L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

January 25, 2023

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REGARDING: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR AINS 3128-013-010 & 11, ±38.78 ACRES, NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST AVENUE M AND DIVISION STREET, LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

L & L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is pleased to present the attached Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report for your use. The attached report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Adelanto guidelines.

Please review this report for accuracy of the facts and return any comments to us for incorporation. Thank you for the opportunity to work with you and please feel free to contact us at 909-335-9897, should you have any questions or comments. It has been a pleasure working with you!

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Leslie Nay Irish
CEO

Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
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L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST AVENUE M AND DIVISION STREET
CITY OF LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 34
USGS Lancaster West 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

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Keywords:
±38.78 acres surveyed,; Historical archaeological resources, can scatters, vent hole cans, cone top cans, key-wind tins, church key opened steel cylinder cans, clear and amber glass shards, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Brockway Glass Company, Thatcher Manufacturing Company, Glenshaw Glass Company, water pump, concrete cylinder, T-shaped concrete pad, aviation, airfield, Antelope Valley Airstrip, designation 2470 or 2530, Los Angeles Aeronautical Sectional Charts, *Lancaster West, CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

L&L Environmental (L&L), completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment on a proposed ±38.78-acre warehouse development project (Project) within the City of Lancaster in Los Angeles County, California for M Avenue LLC. The Project is located within the southeastern corner of Section 34, Township 7 North, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as shown on USGS *Lancaster West, CA* 7.5' series topographic quadrangle map.

This technical study documents efforts to identify historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) §5020.1(j) and complies with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess a project's potential to impact historical resources during project construction, operation, and/or maintenance. These efforts include a cultural resources records search, background research, coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribes and organizations, a geoarchaeological assessment, and an intensive pedestrian survey.

As a result of these efforts, two (2) historic sites and two (2) historic isolates were identified within the Project area. One (1) site had been previously recorded and three (3) new resources were encountered. Each of these archaeological resources were evaluated against CRHR criteria.

L&L recommended all archaeological resources not eligible for listing in the CRHR and, therefore, not considered "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA. These historic archaeological resources require no further consideration during this study.

The records search results identified one (1) prehistoric resource, two (2) prehistoric isolates, thirteen (13) historical-archaeological sites and two (2) historic isolates previously recorded within a one mile radius of the Project area. Of these, one historic resource was reported within the Project area (19-003709), none were identified within 0.25 mile of the Project area and only one (19-004792, historic trash scatter) was identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area (see Table 3). The remaining sixteen (16) previously recorded archaeological resources were identified between 0.50 and 1.0 mile of the Project area.

Although no resources eligible for CRHR will be impacted, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation stated the Project location may be sensitive for cultural resources. L&L recommends mitigation monitoring during all project related ground-disturbing activities, including vegetation removal and geotechnical testing.

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

L&L Environmental, Inc.(L&L) completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for M Avenue LLC (proponent). The Project area consists of Assessor's Identification Numbers (AINs) 3128-013-010 and 3128-013-011 with a total area of ±38.78 acres (Project).

The purpose of this technical report is to provide the City of Lancaster with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j), and therefore result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a cultural resource records search and historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and completed a systematic survey of the entire Project.

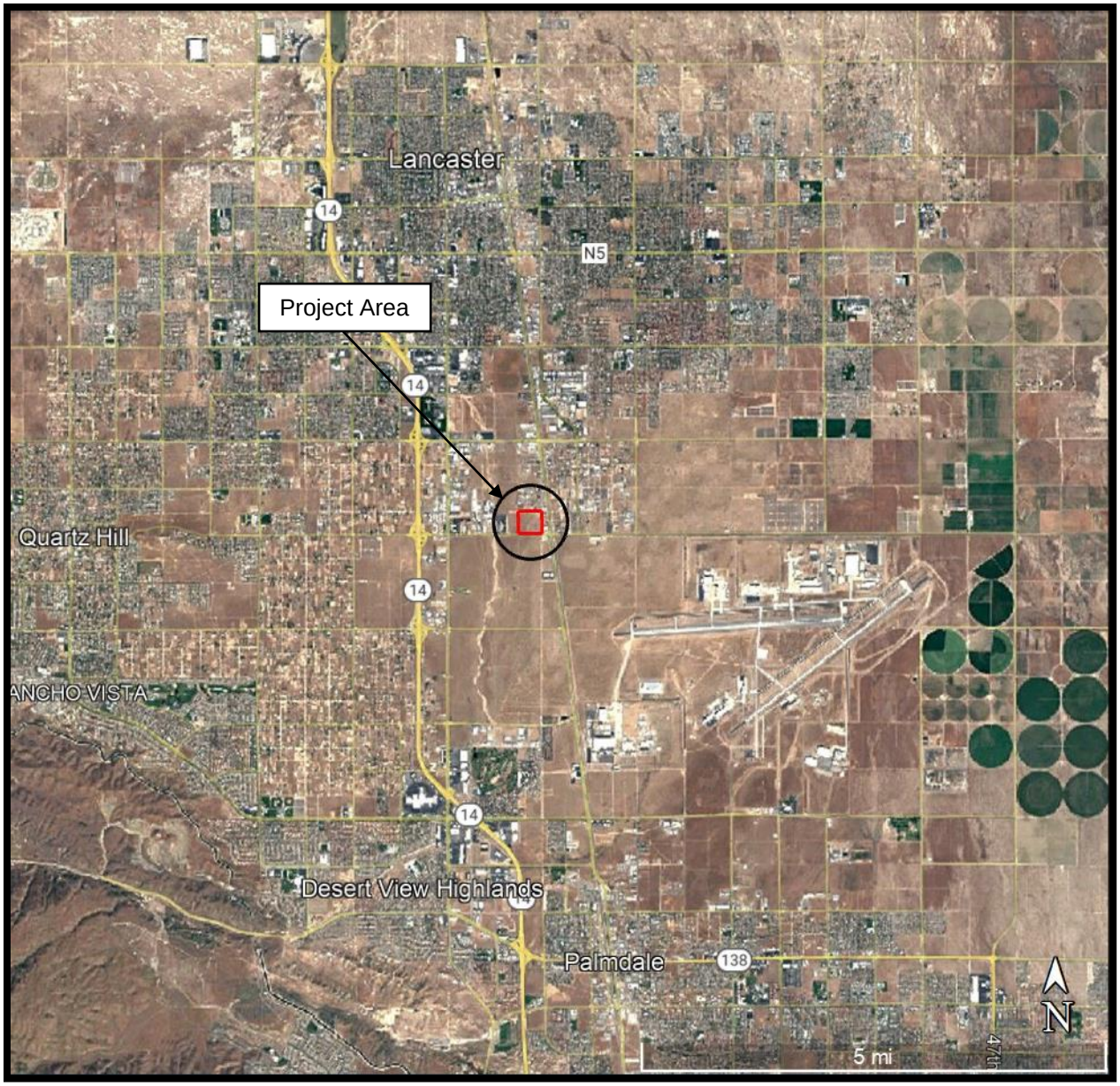
1.2) Project Location

The Project is located in the City of Lancaster in Los Angeles County, California, on the northwest corner of West Avenue M and Division Street (Figure 1). It is within Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 34 of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Lancaster West 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2).

The Project is bounded on the north by an unnamed unimproved road, commercial/industrial development, and disturbed vacant land, with West Avenue L beyond; to the east by Division Street (unimproved), commercial development, and Sierra Highway, with commercial/industrial development beyond; to the south by West Avenue M, vacant lands, and scattered commercial development, with West Avenue N beyond; and to the west by an unnamed unimproved road, undeveloped land, the Antelope Valley Courthouse, and commercial/utility development, with Tenth Street West beyond (Figure 3).

1.3) Project Description

The proposed Project consists of construction of one or two warehouse buildings on the site and associated parking and trailer stalls. The single warehouse alternative also includes a detention basin on the north side of the property. Access to the Project is from West Avenue M.

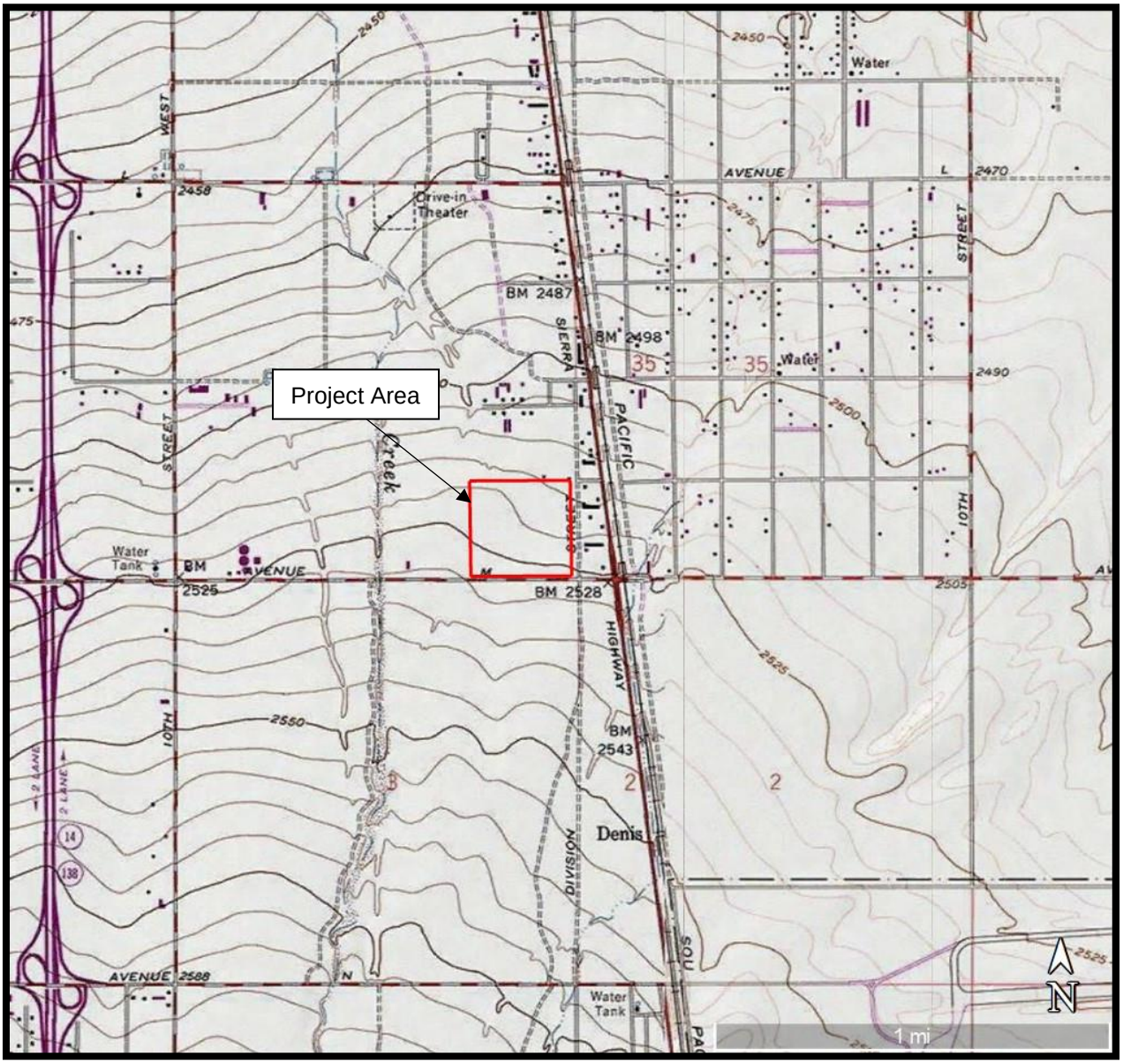


West Avenue M and Division Street
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Project Vicinity

Figure 1

(Aerial from Google Earth, December 2020



West Avenue M and Division Street
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Project Location
Figure 2

(USGS Lancaster West [2018] quadrangle, Section 34, Township 7 North, Range 12 West)

West Avenue M and Division Street
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Aerial Photograph
Figure 3
(Aerial from Google Earth, April 2023)

1.4) Survey Area

A cultural resources Survey Area was delineated by L&L and included all of the Project area, which is defined as Assessor's Identification Numbers (AINs) 3128-013-010 and 3128-013-011 with a total area of ±38.78 acres (Figure 4).

1.5) Cultural Resources Staff

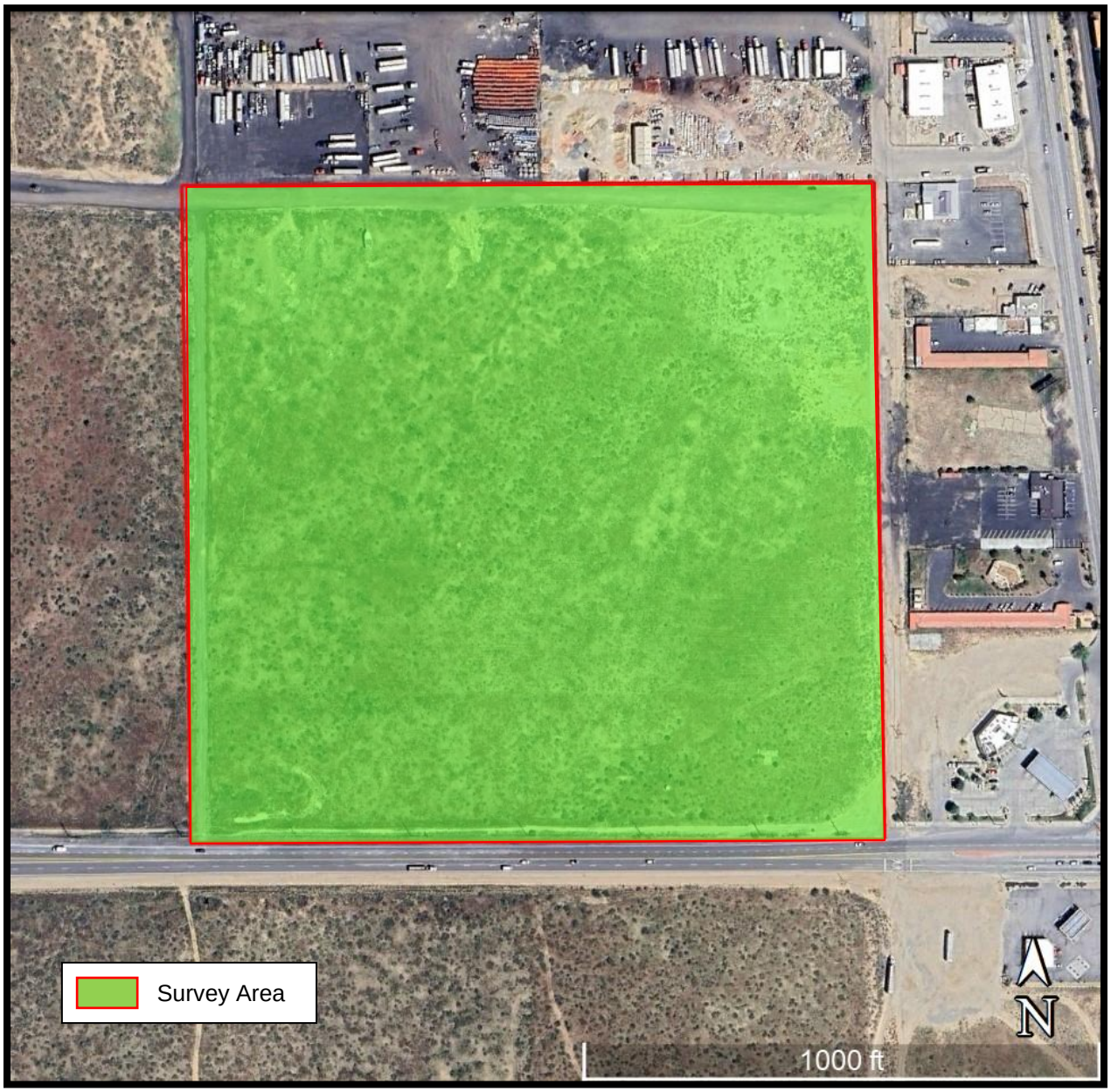
The cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) was completed and the results were forwarded to L&L by SCCIC Assistant Coordinator Michelle Cornforth on September 12, 2023. Tamas Polanyi, PhD, RPA was the Cultural Resources Principal Investigator for the Project. L&L Sr. Analyst, Julia K Fox, BA assisted in the preparation of the report and Leslie Nay Irish L&L CEO provided quality control and project management. L&L archaeologist William Gillean, B.S., performed the pedestrian survey and produced record forms for the report. Portions of the environmental setting were adapted from the Habitat Assessment and Joshua Tree Census prepared by L&L (Irish et al. 2023). Professional qualifications for key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

1.6) Environmental Setting

1.6.1) Existing Land Use, Climate, and Topography

The Project is in Antelope Valley, which lies within the Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province; a broad interior desert region consisting of isolated mountain ranges and vast desert plains with many enclosed drainages and playas (CGS, 2002). More specifically, the Project lies within the southeastern limits of the City of Lancaster in Los Angeles County, California, immediately north of the Palmdale city limits.

The Project area is undeveloped and partially undisturbed land. Developed/disturbed areas are present in association with unimproved roads along the northern, western, and eastern side boundaries. Also, utility distribution lines and an associated dirt access road run along the southern boundary of the site just north of West Avenue M. Review of historic aerial images shows that a cleared dirt airfield and associated structures were present on the site by 1948. Remnants of a structure and ground disturbance associated with the airfield are still visible on more recent aerial photographs. Photographs of the Project area depicting natural and disturbed environments are provided in Appendix B.



