

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE DESERT MEADOWS PROJECT

**CITY OF LANCASTER
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APN 3153-034-087

Lead Agency:

**City of Lancaster
44933 Fern Avenue
Lancaster, California 93534**

Preparer:

**BFSA Environmental Services,
a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064**


Signature

Project Proponent:

**Carlson Strategic Land Solutions
27134A Paseo Espada, Suite 323
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675**

May 24, 2023



Archaeological Database Information

<i>Author:</i>	Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA
<i>Consulting Firm:</i>	BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064 (858) 484-0915
<i>Client/Project Proponent:</i>	Carlson Strategic Land Solutions 27134A Paseo Espada, Suite 323 San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
<i>Report Date:</i>	May 24, 2023
<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the Desert Meadows Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (APN 3153-034-087)
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Study
<i>New Site(s):</i>	None
<i>Updated Site(s):</i>	None
<i>Assessor's Parcel Number:</i>	3153-034-087
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	Section 17, Township 7 North, Range 12 West, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian on the <i>Lancaster West, California</i> (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle
<i>Acreage:</i>	20 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; no cultural resources identified; no further archaeological study recommended.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT		<i>iv</i>
1.0 INTRODUCTION		1.0–1
1.1 Project Description.....		1.0–1
1.2 Environmental Setting		1.0–1
1.3 Cultural Setting		1.0–5
1.3.1 Prehistoric Period.....		1.0–5
1.3.2 Historic Period.....		1.0–7
1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search		1.0–8
1.5 Applicable Regulations.....		1.0–10
1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act.....		1.0–10
2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN		2.0–1
3.0 FIELD SURVEY		3.0–1
3.1 Survey Methods		3.0–1
3.2 Results.....		3.0–1
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....		4.0–1
5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED		5.0–1
6.0 REFERENCES CITED.....		6.0–1

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel

Appendix B – Archaeological Records Search Results*

Appendix C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.1–1	General Location Map.....	1.0–2
Figure 1.1–2	Project Location Map (USGS)	1.0–3
Figure 1.1–3	Site Plan.....	1.0–4

List of Plates

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 3.2–1	Overview of the project, facing west	3.0–2
Plate 3.2–2	Overview of the project, facing northeast.....	3.0–2

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1.4–1	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project	1.0–9

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from the project applicant, a cultural resources study was conducted by BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSa), for the proposed Desert Meadows Project located northeast of the intersection of 30th Street West and West Lancaster Boulevard in the city of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3153-034-087 and is situated within Section 17, Township 7 North, Range 12 West, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (7.5-minute) *Lancaster West, California* topographic quadrangle map. As designed, the applicant proposes to construct a multi-family residential complex consisting of apartments and townhomes along with associated landscaping and infrastructure.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Lancaster's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cultural resources investigation included the review of an archaeological records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project. The search identified two previously recorded resources within one mile of the project, none of which are recorded within the project. The records search also identified 24 previous studies conducted within one mile of the project. Three of these studies include the subject property (Mabry 1979; Tang et al 2006; McKenna 2004) and indicate the study area has been previously surveyed. A review of maps and aerial photographs shows that the property has never contained any structures and has been previously impacted by clearing and grading. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which was returned with negative results.

BFSa field archaeologist Mary M. Chitjian conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on April 21, 2023. Ground visibility during the survey was moderate as areas of the property were obscured by vegetation and stockpiles of soil. The survey confirmed that the property has been subjected to previous clearing and ground disturbance. The survey did not result in the identification of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project.

Due to the previous ground-disturbing activities and the absence of identified cultural resources within the project boundaries, there is little potential for cultural resources to be present or impacted by the proposed development. As such, no further archaeological study or mitigation measures are recommended as a condition of permit approval. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the BFSa archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The cultural resources study program for the Desert Meadows Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Lancaster environmental requirements. The 20-acre project is located northeast of the intersection of 30th Street West and West Lancaster Boulevard in the city of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1.1–1). On the USGS (7.5-minute) 1:24,000-scale *Lancaster West, California* topographic quadrangle map, the project is situated in Section 17, Township 7 North, Range 12 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1.1–2). The project includes APN 3153-034-087, which is currently vacant. As designed, the applicant proposes to construct a multi-family residential complex consisting of apartments and townhomes along with associated landscaping and infrastructure (Figure 1.1–3). The decision to request a cultural resources study was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the Mojave Desert and Antelope Valley areas of Los Angeles County were focused on freshwater resources, seasonally available plant resources, and migratory faunal species.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The project is situated in Antelope Valley northeast of the Sierra Pelona Mountains. Vegetation in the project area is minimal consisting primarily of non-native weeds and grasses. Geologically, the project is mapped as Holocene to late Pleistocene younger playa deposits (Hernandez 2010). The specific soil types found within the property are characterized as pond loam (Po) (NRCS 2019). The subject property is relatively flat with elevations along the eastern boundary averaging 2,320 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) and an average elevation of 2,325 feet AMSL along the western boundary. Common animal species found within the project vicinity include rattlesnakes, horned lizards, eagles, red-tailed hawks, antelope, ground squirrels, pack rats, Merriam's kangaroo rats, canyon mice, deer mice, desert night lizards, ladder-back woodpeckers, and orioles.

