Appendix C. Historic Properties Treatment Plan

Disclaimer: Some portions of this appendix are not fully Section 508 compliant. For help with any of the appendix content, please contact the Bureau of Land Management at 775-861-6491 and reference the Greenlink West Transmission Project EIS.

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NV Energy Greenlink West Transmission Project Historic Properties Treatment Plan

Prepared for:

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May 2024
Logan Simpson Technical Report No.: 205640j

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ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

Report Title	NV Energy Greenlink West Transmission Project Historic Properties Treatment Plan
Agencies Involved	Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Walker River Paiute Reservation, Department of Energy (DOE)
Logan Simpson Project No.	205640j
Report Date	May 2024
Project Description	Nevada Power Company and Sierra Pacific Power Company doing business as NV Energy (NV Energy) is proposing to construct, operate, and maintain an approximately 487-mile system of new 525 kilovolt (kV), 354-kV, 230-kV, and 120-kV electric transmission lines, substations, and associated facilities in Clark, Nye, Esmeralda, Mineral, Lyon, Storey, and Washoe Counties, Nevada. The Greenlink West Transmission Project (GLWP) crosses federal land and requires federal permitting. It therefore constitutes an undertaking subject to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800, the regulations for implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed Right-of-Way (ROW) for the GLWP consists of a permanent 200-foot-wide ROW along the length of the proposed 525-kV transmission lines and a 160-foot-wide temporary ROW for proposed 345-kV transmission lines. The transmission lines would be centered within the proposed ROW. To accommodate construction activities, NV Energy would require a 600-foot-wide temporary ROW for the proposed 525-kV and 345-kV transmission lines. This 600-foot-wide temporary ROW was used as the Study Corridor for planning and investigation purposes. The GLWP Study Corridor was inclusive of alternatives to the proposed transmission line corridor. Class I and III cultural resources inventories and a visual effects analysis and reports were completed in support of Section 106 compliance, as well as to analyze impacts of the GLWP on cultural resources and inform the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the GLWP. The Direct Area of Potential Effects (DAPE) for the GLWP consisted of the Study Corridor as well as all distribution line corridors, material yards, microwave and amplifier sites, temporary construction easements (if present), access roads slated for improvement or new construction, and the construction or expansion of any existing facilities such as substations, plus a 30-m buffer around all of these areas as stipulated by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Nevada State Office (NSO). The Class III cultural resources inventory covered an area larger than the current DAPE, as it was conducted along the entirety of the proposed GLWP transmission line corridor and alternatives as well as proposed roads, distribution lines, substations and alternative substations, and facilities along the proposed GLWP transmission line corridor. The entirety of the area surveyed as part of the Class III inventory is hereafter referred to as the GLWP Inventory Area.

	The Visual Area of Potential Effects (VAPE), for the purposes of compliance with Section 106, was a much larger area meant to capture areas potentially subject to visual or other non-physical effects from the GLWP. Essentially, it was the middle ground/foreground area of the viewshed from the transmission and distribution lines and was determined following requirements described in Instruction Memorandum No. NV-2021-006. For the GLWP, the VAPE was a 3-mile buffer on either side of the Study Corridor (for a total 6-mile-wide VAPE) and a 0.5-mile-wide buffer around the distribution lines (for a total 1-mile-wide VAPE). Class I cultural resources inventory reports covering the GLWP Study Corridor and the 6-mile VAPE have been drafted and consulted upon. Class III cultural resources inventory reports detailing the results of survey of the GLWP Inventory Area have been drafted and consulted upon. A report detailing the visual effects analysis for the GLWP has been drafted and consulted upon. Addenda to these reports, which include the results of survey and a visual effects analysis relevant to recent design changes, are being consulted upon concurrently with the report provided here. The report provided here is a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) which recommends treatment for historic properties (cultural resources recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places) that fall within the proposed design plans for the GLWP, hereafter referred to as the BLM Preferred Alternative. If, after the release of the GLWP Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), other alternatives are selected for the GLWP design, historic properties and unevaluated sites which occur within those alternatives will need to be analyzed for treatment in an addendum to this plan.
Project Location	Clark, Esmeralda, Lyon, Mineral, and Nye Counties, western Nevada
Land Ownership	BLM Southern Nevada District Office (SNDO) Las Vegas Field Office (LVFO), and Pahrump Field Office (PFO); Department of Energy (DOE) Nevada National Security Site; BLM Battle Mountain District Office (BMDO) Tonopah Field Office (TFO); BLM Carson City District Office (CCDO) Stillwater Field Office (SFO) and Sierra Front Field Office (SFFO); Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Walker River Paiute Reservation, Private
Indigenous Land Acknowledgement	Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute), Numa (Northern Paiute), Newe (Western Shoshone), and Wa She Shu (Washoe) This report strives to strengthen our understanding of the history of Indigenous peoples and to help steward this land.
Number of Sites	313
NRHP-eligible Sites	Total: 240
Unevaluated Sites	Total: 49
Unevaluated Sites (non-contributing)	Total: 24
Isolated Finds (unevaluated)	Total: 8

Summary
As a result of the various analyses and consultation, the BLM has determined that 313 sites and 8 isolated finds (IFs) may be adversely affected by the GLWP, inclusive of physical and visual effects. This HPTP details treatments to avoid, minimize, and, where necessary, resolve adverse effects through mitigation. Sites discussed in this report are those within the DAPE and VAPE of the BLM Preferred Alternative, which includes the Proposed Action with the following modifications: Beatty Alternative L, Scotty's Junction Alternative A, Mason Valley Alternative A, Carson River Alternative C, Amargosa Substation 1, Esmeralda Substation 2, and Amargosa Microwave Site 2. If BLM selects a different alternative after the publication of the Final EIS, this HPTP will require an addendum or revision to include the specific sites that may be affected by the BLM Selected Alternative.

The Class III cultural resources inventory was limited to federal, state, and Tribal lands. Private lands were not inventoried for cultural resources nor were sites on private land evaluated for visual effects due to a lack of permission and access. Private lands will be inventoried prior to construction or monitored during construction. The federal and state governments have no authority to require treatment on private lands. This HPTP includes a chapter on how to manage cultural resources on private lands.

Site types within this HPTP include lithic scatters; Indigenous, historic-era, and ethnohistoric artifact scatters; rockshelters; artifact scatters with thermal features; a lithic quarry; rock writing sites; roads; mining sites inclusive of kilns, tent platforms, and other features; railroad camps; Pearl Hot Springs; and a canal network. This HPTP is also inclusive of numerous Indigenous stacked rock sites which have been identified by Numa and Newe Tribal representatives as important for ceremonial associations. Indigenous stacked rock features should not be subjected to or disturbed by any subsurface testing or excavation measures recommended throughout this report.

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Table 1. Acronyms Used in the Report.

Acronym	Definition
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AGOL	ArcGIS Online
AMS	Accelerator Mass Spectrometry
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMDO	Battle Mountain District Office
CCDO	Carson City District Office
CCRR	Carson and Colorado Railroad
CCS	Cryptocrystalline Silicate
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DAPE	Direct Area of Potential Effects
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
Dstrech	Decorrelation Stretch
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FEIS	Final Environmental Impacts Statement
FGV	Fine-Grained Volcanic
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLO	General Land Office
GLWP	Greenlink West Project
GPS	Global Positioning System
HPTP	Historic Properties Treatment Plan
IF	Isolated Find
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LVFO	Las Vegas Field Office
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHT	National Historic Trail
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration

Table 1. Acronyms Used in the Report.

Acronym	Definition
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSO	Nevada State Office
NSO	Nevada State Office
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSL	Optically Stimulated Luminescence
PFO	Pahrump Field Office
POA	Plan of Action
pXRF	Portable X-ray Fluorescence
ROE	Right-of-Entry
ROW	Right-of-Way
RRSFO	Red Rock/Sloan Field Office
SCP	Stacked Rock, Cairn, and Prayer Seat/Circle
SFFO	Sierra Front Field Office
SFO	Stillwater Field Office
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SNDO	Southern Nevada District Office
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
TFO	Tonopah Field Office
TGRR	Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad
TU	Test Units
TUSK	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument
UNLV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VAPE	Visual Area of Potential Effects

Project Description

Nevada Power Company and Sierra Pacific Power Company doing business as NV Energy (NV Energy) is proposing to construct, operate, and maintain an approximately 487-mile system of new 525 kilovolt (kV), 354-kV, 230-kV, and 120-kV electric transmission lines, substations, and associated facilities in Clark, Nye, Esmeralda, Mineral, Lyon, Storey, and Washoe Counties, Nevada (Figure 1). The Greenlink West Transmission Project (GLWP) crosses federal land and requires federal permitting. It therefore constitutes an undertaking subject to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800, the regulations for implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The report provided here is a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) which recommends treatment for historic properties (i.e., cultural resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that fall within the BLM Preferred Alternative and its viewshed. Although cultural resources deemed not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP require no additional management under NHPA, the BLM has requested that NV Energy avoid as many cultural resources as practicable, in response to comments from Tribes. If, after the release of the GLWP Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), other alternatives are selected for the GLWP design, historic properties and unevaluated sites which occur within those alternatives will need to be analyzed for treatment in an addendum to this report and consulted upon prior to implementation.

Class I and III cultural resources inventories and visual effects analysis and reports were completed in support of Section 106 compliance, as well as to analyze impacts of the GLWP on cultural resources and inform the EIS for the GLWP. The Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted along the entirety of the proposed GLWP transmission line corridor and alternatives as well as proposed roads, distribution lines, substations and alternative substations, and facilities along the proposed GLWP transmission line corridor, except for private lands. The entirety of the area surveyed as part of the Class III inventory is hereafter referred to as the GLWP Inventory Area.

Private lands in the APE may contain known or unrecorded historic properties that may be affected by the project. Identification of such resources will be accomplished by archaeological monitoring during construction and targeted Class III cultural resources survey to identify potential National Historic Trails (NHT) traces. The BLM is required to put forth a good faith effort to identify historic properties within the APE; however, the BLM is not authorized to require avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of adverse effects on private lands. The proponent is encouraged to collaborate with private landowners to voluntarily resolve adverse effects to historic properties using the strategies outlined in this HPTP.

Sites within this report occur on multiple land jurisdictions consisting of lands administered by the BLM Southern Nevada District Office (SNDO) Las Vegas Field Office (LVFO); the BLM SNDO Pahrump Field Office (PFO); the BLM Battle Mountain District Office (BMDO) Tonopah Field Office (TFO); the BLM Carson

City District Office (CCDO) Stillwater Field Office (SFO); the BLM CCDO Sierra Front Field Office (SFFO); and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which consists of lands within the Walker River Paiute Reservation. A total of 24 sites are located on the Walker River Paiute Tribe Reservation. The remaining sites are located on BLM land.

Area of Potential Effects

The proposed Right-of-Way (ROW) for the GLWP consists of a permanent 200-foot-wide ROW along the length of the proposed 525-kV transmission lines and a 160-foot-wide temporary ROW for proposed 345-kV transmission lines. The transmission lines would be centered within the proposed ROW. To accommodate construction activities, NV Energy would require a 600-foot-wide temporary ROW for the proposed 525-kV and 345-kV transmission lines. The GLWP Study Corridor was inclusive of alternatives to the proposed transmission line corridor.

The Direct Area of Potential Effects (DAPE) for the BLM Preferred Alternative consisted of the Study Corridor as well as all distribution line corridors, material yards, microwave and amplifier sites, temporary construction easements (if present), access roads slated for improvement or new construction, and the construction or expansion of any existing facilities such as substations, plus a 30-m buffer around all of these areas as stipulated by the BLM NSO (Figure 2). The Class III cultural resources inventory covered an area larger than the current DAPE, as it was conducted along the entirety of the proposed GLWP transmission line corridor and alternatives as well as proposed roads, distribution lines, substations and alternative substations, and facilities along the proposed GLWP transmission line corridor. The entirety of the area surveyed as part of the Class III inventory is hereafter referred to as the GLWP Inventory Area.

The Visual Area of Potential Effects (VAPE), for the purposes of compliance with Section 106, was a much larger area meant to capture areas potentially subject to visual or other non-physical effects from the GLWP. Essentially, it was the middle ground/foreground area of the viewshed from the transmission and distribution lines and was determined following requirements described in Instruction Memorandum No. NV-2021-006. For the GLWP, the VAPE was a 3-mile buffer on either side of the BLM Preferred Alternative (for a total 6-mile-wide VAPE) and a 0.5-mile-wide buffer around the distribution lines (for a total 1-mile-wide VAPE; see Figure 2).

Sites discussed in this report are those within the DAPE and VAPE of the BLM Preferred Alternative, which includes the Proposed Action with the following modifications: Beatty Transmission Alternative L, Scotty's Junction Transmission Alternative A, Mason Valley Transmission Alternative A, Carson River Transmission Alternative C, Amargosa Substation 1, Esmeralda Substation 2, and Amargosa Microwave Site 2. If BLM selects a different alternative after the publication of the Final EIS, this HPTP will require an addendum or revision to include the specific sites that may be affected by the BLM Selected Alternative.

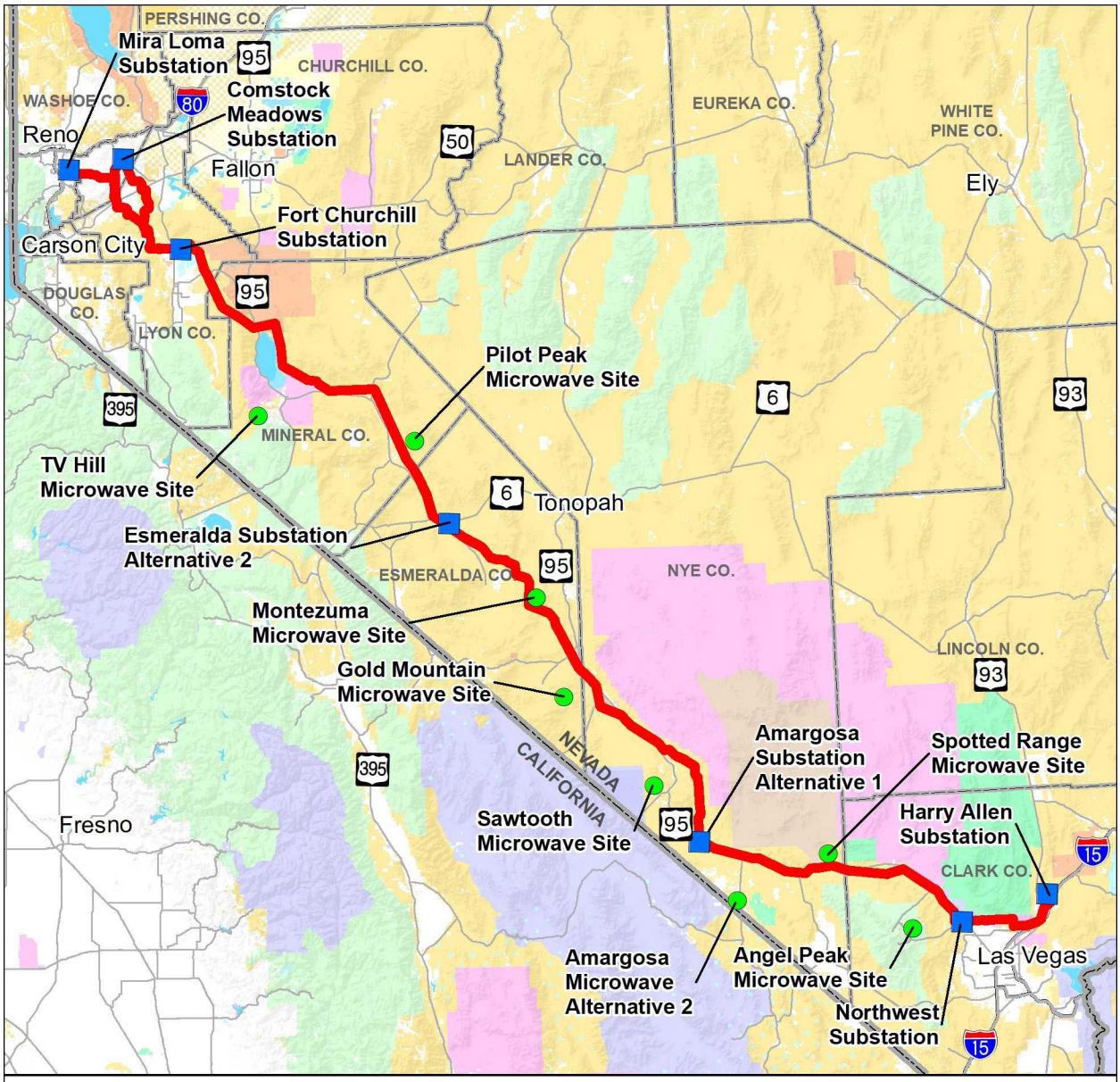

Figure 1. GLWP overview map showing the BLM Preferred Alternative.

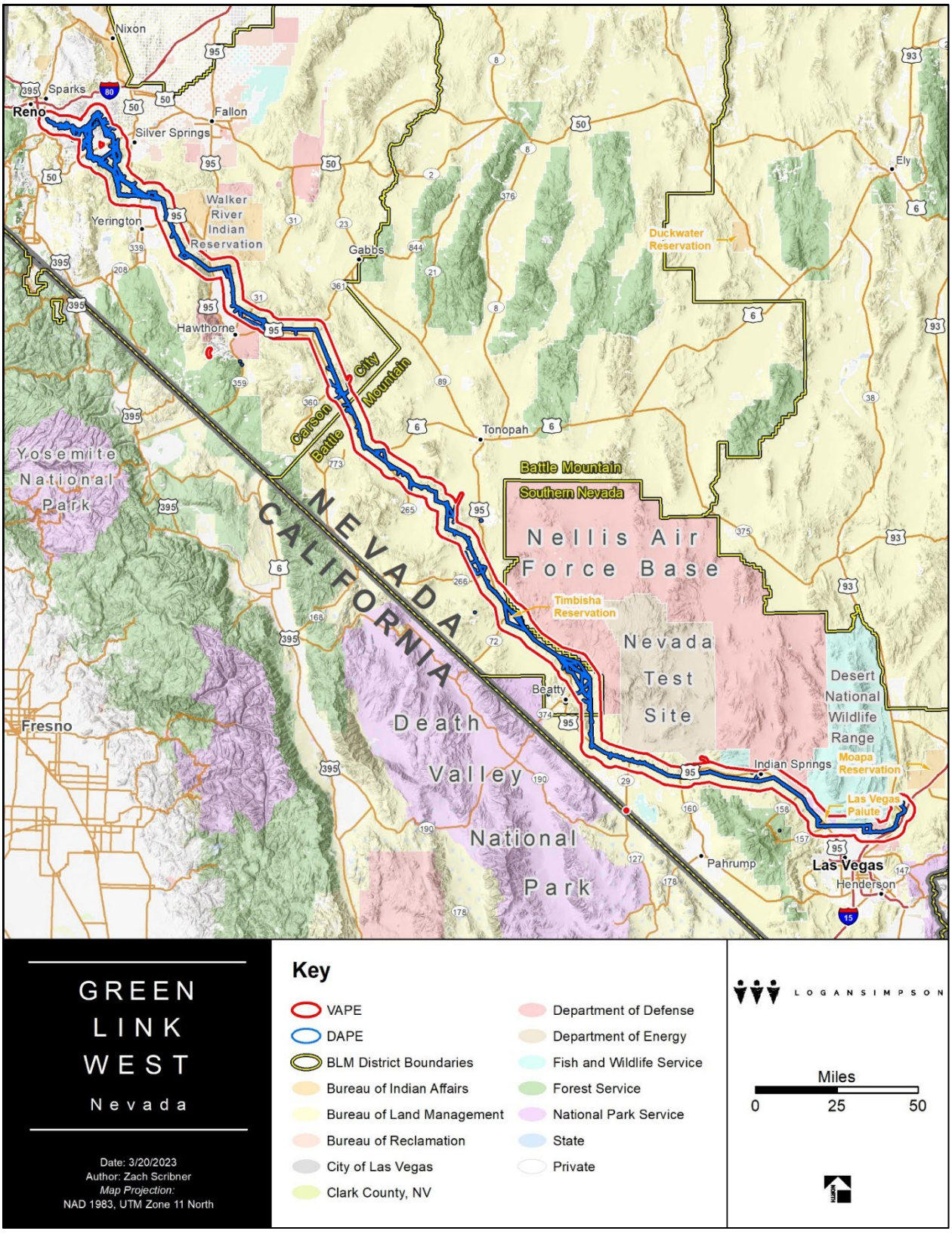

Figure 2. VAPE and DAPE of the GLWP.

Associated Reports

Class I cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c) covering the GLWP Study Corridor and the 6-mile VAPE have been prepared and consulted upon. The Class I reports contain extensive information about the physical and cultural settings of the GLWP, and the reader is referred to those documents for that information, which is not repeated in this report. Class III cultural resources inventory reports (Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c) detailing the results of survey of the GLWP Inventory Area have been prepared and consulted upon. A visual effects assessment report (LaValley et al. 2024) has also been prepared and consulted upon. Addenda to these reports, which include the results of a survey of recent design changes, are being consulted upon concurrently with the report provided here.

Private land was not surveyed as part of the GLWP inventory effort except for the Fort Churchill Substation. NV Energy requested the private land on which the Fort Churchill Substation is located be surveyed in support of ground-breaking efforts which would occur regardless of actions necessitated by the GLWP. A report detailing results of the Class III cultural resources inventory for the Fort Churchill Substation and recommended treatment measures for sites on that privately-owned land (Button and Schwartz 2023) has been provided to NV Energy.

Treatment Measures Recommendations Summary

Construction of the GLWP will result in adverse physical and visual effects to historic properties. The potential for adverse effects may be resolved through avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating effects. The micro-siting of the project (i.e., planned locations of tower locations) is not yet complete, so the exact historic properties that may be adversely affected through physical damage is not yet known. This HPTP assumes that all historic properties may be adversely affected by the GLWP, and treatments measures are included for each. In all cases, avoidance of historic properties is, first and foremost, the recommended treatment measure. In cases where avoidance of direct adverse effects is not practicable, treatment options should be selected that are appropriate to a specific historic property or property types. The goal, therefore, of this HPTP is to present the range of recommended treatment options, and to indicate which options are suited to treatment of particular resources.

The historic properties under consideration represent a wide range of site types which are significant under different NRHP criteria. Indigenous sites may be eligible if they are able to yield data important to addressing research questions related to site chronology; subsistence and settlement patterns; and lithic procurement, conveyance, and technological organization; and ceremonial activities (Criterion D). Abundant Indigenous stacked rock features were documented within the GLWP Inventory Area. These features are poorly understood by archaeologists, and further non-invasive study has the potential to yield important information (Criterion D). These features are also ceremonially important to the Numa and Newe, and based on the results of Tribal consultation, these sites are also considered significant under Criterion A for their association with important events/activities of Indigenous people and because they have ceremonial significance.

According to the Nevada State Historic Preservation Plan (SHPO 1991), historic sites in Nevada may be eligible for the NRHP if they address one or more of the following themes: land usage; transportation and communication; commerce and industry; government and politics; experiences unique to population demographics; social organizations and movements; literature, arts, and journalism; or the miscellaneous category of divorce and marriage, sex work, breweries and saloons, banks, mercantile establishments, foundries, or lumber. Sites may be significant under multiple criteria and/or have multiple periods of significance.

The treatment measures to be applied to each site depend upon several factors: the NRHP criteria under which the site is significant, which aspects of integrity it retains, the type of effects, and the goal of the treatment, whether rectifying the impact or compensating for the impact (cf. 40 CFR 1508.20). Table 2, while not prescriptive, presents a rubric for assessing what are likely to be appropriate treatment measures for different categories of historic properties within the BLM Preferred Alternative.

Table 2. GLWP Effects and Appropriate Mitigation Measures by Criterion of Significance.

Criterion of Significance	GLWP Effect	Treatment Measures
A (event)	None: avoidance through design	No additional work needed
	GLWP may affect non-eligible portion of resource	Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-m buffer
	Adverse effects to resource cannot be avoided	Archival research, ethnographic research to develop a historic context suitable for the public Interpretive materials Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-m buffer if warranted
B (people)	None: avoidance through design	No additional work needed
	GLWP may affect non-eligible portion of resource	Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-m buffer
	Adverse effects to resource cannot be avoided	Archival research, ethnographic research to develop a historic context suitable for the public Development of interpretive materials Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-m buffer if warranted
C (design)	None: avoidance through design	No additional work needed
	GLWP may affect non-eligible portion of resource	Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-m buffer
	Adverse effects to resource cannot be avoided	LiDAR, photogrammetry, and/or drone photography Architectural documentation for buildings and structures Interpretive materials Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-m buffer if warranted
D (data)	None: avoidance through design	No additional work needed
	GLWP may affect non-eligible portion of resource	Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-m buffer

Table 2. GLWP Effects and Appropriate Mitigation Measures by Criterion of Significance.

Criterion of Significance	GLWP Effect	Treatment Measures
	Adverse effects to resource cannot be avoided	Limited archaeological testing and data recovery: Intensive surface mapping and artifact inventory Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-meter buffer if warranted
Unevaluated	None: avoidance through design	No additional work needed
	GLWP may affect non-eligible portion of resource	Monitor all construction activities within the site plus a 30-meter buffer
	Adverse effects to resource cannot be avoided	Archaeological testing; limited data recovery if eligible For built environment resources (buildings and structures), conduct additional archival research to determine eligibility. If the resource is eligible for the NRHP, proceed with mitigation measures for the applicable criterion of significance.