West Avenue M and Division Street
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Survey Area

Figure 4

(Aerial from Google Earth, April 2023)

Land surrounding the Project area is vacant to the west and south with commercial development to the east and commercial/industrial development to the north. The site is bound by unimproved roads to the north, west and east and the improved and maintained West Avenue M to the south. The Project area is heavily disturbed in the northeast corner (Figure 3).

The Mojave Desert is a dry and arid environment. Windy days are common, and the area has strong winds in fall, late winter, and early spring. Temperatures drop below freezing in the winter and rise to more than 105 degrees in the summer. The occasional monsoon thunderstorm may bring sudden, heavy rainfall. Bounded by mountain ranges to the northwest and south, the Mojave Desert is subject to an increasingly intensive rain shadow from west to east, which is reflected in changes in vegetation as biomes transition from foothill scrub oak woodlands to Joshua tree-juniper woodlands to creosote and shadscale plant communities.

Annual precipitation in the area falls mostly in the winter and spring. Average annual precipitation for Lake Palmdale Station, six miles south of the Project, for years 2005 through 2022 is 5.97 inches (WRCC, 2023b). Average annual precipitation at Palmdale Airport (1934 to 2016), Lancaster (1919-1972) and Palmdale (1903-2016) is 5 to 8 inches (WRCC 2023a).

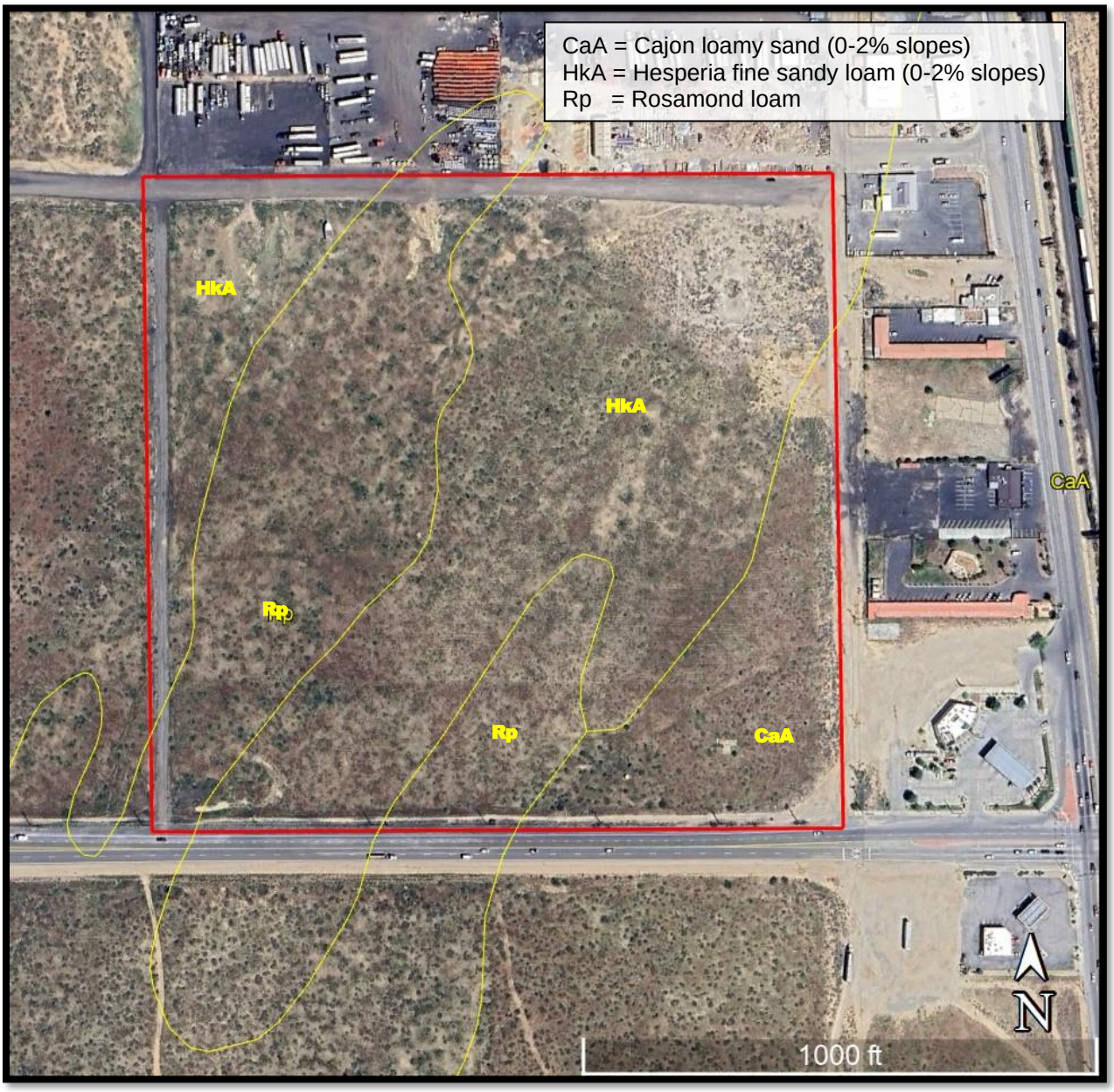
In its natural state, the desert typically retains low fuel loads and fires are very rare. However, the proliferation of invasive grasses and mustards in recent decades have resulted in fuel loads that support infrequent fires that can devastate native desert vegetation.

Topographically, the Project area is relatively flat with elevations ranging from approximately 2,513 feet (766 meters) to approximately 2,527 feet (770 meters) above mean sea level. There is a slight decrease in elevation from south to north.

1.6.2) Soils

Soils on the site are mapped as Hesperia fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes), Rosamond loam, and Cajon loamy sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) (Figure 5). The Hesperia series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived primarily from granite and related rocks. These soils have negligible to low runoff and moderately rapid permeability. Hesperia soils are found on alluvial fans, valley plains, and stream terraces (NRCS 2023).

The Rosamond series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered mainly from granitic alluvium. These soils have medium runoff and moderate to moderately slow permeability. Rosamond soils are found on the lower margins of alluvial fans (NRCS 2023).



West Avenue M and Division Street
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Soils Map

Figure 5

(Aerial from Google Earth, April 2023; soils data from NRCS [2023])

The Cajon series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in sandy alluvium from dominantly granitic rocks. These soils have negligible to low runoff and rapid permeability. Cajon soils are found on alluvial fans, fan aprons, fan skirts, inset fans, and river terraces (NRCS 2023).

1.6.3) Vegetation

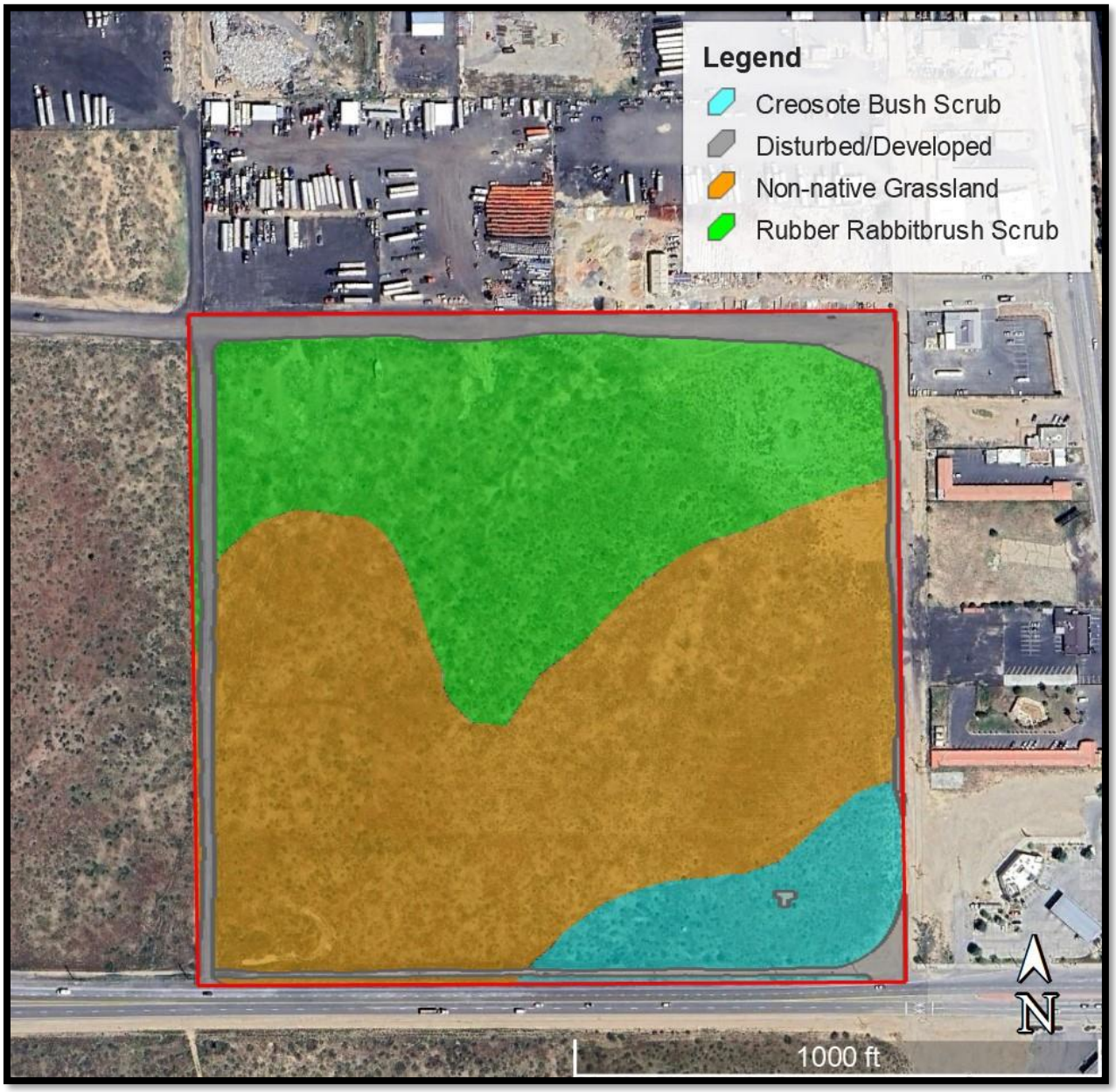
Vegetation within the Project area consists of rubber rabbitbrush scrub (*Ericameria nauseosa* Shrubland Alliance) and creosote bush scrub (*Larrea tridentata* Shrubland Alliance) along with non-native grassland and developed/disturbed areas (Figure 6). Scattered Joshua trees are present. The Joshua trees on the site are not evenly distributed and do not have sufficient cover to classify the habitat as Joshua tree woodland as defined by Sawyer et al. (2009). However, because of the presence of Joshua trees, the vegetation within the Project area could be interpreted as Joshua tree woodland with an understory of other vegetation communities.

Based on available mapping (CBI 2023), there are no sand or dune systems on or near the Project area. The Project area is not within any mapped aeolian sand transport corridor (Muhs et al. 2003).

Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub

Rubber rabbitbrush scrub (*Ericameria nauseosa* Shrubland Alliance) is characterized by rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*) dominant or codominant in the shrub canopy. The shrub canopy is open to continuous with a sparse or grassy herbaceous layer. This vegetation community is generally found at elevations from sea level to 10,500 feet (0 to 3,200 meters) on many types of topography, especially in disturbed areas. Soils are well-drained sands and gravels (Sawyer et al. 2009).

Rubber rabbitbrush scrub occurs on the northern portion of the Project area. Scattered Joshua trees are present in this vegetation community. Other desert native perennials observed include buckwheat (*Eriogonum* species), and Nevada ephedra (*Ephedra nevadensis*). The understory includes non-native ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), Sahara mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*), and redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*).



West Avenue M and Division Street
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Vegetation Communities

Figure 6

(Aerial from Google Earth, April 2023; vegetation mapping from CDFW [2014])

Creosote Bush Scrub

This vegetation community is best described as creosote bush scrub (*Larrea tridentata* Shrubland Alliance). Creosote bush scrub is characterized by creosote bush dominant or codominant with other desert shrubs such as Nevada ephedra and Anderson's boxthorn (*Lycium andersonii*) in the shrub canopy. The shrub canopy is intermittent to open. The herbaceous layer is open to intermittent and composed of seasonal annuals or grasses. This vegetation community is generally found at elevations from about 250 to 3,300 feet (75 to 1,000 meters) on alluvial fans, upland slopes, and minor intermittent washes. Soils are well-drained, sometimes with desert pavement (Sawyer et al. 2009).

Creosote bush scrub occurs on the southeastern corner of the Project area. Scattered Joshua trees are present in this vegetation community. Other desert native perennials observed include rubber rabbitbrush, Anderson's boxthorn, spiny hop sage (*Grayia spinosa*), and Nevada ephedra. The understory includes non-native ripgut brome, Mediterranean grass, Sahara mustard, and redstem filaree.

Non-native Grassland

Non-native grassland is dominated by non-native grass species and may include some native forbs and grasses. The most commonly observed non-native grasses on the site are Mediterranean grass and ripgut brome. This vegetation community is best described as brome or Mediterranean grass grasslands (*Bromus* species – *Schismus barbatus* Semi-Natural Herbaceous Stands).

Other plants observed in this vegetation community are non-natives such as redstem filaree, Sahara mustard, tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*), and tumbling pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*). Some native species were also present including large-flower rancher's fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), annual bur-sage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*) and common phacelia (*Phacelia distans*). No Joshua trees are present in this vegetation community.

Disturbed/Developed

Disturbed/developed areas are present in the northeastern and southeastern corners of the Project area in association with unimproved roads, utility lines, and remnants of a structure.

1.6.4) Wildlife

Habitat within the Project area is home to at least 10 vertebrate wildlife species that were detected within the Project area during biological surveys in 2023. Wildlife detected within the Project area included animals significant to local Native Americans as a food resource and/or for historical, religious, or spiritual considerations. These included mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), sparrows (*Chondestes grammacus* and *Zonotrichia leucophrys*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), and California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*).

1.6.5) Water Resources

No desert washes (drainages) were observed in the Project area. There was evidence of ponding water (cracked soils) along northern portions of the Project area. A large ephemeral wash and blue line stream identified as Amargosa Creek is present about 0.25 mile to the west of the Project area and Little Rock Wash 6.5 miles east. Both washes flow south to north.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

Systematic archaeological investigations in the eastern desert areas of California, which can be traced back to the boom of Cultural Resource Management based archaeological research during the Cold War Era, advanced information and understanding of prehistory in the desert region. In 1984, Claude Warren compiled and synthesized previous research in the region and proposed an archaeological framework that – with some modifications – has stood the test of time. Since then, additional archaeological research in support of private, local, state, and federal development projects have generated a tremendous amount of new data and birthed new syntheses (Schaefer 1994; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Sutton 1996; and Sutton et al. 2007). The following regional framework is presented as a combined cultural history for the Mojave and Colorado Deserts and based largely on the work of Schaefer and Laylander (2007) and Sutton et al. (2007).

2.1) Pleistocene

2.1.1) Pre-Clovis (pre-10,000 cal BCE)

At present there is no undisputed evidence for pre-Paleo Indian occupation of the desert region. There is growing evidence for pre-Clovis occupation in the Americas and early researchers thought they had artifacts and evidence from this period; however, questions have been raised regarding the validity of the evidence and site research has been hotly debated. Additional scientific research and debate will be needed to support their claims.

2.1.2) Paleo-Indian (10,000-8,000 cal BCE)

The Paleo-Indian Complex in the Mojave Desert is represented by the Western Clovis Tradition, commonly characterized by the fluted projectile point. Most fluted points are surface finds on the shorelines of diminishing pluvial lakes. Most Clovis finds are from Pleistocene Lake drainage basins like China Lake, Thompson Lake, and Koehn Lake (Sutton et al. 2007). Simons suggests that Clovis point types exist in Pinto Basin, Ocotillo Wells, Cuyamaca Pass, and the Yuha Desert, but there is no consensus on their authenticity. Paleo Indian groups likely practiced a high mobility settlement and subsistence lifestyle, moving from one resource patch to another, perhaps on a seasonal round. Palo-Indian camps would be small, temporarily occupied, with small populations likely near permanent water sources.

2.2) Early Holocene

2.2.1) Lake Mojave (8,000-6,000 cal BCE)

This period is characterized by a post-glacial warming trend and further diminishing pluvial lakes. This too is a period better represented in the Mojave Desert than the Colorado Desert (Sutton et al. 2007 and Schaeffer and Laylander 2007). The Lake Mojave Complex is typified by projectile points of the Great Basin Series, known as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. Bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, and cobble-core tools are common. Ground stone implements for processing and pulping plants and animals first appear. Most sites associated with the Lake Mojave complex are surface finds lacking absolute radiometric dates. Settlement patterns indicate small foraging groups and short-term occupations. Basin drainages, rather than pluvial lakes, were the preferred settlement choice. Lack of certainty and unpredictability in resources required a high degree of mobility.

2.3) Middle Holocene

2.3.1) Pinto Complex (8,000-3,000 cal BCE)

A temporal overlap exists between the Lake Mojave Complex and the Pinto Complex. Toward the end of the Early Holocene Pinto-type projectile points begin to appear. Occasionally, materialities associated with the Great Basin Series and Pinto Series show up at the same sites, but according to Sutton et al. (2007) they have consistently divergent site distributions.