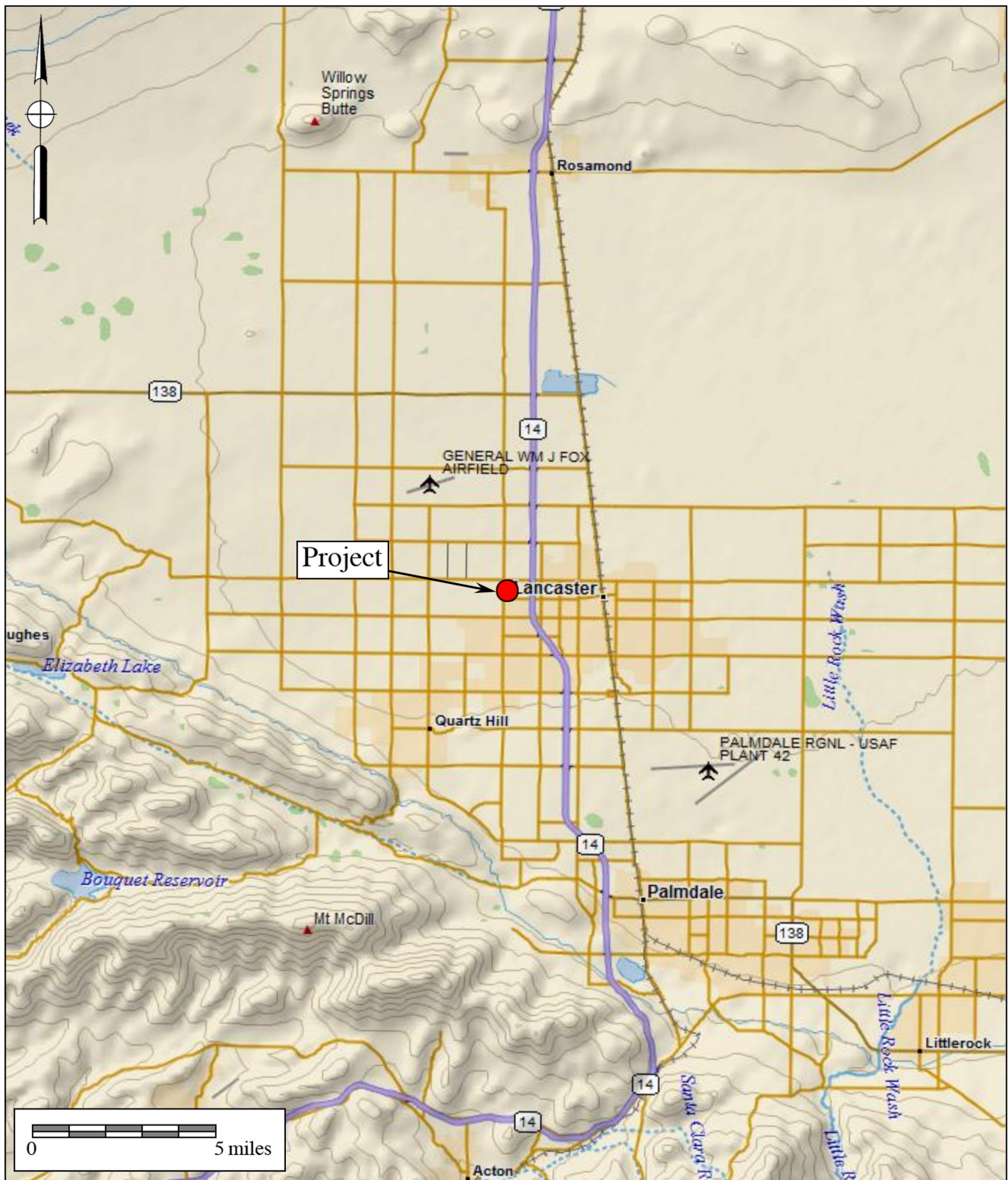


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map
The Desert Meadows Project
DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

