing beyond that of the currently standing bridge. The APE is surrounded by residential development to the west and south, and open fields to the northeast. The terrain of the APE itself consists of a paved roadway (running east to west) with rights of way that have been disturbed, and the

Bishop Creek Canal and its dirt access road, which both run north to south within the western half of the APE.

1.3 PERSONNEL

This Cultural Resources Assessment was written by HELIX Senior Archaeologist Benjamin Siegel, MA, RPA. Mr. Siegel meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology (36 CFR Part 61) and is a cultural resources project manager with 14 years of professional experience throughout California and the United States. He has overseen numerous projects for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The pedestrian survey for this project was conducted by Staff Archaeologist Jentin Joe, B.A., under the supervision of Mr. Siegel. Mr. Joe is an archaeologist with over five years of archaeological experience throughout the state of California.

Resumes for Mr. Siegel and Mr. Joe are included in Appendix B.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Pursuant to CEQA, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines, are also considered historic resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, or is not included in a local register or survey, shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historic resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1.7.

CEQA applies to archaeological resources when (1) the historic or prehistoric archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a historical resource, or (2) the historic or prehistoric archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a “unique archaeological resource.” A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria (PRC § 21083.2(g)):

1. The archaeological resource contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. The archaeological resource has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. The archaeological resource is directly associated with a scientifically-recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

2.2 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC § 5024.1(a)). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Historical Landmarks (CHL), numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historic resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR.

A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria (PRC § 5024.1(c)):

Criterion 1: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. It is possible that a resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years also may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.

2.3 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Section 5097.91 of the PRC established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. Under Section 5097.9 of the PRC, a State policy of noninterference with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion was articulated along with a prohibition of severe or irreparable damage to Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines located on public property. Section 5097.98 of the PRC specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives a notification of the discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner.

2.4 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966 (16 USC 470)

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470), enacted in 1966, declared a national policy of historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the NRHP, established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer and provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHPA, assisted Native American tribes in preserving their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

2.4.1 Section 106

Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and that the ACHP must be afforded an opportunity to comment on such undertakings through a process outlined in 36 CFR Part 800. The Section 106 process involves the identification of historic properties within the APE; the determination of whether the undertaking will cause an adverse effect on historic properties; and the resolution of those adverse effects through consultation with parties to the Section 106 review process, most prominently including the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Native American tribes.

2.4.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP 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 cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR Part 60.2).

The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past.
- Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be at least 50 years old to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

2.5 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 sets provisions for the inadvertent discovery and/or intentional removal of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

2.6 AMERICAN INDIAN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978 was enacted to protect and preserve the traditional religious rights and cultural practices of Native Americans. These rights include, but are not limited to, access of sacred sites, freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rights and use, and possession of objects considered sacred. The AIRFA requires that federal agencies evaluate their actions and policies to determine if changes are needed to ensure that Native American religious rights and practices are not disrupted by agency practices. Such evaluations are made in consultation with native traditional religious leaders.

3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background of the City of Bishop and its environs that provides a general historical context for any cultural resources that might be found in the vicinity of the APE.

3.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

From information gathered during past excavation and surveys in the Bishop area, it is understood that the region was inhabited for most of the Holocene epoch (approximately 12,000 years ago through the present), with occupation believed to have begun some 11,000 years ago. Owens Valley was once exclusively the territory of Paiute groups of Native Americans until the early 1800s (Davis-King 2003). At that point, other groups of Native Americans began to encroach upon this territory, especially in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. All of these groups, however, made use of a language born of the Numic stock (a subgroup of the Uto-Aztecan language family) (Fowler and Liljeblad 1986). Groups occupying the Owens Valley made use of the lowland areas, settling there for much of each year to gather resources (Bettinger 1978). Many settlements were along local waterways. For more than 3,000 years, the occupants of these settlements hunted game (including deer), gathered pinon nuts, made baskets and pottery, and traded with other groups across the region. The Paiute also created a unique

irrigation system to help enhance the growth of native foods. One of the main Paiute settlements in the broader region was located in the Bishop area.

3.2 HISTORIC-ERA BACKGROUND

It is widely believed that the first European to travel through the Eastern Sierra region was Jedidiah Smith in 1826. Following Smith, sometime between 1832 and 1843, Joseph Walker traveled the Sierra and passed through the Bishop area on his way to present-day Walker Lake. In 1845 Walker joined John Fremont and in early 1846 traveled south through Owens Valley en route to Walker Pass. The Eastern Sierra and Owens Valley were surveyed in 1855 by John Hays and Alexey Von Schmidt and subsequently became part of the new state of California.

Prospectors and miners were drawn to the area in hopes of striking it rich from the gold and silver deposits in the Eastern Sierra and western Nevada. Local miners needed food and supplies and, owing to the abundance of water, small farms were established and soon thrived in the Bishop area. In 1861, Samuel Bishop decided to try his hand at ranching and moved 500 head of cattle from Fort Tejon to the Owens Valley. Arriving at Bishop Creek on August 22, 1861, he established the Saint Francis Ranch approximately three miles west of present-day downtown Bishop. Although Samuel Bishop did not remain in the area, by 1862, a small town was established near the ranch and named Bishop Creek.