Pinto Series Projectile Points are characterized by stemmed and indented bases and show blade reworking, which may reflect a shift from the use of atlatl darts to thrusting spears. Overall, there is continuity in the stone technology between Lake Mojave and Pinto Complexes. Subtle differences include a shift toward cryptocrystalline materials like obsidian and chert to material like rhyolites and basalts and the use of bifacial and unifacial core-tool forms. Intensifying interaction between desert and coastal populations is evidenced by the distribution of lopped-end *Olivella* shell beads at sites associated with the Pinto complex. There is also a notable decrease in large mammal (artiodactyl) remains and an increase in smaller animal faunal bone, suggesting a change in subsistence practices. Further evidence of such a change is derived from the presence of ground stone tools, suggesting a greater reliance on plant-based food sources. Remnant pluvial lake basins with fossil stream channels and springs and seeps in upland areas were preferred locations for residential bases. From there, small foraging groups would travel to

nearby resource patches to forage and collect available resources, which would be transported back to the residential base.

2.3.2) Deadmans Lake Complex (7,500-5,200 cal BCE)

Sutton et al (2007) propose that a distinct cultural complex, with possible ties to Southwest Archaic cultures, existed independently from Pinto in the Twentynine Palms area. Deadman Lake material assemblages are characterized by small to medium contracting-stem points, battered cobbles and cores, bifaces, flaked tools, and milling implements. Flaked stone tools were commonly made from igneous rocks and "modest" amounts of obsidian. Spire-lopped *Olivella* beads from the Sea of Cortez and the Pacific coast are also present. Most Deadman's Lake Complex material comes from old alluvial piedmonts, although some have been found on the margins of Deadman and Emerson Lakes.

2.4) Late Holocene

2.4.1) Gypsum Complex (2,000 cal BCE – cal 200 CE)

The Gypsum Complex shares many traits with the Pinto but is distinguished by several new tool forms. These include medium to large stemmed and corner notched projectile points of the Elko, Humboldt, and Gypsum series, as well as rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones, handstones, and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time. Increased contact with neighboring regions brought in important storable foodstuffs in exchange for valuable lithic materials such as obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicates. While hunting remained an important subsistence practice, the processing of plant foods increased in importance. Settlements are found in open desert sites as well as rockshelters. Base camps with extensive midden development are prominent in well-watered valleys and near concentrated subsistence resources (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

2.4.2) Rose Springs Complex (200 – 1,100 cal CE)

The Rose Spring Complex is characterized by small projectile points (Eastgate, Rose Spring, ancestral Cottonwood), stone knives, drills, pipes, bone awls, various milling implements, marine shell ornaments, and the abundance of obsidian, most notably Coso obsidian (Sutton et al. 2007:241). Smaller projectile points likely mark the introduction of bow and arrow technology (Sutton 1996:235). Rose Spring Complex settlements are common in the Mojave Desert and are often found near springs, washes, and lakeshores (Sutton 1996).

Subsistence practices continued the shift toward reliance on medium and small game. Bedrock milling features, including mortar cups and slicks, associated with rich midden deposits, indicate an intensification of plant food processing. Settlements became more permanent as evidenced by architecture (Sutton 2007:241). Anasazi populations from Arizona controlled or influenced a large portion of the northeastern Mojave Desert by 700 cal CE (Sutton et al. 2007:242).

The Rose Spring Complex was marked by strong regional cultural developments (compare Saratoga Springs to Rose Springs) (Warren 1984:420–424). Three, possibly four, regional developments are distinguished on the basis of pottery types and projectile point styles: northwestern Mojave, eastern Mojave, southern desert, and possibly Antelope Valley (Warren 1984:420–424). The northwestern Mojave region is characterized by a dominance of Rose Spring and Eastgate arrow points over earlier Elko and Humboldt series dart points, and a strong continuity of Gypsum complex material culture. Anasazi interest in turquoise likely influenced populations in the eastern Mojave Desert as far west as the Halloran Springs area. The presence of Anasazi pottery at many of the turquoise mines suggests that these mines were initially operated by the Anasazi between 500 and 700 cal CE. Southern desert culture was influenced by the lower Colorado River cultures as early as 800 cal CE as buff and brown ware pottery and Cottonwood and desert side-notched projectile points were introduced.

2.4.3) Late Prehistoric Complex (1,100 cal CE – Contact)

Late Prehistoric complexes are distinguished by the presence of new artifacts, including an abundance of buff and brown ware pottery, desert series projectile points, shell beads, incised stones, and arrow shaft straighteners (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Subsistence practices continued to focus on medium and small game and a reliance on plant food resources. Obsidian from the Coso Mountains and other sources to the north are rare in prehistoric sites, with an increase in the use of local cryptocrystalline silicates as well as obsidian from the Salton Sea (Obsidian Butte).

Semi-permanent and permanent villages were established in Summit Valley to the south and along the Mojave River, which includes villages at Oro Grande and Turner Springs (Smith 1963). These settlements were similar to those identified in Antelope Valley (Sutton 1980). The presence of buff and brown ware pottery as well as shell beads from the Sea of Cortez suggest lower Colorado River influence extended to the Mojave River (Warren 1984:426).

2.5) Ethnohistoric Context

The Project area is situated in the western Mojave Desert, in the heart of the Antelope Valley. Five language/ethnic groups—the Vanyume (Desert Serrano), Tataviam, Kashtiq Chumash, Kitanemuk, and Kawaiisu (Nüwa)—are believed to have occupied areas in or near the Antelope Valley at the time of Spanish contact in the late eighteenth century. Kroeber (1907) adopted the Mojave term "Vanyumé" as an ethnic moniker for the Serrano occupying the Mojave Desert.

Information about Spanish-contact era native settlement of the greater Antelope Valley region is derived from explorers' accounts, Franciscan Mission records, and ethnographic research with native elders in the early twentieth century but is not complete and can be contradictory. Reconstruction of the political geography of the greater Antelope Valley region is based on limited or fragmentary ethnographic and ethnohistorical information.

Traditional Use Areas of the different groups may have changed over time and often overlap each other. Three groups were present in the southwestern portion of the Antelope Valley; the Kitanemuk, Vanyume and Tataviam. The Tataviam were concentrated more southwest of Lancaster in the Santa Clarita Valley and extended up to the southwestern edge of the Antelope Valley in the Libre Mountain region, but King and Blackburn (1978) maintain the Antelope Valley itself was probably held by Kitanemuk and Vanyume speakers.

The Kitanemuk occupied the southern Tehachapi Mountains including the foothills in the northwestern portion of the Antelope Valley (Blackburn and Bean 1978), but they were based in Tejon Canyon on the west side of the Tehachapi Mountains outside of the Antelope Valley. The Vanyume were concentrated in the eastern Mojave Desert and along the Mojave River. The Vanyume spoke a dialect of the Serrano language and appear to have social ties with the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains and San Bernardino Valley. This tribe has been identified as a desert branch of the Serrano.

These groups generally spoke a language of the Takic subfamily of the Northern Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic branch consists of two sub-branches: (1) Tubatulabal/Gabrielino/Cupan and (2) Serran (Sutton and Earle 2017). The Serran sub-branch has been stated as consisting of Kitanemuk, Desert Serrano, Mountain Serrano, and probably Tataviam (Sutton and Earle 2017; Hill 2007). Kroeber (1907:140) reported that the Kitanemuk, Desert Serrano, and Mountain Serrano were "very closely related dialectically," so close that Gifford (1918:215) referred to the Kitanemuk as the "north-west Serrano."

These groups were primarily gatherers and hunters. Primary staples depended on location but included acorns, pine nuts, yucca, mesquite, cacti fruits and berries, with desert groups traveling into the foothills to gather. The Tataviam likely relied more heavily on yucca (*Yucca whipplei)* as a major staple than did neighbors but other plant and animal associations in their territory were generally similar to their neighboring Takic speakers (King and Blackburn, 1978). Their diet was also supplemented with insects, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, a variety of birds and possibly pronghorn (King and Blackburn, 1978).

In addition to language and subsistence strategies, the material culture, rock art representations and religious practices of these groups often resembled those of their neighbors.

2.6) Euro-American Historic Context

The Euro-American History of Southern California may be divided into several general periods: Spanish exploration period (1542-1769); Spanish colonial period (1769-1821), the Mexican period (1821-1848), and the American period (1848-present). Spanish exploration was focused on the coastline and islands of southern California, while incursions inland as far as the Mojave Desert were limited. The earliest documented exploration of southern California's inland deserts (specifically the Mojave River area of the Mojave Desert) date to the Spanish colonial period after the founding of Mission San Diego in 1769. This following section was summarized from *An Overview of the Cultural Resources of the Western Mojave Desert* by Stickel and Weinman-Roberts (1980).

2.6.1) Spanish Colonial Period (1769-1821 CE)

The establishment of Mission San Gabriel (1771) brought all lands within San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties, including the Mojave Desert, under the jurisdiction of the mission and its outposts, or *asistencias*. Missions were later established in the neighboring areas of San Luis Obispo (1772), San Juan Capistrano (1776), San Buenaventura (1782), Santa Barbara (1786), San Fernando (1797), and San Luis Rey (1798).

Captain Pedro Fages journeyed through Cajon Pass and along the edge of the Mojave Desert and across Antelope Valley in 1772 as he chased after Spaniards that had deserted the missions (Bolton 1931). In 1774, Juan Batista de Anza led an expedition to find an overland Sonora-California route between Tubac (Tucson), Arizona and the mission at San Gabriel in Los Angeles, California, guided by Father Francisco Garcés who had moved through the area previously. The trail was established by 1776 and became known as the Mojave Trail, Mojave Indian Trail, or

Mojave Road. Father Garcés made additional expeditions across the Mojave Desert in 1776, noting Native Americans living along the Mojave River. The expeditions are documented in the diaries of Anza, Father Juan Díaz, and Father Francisco Garcés (see Bolton 1930).

There are no known records of Spanish expeditions or travel into the Mojave Desert between 1776 and 1805. In 1806, Father José María de Zalvidea left Mission San Fernando to explore areas that included Antelope Valley and Upper Mojave River (Cook 1960:247-248). In August 1806, he visited Desert Serrano villages along the Mojave River, including Atongaibit and Guapiabit in Summit Valley (Beattie 1955a; Cook 1960:247). Additional visits to the area were made during the Spanish colonial period by Sergeant José Palomares (1808) and Father Joaquín Pascual Nuez of Mission San Gabriel (1819).

The Spanish colonial period of California is characterized by the establishment of coastal missions, and inland *asistencias* and presidios to protect their livestock and grazing lands. The goal of establishing a shorter route between Sonora and Monterey was also of paramount importance for solidifying supply lines across New Spain. Unrest among Native Americans along the Colorado River resulted in raids across the Mojave Desert as far west as Ventura and Santa Barbara Missions, as well as on the mission's livestock and grazing lands. In 1806, José María Zalvidea, the newly appointed administrator for Mission San Gabriel, visited the western Mojave Desert to assess damage to grazing livestock and seek locations for an *asistencia*. Upon entering the Mojave Desert from Santa Barbara, he skirted the San Gabriel Mountains to the Mojave River where he stopped at the Indian Village of *Atongaibit* near Hesperia and baptized two (2) men and three (3) women, considered to be the first conversion of Native Americans in the western Mojave Desert (Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980). Between 1810 and 1821, Spanish incursions into the Mojave Desert were most often in response to raids on mission lands and property. Difficulties along the Colorado River closed one entrance to the desert and the Spanish failed to master the overland route across the Mojave Trail. By 1821, the Spanish had contracted for the Coco-Maricopa Indians to transport mail by way of Blythe and San Gorgonio Pass.

2.6.2) Mexican Period (1821-1848 CE)

In 1822, the Governor of Alta California, Pablo Vicente de Solá received word that the revolutionists seeking independence from Spain had succeeded. He gave his allegiance to the Mexican Empire and along with it all Spanish missions, *asistencias*, presidios, and ranchos in California. Mexican rule brought changes to the mission lands resulting in the complete secularization of all mission lands by 1836. Secularization freed all Native American neophytes,

opened mission lands for private use, and transformed the mission church into a parish church (Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980:122).

As private landowners took control of mission lands along the coast and in inland valleys, the Mojave Desert remained rather wild and uncontrolled. Many Native Americans held at the mission ranchos were released and an unknown number of them turned to lawlessness. The Mojave Desert offered refuge and haven for marauders who banded together to raid local ranchos for their horses and cattle. Stickel and Weinman-Roberts (1980:125) suggest approximately 60,000 cattle and 5,000 horses alone grazed near Cajon Pass at the time of secularization. One of the largest raids occurred in 1830 and was led by American Thomas "Peg-Leg" Smith with the assistance of Chief Walkara and the Ute Indians from St. George Utah. Smith and his party stole over 400 horses and mules from the San Gabriel mission ranchos and while pursued across Cajon Pass and Apple Valley by the Californios, they escaped following an ambush near Rock Corral northeast of Lucerne. Raids into southern California via the Mojave Desert continued during the 1840s and 1850s, including many led by Chief Walkara.

American influence also permeated into the Mojave Desert in the form of American fur trappers who were utilizing trails across the desert by the mid-1820s. In 1826, Jedediah Strong Smith arrived at Mission San Gabriel, the first European to travel overland from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Smith noted the barrenness of the Eastern Mojave, visited Soda Lake, and traveled along the Mojave River to the Mojave Trail where he followed the river to its source near Summit Valley. He then traveled up West Fork and through Sawpit Canyon before crossing the San Bernardino Valley on his way to the coast. In 1827, Smith was ordered to leave California along the same path he had traveled the year prior, but after traversing Cajon Pass he diverted northwest along the edge of the San Gabriel Mountains before crossing Tejon Pass into the southern San Juaquin Valley.

Smith made his way to the Colorado River in the fall of 1827, but his party was attacked by Mojave Indians who claimed 10 of his men. Smith escaped into the Western Mojave, encountering friendly Native Americans near present-day Baker. He encountered a second village further along the river and traded with them before leaving the Mojave River near present-day Oro Grande to cut directly across the desert along a shorter path to Cajon Pass.

Ewing Young and Kit Carson followed Smith in 1829 and William Wolfskill made the trek from New Mexico to California in 1830-1831 along a route that would become the Old Spanish Trail. Eyeing the economic potential of trade between New Mexico and Los Angeles, Antonio Armijo is

recognized as the first European to trek across the desert for the purposes of trade. While Armijo did not follow the Old Spanish Trail other merchants did, including Antonio San-Estaban, who led a party of 30 merchants to Los Angeles in 1831 (Hafen 1948:155-156). After 1831, caravans of merchants with pack animals traveled the route annually between Santa Fe, New Mexico and Los Angeles.

One of the most famous Americans to travel the northern Spanish Trail across the Mojave Desert during the Mexican period was Lieutenant John C. Fremont of the U. S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. Fremont is credited with naming the river "The Mohahave," a derivative of which (i.e., Mojave) has lasted into the present day. Fremont reached the Mojave River near Oro Grande on April 21, 1844, and turned north, camping at Helendale, Barstow, and somewhere near either Fish Ponds or Forks-of-the-Road as he traveled toward the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Major stops along the Spanish Trail included Lane's Crossing at Turner Springs (approximately seven [7] miles east of the Project area), Point of Rocks near Helendale, Cottonwoods, Grape Vines, Fish Ponds, and Forks-of-the-Road, where the trail branched to the north toward Santa Fe and south toward Mojave villages near Needles.

2.6.3) American Period (1848 CE to present)

In 1846, the United States and Mexico entered a two-year war fueled by America's desire to implement "manifest destiny." Following the annexation of Texas in 1845 and seeking to expand its territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, President James K. Polk sent a delegation to Mexico City to (among other things) purchase New Mexico and California for up to $30 million dollars. Mexican President José Joaquín Herrera refused to receive the delegation and upon learning the news President Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor to take his troops and occupy the disputed area between Texas and Mexico. Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande on April 25 and attacked General Taylor's troops, which led the United State Congress to declare war on Mexico on May 13, 1846.

The Americans encountered little resistance in New Mexico and California while most of the major battles were fought along the Texas front. On January 13, 1847, the Californios signed the Treaty of Cahuenga, also known as the Cahuenga Capitulation, ending the armed conflict between Mexican and American forces in California. In August and September of 1847, General Winfield Scott attacked the seaport of Veracruz and marched inland to Mexico City, seizing the capital on September 14, 1847, and ending military engagements. The Treaty of Guadalupe was signed on February 2, 1848, and all territory that now includes the states of New Mexico, Utah, Nevada,

Arizona, California, Texas, and western Colorado was ceded to the United States for $15 million dollars and concessions to assume all claims of U. S. Citizens against Mexico. The annexation of California by the United States, which was a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe, was not a singular event but rather the culmination of more than 25 years of American influence in California while under Mexican control.

While no battles were fought in the Mojave Desert during the Mexican American War, Cajon Pass was considered a strategic location guarded by American forces to protect inland and coastal ranches from raids. In January of 1847, a Mormon Battalion was ordered to set up a fort or temporary fortification (redoubt) at the mouth of Cajon Pass near Glen Helen. In April of that year, a group of Mormon soldiers with some 135 mules and one (1) wagon made their way through Cajon Pass and across the Mojave Desert on their way to Salt Lake. Mormons returned by wagon in 1851 traveling across the Mojave Desert and through Cajon Pass on their way to establish a colony in San Bernardino and established what came to be known as the Mormon Trail.