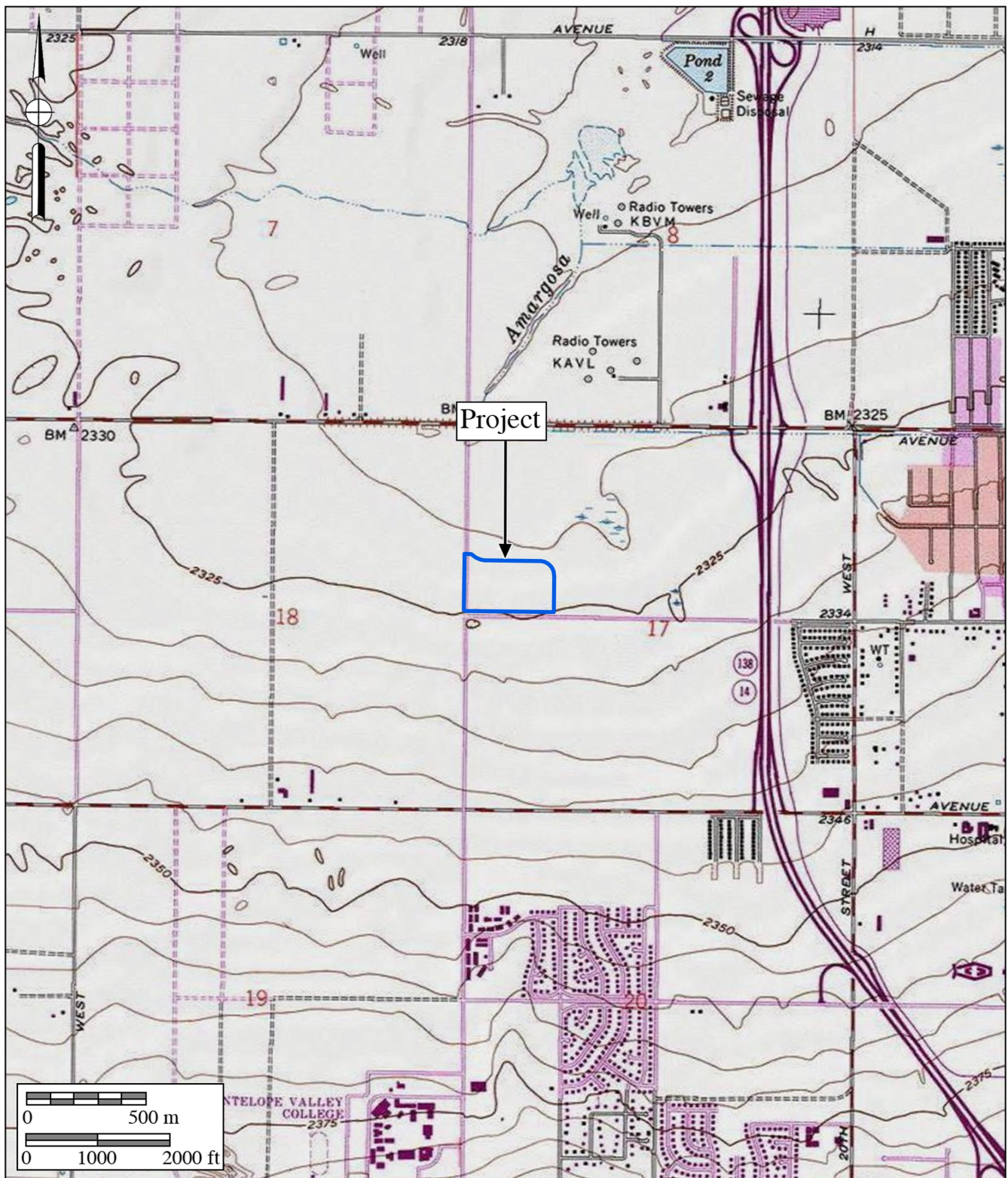
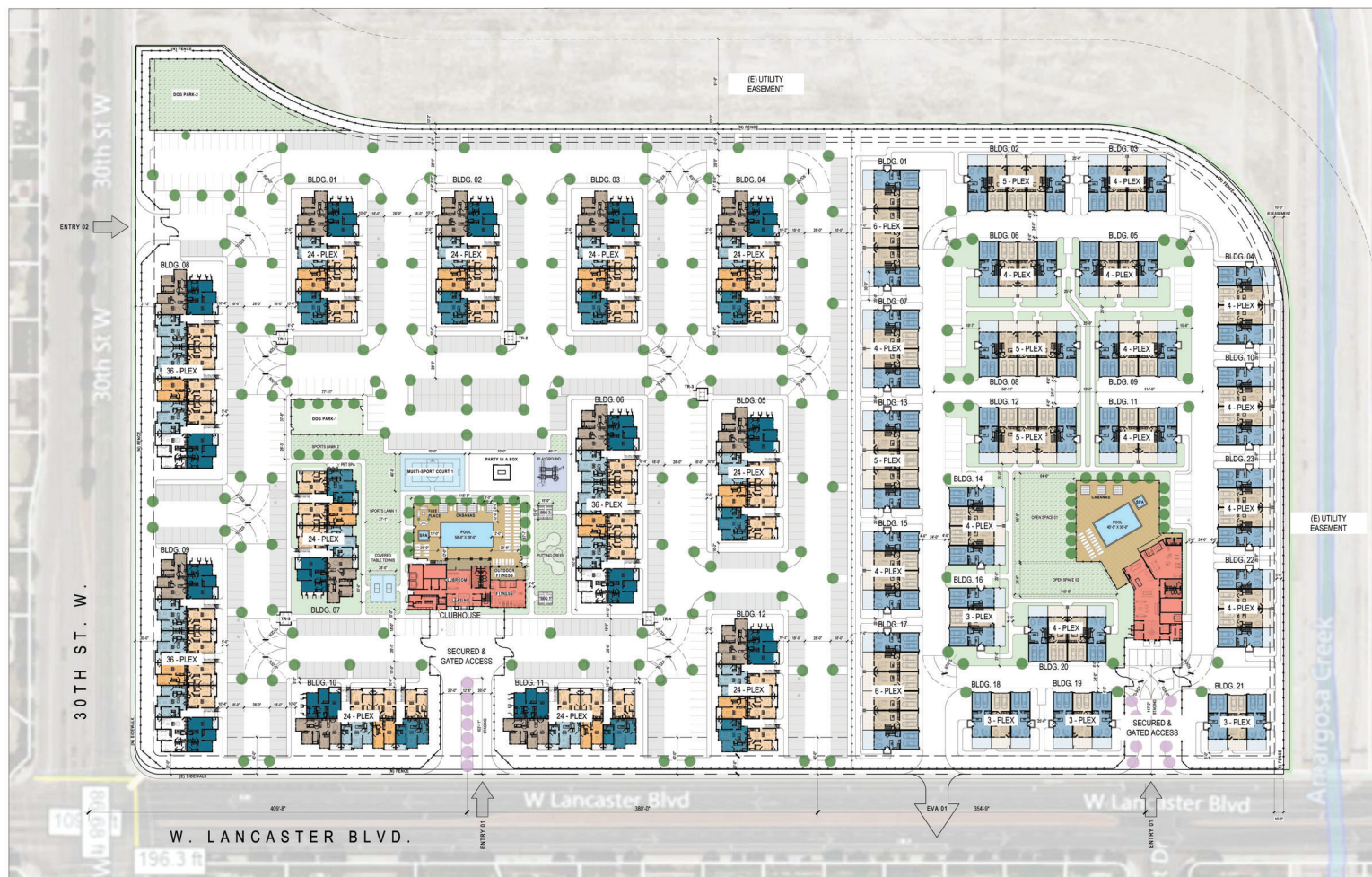


Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map

The Desert Meadows Project

USGS *Lancaster West* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



DESERT MEADOWS

APARTMENTS:

ACREAGE	12.73
TOTAL UNITS	324
TOTAL PARKING	654
AMENITIES (S.F.)	45,600

TOWNHOMES:

ACREAGE	7.37
TOTAL UNITS	96
TOTAL PARKING	234
AMENITIES (S.F.)	26,100



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 1.1-3
Site Plan

The Desert Meadows Project

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

The Antelope Valley occupies the western portion of the Mojave Desert and is an area with limited prehistoric subsistence resources. However, this area has supported a long and occasionally dense prehistoric Native American population. Evidence of villages and camps, burials, quarries, rock features, and bedrock mortars has been documented at archaeological sites across the desert, some of which contain evidence of a lengthy prehistoric time period. The prehistoric cultural sequence for Antelope Valley is generally believed to have begun at the end of the Pleistocene, represented by the fluted point tradition (Glennan 1971, 1987). Although early archaeological remains are not frequently found; however, when they are found, they are generally along the margins of former pluvial lakes or in areas of dune deflation. In contrast, artifacts on the desert floor may be sparse, widely scattered, and mixed with the desert pavements. For the region, archaeologists have reached a broad consensus regarding the general cultural chronology. The identified sequence includes the Paleo Indian Period, the Pinto Period, the Gypsum Period, the Saratoga Springs Period, and the Ethnohistoric Period.

Paleo Indian Period (12,000 to 7,000 Years Before the Present [YBP])

The earliest documented evidence of human occupation in the Mojave Desert comes from the Paleo Indian Period, a cultural expression referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). The WPLT occurred in the western Great Basin and covered an area that stretched from the now arid lands of southern California to Oregon. A cultural adaptation to pluvial conditions (e.g., lakes, marshes, and grasslands) flourished for thousands of years after approximately 9000 B.C., but it disappeared in response to the warming and drying trends of the Altithermal climatic period (Moratto 1984). One of the most well-known expressions of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, which is thought to have covered a vast area including parts of the southwestern Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, and may have reached as far south as the San Diego area. Artifacts indicative of the Lake Mojave Complex include foliated points and knives, Lake Mojave points, Silver Lake points, and flaked-stone crescents. Similar artifacts have been subsequently recorded along the shoreline of many other pluvial lakes in the Mojave Desert.