The rubric laid out in Table 2, while important in guiding the selection of treatment methods, cannot be applied mechanically. At a minimum, selection of treatment methods should consider the following:

- The significance of a given resource, both in relation to NRHP Criteria and themes identified by the Nevada SHPO in connection with which resources may be significant (SHPO 1991).
- A historic context relating to the theme(s) under which a resource to be treated is significant.
- Research questions appropriate for the different historic themes (SHPO 1991).
- Data requirements for resources to address these research questions.

The above are important for the entire range of treatment methods. Archaeological monitors, for example, will not only need to know which specific features require avoidance, but what could constitute a significant discovery. This requires context and a general knowledge of relevant research questions for the category to which the resource belongs.

Briefly, the treatment options recommended in this document include the following:

- Avoidance of resources, or essential physical features of those resources that convey their significance, remains the preferred option wherever practicable. Where spacing of towers, access, or other construction efforts can be adjusted to avoid historic properties, this is strongly recommended. Where sites can be spanned by the proposed transmission line, it may be possible to avoid them entirely. Otherwise, avoidance by design can restrict work that could result in adverse effects to areas of a site away from the essential physical features that convey its significance (cf. NPS 1997[1990]) or areas of the site that contain its potential to provide information – for example, features and dugouts on a mine site with a sparse and otherwise poorly informative surface artifact assemblage.

- Construction monitoring: both archaeological and Tribal monitors would be present during any construction activities within 30 m of a historic property. In case of an unanticipated discovery,

monitors would assess the potential significance of such a discovery and prevent damage to resources pending management decisions.

- Additionally, Tribal monitors would be retained for construction monitoring along the entirety of the GLWP alignment (i.e., not only those portions that pass through historic properties).

- Acknowledgement in the public involvement section of the Record of Decision (ROD) that the GLWP Project crosses the ancestral homelands of different Native American groups that have always lived in the area.

- Cultural sensitivity training for NV Energy workers and all subcontractors. This would include, at minimum, a briefing from an archaeologist and from one or more Tribal members.

- Pre-construction ceremonies within project areas by appropriate Tribal representatives and the option to perform additional ceremonies at locations of inadvertent discoveries.

- Archaeological testing: use of a soil auger and/or shovel test probes and, if warranted, square meter test units to investigate areas that might have buried subsurface deposits the extent of which is not clear from surface manifestation. Such testing is recommended primarily for unevaluated resources so that any intact archaeological deposits can be identified, evaluated for NRHP eligibility, and management decisions made regarding their treatment prior to the start of construction. Test excavations shall occur only in areas that will be disturbed as a result of construction.

- Archaeological data recovery: archaeological excavation would take place at sites with surface or subsurface features with the goal of mitigating effects by recovering information that could address important research questions relating to specific archaeological themes. Excavation strategy and methods will be tailored to the categories of sites to be treated in this way, as described in Chapters 3 and 4. A preservation in place strategy will be employed whereby excavations will be limited to those areas that will be disturbed as a result of construction.

- Reporting on all monitoring efforts and archaeological investigations performed as mitigation. The nature of the reports and the timeline for their delivery is covered in Chapter 7.

- Interpretive signage for resources adjacent to routes of travel *and* possessing significance deriving from an association with historically important persons or events, or on artistic or architectural significance, where presenting information about the historic property would be a public benefit.

- For resources eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, the rubric in Table 2 above broadly stipulates data recovery in advance of adverse effects, but this is not the best approach for every resource and may not be appropriate to the significance of a particular resource or represent the greatest public

benefit. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has expressed support for alternative (also commonly referred to as creative, or off-site) mitigation where appropriate. Therefore, the recommended treatment options include several alternative mitigation strategies, such as signage, research projects, and public history projects.

- Archival research and creation of a public-facing web-based ArcGIS online (AGOL) map of the GLWP line with linked archival documents and historic photographs. The linked information would primarily pertain to historic-period activities in the BLM Preferred Alternative but Tribes would have the option to review the product prior to dissemination to ensure it did not contain information they considered sensitive.

The remainder of the HPTP includes a discussion of site types and research design (Chapter 2); treatment methods (Chapter 3); site-specific work plans (Chapter 4); a treatment plan for private lands, which were not surveyed as part of the project (Chapter 5); a construction monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan (Chapter 6); and descriptions of the associated analyses, reporting, and consultation (Chapter 7). Confidential Appendix A includes maps depicting the locations of sites in the HPTP.

Sites in the BLM Preferred Alternative may contain archaeological features or deposits with the potential to yield data pertinent to regional research themes. The following chapter discusses the various site types included in the HPTP followed by research questions and data requirements pertaining to each site type. Some sites can be classified under multiple site types.

Indigenous Sites

Eight classes of Indigenous historic properties are outlined here for further treatment measures. Sites include lithic scatters, artifact scatters, rockshelters, long-term habitation/villages, Protohistoric/Ethnohistoric artifact scatters, lithic quarries/procurement sites, rock writing, and stacked rock/cairn/prayer seat sites (hereafter SCP sites). Lithic scatters, artifact scatters, rockshelters, and long-term habitation/village sites require similar treatment methods and overlap in possible functions through time, resulting in similar data potential. These four site types are therefore grouped and discussed together below.

Lithic Scatters, Artifact Scatters, Rockshelters, and Long-term Habitation/Village Sites

Lithic scatters have assemblages containing lithic debitage and general utility tools consisting of formal and informal flaked tools. Some lithic scatters have associated features. Lithic scatter sites do not always contain chronologically sensitive artifacts, and some sites with an eligible lithic scatter component are within multicomponent sites. When recommended eligible for the NRHP, lithic scatters sites generally fall under Criterion D because of their potential for subsurface deposits and presence of artifacts or features with important data potential to address regional and sub-regional research topics and themes.

Artifact Scatters are differentiated from lithic scatters by the presence of milling gear, ground stone, and/or ceramics in addition to lithic debitage and a range of formal and informal general utility flaked tools. Many artifact scatters documented here also contain thermal features. Artifact scatter sites are generally recommended eligible for NRHP under Criterion D, because of their potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits, the presence of artifacts or features with significant data potential beyond that collected during original site recording, and their ability to address regional and sub-regional research topics and themes.

Rockshelters and cave sites are important historic properties because of their significant data potential. They can contain well-preserved and stratified archaeological deposits and much of our understanding of regional chronology and long-term patterns of settlement and subsistence are derived from excavation of rockshelters and caves. Rockshelters are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D because of the potential for subsurface deposits and presence of artifacts or features with important data potential to address regional and sub-regional research topics and themes.

Long-term Habitation Sites contain diverse artifacts and feature assemblages, including general utility tools and in some cases non-utilitarian items (e.g., beads), milling gear, and faunal remains. Many of these sites also contain thermal features and possible remnant habitation structures. In some cases, final determination

of site function as long-term habitation or village will be dependent upon results of testing and excavation. Long-term habitation sites are also generally recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for their potential to address regional and sub-regional research themes, potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, and significant data potential beyond that which was collected during the site recording process.

Seven long-term habitation sites (26NY17557, 26NY18376, 26NY18390, 26NY18392, 26NY18395, 26NY18413, and 26NY18415) also contain Protohistoric/Ethnohistoric components which contribute to their eligibility under Criterion D. Four long-term habitation sites (26NY17557, 26NY18376, 26NY18413, and 26NY18415) and one rockshelter site (26LY3405) also contain SCP features which contribute to their eligibility under Criteria A and D.

Lithic scatters, artifact scatters, rockshelters, and long-term habitation sites are primarily able to address the research themes of *Site Chronology* and/or *Subsistence and Settlement Patterns* and/or *Lithic Procurement, Conveyance, and Technological Organization*. The research questions associated with these themes, outlined below, draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

If adverse effects to these sites cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods for the lithic and artifact scatters and long-term habitation sites eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, test and feature excavation within the DAPE, in-field artifact analysis; and 2) construction monitoring.

Site Chronology

Establishing temporal affiliation is a primary consideration when evaluating site significance. *Site Chronology* must be determined before addressing broader topics such long-term patterns of subsistence, settlement, and land-use patterns through time. For the western Great Basin, the most time-sensitive artifacts are projectile points, styles of basketry, marine shell beads, and ceramics (Elston 1986).

Research Questions:

- What is the temporal affiliation/what are the temporal patterns of the site?
- Are there multiple occupations at a given site and, if so, what is the overall length of each occupation?
- What temporal patterns (if any) are evident in the sample of identified sites?
- Does the site date to an underrepresented, understudied period in the region or sub-region?

Data Requirements:

Site Chronology will be assessed primarily through the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts. Projectile points, ceramics, basketry, beads, and to a lesser extent ground stone artifacts, will be used to establish general site chronology. Conducting supplemental intensive surface mapping and inventory at some sites may yield additional artifacts to further improve site chronology. Features that might contain dateable

materials will be sampled for further analysis. Testing and excavation may yield samples suitable for radiocarbon dating to refine *Site Chronology* (see Testing and Excavation Methods below).

Subsistence and Settlement Patterns

In the Great Basin, *Subsistence and Settlement Pattern* studies have long been a primary area of research, particularly how shifts in these patterns are linked to environmental and climate change (Jennings 1986; Jones and Beck 1999; O'Connell et al. 1982). Settlement-subsistence patterns fall along a continuum from highly mobile foragers (*sensu* Binford 1980) to increasingly residentially sedentary, and logistically complex collectors, and harvesters, respectively. Types of sites range in function from long-term camps and villages to short-term field camps, task-specific localities, and activity stations. Generally, all lithic and artifact scatters, in one way or another, are associated with available or targeted resources and the determination of site type is necessary to interpret site function and how a site is integrated into broader settlement-subsistence patterns.

Research Questions:

- What type of tools and features are present at the site?
- What is the site type and site function(s)?
- What subsistence activities were conducted at the site?
- What type of mobility/settlement strategy is indicated at the site?
- Is there evidence for a change in subsistence-settlement patterns through time?
- How does the site fit within broader regional and sub-regional subsistence-settlement patterns?
- For rockshelters, how was the rockshelter used (e.g., camp or cache)?

Data Requirements:

Evidence of site function, and subsistence-settlement patterns can be assessed through site location and analysis of artifacts and features. The frequencies and diversity of artifact types (e.g., projectile points, ground stone, ceramics etc.) and features (thermal features, habitation structures, rockshelters, etc.) can be used to determine the likely resources targeted, activities that occurred at the site, and site function(s). Some of the data required for assessment of site function is available from analysis of surface artifacts and features. Excavation and collection of samples for residue and use wear analysis of tools and features may yield additional direct evidence of the types of resources acquired and processed at the site. A sub-set of surface and subsurface artifacts will be collected and sent to laboratories for additional analysis, such as blood and protein residue, starch grain, and pollen analysis. Samples of the contents of thermal features will also be collected for macro-faunal, macro-botanical, and micro-botanical analysis. Additionally, wear-use analysis of artifacts can provide data on artifact function which can inform interpretations of site type/function.

Lithic Procurement, Technology, and Conveyance

Lithic raw material procurement, its movement across the landscape, and its utilization with respect to technological organization is a primary research focus throughout the Great Basin. One focus of this research involves characterizing the geochemical signatures and distribution of toolstone represented in

archaeological assemblages. Building from these studies are analyses that study where, when, and how far artifacts made of these toolstones were transported. Lastly, researchers are increasingly looking at how people organized lithic technology around their proximity to and access of these materials.

Research Questions:

- What type(s) of lithic materials are present? In what quantities?
- What is the relative quality of the lithic material for stone tool production?
- What is the geochemical signature of the lithic material?
- What are the visual and qualitative attributes of lithic material?
- How extensively were tools made from local and non-local resources curated and maintained? Are the tools made of local and non-local materials differentially discarded?
- Do assemblages have specialized or generalized toolsets? Does this vary over time? What correlations are there between technological organization and raw material?

Data Requirements:
Sites that could address these research questions have significant numbers of debitage, bifaces, cores, and other modified raw material, which could be traced back to a parent source. Sites with a higher diversity of raw material and lithic tools have more potential to address trends in how toolkits were organized, and further resolution can be gained if assemblages have a higher ratio of sourceable materials.

Lithic Procurement/Quarry Sites
Three lithic procurement areas, with sites eligible for the NRHP because of research/data potential (Criterion D) regarding lithic procurement and lithic organization strategies, have been identified within the GLWP Inventory Area. The first is located on the southern slope of Montezuma Mountain and contains both obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) tool grade source materials. The second are the primary sources of Obsidian Butte materials which are located on Pahute Mesa, but alluvial deposits containing obsidian nodules within secondary contexts exist throughout Sarcobatus Flat. The third lithic source is the Wild Burro Quarry Archaeological District (D119). It is in the northwestern portion of Oasis Valley, just south of Springdale, as well as several outcrops located outside of the district boundaries to the southeast. This material is highly variable and includes some extensively used CCS material. Substantial secondary deposits are also present throughout the foothills, washes, and alluvial fans south and southeast of upper reaches of Oasis Valley.

The Montezuma obsidian source has not been previously extensively studied. However, the obsidian is likely associated with or similar to Obsidian Butte. The Montezuma CCS materials have not been studied. The Obsidian Butte material has been extensively studied and geochemically sourced (Haarklau et al. 2005; Hughes 2001). The Wild Burro source, although designated as an archaeological district, has had limited study, particularly with regards to the classification of rock material type and qualitative assessment of the lithic materials. Results of previous studies have shown that, by combining visual attribute analysis and geochemical data, materials other than igneous rock, such as chert and CCS can be reliably sourced using X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (pXRF) technology (e.g., Newlander and Lin 2017). Generating qualitative

data combined with geochemical data of these lithic sources can aid in the ability to identify artifacts made with these materials at sites within and outside of procurement areas, and improve our understanding of mobility patterns, lithic conveyance zones, and lithic organization strategies.

Only one lithic procurement site (26ES4554) falls within the BLM Preferred Alternative. The site also contains SCP features, which contribute to the NRHP of the site under Criteria A and D. If adverse effects to this site cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods for the lithic procurement component of the sites eligible under Criterion D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, additional reconnaissance survey, in-field artifact analysis, material sourcing analysis, and 2) construction monitoring. Data recovered from the lithic procurement component of the site is primarily able to address the research theme of *Lithic Procurement, Conveyance, and Technological Organization*.

Lithic Procurement, Conveyance, and Technological Organization

Lithic raw material procurement, its movement across the landscape, and utilization within lithic organization strategies is a primary area of research in the Great Basin. Understanding patterns of toolstone procurement is fundamental to the study of lithic technological organization (Andrefsky 1994; Elston 1992). Provenance studies, using geochemical analysis, of volcanic toolstone (namely obsidian) have been a productive area of research and have improved our understanding of which obsidian sources were used in the past and their patterns of conveyance across the landscape. However, these studies are limited by the types of toolstone material that have been geochemically sourced and their ability to explain why different sources were selected and, in some cases, transported to sites away from the lithic source.

The numerous factors that influence decisions of toolstone procurement can be divided into two broad categories, the “extrinsic cost factors” (e.g., quality, morphology, size, abundance, etc.) and “human cost factors” (e.g., direction of travel, time availability, social restrictions, cultural boundaries, etc.) (Elston 1992; Wilson 2007). The treatment plan proposed here has two primary components: 1) geochemical analysis; and 2) analysis of the “extrinsic costs” and specific attributes of the toolstone sources (e.g., extent of lithic source, quality and classification of lithic material, abundance, and of cost of extraction). Analysis of the specific attributes of toolstone sources potentially provides information about the “extrinsic costs” which can aid in our understanding of why and how different sources were selected and used. Particularly with regards to discerning differences between opportunistic, localized use of lithic materials versus the intensive quarrying/procurement, and transport and use of material away from procurement locality.

The research questions associated with this theme, outlined below, draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Research Questions:

- What is the geographic extent of the lithic source?
- What type(s) of lithic materials are present?

- How abundant is the toolstone?
- What is the relative quality of the lithic material for stone tool production?
- How difficult is the source material to extract?
- What is the geochemical signature of the lithic material?
- What are the visual and qualitative attributes of lithic source material?
- Is there evidence of lithic quarry workshops at the sources; or is material opportunistically used?

Data Requirements:
Known and newly identified lithic sources contain significant quantities of both unmodified and modified material to determine initial toolstone package size, geochemical signature (if obsidian or fine-grained volcanic [FGV]), reduction strategies at the source, and extent of exploitation (i.e., quarrying or opportunistic procurement).

Rock Writing
Rock Writing Sites are prominent landmarks defining the cultural landscape. The graphic imagery can span thousands of years and represents aspects of prehistoric lifeways often underrepresented in the archaeological record. Rock writing sites are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D.

Rock writing sites include petroglyphs (designs pecked, scratched, abraded, or otherwise cut into surface of natural rock surface) and pictographs (designs and motifs painted on rock surface). These archaeological resources are important as they inform culture history, and the styles and motifs reflect continuity and change through time and between regions. The graphic imagery is a manifestation of ideational dimensions of prehistoric Indigenous people, aspects of prehistoric lifeways often absent in other parts of the archaeological record (Schaafsma 1986). Meaning and symbolic concepts and ideas are communicated through imagery, design, and motifs. Although the meaning of what is expressed at these sites is often inaccessible to archaeologists, these sites played an important function in economic, social, political, and ritual and ceremonial context (Schaafsma 1986).

If adverse effects to these sites cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods for rock writing sites eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, test excavation beneath rock imagery panels within the DAPE, in-field artifact analysis, chronometric dating techniques, LiDAR scanning and Dstretch photography of rock imagery panels; 2) ethnographic literature review and Tribal collaboration; and 3) construction monitoring.

Site Chronology
Dating Great Basin rock writing sites is difficult in large part because of the nature of the medium. Methods of absolute dating (petrographic analysis of manganese-iron micro-lamination and chemical cation-ratio dating) using geophysical properties of bedrock substrates have been developed. However, these dating

methods are costly and destructive. Less destructive dating techniques also include optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating of quartz grains in mud-wasp nests on rock writing panels (e.g., Roberts et al. 1997), and panel rock fall events (Chapot et al. 2012). The pollen and other organic materials trapped with mud-wasp nests are also dated using accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) ^{14} Carbon dating (e.g., Roberts et al. 1997). Although these dating techniques might not provide the absolute age of the panels, they can a minimum age for these resources. The most common dating method is using superimpositions combined with the relative differences in weathering and re-patination. Stylistic analysis of motifs and designs combined with superimpositions and patina accumulation are used together to generate relative chronologies (Schaafsma 1983). The conventional serialized stylistic sequence developed for the Great Basin indicates from oldest to youngest are Pit-and-groove, Curvilinear, Rectilinear, Representational, and Scratched types (Heizer and Baumhoff 1962).

Rock writing sites are primarily able to address the research theme of *Site Chronology*. They are also often associated with important ceremonial events of Indigenous peoples. They may also embody distinctive characteristics of various styles, be the work of a master, and/or possess high artistic value. The research questions associated with the rock writing site type, outlined below, draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Research Questions:

- What are the stylistic sequences at the site?
- What is the temporal affiliation of the site?
- How do the styles and motifs represented at the site fit into broader regional and sub-regional patterns?

Data Requirements

Data required for developing stylistic sequences for rock writing sites can be obtained from site recording documents and photographs. Site revisits may be necessary to collect additional data to develop stylistic sequences. Supplementary documentation of panels using image enhancement technologies, such as decorrelation stretch (Dstretch) can help identify difficult to see motifs, superimpositions, and differences in re-patination. These data sets can be combined to generate serialized sequence and relative chronology of the sites. Application of OSL dating of rock fall and wasp nests, as well as AMS dating of the latter, is a possibility on at least one site (26ES4487). Site 26ES4487 has several mud-wasp nests and there is evidence of several rock fall events. The other sites might need additional inspection for possible rock fall and mud-wasp nests for OSL and AMS dating. These data can then be used to integrate the sites into broader regional and sub-regional sequences.

Stacked Rock, Cairn, and Prayer Seat/Circle Sites (SCP)

SCP sites are common throughout the BLM Preferred Alternative, and present numerous challenges to development of a treatment strategy. SCP features can be associated with culturally significant events of Indigenous people and are important features marking the cultural landscape. They provide evidence of long-

term human land-use patterns and are landmarks tracking this history. Tribes have requested that such features are not to be archaeologically excavated or otherwise disturbed by GLWP construction and pre-construction mitigation/treatment measures.

Sites with SCP features attributable to Indigenous people are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D. Stacked rock features have been ethnographically linked with culturally significant places in the landscape. These features can mark travel routes, important landforms, locations, viewsheds, and resources. They are also linked with a range of ceremonial activities. Often simple in construction and enigmatic in function, the individual occurrence of SCP features might best be interpreted as “landmarks”, and in some cases individual components of a broader landscape-scale SCP complex (Chartkoff 1983; Haynal 2000). Landscapes defined by SCP features are culturally significant areas and they provide an opportunity to document more fully the Indigenous cultural landscape across time. They provide evidence of the recursive human-land interactions that formed the region’s historical landscape. These resources have important data potential at a local site-specific level, and at a landscape scale. As landmarks and potentially as components of broader landscape scale complexes, SCP sites have significant data potential to address research themes related to long-term land and resource use patterns. One site (26NY18504) has a feature identified as a possible ‘medicine rock’ by a Tribal monitor and another site (26NY18525) has a dune complex identified by the same Tribal monitor as an area of healing. These sites are therefore also included here as SCP sites.

SCP features are cross-cultural phenomena that occur throughout the globe. However, understanding their origins, functions, and meaning presents many challenges to land managers, and archaeologists. First, it is difficult to assign time-period and cultural provenance to these features as they are made by prehistoric, historic, and modern populations and often lack associated artifacts. Second, they are often constructed for numerous reasons and functions. In the Great Basin, the problem is compounded by the limited information in the ethnographic literature, and because archaeologists have long underacknowledged, under-recorded, and often misinterpreted SCP features. Increasingly, regional archaeologists and land managers have recognized the potential cultural significance of these features. Great Basin Tribes have also increasingly voiced their concerns and perspectives about their documentation, preservation, and interpretation. However, for both Tribal and non-Tribal entities, linking the local Indigenous people with SCP features and their potential cultural significance has proven difficult (see Zedeño et al. 1997).

SCP features associated with traditional religious/ceremonial activities occur across a broad region of the American West, although their construction and function are relatively specific to the Tribal territory within which they occur (Jett 1986). Most of the published ethnographic and archaeological research on SCP sites comes from the northwestern Great Basin, northern California, and southern Oregon. These studies indicate many SCP features are associated with traditional religious and ceremonial activities (Chartkoff 1983; Garth 1953; Jett 1986; Haynal 2000). In upland settings these activities were generally carried out by individuals and differed from rituals carried out in the lowlands that involved more communal activities (Chartkoff 1983:758).

Stacked and placed rock features associated with upland ceremonial and religious activities generally are relatively simple in their construction, consisting of one to four rocks, stacked on one another, and often constructed on top of a larger rock that is usually embedded in the ground or part of bedrock outcropping (Chartkoff 1983:749). Among the Yurok and neighboring tribes of northwestern California, these features are linked to traditional rituals and their distributions tend to correlate with traditional trails leading to peaks where prayer seats (see below) occur. Individuals ascending trails to perform rituals would make periodic stops as they approached the prayer peak. At each stop, a rock stack would be constructed as part of a ritual or purification in the approach to the sacred place. The rock stack marked the stop of the ritual so that others could understand what had taken place at that location. It has also been speculated that the stacks served as a trail marker to help the individual return to or remember the previously used route (Chartkoff 1983:750).

Cairns are differentiated from stacked or placed rocks in that they have more rocks, and each upper rock is supported by two or more lower rocks (Chartkoff 1983:750). Cairns are generally found along peaks or trails and may serve ritual functions similar to or distinct from the rituals performed at prayer seats and stacked rock features. In northeastern California and southern Oregon, Modoc travelers placed stones on pre-existing trailside cairns and prayed for good luck and safe passage (Haynal 2000:176; Jett 1986). Two general functions for rock cairns have been reported. The first function, among the Klamath and Modoc, is associated with puberty rites. Rituals of fasting, running, and sweating, or meditation and prayer, would culminate with the construction or enhancement of cairns that served to receive or enrich the spiritual power of the individual (Spier 1930; Stern 1966). Cairns associated with puberty rites are generally located on slopes with an eastern aspect (Haynal 2000:175, 177). The second function is associated with the construction of cairns by older or more mature individuals seeking additional power or help as their lives progressed (Haynal 2000). During these less physically taxing, more contemplative rituals, a location might be revisited multiple times, spanning years, and cairns would start small and grow bigger as rocks would be added to the cairn with each visit (Haynal 2000).

“Prayer seats” are defined as any semicircular, elliptical, or horseshoe-shaped features constructed with stone or timber and arranged to a sufficient height to provide a windbreak (Chartkoff 1983; Haynal 2000). According to Klamath/Modoc consultants, prayer seats were often natural features embellished with dry masonry or timber. They are usually found on high peaks or outcrops with exceptional viewsheds (Chartkoff 1983:746). Few artifacts have been found associated with these features. The activities conducted at these locations are regarded as sacred and require physical distance or separation from ordinary activities (Chartkoff 1983:748). Considered “prayer circles” by the Klamath Indians, these features served as locations for prayer and could be constructed in a variety of ways including a naturally formed circular area, a classic U-shape, or as a saucer-shaped bed of rocks (Haynal 2000:177). Occasionally, linear "s-shaped” or "wall-like" rock features were also constructed.