Travelers continued to utilize Mojave Desert trails in the following decades. Miners and their families trekked across the Mojave Desert as early as 1848 to seek their fortune in the gold mines to the north. In 1852 the United States Government appropriated money for a southern railroad route and in 1853 Secretary of War Jefferson Davis organized surveys to locate the most practicable route to the Pacific. Expeditions led by Lieutenant Amiel Weeks Whipple and Lieutenant Robert Stockton Williamson surveyed lands west of the Colorado River in and near the Mojave and Colorado Deserts. In 1855, the French government sponsored a scientific expedition that crossed the western Mojave Desert along the Mormon Trail. In 1857, Edward F. Beale made one of the most unique, if not famous, wagon surveys across the Mojave Desert. Beale marched a troop of 25 camels across the Mojave Desert to test their fitness for military service. The experiment was funded and favored by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis and the successful campaign led to the creation of the well-known Camel Corps commanded by Beale himself.

In the late 1850s wagon traffic increased across the Mojave Desert, in part due to the transport of goods from San Pedro Harbor to Salt Lake City via mule-drawn freight trains. Alarmed by the increase in travelers, Native Americans who continued to live in the desert increased the frequency of their raids and attacks. The elevated hostility led to the establishment of Fort Mojave by 1859, which served as a fortress to stave Mojave attacks and pursue offending raiders. The fort closed shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War.

Fort Mojave was a success and provided safety to travelers crossing the Colorado River, but it did not prevent attacks from neighboring Paiutes in the eastern Mojave Desert. Their attacks on whites increased and drew the public's ire when the attacks resulted in murder at Mojave River Valley and Bitter Springs in 1860. Brigadier General Clarke, who established Fort Mojave, commissioned two (2) companies under Captain James H. Carleton to track and punish the offending parties, but also to attack any Native Americans they came upon in the desert. It was during this campaign that Captain Carleton built Camp Cady approximately 10 miles east of Yermo (Forks-in-the-Road), which he utilized as a base of operations against the Paiutes. The campaign was successful, and the Paiutes approached Carleton on July 1, 1860, ready to sign a peace treaty. Camp Cady was abandoned soon after.

Around this time John Brown, Sr., Henry W. Willis, and George L. Tucker obtained a 25-year charter from the State Legislature allowing them to build and operate a toll road through Cajon Pass. The Brown Road (or Brown's Toll Road) replaced the Spanish Trail/Mormon Trail segment established in the 1850s by freighters working for Phineas Banning and William T. B. Stanford. The toll road provided a shorter route from San Bernardino Valley to Barstow and attracted the first stock ranchers and farmers into the Victor Valley. Following the discovery of gold in Bear Valley in 1860, miners constructed a wagon road down the north-face of the San Bernardino Mountains that connected to Brown's Road near Victorville.

During the Civil War, troops crossed the Mojave Desert while traveling from Fort Drum in Wilmington, Los Angeles County to posts in Arizona. Posts along the Mojave Road were established in 1863 to stop confederate volunteers from joining the Confederate Army. The desert posts were abandoned in 1866 and in the absence of military protection Native American attacks increased in the western Mojave Desert and to the south in San Bernardino. The government responded, rebuilding Camp Cady a mile to the north and occupying garrisons along what was now called Government Road. A 32-day fight (referred to as the Last Indian Fight) effectively put an end to Native American marauders in southern California.

By the late 1870s, Wells Fargo express had established an agency in Mojave and during the 1880s additional agencies were established in Calico, Dagget, Lancaster, and Barstow. In 1876 the Southern Pacific Railroad constructed a rail line between Bakersfield and Los Angeles that traveled through the Antelope Valley to the west. In 1882-1883, Southern Pacific Railroad constructed an east-west line that ran from Tehachapi to Needles near Barstow. Finally, the California Southern rail line was built in 1885. It ran from San Bernardino, through Cajon Pass, and along the Mojave River to Barstow.

Large-scale mining operations brought an influx of people into the Mojave Desert starting in the 1880s and continuing into the early part of the twentieth century. The Mojave Desert became a major contributor to California's mining industry as borax, silver, and gold as well as copper, tungsten, iron, and nonmetal minerals were mined extensively.

Although no mines were situated near Lancaster, reliable transportation and mining activity were important contributors to American settlement of the western Mojave Desert. Settlements clustered in areas where water was available near the surface and could be harnessed for agricultural purposes, though agriculture itself was not a catalyst to settlement.

By the turn of the century the potential for cheap land, growth and investment brought more speculators and settlers to the area. After 1900, settlement in the Antelope Valley area grew steadily. Many homestead claims were filed under the 1862 Homestead Act, but few of these developed into ranches. Underground water was not always available, forcing some to abandon the homestead. Others made the minimum required improvements to their land to keep their title while they prospected or speculated the land.

History of Lancaster

The City of Lancaster is located in the Antelope Valley, at the western edge of the Mojave Desert. Exploration of the Antelope Valley probably began in the early 1770s, and the first recorded entry of a European was Captain Pedro Fages in 1772. Several famous expeditions occurred in the 1840s and 1850s, and Lt. Robert S. Williamson surveyed and described the valley in 1853. The Williamson expedition was affiliated with the U.S. War Department railway survey and may be the first documented non-native travel within modern Lancaster limits. The 1854 establishment of the Fort Tejon military post near Castaic Lake and Grapevine Canyon created a gateway for valley traffic. Though explored by these various groups over time, the area experienced very little non-native development until the introduction of the Railroad in the late 1800s (Gurba 2005).

In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railway Company chose the Antelope Valley for its line between the San Joaquin Valley and the Los Angeles Basin. In the Lancaster area, railroad workers built the first artesian well in the valley and houses for employees. However, Lancaster was not named at this time, and did not become a full station depot until 1884.

Development in the Lancaster area began when Moses Landley Wicks, a real estate developer, purchased land from the Southern Pacific Railroad and laid out the town of Lancaster in 1884. Parcels within the town were originally settled near today's I Street and the Sierra Highway. The

first residents of Lancaster were male railroad employees; however a land boom in the late 1880s and early 1890s led to population growth. By 1886, the Los Angeles Daily Times reported that Lancaster was the center of business for the Antelope Valley, and that the town had a telegraph station, post office, newspaper, express office, several stores, a hotel and a livery stable (Gurba 2005).

Beginning in 1894 several years of drought caused a significant decline in agricultural production and many settlers abandoned their land and left the region (Hamilton et al. 1913:35-37). Lancaster was able to recover slowly and with the adoption of electric water pumps, irrigated agriculture became the primary means of livelihood in the region. Alfalfa, first introduced around 1890 (Hamilton et al. 1913:34), emerged as the principal crop in the early 20th century, and dominated the valley's economy by 1930.

During WWII, a permanent military base sprang up north-east of Lancaster for the training of combat flight crews. In 1942, it was designated Muroc Army Air Force Base, later renamed Edwards Air Force Base, and it continued to grow and expand in the 1950s and 1960s. The aerospace and defense industry overtook agriculture as the most important sector in the Antelope Valley economy.

In 1977, Lancaster was incorporated as a city. Since then, the city has experienced rapid growth due to the phenomenal expansion of housing development, and increasingly taken on the characteristics of a "bedroom community" in support of the Greater Los Angeles area.

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) and Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

Properties of local significance designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are therefore presumed historical resources for purposes of CEQA (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). A lead agency should consider such resources potentially eligible for the CRHR unless the resource was demolished, lost substantial integrity, or if a preponderance of evidence exists demonstrating the resource is not eligible for listing.

Lead agencies also have a responsibility to evaluate potential historical resources not previously designated under a local preservation ordinance or identified in a historical resources inventory against the CRHR criteria prior to determining the project's overall effect on the environment under CEQA (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria are used to evaluate the significance of potential historical resources for the proposed project. An effect is considered significant if the proposed project impacts the specific qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the CRHR.

3.1) State Significance Criteria

Generally, a resource is considered significant under CEQA if it possesses sufficient integrity and demonstrates eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (PRC 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad

patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. Embodies 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

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, lead agencies must also consider whether a project will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

3.2) Local Regulations

The City of Lancaster General Plan 2030 Plan for Active Living includes specific goals, objectives, policies, and specific actions related to the protection and conservation of historic and archeological resources. They include the following:

Goal 12:

To promote community appreciation for the unique history of the Antelope Valley and the City of Lancaster and to promote community involvement in the protection, preservation, and restoration of the area's significant cultural, historical, or architectural features.

Objective 12.1: Identify and preserve and/or restore those features of cultural, historical, or architectural significance.

Policy 12.1.1: Preserve features and sites of significant historical and cultural value consistent with their intrinsic and scientific values.

Specific Actions

12.1.1(a): As part of the CEQA review process, require site-specific historical, archaeological, and/or paleontological studies when there exists a possibility that significant environmental impacts might result or when there is a lack of sufficient documentation on which to determine potential impacts.

12.1.1(b): Include a condition of approval on all development projects that addresses State and Federal regulations with respect to the disposition of cultural resources.

12.1.1(c): Process requests for inclusion in state and federal historic registers those historic and prehistoric sites and features which meet state or federal criteria.

12.1.1(d): Prior to permitting demolition of any historic structure, require that an evaluation of the condition of the structure, potential adaptive reuse of the structure, and the cost of rehabilitation be undertaken.

Policy 19.3.4:

Preserve and protect important areas of historic and cultural interest that serve as visible reminders of the City's social and architectural history.

Specific Actions

19.3.4(a): Through the development review process, apply Community Design guidelines that incorporate site-sensitive building design techniques into developments that shall integrate harmoniously into the community to preserve areas of historic and cultural interest.

3.3) AB 52 Government-to-Government Consultation

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requires local agencies to consider tribal cultural resources (TCR) early in the CEQA process and ensure that local and tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents are able to identify and address potential adverse impacts to TCRs early in the planning process. Public Resources Code Section 21084.2 now states that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." A TCR is defined in PCR Section 21074 as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with

cultural value to a tribe that are listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the national or state register of historical resources, or listed in a local register or historic register; or resources that the lead agency determines, in its discretion, are tribal cultural resources."

Lead Agencies may determine a TCR eligible by using the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 of the historical register (see Section 3.1 above). The lead agency must also consider the significance of the TCR to a California Native American tribe who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a project and may have expertise concerning their TCRs (PRC 5024.1, 21074). A lead agency's decision that a resource is a TCR must be supported by substantial evidence in the record and may include elder testimony, oral history, tribal government archival information, testimony of a qualified archaeologist certified by the relevant tribe, testimony of an expert certified by the tribal government, official tribal government declarations or resolutions, formal statements from a certified Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or historical/anthropological records (PRC 21080.3.1).

PRC 21080.3.1(b) states that a "consultation" with a California Native American tribe (as defined in Government Code 65352.4) is the "meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional cultural significance.

AB52 outlines specific steps and timelines for the notice and consultation process. Within 14 days of determining that a private project application is complete, the lead agency must provide written notification to the tribes as described in step 2. The 14-day notification must include a description of the project, its location, and must state that the tribe has 30 days to request consultation. If the tribe wishes to engage in consultation on the project, it must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification and the tribe's response must designate a lead contact person. The lead agency must begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when either 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the tribal cultural resources; or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that a mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC 21080.3.2(b)(1)&(2)).

Public agencies must, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resources (PRC 21084.3(a)). Appropriate mitigation for a tribal cultural resource is different from mitigation for archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, mitigation measured should be identified through consultation with the tribal government. If measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process, the Public Resources Code describes mitigation measures that may avoid or minimize the significant adverse impacts (PRC 21084.3(b)). These include:

1. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.

2. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including the following:
    - Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource;
    - Protecting the traditional use of the resource; or
    - Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.

3. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resource or places.

4. Protecting the resource.

3.4) SB 18 Consultation

SB 18 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places ("cultural places") through local land use planning. Cultural places are defined as Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC 5097.9) and a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial grounds, or any archaeological or historic site (PRC 5097.995). The intention of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage for the purpose of protecting or mitigating impacts to cultural places in

the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site-specific, project-level land use decisions are made by a local government.

SB 18 requires local governments to adhere to consultation and notice requirements that apply to the adoption and amendment of both general plans and specific plans. Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code 65352.3).

Prior to the adoption of substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period (Government Code 65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process. Local governments also send notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code 65092).

4.0) METHODS

L&L completed a historical resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and a completed a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

This investigation included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the Project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the Project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the Project area.
- Prepare DPR 523 Forms for all new sites and isolates encountered during the survey, as well as DPR 523 Update Forms for all previously recorded resources.
- Submit all DPR 523 Forms to the SCCIC for their files and to obtain Primary Numbers/Trinomials for all new sites and isolates.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed Project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, including the potential to impact buried cultural resources with no surface expression.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

The cultural resources records search of the Project area was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) by SCCIC staff and emailed to L&L, on September 12, 2023 (ST-6987) (Confidential Appendix D). The records search included a review of SCCIC maps, previously documented cultural resource records, and historical resource studies on or within a one-mile radius of the Project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Los Angeles County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the

California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory. A copy of the record search results are included in Confidential Appendix D.

4.2) Historic Records Review

Historical background research for this study was conducted by L&L archaeologist, Julia Fox, including published literature in local and regional history, the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), historic topographic maps of the Lancaster area, and historic aerial/satellite photographs of the Project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1930-1974, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1948-2020, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) online website and through the Google Earth software. In addition, parcel records and maps available through the Los Angeles County Assessors Website were also reviewed.

4.3) Native American Coordination

L&L notified the NAHC of the Project and requested a record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLS) via email on August 10, 2023, and the NAHC replied on September 7, 2023. The NAHC provided a list of ten (10) local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals to contact regarding the Project. L&L contacted the tribes, organizations, and individuals in a letter dated and emailed on October 23, 2023. The letter included a description of the Project, identified its location, and requested information regarding Native American resources within or near the Project area. The Sacred Land Files (SLF) results are summarized below in Section 5.4 and attached to this report along with a copy of the scoping letters sent to the contacts in Appendix C.

Any of the tribe representatives or interested persons that did not respond were contacted by phone and an individual telephone conversation form filled out. Contact with Native American Tribal groups or interested persons is summarized below Section 5.4 and attached to this report in Appendix C.

4.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of a cultural resource pedestrian survey is to identify, document, and assess the condition of cultural resources (e.g., archaeological sites and built environment resources). Information gathered from the field is used to assess the integrity and potential historical

significance of cultural resources and assist the Lead Agency in determining which resources qualify as historical resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on the Project area by William R. Gillean on November 18, 2023. The Project area is located on 38.78± acre square shaped, relatively flat parcel. Project survey boundaries were readily identifiable in the field as the Project area is bounded by pea sized gravel roads to the north and west, an unimproved road to the east and West Avenue M to the south (see Appendix B). The survey was conducted using north/south trending transects at 15-meter intervals and the entire Project area (100%) was surveyed. Digital photographs were taken to document current field conditions and weather, ground surface visibility, vegetation, soils, exposure/slope, topography, natural depositional environments, and identified cultural resources.

During the pedestrian survey, systematic efforts were made to document the location and spatial extent of cultural resources. For the purposes of this Project, an isolate was defined as an archaeological resource containing three (3) or less artifacts of a single class (e.g., three [3] tin cans or three [3] pieces of flaked stone debitage). Archaeological sites were defined as resources within a 100-meter radius that: contain more than three (3) artifacts of the same class; contain two (2) or more artifact classes (e.g., a piece of flaked stone debitage and a mano); or contain one or more archaeological features. Resources that did not technically meet the Project definition of a site could be designated a site under special circumstances (e.g., a metate and mano found in situ) and at the discretion of the Principal Investigator. Site limits were delineated by the distribution of cultural material and features but were also occasionally defined by natural topography (e.g., terraces bifurcated by intermittent drainage).

When encountered in the Project area, new archaeological resources 45 years in age or older were assigned a temporary number and basic information was collected including GPS coordinates in NAD83, photos, and a brief description of each resource. Cultural resource locations were plotted on the appropriate 1:24,000 scale USGS 7.5' quadrangle using ESRI's Survey123 application on smartphone platforms using GPS satellite-based systems with sub-10-meter accuracy. L&L personnel also attempted to re-identify cultural resources recorded previously within the Project area. Site records for these resources were evaluated for accuracy and the site's current condition was compared against the existing record.

Following completion of the pedestrian survey, archaeological resources identified in the Project area were revisited and formally recorded onto California DPR 523 forms. Site recordation

fieldwork was completed on November 18, by Mr. Gillean. At that time, efforts were made to measure, inventory, describe, and document all cultural resources in the field. Smartphones operating ESRI Collector with site location and survey maps were used to locate cultural resources and the ESRI Survey123 GPS application was used to document location and UTM coordinates of activity loci, cultural features, and a representative sample of temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. Site maps of each archaeological resource were drawn to scale, indicating the location of activity loci, features, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. Digital site overview photographs were also taken; in addition, digital overview photographs were taken of activity locus, cultural feature, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. When feasible, cultural features were documented fully, inventoried, and mapped by UTM coordinates. Additionally, no artifacts were collected during survey.

All digital photographs and handwritten DPR 523 Forms and GPS/ArcGIS data are archived on L&L's main servers. A representative sample of photographs taken during the field survey are also included in Appendix B and site photographs are provided in DPR 523 records included in Confidential Appendix E.

5.0) RESULTS

5.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

5.1.1) Cultural Resource Studies

The results of the SCCIC records search received on September 12, 2023, indicate 51 previous archaeological studies were completed within a one-mile radius of the Project area between 1984 and 2014 (Tables 1-2). All of the Project area was included in the "Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update" (Tang et. al. 2006). The report included an inventory of known prehistoric and historical-archaeological resources as well as built environment resources within the plan area, but a transect survey was not performed. The cultural resources study included a "windshield survey" and spot checking previously recorded sites (Tang et. al. 2006).