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 YBP)

The Pinto Period dates to the end of the Pleistocene, when the severe and dramatic environmental change from pluvial to arid conditions began. Pinto Period sites are found mostly near ephemeral lakes and now dry streams and springs, suggesting a wetter climate than the present. Projectile points associated with the Pinto Period are characterized as larger atlatl dart points, as opposed to arrowhead points, which were introduced later. This period has been described as a highly mobile desert economy, with an emphasis upon hunting, that is supplemented by the use of processed seeds (Moratto 1984). Pinto Period artifacts have been interpreted as indications of temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people. It is during the Pinto

Period that the familiar milling stone features begin to appear, represented by unshaped manos and metates (Warren and Crabtree 1986:185–187). By approximately 2000 B.C., in conjunction with the onset of the “Little Pluvial” climatic episode (*cf.* Harrington 1957), the transition from the Pinto Period into the Gypsum Period is apparent and characterized by several diagnostic types of medium- and large-sized projectile points among assemblages that seem to reflect a far greater range of cultural influence from areas outside the western Mojave Desert.

Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 YBP)

The presence of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, or Elko Corner-Notched points are believed to be indicative of the Gypsum Period (radiocarbon dated from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago). The Gypsum Period reflects a more intensive desert occupation. Indications of trade with coastal populations are evidenced by shell beads in the archaeological record. An increase in milling stones and manos has been found in association with this period, which indicates an increased use of hard seeds (Moratto 1984). Several scholars associate this period with the division of the Uto-Aztecan language, approximately 3,000 to 2,500 years ago. The major language groups that emerged from this division are Numic, spoken by the Kawaiisu and Piute; Takic, spoken by the Kitanemuk, Serrano, Gabrielino, and other southern California Shoshonean speakers; Hopic, spoken in the southwest; and Tubatulabalic, spoken by the Tubatulabal in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. A shift in settlement patterns toward a more sedentary lifestyle occurred during this period, characterized by the emergence of large permanent or semi-permanent village sites and associated cemeteries.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 YBP)

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by a transition from larger dart points to smaller arrow points. This, combined with evidence from rock art motifs, leads scholars to argue for a shift from atlatls to use of the bow and arrow either during the end of the Gypsum Period or the beginning of the Saratoga Springs Period. This period represents a significant shift in cultural development that demonstrates a seemingly effortless adaptive response to increasingly arid desert conditions in the western Mojave Desert. Major village occupations within Antelope Valley began to appear just prior to the Saratoga Springs Period (*cf.* Sutton 1980; Robinson 1987), at which point bedrock milling features became a common element for the processing of acorns and other resources associated with mortar and pestle use.

As a response to increasingly arid conditions, areas with fairly reliable fresh water sources were intensely occupied over vast lengths of time. This adaptation is of major significance when addressing the prehistory of the Leona Valley and sites along the San Andreas Rift Zone adjacent to Ritter Ridge. Springs and seeps are common occurrences along the San Andreas fault, and soils of the lowlands in the Leona Valley suggest that considerable water resources were present in the area until only fairly recently. It could be expected, then, that sites exhibiting at least some evidence of semi-sedentary habitation would be represented in the vicinity. This period saw an

increase in trade with Arizona and other areas of the Southwest. Evidence in the archaeological record shows that Brown and Buff wares (pottery styles) characteristic of Arizona made their way to the California desert by A.D. 900. It is also believed that the Anasazi mined turquoise in the eastern California desert about this time.

Ethnohistoric Period (800 YBP to European Contact)

The presence of the cultures associated with the Late Prehistoric Period or, as it is sometimes referred to, the Shoshonean Period, can be clearly discerned through the comparison of archaeological and ethnohistorical records. Ethnographic data indicates that the Antelope Valley was occupied by speakers of the Takic Shoshonean languages. The Kitanemuk resided in much of the valley and the western foothill areas, while the Tataviam occupied much of the north-facing slopes of the San Gabriel and Sierra Pelona mountains, as well as the areas around Acton, Saugus, and Newhall. Prior to European contact, these cultures consisted of patrilineally organized family bands of advanced sociopolitical organization (Blackburn and Bean 1978:567), most likely related to a very well developed and maintained economic trade network wherein these groups served as intermediaries between coastal, desert, central valley, and southern Sierra Nevada groups (Robinson 1987; Sutton 1980).