Understanding the cultural landscape context of SCP features also requires the inclusion of “rock imagery”, “rock writing”, or “rock art” sites. These site types are important components of the cultural landscape and have been attributed ritual and ceremonial significance (see “Rock Writing” section above). As regional archaeologists have become increasingly aware of SCP features, and their potential significance, they have

been increasingly identified at rock writing sites. The association of rock writing sites with SCP features provides additional evidence of the potential ceremonial/religious significance of SCP features.

Ethnographic data of Numa (Northern Paiute) and Newe (Western Shoshone) land use describes several kinds of ceremonial locations including doctor (or medicine rocks) and “places where objects have been ritually placed or retired” (Bengston 2003:77). Additionally, Newe representatives have identified rock alignments, cairns, and stone circles in areas of “spiritual significance” (Dufort 1988:1, as cited in Bengston 2003:E.84). The viewscape is also an important aspect of these localities and is associated with the activities that occurred at these places (Arnold and Stoffle 2006). Available information indicates that there is some congruence regarding the possible functions and cultural significance of SCP features between Newe and Numa of the Great Basin and neighboring tribes of California and Columbia Plateau. However, as noted above their construction and function are likely to be specific to the Tribal territory within which they occur (Jett 1986).

Sites with SCP features that can be linked to Indigenous origins are determined to be landmarks that are cultural modifications to the landscape and are not the product of natural or erosional forces. These sites may or may not have stone tools or other artifacts of Indigenous association. Sites with SCP feature complexes were documented across multiple landscapes within the BLM Preferred Alternative. Moving south to north, these landscapes are the North Amargosa Desert Complex, Crater Flat Complex, Yucca Mountain Complex, Beatty Wash Complex, Oasis Valley Complex, Coba Mountain Complex, Goldfield Hills Complex, Montezuma Mountain Complex, Walker Lake Complex, Wassuk Hills Complex, Churchill Wash Complex, North Pine Nut Mountain Complex, Misfit Flat Complex, and the Churchill Butte Complex. With the possible exceptions of the Amargosa and Wassuk Hills complexes, all of these are relatively large, and have numerous SCP features extending throughout the landscape. The Walker Lake, Beatty Wash, Oasis Valley, and Misfit Flat complexes are in lowland settings; all the other complexes are in upland settings. The Misfit Flat complex, however, likely extends into the surrounding upland mountains.

A total of 12 SCP sites (26LY3298, 26LY3311, 26LY3408, 26LY3428, 26LY3504, 26LY3505, 26LY3506, 26LY3535, 26LY3536, 26LY3536, 26NY18393, and 26NY18394) are only in the VAPE for the BLM Preferred Alternative. These sites will only face visual effects associated with the GLWP.

If adverse effects to these features cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods for SCP sites eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, geospatial analysis, and attribute, typological, and chronological analysis; 2) ethnographic literature review and Tribal collaboration; and 3) construction monitoring. SCP features are not to be archaeologically excavated or otherwise disturbed by GLWP construction and pre-construction mitigation/treatment measures.

Site Chronology & Land Use

Sites with SCP features can be associated with the following themes: *Site Chronology* and *Land Use*. To improve our understanding and management of sites with SCP features it is necessary to implement

treatment strategies that address the needs, insights, knowledge, and technical capacities of all interested parties. As often is the case, the management of these cultural resources could greatly benefit from the detailed knowledge and views within Tribal communities regarding traditional land and resource uses, and potential interpretations of SCP features.

The proposed treatment plan has three primary components: 1) geospatial analysis, 2) attribute, typological, and chronological analysis, and 3) cross-referencing geospatial data with Tribal collective memories and knowledge, and information in the published ethnographic record. The treatment plan aims to develop a "contextual" approach that incorporates historical, ecological, and geographic variables with the traditional knowledge of how people interact with the landscape in the past and present. Such an approach can provide supporting evidence for the cultural significance of SCP features and complexes, their various functions, and potential association with culturally significant activities, events, and locations. This information can then be used to develop a contextual approach for the management of these resources that focuses on the human-land interactions associated with the creation of SCP features and how their construction transformed the natural world into culturally significant *landmarks* and *landscapes*.

"Landmarks" can be viewed as a unit that references a discrete human-land interaction location with historical and behavioral referents, and include places classified as sacred, symbolic, ceremonial, or secular (Zedeño et al. 1997:126). "Landscapes" are the analytical units used to define the nature of spatial and historical human-land interactions (Zedeño et al. 1997:126). Landscapes are the network of interactions between people and landmarks and have three dimensions defined as: 1) formal–the physical characteristics and properties of landmarks; 2) historical–the sequential network links that develop from transformational processes; and 3) relational–the behavioral, social, and symbolic links connecting people and landmarks (Zedeño et al. 1997:126). In sum, the cultural landscape is transformed from a natural landscape by a cultural group. Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result (Sauer 1925).

The landscape is the arena through which social memory, cultural identity, and cultural perseverance and transformation are constructed, acted upon, and changed over time (Ashmore and Knapp 1999:10). Drawing upon the collective Tribal memory of current and past land-use practices can provide critical insights and information on the cultural significance of SCP features and landmarks and how these are potentially linked to the broader cultural landscape. The social memory of an Indigenous community can transcend generations and cultural changes (Norder 2012:385). This suggests that social memory can be used to provide insight into the cultural perception of the landscape and areas considered of special importance to the local tribes and Indigenous communities, and how this may relate to the cultural significance of the SCP features to the Tribal communities.

The research questions associated with SCP sites, outlined below, draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Research Questions:

Geospatial Analysis

- Are sites with SCP features located in upland or lowland settings?
- Are sites with SCP features bound by topographic features or landforms?
- Are sites with SCP features located on specific types of landforms, and other geologic and natural features?
- What is the aspect of the landform or geologic feature with SCP features?
- What is the spatial extent of the stacked rock features?
- Are stacked rock features associated with a separate archaeological site?
- How far is the nearest archaeological site?

Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis Questions

- Are the features simple placed rock, stacked rock, cairn, or prayer seat/circle?
- Are the SCP features oriented in cardinal directions or towards significant landform or natural features?
- Does the SCP feature incorporate or accentuate natural features of boulder, bedrock, or landform?
- Is there redundancy in the placement, style, or orientation of SCP features?
- Are SCP features placed/constructed to be highly visible from a distance?
- Is lichen bridging present or absent across rocks used to construct SCP features?
- What type of archaeological site are SCP features associated with?
- Are SCP features related to other natural or constructed features and/or artifacts within the site?
- Are SCP features associated with chronologically sensitive artifacts?
- Are there any aspects of the spatial distribution or construction of SCP features that suggest whether they were made during individual events or during a series of events?

Ethnographic Review and Tribal Consultation

- Is there information in the published ethnographic literature about the use of the location, area, or local natural resources associated with SCP features?
- How do the local Tribes currently perceive the landscape, landforms, and natural resources associated with the SCP features?
- Are there secular, religious, or ceremonial activities that can be directly associated with SCP features?
- Do SCP features currently have sociocultural significance?
- What is the interpreted meaning of the SCP features as depicted by their placement at a specific locality and across the broader landscape?

Data Requirements:

Sites which fall under the category of SCP sites will contain rock cairns, placements, and/or other rock features that are not associated with mining claims or other definitively non-Indigenous features. Indigenous stacked rock features, cairns, and prayer seats are cultural modifications to the landscape and are not the

product of erosional forces. These sites may or may not have stone tools or other artifacts of Indigenous association.

Protohistoric and Ethnohistoric Sites

The cultural historical framework for the western Great Basin includes a brief but critical era in which Native people and cultures were affected prior to direct or intensive contact with Euro-Americans, followed by a longer period of cultural modification and loss of many aspects of traditional lifeways. The first era, often referred to as the Protohistoric, dates to approximately A.D. 1700–1850 (Arkush 1990; Malouf and Finlay 1986). During this 150-year period Native cultures may have changed more than they had in the previous 10-plus millennia (Arkush 1990:33). In the western Great Basin, the beginning of the Ethnohistoric or Ethnographic period coincides with the intensive use of the California Trail after A.D. 1850 and the start of the California Gold Rush (Malouf and Finlay 1986).

Two of the most significant historical developments that occurred ca. A.D. 1700 are the introduction of the horse and Euro-American diseases. However, it is difficult to track the arrival of these developments in the archaeological record. In many cases the effects of the introduction of the horse and new diseases preceded direct contact with Euro-American fur traders, explorers, and missionaries during the early nineteenth century (Malouf and Finlay 1986). By A.D. 1830, horses and equestrianism had been adopted throughout all areas of the Great Basin where they were ecologically sustainable (Shimkin 1986).

Indigenous culture and lifeways were further modified and changed through the introduction and use of a variety of mass-produced commercial items, such as metal knives, axes, awls, fishhooks, and arrowheads, as well as blankets, clothing, and glass beads (Arkush 1990; Malouf and Finlay 1986). Although the acquisition of firearms was also a significant development, throughout much of the western Great Basin regular access to firearms occurred after A.D. 1850 (Malouf and Finlay 1986). The adoption of mass-produced items significantly altered the traditional economy and in some cases these items completely replaced elements of Indigenous material culture (Arkush 1990; Malouf and Finlay 1986).

The most common artifact type found at archaeological sites dating to the Protohistoric period are glass trade beads. Most glass trade beads in western North America were manufactured in Murano, Venice, and were distributed throughout the Great Basin by Euro-American explorers, traders, and trappers and through traditional Indigenous trade networks (Motz et al. 1986). At many Protohistoric sites in the western Great Basin, glass beads are the only non-Indigenous artifact type present in the artifact assemblages, and evidence suggest most traditional Indigenous industries such as flaked stone tools, ground stone, ceramics, and basketry remained intact (Arkush 1990). During the later Ethnographic Period, glass beads fully replaced stone and shell beads as a form of currency among Owens Valley and Mono Basin Paiute (Steward 1933:258), and partially replaced shell beads among Shoshone of the Lida and Beatty areas of western Nevada (Steward 1938:45).

Post-1850, the depletion of and restricted access to a large portion of the Indigenous resource base caused the partial or in some cases the complete abandonment of traditional subsistence economies (Arkush 1990;

Malouf and Finlay 1986; Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada 1976a, b, c). However, ethnoarchaeological studies have shown that there are notable patterns regarding which traditional resource types are abandoned when mass-produced foods are readily available and which traditional resource types continue to be used. Among the foraging society of the Alyawara, central Australian desert, the availability of commercial flour resulted in the abandonment or marked decrease in the collection and processing of labor-intensive wild seeds that were once staples of the traditional diet (O'Connell and Hawkes 1984). It is argued that the traditionally used wild grass seeds are costly and labor-intensive to collect and process, and once mass-produced flour became available, the use of these more 'costly' traditional resources decreased or stopped. It is reasonable to assume that similar subsistence decisions were made by Indigenous people of the Great Basin after the introduction of mass-produced food products. Subsistence data, both traditional and newly incorporated resources, from sites can potentially provide insights into how Indigenous people responded and adapted to the disruptions and changes that occurred during this period.

During the mid-to-late nineteenth century many Indigenous groups were compelled to become dependent upon the commercial economy and attach themselves to American settlements, towns, ranches, and farms (Arkush 1990; Malouf and Finlay 1986; Shimkin 1986; Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada 1976a, b, c). In less than one decade, ca. A.D. 1860, nearly every aspect of Indigenous culture had been affected and modified to some extent by the arrival of Euro-American settlers (Arkush 1990).

Results of survey and inventory in the BLM Preferred Alternative identified two primary areas with ethnographic and Protohistoric sites. Most are within the Oasis Valley, outside of Beatty, Nevada and are within Newe or Shoshone ancestral land. All the sites in the Oasis Valley are multicomponent sites and are located at or near areas shown as camps and villages in the ethnographic record, as well as some historic and modern maps. Many of these sites were used for millennia, with occupation extending as far back as the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene. The later components of these sites likely span the Protohistoric and Ethnohistoric period, although most have mass-produced surface artifacts dating to the late nineteenth century. One site (26NY18395) is a long-term camp, with evidence of intensive occupation extending back at least 10,000 years, with a glass trade bead. Several of the Protohistoric/Ethnohistoric sites are located near historic ranches and the late ethnographic components at these sites may be associated Indigenous people working on these ranches. The sites in the upper reaches of the Oasis Valley might also reflect the use of area as a cultural refuge during the late-middle and late nineteenth century.

One site is in the Numu or Northern Paiute ancestral territory in the Rhodes Salt Marsh area. It is a multicomponent site with mass-produced items dating to the late nineteenth century. The lithic debitage at the site appears much newer than the flakes at surrounding sites and is interpreted as being associated with occupation during the late A.D. 1800s. The site may represent the use of area to collect traditionally used resources, and persistence of traditional subsistence activities.

If adverse effects to these sites cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods for the Protohistoric and Ethnohistoric sites eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, test and feature excavation

within the DAPE, in-field artifact analysis; 2) ethnographic literature review and Tribal collaboration; and 3) construction monitoring.

Site Chronology and/or Subsistence and Settlement Patterns and/or Experiences Unique to Population Demographics

Protohistoric and Ethnohistoric sites are primarily able to address the research themes of *Site Chronology* and/or *Subsistence and Settlement Patterns* and/or *Experiences Unique to Population Demographics* which is a research theme provided in the Nevada SHPO (1991) guidance.

Due to the overlap across these three research themes when applied to Protohistoric and Ethnohistoric sites, research questions and data requirements applicable to all three research themes are discussed together below. The research questions associated with these themes, outlined below, draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Research Questions:

- What are the temporal patterns at the site?
- Does the site represent a single occupation event, or multiple occupation events?
- Does the site indicate the persistence of traditional economic, subsistence, and settlement patterns?
- Does the site indicate modification of traditional subsistence-settlement, and land-use patterns?
- Does the site reflect transition or adaptation to new socio-economic system of Euro-American settlers (e.g., ranching, farming, mining, commercial wood-cutting, etc.)?
- Does the site reflect a cultural refugia or geographic area where Indigenous people persisted through ecological, environmental, and cultural disruptions?
- Is the site associated with culturally significant events in history (e.g., battles, skirmishes, treaties, religious or communal festivals, etc.)?

Data Requirements:

Site Chronology and temporal affiliation of Protohistoric and Ethnohistoric sites will be assessed primarily through the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, ceramics, and particularly mass-produced trade good items. The identification of any items that can be associated with equestrianism, and early trade goods (namely glass beads) will be of particular interest. Conducting supplemental intensive surface mapping and inventory at some sites may yield additional artifacts to further improve site chronology. Testing and excavation may yield additional chronologically sensitive artifacts and features and provide samples suitable for radiocarbon dating to refine site chronology and site history of occupation.

Protohistoric sites or site components are likely to have a mix of ‘prehistoric’ and ‘historic’-era artifacts, with the latter likely comprising a small proportion of artifact assemblage. Later Ethnohistoric sites are likely to have an increased mixing of ‘prehistoric’ and ‘historic’-era artifacts, limiting the ability to identify traditional cultural affiliation markers. Without supplemental data and information regarding possible Indigenous use of

an area or site, the identification of these sites is difficult and distinguishing later Ethnohistoric sites from similar sites occupied by non-Indigenous immigrants is often impossible.

Site location, and analysis of artifacts and features can provide information regarding the function of post-contact sites. Understanding site function aids interpretations of the persistence of traditional subsistence patterns, resource use, and settlement patterns; or if they mark shifts in traditional practices and adaptation to new socio-economic systems. Sites with older components pre-dating A.D. 1700, might have served similar functions through time, and the data collected from site inventory, testing, and excavation of the older components at these sites can provide insights to how these sites may have been used during the post-contact period. A range of analyses (e.g., blood and protein, starch, pollen residue, wear-use) of artifacts (both mass-produced items and Indigenous items) and features can provide data about activities conducted at the site and site function. Subsistence data, both mass-produced and traditional food resources, can provide information on how Indigenous people adapted to disruption and changes associated with Euro-American settlement. Use of and modifications to commercial trade goods can provide evidence of both continuity and change in subsistence-settlement patterns during the Protohistoric and Ethnohistoric periods. For example, many mass-produced items, such as cans and metal lids, are repurposed and augmented by punching holes of different diameters for stripping reeds and grasses for traditional weaving and crafts. Such artifacts demonstrate the incorporation of newly available commercial items with Indigenous industries and the persistence and change of elements of traditional culture. Patterns of discard and use of mass-produced artifacts might also provide information on cultural affiliation, particularly with artifacts intentionally broken or destroyed as part of funerary rites.

The ethnographic and historical literature provides data and information regarding the location of sites, settlement patterns, season of occupation, activities conducted, and site functions. Numerous localities and resource areas discussed in the ethnographic literature are located within and near the BLM Preferred Alternative. The locations and identification of post-contact sites, and information on their function can also be obtained through consultation, interviews, and on-site visits with Tribal members and descendant communities. Such collaboration can help identify heritage resources and their possible association with sites.

Historic Sites

Historic sites within the BLM Preferred Alternative recommended for treatment are organized and grouped thematically, following guidance from the Nevada SHPO (SHPO 1991), according to their association with the following themes: land usage; transportation and communication; commerce and industry; social organizations and movements, experiences unique to population demographics; and the category of divorce and marriage, sex work, breweries and saloons, banks, mercantile establishments, foundries, or lumber. These themes are treated in detail in Class I cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c) and Class III inventory reports (Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c) for the GLWP. Sites can be associated with more than one theme.

Commerce and Industry: Mining

While mining is only one of the economic activities falling under the heading of *Commerce and Industry*, it is presented here with its own context for its importance in regional history and the specialized nature of the activity – and consequently, the sites. Mining was not merely an extractive activity, but a major driver for the early development of non-Indigenous transportation infrastructure, from wagon roads to railroads, and the establishment of communities. The GLWP Study Corridor passes either through or near approximately 50 mining districts. These span from 1850 to the late twentieth century and include the earliest mining camps at Silver City and Virginia City, the great Comstock mines near the northern end of the GLWP alignment, and near the southern end, the late boom districts at Johnnie and Bullfrog, home to Tonopah, Goldfield, and Rhyolite. Other mines near the GLWP Study Corridor include past producers of commodities as diverse as gold, lead, antimony, copper, mercury, molybdenum, arsenic, tungsten, uranium, iron, turquoise, fluorspar, alum, sulfur, silica, perlite, cinder, variscite, barite, montmorillonite, marble, kaolin, halite, lithium, borates, and potash (Tingley 1998; Tingley et al. 1993). Historic context for the theme of *Commerce and Industry*, including historic mining, is provided in the Class I and III cultural resources inventory reports for the GLWP (LaValley 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Most of the historic-period mining sites recommended for treatment are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. That is, they have the potential to provide important information about mining and miners' experiences on the periphery of well-known districts in time periods ranging from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Some are additionally eligible under Criterion A, for their association with historically important themes, and ability to convey their association through these themes. The sites include mine camps with tent platforms, remains of habitation structures, industrial features, at least one privy, and domestic assemblages. At least one site (26ES4489), is eligible under Criteria C and D: it possesses an unusual early kiln. The number of mining-related historic properties expected to experience adverse effects within the BLM Preferred Alternative is small.

If adverse effects to these sites cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods for the mining sites eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, feature excavation within the DAPE if deposits are present, in-field artifact analysis; and 2) construction monitoring. Proposed treatments for eligibility under Criterion A include 1) additional archival research; 2) preparation of historic contexts; and 3) development of a Western Nevada History interactive online GIS-based story map. Proposed treatment for eligibility under Criterion C includes architectural documentation.

The research questions associated with commerce and industry in the form of mining, outlined below, draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Research Questions:

- Do sites contain task- or function- specific areas? Can they provide information regarding the development of technical practices in mining?
- Are specific sites part of a larger entity, such as support networks for a particular mine or a mining district, and if so, what role did they play regarding the mine or district? Can they provide information regarding the development of larger economic entities?
- What data can be developed regarding the lives of miners, patterns and development of domestic and working arrangements, association with particular communities either of descent or affinity (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c)?
- Are patterns or apparent contrasts identifiable between sites?
- Do sites definitively portray a unique aspect of Nevada's economic development over time?

Data Requirements:
Sites that have potential to answer questions related to commerce and industry with the sub-theme of mining contain temporally sensitive artifacts or historical documentation with chronological information specific to the site and retain integrity. They should contain artifacts or features, such as pieces of mining equipment or footings for same, that can either indicate the function of specific areas of the site, or point to technical processes (e.g., processing limestone, small-scale charcoal burning, blacksmithing, assaying). Domestic areas may contain artifacts that can indicate miners' origins and association with communities or affinal organizations (such as labor or fraternal organizations). A site containing such information not only typifies an event important in history, but also yields or has the potential to yield information important to mining history. A site is also significant if it is associated with a person significant in the past—locally, statewide, or nationally—and illustrates their important achievements (Criterion B). Individuals of historical importance may be identified if historical documents are available for the site. For mining sites, a site is also significant if it clearly contains enough distinctive characteristics—technological or social (Hardesty 2010)—to be a true and important representative of a particular type, period, or method of mining; or if the distinctive characteristics exhibit variation, evolution, or transition (Hardesty 2010) in an important phase of mining development, whether technical, economic, or social.

Commerce and Industry: All Other Sites
Non-mining sites associated with the historic theme of *Commerce and Industry* include a roadside mercantile establishment that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and D. If adverse effects to this site cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods under Criterion D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, feature excavation within the DAPE if deposits are present, in-field artifact analysis; and 2) construction monitoring. Proposed treatments for eligibility under Criterion A include 1) additional archival research; 2) preparation of a historic context; and 3) development of a Western Nevada History interactive online GIS-based story map.

Research questions are broadly similar to those previously outlined for the population of mining-related sites: the site's relationship to sub-themes, relationship to larger communities or economic entities, and ability to convey a unique aspect of Nevada's economic development over time, as laid out in the Class I and Class

III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c). More specifically, investigation of the roadside site should address the following questions.

Research Questions:

- Can intrasite patterning be identified based on the extensive surficial artifact scatter, and does such patterning indicate how the site functioned as a commercial entity?
- Based on the artifact assemblage, what goods did the site supply? Can inferences be drawn about customers or markets?
- What was the site's role within the local economic system? How was it affected by the fortunes of local industry and settlement?
- With the above considerations in mind, does the site definitively portray a unique aspect of Nevada's economic development over time?

Data Requirements:
To answer the above questions related to the historic theme of *Commerce and Industry*, a site must contain temporally sensitive artifacts or historical documentation with chronological information specific to the site and retain integrity. The recovered artifactual assemblage will exhibit sufficient diversity and specificity to provide information regarding the consumable and other goods that were exchanged, as well as the site's position in national-level supply networks. Provided this information can be recovered, the site is likely not only to typify a pattern of events important in history, but to yield or have the potential to yield information important to regional mining history.

Transportation and Communication
Several sites within the BLM Preferred Alternative are significant in connection with the historic theme of *Transportation and Communication*. This theme necessarily covers a wide range of resources; the following discusses only those considered, based on their recorded assemblages, to be primarily associated with historic-period activity, though they often had their origins in the expansive networks of trails, paths, and routes created and used by the Indigenous occupants of southern and western Nevada. Historic properties related to transportation and communication include emigrant routes, railroad camps and stations and artifacts scatters plausibly interpreted as playing a major functional role in communication networks. They are eligible under Criterion A for associations with transport networks and Criterion D for their ability to provide information regarding the research questions listed below. Historic context for the theme of transportation and communication is provided in the Class I and III documents for the GLWP (LaValley 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Some sites represent large historic artifact assemblages which from their position are likely associated with specific roads or routes of travel. An example is 26MN3752, located at the junction of two roads both recommended eligible under Criterion A. The artifact scatter is recommended eligible under Criterion D; further investigation and intensive documentation of the surface artifact assemblage may produce data relating to the use of these significant routes of travel ca. 1892 to 1904.

Several sites represent camps and early stations associated with historic railroading: specifically, the Carson and Colorado Railroad (CCRR). These sites have the potential to address questions (Criterion D) about nationally significant themes (participation of overseas Chinese in the construction of western railroads) and relate to the theme *Experiences Unique to Population Demographics* (SHPO 1991).

Site 26MN2136, the Gillis Site, is a historic railroad camp recommended eligible under both Criteria A and D. The site appears on the 1920 GLO map of the area as “Gille Section Houses” along the Southern Pacific Railroad (track previously owned by the CCRR); when first constructed it was the only railroad station between Schurz and Hawthorne. As most recently recorded, it consists of 23 features and an extremely dense scatter of more than 10,000 artifacts. Many of the features are dugouts with some potential for buried archaeological deposits. Artifacts include items suggesting the presence of Chinese immigrant labor (a Wintergreen rice bowl) as well as local Paiute people. At the site of Terrace on the Northern Pacific railroad line in Box Elder County, Utah, similar features have produced detailed information about Chinese immigrant railroad workers. The site is therefore significant both for its association with the theme of *Transportation and Communication* and that of *Experiences Unique to Population Demographics* (SHPO 1991).