Although growth in the Bishop area was not particularly rapid, the steadily increasing presence of Euro-American settlers gave rise to conflicts between settlers and local Native Americans. These tensions continued to escalate until they boiled over in the “Owens Valley War,” which was fought between 1861 and 1864. Local settlers and California Volunteers fought against the Owens Valley Paiute and their Shoshone and Kawaiisu allies, who also occupied the Owens Valley, as well as areas near the Nevada border. The larger conflict ultimately resulted in a large number of Owens River Native Americans being forcibly removed from the area and taken to Fort Tejon in 1863-1864. However, minor skirmishes between local settlers and Native Americans continued sporadically until about 1867.

For the remainder of the 19th century, the town of Bishop continued to grow, and in April 1903, the town was incorporated as the City of Bishop. In 1905, regional growth brought about a water crisis in the majority of Southern California, including Los Angeles. As existing water supplies diminished, agents for the City of Los Angeles were scouting nearby areas to find potable water sources. These agents soon turned to the Owens Valley, recognizing it as a source of water that could fuel that city’s rapid growth. In 1913, in cooperation with the federal government, the City of Los Angeles acquired enough water rights and property in the area to construct an aqueduct designed to export water from the Owens Valley to Los Angeles. The acquisition of these lands and the rights to export vast amounts of water led to a battle between the residents of Owens Valley and the City of Los Angeles for control of the valley and its water. The battle raged on for years and was the subject of numerous news articles, books, and movies. Today, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) owns the majority of the Owens Valley floor, including areas around and within the City of Bishop. However, some of the local ranchers outside the Bishop city limits were able to resist DWP’s efforts to acquire their property and subdivide and develop the area as residential properties and commercial enterprises that surround the city and today house a large percentage of the Bishop area’s population.

Present-day Bishop benefits from a thriving tourism industry, due to its proximity to Yosemite National Park and Mono Lake. In addition to the tourism and recreation industries, Bishop is also the primary commercial hub within the region, despite its small size, and is the only incorporated city in Inyo County. In addition, there are small mining operations at various locations around the city, local agricultural enterprises, and a famous bakery, Schat's, that has been in operation since 1907.

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

HELIX conducted background research of the APE and vicinity to identify cultural resources and the sensitivity for such resources. The background research included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, a search of the files maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission, and a review of aerial photographs and historic-era maps. Each source of information, and the results obtained by HELIX, are described below.

4.1 CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH

On July 28, 2023, staff at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, conducted a records search for the APE and a 0.5-mile radius. The records search was done to (1) identify prehistoric and historic-era resources within the search radius; (2) determine which portions of the APE have been previously studied; and (3) ascertain the potential for cultural resources and human remains to occur within the APE. The search included a review of USGS archaeological site location maps at the EIC, resource records, and data from previous studies. The California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the NRHP, the CRHR, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory were also reviewed. Historical maps and historical aerial photographs of the area were also examined.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified eight studies that have previously been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE. Two of the studies, IN-00282 and IN-01132, encompassed the APE and are discussed briefly below in Table 1, *Previous Studies Conducted within One-half Mile of the APE*.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF THE APE

Report	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Includes APE?
IN-00282	1988	Jenkins, Richard C.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Bishop Vegetation Management Project Inyo County, California	California Department of Forestry	Yes
IN-00369	1990	William Self Associates	Cultural Resource Survey Report, City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Proposed Groundwater Wells and Spreading Grounds, Owens Valley, Inyo County, California	William Self Associates	No
IN-00466	1994	Laylander, Don	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Conduct Rehabilitation Work on Portions of Routes 168 and 395, in and around the City of Bishop	Caltrans	No

Report	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Includes APE?
IN-00627	2004	Burton, Jeff	Letter Report: Archaeological Survey of the proposed Bishop Fire Department Training Facility	Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research	No
IN-00628	2005	Burton, Jeffery F.	Archaeological Testing at CA-INY-6609 Bishop, Inyo County, California	Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research	No
IN-00948	2009	Switalski, Hubert	Archaeological Survey Report for the SCE Co's Replacement of 17 Deteriorated Power Poles	AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.	No
IN-01132	2009	Environmental Scientists and Planners	Archaeological Survey 17 Areas in Bishop, California, for the Bishop Low-Income Housing Project	Environmental Scientists and Planners	Yes
IN-01219	2019	Merrick D., H. Haas, and T. Clark	Eastern Sierra Community Service District Plant Expansion and Nutrient Removal Project, Bishop, California	Rincon Consultants, Inc.	No

Report IN-00282: Entitled *An Archaeological Assessment of the Bishop Vegetation Management Project Inyo County California*, this report was conducted by Richard C. Jenkins of the California Department of Forestry in 1988. The report summarizes the archaeological assessment of the Bishop Vegetation Management Project conducted in 1985 and 1986, which was intended to identify cultural resources and provide management recommendations prior to the initiation of a prescribed burn, which would cover 400 acres. This study included a records search at the EIC, desktop research, and a field inspection of the APE, which included areas with high archaeological sensitivity (i.e., areas of sandy rises or dunes, and along waterways). One historic era and 10 prehistoric archaeological sites were discovered during the field examination; none of these resources were located within the current APE.