The project area for this study is located in what is traditionally the homeland of the Kitanemuk, a small tribe principally located on the southern and western flanks of the Tehachapi Mountains (Blackburn and Bean 1978). The general ecological adaptation and subsistence technology of the Kitanemuk differed little from that of their neighbors to the north or west, such as the Southern Valley Yokuts. Linguistic evidence suggests the presence of some form of the patrilineal system found elsewhere in southern California, but the lineages were not totemic, nor was there evidence of moieties. Precise data on the demographic characteristics and political organization of the Kitanemuk can no longer be obtained. The Kitanemuk may have had contact with the Spanish colonies as early as the 1770s, but little historical information is available today on this small tribe, which had no more than 500 to 1,000 members at the peak of its population. The tribe was apparently represented at the San Fernando, San Gabriel, and San Buenaventura missions. Some Kitanemuks were found on the Tejon Reservation in the 1850s, and later at the Tule River Reservation, where some of their descendants still reside.

1.3.2 Historic Period

Scholars often attribute Father Francisco Garcés as the first known European to travel through the western Mojave in the late 1770s. However, it has been proposed that Pedro Fages, the first governor of Alta California, actually traversed the western Mojave nearly 10 years before Garcés in pursuit of military deserters (Stickel et al. 1980). One source indicates Fages passed Hughes Lake, which would have placed Fages's route through the Antelope Valley (Hoover et al. 1966). Nevertheless, little is actually known about Fages's expedition across the desert and Garcés, a Jesuit priest, was the first European visitor to have documented visiting the general area

(Stickel et al. 1980). Garcés acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774 on an expedition to establish shorter and quicker routes from the Colorado River to the coastal Spanish missions. Garcés further explored the Mojave Desert in 1775, on his own expedition under the orders of Anza to better acquaint himself with the Mojave Desert (Stickel et al. 1980). Garcés traveled from present-day Needles through the western Mojave with Native Americans from the Colorado River regions as his guides, eventually reaching Mission San Gabriel in March of 1776 (Stickel et al. 1980).

In 1842, Placerita Canyon, located to the south of the current study area, became one of the first important gold mines in southern California (Greenwood and McIntyre 1998), but it was not until Don Alexander and Phineas Banning established a stage line through the southern edge of the Antelope Valley from Los Angeles that the area became better known. Homesteading along the surface water deposits in the 1870s and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad line through Antelope Valley in 1876 led to development in the region. Further, the state legislature passed the Wright Act in 1887, which gave private corporations and unincorporated communities the authority to develop and maintain irrigation works (Dumke 1944). Many farmers journeyed to the Antelope Valley unaware of the scarcity of water and unreliable annual rainfall.

The Wright Act and rail travel led to an influx of land speculators to the area including the establishment of the townsite of Lancaster in 1884. The townsite was laid out by Moses Landley Wicks, a real estate developer who had purchased 640 acres of land in the area. What followed was a land boom and the town prospered due to an abundance of water from artesian wells. However, beginning in 1895, settlers in Lancaster and many other Antelope Valley communities were forced to abandon their properties due to several years of drought (Hamilton et al. 1913).

The area recovered slowly, and water and irrigation continued to dominate the history of the Antelope Valley into the mid-twentieth century. However, the development of improved ground water extraction technologies, particularly the electric-driven water pump, improved agriculture in the region, leading to a new influx of farmers to the region (Padon and Crownover 1989). Agriculture in the region mainly focused on produce and cattle grazing.

The Antelope Valley was transformed by World War II and the establishment of Muroc Army Airfield in 1942. The population influx caused a boost to the economy and a need for more services. Muroc Army Airfield was put on hiatus shortly after the war, which caused a decline in the local economy. However, this was only temporary as, after the Korean War, the airfield was renamed Edwards Air Force Base (Conard 1989). In 1977, Lancaster was incorporated as a city (City of Lancaster n.d.). Today, the Antelope Valley is experiencing further development as a suburban outgrowth of the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSa through the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton (Appendix B). The SCCIC records search results identified two previously recorded resources within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the

project's boundaries (Table 1.4–1). The previously recorded resources consist of a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic trash scatter.

Table 1.4–1
Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project

Site Number	Resource Type
P-19-000766	Prehistoric lithic scatter
P-19-002402	Historic trash scatter

The records search also identified 24 previous studies conducted within one mile of the project. Three of the previous studies include the current project (Mabry 1979; Tang et al. 2006; McKenna 2004). Both the Mabry (1979) and McKenna (2004) studies included focused surveys of the project and neither study identified any cultural resources within the current project parcel. The Tang et al. (2006) study was a large overview tied to an update to the City of Lancaster General Plan. As such, it did not directly address the current study area.