If adverse effects to these sites cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods for the transportation and communication sites eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, feature excavation within the DAPE if deposits are present, in-field artifact analysis; and 2) construction monitoring. Proposed treatment for eligibility under Criterion A includes 1) additional archival research; 2) preparation of historic contexts; and 3) development of a Western Nevada History interactive online GIS-based story map. However, in the case of historic roads and trails, including National Historic Trails, conventional data recovery methods may not be appropriate—26MN3615, for example, has no associated artifacts documented within the recorded segment. The greater benefit to stakeholders is likely alternative mitigation: Logan Simpson recommends the Western Nevada History Interactive Map as an appropriate measure (see Chapter 3).

Notably, three congressionally designated National Historic Trails cross the DAPE—the Old Spanish Trail, the California Trail, and the Pony Express. A portion of the Old Spanish Trail was encountered during the Class III cultural resources inventory. It may be adversely affected and is included in this report. A segment of the Old Emigrant Trail/California Trail was identified near the Carson River, but it does not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and is not included in this report. Most of the portions of the California Trail and the Pony Express that cross the DAPE are located on private lands that were not subject to Class III cultural resources inventory. It is unknown if potential physical remnants of these trails, which would likely be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, are present in the DAPE. If physical segments are later identified during activities associated with the GLWP, proposed treatment methods include development of a Western Nevada History interactive web-based story map and, potentially, nomination to the NRHP.

The research questions associated with transportation and communication, outlined below, draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Research Questions:

Transportation and Communication

- What role did the sites to be treated play in the expansion of regional transportation networks? (cf. LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; BLM 2024)?
- Does further archival research (using digitized Oregon-California Trail Association and ROW maps, station plan drawings, etc.) permit the identification of specific areas of transportation-associated sites?
- To what extent does intra-site patterning reflect railroad operations, industrial and domestic separation, demographic segregation, or changes in site function over time?

Experiences Unique to Population Demographics

- What is the spatial and temporal distribution of those artifacts that can be associated with overseas Chinese workers? Does the range of artifacts provide information regarding the composition of this (non-homogenous) group at particular sites?
- To the extent artifact assemblages reflect deposition by passengers and railroad employees, can areas of the site be associated with consumption by particular social groups or classes, or demographics of particular national or regional origin, or affinal groups (e.g., labor unions, Chinese voluntary societies)?

Data Requirements:

Sites that have potential to answer questions related to the *Transportation and Communication* and *Experiences Unique to Population Demographics* themes contain temporally sensitive artifacts or historical documentation with chronological information specific to the site and retain integrity. While documentary records provide abundant information regarding the role of railway lines in the development of mining districts, for example, the specifics of their construction and development may be elucidated through archaeological data. Artifacts and organic remains recovered at sites identified as railway worker camps may provide evidence of foodways associated with a particular national or regional origin (e.g., Longenecker and Stapp 1993), while artifacts from coins to gaming pieces indicate a range of other activities practiced by group members. Taken together, these allow for a more nuanced portrayal of demographic groups often represented negatively and homogeneously in contemporary documentary records. Artifacts or even documents may be preserved that would indicate literacy in different languages. Investigation of features may provide important information about domestic arrangements that can be compared with other sites outside the GLWP Study Area. A site containing these kinds of information not only typifies an event or pattern of events important in history, but also yields or has the potential to yield information important to historic transportation and communication. A site is also significant if it is associated with a person significant

in the past—locally, statewide, or nationally—and illustrates their important achievements or can be connected with an important event such as immigration, settlement, and /or mining.

Social Organizations and Movements

According to Nevada SHPO (1991), social organizations and movements encompass the sub-themes of religious utopian communities and anti-military movements. With respect to the BLM Preferred Alternative, we expand social organizations and movements to include movements important to the historical experience of non-majority demographic communities in Nevada and resistance as protest. One historic property within the BLM Preferred Alternative alignment is associated with this theme: an artifact scatter (26CK11342) connected with Prohibition-era production, sale, and use of alcohol in defiance of the Volstead Act and Federal law enforcement, a pattern of events significant at the national level but also important in the history of Las Vegas and other communities in southern Nevada. The site is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

If adverse effects to these sites cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods for the transportation and communication sites eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, limited test excavation within the DAPE if warranted, in-field artifact analysis; and 2) construction monitoring. Proposed treatment for eligibility under Criterion A includes 1) additional archival research; 2) preparation of historic contexts; and 3) development of a Western Nevada History interactive online GIS-based story map.

The research questions associated with the theme of *Social Organizations and Movements*, outlined below, draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c). Those below are focused on this particular historic property.

Research Questions:

Research Questions relating to the historic theme of *Social Organizations and Movements* include the following:

- Can the site provide archaeological data that can yield information about specifics of alcohol production, exchange, and consumption in the context of resistance to federal policy and law enforcement during the Prohibition Era?
- Can the surface artifact scatter clarify the nature of deposition, including any spatial or temporal patterning in the historic artifact assemblage?
- Can additional archival or background work clarify the site's association with sub-themes, the participants in site formation, or specific events during the period of significance?

Data Requirements:

The site should yield historic artifacts that can be placed in time and space, and provide information about the production, exchange, and consumption of alcohol. Historical documentation with chronological information specific to the site may further elucidate the circumstances of deposition of these artifacts. The

site may, therefore, typify an event important in history, as well as having the potential to yield information important to a historical social organization or movement.

Land Use: Irrigation and Reclamation

Within the GLWP BLM FEIS Preferred Alternative, one historic canal site, LY1450/D197, part of the Wabuska Drain canal network and Walker River Irrigation District (WRID) network (D197), is associated with the research theme of land use and the sub-theme of irrigation and reclamation projects and is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

If adverse effects to the site and district cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods under Criterion A includes 1) additional archival research; 2) preparation of historic contexts; and 3) development of a Western Nevada History interactive online GIS-based story map.

The research questions and data requirements which follow are based on the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c).

Research Questions:

- Do additional documentary sources, such as newspaper accounts, or oral histories, provide additional information on the development of the Wabuska Drain and WRID irrigation networks and their regional significance for the development of agriculture in the Mason Valley?
- Do engineered features suggest a standardization of construction methods, or more ad hoc solutions? Which if any engineered features constitute essential physical features of canal network sites (cf. NPS 1997) regarding the site's significance under Criterion A?
- With respect to inter-site patterning, how do these canal segments compare with other elements of the Wabuska Drain and WRID networks?

Data Requirements:

Water conveyance systems and erosion control features significant in connection with the historic theme of land use are dateable and contain engineered features. A review of historic maps and documentary sources not considered in IMACs recordings, such as aerial imagery and county records, will establish the connection of the recorded segments with the known canal and irrigation networks and refine the dates of its construction and use to the extent possible. Comparison with existing and previously documented canals within the Wabuska Drain and WRID networks will indicate whether the essential physical features of the recorded segments are representative of these networks as broader entities, conveying their association with the theme of land use, and whether the properties to be treated follow a design inherent in the networks (standard dimensions, capacity, culvert sizes) or represent ad hoc solutions.

Miscellaneous: Divorce and Marriage

According to SHPO (1991), sites belonging to the *Miscellaneous* historic theme encompass the sub-themes of divorce and marriage, sex work, breweries and saloons, banks, mercantile establishments not included in the commerce and industry theme, foundries, or lumber. One site within the GLWP study area belongs to

this category, an extensive artifact scatter associated with an early to mid-twentieth century divorce ranch (the Break-a-Heart Ranch/historic district) that is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D, but the portion of the site within the DAPE contributes to eligibility under Criteria A and D only; with features significant under C located outside the DAPE.

If adverse effects to the site cannot be avoided through design and monitoring, proposed treatment methods under Criterion D are: 1) archaeological data recovery which includes: mapping and surface assessments, limited test excavation within the DAPE if warranted, in-field artifact analysis; and 2) construction monitoring. Proposed treatment for eligibility under Criterion A includes 1) additional archival research; 2) preparation of historic contexts; and 3) development of a Western Nevada History interactive online GIS-based story map.

The research questions for this historic property draw from and expand upon the research questions and data requirements provided in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c).

Research Questions:

- Does detailed documentation of artifact types permit the identification of spatial areas more closely associated with the period of significance (ca. 1930 to 1950s) rather than the earlier phase of operation as a working ranch?
- Does close study of the surface artifact assemblage permit identification with members of specific demographic or affinity groups (e.g., women), or provide information regarding activities at the site during its period of significance?
- Do artifacts relate to specific categories of early to mid-century consumer behavior (e.g., health, hygiene, alcohol, tobacco)?
- Do publicly available legal or other documentary records provide any information about the ranch's clientele during the period of significance, or otherwise elucidate the phenomenon of short-term residency connected with divorce?

Data Requirements:

To answer questions related to the *Miscellaneous* sub-theme of marriage and divorce, investigation of the historic property should aim to document temporally and functionally sensitive artifacts and their spatial distribution. The proliferation of mass-produced artifact types in the mid twentieth century allows for identification of specific activities and consumer behavior, and in some cases, demographic groups. This can be read against documentary evidence including records of residency and divorce to obtain a more granular history of the phenomenon this site represents.

Avoidance remains the preferred treatment method for historic properties and unevaluated sites within the BLM Preferred Alternative. Although cultural resources deemed not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP require no additional management under NHPA, the BLM has requested that NV Energy avoid as many cultural resources as practicable. Design plans and micro-siting will take all cultural resources into account, and physical effects to historic properties will be avoided to the extent practicable. It is anticipated that some historic properties cannot be avoided and will suffer adverse effects. The methods below provide guidance for the application of treatment measures if avoidance of adverse effects is not possible.

Land Jurisdiction Considerations

This HPTP includes sites and treatment measures for all known sites that may be affected by the GLWP BLM Preferred Alternative regardless of land jurisdiction. The lead federal agency for the project, the BLM, only has authority to require implementation of this treatment plan on BLM-administered lands. Implementation of this HPTP for sites on lands managed by other agencies requires approval and authorization from each land manager prior to treatment efforts. It is anticipated that all federal and Tribal land managers will approve and authorize treatment of sites that may be affected by the GLWP on their lands.

The Class III cultural resources inventory was limited to federal, state, and Tribal lands. Private lands were not inventoried for cultural resources nor were sites evaluated for visual effects due to a lack of permission and access. The federal and state governments have no authority to require treatment on private lands. Access to private lands and the identification, evaluation, and treatment of sites contained therein will require approval, right-of-entry, and potentially a deed of gift to collect artifacts. It is unclear which, if any, private landowners will provide access for cultural resources management. Because there was no inventory on private lands, the workflow for those areas first requires either pre-construction Class III inventory or construction monitoring. If historic properties are present and may be affected by the project, it is recommended that sites be subjected to the treatments identified in this HPTP for the particular site type. Additional information about treatments on private lands is described in Chapter 4.

Prefield Tasks

Before starting fieldwork, all project-specific permits and a repository agreement shall be obtained allowing for curation of project materials. Project-specific permits or authorizations will be required from each land jurisdiction, including the Nevada State Museum for state lands, prior to conducting any fieldwork investigations. A project-specific health and safety plan shall be created to outline emergency procedures if an emergency occurs during the project.

Prior to any excavations, the contractor shall determine if underground utilities may be present. Given the remote nature of the project area, underground utilities are unlikely but need to be considered, especially

near cities and towns. If underground utilities may be present, the contractor shall arrange for professional utility location and marking prior to any excavation.

Additionally, prior to starting fieldwork, a NAGPRA POA will be developed by the BLM for the project. NAGPRA (25 USC §3001-3013) provides direction for the repatriation and disposition of certain Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony encountered on federal or Tribal lands.

Travel to and from the site areas must be limited to existing dirt roads in Mojave Desert tortoise habitat (Clark and Nye counties). Elsewhere, vehicles shall stay on existing dirt roads; however, some sites requiring excavation may be located one or more miles away from roads. In these cases where it is difficult to hike in excavation supplies, permission may be sought from the landowner to conduct limited overland travel, but only with permission from the landowner and approval from a BLM biologist to ensure there are no impacts to natural resources, inclusive of wildlife, plants, and their habitat. Off-road vehicle travel will be limited to dry conditions to minimize damage.

NRHP-Unevaluated Sites

Multiple sites within the BLM Preferred Alternative remain unevaluated for the NRHP after the completion of Class III inventory but have the potential to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Unevaluated sites with potential eligibility include those with possible funerary features that lack additional elements which would make them otherwise eligible; sites requiring further Tribal consultation to establish whether or not features of unknown function, archaeologically speaking, are significant; sites where the sedimentary environment is ambiguous and subsurface testing is needed to establish the potential for important subsurface deposits; and sites which have been partially documented but which extend onto private land or over 50 m beyond the GLWP Inventory Area such as historic trails. There is some overlap among these categories. The portion of sites documented which fall under the last category were evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to the eligibility of an overall unevaluated resource. Sites within the last category only require monitoring and are discussed in Chapter 6.

Sites with Possible Funerary Features

Multiple sites within the BLM Preferred Alternative contain surface features potentially denoting the location of interred ancestral remains/human remains. Generally, these features consist of rock piles or mounds. Because this method of burial was used by both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, not only the identification of these features as funerary in character but their dating and association could not be ascertained on visual examination during Class III inventory. Thus, many sites containing these features remain unevaluated for the NRHP pending confirmation of the funerary character of the features.

The preferred treatment for all sites within the BLM Preferred Alternative with suspected funerary features is avoidance. However, if avoidance is not practicable, a phased approach to treatment is recommended. Proposed treatment methods for those sites containing potential funerary features include: the use of cadaver dogs and handlers to positively identify grave sites; Tribal access, information, and visitation prior to

construction; monitoring for the specific avoidance of suspected or confirmed funerary features; and, as a last resort, treatment through excavation.

Cadaver Dogs

The first phase will be the use of cadaver dogs and handlers. The result will either be for the dog to "alert" to a particular feature – confirming it as a probable human burial -- or not to alert, which would be inconclusive. For those features identified as burials with the aid of cadaver dogs, the next steps will depend on whether the feature can be avoided by construction activities or must be mitigated prior to construction. Any ancestral remains/human remains identified will be treated according to the procedures described below, and in the NAGPRA plan of action. All consultation regarding discoveries of ancestral remains and funerary objects shall be directed by the BLM NSO to the consulting Tribes.

Tribal Access, Information, and Visitation Prior to Construction

For funerary features on federal lands, Tribes will be afforded the chance to perform any appropriate traditional ceremonial activities on site prior to ground-disturbing construction activities. These arrangements will be handled by the BLM NSO's Tribal Liaison, or as otherwise arranged by the BLM NSO.

Monitoring for Avoidance of Potential Funerary Features

Construction on sites with suspected or confirmed funerary features may be able to avoid direct adverse effects to those features through design. During construction, archaeological and Tribal monitors will be present for any work within 30 m of the feature to ensure it is not disturbed, in accordance with the monitoring plan (Chapter 6). Sites on which funerary features occur may be treated with the data recovery methods described in Chapter 3, provided these can be accomplished without direct physical disturbance to the suspected funerary feature(s).

Treatment through Recovery of Ancestral Remains

Indigenous burial sites on federal lands are protected under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and Indigenous burial sites on State and private lands are protected under Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 383.150 to 383.190. The procedures for notification, treatment, transport, and repatriation of Native American ancestral remains and associated items encountered on federal lands are described in the separate NAGPRA plan of action. Although there are currently no known historic properties on State lands requiring mitigation, excavation of Native American human remains on state or private lands would require a project-specific permit from the Nevada State Museum. If a funerary feature cannot be avoided by ground-disturbing construction activities, recovery of ancestral remains will be required. Dismantling of features such as stacked rock mounds and/or excavation will be conducted under the direct supervision of a Secretary of the Interior (SOI)-qualified archaeologist with experience in the excavation of ancestral remains and in the presence of a Tribal monitor. In these cases, ancestral remains will be fully and meticulously excavated and documented as rapidly as possible. Skeletal material and NAGRPA cultural items will be exposed by hand excavation, and fill that could include remains will be screened through 1/8-inch mesh. Detailed information from each excavated burial, including a plan view and cross section, will be recorded. In cases with poor preservation, skeletal metrics will also be documented during field

investigations. *In situ* ancestral remains will not be photographed under any circumstances. All associated funerary objects will be kept with the ancestral remains. If exposed ancestral remains cannot be exhumed the day of discovery, a nighttime security guard may be necessary to ensure the protection of the remains. All ancestral remains and funerary items will be treated with the utmost dignity and respect.

Exposed funerary features shall be recovered in their entirety, inclusive of ancestral remains and/or funerary objects, for repatriation and formal disposition. No ancestral remains or funerary objects shall be left *in situ* unless there is a compelling reason (e.g., safety reasons prohibit recovery, etc.) and written permission is given specifically by a consulting Tribe.

It is unlikely, but possible, to encounter non-Indigenous human remains during the project, which are not covered under NAGPRA or NRS 383.150–190. Non-Indigenous remains shall be treated in accordance with NRS 440.020 and NRS 440.025. If suspected non-Indigenous human remains are encountered, the contractor shall notify the BLM NSO, the landowner, and the county sheriff immediately. If the remains are determined to be archaeological (more than 100 years old), the SHPO will be notified.

Sites Requiring Further Tribal Consultation

Several sites within the BLM Preferred Alternative contain features of unknown functions, archaeologically, that may be significant to Tribes. Significance could be established through the association of these features with significant places or historic patterns of events, though they may not convey significance which is immediately accessible to non-Indigenous observers. Additionally, such features may form a part of larger systems or patterns on the landscape. Further consultation with Tribes is needed to ensure these sites and the features on them are adequately assessed for significance and treated appropriately.

In addition to the sites, eight isolated finds (IFs) within the BLM Preferred Alternative are unevaluated for the NRHP pending further Tribal consultation. Of these, six IFs (IF24, IF243, IF267, IF317, IF319, and IF320) are within the BLM BMDO TFO and are Indigenous stacked rock features or other features potentially associated with ceremonial activities of Indigenous peoples. One IF (IF36) is within the BLM CCDO SFO, and one IF (IF407) is within the BLM CCDO SFFO. These IFs are a cached metate and stacked rock feature, respectively, both of which may be associated with ceremonial activities of Indigenous peoples.

The primary source of data for some sites whose significance could not be established through Class III inventory and recording is information from Tribes. NV Energy's cultural consultant will solicit input from consulting Tribes via field visits. If Tribes were unable or unwilling to divulge specific supporting information, a positive statement of significance will be taken as sufficient to associate the features in question with important patterns of events relevant to Indigenous peoples. This information will be used to establish sites' significance and NRHP eligibility. If, after additional Tribal consultation takes place, these unevaluated sites are found to be significant, retain integrity to convey their significance, and are therefore recommended eligible for the NRHP, they shall undergo appropriate treatment measures discussed in this HPTP.

Sites Requiring Subsurface Testing

Some sites within the GLWP could not be adequately assessed for significance based on surface level documentation alone. Subsurface testing will be required to make a recommendation of their eligibility for the NRHP. The goal of subsurface testing of unevaluated sites is to obtain adequate information for agencies to make determinations of NRHP eligibility. The exact nature of that information will vary based on the nature of the resources, but will typically include additional chronological information, association with research themes, and ability to provide information regarding the research themes with which they are associated.

Treatment methods for sites requiring subsurface testing include the following range of data recovery methods: archaeological testing which includes mapping and surface assessments, augering or shovel test probes, and limited test excavations in areas of planned ground disturbance. If testing indicates that the site lacks data potential or important associations, it is not a historic property, and no further consideration of effects is required. If subsurface testing indicates that the site has archaeological deposits that could provide important information relating to research questions established in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c) or in this HPTP, and the site retains sufficient integrity, it is likely to be determined a historic property. In this case, avoidance is the preferred treatment option where practicable. If avoidance is not possible, the site shall be treated using the measures outlined below.

NRHP-Eligible Sites

This section presents a range of methods to treat adverse effects to sites eligible for listing in the NRHP. The specific methods to be used at each site are dependent upon the criteria in which the site is significant (Criteria A–D) and the nature of the effect, whether it is physical or visual. Recommended treatments for sites eligible under Criteria A or B in the DAPE or VAPE include additional archival research, preparation of a historic context, and development of an online story map. Recommended treatments for sites eligible under Criterion C in the DAPE or VAPE include architectural documentation (historic structures) or LiDAR and Dstretch photography (rock writing sites). Recommended treatments for Indigenous sites eligible under Criterion D in the DAPE include mapping and surface assessments, limited archaeological testing, limited feature excavation, and in-field artifact analysis. Recommended treatments for historical sites eligible under Criterion D include mapping and surface assessments, targeted archaeological testing if appropriate, feature excavation, in-field artifact analysis, additional archival research, and inclusion in the online story map. The following discussion presents the range of methods and how to implement them. Treatment measures to be implemented at each site are presented in Chapter 4.

Mapping and Surface Assessments

The first investigative actions will involve a systematic reassessment of each of the site areas to identify and map all surface feature manifestations and mark locations for point-provenience collection of temporally diagnostic artifacts. Some sites are very large and contain numerous quantities of artifacts. Only a subset or sample of artifacts within some of these sites were recorded during the Class III inventory. These sites may require additional mapping and surface assessments if the under-documented portion of the site is within the BLM Preferred Alternative.

Photographs will be taken of the project area within each site from multiple locations and directions and will include any identified features. The planned excavation units within each site will be delineated within areas of planned ground disturbance. In addition, locations of diagnostic artifacts and features visible on the ground surface will be recorded using a total station or global positioning system (GPS) unit with sub-meter real-time correction, as needed. The sub-meter GPS unit will be used to establish each site datum tied to a known benchmark or cadastral marker within or adjacent to the project area.

Test Auger Probes or Shovel Test Probes

Manual testing using auger probes or shovel test probes aids with geomorphic evaluation of sediments and processes of deposition and erosion that are important to the understanding of site formation processes and determining the necessity for further testing and excavation efforts. Auger probes and shovel test probes provide an efficient and cost-effective way to gain insights into the potential presence of subsurface archeological deposits, and the vertical and horizontal extent of artifacts and features at a site. Their use will inform the placement of test and excavation units and prevent costly excavation in the wrong place. The dimensions of the auger probe bore are 10 cm in diameter and 20 cm in length; the dimensions of a shovel test probe will be the same as the head of the shovel. Probes will be excavated in arbitrary 20-cm levels, and contents will be examined for artifacts, changes in sediment texture, color, structure, and sediment horizon boundaries. Sediment analysis will follow standard soil description methods outlined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service in *The Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils*, Version 2.0 (Schoeneberger et al. 2002). Probes will be limited to areas that may be disturbed by construction of the GLWP. If the auger probes indicate the potential for buried cultural deposits, testing will proceed with excavation of one or more test units.

Test Excavations

Test units (TUs) shall be limited to those areas within sites that may be disturbed by construction of the GLWP, and all other portions of the site shall be preserved in place. No subsurface excavations will occur outside the DAPE. TUs will be manually excavated to identify the presence or absence of buried archaeological resources. Standard TU dimensions will be 1 by 1-m and excavated vertically to the depth of culturally sterile sediments. However, the final number and location of TUs will be determined based on the size of the planned disturbance area, nature of the distribution of surface artifacts and features, on-site depositional context, and the discretion of Principal Investigators and Field Directors. TU locations will be mapped, and all artifacts, features, and related deposits will be documented with field notes, GPS units with sub-meter real-time correction or equivalent accuracy, and photographs. Plan and sidewall profile maps will be made for each TU. The exposed sidewall of the unexcavated portion of the units will be investigated for the presence of artifacts, features, or other remains. Excavated fill will be screened using 1/4-inch mesh wire screen and all archaeological materials will be documented and collected by 10-cm levels or natural or cultural strata if present.

Larger units will be excavated based upon the results of auger probes and TUs, namely if significant features or cultural/natural stratigraphy are encountered. When such features or stratigraphy are identified, excavation

units will be expanded to assess the horizontal and vertical extent of the feature or strata. The size and placement of excavation units will be determined by professional judgment of Principal Investigators and Field Directors, and the nature of the discovering and local depositional context. However, if the nature of a discovery or the size of site is larger than 3 by 3-m, and subsurface deposits extend deeper than 1 m, mechanical excavation may be warranted (see below). The excavation unit locations will be mapped, and all artifacts, features, and related deposits will be documented with field notes, GPS units with sub-meter real-time correction or equivalent accuracy, and photographs. Planview and sidewall profile maps will be made for each excavation unit. The exposed sidewall of the unexcavated portion of the units will be investigated for the presence of artifacts, features, or other remains. Excavated fill will be screened using 1/4 or 1/8-inch (depending on feature type and data potential) mesh wire screen and all archaeological materials will be documented and collected by 10-cm levels or natural or cultural strata if present. Vertical control will be maintained from an established site datum tied to a known elevation benchmark using a total station (or equivalent survey equipment) in combination with a tape measure, line level, and string.