Report IN-01132: Entitled *Archaeological Survey 17 Areas in Bishop, California, for the Bishop Low-Income Housing Project*, this report was conducted by Environmental Scientists and Planners in 2009. This study was a constraints analysis for 17 locations for low-income housing development within and adjacent to the City of Bishop conducted between August 2008 and August 2009. The inventory consisted of a records search at the EIC, contact with the NAHC, consultation with local Native American groups, and a cultural resources survey of all 17 locations (three of which, together, entirely encompass the currently proposed APE). While the records search identified six archaeological sites within report IN-01132's APE, and the cultural resources survey associated with report IN-01132 identified four previously unrecorded archaeological sites, none of the cultural resources identified within report IN-01132 lie within the currently proposed APE.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC records search also identified eight previously documented cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the APE, none of which were located within the APE itself. These resources are described briefly in Table 2, *Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One-half Mile of the APE*, below.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF THE APE

Primary	Trinomial	Year	Recorder	Description	Within APE?
P-14-001416	CA-INY-001416	1996	Gilbert, Carllys	Prehistoric Era obsidian flake, fragment of burned mammal calcined bone, shard of artifact scatter (AP 02 lithic scatter, AP 03 ceramic shatter, AP 15 habitation debris – burned mammal bone).	No
P-14-005898	n/a	1975	King, Thomas F.	Prehistoric and historic era trash scatter, obsidian tool, animal bone fragments (AH 04 privies/dumps/trash scatters, AP 02 lithic scatter, AP 04 bedrock milling feature, AP 09 burials, AP 15 habitation debris)	No
P-14-008295	CA-INY-006608	2004	Burton, Jeff and Jim Burton	Prehistoric and historic era can dump, trash scatter, and rock alignment (AH 04 privies/dumps/trash scatters, AH 02 foundations/structure pads, HP 33 Farm/Ranch)	No
P-14-008296	CA-INY-006609	2004	Burton, Jeff and Jim Burton	Prehistoric Era lithic scatter including obsidian and chert (AP 02 lithic scatter)	No
P-14-012232	CA-INY-009406	2014	Mahoney, S.S.; K. Sprengler; S. Moore; and K. Sibley	Extensive refuse scatter (AH 04 privies/dumps/trash scatter)	No
P-14-013447	n/a	2009	Bennett, Elizabeth; Evan Wiant; and Wayne Wiant	Prehistoric era lithic scatter of obsidian flakes and cores (AP 02 lithic scatter)	No
P-14-013448	n/a	2009	Bennet, Elizabeth; Evan Wiant; and Wayne Wiant	Historic era scatter and debris, concrete and dry rock foundations, berm (AH 02 foundations/structure pads, AH 04 privies/dumps/trash scatters, AH 06 water conveyance system)	No
P-14-013449	n/a	2009	Bennett, Elizabeth; Evan Wiant; and Wayne Wiant	Historic era debris scatter (AH 04 privies/dumps/trash scatters)	No

4.1.3 Aerial Photograph Analysis

HELIX staff examined historic-era aerial photographs of the APE and its immediate vicinity dating from 1947, 1977, 1979, 1983, 1985, 1993, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 to better understand historic-era development of the APE (NETROnline 2023). Analysis of the aerial photograph series indicates the presence of East Line Street and the associated East Line Street Bridge

within the APE from at least 1947 onward. In these early photographs, the areas surrounding the APE appear as undeveloped, grassy fields. The historic-era photograph analysis also revealed the sporadic development of the areas to the west and southwest of the APE into residences and small neighborhoods between 1947 and 1977. The APE itself, however, remained relatively unchanged throughout the entire period of study, including only paved portions of East Line Street, a stretch of channelized Bishop Creek, the graveled or grassy ROW to the north and south of East Line Street, and a gravel/dirt access road along the east side of Bishop Creek (NETROnline 2023).

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On March 17, 2023, HELIX requested that the NAHC conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the presence of Native American sacred sites or human remains in the vicinity of the APE. A written response received from the NAHC on April 12, 2023, stated that the results of the SLF search were negative. On June 30, 2023, HELIX sent letters to 10 Native American contacts that were recommended by the NAHC as potential sources of information related to cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. These Native American contacts included:

- Sally Manning, Environmental Director, Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley
- Danelle Gutierrez, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
- James Rambeau, Chairperson, Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
- Allen Summers, Chairperson, Bishop Paiute Tribe
- Monty Bengochia, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Bishop Paiute Tribe
- Carl Dahlberg, Chairman, Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiutes
- Kathy Bancroft, Cultural Resources Officer, Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
- Mary Wuester, Chairperson, Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
- Melanie McFalls, Chairperson, Walker River Reservation
- Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Wuksache Indian Tribe/ Eshom Valley Band

As of the date of this report, no responses have been received from these Native American contacts. Correspondence related to Native American outreach is included in Appendix C of this report.

5.0 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

HELIX archaeologist Jentin Joe surveyed the APE on June 15 and 16, 2023. The pedestrian survey involved the systematic investigation of the APE's ground surface by walking in parallel five-meter transects. During the pedestrian survey, the ground surface was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock, prehistoric ceramics), soil

discoloration that might indicate the presence of a prehistoric cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations, wells) or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as landscape modifications and cut banks were also visually inspected. Representative survey photographs are found in Appendix D.

During the course of the survey, most of the surface area within the APE was found to consist of either dirt roads or asphalt paved roads; however, in the small portions of the APE that extended beyond East Line Street/Poleta Road and into grassy ROW or open fields, ground visibility was excellent (nearly 100%). The majority of the APE was found to be heavily modified by roadways, sidewalks, and a heavily modified/channelized Bishop Creek (which the proposed bridge will ultimately cross) (Appendix D: Photographs 1, 2, 3 and 4). The waterway is bordered to its west by residential properties (Photograph 5) and to the east by open fields (Photograph 6). This canal also has a bridge crossing that forms part of East Line Street (Appendix D: Photograph 7). Towards the eastern end of the APE, near where East Line Street intersects with Johnston Drive, there are residential properties abutting the road to the south.