In addition, BFSa reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP Built Environment Resources Directory
- The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records
- 1933 *Lancaster* (7.5-minute) USGS map
- 1958 *Lancaster* (15-minute) USGS map
- 1958 and 1975 *Lancaster West* (7.5-minute) USGS maps
- Aerial photographs (1948 through 2021)

These sources did not indicate the presence of any additional archaeological resources within the project vicinity. Further, the historic maps and aerial photographs show that no structures have ever existed within the subject property. Based on the aerial photographs, the subject property consisted of a vacant, unimproved desert landscape until around 1990. The 1990 aerial photograph shows the property having been cleared and, in conjunction with neighboring parcels, in the process of being graded. These improvements look to be tied to residential development to the south, grading of residential house pads to the north, and the channelization of a reach of Amargosa Creek immediately east of the subject property.

BFSa also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to search for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within

one mile of the project, which was returned with negative results. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Los Angeles County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR [California Code of Regulations]. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

- d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed on, or determined eligible for listing on, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion on, or eligibility for inclusion on, the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is eastern Los Angeles County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Desert Meadows Project included a survey of the 20-acre project. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;

- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resource identified.

3.0 FIELD SURVEY

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search and an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 20-acre project. This study was conducted in conformance with Section 21083.2 of the California PRC and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (1995).

3.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. Field archaeologist Mary M. Chitjian conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on April 21, 2023. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey.

3.2 Results

Ground visibility during the survey was moderate as areas of the property were obscured by vegetation and stockpiles of soil (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). The vegetation found within the project consisted primarily of non-native weeds and grasses; however, a few creosote bushes were noted in the center of the parcel. The survey confirmed that the property has been subjected to previous clearing and ground disturbance. Based on a review of historic aerial imagery it appears the property was impacted around 1990, at the same time neighboring parcels were graded. As such, it appears the stockpiles of soil identified during the current survey of the property are associated with this previous grading. The survey did not result in the identification of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project.



Plate 3.2-1: Overview of the project, facing west.



Plate 3.2-2: Overview of the project, facing northeast.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources survey for the Desert Meadows Project did not identify any archaeological resources within the property. These results are also supported by previous investigations within the subject parcel by Mabry (1979) and McKenna (2004) that did not identify cultural resources within the subject parcel. In addition, a review of maps and aerial photographs illustrates that the property has never contained any structures and has been previously impacted by clearing and grading. Due to the previous ground-disturbing activities and the absence of identified cultural resources within the project boundaries, there is little potential for cultural resources to be present or impacted by the proposed development.

Given that no archaeological sites, features, or artifacts have been identified within or directly adjacent to the project, no potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed development are anticipated. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with City of Lancaster environmental policies and CEQA. Based upon the results of this study, no further archaeological study or mitigation measures are recommended as a condition of permit approval. A copy of this report will be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Desert Meadows Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by field archaeologist Mary M. Chitjian. The report text was prepared by Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA. Emily T. Soong conducted the records search at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton and created the report graphics. Technical editing and report production was conducted by Shawna M. Krystek.

6.0 **REFERENCES CITED**

Blackburn, Thomas C. and Lowell John Bean

- 1978 Kitanemuk. In *Handbook of North American Indians* 8:564–569, edited by Robert F. Heizer. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

City of Lancaster

- N.d. History of Lancaster. Electronic document, <https://www.cityoflancasterca.org/our-city/about-us/history-demographics/history-of-lancaster>, accessed April 17, 2023.

Conard, Rebecca et al.

- 1989 Cultural Resources Assessment, Southern California Gas Company Proposed Line 335, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. LSA Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University at Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Dumke, Glenn S.

- 1944 *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California*. Huntington Library Publications, San Marino, California.

Glennan, William S.

- 1971 Concave-based Lanceolate Fluted Projectile Points from California. *The Masterkey* 45(1).
- 1987 Evidence for a Paleoeastern Culture in the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Antelope Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Paper* 1, edited by R.W. Robinson, Lancaster, CA.

Greenwood, Roberta S. and Michael J. McIntyre

- 1998 Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for Edwards Air Force Base, California Volume 2, Overview of Historic Cultural Resources. Environmental Management Office Air Force Flight Test Center. Edwards AFB California.

Hamilton, Eva, Ellen Beery, Olcott Bulkley, Clara McDougal, Florence Rector, Minta Thomason, Rutha Williams, and Blanche Wright

- 1913 *The Hart of Antelope Valley*. Antelope Valley Union High School student project, Lancaster. Reprinted in Glen A. Settel (ed.): *Here Roamed the Antelope*; pp. 19-41. The Kern-Antelope Historical Society, Rosamond, California, 1963.

Harrington, Mark R.