Mechanical Excavation (Backhoe Trenching and Stripping)

Mechanical excavation provides a rapid means of identifying subsurface features or buried archaeological deposits. The use of this method may be limited because of issues with access, and traversing protected habitats, and animals (e.g., desert tortoise). When feasible, mechanical excavation will be limited to sites, features, or strata that require excavation of units larger than 3 by 3-m wide, and/or cultural deposits extending beyond 1-m below the ground surface. Use of mechanical excavation might also be warranted if there are significant, culturally sterile overburden deposits or extremely rocky and hard-packed sediments. The locations for mechanical trenching will be recorded with a GPS unit with sub-meter real-time correction or equivalent accuracy. The size, location, and type of backhoe excavations will be determined based on the nature of the discovery. Mechanical trench excavation will be monitored by an archaeologist and trench walls and floors will be monitored for the presence of diagnostic artifacts and features and potentially significant sediment discolorations. Vertical control will be maintained using a site datum tied to a known elevation benchmark established with a total station (or equivalent survey equipment) in combination with a tape measure, line level, and string. Excavated material will be examined for artifacts via screening, and provenience will be recorded by trench and by feature. Features and significant *in situ* artifacts located during trench monitoring will be marked for subsequent documentation and manual excavation. All artifacts will be collected during fieldwork, analyzed in a laboratory setting after excavation of a given site is complete, and curated after BLM accepts the final reports. Plan and sidewall view maps of the excavation area will be developed. The exposed sidewall will be “faced” (cleaned with a shovel to create a flat vertical surface) and examined for the presence of artifacts, features, or other remains. Mechanical excavations will temporarily cease if buried and intact features are identified. If such features are identified, excavation units will be expanded to assess the horizontal and vertical distribution of the feature. Once buried features are identified, they will be manually excavated using methods presented below.

Feature Excavations

Investigations will focus on specific features that have the potential to yield information to address established research questions and themes. The methods identified here are inclusive of all features identified within the

GLWP disturbance area, whether surficial features identified during survey or subsurface features encountered during testing and/or monitoring activities. The preferred method of investigation will be to completely excavate all structures, and to obtain at least a 50 percent sample of the fill of extramural thermal and non-thermal pit features. Other feature types, such as architectural features and middens, will also undergo excavation. Feature excavation methods, including screening and artifact-collection strategies, will vary by feature type. The outlined methods below are presented for structural and nonstructural feature types. Sample collection strategies for all feature types are then summarized.

Structures

The excavation of structures will begin by exposing the horizontal extent of the feature, removing overburden by hand or mechanically as necessary. Once the feature is exposed in plan view, excavation shall start with digging a unit to define the stratigraphy and depth of the feature. The dimensions of initial excavation units will vary (1 by 1 m, 0.5 by 0.5 m, or larger) depending on the nature of the feature and its size. When possible, fill in initial test units will be removed in non-arbitrary cultural levels (e.g., post-abandonment fill, wall and roof fall, and floor fill), or in the absence of discernable stratigraphy, in arbitrary 10-cm or 20-cm levels. Vertical control will be maintained from an established site datum tied to a known elevation benchmark using a total station (or equivalent survey equipment) in combination with a tape measure, line level, and string. Feature fill in the initial excavation unit will be screened through 1/4-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and all artifacts will be collected. A sample of each excavation level will be screened through 1/8-inch-mesh hardware to collect samples of smaller artifacts such as micro-debitage, beads, bone fragments, etc. Soil samples will be taken from each excavation level for pollen, macrobotanical, and other paleoenvironmental analysis. Following the completion of the initial excavation unit of the structure, the data potential of the remaining fill will be evaluated and excavated accordingly. For example, if little artifact or paleoenvironmental data seems to be contained in upper aeolian or alluvial deposits, those strata may be excavated in bulk and not screened. If appropriate and given the presence of artifacts and datable wood, charcoal, or organic material, excavated material will be screened through 1/4-inch and 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth to provide samples for chronometric dating, paleo-ecological analysis, and collect artifacts. For structures lacking cultural fill, the upper-structure fill of the feature will be bulk excavated to the living surface or floor (5 cm to 10 cm above the floor). The fill above the structure floor will be fully excavated and screened through both 1/4-inch and 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth. Soil samples will be taken from each floor excavation level for pollen, macrobotanical, and other paleoenvironmental analysis.

The floor-contact zone, where artifacts or other materials are in direct contact with the living surface, will be documented as discrete horizontal units (feature halves or quarters, depending on size), and all *in situ* artifacts will be mapped and collected separately. Miscellaneous lithic debitage, ceramic sherds, and unmodified faunal remains may be collected in batches. Pollen and macrobotanical flotation samples will be taken from multiple locations on the exposed floor. Detailed architectural information, including plan view and cross-section maps, will be recorded and each feature will be photographed in detail. All floor features will be assigned a sub-feature number and will be completely excavated. Once the excavation of the structure is complete, the subfloor will be excavated using 1 by 1 m units (or larger units) to determine the presence of any subfloor deposits, features, or human remains. For larger structures, after the stratigraphy of the feature

is established through initial hand-excavation, mechanical excavation may be employed to remove upper overburden deposits and fill, such as post-abandonment deposits.

Midden Deposits

All midden deposits will be tested and excavated to evaluate the depth and composition of deposits and to obtain a representative stratigraphic sample of artifacts and sediments from which to further assess midden contents and temporal affiliation. The preferred method of midden excavation is manual digging of 1 by 1-m units down to culturally sterile sediment. If midden deposits are too large to be sufficiently evaluated by a 1 by 1-m unit, additional units of the same size will be placed throughout the midden, or via larger trench excavation bisecting through the entire midden deposit. Minimally, 25-percent of the midden deposits will be excavated. If excavation of a midden requires a trench larger than 3 by 3 by 1-m, mechanical excavation might be warranted. The placement, size, and type of excavation units will also be determined by professional judgment and the likely depth of cultural materials, and distribution and density of surface artifacts. If cultural or natural strata are present, excavation levels will follow these levels; in the absence of strata, excavation levels will follow 10-cm or 20-cm arbitrary levels. Vertical control will be maintained from an established site datum tied to a known elevation benchmark using a total station (or equivalent survey equipment) in combination with a tape measure, line level, and string. Excavated fill will be screened through 1/4-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts will be collected by artifact type and provenience. Soil, pollen, and chronometric samples will be taken from intact feature contexts to help address the research themes identified above. Any discovered features or sub-features within the unit will be further excavated and fully documented and evaluated. Detailed plan view and cross-section maps will be developed for all test units and will be photographed in detail. The exposed sidewall of test units will be investigated for the presence of artifacts, features, or other remains.

Extramural Pits

Extramural pits will be evaluated on an individual basis for integrity and likelihood of yielding data that will contribute to addressing the research questions established for the project. All extramural thermal features (e.g., hearths and roasting pits), and non-thermal features (e.g., storage pits), will be bisected and at least half of the excavated fill will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh and/or bulk sediment samples collected for flotation analysis. All associated artifacts will be collected, analyzed in a laboratory setting, and curated. The exposed sidewall of pits will be investigated for the presence of artifacts, features, or other remains. When possible, units will be excavated following cultural or natural strata; otherwise, features will be excavated in arbitrary 10-cm or 20-cm levels and excavated to culturally sterile level. Vertical control will be maintained from an established site datum tied to a known elevation benchmark using a total station (or equivalent survey equipment) in combination with a tape measure, line level, and string. Flotation and pollen samples will be collected from excavated pits, and radiocarbon samples will be collected when appropriate material is available. The size, shape and contents of the pit will be fully documented, and a plan view and profile map will be completed, and photographically documented.

In-Field and Laboratory Artifact Analysis

Indigenous Artifacts

Surface artifacts will be analyzed in-field and all artifacts and faunal remains identified from through excavation will be collected, analyzed in a laboratory setting, and curated at a federally approved facility. In-field and laboratory analysis methods are summarized below. Data collected from analyses of temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts will include material type, artifact size, and degree of completeness—including identifiable breaks or missing portions–and photographed. Projectile points will be classified using established typologies for the region (Hildebrandt et al. 2016; Hockett and Spidell 2022; Justice 2002; Smith 2010; and Thomas 1981). Indigenous ceramics will be classified using established typologies for the region (Eerkens and Glascock 2002; Madsen 1986; Watkins 2009) and data will be collected on production methods (e.g., coil and scrape, and paddle and anvil), paste, temper, interior/exterior treatment, and presence/absence of designs, motifs, and paint. Biface artifacts will be characterized using early-, mid-, and late-stage classification systems (e.g., Andrefsky 2005; Callahan 1979), and by functional type (e.g., biface core, biface knife, hafted biface). Ground stone artifacts will be classified and described following Adams (2014). Minimally, this will include raw material type, ground stone artifact type, size and completeness, presence/absence of intentional shaping, level of use-wear, and whether it is portable or non-portable.

Non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., lithic debitage and informal tools) will be categorized based on material type, tool and flake type, and completeness. Informal or non-biface tools will be classified as either flake tools or non-flake tools. Flake tools are objective pieces produced from flake blanks modified to some extent, have dorsal and ventral surface, striking platform, proximal and distal end (Andrefsky 2005). Three types of flake tools are unimarginal, bimarginal, and combination flake tools. Non-flake tools have more than two surfaces or have two surfaces, but neither can be identified as dorsal or ventral surface, with core tools the most common non-flake tools (Andrefsky 2005).

Lithic debitage will be analyzed for flake type (core reduction, core thinning, biface reduction, biface thinning, broken flake, and angular shatter). Classification schemes will follow Andrefsky (2005). For excavation levels containing a small number of lithic debitage (<200), all items will be classified and counted. Excavation levels with greater than 200 pieces of lithic debitage, artifacts will be sampled by material type and 25-percent of each material type, from each level, will be analyzed.

A sub-set of surface tools, milling gear, ceramics, and debitage may be collected for additional analysis. These analyses include geochemical sourcing, obsidian hydration, wear-use, and residue and blood protein analysis.

Historic-era Artifacts

Historic artifact assemblages contain a wide range of artifacts both industrially manufactured and made by individuals. Both can provide information necessary to address research questions applying to specific historic themes and sub-themes. Most analysis of historic artifacts shall occur in the field. Only specimens requiring more careful investigation in a laboratory setting will be collected.

Artifacts shall be adequately located in space: generally, the minimally acceptable standard is the stratigraphic level and excavation unit (if applicable) to which they belong. Treatment of many historic sites requires intensive documentation of surface assemblages, so the following discussion applies to historic artifacts from both surface and subsurface contexts.

Standards for historic artifact documentation shall generally follow the BLM 8110 handbook unless as herein stated or otherwise agreed in advance between the BLM, NSO and the proponent's archaeological consultant. The appropriate level of cleaning or other preparation for historic artifacts prior to in-field analysis will range from none to gentle removal of adhering dirt to permit identification or reading embossed text. Photographs of historic artifacts, when taken in the field, shall always contain a scale, generally in inches.

Glass will be sorted to ascertain the range of types and sizes and shapes of vessels, and a minimum number of vessels per site. Estimates of the number of nondiagnostic sherds of a specific glass type are permissible. Notes shall be taken on shards of glass that provide information regarding manufacturing processes. Bottle finishes and bases must be counted and tallied as to the finish type and any information embossed on bases recorded. So long as bottle bases belong to a known manufactured type, with standard codes, they need not be photographed. In reports resulting from data recovery treatment, this information shall be presented in tables wherever possible.

Historic ceramics shall be documented as to paste, glaze (if any), and decoration, to a level sufficient to permit their identification. Where ceramics can be confidently identified as belonging to readily identifiable types (e.g., Homer Laughlin hotel china, Royal Albert Old Country Roses pattern porcelain) this description may be abbreviated. While Munsell readings are generally unnecessary for most historic ceramics in Nevada, in exceptional cases they may aid in identification. Good quality photographs shall be taken in the field of identifiable ceramic wares. Analysis shall include the range of vessel types in different wares, minimum numbers of vessels, and full description or photographs of maker's marks. In reports resulting from data recovery treatment, this information shall be presented in tables wherever possible.

Cans shall be described as fully as possible as to size, method of opening, contents, and method of manufacture, including features such as hand soldering, crimped seams, since this may permit their date to be refined. Where cans are present in numbers that preclude exhaustive recordation (i.e., over 100 cans), a sampling strategy may be implemented. Only complete, un-crushed cans shall be recorded exhaustively, as crushed and fragmented cans are often present but diagnostic properties of these cans are no longer intact. In reports resulting from data recovery treatment, this information shall be presented in tables wherever possible.

Historic metal artifacts other than cans shall be cleaned of dirt to the extent necessary to identify any embossing, distinguishing markings, etc. Nails, railroad spikes, and other fasteners may be broadly classified as to type and size following common artifact guides (e.g., Kimball 2009). Any *hand tools* shall be photographed and carefully examined for makers' marks.

Horseshoes, ox shoes and mule shoes shall be identified correctly, described, and photographed.

Metallic cartridge casings will be recorded only if they belong to types more common historically than presently (e.g., .44-40, 30-40 Krag), or if they have headstamp markings suggestive of or indicating a historic date (e.g., military surplus .30-06 casings with date codes). Generally, photographs will not be needed. Any *expended munitions* (lead ball, copper-jacketed bullets) may be identifiable as to caliber and method of manufacture.

Personal items such as items or remnants of clothing, buttons, hooks, eyelets, aglets, pieces or elements of jewelry, cosmetic items, and so on, vary so widely as to preclude prescriptive statements regarding their treatment, but they shall be recorded and classified to a responsible standard. On many of the historic properties identified for treatment these artifacts, in context, will directly address research questions related to the historic themes under which the sites are significant.

Industrial artifacts shall be examined in the field for model number or patent information and fully identified where possible.

Wood shall be classified as rough-sawn or milled, and nominal dimensions given if appropriate. If tool marks indicative of hand sawing, milling with circular blade sawmill, bandsaw mill, or chainsaw mill are present this shall be noted, along with any other relevant details. In most cases true species identification will not be possible, but juniper can generally be identified visually, as can common commercially logged North American softwoods (pine, fir) and hardwoods (oak, maple).

Where artifacts contain *patent numbers or patent dates*, a post-field search of the U.S. Patent Office database shall be conducted.

Organic materials may require off-site study, particularly in the case of faunal or botanical remains recovered from good (intact) contexts. These may directly address research questions related to the historic themes under which the sites are significant.

LiDAR and Dstretch Photography

Mobile light detection and ranging (LiDAR) imaging software can be used to further document rock imagery cultural resources. The data can be used to generate a serialized stylistic sequence to provide a relative date and potentially assign a cultural period designation to the resource. LiDAR imaging software uses eye-safe laser beams to create a 3D representation of the rock imagery panels and motifs. A 3D Scanner App for mobile application on an iPhone 12 Pro device can be used to generate the LiDAR imaging data. The 3D scanned imagery will be submitted to the land manager as part of site and excavation records.

Dstretch is a decorrelation stretch technique, which calculates the covariance matrix of an image and enhances and manipulates the hues of an image allowing for improved detection of faint or indiscernible pictograph images (Harman 2005). The data can be used to generate serialized stylistic sequence to provide

a relative date and potentially assign cultural period designation. Dstretch App for mobile applications on iPhone 12 Pro devices will be used to record imagery and data will be submitted as part site and excavation records.

Material Sourcing Analyses

Numerous lithic scatters, artifact scatters, rockshelters, and long-term habitation sites discussed here contain or have the potential to contain diagnostic volcanic (namely obsidian) and/or Wild Burro (local material; see LaValley et al. 2023b and Schwartz et al. 2024b) artifacts. Lithic raw material procurement, its movement across the landscape, and utilization within lithic organization strategies is a primary area of research in the Great Basin. Understanding patterns of toolstone procurement is fundamental to the study of lithic technological organization (Andrefsky 1994; Elston 1992). Provenance studies, using geochemical analysis, of volcanic toolstone (namely obsidian) have been a productive area of research and have improved our understanding of which obsidian sources were used in the past and their patterns of conveyance across the landscape. However, these studies are limited by the types of toolstone material that have been geochemically sourced and the ability of researchers to explain why different sources were selected and, in some cases, transported to sites away from the lithic source. If diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are/have been identified within the sites summarized in Table 3 (see Chapter 4), it is recommended they undergo X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (pXRF) technology (e.g., Newlander and Lin 2017). Generating geochemical data related to these lithic artifacts can aid in the ability to identify artifacts made with these materials at other archaeological sites, and improve our understanding of mobility patterns, lithic conveyance zones, and lithic organization strategies.

Cadaver Dogs

One site (26MN3670) contains a possible funerary feature which is unlikely to be associated with the eligible Indigenous site component. Regardless, the possible funerary feature shall be subjected to surficial testing measures which will not disturb subsurface materials, prior to enactment of the subsurface testing measures identified above. The first phase of surficial testing measures will be the use of cadaver dogs and handlers. The result will either be for the dog to “alert” to a particular feature – confirming it as a probable human burial -- or not to alert, which would be inconclusive. If the feature is identified with the aid of cadaver dogs as a burial, the next steps will depend on whether the feature can be avoided by construction activities or must be mitigated prior to construction.

Construction on sites with suspected or confirmed funerary features may be able to avoid physical adverse effects to those features through design. During construction, archaeological and Tribal monitors shall be present for any work within 30 m of the feature to ensure it is not disturbed, in accordance with the monitoring plan (Chapter 4).

If a funerary feature cannot be avoided by ground-disturbing construction activities, recovery of remains will be required. Dismantling of features such as stacked rock mounds and/or excavation shall be conducted under the direct supervision of an SOI-qualified archaeologist with experience in the excavation of human remains and in the presence of a Tribal monitor. Any remains identified which are subject to recovery will be

fully and meticulously excavated and documented as rapidly as possible. Skeletal material and NAGPRA cultural items will be exposed by hand excavation, and fill that could include remains will be screened through 1/8-inch mesh. Detailed information from each excavated burial, including a plan view and cross section, will be recorded. In cases with poor preservation, skeletal metrics will also be documented during field investigations. Human remains, *in situ* or otherwise, will not be photographed under any circumstances. All associated artifacts will be kept with the remains. If exposed remains cannot be exhumed on the day of discovery, a nighttime security guard may be necessary to ensure the protection of the remains. All human remains and funerary objects will be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. Funerary objects may be associated or unassociated (NAGPRA Title 42, Subtitle A, Part 10, Subpart A, §10.2).

It is possible that subsurface ancestral remains will be identified inadvertently through testing and excavation activities. Any ancestral remains identified will be treated according to the inadvertent discovery procedures described in the separate NAGPRA plan of action for federal lands. If ancestral remains and cultural items are found on private or State land, they will be treated according to NRS 383.70. It is unlikely, but possible, to encounter non-Indigenous human remains during the project, which are not covered under NAGPRA or NRS 383.150–190. Non-Indigenous remains shall be treated in accordance with NRS 440.020 and NRS 440.025. If suspected non-Indigenous human remains are encountered, the contractor shall notify the BLM NSO, the landowner, and the county sheriff immediately. If the remains are determined to be archaeological (more than 100 years old), the SHPO will be notified.

Archival Research and Literature Review

One proposed treatment method is extensive archival research and literature review performed both online and at any relevant libraries, museums, universities, and/or agency offices that may have relevant information. Newspapers, maps, government documents, journals, and ethnographic literature will be mined for additional data and information on sites dating to this period. Archival records, journals, and oral histories of non-Tribal descendant communities, particularly with regards to ranches and farms, may be of value in gathering information on the historical interactions with local Indigenous communities.

Metal Detection

Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, nails, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

OSL and AMS Treatment

Proposed treatment methods for site 26ES4487 are additional documentation using image enhancement technology and the development of serialized sequence. The site has multiple mud-wasp nests on the surface of the panels as well as rock fall events that can possibly be dated using OSL and AMS techniques. Site 26ES4487 contains stacked rock features in addition to rock writing and therefore also appears in the SCP treatment plan section of this report.

Reconnaissance Survey

In some cases, additional fieldwork and reconnaissance will be required to address questions related to the spatial extent of lithic sources and/or SCP features and whether they are bound by topographic features and landforms. With a few exceptions, the GLWP Inventory Area did not include the entire landform or topographic features that are of possible interest here. For example, the surveyed area might have just clipped a portion of a ridgeline that leads to a prominent peak that may contain SCP features or a lithic source. Conducting reconnaissance level (Class II) survey and recording along the extent of the ridgeline and peak might provide further information on the broader landscape level placement of the SCP features and their possible function or type.

Geospatial Analysis

A contextual research approach of identifying landmarks and landscapes, from which insights can be drawn between prehistorically constructed SCP features and their potential association with broader landscape-scale SCP feature complex, their possible functions/meaning, and their potential cultural significance to contemporary Native communities will be implemented at SCP sites. Analysis of the spatial distribution, and patterning of SCP features in the context of their relationship to the topographic and natural setting (i.e., relative to ridges, natural geologic features, slopes, and springs) and linking an ethnographic understanding to these areas may broaden our understanding and interpretation of the features, sites, and complexes. Some of the data required for geospatial analysis has already been collected during the original site recordings and feature documentation. This data will have to be further analyzed by a GIS specialist to generate the specific information to answer questions outlined above.

Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis of SCP Features

Similarly, much of the data required for attribute, typological, and chronological analysis has been collected over the course of in-field site and feature recordings. In some cases, site revisits might be required to collect additional data that may have been uncollected during original recording or if discrepancies or questions arise concerning the evenness and accuracy of data. Much of the data can be obtained through review of site and feature forms, and additional analysis of feature descriptions to attempt to generate typological forms, redundancies, and orientation.

Typological analysis includes determining whether feature(s) are single placed rock (one or more rocks placed without stacking), stacked rocks (two-to-four rocks stacked on each other), cairn (each upper rock supported by two or more lower rocks), or ‘prayer seat/circle’ (semicircular, elliptical, or horseshoe-shaped features). With the latter, additional information regarding construction with stone and timber, or incorporation of other natural elements to create sheltered features may be needed. Attribute analysis includes the size, and shape of rocks, their orientation, presence/absence of lichen bridging, and if the feature appears to have been created through a single event or through multiple iterations or generations. Identifying redundancies in placement and form is also informative, with attention to characteristics such as if the feature embellishes or incorporates natural features of the foundation boulder (e.g., span natural gaps or crevices), or if the features are intentionally constructed to include an opening or ‘window’. Further attribute analysis includes

the location of features on the landscape (e.g., lowlands, midlands, uplands), as well as association with other prominent natural features (e.g., springs, lakes, ridges, isolated landforms, and rock formations).

Site revisits with Tribal representatives will be required to obtain additional insights into the possible cultural significance of location, landform, resources, and the nature of the construction of SCP features.

Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Ethnographic literature review and Tribal consultation can be divided into two components. First, an extensive review of published ethnographic literature for information regarding the use of specific areas with SCP features, and the potential cultural significance these localities, landforms, natural resources, and possible travel routes and corridors, etc. Second, Tribal collaboration may include interviews, surveys or site visits, and review of maps, pictures, and descriptions of SCP sites and features to collect insights and information on the features and locations, and settings of the sites. On-site visits will be an important aspect of generating information on how the landscape, landforms, and resources are perceived currently as well as in the past, and to provide additional data on possible functions of SCP features and potential significance of the viewshed from these localities. Identification of which Tribes will participate in the study will be determined by the BLM through consultation with Tribes who are consulting parties for the project.

Western Nevada History Interactive Map

Adverse effects to several of the historic mining sites and NHTs in the BLM Preferred Alternative will be mitigated partially or entirely through offsite/alternative mitigation. For these sites, this will involve the creation of a general web-based Western Nevada History Interactive Map, created through ArcGIS Online or similar tools, to be hosted by NV Energy and/or responsible agency(-ies) and accessible to the public on an ongoing basis. Archival research incorporated into the interactive document will include maps and documents, links to extant sources (e.g., the Nevada Women's History Project, UNLV Special Collections) as well as brief histories of communities near the GLWP alignment which will be developed by NV Energy's consultant as part of the treatment.

The Western Nevada History Interactive Map is envisioned as a living document. As additional contexts and public-facing historical materials are developed in connection with other undertakings, or as organizations like the University of Nevada libraries, Lincoln Highway Association, National Pony Express Association, the Oregon-California Trails Association, or the Nevada Women's History Project digitize or produce context relevant to the geographic scope of the story map, this new content can be linked or incorporated into the story map. It also provides a framework for collating and presenting the results of future small-scale alternative mitigation projects in western and southern Nevada.

Interpretive Materials

Some resources, particularly historic-era resources significant under Criteria A or B, could be mitigated, in part, through development of interpretive materials such as roadside signage, printed materials, or web pages. Roadside signage is most appropriate for resources that are located along major roads, pose little to no safety/access issues, and are less sensitive to archaeological vandalism. Printed brochures could be

prepared and distributed from agency offices and visitors' centers but shall not be available on-site to help reduce the potential for litter. One downside to printed materials is that they will likely need to be printed repeatedly as supplies diminish. Interpretive web pages, separate from the Western Nevada History Interactive Map, could be developed. Web pages could be used instead of, or in conjunction with, roadside signage that could include a Quick Response (QR) code to the web page.

All interpretive materials shall be developed using the NPS' Interpretive Process Model (NPS 2002). The Interpretive Process Model aims to create materials that connect audiences to the meanings of a place, object, event, or person. Roadside signage shall be developed using the NPS guidance *Wayside Exhibits: A Guide to Developing Outdoor Interpretive Exhibits* (NPS 2009). All interpretive materials will contain factual information and present as many perspectives as practicable. Sites that are good candidates for interpretive materials are identified in Chapter 4.

Architectural Documentation

Adverse effects to built resources, such as kilns, will be mitigated through architectural documentation. Architectural documentation will include a field assessment by architectural historians that will consist of recordation of building materials and construction techniques, a condition assessment, digital photography, and GPS site mapping. Existing drawings found through archival research will be incorporated into the documentation; however, no new scale drawings will be prepared. Photographic documentation will include digital images showing all elevations of each structure. Archival research will support a statement of significance and historic context for the resource. Archival research will occur, as appropriate, online (such as newspapers.com and Ancestry.com) and at museums, libraries, universities, and agency offices.