The pedestrian field survey did not identify any cultural resources in the APE.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SUMMARY

HELIX conducted a CRA to assist Lumos & Associates in addressing the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act. The CRA was prepared based on background research, Native American outreach, and a field survey.

Based on the results of this Cultural Resource Assessment, HELIX concludes that the following findings are appropriate for the project:

- **No Significant Effect** under *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5; and
- **No Historic Properties Affected** under Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)).

No additional study or documentation for cultural resources are recommended at this time. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological cultural resources, and/or human remains, or funerary objects are discovered during project construction, the provisions contained in Section 7.2 of this report should be implemented to avoid or substantially reduce the severity of impacts to such finds.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities should be halted within 100 feet of the discovery. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. If the resources cannot be avoided during the remainder of construction, the retained archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards*,

should assess the resource and provide appropriate management recommendations. If the discovery proves to be CRHR- or NRHP-eligible, additional documentation and analysis, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

6.2.2 Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

Although considered highly unlikely, there is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, PRC Section 5097.98 must be followed. Once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is a discovery or recognition of human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or their authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
 - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

7.0 REFERENCES

Bettinger, R. L.

1978. Humboldt Basal-notched Bifaces as Time Markers in the Great Basin. *Tebiwa* 10:1-7.

Davis-King, S.

2003. Participants and Observers: Perspectives on Historic Native American Information from Independence to Haiwee Reservoir in Owens Valley for the Olancho/Cartago Four-Lane Project, U.S. Route 395, Inyo County, California.

Fowler, C.S. and Liljeblad, S.S.

1986. Northern Paiute. *Handbook of North American Indians. Great Basin*, 11, pp.435-465

Owens Valley Paiute.

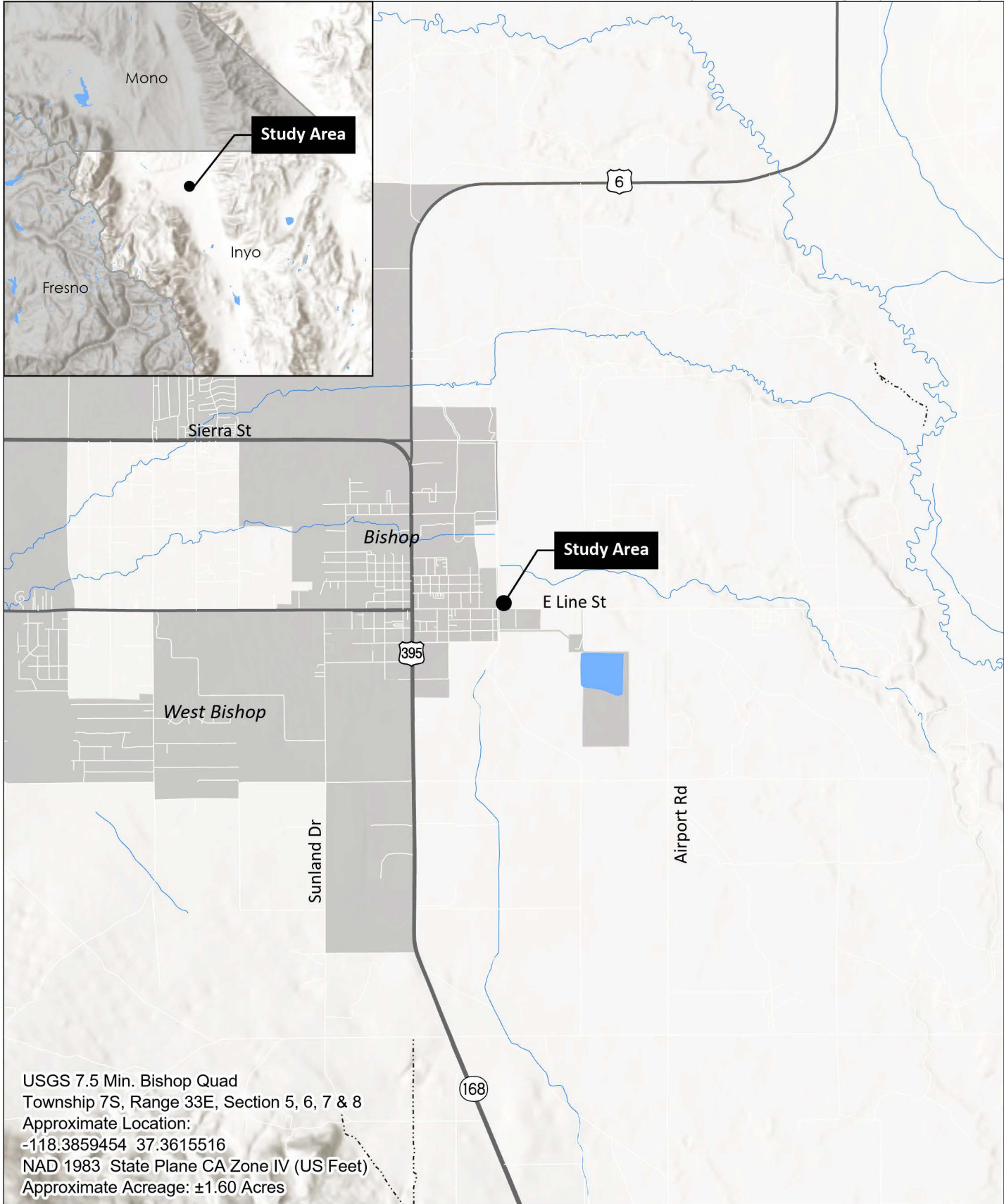
In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 11: Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp.412-434. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