- 1957 A Pinto Site at Little Lake, California. *Southwest Museum Papers* 17. Los Angeles.

Hernandez, J.L.

- 2010 Geologic map of the *Lancaster West 7.5'* quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California: a digital database, https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_94517.htm. Preliminary Geologic Maps PGM-10-3. California Geological Survey.

Hoover, Mildred B., Hero E. Rensch, and Ethel G. Rensch

- 1966 *Historic Spots of California*, reviewed by William N. Abeloe. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Lancaster, J.T., J.L. Hernandez, W.D. Haydon, T.E. Dawson, and C.A. Hayhurst

- 2012 Geologic map of Quaternary surficial deposits in southern California: Lancaster 30' x 60' Quadrangle. California Geological Survey Special Report 217, Plate 22.

Mabry, Theo N.

- 1979 Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance, Lancaster Landmark Planned Community, Lancaster, California. Prepared by Archaeological Planning Collaborative. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University at Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A.

- 2004 A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Parcel Map 60735, Approximately 20 Acres in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for AEI-CASC Engineering. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University at Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)

- 2019 Electronic database, <https://nrcs.usda.gov>, accessed April 15, 2023.

Padon, Beth and S. Crownover

- 1989 Cultural Resources Assessment Ritter Ranch Los Angeles County. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University at Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Palmdale City Library

- 2004 Antelope Valley History. Electronic document, <http://www.palmdalelibrary.org/history/part1.shtml>, accessed April 22, 2016.

Robinson, Rodger W., ed.

- 1987 Prehistory of the Antelope Valley: An Overview. *Antelope Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Paper 1*.

State Historic Preservation Office

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Stickel E. Gary, Lois W. Roberts, and Eric W. Ritter

- 1980 An Overview of the Cultural Resources of the Western Mojave Desert. Cultural Resources Publications. Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside, California.

Sutton, Mark Q.

- 1980 Some Aspects of Kitanemuk Prehistory. *Journal of California and Great Basin Archaeology* 2(2):214–225.

Tang, Bai “Tom”, Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood

- 2006 Cultural Resources Technical Report, City of Lancaster General Plan Update. Prepared for RBF Consulting by CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University at Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Warren, Claude N. and Robert H. Crabtree

- 1986 History of the Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Volume 11: Great Basin, Warren L. D’Azevedo, vol. ed.; William C. Sturtevant, gen. ed. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Project Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.com



Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists	Society of Primitive Technology
Society for California Archaeology	Lithic Studies Society
Society for American Archaeology	California Preservation Foundation
California Council for the Promotion of History	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist	June 2017–Present
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company	Poway, California

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist	2009–2017
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Orange, California

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher	2009
City of Riverside Modernism Survey	Riverside, California

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Director/Principal Investigator

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: tstropes@bfsa.perennialenv.com



Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California 2007

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 2000

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Director/Principal Investigator
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

March 2009–Present
Poway, California

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator
TRC Solutions

June 2008–February 2009
Irvine, California

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist
Archaeological Resource Analysts

June 2006–May 2008
Oceanside, California

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates

September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Professional Accomplishments

Mr. Stropes is a professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. His experience includes over ten years in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and editing for several technical reports for numerous projects throughout southern California. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single day site visit to one year. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations southern California and the County of San Diego. He has served as project archaeologist for numerous projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance. He has acted as teaching assistant for archaeological field classes at several sites in Orange (Cypress College), Los Angeles (Cypress College), and San Diego Counties (San Diego State University). In addition, Mr. Stropes was employed to teach discussion sessions for introduction to cultural anthropology classes at SDSU. Internationally, Mr. Stropes has acted as field surveyor for the Natural History Foundation of Orange County & Institucion Nacional de Antropologia y Historia surveying and relocating several sites in northern Baja California. Mr. Stropes has served as the senior project archaeologist on the following select projects.

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Ocean Breeze Ranch: An extensive CEQA and Section 106 archaeological investigation of 1,400 acres and 20 cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, within the Bonsall neighborhood of the county of San Diego. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in the identification of four CRHR-eligible, RPO-significant, and NRHP-eligible sites.

Citracado Parkway Extension: An ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA, including CEQA-level survey and testing programs and Section 106 historic resources studies, resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area (2009-present).

Otay Ranch Village 13: An extensive archaeological investigation of nearly 2,000 acres and 84 archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, within the county of San Diego, which included prehistoric habitation sites, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and extensive lithic scatters. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (2016-2018).

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Cantarini Ranch: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of 15 archaeological sites and three isolates, including NRHP-significant prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, in the city of Carlsbad (2015-2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

College Boulevard: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of seven archaeological sites, including prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, bedrock milling feature sites, and both prehistoric and historic artifact scatters in the city of Carlsbad (2015).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)