Two linear studies running east to west along West Avenue M included a buffer that extended into the southern Project area. One study, the "Archaeology Report for Avenue M Right-of-Way and Amargosa Culvert Project" (Love 1988) extended between 100 and 200 feet from West Avenue M north into the Project Area along the entire length of the southern boundary. The second study, "Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company 66kv Antelope Bus Split Project Los Angeles County, California" (Cooley 2007), extended 75 feet from West Avenue M north into the Project Area along the entire length of the southern boundary.

A third study was conducted on the property adjacent to the west of the Project area, "A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Property on Avenue M, APN 3128-013-015 and -016 City of Palmdale, California" (Hudlow, 2006). Mapping by the SCCIC indicates the surveyor may have included a narrow portion of the unimproved dirt road that runs along and within the western boundary of the current Project area. The Project area has not undergone a full systematic survey prior to the current investigation.

According to the records search, outside the Project area, forty-seven (47) additional area-specific cultural resource investigations were completed within a one-mile radius. These previous studies cover 100 percent of the area within one mile of the Project area. If the Lancaster General Plan Update is excluded, as no new field surveys were conducted, approximately 60 percent of the total surface area within the scope of the records search has previously been surveyed. These studies are listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Previous Studies Within and Immediately Adjacent to the Project Area.

Report #	Date	Title	Author(s)	% of APE
LA-00162	1988	Archaeology Report for Avenue M Right-of-way and Amargosa Culvert Project	B. Love, Pyramid Archaeology	12
LA-07967	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Property on Avenue M, APN 3128-013-015 and -016 City of Palmdale, California	Hudlow, Scott M. Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	1
LA-07991	2006	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan and Josh Smallwood CRM Tech	100
LA-08427	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company 66kv Antelope Bus Split Project Los Angeles County, California	Cooley, Theodore G. Jones & Stokes	5.8

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Report #	Date	Report	Author
LA-00116	1988	Archaeology Report for Amargosa Drainage North of Avenue M in the City of Lancaster, California	Love, Bruce Pyramid Archaeology
LA-01422	1984	Van Nuys Air National Guard Relocation Study Air Force Plant #42, Palmdale Naval Air Station, Point Mugu, Norton Air Force Base.	Talley, Paige Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
LA-01713	1988	Cultural Resource Investigation Spears Manufacturing and Distribution Center, City of Lancaster	Romani, Gwendolyn R. and Roberta S. Greenwood Greenwood and Assoc.
LA-01717	1988	Report of Archival Search and Field Inspection of Approximately 4.5 Linear Miles and Proposed Detention Basin Along Amargosa Creek in Palmdale, California	Blodgett, Leslie M.
LA-01831	1989 (a)	Cultural Resource Survey for Antelope Valley Busines Park, 50 Acre Parcel, Palmdale, California	Norwood, Richard H. Pyramid Archaeology
LA-01833	1989	Cultural Resource Investigation: Hasibi Auto Dealership, City of Lancaster	Romani, Gwendolyn R. Greenwood and Associates
LA-01853	1986	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the Dean Parcel, Avenue N and Division Street, Palmdale, California	Dillon, Brian D.
LA-01948	1989 (b)	Cultural Resource/Archaeological Report: Cultural Resource Survey for 10th Street West Office Plaza (gfba Project No. 892240) Palmdale, California	Norwood, Richard H.
LA-01957	1990	Cultural Resources Investigation for Lancaster Business Park Lancaster, California	Love, Bruce Pyramid Archaeology
LA-02102	1989	Cultural Resource Assessment TT44769, A.V. Business Park. 10th West and Avenue M, Palmdale, Los Angeles County	Love, Bruce Pyramid Archaeology
LA-02137	1990	Cultural Resource Survey for Tract No. 47885; 18.01 Acres in Palmdale, California	Norwood, Richard H. RT Factfinders
LA-02323	1990	A Cultural Resources Investigation of a Portion of the Amargosa Drainage System Within the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California	Robinson, R.W.
LA-02376	1991 (a)	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for Avenue L. Grade Separation Lancaster, California. Separation Lancaster, California.	Norwood, Richard H. RT Factfinders

Report #	Date	Report	Author
LA-02476	1991	Environmental Impact Evaluation: an Archaeological Assessment of the Industry Trade Center Specific Plan Palmdale, California	Drover, Christopher E.
LA-02494	1991	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Antelope Valley Business Park EIR 90-3	Wade, Sue Recon
LA-02512	1991 (b)	Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation for Historic Site LAN-1990 H the Winchester-Grahm Property Lancaster California	Norwood, Richard H. RT Factfinders
LA-02588	1992	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report of a 1 Acre Parcel on the Southwest Corner of 8th Street East and Avenue L-4 in Lancaster California	Campbel, Mark M. Campbell Research
LA-02593	1992 (a)	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for Amagosa Creek Channelization Project, Avenue L to Avenue K-8 and 10th Street East, Lancaster, Los Angels County, California	Norwood, Richard H. RT Factfinders
LA-02619	1992 (b)	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the 8th Street West Drainage Channel, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	Norwood, Richard H. RT Factfinders
LA-02634	1992	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Antelope Valley Courts Facility, City of Lancaster, Los Angels County, California	Becker, Kenneth M. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
LA-02779	1993	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for Vesting Tentative Map, Tract 51078 Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	Norwood, Richard H.
LA-02837	1993	Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Investigations of the Proposed Business Park Center Specific Plan Project Area, City of Palmdale, County of Los Angeles, California	McKenna, Jeanette A. McKenna et. al.
LA-03017	1994	Results of Archaeological Records Check for the Mojave Alternatives of the Pacific Pipeline Project Los Angeles County, California	Gibson, Robert O.
LA-03784	1992 (c)	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for Amargosa Creek Channelization Project, Avenue L to Avenue K-8 and 10th Street West, Lancaster, Los Angeles County California	Norwood, Richard H.
LA-03987	1997	Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 42, Los Angeles County	Shaver, Chris Earth Tech
LA-04008	1996	Cultural Resources Investigation Pacific Pipeline Emidio Route	Science Applications International Corporation
LA-04329	1997	Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation Air Force Plant 42 Palmdale, California	Trnka, Joseph Earth Tech & Research Management Consultants, Inc.
LA-04392	1998	Archaeological Reconnaissance for the 10th Street West Transmission Main Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.	King, Chester Topanga Anthropological Consultants
LA-04393	1998	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a Commercial Property at the Intersection of Avenue M and Sierra Highway in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.	Singer, Clay A. C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.
LA-05316	2000	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Antelope Valley Transit Authority Transportation Facility: City of Lancaster Los Angeles County, California	Love, Bruce CRM Tech
LA-07519	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Associated Ready Mix Concrete, Inc. Property (APN 3126-016-026), Approximately 2.11 Acres in the City of Lancaster Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A. McKenna et. al.
LA-08043	2005	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Property on Avenue M, APN 3128-020-003, City of Palmdale, California	Hudlow, Scott M. Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates
LA-08323	2005	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of a 4 Acre Parcel in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	Richards, Michael D. ArhcaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

Report #	Date	Report	Author
LA-08437	2004	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Assessor Parcel Number 3128-009-065 in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A. McKenna et. al.
LA-09143	2008	A Cultural Resources Investigation of a One Acre Parcel In East Lancaster, California	Robinson, R.W.
LA-09654	2009 (b)	WO 6036-4800; 9-4805: Lupine Distribution Line Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project. Los Angeles County, California.	Schmidt, James J. Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.
LA-09679	2008	Cultural Resource And Paleontological Assessment, North Los Angeles / Kern County, Regional Recycled Water Master Plan, Los Angeles / East Kern Counties, California.	Loftus, Shannon L. and Robin D. Turner ArhcaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
LA-09995	2009 (a)	Archaeological Letter Report: Roosevelt, Forage, Sun Village, and Assembly 12kV Distribution Circuits Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, CA	Schmidt, James J. Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.
LA-10596	2010	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of City of Lancaster - Rule 20A Project Area (1/O 310334) 10th Street West from Ave. K-8 to Ave L-10, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	Orfila, Rebecca S. RSO Consulting
LA-10642	2010	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Antelope Valley line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Lancaster to Glendale, Los Angeles County, California	Tang, Bai "Tom" CRM Tech
LA-10813	2011	Expansion Area Amendment to the Redevelopment Plans for the Merged Project Area	Lajoie, Glenn and Starla Barker RBF Consulting
LA-11034	2009	Final Environmental Assessment (FEA) North Valley Regional Water Infrastructure Section Recycled Water 1 (RW1) Pipeline Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	Magness, Thomas U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
LA-11035	2010	Continued Consultation Regarding the North Valley Regional Water Infrastructure Recycled Water 1 Pipeline (RW1) Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers
LA-11453	2011	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Nineteen deteriorated power poles on the Petan 12kv, Forage 12kv, Hangar 12kv, Lupine 12kv Assembly 12kv, Force 12kv, Moonglow 12kv, and Highes Lake 12kv circuits in Los Angeles County, CA	Orfila, Rebecca RSO Consulting
LA-12670	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emsierra Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1415)	Brunzell, Dave BCR Consulting
LA-12745	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate Emten (SCE Planning Office) 42060 10th Street West, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California EBI Project No. 61141378	Willis, Carrie D. and Diane F. Bonner MBA
LA-13069	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV6420 (Arrow Transit Mix), 507 East Avenue L-12, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551699419	Bonner, Dianne F. and Carrie D. Willis Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.

5.1.2) Cultural Resources

The records search results identified one (1) prehistoric resource, two (2) prehistoric isolates, thirteen (13) historical-archaeological site and two (2) historic isolates previously recorded within a one mile radius of the Project area. Of these, one historic resource was reported within the Project area (19-003709, detailed below), none were identified within 0.25 mile of the Project area and only one (19-004792, historic trash scatter) was identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area (see Table 3). The remaining sixteen (16) previously recorded archaeological resources were identified between 0.50 and 1.0 mile of the Project area.

19-003709

Site 19-003709 was originally recorded in 2007 by Jones & Stokes as, "…an historic pump and concrete cylinder" (Jones & Stokes 2007). The report documented a pump approximately 3 feet tall and a large concrete cylinder measuring approximately 5 feet high with an 8-10 foot diameter located approximately 10 feet to the east of the pump. Three metal loops were observed in the ground surrounding the concrete cylinder. Age was not known. L&L revisited the site during the current study (see Section 5.6.2).

5.2) Historic Records Review

Historic documents and plat maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed for information pertaining to historical land use and development within the Project area and general vicinity (BLM 2023). In addition, archival topographic maps dating between 1930 and 2018 and aerial photographs dating between 1948 and 2022 were also reviewed. The following discussion summarizes the history of land use and settlement in the general Project area.

No structures or improvements are recorded in the Project area on the USGS 15' *Lancaster West, CA* topographic map from 1907 to the present. GLO records indicate that the southwest quarter of Section 34, including the entire Project area, was purchased by Hannah Gilbert in August of 1890 (14 Stat. 292). Development near the Project area began with the Southern Pacific Railroad, originally built in 1876, which lies approximately 570 feet east of the Project. The Sierra Highway that runs parallel to the west of the railroad first appears on the 1915 Elizabeth Lake 30 Minute USGS Topographic Map. Along with the Sierra Highway, scattered development between downtown Lancaster and the Project area is present on the 1915 map including two structures are shown within the northeast quarter of Section 34. Most development on the 1915 Elizabeth

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~1.0 to 0.5 Mile Radius	Within ~0.5 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
19-001692/ CA-LAN-1692H	Recorded by R.H. Norwood of RT Factfinders, 1989. Updated by A. Craft of Jones & Stokes, 2007.	Historic: The 1989 record describes a site consisting of a cement slab and abandoned well. Just south of the property boundary was the remnants of a cement pipe irrigation system. The recordation was based on the 1915 map plot. No artifactual evidence dating to this period was found. In 2007, Jones & Stokes visited the site and identified broken concrete up to the existing road. They could not distinguish if this was the remnant of the original building shown in the 1958 USGS quadrangle map or if the remnants of that structure had been demolished by the building to the south. No associated artifacts were observed.	●	—	—	No
19-001990; CA-LAN-1990H	Recorded by R.H. Norwood of RT Factfinders, 1991. Updated R. Starzak of Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 1991.	Historic: The Whidden Residence built in 1926-27, was influenced by the Craftsman style but is vernacular in detail. Other structures included 1) a late adobe revival duplex built before 1943 (possibly 1936 when improvements were recorded), 2) a wooden storage shed (probably late 1920s), 3) a corrugated steel storage shed, 4) a second one-story residential building southwest of the first 5) a roadside shoe repair stand, 6) H & S Automotive Service station to the east (1960s) and 7) Al & Aggie's Truckstop to the northeast (1960s). Alterations and deterioration of the structures have seriously compromised any architectural integrity. The grouping of styles appears random and incompatible.	●	—	—	No
19-001999; CA-LAN-1999	C. Drover, 1991	Prehistoric: Possible seasonal encampment with a mano and two quartzite cores. Cores were crude and may not be artifactual.	●	—	—	No
19-002039; CA-LAN-2039H	R.H. Norwood of the Antelope Valley Archaeological Society, 1992.	Historic: Probable 1915-1925 homesite. Debris representing two or more structures, a fence line, well and pumpstand and ornamental trees.	●	—	—	No
19-002727	Earth Tech, 1996	Historic: can/bottle scatter	●	—	—	No
19-002729	Earth Tech, 1996	Historic: trash scatter, likely associated with a homestead that was removed by nearby construction	● 1 + mile away	—	—	No
19-002730	Earth Tech, 1996	Historic: trash scatter, 8 loci (dense) along an old dirt road. Light scatter of trash throughout the area	● 1-1.25 mile away	—	—	No
19-003709	S. Mustain of Jones & Stokes, 2007	Historic: water pump and concrete cylinder.	—	—	—	● Yes
19-004110; CA-LAN-4110	R. Orfila of RSO Consulting	Historic: concrete and wooden structure footings in a pyramidic style of unknown age. Set in a rough 5 point circle.	●	—	—	No
19-004790; CA-LAN-4790H	L. Holland of LSA Associates, Inc., 2015	Historic: concrete foundation; two concrete slabs, fence line, abandoned well, a depression (possibly associated with a former structure) and two debris loci.	● 1-1.25 mile away	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~1.0 to 0.5 Mile Radius	Within ~0.5 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
19-004791; CA-LAN-4791H	I. Strudwick and J. Sprague of LSA Associates, Inc., 2015	Historic: trash scatter, small and dense with historic domestic debris	●	—	—	No
19-004792; CA-LAN-4792H	I. Strudwick and J. Sprague of LSA Associates, Inc., 2015	Historic: trash scatter, small and dense with historic domestic debris. Cans, glass, ceramics, bullets, etc.	●	—	—	No
19-004793; CA-LAN-4793H	I. Strudwick and J. Sprague of LSA Associates, Inc., 2015	Historic: trash scatter, large and dense with historic domestic debris. Cans, glass, ceramics, bricks, concrete, tires, etc. Includes thousands of items. Appears to be a local dumping location in the past and present.	—	●	—	No
19-004794; CA-LAN-4794H	L. Holland of LSA Associates, Inc., 2015	Historic: trash scatter, small. Cans and glass fragments.	●	—	—	No
19-100024; CA-L-IF-24	J. McKenna and L. Franklin, McKenna et.al., 1993	Prehistoric Isolate: Projectile point.	●	—	—	No
19-100025; CA-L-IF-25	J. McKenna and L. Franklin, McKenna et.al., 1993	Prehistoric Isolate: Small Scraper.	●	—	—	No
19-100802	R. Orfila of RSO Consulting, 2010	Historic Isolate: Foraged Iron Strapping.	●	—	—	No
19-100803	R. Orfila of RSO Consulting, 2010	Historic Isolate: can.	●	—	—	No

Lake USGS and the 1933 Lancaster USGS Topographic maps is north of L Street. More concentrated development in the immediate Project vicinity appears along the western side of Sierra Highway in the 1948 (Figure 7) and 1956 (Figure 8) aerial photographs and the 1958 Lancaster West 7.5 Minute USGS Topographic map.