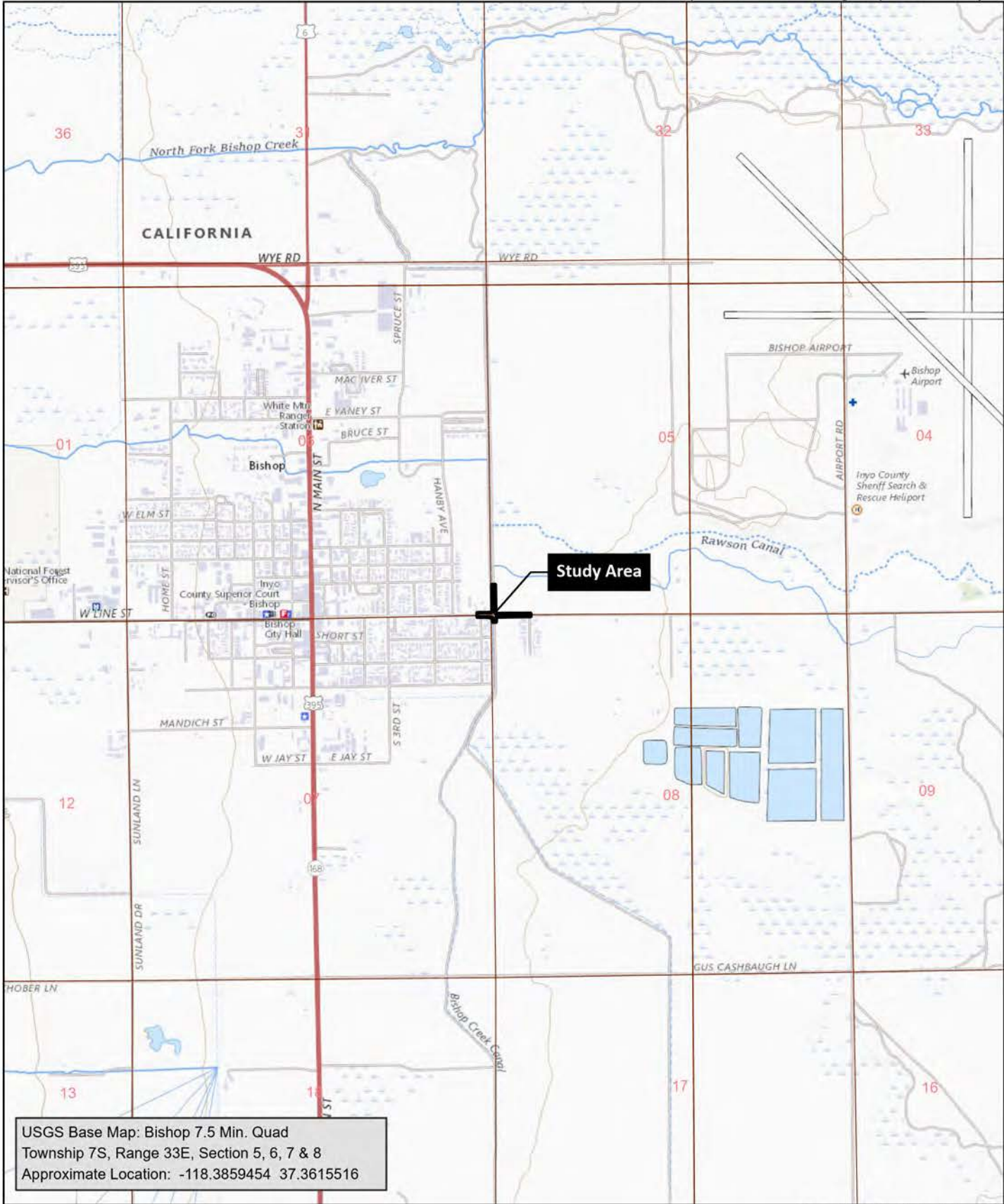
NETROnline.

2023. Historic Aerials. Electronic resource, accessed 10-20-2023.

Appendix A

Figures





Source: USGS, The National Map, 2021



Appendix B

Resumes of Cultural Resources Staff

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology, University
of California, Davis, 2018

Associate of Arts,
Anthropology,
American River College,
2016

JENTIN JOE

Staff Archaeologist



Mr. Joe has experience with large monitoring, survey, and excavation projects throughout California. He has participated in the full range of projects involving survey, testing, laboratory analysis, and technical report writing. Mr. Joes has completed various types of field surveys including block, linear and reconnaissance surveys. Mr. Joe has authored numerous reports and completed documentation for a variety of telecom projects as well as archaeological site record forms. He has worked as an archaeological monitor for numerous projects

which required keeping daily monitoring logs annotated with project photographs. He has worked closely with Native American monitors and has a good working relationship with construction crews and other project personnel. Mr. Joe is also experienced in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and has experience with both Trimble and Garmin devices.

San Juan Oaks Archaeological and Native American Monitoring (2021 – 2022).

Archaeologist for a project to develop the area adjacent to the San Juan Oaks Golf Course. Duties included being the primary archaeological monitor as well as providing Workers Environmental Awareness training to the construction crew.

Garland Battery Energy Storage System (2021). Archaeologist and primary monitor for the construction of a utility-scale solar generation facility in unincorporated Kern County. Tasks included taking daily logs, addressing any unanticipated finds, photographing progress, and providing environmental awareness training new construction workers on-site.