Deliverables include an architectural resources report and updated architectural resource assessment (ARA) forms. The documentation will include text describing the historical development of the structure and related historic and engineering contexts; detailed architectural description; a statement of significance; and addenda comprised of photographs, historical illustrations, architectural drawings (if available), field notes, and signed copyright permissions forms. Information learned from the architectural documentation could be added to the Western Nevada History Interactive Map.

Historic Contexts

Historic contexts prepared as part of mitigation will provide an in-depth examination of the historic theme with supporting graphics, maps, photographs, and a bibliography. Minimally, the contexts will consist of the following: identify and define the theme, time period, and geographic area covered by the context and state its significance to local, or state, or national history; overview of the history of the area as encompassed by the context with supporting documentation; associated property types and information relating to character-defining features, associative qualities, and assessing integrity; and a bibliography. The document will also include a wide variety of source materials to eliminate personal or professional bias. Historic contexts will be prepared to inform both professional and public readers, be suitable for public distribution, and will not contain confidential information such as site locations. The historic contexts will provide much of the source material for the Western Nevada History Interactive Map.

This chapter details site-specific work plans for 317 historic properties and/or unevaluated sites. A table summarizing work plans for these sites is provided in Appendix B. Of these 317 historic properties and/or unevaluated sites, 24 sites are located on the Walker River Paiute Tribe Reservation (Table 3). The remaining 292 sites are located on BLM land. This chapter summarizes the sites found on each land jurisdiction and then presents site-specific treatment recommendations. Treatment recommendations for NRHP-unevaluated resources are presented first, in alphanumeric order by Smithsonian trinomial or SHPO number. Treatments for NRHP eligible resources follows. The page number for each site can be found in the Table of Contents of this report.

Table 3. Sites on Walker River Paiute Tribe Lands.

Land Manager	Sites				
Walker River	26MN2136	26MN3638/ CrNV-03-12702	26MN3644/ CrNV-03-12708	26MN3651/ CrNV-03-12716	26MN3657/ CrNV-03-12722
	26MN3602/ CrNV-03-12623	26MN3639/ CrNV-03-12703	26MN3645/ CrNV-03-12709	26MN3653/ CrNV-03-12718	26MN3658/ CrNV-03-12723
	26MN3603/ CrNV-0312624	26MN3640/ CrNV-03-12704	26MN3646/ CrNV-03-12710	26MN3654/ CrNV-03-12718	26MN3659/ CrNV-03-12724
	26MN3608/ CrNV-03-12634	26MN3641/ CrNV-03-12705	26MN3648/ CrNV-03-12713	26MN3655/ CrNV-03-12720	26MN3664/ CrNV-03-12729
	26MN3635/ CrNV-03-12699	26MN3642/ CrNV-03-12706	26MN3649/ CrNV-03-12714	26MN3656/ CrNV-03-12721	

The 24 sites on Walker River Paiute Tribe lands are in the DAPE and may be physically affected by the project. Direct physical effects would be avoided to the extent practicable through design and micro-siting. If physical effects cannot be avoided, the measures in this HPTP should be implemented. Site types include prehistoric artifact scatters, lithic scatters, and SCP sites; and historic resources such as mining features, and the railroad-related Nolan and Gillis sites.

The remaining 292 sites are located on BLM lands in the Southern Nevada, Battle Mountain, and Carson City districts. Indigenous sites include artifact and lithic scatters with and without features, rockshelters, rock writing, SCP features, and Shoshone camps. Resources from the historic era include mining sites, Pearl Hot Springs, artifact scatters, canals, roads, and a kiln.

NRHP-Unevaluated Sites and NRHP-Unevaluated Isolated Finds

26CK3778

BLM Site: Not assigned

Site Class: Unknown

Site Type: Rockshelter

NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated

Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO LVFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26ES1404
BLM Site: CrNV-64-14939
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Pearl Hot Springs
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Development of Historic Contexts;
- Interpretive Signage;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26ES4342
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27886
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Possible stacked rock features; Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);

- Further Tribal consultation regarding F4 and F6 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4376
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27595
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26ES4409
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27634
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations of historic site component;
- Feature Excavation of historic site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of historic site component

26ES4454
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27680
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26ES4531
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27885
Site Class: Unknown
Site Type: Possible geoglyph and thermal feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1 (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Treatment Comments:
The site contains a possible geoglyph. Intaglios or geoglyphs are large designs or motifs that are produced on the ground surface using durable elements of the landscape, such as stones, gravel, or earth. A positive geoglyph is formed by the arrangement and alignment of materials on the ground, while a negative geoglyph is formed by removing part of the natural ground surface to create differently colored or textured ground. These archaeological resources are important as they inform culture history, and the styles and motifs reflect continuity and change through time and between regions. The graphic imagery is a manifestation of

ideational dimensions of prehistoric Indigenous people, aspects of prehistoric lifeways often absent in other parts of the archaeological record (Schaafsma 1986). Meaning and symbolic concepts and ideas are communicated through imagery, design, and motifs. Although the meaning of what is expressed at these sites is often inaccessible to archaeologists, these sites played an important function in economic, social, political, and ritual and ceremonial context (Schaafsma 1986).

26LY3226
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12695
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3247
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12749
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3251
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12753
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3252
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12754
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3253
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12755
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3254
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12756
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3255
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12757
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN

- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3256
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12758
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3258
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12760
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3261
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12763
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3263
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12765
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3264
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12766
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3265
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12767
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3270
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12774
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN

- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3321
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12923
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter; Artifact scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations of prehistoric site component;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3400
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13025
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Talus pit features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1 and F2 (no disturbance or excavation)
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3421
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13046
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with feature; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3529
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13156
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1, F2, and F3 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1, F2, and F3 (no disturbance or excavation)
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3532
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13159
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO

Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1, F2, and F3 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1, F2, and F3 (no disturbance or excavation)
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3608
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12634
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26MN3620
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12667
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Road
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;

- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26MN3662
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12727
Site Class: Unknown
Site Type: Possible funerary feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26MN3669
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12777
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with possible funerary feature; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26MN3720
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12837
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);

- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26MN3729
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12846
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26MN3730
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12847
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26NY17658
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25640
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1 and F2 (no disturbance or excavation)
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18135
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10273
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26NY18148
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10286
Site Class: Unknown
Site Type: Features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1 and F2;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18149
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10287
Site Class: Unknown
Site Type: Features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1 and F2 (no disturbance or excavation)
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18152
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10290
Site Class: Unknown
Site Type: Features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1 and F2 (no disturbance or excavation)
- Reconnaissance Survey;

- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18391
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27858
Site Class: Unknown
Site Type: Possible funerary features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26NY18399
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27866
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1 (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18430
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27907
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated

Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN
- Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN
- Continued Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis
- Material Sourcing Analyses (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18449
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27926
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Possible funerary features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 and F2 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26NY18514
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27991
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Artifact scatter with possible funerary feature and prehistoric isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26NY18522
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27999
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Possible funerary feature and possible stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26NY18561
BLM Site: CrNV-61-28072
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with feature and historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18566
BLM Site: CrNV-61-28077
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);

- Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Avoidance of F1 and F2;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18657
BLM Site: CrNV-61-28181
Site Class: Unknown
Site Type: Possible funerary features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 and F2 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26NY18682
BLM Site: CrNV-64-28183
Site Class: Unknown
Site Type: Possible funerary features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

IF24
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated

Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF24 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF243
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF243 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF267
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF267 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;

- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF317
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF317 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF319
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF319 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF320
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF320 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF339
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF339 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF36
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF36 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;

- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF284
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF284 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF292
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF292 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF321
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF321 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF324
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF324 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF328
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF328 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;

- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF342
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF407 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF347
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF347 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF367
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF367 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF370
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF370 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF371
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF371 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;

- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF375
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF375 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF387
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF387 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF392
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF392 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF394
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF394 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF395
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF395 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;

- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF396
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF396 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

IF407
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked Rock Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Unevaluated
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Further Tribal consultation regarding IF407 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN
- Document the isolate as a site;
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

NRHP-Eligible Sites
26CK3848
BLM Site: CrNV-53-4969
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Old Spanish Trail
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (Non-contributing: A; Contributing: D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO LVFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Interpretive Signage;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26CK11342
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10216
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO LVFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Monitoring for avoidance of AC1–AC4; OR
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Preparation of Historic Contexts;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26CK11345
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10219
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO LVFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26ES796
BLM Site: CrNV-05-3433
Site Class: Prehistoric

Site Type: Lithic Scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES1152
BLM Site: CrNV-64-08545
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Railroad camp
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, C, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Updated site documentation;
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

Treatment Comments:
The site is a camp associated with construction of the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad (TGRR). It contains multiple features and artifacts inclusive of Chinese items. It falls within the GLWP VAPE only and was not documented within the GLWP Inventory Area. Therefore, it only faces visual effects associated with the GLWP. Because the site was not documented as part of the Class III inventory for the GLWP, an updated site documentation will be necessary to allow adequate research as part of the recommended off-site/alternative mitigation measures.

26ES1462
BLM Site: Not assigned
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES3487
BLM Site: CrNV-64-22538
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4356
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27553
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4358
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27555
Site Class: Multicomponent

Site Type: Lithic scatter; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [historic])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Monitoring for avoidance of AC1;
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26ES4369
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27578
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4375
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27594
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4408
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27633
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4442
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27667
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4453
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27679
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4455
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27681
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter, artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (Criterion D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4487
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27715
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Rock writing with artifact scatter and stacked rock feature; Inscriptions with artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (Criteria A, C, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- D-stretch Photography;
- LiDAR Imaging;
- OSL and AMS Treatment;
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Treatment Comments:
The site has multiple mud-wasp nests on the surface of the panels as well as rock fall events that can possibly be dated using OSL and AMS techniques. The site is considered an SCP site as well as a rock writing site.

26ES4488
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27716
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter, Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4489
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27717
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter; Kiln and Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (C, D [historic])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Monitoring and avoidance of F3 (kiln);
- Architectural Documentation of F3 (kiln);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Intensive level surface artifact documentation of items associated with historic site component

26ES4491
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27719
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter with feature; Artifact scatter with recreational features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4497
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27728
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4499
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27730
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4502
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27733
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4508
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27739
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4518
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27758
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4520
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27760
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4528
BLM Site: CrNV-64-2882
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26ES4535
BLM Site: CrNV-64-28041
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4541
BLM Site: CrNV-64-28047
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features and historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4542
BLM Site: CrNV-64-28048
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4543
BLM Site: CrNV-64-28049
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26ES4553
BLM Site: CrNV-64-28059
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with feature and historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26ES4554
BLM Site: CrNV-64-28060
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Montezuma Obsidian Source with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);

- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
- Material Sourcing Analyses (site is an obsidian source);
- In-field Artifact Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian tools are present within the site)

Treatment Comments:
Proposed treatment methods for the quarry portion of the site are: 1) geospatial analysis with additional on-ground reconnaissance; 2) petrographic analysis, and rock material identification; 3) qualitative assessment of macroscopic characteristics, abundance, ease of extraction, and quality of lithic materials; and 4) review of existing site records and literature. These methods articulate with one another and are described together below.

Use of published soil survey and geologic maps can be used to help determine the geographic extent of the lithic source. It is also likely necessary to conduct additional targeted reconnaissance survey to determine the geographic extent of source, its relative abundance, and ease of extraction. Collection of lithic samples representing the range and variation at different locations around the source will be needed for macroscopic and microscopic petrographic analysis, and qualitative/visual assessment of the materials. Samples of lithic materials will undergo geochemical analysis to determine major, minor, and trace element signature of the lithic materials. Although, the Obsidian Butte material has been extensively studied and geochemically sourced (Haarklau et al. 2005; Hughes 2001; Johnson and Wagner 2005), available data indicates significant variation in the geochemical signature of this source and further analysis can help refine sourcing data. Some of the data required to determine whether materials were used opportunistically or intensively quarried and transported can be obtained through review of existing site forms generated during the GLWP, Class I review, and published literature.

26ES4565
BLM Site: CrNV-64-28184
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);

- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26LY3565
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12930
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3566
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12931
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY1077/D353
BLM Site: Not assigned
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Break-a-Heart Ranch artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (Non-contributing: C; Contributing: A, D [historic])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Preparation of Historic Contexts;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26LY1377
BLM Site: CrNV-03-6685
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY1381
BLM Site: CrNV-03-6689
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY1382
BLM Site: CrNV-03-6690
Site Class: Multicomponent

Site Type: Artifact scatter; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY1450/D197
BLM Site: CrNV-32-5253
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Canals
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Preparation of a Historic Context;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26LY3211
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12650
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Stacked rock features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3212
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12651
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3231
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12733
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3240
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12742
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3241
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12743
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3242
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12744
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3245
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12747
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3246
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12748
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3249
BLM Site: CrNV-030-12751
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3250
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12752
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3257
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12759
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3259
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12761
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3266
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12768
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3298
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12900
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features, stacked rock features, and historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3311
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12913
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3369
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13001
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features with historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3378
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13003
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3379
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13004
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3380
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13005
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features and historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3382
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13007
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3389
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13014
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3390
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13015
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features; Artifact scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3395
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13020
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features and stacked rock features and historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3396
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13021
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3398
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13023
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3399
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13024
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3402
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13027
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3405
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13030
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features and rock shelter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
- Auger Testing within rockshelter (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations within rockshelter;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features within rockshelter);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3406
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13031
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock feature and other features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3407
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13032
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3408
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13033
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3409
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13034
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3410
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13035
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features and other features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3411
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13036
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3413
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13038
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3428
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13053
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3434
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13059
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3438
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13063
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock feature; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3440
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13065
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3448
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13073
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3449
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13074
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3450
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13075
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter and possible stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3451
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13076
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features and rock imagery; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (Criteria A, C, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- D-stretch Photography;
- LiDAR Imaging;
- OSL and AMS Treatment;
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3453
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13078

Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3457
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13082
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3458
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13083
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;

- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3464
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13089
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3476
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13103
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3490
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13117
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3493
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13120
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26LY3499
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13126
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3500
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13127

Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3504
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13131
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3505
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13132
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;

- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3506
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13133
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3510
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13137
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Feature and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3518
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13145
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Features and stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3523
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13150
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3528
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13155
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3530
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13157
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3531
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13158
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3535
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13162
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Feature and stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3536
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13163
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3537
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13164
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3547
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13175
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature; Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26LY3553
BLM Site: CrNV-64-13182
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN540
BLM Site: CrNV-03-680; CrNV-03-2548; 3-1698-4
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features; Ranching
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);

- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN2136
BLM Site: Not assigned
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Gillis Site
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review utilizing WRP records;
- Creation of a report on the resource specifically for WRP records;
- Intensive surface assemblage documentation;
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Interpretive Signage (with Tribal approval from WRP);
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map (with Tribal approval from WRP);
- Cadaver Dogs

Treatment Comments:
The site is the Gillis Site, which is a historic railroad camp. The site appears on the 1920 GLO map of the area as “Gille Section Houses” along the Southern Pacific Railroad (track previously owned by the CCRR); when first constructed it was the only railroad station between Schurz and Hawthorne. As most recently recorded, it consists of 23 features and an extremely dense scatter of more than 10,000 artifacts. Many of the features are dugouts with some potential for buried archaeological deposits. Artifacts include items suggesting the presence of Chinese immigrant labor (a Wintergreen rice bowl) as well as local Paiute people. At the site of Terrace on the Northern Pacific railroad line in Box Elder County, Utah, similar features have produced detailed information about Chinese immigrant railroad workers. The site is therefore significant both for its association with the theme of transportation and that of experiences unique to population demographics (SHPO 1991).

Within 26MN2136, F1 (concrete pier), F4 (dugout), F8 (dugout), F9 (dugout), F10 (dugout), and F14 (dugout) are located wholly or partially within the DAPE of the BLM Preferred Alternative. Treatment of this historic property would require additional background research before any attempt at data recovery. Investigating archaeologists should procure detailed ROW maps and station plan books wherever available, attempt to establish locations of features shown on these maps, conduct intensive-level documentation of the surface assemblage, and test to establish locations with depth potential suitable for excavation before placing square meter units for data recovery. Placement of these units would be at the discretion of the investigator and informed by additional historical background research and minimally invasive testing.

Mortality among railway workers could be high, including among Chinese expatriate workers poorly represented in the funerary record in Nevada. While arrangements such as burial societies to repatriate remains of overseas workers to China were common, they were not universal, and railroad camps elsewhere (e.g., Terrace, Utah) are known to contain the graves of Chinese workers. While no graves were conclusively identified as a result of Class III cultural resources inventory, the possibility cannot be excluded. Prior to archaeological excavation or ground-disturbing work, Logan Simpson recommends features with a surface manifestation be subjected to non-intrusive testing by trained cadaver dogs and handlers. This is not a substitute for inadvertent discovery procedures as they apply to human remains.

26MN3569
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12601
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3602
BLM Site: CrNV-03012623
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3603
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12624
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3614
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12661
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Road
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26MN3615
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12662
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Road to Salt Works

NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26MN3628
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12675
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3630
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12677
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3635
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12699
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Nolan Site
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Intensive surface assemblage documentation;
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis
- Interpretive Signage (with Tribal approval from WRP);
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map (with Tribal approval from WRP);
- Cadaver Dogs

Testing Comments:
The site is the Rand whistle stop, also known as the Nolan Site, which was an early- to mid- twentieth century whistle stop on the Southern Pacific Railroad's Mina Branch between Schurz and Thorne (Hawthorne); it replaced the Gillis Station (26MN2136) around 1917. As recorded, it is a large and extremely dense artifact scatter with 17 features; artifacts extend outside the recorded boundary for miles. Features in the BLM Preferred Alternative include F1 (hotel), F2 (depression), F7 (depression with foundations), F9 (depression, possible borrow pit), F12 (concrete foundation), F13 (disturbed area with a possible privy, thousands of artifacts), and F17 (depression). Of these, all have the potential to provide additional information about intra-site patterning, railroad operations, and the social cross-section of passengers and railroad employees. Additionally, of this group, F1, F7, F12, and F13 are essential physical features that convey the site's association with historic themes (transportation; commerce and industry) under Criterion A.

As with the Gillis Site, treatment of the Nolan site would require additional background research before any attempt at data recovery. Investigating archaeologists should procure any available ROW maps and/or station plan books, attempt to establish locations of additional features shown in these documentary records, conduct intensive-level documentation of the surface assemblage, and test to establish locations with depth potential suitable for excavation before placing square meter units for data recovery. Placement of these units would again be at the discretion of the investigator, informed by additional historical background research and minimally invasive site characterization. Given that the Gillis Site appears to have been succeeded by the Nolan, their relative proximity, and their association with the railroad, comparison of results from the two sites is likely to be informative.

While Chinese artifacts were not documented within the Nolan Site, it is possible Chinese workers are part of the site's past. Mortality among railway workers could be high, including among Chinese expatriate workers poorly represented in the funerary record in Nevada. While arrangements such as burial societies to repatriate remains of overseas workers to China were common, they were not universal, and railroad camps elsewhere (e.g., Terrace, Utah) are known to contain the graves of Chinese workers. While no graves were conclusively identified as a result of Class III inventory, the possibility cannot be excluded. Prior to archaeological excavation or ground-disturbing work, Logan Simpson recommends features with a surface manifestation be subjected to non-intrusive testing by trained cadaver dogs and handlers. This is not a substitute for inadvertent discovery procedures as they apply to human remains.

26MN3638
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12702
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3639
BLM Site: CrNV-03012703
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3640
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12704
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3641
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12705
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Stacked rock features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3642
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12706
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3644
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12708
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3645
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12709
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3646
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12710
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features

NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3648
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12713
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3649
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12714
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3651
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12716
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3653
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12718
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3654
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12719
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3655
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12720
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features with historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3656
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12721
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3657
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12722
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)

Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3658
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12723
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3659
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12724
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3660
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12725
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3661
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12726
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3664
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12729
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BIA WRP
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26MN3665
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12730
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3670
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12778
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with feature; Mining and residential with possible funerary feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
- Auger Testing excluding the 50 m buffer surrounding F1 (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations excluding a 50 m buffer area around F1;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features) excluding a 50 m buffer area around F1;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Treatment Comments:
The site contains a possible funerary feature which is unlikely to be associated with the eligible Indigenous site component. Regardless, the possible funerary feature should be subjected to surficial testing measures prior to enactment of the subsurface testing measures identified above.

26MN3680
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12788
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3681
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12789
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3682
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12790
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3683
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12791
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3684
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12792
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3685
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12793
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3686
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12794
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3689
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12797
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3690
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12798
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3717
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12834
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation for prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis for prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3718
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12835
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter

NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3723
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12840
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter with feature; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3726
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12843
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3728
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12845
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3732
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12849
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3753
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12870
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26MN3757
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12874
Site Class: Ethnohistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
- Metal Detecting

Treatment Comments:
Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic and are sometimes associated with ethnohistoric sites are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

26MN3759
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12876
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Road to Tonopah
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26MN3762
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12879
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3763
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12880
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3764
BLM Site: CrNV-03-12881
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26MN3799
BLM Site: CrNV-03-13181
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM CCDO SFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

26NY1667
BLM Site: CrNV-64-05073
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features and stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY1754/26NY8034
BLM Site: CrNV-64-5818; CrNV-64-4882
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter

NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY7957
BLM Site: CrNV-61-22578
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Rock writing
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (Criteria C, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- D-stretch Photography;
- LiDAR Imaging;
- OSL and AMS Treatment if possible
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY8187
BLM Site: CrNV-64-6982
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY16361
BLM Site: CrNV-61-22568
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Rock writing; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (C, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- D-stretch Photography;
- LiDAR Imaging;
- OSL and AMS Treatment if possible
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Treatment Comments:
The rock writing panel at the site has limited motifs and might not be suitable for development of serialized sequence. It is located within a protected rockshelter, and construction activities are unlikely to directly affect the feature.

26NY16363
BLM Site: CrNV-61-22570
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Rockshelter and lithic scatter; Inscriptions
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY16370
BLM Site: CrNV-61-16370
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26NY16375
BLM Site: CrN-61-22583
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Rockshelter and artifact scatter; Artifact scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY16438
BLM Site: CrNV-61-22646
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic Quarry; Silicon Mine
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A [historic])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26NY17322
BLM Site: CrNV-61-24979
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO

Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY17557
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25538
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Shoshone village with stacked rock features; Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
- Metal Detecting

Treatment Comments:
Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic and are sometimes associated with ethnohistoric sites are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

26NY17560
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25541
Site Class: Multicomponent

Site Type: Artifact scatter with stacked rock features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY17574
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25545
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY17611
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25593
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;

- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY17623
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25605
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY17633
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25615
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY17654
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25636
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY17791
BLM Site: CrNV-61-25773
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features and historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18035
BLM Site: CrNV-61-26175
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation for prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis for prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18045
BLM Site: CrNV-61-26185
Site Class: Prehistoric

Site Type: Rockshelter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of rockshelter (no disturbance or excavation);
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Treatment Comments:
The site was documented by Far Western Anthropological Research Group and was not revisited by Logan Simpson. The documentation states the site is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D due to Tribal significance, though details are not provided. Refer to the Far Western Anthropological Research Group site form for further information regarding the site. An updated site form was not provided as part of the GLWP Class III cultural resources inventory.

26NY18084
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10117
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features and grave
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features. If all features cannot be avoided, THEN
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Preparation of Historic Contexts;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Avoidance of F24 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If F24 cannot be avoided, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

Treatment Comments:
The site contains a known grave (F24). Elements of the grave, such as eroded wood from the casket, are present on the site's surface. It is unknown whether the grave has been subject to vandalism and/or unsanctioned collection, or if it is simply heavily impacted by erosion. Regardless, prior to archaeological data recovery or ground-disturbing work, Logan Simpson recommends the grave feature be subjected to

non-intrusive testing by trained cadaver dogs and handlers. This is not a substitute for inadvertent discovery procedures as they apply to human remains.

26NY18085
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10118
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features and stacked rock feature; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18091
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10126
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis

26NY18107
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10236
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18109
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10238
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18129
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10267
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18130
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10268

Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18131
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10269
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18165
BLM Site: CrNV-53-10318
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Road
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map

26NY18272
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27577
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18275
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27581
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM SNDO PFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18281
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27592
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18318
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27783
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18319
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27784
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18341
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27806
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18348
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27813
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criteria): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18352
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27817
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18354
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27819
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18357
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27822
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18358
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27823
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18362
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27827
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18363
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27829
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18365
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27832
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criteria): Eligible (A, D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18366
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27833
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature; Artifact scatter with mining features
NRHP Eligibility (Criteria): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18368
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27835
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18371
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27838
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18372
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27839
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18376
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27843
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Shoshone camp with stacked rock feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation);

- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
- Metal Detecting

Treatment Comments:
Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic and are sometimes associated with ethnohistoric sites are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

26NY18378
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27845
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18386
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27853
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18387
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27854
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature and historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18390
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27857
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Shoshone camp
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
- Metal Detecting

Treatment Comments:

Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic and are sometimes associated with ethnohistoric sites are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

26NY18392
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27859
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Shoshone camp
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
- Metal Detecting

Treatment Comments:
Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic and are sometimes associated with ethnohistoric sites are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

26NY18393
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27860
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;

- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18394
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27861
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18395
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27862
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Shoshone camp
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
- Metal Detecting

Treatment Comments:
Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic and are sometimes associated with ethnohistoric sites are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of

metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

26NY18405
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27872
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18408
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27875
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18413
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27888
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Shoshone camp with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical

Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
- Metal Detecting

Treatment Comments:
Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic and are sometimes associated with ethnohistoric sites are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

26NY18415
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27890
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Shoshone camp with stacked rock features; Feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;

- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
- Metal Detecting

Treatment Comments:
Many of the mass-produced items that are potentially chronologically diagnostic and are sometimes associated with ethnohistoric sites are made of metal (e.g., knives, awls, axes, etc.). Use of metal detectors might be warranted to increase the probability of recovering these artifacts. The advantage of the use of metal detectors is the speed and efficiency in which larger portions of the site can be covered, particularly when compared to testing and excavation.