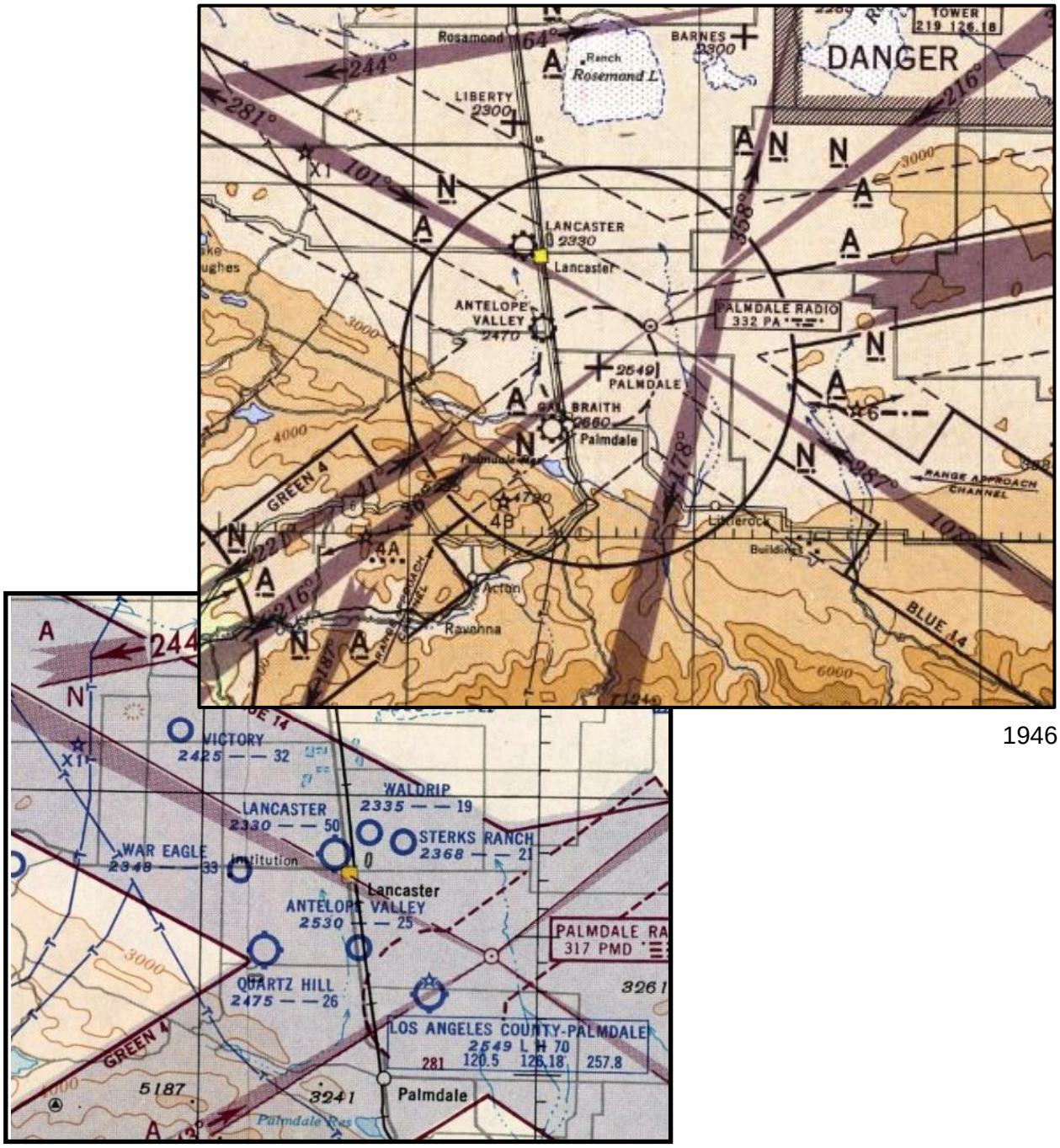
An airfield, including an airport landing strip, associated buildings and an airplane, are visible in the southeast corner of the Project area on the 1948 aerial photograph (NETR) (Figure 7). According to the 1946 -1952 Los Angeles Aeronautical Sectional Charts (USCGS) this area was the site of the Antelope Valley Airstrip (designated 2470 and 2530 respectively) (Figure 9).

The 1948 aerial photograph shows the airfield which appears to have had a main airport building and multiple other structures, outbuildings or other unknown items surrounding the main building (Figure 7). The cleared runways were laid out in a right triangle form and were identified on the 1952 Los Angeles Sectional Chart as 2500 feet in length (USCGS) (Figure 9). By 1954 the airport was no longer included on sectional charts and the 1953 aerial appears to show the main building demolished (only the foundation visible) and the removal or demolition of several other structures/items visible in the 1948 aerial (Figure 8). The L-shaped outbuilding along the eastern boundary was demolished between 1959 and 1964 leaving only the slab visible in future aerial photographs. West avenue M was a dirt road in 1948 when the airport was still active but was paved between 1953 and 1956.

According to http://www.airfields-freeman.com (2023) the Lancaster area supported multiple military airfields that trained American and British pilots during WWII. This included Palmdale Airport 2.5 miles southeast of the site and War Eagle northwest of the site. Which may explain the high concentration of airfields in the Antelope Valley in the early 1940s and why multiple airports in this area were closed and no longer listed on the sectional charts after the end of WWII, between 1947 and 1954 (USCGS), including Lancaster (2330), Liberty (2300), and Antelope Valley (2470/2530).

West Avenue M/Division Project
Los Angeles County, California
1948 Aerial Photograph
Figure 7

West Avenue M/Division Project
Los Angeles County, California
1956 Aerial Photograph
Figure 8



1946

1952

West Avenue M/Division Project
Los Angeles County, Ca

1946 and 1952 Los Angeles Sectional Charts
Figure 9

5.3) Geoarchaeological Assessment

Geologic maps consulted during this study indicate the Project area is composed of Holocene-age alluvial deposits (Qa) pebble, gravel, sand and silt and Holocene-age Quaternary alluvial fan deposits (Qf) rubble, gravel, sand and silt of schist and granite materials derived from adjacent higher ground (Hernandez, 2010) (Figure 10).

Alluvium present in the Project area was most likely derived from two (2) watersheds originating from the San Bernardino Mountains to the south. The Mojave River lies 1.25 miles to the northeast and 2 miles east. The Mojave River originates east of Lake Arrowhead in the San Bernardino Mountains, but other tributaries contribute to the Mojave River including Grass Valley Creek, Deep Creek and others. The Oro Grande Wash lies 3 miles southeast. The Oro Grande Wash originates in the San Bernardino Mountains between Baldy Mesa and Cajon Summit.

Alluvial and fluvial depositional environments are responsible for rapid deposition of sediment that may bury and preserve anthropogenic soils and material remains of past human activities (Brown 1997; Waters 1992). The Project area is underlain by Holocene-age alluvial deposits. The Holocene-epoch spans the last 8,000 years of geologic history.

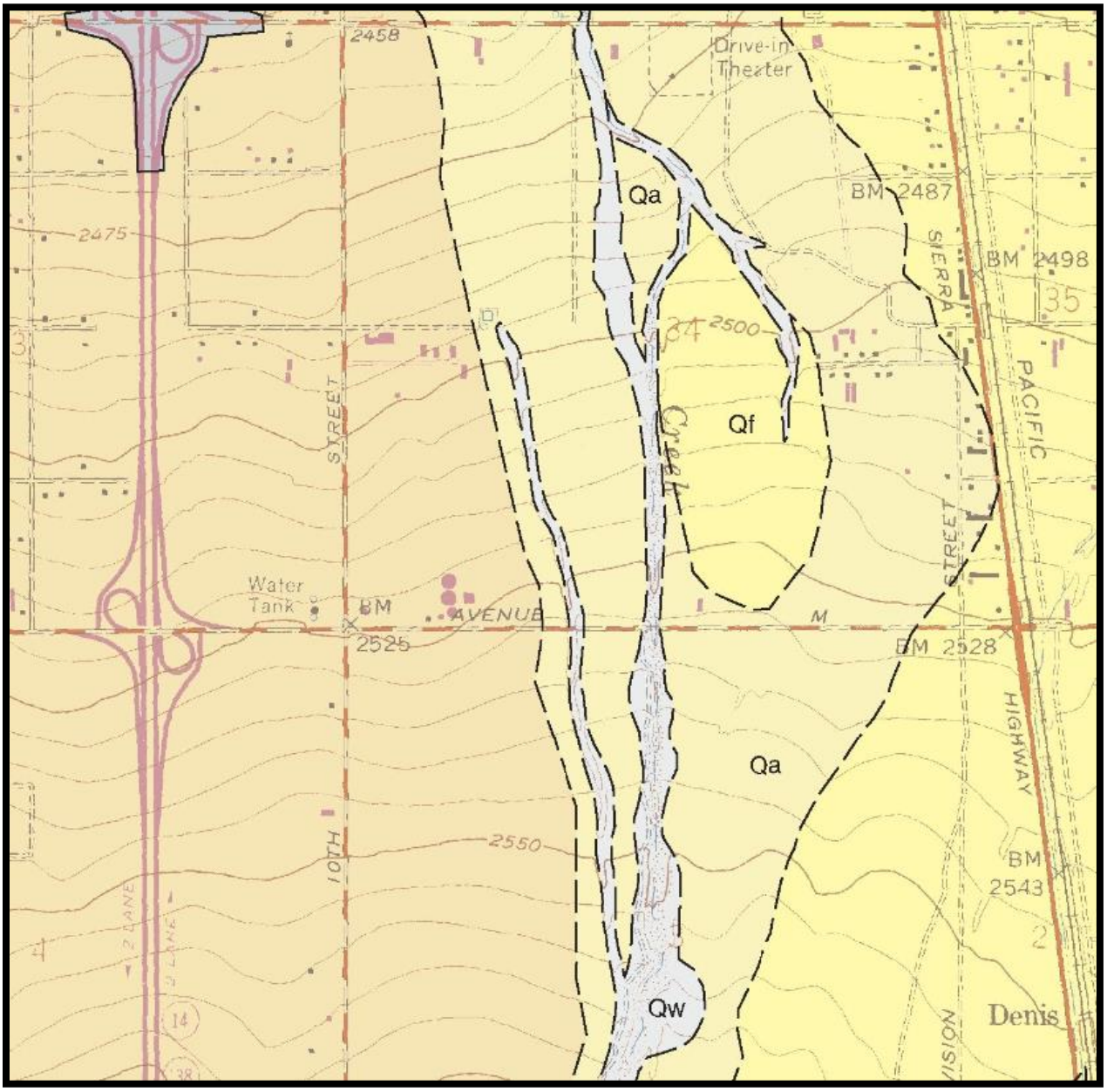
No excavations or testing was done within the Project area during this effort or prior surveys, nor were excavations or testing reported in the records search within one (1) mile of the Project area. In the absence of any geotechnical or geomorphological investigations, the likely age of subsurface alluvial deposits within the Project area could not be discerned.

Neither the absence of prehistoric surface deposits on the site nor the lack of subsurface archaeological deposits in the records precludes the possibility of encountering such deposits during Project construction.

5.4) Native American Coordination

The NAHC responded to L&L's record search request with negative results, the SLS did not identify sacred sites or Native American cultural resources in the immediate Project area. L&L contacted all ten (10) of the tribes, organizations, and individuals included in the NAHC list in a letter to gather background information on Native American cultural resources in the Project area.

As a result of the information scoping process, two (2) tribes responded in writing or by phone including the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN) (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), and the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI). The



West Avenue M and Division Street
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Geologic Map
Figure 10

(Topographic Map Obtained from National Geologic Map Database December 2023)

YSMN relayed that the Project area is located within Serrano Ancestral Territory and may be sensitive for cultural resources. The YSMN requested government-to-government consultation should the Project be subject to CEQA review.

All correspondence completed to date is presented in Table 4 of this report and is included in Appendix C. Contact with Native American Tribal groups is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix C.

5.5) Pedestrian Surface Survey

L&L Archaeologist William (Bill) R. Gillean, B.S. conducted the pedestrian surface survey of the Addendum Project area and recorded newly identified cultural resources on November 18, 2023. Surface visibility was relatively consistent, fair to good (60 to 80%), throughout the entire Project area, with excellent visibility (90 to 100%) in areas near the southeast and northeast corners that have been cleared. Topography within the Project area relatively flat desert valley with elevation decreasing slightly to the north.

Soils near the north, south (access road within the Project boundaries north of West Avenue M), east, and west boundaries are disturbed by the presence of dirt and gravel roads while the interior portion of the Project area is relatively undisturbed. Surface soils consisted of sandy silt with various amounts of gravel and cobble and were consistent with NRCS descriptions (NRCS 2023).

Multiple episodes of dumping, consisting of tires and construction debris are noted along the north boundary and within the northwest portion of the Project area. A boat and trailer are also noted in this area. Some wind-blown detritus is noted throughout, but the majority of the Project area appears relatively undisturbed. A representative sample of photographs of the Project area depicting natural and disturbed environments is provided in Appendix B.

During the survey four (4) historic resources consisting of two (2) sites (19-003709, EPCE-01H) and two (2) isolates (EPCE-Iso-01H and -02H) were identified and recorded within the Project Area. No prehistoric sites or isolates were encountered during the pedestrian survey. Descriptions of each cultural resource encountered within the Project area are provided below and additional details may be found in the DPR 523 forms in Confidential Appendix E.

5.6) Archaeological Resources in the Project Area

5.6.1) Historic Isolates

Two (2) historic isolates were encountered during the pedestrian survey (see Appendix E). Both historic isolates were encountered near the western Project boundary. EPCE-Iso-01H is a crushed can. A portion of the embossed printing is visible. It is likely printed with "Central City Chemical Co." EPCE-Iso-02H is a Los Angeles County survey marker. A galvanized steel pipe extending 5.5 inches above the ground with a 2.5-inch diameter. The pipe is filled with cement with a brass tag placed in the top, reading "L.A. CO. ENG'R". LA County Public Works survey records (https://dpw.lacounty.gov/sur/landrecords/) documents the location [the northeast corner of the parcel at West Avenue M and 4th Street West (or AIS 3128-013-016)] as recorded in 1964.

5.6.2) Historical Archaeological Sites

Two (2) historical archaeological sites (19-003709 and EPCE-01H) were identified in the Project area and recorded (see Appendix E). Both historic sites include a combination of features and artifacts. They are described in detail below.

<u>Site 19-003709</u>

As stated in Section 5.1.2, site 19-003709 was originally recorded as an historic pump and concrete cylinder (Jones & Stokes 2007). They documented a pump approximately 3 feet tall and a large concrete cylinder measuring approximately 5 feet high with an 8-10 foot diameter located approximately 10 feet to the east of the pump. Three metal loops were observed in the ground surrounding the concrete cylinder.

L&L updated the site record during the current study recording the concrete cylinder as approximately 10 feet in diameter by 5 feet tall. The stakes extend at varying lengths from the ground approximately 20 to 30 inches high. The pump measures approximately 3 feet tall by 1 foot wide at its widest.

Artifacts found sparsely scattered 30 to 120 feet, from the pump and cylinder include one (1) vent hole can, two (2) church key beverage cans, one (1) cone top beverage can, two (2) key wind tins, two (2) glass bottle shards. The vent hole can was knife opened with a hole in the top, measured 4' x 3" and is dated as early as 1900. The church key opened beverage can is all-steel measuring 4 12/16 x 2 8/16", with stamped ends, an overlapping seam and solder present. A second can measuring 4" x 3" is dated as early as 1900. The cone top beverage can is an all-

steel high profile cone top measuring 5 8/16 x 2 7/17" dated between 1945 and 1960. The two key wind tins included a coffee tin measuring 6 3/16" x 5 and dating from as early as 1918 and a meat tin measuring 3 8/16" x 3 3/16" and dating from 1895 to 1993. Finally, two glass bottle shards were identified. The first was a bottle base measuring 3.5" in diameter with an Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark dating from 1929 to 1960. The second was a bottle base shard measuring 2 15/16" x 1 8/16" with a Brockway Glass Company maker's mark dating from 1935 to 1980.

Arial photographs suggest the cylinder and pump may have been associated with the airfield and structures, which were recorded here as EPCE-01H. The 1948 aerial photograph shows the pump and cylinder as part of the cleared area around the airport structure and outbuildings (EPCE-01H) (see Figure 8). Multiple other features/objects were present immediately adjacent to the pump and cylinder. Similarly, the 1956 aerial photograph shows all features/objects that were present immediately adjacent to the pump and cylinder in the 1948 aerial photograph have been removed and the main structure of EPCE-01H has been demolished.

Site EPCE-01H

EPCE-01H consists of a T-shaped concrete structure pad (Feature 1), an outbuilding concrete slab (Feature 2) and a sparse scatter of two (2) cans and two (2) glass shards. The T-shaped concrete structure pad measures approximately 50 feet east to west at the cross of the T and 12 feet north to south along north wings of the T. It is 18 feet north to south and the south part of the pad is 16 feet wide. A possible remnant concrete slab measuring approximately 12 feet by 12 feet is located approximately 6 feet southwest of the pad.

A partially exposed poured concrete slab was noted near the Division Street boundary and is likely an outbuilding associated with the structure pad based on the 1948 aerial photograph. This slab measures approximately 18 feet north/south by 10 feet east/west. Aerial photographs suggest the slab was larger, but any additional area has either been obscured by soil and vegetation or removed.

These features correspond to the structures associated with the Antelope Valley Airstrip (2470 /2530) identified in the Project area on the 1947 -1952 Los Angeles Aeronautical Sectional Charts (USCGS) (Figure 10) and seen on the 1948 aerial photograph (Figure 8).

During the pedestrian surface survey artifacts were found sparsely scattered around the features. They included two all-steel, church key opened beverage with stamped ends. The first measures

5” x 2 12/16” the second measures 6 7/16” x 3” and has a notched seam and solder present. Finally, two glass bottle shards were identified. The first was an amber bottle base measuring 2.5” in diameter with a Thatcher Manufacturing Company maker’s mark dating from 1944 to 1988. The second was a clear glass bottle base shard measuring 1 10/16” x 1 14/16” with a Glenshaw Glass Company maker’s mark dating from 1904 to 2004.

6.0) SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

As a result of the current study, four (4) cultural resources were identified within the Project area. These resources are evaluated against CRHR criteria to determine whether any of the identified resources qualify as historical resources under CEQA.

6.1) Isolates

Two (2) historic isolates, a crushed can and a Los Angeles County survey marker, were identified within the Project area limits. These isolated artifacts are not considered "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA because they lack association with important persons and events (Criteria 1 and 2), do not possess any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value (Criterion 3), and do not, on their own, possess the quantity or quality of data to address important research questions (Criterion 4). Data potential of the sites is limited to information already collected, which includes location, setting, contents, and artifact descriptions. L&L recommends both isolates identified are not eligible for listing in the CRHR and would not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA for the reasons stated above.