Hidden Valley Lake Dredging Project (2019 - 2020). Archaeologist for a project to dredge excess sediment from Hidden Valley Lake located in Lake County. Tasks included performing construction monitoring in multiple locations, addressing unanticipated discoveries during monitoring, keeping daily logs, and co-authoring the final monitoring report. Work performed for Hidden Valley Lake Association, with the County of Lake as the lead agency.

Old Depot Bike Park (2019). Archaeologist conducting an archaeological survey for a bike park project in El Dorado County to characterize cultural resource impacts by construction and operation of the park. The project included ground disturbing activities associated with land modifications to accommodate the installation of bike tracks, tricks and jumps, and associated recreational facilities. Project was conducted for El Dorado County who was also the lead agency.

Strawberry Prescribed Burn (2019 - 2020). Archaeologist and surveyor for a prescribed burn taking place in the Strawberry area. Intensive pedestrian survey, report editing, and site re-recording were among the duties undertaken during this project.

Granite Thin (2019 - 2020). Archaeological surveyor for a fuel reduction project near the Yosemite area. Duties included site recordation, report writing and editing, and extensive pedestrian survey.

Social and Ecological Resilience Across the Landscape Fire Management Features Cultural Resources (2021 - 2022). Archaeological technician for a 7,000+ acre survey taking place in the Stanislaus National Forest. Duties included intensive pedestrian survey, site monitoring and recordation, photographing a multitude of features and sites, and extensive reporting.

South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Eden Landing Phase 2 (2020). Archaeological technician for a cultural resources survey for the Eden Landing Ecological Reserve in Alameda County. The project would restore natural hydrology to approximately 3,219 acres of diked baylands that were historically used for solar salt production. This area includes two National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible historic districts, the Alviso Salt Works Historic Landscape and the Eden Landing Salt Works Historic Landscape, that represent salt farms dating back as early as the 1850s. The project area consisted of two parcels totaling over 20 acres. Work performed for Ducks Unlimited, Inc., with the County of Alameda as the lead agency.

Slate Solar Power Development (2020). Archaeologist conducting subsurface testing for a solar project in Kings County. The Santa Rosa Rancheria Taki Yokut tribe requested that subsurface presence/absence testing be conducted in the westernmost portion of an approximately 2,400 project site which was performed with negative results. Work performed for Recurrent Energy.

Terracon-2020 (2020). Archaeologist for ongoing telecommunications projects throughout northern California. Projects require record searches, map reviews, field surveys, historic building and ground disturbance evaluations, and compliance reports for State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) submittal. Work conducted as a consultant for Terracon with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as the lead agency.

Hwy 89 Almaden-SJWC Willow Glen - 6120001170 (2020). Archaeologist for construction monitoring of a cell tower installation within a less than 5-acre lease area within the City of San Jose. Work was performed as a subcontractor to Bothwell Construction, with the City of San Jose as lead agency.

EBI - 2020 (2020). Archaeologist for ongoing telecommunications projects throughout northern California. Projects require record searches, map reviews, field surveys, historic building and ground disturbance evaluations, and compliance reports for State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) submittal. Work conducted as a consultant for EBI with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as the lead agency.

Hidden Valley Restaurant Project (2020). Archaeological Technician for sub-surface testing at the Hidden Valley Lake golf course. The project consisted of trench testing for archaeological resources within an approximately 5-acre project area. The work was conducted for the HOA of Hidden Valley Lake.

Scholar Way Senior Apartment Community (2020). Archaeologist for an adult living project in Sacramento County. Tasks include conducting a pedestrian survey to characterize any prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources located within the project site. The survey consisted of a pedestrian walk-over of the approximately 4.2-acre project site in parallel transects spaced at 10-meter intervals. During the survey the ground surface was examined for the presence of historic-era artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris), and other features that might represent human activity that took place more than 50 years ago. No evidence of two known archaeological sites were observed during the survey, and no new cultural resources were found. Work was performed for the City of Folsom who was also the lead agency.

EDUCATION

Doctor of Philosophy
Candidate,
Anthropology, University
of California, Berkeley,
2023

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, University
of California, Berkeley,
2019

Master of Arts, Maritime
Studies and Nautical
Archaeology, East
Carolina University, 2011

Master of Arts, American
History, Emory University,
2007

Bachelor of Arts, History,
Cum Laude, Emory
University, 2007

CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional
Archaeologist,
No. 989542

U.S. SOI Qualified for
Historic Archaeology,
Prehistoric Archaeology,
and History

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical
Archaeology

BENJAMIN SIEGEL, RPA

Cultural Resources Project Manager



Mr. Siegel is an archaeologist and cultural resource manager with 14 years of experience directing cultural resource management efforts across the United States and in countries abroad. He regularly authors or co-authors cultural resource assessments and reports associated with projects requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). He has applicable experience in directing records searches, field

surveys, site evaluations, data recovery efforts, and developing resource mitigation plans for large scale cultural resource efforts. Mr. Siegel is also experienced in the application of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation criteria to various cultural resources. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, and history and is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Mowry Village Residential Development (2021). Senior Archaeologist responsible for conducting a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, historic aerial photograph analysis, tribal outreach, and an intensive pedestrian survey to inform a cultural resource assessment of a 35-acre project area in the City of Newark in Alameda County. The project site had a high potential to contain prehistoric archaeological sites and resources. Served as the primary author for the final cultural resource assessment report for the project to comply with CEQA requirements for the management of cultural resources. Work performed for Integral Communities.