26NY18416
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27891
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with features and stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18446
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27923
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18448
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27925
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY18456
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27933
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18461
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27938
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);

- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18501
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27978
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with possible funerary features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F10) (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F10);
- Feature Excavation excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F10) (if testing reveals features);
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Avoidance of F1–F10 inclusive of a 50 m buffer around each feature. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26NY18504
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27981
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with medicine rock and features; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of medicine rock artifact and all features (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Treatment Comments:
The site has an artifact identified as a possible ‘medicine rock’ by Tribal monitor. It is therefore considered an SCP site.

26NY18515
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27992
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features and possible funerary feature; Artifact scatter with features and mining feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation)
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration;
- If all features cannot be avoided, THEN
- Avoidance of F19. If F19 cannot be avoided, THEN
- Investigation of F19 with cadaver dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26NY18517
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27994
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with possible funerary features; artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F19) (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F19);
- Feature Excavation excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F19) (if testing reveals features);
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present);

- Avoidance of F1–F19 inclusive of a 50 m buffer around each feature. If avoidance is not possible, THEN
- Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN
- Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

26NY18519
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27996
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with historic isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18520
BLM Site: CrNV-61-27997
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with feature; Artifact scatter with land survey feature
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18523
BLM Site: CrNV-61-28000
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Lithic scatter

NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18524
BLM Site: CrNV-61-28001
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY18525
BLM Site: CrNV-61-28002
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Artifact scatter with features and healing dune complex; Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Treatment Comments:
The site has a dune complex identified by a Tribal monitor as an area of healing. It is therefore considered an SCP site.

26NY18595
BLM Site: CrNV-61-28106
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Artifact scatter
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations);
- Test Excavations;
- Feature Excavation (inclusive if testing reveals features);
- In-field Artifact Analysis;
- Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

26NY19251
BLM Site: CrNV-61-29317
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY19252
BLM Site: CrNV-61-29318
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)

Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY19258
BLM Site: CrNV-61-29324
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY19259
BLM Site: CrNV-61-29325
Site Class: Multicomponent
Site Type: Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Mining
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY19260
BLM Site: CrNV-61-29326
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

26NY19263
BLM Site: CrNV-61-29329
Site Class: Prehistoric
Site Type: Stacked rock features
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (A, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical; Visual
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation);
- Reconnaissance Survey;
- Geospatial Analysis;
- Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis;
- Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

S3472
BLM Site: CrNV-64-27673
Site Class: Historic
Site Type: Kiln with artifact scatter and prehistoric isolate
NRHP Eligibility (Criterion): Eligible (C, D)
Land Jurisdiction: BLM BMDO TFO
Effect Type: Physical
Treatment Recommendations:

- Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation);
- Archival Research and Literature Review;

- Western Nevada History Interactive Map
- Monitoring and avoidance of F1 (kiln);
- Architectural Documentation of F1 (kiln);
- Intensive level surface assemblage documentation

The Class III cultural resources inventory for the GLWP did not include private lands. Additionally, there were non-private lands that were inaccessible during the Class III inventory. Inaccessible, non-private lands include areas behind locked gates, slopes exceeding 30 percent, impenetrable vegetation, and lands within the Mason Valley WMA, Hawthorne Army Depot, and the High Desert State Prison. Inaccessible non-private lands and private lands will be monitored during construction. The Proponent plans to obtain rights-of-entry (ROE) from private landowners just prior to construction, which would be after the ROD is published.

While archaeological monitoring during construction will be the primary method to identify historic properties on unsurveyed lands, locations that may contain traces of National Historic Trails (NHT) would be surveyed prior to construction. Most intersections of NHT and the GLWP DAPE occur on private land, and it is unknown if physical traces of trails may be present. If so, they may be historic properties that could potentially be adversely affected by the project.

The BLM has an obligation to put forth a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties within the APE, including privately owned lands. This effort thus far has included completion of a Class I cultural resources inventory (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c) and a GIS predictive model for cultural resources (see BLM 2024b). Identification efforts will continue after the ROD is published through archaeological monitoring during construction. The BLM would consult with all Section 106 consulting parties on the result of identification and monitoring efforts. While the BLM has an obligation to identify historic properties throughout the APE, the BLM does not have the authority to require mitigation of adverse effects on private lands. The BLM will make an effect determination and recommendations for mitigation, but the Proponent is under no legal obligation to implement mitigation measures.

Targeted Pre-construction Class III Inventory for National Historic Trails

The consultant will work with NV Energy to obtain authorization to conduct pre-construction Class III surveys on private lands within the permanent ROW within 0.25 mile of NHTs and feasible and suitable routes. If authorization is granted, private lands would be subject to a Class III cultural resources inventory in accordance with BLM guidelines and performed by permitted staff. The results of the targeted NHT survey shall be presented in one technical report in accordance with BLM standards. If NHT condition category I, II, or III traces are located, no new road blading would be allowed, and access would be restricted to overland use only to protect verified historic trail traces. The BLM will consult on the results of the private land survey report. The deliverable schedule should account for consultation prior to the start of construction. Some private lands may not be accessible until construction. For those lands, archaeological monitoring will be required.

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring will occur on those lands not subjected to pre-construction surveys, inclusive of private lands and inaccessible non-private lands. A qualified archaeological monitor shall observe all ground-

disturbing activities in these areas in accordance with the methods described in Chapter 6 (Construction Monitoring Plan). For those lands monitored during construction, the monitoring results would be combined in an annual monitoring report that will be sent to all consulting parties.

Resolving Effects

Identification efforts on private land may result in additional historic properties being adversely affected by the project. However, the BLM does not have authority to enforce mitigation on private lands. The BLM recommends that NV Energy collaborate with private landowners to voluntarily resolve adverse effects to historic properties using the strategies outlined in this plan. Any resolution of adverse effects would be included in the final mitigation report and other deliverables as applicable, all of which would be consulted upon with all Section 106 consulting parties.

Previously Recorded Resources

The Class I inventory (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c) identified 58 sites, structures, buildings, and districts previously documented in areas not surveyed within the APE of the BLM Preferred Alternative (Table 4). Of these, 6 sites were recommended/determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, 20 sites were recommended or determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, 2 sites are not eligible/unevaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, 27 sites have not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, and 3 sites have unknown eligibilities. Sites documented between the submission of the Class I reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c) and commencement of any future survey will need to be accounted for in subsequent surveys. Therefore, an updated, comprehensive Class I cultural resources inventory of areas not surveyed within the APE of the BLM Preferred Alternative should be conducted prior to future pre-construction archaeological survey of these areas.

Table 4. Previously documented sites in areas not surveyed.

Site No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Land Jurisdiction	Location
D232	Historic	Artifact scatter with feature	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	Private	DAPE
D244	Historic	Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot	Eligible (Criteria A, B, and C)	DOD	DAPE
26LY30	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	Private	DAPE
26LY39	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	Private	DAPE
26LY406	Historic	Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	Private	DAPE
26LY946	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	Private	DAPE
26LY947	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	Private	DAPE
26LY948	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	Private/BLM CCDO	DAPE

Table 4. Previously documented sites in areas not surveyed.

Site No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Land Jurisdiction	Location
26LY1034	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	Private	DAPE
26LY1084	Historic	Bella Vista Ranch	Eligible (Criteria A and B)	Private	DAPE
26LY1201	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with concentrations	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26LY1203	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible/Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26LY1744	Historic	Segments of the abandoned Nevada Copper Belt Railroad grade	Unevaluated (determined)	Private	DAPE
26LY1877	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Private	DAPE
26LY1911	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with fire-cracked rock	Unevaluated	State	DAPE
26LY2155	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Private	DAPE
26LY2169	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Private	DAPE
26LY2170	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter, field camp; Buildings, refuse concentrations	Eligible (Criterion D [determined])	Private	DAPE
26LY2444	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Refuse scatter	Not eligible (determined)	Private/BLM CCDO	DAPE
26LY2674	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Ramsey Town boundary extension	Eligible (Criterion D [determined])	Private	DAPE
26LY2708	Historic	Buckland Ditch	Not eligible	State	DAPE
26MN2268	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	DOD	DAPE
S322	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter concentration; Road with debris scatter	Not eligible (determined)	Private	DAPE
S1881	Historic	Wabuska Drain and Alcorn-Spragg-Bowley Ditch	Eligible (Criterion A)	Private	DAPE
S2358	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST019	Historic	Road	Not eligible (determined [for recorded segments only])	Private	DAPE
26ST20	Historic	Road	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST21	Historic	Road	Not eligible (determined [for recorded segment only])	Private	DAPE
26ST22	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26ST23	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST24	Unknown	Vernacular Stone	Not eligible/ Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26ST248	Prehistoric	Hunting blinds	Unevaluated	Private	VAPE
26ST259	Prehistoric	Hunting blinds	Unevaluated	Private	VAPE
26ST261	Prehistoric	Hunting blinds	Unevaluated	Private	VAPE
26ST263	Prehistoric	Rock writing	Unevaluated	Private	VAPE
26ST269	Prehistoric	Rock writing	Unevaluated	Private	VAPE
26ST274	Historic	US Highway 50	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26ST283	Historic	Koch Ditch	Eligible (Criteria A and D [determined])	Private	DAPE
26ST285	Unknown	Trail site with 1 flake	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE

Table 4. Previously documented sites in areas not surveyed.

Site No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Land Jurisdiction	Location
26ST289	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST290	Prehistoric	Open trail site with one flake	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26ST292	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26ST293	Prehistoric	Projectile point	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST294	Prehistoric	Temporary trail site with flakes	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26ST314	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26ST324	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST325	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST326	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST327	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Refuse scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST335	Historic	Structure, refuse, rock alignment	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE
26ST344	Historic	Can scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST355	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST356	Prehistoric	Rock writing	Unevaluated	Private	VAPE
26ST357	Prehistoric	Hunting blinds	Unevaluated	Private	VAPE
26ST414	Historic	Road	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST466	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26ST471	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible	Private	DAPE
26WA5259	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Can scatter	Unevaluated	Private	DAPE

Potential site types present within privately owned land, non-accessible land, and land yet to be surveyed within the DAPE likely include lithic scatters, rock shelters, rock features, can and/or glass scatters, temporary camps, ranches, homesteads, mining and prospecting-related features, military facilities, roads, trails, canals, transmission lines, and architectural structures. Table 4 includes seven sites on private lands within the VAPE that were not accessible during the visual effects analysis. These include hunting blinds and rock writing sites.

Previously recorded sites shall be visited, and their documentation updated as appropriate during the pre-construction Class III inventory or during archaeological monitoring.

Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring Plan

This chapter describes the procedures that shall occur prior to and during construction of the GLWP. Prior to construction, required procedures include providing Tribal access to conduct pre-groundbreaking ceremonies and cultural sensitivity training for all construction personnel, inclusive of NV Energy personnel and NV Energy's subconsultants, and installing avoidance flagging just prior to construction. During construction, archaeological monitors will observe ground-disturbing activities within 30 m of historic properties to ensure avoidance and respond to inadvertent discoveries; and Tribal monitors will be present for all construction activities throughout the GLWP regardless of the presence of historic properties, as requested by multiple Tribes through consultation.

Pre-construction Ceremonies

At least two months prior to the start of construction of any given segment or component of the GLWP, the BLM will consult with Tribes regarding their desire to perform on-site ceremonies. BLM will provide access to BLM-administered lands for such ceremonies and coordinate with other land managers, as necessary, to perform ceremonies on non-BLM lands. Approval from other land managers will be required prior to the ceremonies. Pre-construction ceremonies must be concluded prior to the anticipated construction start date, and Tribes shall notify the BLM when those ceremonies are complete.

Tribes shall also have access to BLM-administered lands throughout the life of the project to perform any additional ceremonies of their choosing, such as locations of inadvertent discoveries or discoveries of human remains, or at the end of construction.

Cultural Sensitivity Training

Cultural resource training is intended to help limit disturbances to cultural resources, archaeological sites, and historic properties. All individuals that will be working near or on these resources will receive mandatory training prior to and at scheduled intervals during construction efforts. Training will include a brief history of the area, Tribal descendants and interests, cultural resources protection laws, best practices to minimize disturbances, and protocols for inadvertent discoveries. Tribes are invited to participate in and lead the training. The cultural resources training should be developed and presented by both professional archaeologists and Tribal members. This training can be conducted online and/or on site.

Avoidance Flagging

No earlier than two days prior to the start of construction, historic properties and unevaluated sites within the DAPE, plus a 30-m buffer will be flagged for avoidance. Avoidance flagging shall consist of pink flagging tape around the perimeter of the buffer within the DAPE. Flagging will be affixed to existing vegetation or lathe. The flagged boundary shall delineate areas to be avoided by ground-disturbing activities or monitored by a qualified archaeologist. The avoidance flagging should be removed once construction activities have ceased within 100 m of the avoidance buffer.

Archaeological Monitoring Procedures

Broadly, strategies to resolve adverse effects to historic properties may fall into any of three categories: avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating effects. Monitoring can be used to further any of these strategies; therefore, where monitoring is used as a treatment option the role of the monitors should be clearly stated. Both archaeological and Tribal monitors shall be present during any construction activities within 30 m of a historic property and unevaluated sites. Monitors would have information about the boundaries of historic properties and essential physical features of those properties that would be used to ensure construction activities avoid historic properties and unevaluated sites. In case of an unanticipated discovery, monitors would halt work within 30 m of the discovery (minimization), assess the potential significance of such a discovery, and prevent damage to resources pending management decisions.

The archaeological monitor must either themselves be, or must work in the immediate vicinity of someone, listed on a BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit as a Crew Lead for the appropriate region. The archaeological monitoring effort must be overseen by a Principal Investigator permitted in all regions crossed by the GLWP. Archaeological monitors shall, at a minimum, wear personal protective equipment (PPE) including a high-visibility safety vest and hard hat plus any NV Energy required PPE. Archaeological monitors shall also receive safety training (OSHA and NV Energy-specific training, if applicable).

During ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor will inspect horizontal and vertical subsurface exposures to determine whether cultural resources are present. The monitor would document the construction activities and archaeological investigations by maintaining a Daily Log and a Photograph Log.

The Daily Log will record the location of all ground-disturbing locations and any archaeological observations (as determined by a handheld GPS unit), document the amount of time spent on site, describe all artifacts and features encountered during monitoring, describe environmental conditions (i.e., overcast, sunny, windy, etc.), and contain a narrative of the day's activities. Photographs of ground-disturbing construction activities will be taken and recorded on the Photograph Log.

All non-feature artifacts discovered during monitoring will be documented via notes, photographs, and GPS data and left in the field. If temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts such as prehistoric ceramics, ground stone, or flaked stone tools are found outside of feature contexts, they will be photographed and subjected to limited in-field analysis to address the research themes described above. Flaked stone, ground stone, and prehistoric ceramics will be identified and described to BLM NSO standards. Mass-produced material culture, such as cans, auto-machine made glass, and historic-period ceramics, will, if encountered, be identified, and described at an appropriate level of detail. Non-massed produced material culture (i.e., handmade glass, flaked glass items, personal items, etc.) shall, if encountered, also be identified, and described at an appropriate level of detail. During construction monitoring, artifacts will only be removed from the field if they are objects subject to repatriation or at the express request of the landowner or land-managing agency.

Construction may be temporarily halted to allow for documentation of isolated finds. If subsurface features, such as extramural pits, habitation structures, privies, or occupational surfaces are discovered during

monitoring, the archaeological monitor shall halt all project activities within 30 m of the discovery and implement the measures below for inadvertent discoveries. If human remains are encountered, the archaeological monitor shall halt all project activities within 30 m of the discovery and implement the measures presented in the NAGPRA plan of action.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan

In the event that subsurface features or human remains are identified during monitoring, the archaeological monitor must notify the Principal Investigator within 30 minutes to assess the significance of the discovery. If the Principal Investigator determines that the discovery does not change the NRHP eligibility of a site, lacks data potential, and is otherwise not eligible for the NRHP, work may proceed.

If the discovery warrants documentation as a newly identified site, or changes to the NRHP eligibility of a site, has data potential, or is eligible for NRHP, the Principal Investigator must notify the BLM NSO, land manager, and NV Energy within 30 minutes of that determination. The BLM must consult with SHPO/THPO, Tribes, and land managers on the eligibility of the find, the determination of effect, and treatments to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects. Construction work or archaeological investigations cannot proceed until consultation is complete. This may result in a temporary halt of work in the vicinity of the discovery.

If archaeological features are encountered during construction monitoring, the archaeological monitor will inform the construction crew supervisor to temporarily halt work in the immediate area (30 m/100 feet). Minimally, each archaeological feature will be mapped using a GPS unit with submeter accuracy; recorded on standardized forms; and its complete horizontal (plan view) and/or cross-sectional (profile) morphology depicted in scaled drawings. Any observed non-funerary archaeological features will also be photographed with digital cameras and evaluated to determine if some level of data recovery is recommended. In general, this evaluation will be predicated on whether the feature exhibits the potential to contribute important information regarding the research themes and questions discussed above. If the exposed feature does not exhibit potential to yield important information, then no further work would be recommended. If the exposed feature does exhibit potential to yield important information, then some level of data recovery may be needed. The scope of data recovery may range from sampling feature contexts in plan and/or profile to complete excavation and full recovery of artifacts and samples.

If ancestral remains, funerary objects, formally interred animal funerary features, ceremonial objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are encountered during monitoring, then all ground-disturbing construction activities must immediately cease within 50 feet of the encounter location, the area must be secured, and all individuals and objects protected. The monitoring consultant shall alert BLM NSO of the encounter immediately and follow the notification procedures outlined in the NAGPRA plan of action if the remains are found on federal land. If the remains are on State or private lands, follow the procedures outlined in NRS 383.170 and notify the landowner and the SHPO.

Tribal Monitoring Procedures

In addition to monitoring activities within 30 m of historic properties or unevaluated sites, a Tribal monitor shall be present for all construction activities associated with the GLWP regardless of the presence of historic properties or unevaluated sites or land jurisdiction in the Tribe's area of interest. NV Energy's archaeological consultant shall facilitate Tribal monitors for all construction work within the BLM Preferred Alternative, as requested by multiple Tribes throughout the GLWP consultation period. Tribal monitors may be drawn from the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Moapa Band of Paiutes, Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, Walker River Paiute Tribe, Yerington Paiute Tribe, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation, Yomba Shoshone Tribe, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, and any other relevant Tribe who would like to participate. The BLM will consult with Tribes to determine who would like to participate in the construction monitoring, and each segment of the GLWP will be assigned to one or more Tribes for monitoring. The goal is to establish a large pool of Tribal monitors for the project to ensure that Tribal representatives are present for all construction activities. In the event the Tribal monitor cannot be physically present, they would be on-call in case of discoveries during construction, and it will be the responsibility of the archaeological monitor to take reasonable steps to notify the Tribal monitor of any cultural resources discoveries.

While on site, the Tribal monitor would have authority equal to the archaeological monitor to suspend work in the vicinity of any identified or suspected resources, cultural or otherwise.

Sites Not Fully Documented (Non-contributing)

Some sites within the BLM Preferred Alternative have been only partially documented, as they extend onto private land or over 50 m beyond the GLWP Inventory Area. The portion of these sites documented during the Class III cultural resources inventory were evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to the eligibility of an overall unevaluated resource. Sites evaluated as contributing to the eligibility of the overall resource are included in Chapter 3. Sites evaluated as non-contributing to the eligibility of the overall unevaluated resources, and their treatment measures, are summarized in Table 5 below.

Treatment Methods

Site that are non-contributing to the eligibility of an overall unevaluated resource within the BLM Preferred Alternative are recommended for monitoring. This treatment option would avoid adverse effects to those areas of the site which have not been documented and/or in which significance may be established based on portions of the site that were not documented. Monitoring of these sites should occur for any ground-disturbing work within 30 m of the site boundary and should follow the protocol discussed above.

Table 5. Non-contributing sites requiring monitoring.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type	Treatment Recommendation
26CK11616	CrNV-53-10576	Historic	Artifact scatter with feature	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM LVFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES1327	CrNV-64-12927	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES4344	CrNV-61-28006	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES4465	CrNV-64-27691	Historic	Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES4506	CrNV-64-27737	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES4523	CrNV-64-27764	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY1864	Not assigned	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3181	CrNV-03-12610	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3194	CrNV-03-12630	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3221	CrNV-03-12690	Historic	Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

Table 5. Non-contributing sites requiring monitoring.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type	Treatment Recommendation
26LY3224	CrNV-03-12746	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3273	CrNV-03-12801	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3443	CrNV-64-13068	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter with features	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3482	CrNV-64-13109	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3544	CrNV-64-13172	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY17562	CrNV-61-25543	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18153	CrNV-53-10291	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM PFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18331	CrNV-61-27796	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18333	CrNV-61-27798	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18345	CrNV-61-27810	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

Table 5. Non-contributing sites requiring monitoring.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type	Treatment Recommendation
26NY18426	CrNV-61-27901	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18526	CrNV-61-28003	Historic	Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18562	CrNV-61-28073	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18677	CrNV-64-28004	Historic	Mining with prehistoric isolate	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

* Acronyms: BLM Las Vegas Field Office (LVFO); BLM Tonopah Field Office (TFO); BLM Sierra Front Field Office (SFFO); BLM Pahrump Field Office (PFO)

Administrative Needs

This chapter summarizes the following: procedures and timeline for artifact collection, study, analysis, and curation; and the schedule for deliverables and consultation.

Artifact Collection and Analysis

A preservation in place strategy will be used for the project thereby limiting the quantity of artifacts that will be collected and curated. Surface artifacts will be analyzed and left in the field except for those items requiring further specialist study, such as tools or unique items. All subsurface artifacts will be collected and analyzed. Data recovery at some sites may yield artifacts requiring cleaning, laboratory analysis, or specialist analyst. Sufficient time should be allowed for these to be studied in a laboratory setting before curation or repatriation. If destructive testing of materials is warranted (e.g., for radiocarbon dating) investigators must obtain prior approval in writing from the land manager or owner prior to such testing. There will be no testing or destructive analysis of human remains or associated cultural objects. Notification, documentation, and treatment of human remains and associated objects shall be done in accordance with the NAGPRA plan of action and the procedures in the inadvertent discovery plan in Chapter 6.

Artifact Curation

Non-mortuary artifacts recovered from federal and Tribal lands will be curated in a federally approved repository. Non-mortuary artifacts recovered from private lands can be curated at the landowner's discretion: they could issue a deed of gift to transfer the artifacts to Tribes, the BLM, or another entity; or they could retain the artifacts. The consultant will take primary responsibility for making any necessary arrangements with curation facilities. The requirements for curation facilities are largely outlined in 36 CFR 79 (as revised, 2022).

Indigenous human remains and associated cultural objects are protected on federal and state lands across Nevada and would be repatriated to Tribes in accordance with the NAGPRA plan of action for federal lands and NRS 383.170 for State and private lands.

Deliverables, Schedule, and Consultation

Pre-construction mitigation efforts and construction monitoring will occur on an ongoing basis throughout the multi-year construction period. The completion of pre-construction mitigation efforts will be done in accordance with the overall construction schedule. The first mitigation efforts will start in the first areas planned for construction. Mitigation and monitoring will occur in phases based on the construction schedule, and the deliverables will be submitted and consulted upon in phases throughout the project. This section describes the primary deliverables for the project and the schedule and consultation plan for them.

For each deliverable, the archaeological consultant will submit draft report copies electronically to the BLM NSO for initial review and comment. Following the BLM NSO initial review, the archaeological consultant will prepare a revised draft report that addresses the comments and requests for revisions of the BLM NSO. The

consultant shall then provide copies of the revised draft report to the BLM NSO for submittal to the consulting parties. The BLM NSO will be responsible for coordinating agency and consulting party consultation on the revised draft deliverable and collating comments from consulting parties, to be submitted to the archaeological consultant no later than one month after the end of the consultation period. The archaeological consultant will respond one time to the collated comments from consulting parties and requests for major revisions.

Deliverables include the following:

- Results of survey report for targeted NHT survey on private lands
- Results of testing report(s)
- End of fieldwork reports
- Mitigation reports
    - Volume 1: Prehistoric Sites
    - Volume 2: Historic Sites
    - Volume 3: SCP Study, Ethnography, and Tribal Collaboration
- Western Nevada History Interactive Map
- Annual archaeological monitoring reports

Private Land NHT Survey Report

The consultant will prepare one technical report detailing the results of targeted pre-construction Class III inventories to identify traces of NHTs on private lands within 30 days of completion of fieldwork.