6.2) Site 19-003709

L&L relocated and updated the record for 19-003709. L&L also identified and recorded six (6) cans and two (2) glass shards. This site likely dates to the time period when the airport was built and active. The 1948 aerial photograph shows a cleared area around the airport structure and outbuildings with other features/objects present immediately adjacent to the pump and cylinder (Figure 8).

No evidence of subsurface deposits was observed in the field. The pump and cylinder are not considered "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA because they lack association with important persons and events (Criteria 1 and 2), do not possess any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value (Criterion 3), and do not, on their own, possess the quantity or quality of data to address important research questions (Criterion 4). L&L recommends site 19-003709 as not eligible for listing in the CRHR and would not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA for the reasons stated above.

6.3) Site EPCE-01H

Site EPCE-01H consists of the remains of an early-mid twentieth century airfield, associated buildings and a sparse refuse scatter. Aviation history for this period in the Antelope Valley is documented and detailed as it relates to the large airfields and military training fields, but less is known about the smaller airfields and their significance to the local history and the growth and development of the Lancaster area.

The Antelope Valley airfield (2470/2530) structures were demolished by 1964 and therefore would not be eligible under Criterion 1 as it lacks integrity. The site does not appear to be associated with any person or persons of historical significance and it is, therefore, recommended not eligible under Criterion 2. The site does not possess any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region, represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value, therefore, the site is recommended not eligible under Criterion 3.

Surface artifacts appear related to singular depositional events and show no evidence of potential subsurface resources. Thus, data potential of the site is limited to information already collected, which includes location, setting, contents, and artifact descriptions and the site is recommended not eligible under Criterion 4. EPCE-01H is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR and would not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

7.0) SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1) Summary of Findings

L&L performed a Phase I cultural resources assessment to identify, evaluate, and assess the impacts of the proposed development on historical resources in compliance with CEQA. During this investigation, L&L designated a Project area, completed a record search at the SCCIC, conducted historic records background research on the subject property, performed a geoarchaeological assessment, completed a pedestrian survey of the Project area, and coordinated with the NAHC and local Native American groups regarding sacred lands and other Native American resources.

As a result of these efforts, two (2) historic sites and two (2) historic isolates were identified in the Project area and were evaluated against CRHR criteria. L&L recommended all archaeological resources not eligible for the CRHR and, therefore, not considered "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA. These historic archaeological resources and built environment resources require no further consideration during this study.

7.2) Impact Assessment and Recommendations

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC§21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

In summary of the results presented above, the proposed Project does not have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of any known historical resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources."

Though no known resources eligible for CRHR will be impacted by the Project, based on the presence of historical resources on the site and within one mile of the site, the presence of Holocene-age alluvial deposits that may contain anthropogenic soils and subsurface archaeological assemblages, and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation stated potential for sensitive for cultural resources, mitigation monitoring is recommended during project related ground disturbing activities including geotechnical investigations, vegetation removals, grading, trenching, etc.

The following measures are recommended to reduce potential impacts to resources:

CUL-1: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Project proponent shall hire a qualified archaeologist that meets the Secretary of Interior Standards to oversee the Project. This will include implementation of an archaeological monitoring program during all ground-disturbing activities and that includes archaeological and Native American monitoring and cultural resource sensitivity training for construction personnel (i.e., Worker Environmental Awareness Program [WEAP]). The qualified archaeologist should prepare an archaeological monitoring and discovery plan that will apply to the entire Project area and includes, at a minimum, a discussion of key personnel and their specific roles and responsibilities, archaeological monitoring methods, a discussion of archaeological resource classes that may be encountered during construction, and protocols for identifying, evaluating, treating, and curating archaeological resources that may be encountered. In particular, resource 19-003709 will be monitored and documented during removal and the DPR 523 form updated.

The plan will be prepared in cooperation with the City and consulting tribes. Should any cultural resources be discovered during implementation of the monitoring plan, the monitor(s) shall be authorized to temporarily halt all construction-related activities within a 100-foot radius of the discovery while the resource is recorded onto appropriate DPR 523 Forms and evaluated for significance in consultation with the qualified archaeologist. If the resource is determined significant, the qualified archaeologist should make recommendations to the City on measures that should be implemented to treat cultural resources in accordance with the protocols developed in the mitigation and discovery plan. No further grading shall occur in the discovery area until the City is notified by the qualified archaeologist that treatment has been completed.

CUL-2: Prior to final building inspection and approval, the Project proponent should provide the City of Lancaster with a draft archaeological monitoring report which will, at a minimum, present the results of monitoring field work and provide copies of daily monitoring logs. If archaeological resources are discovered while implementing the monitoring program, the final monitoring report may also report on the results of lab analysis, special studies, and identify the curatorial facility that has agreed to house any archaeological collections. The data recovery report and archaeological monitoring report will be completed in cooperation with the City and consulting tribes. The Project proponent is responsible for completing a final monitoring report that addresses comments from the City, proponent, and/or consulting tribes. Final reports will be submitted to the City, Project proponent, consulting tribes, and South Central Coastal Information Center located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton.

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. L&L recommends the following measure that may reduce potential impacts to inadvertent discoveries of human remains to less than significant:

CUL-3: In the event of discovery of human bone, potential human bone, or a known or potential human burial or cremation, all ground-disturbing work within 100 feet of the discovery shall halt immediately and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency shall be immediately notified. California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made necessary findings as to origin

and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The Project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

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Shaver, Chris. 1997. Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 42, Los Angeles County. SCCIC Report Number LA-03987. Earth Tech.

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Sutton, M. Q., M. E. Basgall, J. K. Gardner, and M. W. Allen. 2007. Advances in Understanding the Mojave Desert Prehistory. In *California Prehistory Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar, pp 229–245. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Sutton, M. Q. and D. Earle. 2017. The Desert Serrano of the Mojave River. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 53(2-3):1–61.

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Tang, B. 2010. Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Antelope Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Lancaster to Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. SCCIC Report Number LA-10642. CRM Tech.

Trnka, Joseph. 1997. Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation Air Force Plant 42 Palmdale, California. SCCIC Report Number LA-04329. Earth Tech & Research Management Consultants, Inc.

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Warren, C. N., R. H. Crabtree. 1986. Prehistory of Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 11, Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 183–193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

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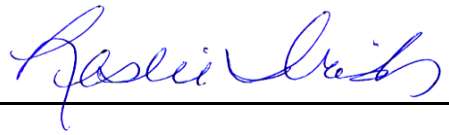
_____. 2023b. Monthly Summary Time Series Precipitation Data for the Lake Palmdale Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS). https://raws.dri.edu/

9.0) CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: January 25, 2024 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Tamas Polanyi, Ph.D., RPA

DATE: January 25, 2024 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of “problem projects”.

Ms. Irish’s responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987
Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987
License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005
Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.
Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.
Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.
The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.
Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.
Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association
Member, Southern California Botanists
Member, Archaeological Institute of America
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, California Chamber of Commerce
Member, CalFlora
Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates
Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates
Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists
1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire
1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County
2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015
ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015
May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013 Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008 Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT “95”, University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

Tamas Polanyi, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist

Dr. Polanyi has over 20 years of combined archaeological experience, including 8 years in California, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas on private and public lands. He has directed and administered professional contracts with state and federal agencies including several large projects with the Department of Defense. Dr. Polanyi conducts all aspects of archaeological studies from project development and design, to personnel management and the execution of archaeological technical studies (e.g., field survey, monitoring, testing and data recovery excavation, technical writing and editing, consultation, etc.) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, CEQA and other federal, state and local regulations. He is skilled in the development and implementation of National Register evaluations, data recovery plans, mitigation and monitoring plans, treatment plans and site protection plans.

His interests include Archaeologies of History; Anthropology of Death; Political Economy; Ritual Economy; Rites Of Passage; Mortuary Archaeology; Everyday Life; Gender; Archaeological Theory And Methods; Remote Sensing; Archaeological Geophysics; Cultural Resource Management And Regulatory Environment; Prehistoric Europe; American Southwest; and Precolonial South Africa.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2022-present Principal Investigator, L&L Environmental, Inc., Redlands, CA
2021-present Council Member, Gerson Lehrman Group, Inc.
2020-present Founder and principal, Sandbox Archaeology LLC, Ypsilanti, MI
2019-2020 Senior Project Manager, PaleoWest Archaeology, Phoenix, AZ
2018-2019 Principal Investigator, L&L Environmental, Inc., Redlands, CA
2017-2018 Project Manager; SWCA Environmental Consultants, Albuquerque, NM and Chicago, IL
2017 Field Director; SWCA Environmental Consultants, Albuquerque, NM
2015-2017 Assistant Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., Albuquerque, NM

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- RPA Certified (17535)
- Archaeological Project Director and Principal Investigator under the Arizona Antiquities Act

EDUCATION

2018 Ph.D. in Anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.
2008 Diploma (B.A. & M.A.) in Archaeology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary.
2004-5 Internship Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, TX

Tamas Polanyi, Ph.D., RPA
Continued

SKILLS

Aerial survey: UAV-based aerial photography using red-green-blue (RGB), near-infrared (NIR) and thermal-infrared (TIR) sensors; LiDAR.

Consultation: BLM, SHPO (AZ, CA, IN, MI, NM), DOT, Navajo DOT, DOD, FEMA, U.S. National Guard, USACE, New Mexico EMNRD, New Mexico State Land Office, Arizona State Land Department, Arizona State Museum, various natural gas companies (AZ, NM, TX), various land development companies (AZ, CA, IL, MI), various universities (USA and EU).

Fieldwork: Cultural resources management and academic research projects in Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Texas; Dominica, Hungary, Belize.

Geochemistry: Colorimetric method, Mehlich-II soil chemical analysis.

Geophysics: Airborne geophysical survey; near-surface geophysical prospection using gradiometer, ground penetrating radar, proton magnetometer, soil resistivity.

Laboratory: Morphological and typological analyses of artifacts and ecofacts; petrographic pottery analysis and thin-section preparation; mineralogical lithic analysis; Raman spectroscopy.

Management: Long-term academic research projects, CRM project management, and oversight, strategic business development, project proposals (academic and CRM), grant applications (academic and CRM), research designs and HPTPs, technical reports, survey and data recovery reports

Regulation: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act, (ARPA), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Arizona State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), NRHP and CRHR evaluation procedures, Army Regulation 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement (AR200-1), Army Regulation 200-4 Cultural Resources Management (AR200-4).

Software: ArcGIS 10.8, Geoplot 4.0, Agisoft Metashape, Microsoft Access, Microsoft Office, Surfer 15, STATA, SPSS, XtalDraw, TerraSync

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Applied Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
European Association of Archaeologists
Society for American Archaeology
Ősrégészeti Társaság (Prehistoric Archaeological Society)

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist

Mr. Gillean has gained more than 20 years of archaeological survey, testing, and excavation experience in Arizona, California, and Nevada. His duties at L&L include archaeological mitigation monitoring, Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. He has experience with a wide range of GPS data collectors, photographic equipment, and software programs. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology with an emphasis in Cultural Resource Management from Cal Poly, Pomona.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2015-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.

2013-present – Archaeologist, First Carbon Solutions. Irvine, CA. Performs archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

2010-2015 – Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys, research, completed site records, contributed to technical reports, assisted with Native American information scoping letters, and coordinated with the NAHC for SLF requests. Performed archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

2006-2010 – Archaeologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Skyforest, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in southern California. Completed site records, authored and contributed to technical reports, conducted archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of fire suppression activities in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, Slide, and Station fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas during project implementation.

2004-2007 – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Corona, CA. Performed field surveys, research, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo Counties, California. Contributed to technical reports and performed archaeological mitigation monitoring.

2003-2004 – Field Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield. Bakersfield, CA. Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40 miles of the Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2010 – Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA.
2008 – The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA.

EDUCATION

B.S., Anthropology (Cultural Resource Management Emphasis) – 2002, Cal Poly, Pomona, CA

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Continued

Selected Project Experience

Murrieta Hills Specific Plan, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA. Field technician for the pedestrian survey of over 900 acres of the Murrieta Hills. Project responsibilities included intensive pedestrian survey, relocation and updating of previously recorded sites, and recordation of sites not previously recorded or encountered.

Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, Colton, San Bernardino County, CA. Field technician for the City of Colton Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project. This project considers the issuance of an incidental take permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act, and requires USFWS review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 150-acres of land proposed to be subject to the permit, and was completed at the request of The Altum Group for the City of Colton. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the AIC, Native American information-scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Safe Routes to School Project, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA. Field technician responsible for assisting with the completion of an ASR and an HPSR in support of the City of Palm Springs Safe Routes to School Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project requires Caltrans-compliant documentation and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the installation of a variety of medians, bulb-outs and chokers designed to control the flow of traffic in the vicinity of local elementary and middle schools. The project area consists of ten non-contiguous sites found throughout the entire City. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), Native American information scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Adelfa Booster Station Redesign Survey, Community of Lakeland Village, Riverside County, CA. Field technician assisting with a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) distribution system. The study was performed at the request of the EVMWD and was completed in accordance with CEQA. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the EIC, Native American information scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Temescal Canyon Road Improvements Survey, Corona Vicinity, Riverside County, CA. Field technician responsible for assisting with the field survey and completion of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for proposed improvements to Temescal Canyon Road. The study was performed at the request of the Riverside County Redevelopment Agency and was completed in accordance with CEQA. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site was detected within the project area and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. The Cultural Resources Assessment was submitted to the USACE to support permitting efforts for the project.

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Continued

Selected Project Experience (Continued)

Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA. Monitoring Crew Chief for the mitigation monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. All detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included coordination with Native American monitors, completing DPR 523 Forms, and co-authoring the resultant report.

Baldy Mesa Unauthorized OHV Rehabilitation Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Archaeologist responsible for pedestrian survey of several miles of unauthorized OHV trails, the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and mitigation monitoring during project implementation.

San Sevaine Hazard Tree Removal Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Archaeologist responsible for the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring during project implementation.

Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide Fires Survey Project on the Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Conducted archeological reconnaissance/inventory of fire suppression dozer lines in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites, and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas.

Julia D.K. Fox
Project Manager, Archaeologist

Ms. Fox is an archaeologist, project manager and technical editor for L&L Environmental, Inc. An experienced Historic and Prehistoric field archaeologist, she is cross trained in the management and administration of all three technical studies that the firm participates in. As an experienced historic and prehistoric field archaeologist her duties include Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and other research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and coauthoring cultural reports with senior staff. During her twenty-five years with the firm, Mrs. Fox has managed and produced hundreds of documents on environmental issues related to biology, archaeology and paleontology.

Her background and education as an archaeologist indicates a propensity for attention to detail and helps with project management. Ms. Fox is involved in all aspects of the project from coordination of professional and crew level investigators, project scheduling, research, surveys and fieldwork to the final stages of report writing, technical editing and quality control.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

1996-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical report writing and quality control.
2000-present – Archaeologist/Collections Management, JDK Consulting. Performs archaeological field surveys, report writing, site research and mapping, collections inventory, processing and management.
2000-2004 – Archaeologist, Cave Group. Performed field surveys, site research and mapping.
2000– Archaeologist/ Field Crew, Bowdin College. Ma'ax Na Mayan site excavation, Rio Bravo Conservation Area, Belize. Assisted in Phase II test level excavations and data recovery.

EDUCATION

B.A., Archaeology - 1996, University of Virginia

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Society of Virginia

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc), Southern California Botanists, 2004
Advanced Wetland Delineation and Management, Army Corps of Engineers, 2002
CEQA and Biological Resources, UCR, 2000

Julia D.K. Fox
Continued

Selected Archaeological Project Experience

Rancho Tierra 1 and 2, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA. Project management/Archaeologist for a Phase I Archaeological Survey of over 300 acres in Victor Valley proposed for mixed residential and recreational development. Project responsibilities included project coordination and report preparation. 2022.

Country Club Drive Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Project management/Archaeologist for the Phase I survey of over 200 acres in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains proposed for residential development. Project responsibilities included project coordination and scheduling, historic research, contributing to report preparation and technical editing. 2020.

Brasada, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted historic research, coordination and report preparation for the Resource Treatment plan, Water Tunnel Dismantling and Removal Plan. 2017.

Norco II, City of Norco, Riverside County, CA. Technical Assistant for a Phase I Archaeological Survey on a proposed residential tract. Project responsibilities included historic research, contributing to report preparation and technical editing. 2004.

Tract 30850, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Technical Assistant for a Phase I Archaeological Survey on a proposed residential tract. Project responsibilities included historic research, contributing to report preparation and technical editing. 2004.

The Retreat, Corona, Riverside County, CA. Field technician for a portion of the pedestrian survey of 1,032 acres of land foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains proposed for mixed residential, commercial and recreational development. Project responsibilities included intensive pedestrian survey, coordination, contributions to the technical report and technical editing. 2003.

Eagle Glen, Corona, Riverside County, CA. Field technician for the pedestrian survey of 875 acres in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains proposed for residential and recreational development. Project responsibilities included intensive pedestrian survey, coordination and scheduling of project, report preparation and mapping and mitigation monitoring. 1999.