Fred Jackson First Mile/Last Mile Connection Environmental Compliance (2021). Senior Archaeologist for construction monitoring during roadway improvement project located in unincorporated community of North Richmond, Contra Costa County. Responsible for California Historical Resources Information System records search, Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search, technical cultural report authorship, and for the development of a Worker Environmental Awareness Program training for project construction crews and contractors before excavation and ground disturbance activities. Work performed for Contra Costa County.

Folsom Corporate Center Apartments IS/MND (2021). Senior Archaeologist for proposed multi-family apartment community project approximately seven acres in size, in Folsom, Sacramento County. Responsible for conducting a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, Native American outreach, and directing a pedestrian survey of the project area. Author of the project's cultural resource assessment which meet with CEQA requirements. Work performed for the City of Folsom Community Development Department.

Natoma Senior Apartments IS/MND (2022). Senior Archaeologist for proposed senior apartment housing project approximately five acres in size, in Folsom, Sacramento

County. Responsible for conducting a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, Native American outreach, and directing a pedestrian survey of the project area. Author of a cultural resource assessment that meets with CEQA and Section 106 requirements. Work performed for City of Folsom Community Development Department.

Livermore Monopine IS/MND (2022). Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources evaluation in support of CEQA IS/MDN for a proposed monopine located within Livermore Community Park in the City of Folsom, Sacramento County. The project includes the construction of an 89-foot-tall stealth monopine co-lacatable tower with associated infrastructure. Work performed for the City of Folsom who also serves as the lead agency.

Granite Grammar School Cultural and Historical Resources Assessment (2022). Senior Archaeologist for cultural resources assessment for the Granite Grammar School located in the City of Folsom, Sacramento County. Granite Grammar School is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. Cultural resources assessment report was prepared to meet CEQA and NHPA compliance requirements.

Watt Avenue Apartments (2021). Senior Archaeologist for seven-acre apartment complex development project located in North Highlands, Sacramento County. Responsible for producing the Cultural Resource Assessments associated with CEQA and Section 106 compliance. Work performed for New Green Properties, LLC.

Maverick Gas Station, Watt Avenue & Jackson Road (2021 - 2022). Senior Archaeologist for development of a gas station and convenience store with a project footprint of approximately nine acres in Rosemont, Sacramento County. Responsible for producing a Cultural Resource Assessment associated with CEQA and Section 106 compliance. Work performed for RSC Engineering.

Waterman Brinkman Logistics Center (2021 - 2022). Senior Archaeologist for preparation of a CEQA and Section 106-compliant cultural resource assessment report for the Waterman Brinkman Logistics Center Project located in the City of Elk Grove. The project consists of a distribution warehouse building, associated parking, and minor landscaping on a 20.6-acre site. Work performed for Buzz Oates with the City of Elk Grove as the lead agency.

Whipple Road 7 Eleven and Convenience Store (2021). Senior Archaeologist responsible for development of a Worker Environmental Awareness Program training for project construction crews and contractors prior to excavation and ground disturbance activities on project site located in the City of Union City, Alameda County. Work performed for Guggenheim Development Services LLC.

California Truck and Trailer Repair Shop (2021). Senior Archaeologist for a Truck and Trailer repair shop, approximately two acres in size, located in the City of Sacramento. Responsible for conducting a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, Native American outreach, and directing a pedestrian survey of the project area. Author of a cultural resource assessment that meets with CEQA requirements. Work performed for California Truck and Trailer Repair, Inc.

San Juan Oaks Archaeological and Native American Monitoring (2021 - 2022). Senior Archaeologist for a residential development project on approximately 400 acres in San Juan Oaks, San Benito County. Responsible for archaeological monitoring of two previously recorded Native American sites located near a proposed housing development. Ensured that all construction staff adhered to Worker Environmental Awareness Program during all excavation and ground disturbance activities. Coordinated with Native American Tribal Monitor and key staff to ensure that construction crew was meeting tribal preservation standards on site. Confidential client.

Poppy Grove Affordable Housing IS/MND (2022). Senior Archaeologist for an affordable housing development project on approximately 16 acres located in Elk Grove, Sacramento County. Responsible for conducting a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and directing a pedestrian survey of the project area. Author of a cultural resource assessment that meets with CEQA requirements. Work performed for UrbanCore Development, LLC. with the City of Elk Grove as the lead agency.

Appendix C

Native American Correspondence

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630
916.435.1205 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley
Sally Manning, Environmental Director
PO Box 700
Big Pine, CA, 93513

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Manning:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Lumos & Associates in support of the proposed East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project (project) located within the City of Bishop (City), in Inyo County, California. The project area is located within portions of Sections 5, 7, and 8 of Township 7 South, Range 33 East on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Bishop*, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map. A map of the proposed project area has been included for your reference.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned positive results, and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area. Currently two alternatives for this project are being considered: option 1) would replace the bridge with a reinforced box culvert (RB); or option 2) replace the bridge with a prefabricated bridge. The City also desires the addition of curb, gutter, and sidewalk on the south side of East Line Street to connect existing sidewalks at First Street to 125 feet west of Johnston Lane. The location of the bridge also presents an opportunity to create a gateway to the City from the airport and there could be an opening to create a focal point while improving pedestrian safety. The 1-acre project area encompasses the areas that would be impacted by either of the two options and the additional proposed modifications.