Testing Report(s)

One or more reports summarizing limited subsurface testing, cadaver dog investigations, and Tribal site visits for unevaluated sites will be produced no later than 60 days after completion of testing for each construction segment. Multiple sites will be included in each report, but summary and description of testing will be site-specific. If any 1-by-1 m units are excavated based on the results of the auger probes, and the results of excavation are not found to be significant and do not yield artifacts requiring further study, the results will be included in the Testing Report(s). If testing reveals that the site is eligible for listing in the NRHP, it will be mitigated in accordance with the methods in this HPTP and the results reported in the final mitigation report series. The BLM will consult on the results of the testing report(s) and any recommended treatments and implement those treatments prior to construction.

End of Mitigation Fieldwork Reports

End of fieldwork reports will be prepared on a rolling basis to demonstrate compliance with the HPTP. The end of fieldwork reports will include the methods and preliminary results of mitigation efforts and outline any deviations from the HPTP. These reports will be submitted within 30 days of completion of fieldwork on a given construction segment. The purpose of the reports is to show that mitigation of sites detailed within the report is complete and that construction may proceed in accordance with the Construction Monitoring Plan (Chapter 6). The final results of mitigation will be reported in the final mitigation report series. End of fieldwork

reports will be prepared and consulted upon for each construction segment after mitigation fieldwork is completed and prior to construction.

Mitigation Reports

The results of investigations related to mitigating adverse effects will be reported in a three-volume series of mitigation reports. Volume 1 will include the results of investigations for prehistoric sites; Volume 2 will present the results of investigations for historic sites; and Volume 3 will consist of the results of the SCP study, ethnographic overview, and Tribal collaboration. Draft reports shall be submitted to BLM and consulting parties for review one year after completion of all fieldwork or other data gathering efforts.

Mitigation reports will include at a minimum, a project introduction and scope; cultural and environmental background (updated if and as needed from information contained in the Class I and Class III cultural resources inventory reports (LaValley et al. 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Schwartz et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c); summary of methods; results; and historic contexts or site interpretations and research questions addressed based on the results of the investigations. Each report will cover multiple sites, but each report must clearly indicate what contextual information, research questions, and data requirements apply to each historic property subjected to treatment. Upon receipt of compiled comments following consultation, final reports will be prepared within six weeks, depending upon the nature and extent of the comments.

Western Nevada History Interactive Map

A draft version of the story map will be made available for the BLM NSO to review no later than six months from the date of submittal of the mitigation reports. Much of the information for the story map will derive from the mitigation reports. Consulting parties will be afforded the opportunity to comment on the draft version of this deliverable. The BLM will collate comments, and revisions or additions will be made within 60 days.

Archaeological Monitoring Deliverables

The results of archaeological monitoring will be described in annual monitoring reports to be submitted in the first quarter of the following year. The monitoring reports will include multiple sites but shall include a detailed description of the field methods and results that apply to each, with feature descriptions, findings of the in-field artifact and sample analyses, and a synthesis that addresses the applicable research questions on a site-by-site basis, and collectively to the extent appropriate. The reports will be of professional quality and include relevant maps, photographs, tables, and charts, as appropriate, to illustrate the results of the fieldwork and analyses.

If during archaeological monitoring features, deposits, or other archaeological materials are encountered that warrant scientific excavation or recovery, then those results will be presented in the mitigation report series.

The treatment measures described in this document do not include any further voluntary compensatory or alternative mitigation measures in connection with NV Energy's Greenlink West Transmission Project or future undertakings.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX A: MAPS DEPICTING SITES WITHIN HPTP (DETACHED)

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF SITE-SPECIFIC WORK PLANS

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26CK11342	CrNV-53-10216	Historic	Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D)	BLM SNDO LVFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Monitoring for avoidance of AC1–AC4; OR • Archival Research and Literature Review; • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Preparation of Historic Contexts; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map
26CK11345	CrNV-53-10219	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM SNDO LVFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26CK11616	CrNV-53-10576	Historic	Artifact scatter with feature	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM LVFO	Physical	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26CK3778	Not assigned	Unknown	Rockshelter	Unevaluated	BLM SNDO LVFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26CK3848	CrNV-53-4969	Historic	Old Spanish Trail	Eligible (Non-contributing: A; Contributing: D)	BLM SNDO LVFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Interpretive Signage; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map
26ES1152	CrNV-64-08545	Historic	Railroad camp	Eligible (A, C, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Visual	• Updated site documentation; • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES1327	CrNV-64-12927	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Physical	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES1404	CrNV-64-14939	Historic	Pearl Hot Springs	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Development of Historic Contexts; • Interpretive Signage; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map
26ES1462	Not assigned	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES3487	CrNV-64-22538	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4342	CrNV-61-27886	Multicomponent	Possible stacked rock features; Artifact scatter with features	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F4 and F6 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26ES4344	CrNV-61-28006	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES4356	CrNV-64-27553	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES4358	CrNV-64-27555	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Eligible (A, D [historic])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Monitoring for avoidance of AC1; • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map
26ES4369	CrNV-64-27578	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4375	CrNV-64-27594	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES4376	CrNV-64-27595	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26ES4408	CrNV-64-27633	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4409	CrNV-64-27634	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter with feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations of historic site component; • Feature Excavation of historic site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of historic site component
26ES4442	CrNV-64-27667	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES4453	CrNV-64-27679	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4454	CrNV-64-27680	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26ES4455	CrNV-64-27681	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter, artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES4465	CrNV-64-27691	Historic	Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES4487	CrNV-64-27715	Multicomponent	Rock writing with artifact scatter and stacked rock feature; Inscriptions with artifact scatter	Eligible (A, C, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • D-stretch Photography; • LiDAR Imaging; • OSL and AMS Treatment; • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4488	CrNV-64-27716	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter, Mining	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES4489	CrNV-64-27717	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter; Kiln and Mining	Eligible (C, D [historic])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Monitoring and avoidance of F3 (kiln); • HAER Documentation of F3 (kiln); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Intensive level surface artifact documentation of items associated with historic site component
26ES4491	CrNV-64-27719	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with feature; Artifact scatter with recreational features	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES4497	CrNV-64-27728	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4499	CrNV-64-27730	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Mining	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26ES4502	CrNV-64-27733	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES4506	CrNV-64-27737	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES4508	CrNV-64-27739	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES4518	CrNV-64-27758	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4520	CrNV-64-27760	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26ES4523	CrNV-64-27764	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26ES4528	CrNV-64-2882	Historic	Mining	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis
26ES4531	CrNV-64-27885	Unknown	Possible geoglyph and thermal feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Further Tribal consultation regarding F1. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1 (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26ES4535	CrNV-64-28041	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4541	CrNV-64-28047	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features and historic isolate	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26ES4542	CrNV-64-28048	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Mining	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26ES4543	CrNV-64-28049	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26ES4553	CrNV-64-28059	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature and historic isolate	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26ES4554	CrNV-64-28060	Prehistoric	Montezuma Obsidian Source with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration • Material Sourcing Analyses (site is an obsidian source); • In-field Artifact Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian tools are present within the site)
26ES4565	CrNV-64-28184	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26ES796	CrNV-05-3433	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26LY1077/D353	Not assigned	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Break-a-Heart Ranch artifact scatter	Eligible (Non-contributing: C; Contributing: A, D [historic])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Preparation of Historic Contexts; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY1377	CrNV-03-6685	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY1381	CrNV-03-6689	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY1382	CrNV-03-6690	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY1450/D197	CrNV-32-5253	Historic	Canals	Eligible (A)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Preparation of a Historic Context; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map
26LY1864	Not assigned	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3181	CrNV-03-12610	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3194	CrNV-03-12630	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3211	CrNV-03-12650	Multicomponent	Stacked rock features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3212	CrNV-03-12651	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3221	CrNV-03-12690	Historic	Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3224	CrNV-03-12746	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3226	CrNV-03-12695	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter with feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3231	CrNV-03-12733	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3240	CrNV-03-12742	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3241	CrNV-03-12743	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3242	CrNV-03-12744	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3245	CrNV-03-12747	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3246	CrNV-03-12748	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3247	CrNV-03-12749	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3249	CrNV-030-12751	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3250	CrNV-03-12752	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3251	CrNV-03-12753	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3252	CrNV-03-12754	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3253	CrNV-03-12755	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3254	CrNV-03-12756	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3255	CrNV-03-12757	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3256	CrNV-03-12758	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3257	CrNV-03-12759	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3258	CrNV-03-12760	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3259	CrNV-03-12761	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3261	CrNV-03-12763	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3263	CrNV-03-12765	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3264	CrNV-03-12766	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3265	CrNV-03-12767	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3266	CrNV-03-12768	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3270	CrNV-03-12774	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3273	CrNV-03-12801	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3298	CrNV-03-12900	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features, stacked rock features, and historic isolate	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3311	CrNV-03-12913	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3321	CrNV-03-12923	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter; Artifact scatter with feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations of prehistoric site component; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3369	CrNV-64-13001	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features with historic isolate	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3378	CrNV-64-13003	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3379	CrNV-64-13004	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3380	CrNV-64-13005	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features and historic isolate	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3382	CrNV-64-13007	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3389	CrNV-64-13014	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3390	CrNV-64-13015	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features; Artifact scatter with feature	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3395	CrNV-64-13020	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features and stacked rock features and historic isolate	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3396	CrNV-64-13021	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3398	CrNV-64-13023	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3399	CrNV-64-13024	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3400	CrNV-64-13025	Multicomponent	Talus pit features; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1 and F2 (no disturbance or excavation) • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3402	CrNV-64-13027	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3405	CrNV-64-13030	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features and rock shelter	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration • Auger Testing within rockshelter (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations within rockshelter; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features within rockshelter); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3406	CrNV-64-13031	Prehistoric	Stacked rock feature and other features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3407	CrNV-64-13032	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3408	CrNV-64-13033	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3409	CrNV-64-13034	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3410	CrNV-64-13035	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features and other features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3411	CrNV-64-13036	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3413	CrNV-64-13038	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3421	CrNV-64-13046	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3428	CrNV-64-13053	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3434	CrNV-64-13059	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3438	CrNV-64-13063	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter and stacked rock feature; Mining	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3440	CrNV-64-13065	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3443	CrNV-64-13068	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter with features	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3448	CrNV-64-13073	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3449	CrNV-64-13074	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3450	CrNV-64-13075	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and possible stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3451	CrNV-64-13076	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features and rock imagery; Artifact scatter	Eligible (Criteria A, C, D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • D-stretch Photography; • LiDAR Imaging; • OSL and AMS Treatment; • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3453	CrNV-64-13078	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3457	CrNV-64-13082	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3458	CrNV-64-13083	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3464	CrNV-64-13089	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3476	CrNV-64-13103	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3482	CrNV-64-13109	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3490	CrNV-64-13117	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Mining	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3493	CrNV-64-13120	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3499	CrNV-64-13126	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3500	CrNV-64-13127	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3504	CrNV-64-13131	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3505	CrNV-64-13132	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3506	CrNV-64-13133	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3510	CrNV-64-13137	Prehistoric	Feature and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3518	CrNV-64-13145	Prehistoric	Features and stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3523	CrNV-64-13150	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3528	CrNV-64-13155	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3529	CrNV-64-13156	Prehistoric	Features	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1, F2, and F3 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of all F1, F2, and F3 (no disturbance or excavation) • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3530	CrNV-64-13157	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3531	CrNV-64-13158	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3532	CrNV-64-13159	Prehistoric	Features	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1, F2, and F3 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1, F2, and F3 (no disturbance or excavation) • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3532	CrNV-64-13159	Prehistoric	Features	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1, F2, and F3 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1, F2, and F3 (no disturbance or excavation) • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3535	CrNV-64-13162	Prehistoric	Feature and stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3536	CrNV-64-13163	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3537	CrNV-64-13164	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3544	CrNV-64-13172	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM SFFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26LY3547	CrNV-64-13175	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature; Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26LY3553	CrNV-64-13182	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26LY3565	CrNV-03-12930	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26LY3566	CrNV-03-12931	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN2136	Not assigned	Historic	Gillis Site	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review utilizing WRP records; • Creation of a report on the resource specifically for WRP records; • Intensive surface assemblage documentation; • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Interpretive Signage (with Tribal approval from WRP); • Western Nevada History Interactive Map (with Tribal approval from WRP); • Cadaver Dogs

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3569	CrNV-03-12601	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3602	CrNV-03012623	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3603	CrNV-03-12624	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3608	CrNV-03-12634	Historic	Mining	Unevaluated	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis
26MN3614	CrNV-03-12661	Historic	Road	Eligible (A)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map
26MN3615	CrNV-03-12662	Historic	Road to Salt Works	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map
26MN3620	CrNV-03-12667	Historic	Road	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3628	CrNV-03-12675	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3630	CrNV-03-12677	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3635	CrNV-03-12699	Historic	Nolan Site	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Intensive surface assemblage documentation; • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis • Interpretive Signage (with Tribal approval from WRP); • Western Nevada History Interactive Map (with Tribal approval from WRP); • Cadaver Dogs

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3638	CrNV-03-12702	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3639	CrNV-03012703	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3640	CrNV-03-12704	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3641	CrNV-03-12705	Multicomponent	Stacked rock features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3642	CrNV-03-12706	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3644	CrNV-03-12708	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3645	CrNV-03-12709	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3646	CrNV-03-12710	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3648	CrNV-03-12713	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3649	CrNV-03-12714	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3651	CrNV-03-12716	Prehistoric	Stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3653	CrNV-03-12718	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3654	CrNV-03-12719	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3655	CrNV-03-12720	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features with historic isolate	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3656	CrNV-03-12721	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3657	CrNV-03-12722	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3658	CrNV-03-12723	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3659	CrNV-03-12724	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3660	CrNV-03-12725	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature; Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3661	CrNV-03-12726	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3662	CrNV-03-12727	Unknown	Possible funerary feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26MN3664	CrNV-03-12729	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BIA WRP	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26MN3665	CrNV-03-12730	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3669	CrNV-03-12777	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with possible funerary feature; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3670	CrNV-03-12778	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with feature; Mining and residential with possible funerary feature	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate. • Auger Testing excluding the 50 m buffer surrounding F1 (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations excluding a 50 m buffer area around F1; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features) excluding a 50 m buffer area around F1; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3680	CrNV-03-12788	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3681	CrNV-03-12789	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3682	CrNV-03-12790	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with feature	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3683	CrNV-03-12791	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3684	CrNV-03-12792	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3685	CrNV-03-12793	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3686	CrNV-03-12794	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3689	CrNV-03-12797	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3690	CrNV-03-12798	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3717	CrNV-03-12834	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation for prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis for prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3718	CrNV-03-12835	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3720	CrNV-03-12837	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis
26MN3723	CrNV-03-12840	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with feature; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3726	CrNV-03-12843	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with historic isolate	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3728	CrNV-03-12845	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3729	CrNV-03-12846	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis
26MN3730	CrNV-03-12847	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3732	CrNV-03-12849	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3753	CrNV-03-12870	Historic	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis
26MN3757	CrNV-03-12874	Ethnohistoric	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter with feature	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present) • Metal Detecting
26MN3759	CrNV-03-12876	Historic	Road to Tonopah	Eligible (A, D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review • Western Nevada History Interactive Map

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3762	CrNV-03-12879	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3763	CrNV-03-12880	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN3764	CrNV-03-12881	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26MN3799	CrNV-03-13181	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with historic isolate	Eligible (D)	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26MN540	CrNV-03-680; CrNV-03-2548; 3-1698-4	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with features; Ranching	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian artifacts are present)
26NY16361	CrNV-61-22568	Multicomponent	Rock writing; Mining	Eligible (C, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • D-stretch Photography; • LiDAR Imaging; • OSL and AMS Treatment if possible • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY16363	CrNV-61-22570	Multicomponent	Rockshelter and lithic scatter; Inscriptions	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY16370	CrNV-61-16370	Historic	Mining	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis
26NY16375	CrN-61-22583	Multicomponent	Rockshelter and artifact scatter; Artifact scatter with feature	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY16438	CrNV-61-22646	Multicomponent	Lithic Quarry; Silicon Mine	Eligible (A [historic])	BLM BMDO TFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review • Western Nevada History Interactive Map
26NY1667	CrNV-64-05073	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with features and stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY17322	CrNV-61-24979	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY1754/26NY8034	CrNV-64-5818; CrNV-64-4882	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY17557	CrNV-61-25538	Multicomponent	Shoshone village with stacked rock features; Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present) • Metal Detecting

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY17560	CrNV-61-25541	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with stacked rock features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY17562	CrNV-61-25543	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY17574	CrNV-61-25545	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY17611	CrNV-61-25593	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY17623	CrNV-61-25605	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY17633	CrNV-61-25615	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY17654	CrNV-61-25636	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY17658	CrNV-61-25640	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1 and F2 (no disturbance or excavation) • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY17791	CrNV-61-25773	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features and historic isolate	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18035	CrNV-61-26175	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation for prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis for prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18045	CrNV-61-26185	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of rockshelter (no disturbance or excavation); • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18084	CrNV-53-10117	Historic	Artifact scatter with features and grave	Eligible (A, D)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features. If all features cannot be avoided, THEN • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Preparation of Historic Contexts; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Avoidance of F24 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If F24 cannot be avoided, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26NY18085	CrNV-53-10118	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with features and stacked rock feature; Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18091	CrNV-53-10126	Historic	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18107	CrNV-53-10236	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18109	CrNV-53-10238	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18129	CrNV-53-10267	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with historic isolate	Eligible (D)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18130	CrNV-53-10268	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18131	CrNV-53-10269	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18135	CrNV-53-10273	Prehistoric	Feature	Unevaluated	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis
26NY18148	CrNV-53-10286	Unknown	Features	Unevaluated	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1 and F2; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18149	CrNV-53-10287	Unknown	Features	Unevaluated	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1 and F2 (no disturbance or excavation) • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18152	CrNV-53-10290	Unknown	Features	Unevaluated	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1 and F2 (no disturbance or excavation) • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18153	CrNV-53-10291	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM PFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18165	CrNV-53-10318	Historic	Road	Eligible (A)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Western Nevada History Interactive Map

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18272	CrNV-61-27577	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with feature	Eligible (D)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18275	CrNV-61-27581	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM SNDO PFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18281	CrNV-61-27592	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18318	CrNV-61-27783	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18319	CrNV-61-27784	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with historic isolate	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18331	CrNV-61-27796	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18333	CrNV-61-27798	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18341	CrNV-61-27806	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18345	CrNV-61-27810	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18348	CrNV-61-27813	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18352	CrNV-61-27817	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18354	CrNV-61-27819	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18357	CrNV-61-27822	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18358	CrNV-61-27823	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18362	CrNV-61-27827	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18363	CrNV-61-27829	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18365	CrNV-61-27832	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18366	CrNV-61-27833	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature; Artifact scatter with mining features	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18368	CrNV-61-27835	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18371	CrNV-61-27838	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18372	CrNV-61-27839	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18376	CrNV-61-27843	Multicomponent	Shoshone camp with stacked rock feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all stacked rock features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present) • Metal Detecting
26NY18378	CrNV-61-27845	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18386	CrNV-61-27853	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18387	CrNV-61-27854	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock feature and historic isolate	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18390	CrNV-61-27857	Multicomponent	Shoshone camp	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present) • Metal Detecting
26NY18391	CrNV-61-27858	Unknown	Possible funerary features	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26NY18392	CrNV-61-27859	Multicomponent	Shoshone camp	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present) • Metal Detecting

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18393	CrNV-61-27860	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18394	CrNV-61-27861	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18395	CrNV-61-27862	Multicomponent	Shoshone camp	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present) • Metal Detecting
26NY18399	CrNV-61-27866	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 to evaluate eligibility. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1 (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18405	CrNV-61-27872	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive of subsurface features if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18408	CrNV-61-27875	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18413	CrNV-61-27888	Multicomponent	Shoshone camp with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present) • Metal Detecting

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18415	CrNV-61-27890	Multicomponent	Shoshone camp with stacked rock features; Feature	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present) • Metal Detecting
26NY18416	CrNV-61-27891	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features and stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18426	CrNV-61-27901	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18430	CrNV-61-27907	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Artifact scatter	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (to test for stratified sediment depth). If stratified sediment depth is present, THEN • Test Excavation (1x1-m TU). If site is found not significant under Criterion D, then no further action is needed. If the site is found significant under Criterion D, THEN • Continued Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis • Material Sourcing Analyses (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18446	CrNV-61-27923	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18448	CrNV-61-27925	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18449	CrNV-61-27926	Prehistoric	Possible funerary features	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 and F2 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26NY18456	CrNV-61-27933	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18461	CrNV-61-27938	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18501	CrNV-61-27978	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with possible funerary features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F10) (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F10); • Feature Excavation excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F10) (if testing reveals features); • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Avoidance of F1–F10 inclusive of a 50 m buffer around each feature. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26NY18504	CrNV-61-27981	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with medicine rock and features; Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of medicine rock artifact and all features (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18514	CrNV-61-27991	Historic	Artifact scatter with possible funerary feature and prehistoric isolate	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18515	CrNV-61-27992	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with features and possible funerary feature; Artifact scatter with features and mining feature	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of all features (no disturbance or excavation) • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration; • If all features cannot be avoided, THEN • Avoidance of F19. If F19 cannot be avoided, THEN • Investigation of F19 with cadaver dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26NY18517	CrNV-61-27994	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with possible funerary features; artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F19) (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F19); • Feature Excavation excluding a 50 buffer around each feature (F1–F19) (if testing reveals features); • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present); • Avoidance of F1–F19 inclusive of a 50 m buffer around each feature. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18519	CrNV-61-27996	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with historic isolate	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18520	CrNV-61-27997	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with feature; Artifact scatter with land survey feature	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18522	CrNV-61-27999	Prehistoric	Possible funerary feature and possible stacked rock feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26NY18523	CrNV-61-28000	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18524	CrNV-61-28001	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (inclusive if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18525	CrNV-61-28002	Multicomponent	Artifact scatter with features and healing dune complex; Artifact scatter	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18526	CrNV-61-28003	Historic	Mining	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.
26NY18561	CrNV-61-28072	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature and historic isolate	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18562	CrNV-61-28073	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18566	CrNV-61-28077	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding F1 and F2. If the site is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Avoidance of F1 and F2; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY18595	CrNV-61-28106	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Eligible (D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation (inclusive if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
26NY18657	CrNV-61-28181	Unknown	Possible funerary features	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 and F2 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26NY18677	CrNV-64-28004	Historic	Mining with prehistoric isolate	Unevaluated (non-contributing)	BLM TFO	Direct	• Archaeological and Tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activity within the site.

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY18682	CrNV-64-28183	Unknown	Possible funerary features	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of F1 inclusive of a 50 m buffer. If avoidance is not possible, THEN • Cadaver Dogs. If cadaver dog investigation alerts positive and avoidance remains impossible, THEN • Recovery and Repatriation of ancestral remains/human remains following NAGPRA POA as appropriate.
26NY19251	CrNV-61-29317	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY19252	CrNV-61-29318	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY19258	CrNV-61-29324	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY19259	CrNV-61-29325	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter with stacked rock features; Mining	Eligible (A, D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY19260	CrNV-61-29326	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY19263	CrNV-61-29329	Prehistoric	Stacked rock features	Eligible (A, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Avoidance of dune complex feature (no disturbance or excavation); • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
26NY7957	CrNV-61-22578	Prehistoric	Rock writing	Eligible (C, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical; Visual	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • D-stretch Photography; • LiDAR Imaging; • OSL and AMS Treatment if possible • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
26NY8187	CrNV-64-6982	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Mining	Eligible (D [prehistoric])	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Auger Testing (optional precursor to determine the best test unit locations); • Test Excavations; • Feature Excavation of prehistoric site component (if testing reveals features); • In-field Artifact Analysis of prehistoric site component; • Material Sourcing Analysis (if diagnostic obsidian or Wild Burro artifacts are present)
IF24		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF24 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF243		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF243 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
IF267		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF267 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF284		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF284 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF292		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF292 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
IF317		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF317 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF319		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF319 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF320		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF320 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
IF321		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF321 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF324		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF324 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF328		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF328 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
IF339		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF339 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF342		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF407 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF347		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF347 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
IF36		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF36 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF367		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF367 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF370		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF370 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
IF371		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF371 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF375		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF375 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF387		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF387 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
IF392		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF392 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF394		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF394 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF395		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF395 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration

Table B.1. Summary of Preliminary Adverse Effects Determinations and Proposed Treatment Measures.

Site No.	BLM No.	Site Class	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Land Jurisdiction	Effect Type(s)	Treatment Recommendations
IF396		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF396 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
IF407		Prehistoric	Stacked Rock Feature	Unevaluated	BLM CCDO SFFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Further Tribal consultation regarding IF407 to evaluate eligibility of the isolated feature. If the isolate is found significant under Criteria A and D, THEN • Document the isolate as a site; • Reconnaissance Survey; • Geospatial Analysis; • Attribute, Typological, and Chronological Analysis; • Ethnographic Literature Review and Tribal Collaboration
S3472	CrNV-64-27673	Historic	Kiln with artifact scatter and prehistoric isolate	Eligible (C, D)	BLM BMDO TFO	Physical	• Mapping and Surface Assessments (if there are changes from previous site documentation); • Archival Research and Literature Review; • Monitoring and avoidance of F1 (kiln); • HAER Documentation of F1 (kiln); • Intensive level surface assemblage documentation