APPENDIX B

Photographs

Overview of the Project Area from the southeastern corner of site, facing north (11.18.2023). 001

Overview of the Project Area from the northeastern corner of site, facing south (11.18.2023). 004

Overview of the Project Area from the southeastern corner of site, facing northwest (11.18.2023). 002

Overview of the Project Area from the northeastern corner of site, facing southwest (11.18.2023). 005

Overview of the Project Area from the southeastern corner of site, facing west (11.18.2023). 003

Overview of the Project Area from the northeastern corner of site, facing west (11.18.2023). 006

Overview of the Project Area from the southwestern corner of site, facing north (11.18.2023). 043

Overview of the Project Area from the northwestern corner of site, facing south (11.18.2023). 039

Overview of the Project Area from the southwestern corner of site, facing northeast (11.18.2023). 044

Overview of the Project Area from the northwestern corner of site, facing southeast (11.18.2023). 040

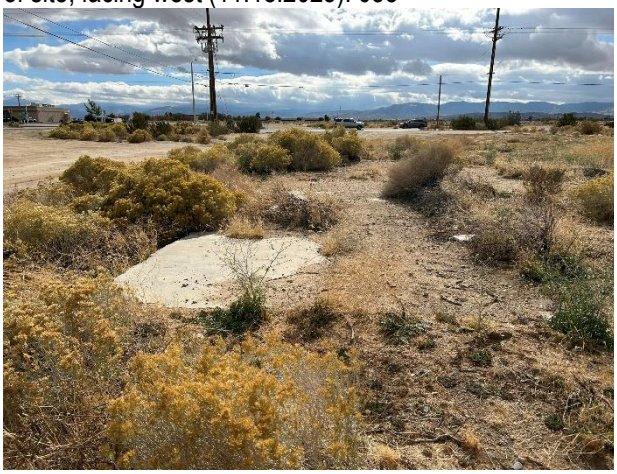
Overview of the Project Area from the southwestern corner of site, facing east (11.18.2023). 045

Overview of the Project Area from the northwestern corner of site, facing east (11.18.2023). 041

Overview of the Project Area from near the center corner of site, facing east (11.18.2023). 033

Overview of the Project Area from near the center corner of site, facing west (11.18.2023). 035

T-shaped concrete structure pad (EPCE-962-01H) facing southwest (11.18.2023). 010



Outbuilding slab (EPCE-962-01H) facing south (11.18.2023). 048

Site 19-003709 overview (11.18.2023). 023

APPENDIX C

Native American Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Lancaster-West Avenue M / EPCE-23-962

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Lancaster West

Township: 7 N **Range:** 12 W **Section(s):** 34

Company/Firm/Agency: L & L Environmental, Inc.

Street Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite #U351

City: Redlands **Zip:** 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax:

Email: jkfox@llenviroinc.com

Project Description:

Industrial warehouse with associated facilities at the NW corner of Avenue M and Division Street.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **Gavin Newsom, *Governor***

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

September 7, 2023

Julia Fox
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: jkfox@llenviroinc.com

Re: Lancaster-West Avenue M / EPCE-23-962 Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Fox:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
9/7/2023

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794	CRM@tataviam-nsn.us	Tataviam
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254	historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600	executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739	culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054	alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 528-9032	serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167	serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lancaster-West Avenue M / EPCE-23-962 Project, Los Angeles County.

October 23, 2023

{Recipient Name} {E-mail Address}
{Recipient Affiliation}
{Address Line 1}
{Address Line 2}

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – APNS 3128-013-010 AND 3128-013-011, LOCATED ON ±38.78 ACRES IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SECTION 34, TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST, USGS LANCASTER WEST 7.5' TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT EPCE-23-962)

«GreetingLine»

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±38.78 acres the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. The project proponent proposes to construct a warehouse facility on site.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC indicates NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources have not been located in the project area and has directed that inquiry for additional information be requested from the list of contacts provided. The NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process, but is an information request that will be included in our cultural resources assessment document.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. The Project is located on the northwest corner of Avenue M and Division Street just west of Sierra Highway and northwest of Palmdale Regional Airport in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The property is bordered by dirt roads to the north, east and west. Division Street runs along the eastern boundary and West Avenue L 12 runs along the northern boundary.

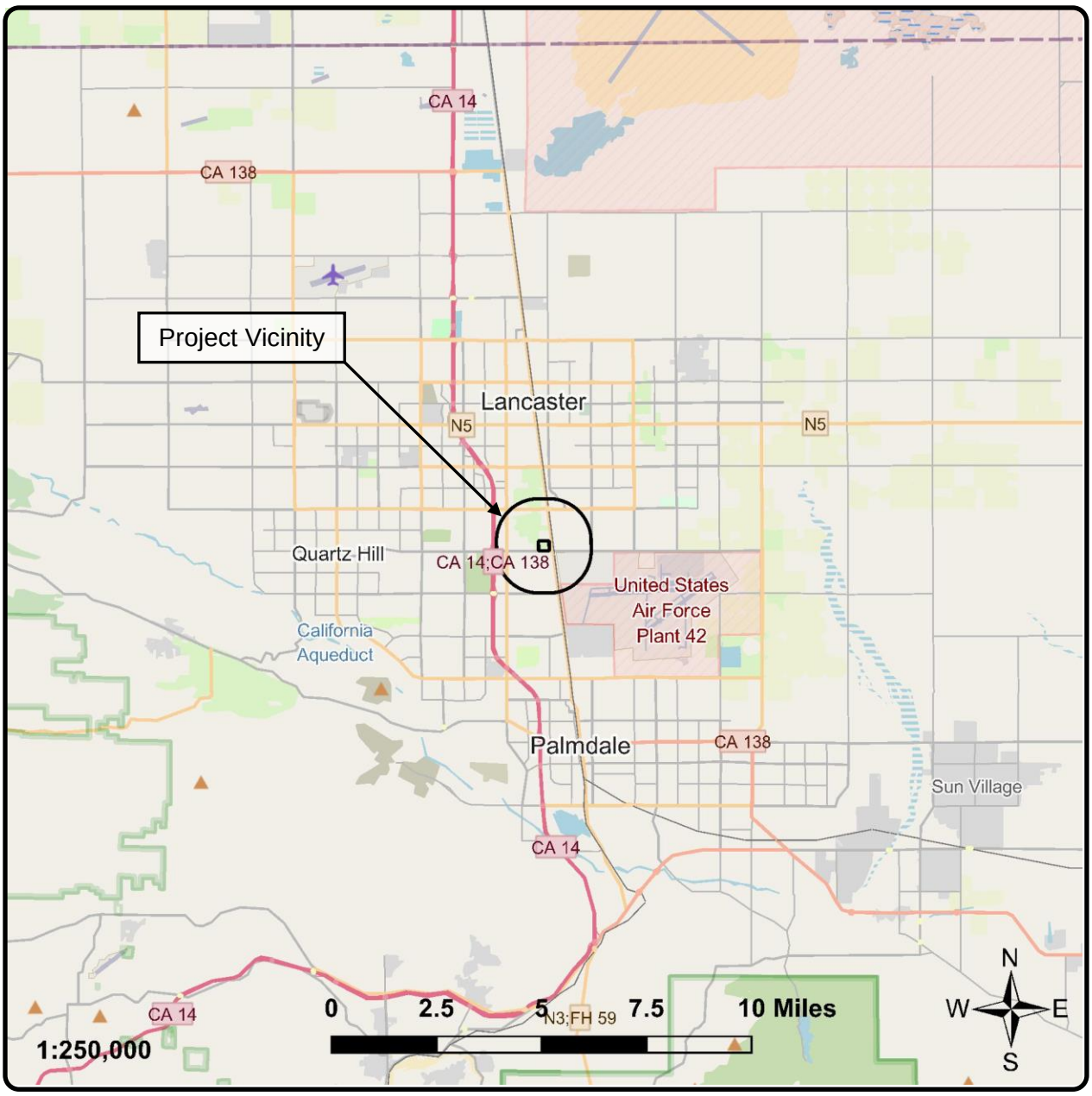
The site can be accessed from I-5 in Santa Clarita by taking Highway 14 east and north through Palmdale, turning east onto Avenue M and driving one mile. The site is situated in Section 34, Township 7 North, Range 12 West within the USGS Lancaster West 7.5' series quadrangle map (Figure 2). The site is generally bounded as follows: to the east by commercial development and disturbed lands with the Sierra Highway and a mixture of commercial/industrial development and disturbed and relatively undisturbed lands beyond; to the north by commercial/industrial development, with disturbed and relatively undisturbed lands and additional, more scattered commercial/industrial development beyond; to the west by a relatively undisturbed parcel and governmental and commercial/industrial buildings and disturbed lands beyond; and to the south by West Avenue M and relatively undisturbed land beyond (Figure 3).

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at **jkfox@llenviroinc.com** or **lirish@llenviroinc.com** if you have any questions or information or you may address and mail a response to my attention at our office.

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Julia Fox

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

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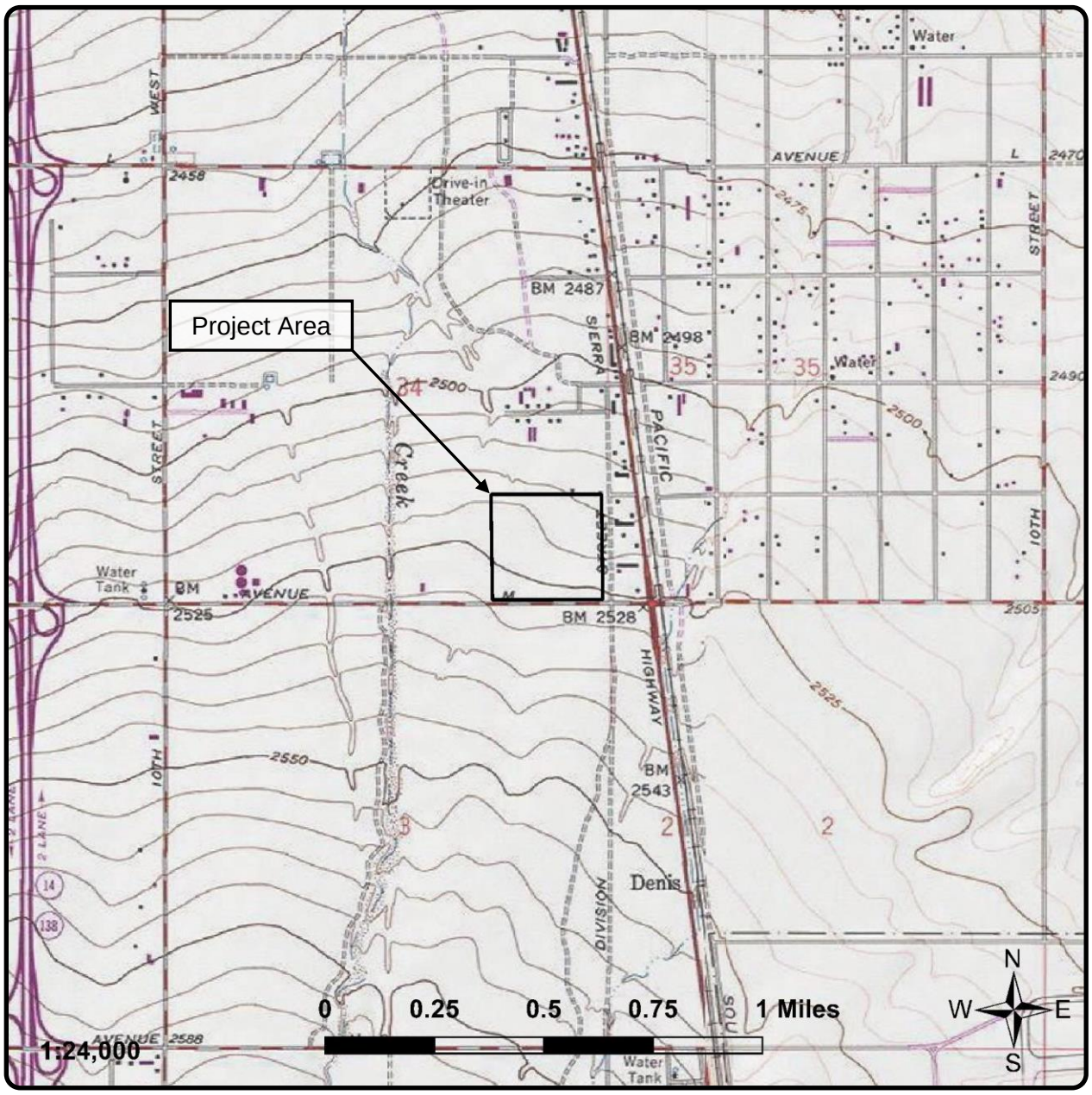
October 2023

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

AINs 3128-013-010 & -011, City of Lancaster
County of Los Angeles, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

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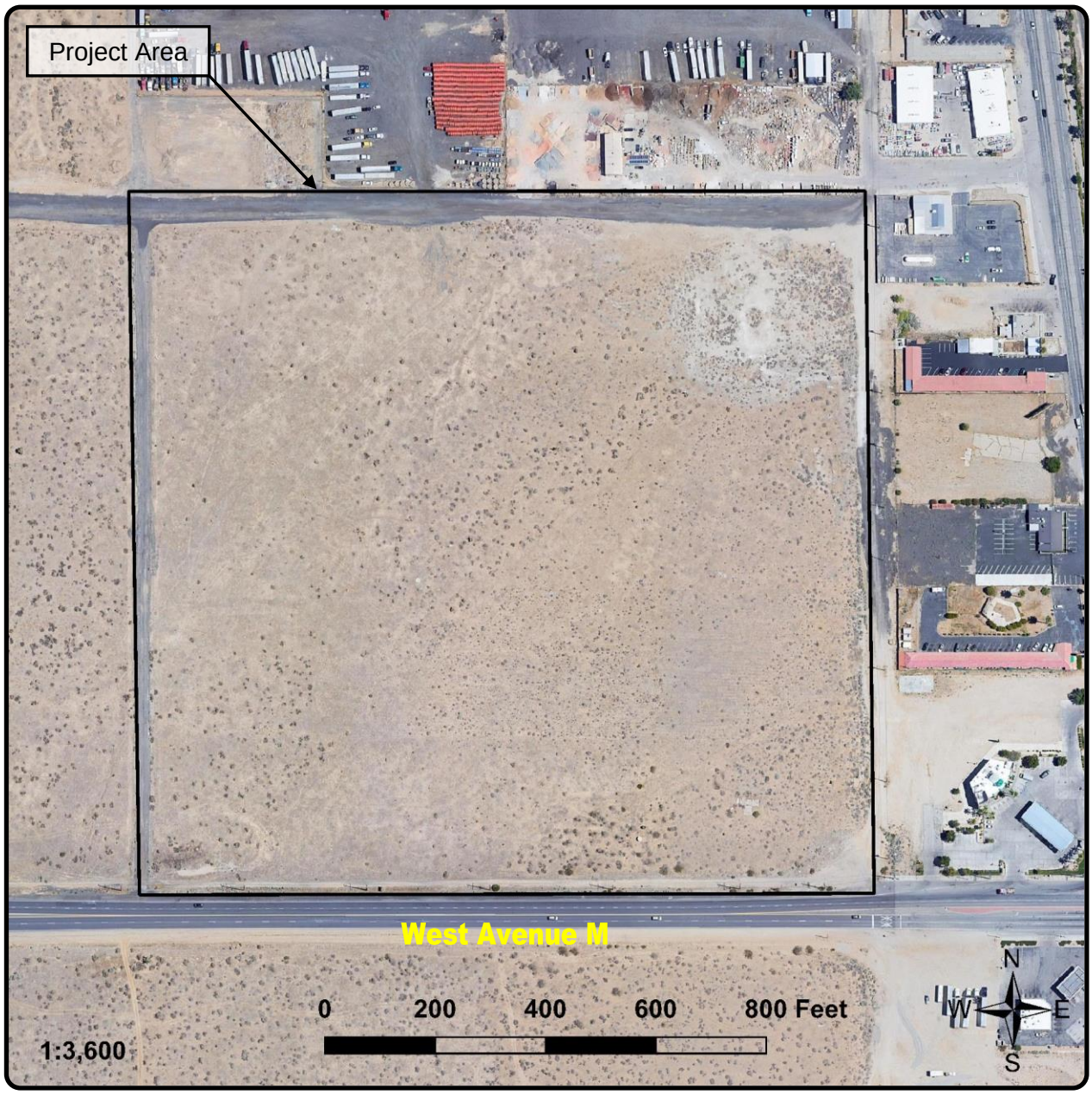
Figure 2

Project Location Map
(USGS Lancaster West [1974] quadrangle,
Section 34, Township 7 North, Range 12 West)

AINs 3128-013-010 & -011, City of Lancaster
County of Los Angeles, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

EPCE-23-962
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Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, May 2022)

AINs 3128-013-010 & -011, City of Lancaster
County of Los Angeles, California

Table 4. Summary of Native American Coordination.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	An automatic response was received 10/23/2023 requiring an online form be completed for informal consultation including a $75 fee	N/A
		Phone call on 1/8/2024	Answered by a receptionist. Ms. Brunzell is unavailable. Questions can be sent to her via email or you can leave a msg.	N/A
Ann Brierty, THPO	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 1/8/2024	She needs to review the letter and check with her staff. She will get back if she has information or concerns.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	No response received.	N/A
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation		NOTE: A Scoping letter was not sent to J. McCormick. During a personal communication 10/26/23 Mr. Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman said that J. McCormick had left their employ.	N/A
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	No response received.	N/A
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 1/8/2024	He received the letter. Lancaster is out of their area and he would refer us to the local tribes for information.	N/A
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 1/8/2024	No answer. Message was left regarding project and requesting a call back if she had further information or concerns.	N/A
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	Response received November 6, 2023. The project is within Serrano Ancestral Territory and is of interest to the Tribe. It may be sensitive for cultural resources. The tribe wishes to engage in government-to-government consultation should the project be subject to CEQA review.	AB52 government-to-government consultation

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 1/8/2024	None. Phone number not in service.	N/A
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on October 23, 2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 1/8/2024	No answer. Message was left regarding project and requesting a call back if he had further information or concerns.	N/A