If there are sensitive resources on or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by project development activities, please advise us accordingly. Please note that this request is for informational purposes only. If you have any information, questions, or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at bens@helixepi.com or 404-312-5883.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Benjamin D. Siegel".

Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager



HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630
916.435.1205 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
Danelle Gutierrez, THPO
PO Box 700
Big Pine, CA, 93513

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Mr. Gutierrez:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Lumos & Associates in support of the proposed East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project (project) located within the City of Bishop (City), in Inyo County, California. The project area is located within portions of Sections 5, 7, and 8 of Township 7 South, Range 33 East on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Bishop*, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map. A map of the proposed project area has been included for your reference.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Benjamin D. Siegel".

Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630
916.435.1205 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
James Rambeau, Chairperson
PO Box 700
Big Pine, CA, 93513

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Lumos & Associates in support of the proposed East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project (project) located within the City of Bishop (City), in Inyo County, California. The project area is located within portions of Sections 5, 7, and 8 of Township 7 South, Range 33 East on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Bishop*, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map. A map of the proposed project area has been included for your reference.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Benjamin D. Siegel".

Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager

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1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630
916.435.1205 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Bishop Paiute Tribe
Allen Summers, Chairperson
50 Tu Su Lane
Bishop, CA, 93514

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Lumos & Associates in support of the proposed East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project (project) located within the City of Bishop (City), in Inyo County, California. The project area is located within portions of Sections 5, 7, and 8 of Township 7 South, Range 33 East on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Bishop*, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map. A map of the proposed project area has been included for your reference.

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If there are sensitive resources on or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by project development activities, please advise us accordingly. Please note that this request is for informational purposes only. If you have any information, questions, or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at bens@helixepi.com or 404-312-5883.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Benjamin D. Siegel".

Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630
916.435.1205 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Bishop Paiute Tribe
Monty Bengochia, THPO
50 Tu Su Lane
Bishop, CA, 93514

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Mr. Bengochia:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Lumos & Associates in support of the proposed East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project (project) located within the City of Bishop (City), in Inyo County, California. The project area is located within portions of Sections 5, 7, and 8 of Township 7 South, Range 33 East on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Bishop*, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map. A map of the proposed project area has been included for your reference.

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If there are sensitive resources on or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by project development activities, please advise us accordingly. Please note that this request is for informational purposes only. If you have any information, questions, or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at bens@helixepi.com or 404-312-5883.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Benjamin D. Siegel".

Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630
916.435.1205 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiutes
Carl Dahlberg, Chairperson
PO Box 67
Independence, CA, 93526

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Lumos & Associates in support of the proposed East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project (project) located within the City of Bishop (City), in Inyo County, California. The project area is located within portions of Sections 5, 7, and 8 of Township 7 South, Range 33 East on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Bishop*, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map. A map of the proposed project area has been included for your reference.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Benjamin D. Siegel".

Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
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916.435.1205 tel
619.462.0552 fax
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June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
Kathy Bancroft, Cultural Resources
PO Box 747
Lone Pine, CA, 93545

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Bancroft:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) has contracted with Lumos & Associates in support of the proposed East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project (project) located within the City of Bishop (City), in Inyo County, California. The project area is located within portions of Sections 5, 7, and 8 of Township 7 South, Range 33 East on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Bishop*, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map. A map of the proposed project area has been included for your reference.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File returned positive results, and the NAHC has suggested we contact you for information regarding Native American resources in or near the project area. Currently two alternatives for this project are being considered: option 1) would replace the bridge with a reinforced box culvert (RB); or option 2) replace the bridge with a prefabricated bridge. The City also desires the addition of curb, gutter, and sidewalk on the south side of East Line Street to connect existing sidewalks at First Street to 125 feet west of Johnston Lane. The location of the bridge also presents an opportunity to create a gateway to the City from the airport and there could be an opening to create a focal point while improving pedestrian safety. The 1-acre project area encompasses the areas that would be impacted by either of the two options and the additional proposed modifications.

If there are sensitive resources on or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by project development activities, please advise us accordingly. Please note that this request is for informational purposes only. If you have any information, questions, or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at bens@helixepi.com or 404-312-5883.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Benjamin D. Siegel".

Benjamin D. Siegel, M.A., M.A., M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Project Manager

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
1180 Iron Point Road, Suite 130
Folsom, CA 95630
916.435.1205 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
Mary Wuester, Chairperson
PO Box 747
Lone Pine, CA, 93545

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson:

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June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Walker River Reservation
Melanie McFalls, Chairperson
PO Box 220
Schurz, NV, 89427

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson:

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June 30, 2023

05049.00002.001

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906

Subject: East Line Street Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Chairperson:

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Cultural Resources Project Manager

Appendix D

Representative Survey Photographs



Photograph 1. Overview from center of East Line Street facing the North extent of APE, taken on June 15, 2023 – facing North.



Photograph 2. Overview from center of East Line Street facing West, taken on June 15, 2023 – facing West.

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Photograph 3. Overview from center of East Line Street facing East, taken on June 15, 2023 – facing East.



Photograph 4. View of southern extent of APE from center of East Line Street, taken on June 15, 2023 – facing South.

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Photograph 5. View of apartments south of APE along southwest side of East Line Street, taken on June 15, 2023 – facing Southeast.



Photograph 6. Overview of field bordering the east side of the canal, taken on June 15, 2023 – facing Northwest.

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Photograph 7. View of bridge to be replaced from East side of Canal, taken on June 15, 2023 – facing Southwest.

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