



Appendix D

Cultural Resources Identification Report



**Cultural Resources Identification Report
for the 230th Street Solar Project,
Los Angeles County, California**

June 2023

A Report Prepared for:

Stephanie Loucas
VP, Development
RPCA Solar 12, LLC
Renewable Properties, LLC
879 Sanchez Street
San Francisco, California 94114

Prepared by:

Jessica Neal, M.A., RPA
Shelby Soares, B.A.
Alyssa Gelinas, B.A.

KLEINFELDER

2882 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, California 95670
Phone: 618.771.6093

June 2023
Kleinfelder Project No: 20234230.001A

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

This report identifies the locations of cultural resources, which are confidential. As nonrenewable resources, archaeological sites can be significantly impacted by disturbances that can affect their cultural, scientific, and artistic values. Disclosure of this information to the public may be in violation of both federal and State of California laws. To discourage damage resulting from vandalism and artifact looting, cultural resource locations should be kept confidential and report distribution restricted. Applicable U.S. laws include, but are not limited to, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 United States Congress 470w-3) and California state laws that apply and include, but are not limited to, Government Code Sections 6250 *et seq.* and 6254 *et seq.*

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 12, LLC propose to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility (Project) in Los Angeles County, California (Appendix A). This report presents the findings of an archaeological assessment conducted by Kleinfelder that comprises the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The Project may seek funding from the United States Department of Agriculture under the Rural Energy for America Program. Therefore, this report has been prepared in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Prior to fieldwork, background research included a search of previously conducted cultural resources studies and findings filed at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, in Fullerton, California. The results found no previously recorded cultural resources or cultural resource studies within the APE. Two previously recorded historic-era resources and three cultural resource studies were identified within the surrounding 0.5-mile radius of the APE (Appendix B).

Kleinfelder contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search of the APE. The NAHC responded on February 2, 2023, that the search returned negative results for the APE. The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts for Kleinfelder to contact for more information regarding the APE (Appendix C). Kleinfelder distributed letters to the list of Native American contacts on February 30, 2023, requesting information on tribal cultural resources in or near the APE. A summary of correspondence is included in this report (Appendix D).

An intensive pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on February 21, 2023. The survey was conducted using 15-meter-wide parallel transects resulting in 100 percent survey coverage of the entire APE. One isolated artifact, a chert flake, was identified during the survey. The isolate lacks context with no associated materials, appears to have been displaced from the original location, and/or represents an isolated singular event and is thus recommended ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

No historic properties were identified within the APE during this study, as such Kleinfelder recommends a finding of no historic properties affected for this undertaking. Kleinfelder considers the APE to have moderate sensitivity for buried cultural resources within the Project vicinity, and the following measures are recommended:

- A qualified archaeologist shall provide an archaeological tailboard to any construction crew working on site during ground disturbing activities.
- In the event archaeological resources are encountered during any ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project, all ground-disturbing work at the location, plus at a reasonable buffer zone, must be immediately suspended. The approving County department shall be contacted, and a qualified professional archaeologist retained to analyze the significance of the find and formulate further mitigation (e.g., Project relocation, excavation plan, and protective cover) in consultation with culturally affiliated tribes or other descendant groups, where applicable.
- Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, if known or suspected Native American or other human remains are encountered, all ground-disturbing work must cease in the vicinity of the discovery, and the County Coroner contacted. The respectful treatment and disposition of remains and associated grave offerings shall be in accordance with Public Resource Code

§5097.98. The applicant and successors in interest are ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with this condition.

- In the event the Project design changes, and ground disturbance is anticipated beyond the APE as it is currently defined, further surveys shall be conducted in those new areas to assess the presence of cultural resources. Any newly discovered or previously recorded cultural resources within the additional survey area shall be recorded (or updated) on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation 523-series forms. If any resources are identified as eligible for listing on the National/California Register and avoidance of these resources is not feasible, then an evaluation and/or data recovery program shall be drafted and implemented.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	III
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	IV
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	VIII
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Description	1
1.2 Area of Potential Effects	1
2 REGULATORY CONTEXT	2
2.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	2
2.2 California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as Amended	3
2.3 Public Resources Codes	6
3 NATURAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT	8
3.1 Natural Context	8
3.2 Prehistoric Context	8
3.2.1 Late Pleistocene	9
3.2.2 Early Holocene	11
3.2.3 Middle Holocene	11
3.2.4 Late Holocene	12
3.3 Ethnographic Context	15
3.4 Historical Context	16
3.4.1 Mission Period (1769–1830)	16
3.4.2 Rancho Period (1830–1865)	17
3.4.3 American Period (1865–Present)	17
3.4.4 History of Neenach	18
4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	19
4.1 Record Search	19
4.2 Historical Map Review	20
4.2.1 Historical Map Review Results	20
5 FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS	22
6 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH	23
7 SENSITIVITY FOR BURIED RESOURCES	25
7.1 Sensitivity for Buried Prehistoric Resources	25
7.2 Sensitivity for Buried Historic Period Resources	25
8 CONCLUSION	26
8.1 Recommendations	26
9 PREPARERES' QUALIFICATIONS	27
10 REFERENCES	28

Appendices

- A Project Maps
- B Records Search Results
- C Native American Heritage Commission Results
- D Native American Coordination
- E Survey Photographs
- F Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AC	alternating current
A.D.	anno Domini
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	area of potential effect(s)
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
P.B.	before present
c.	circa
cal	calibrated
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CE	common era
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DC	direct current
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	Bureau of Land Management General Land Office
ibid	Latin <i>ibidem</i> , referring to the source of the previous citation
MW	megawatt
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
No.	number
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	230 th Street Solar Project
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Officer
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCR	tribal cultural resource(s)
US	United States
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 10, LLC propose to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility (Project) in Los Angeles County, California. The following provides an overview of the Project description, background and objectives, location, and Area of Potential Effects (APE).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 230th Street Solar Project is a small-scale, ground-mounted utility-scale solar energy facility located on approximately 29 acres of a 40-acre parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 3278-025-001). The parcel is located east of the community of Neenach in unincorporated Los Angeles County and is primarily undeveloped open space, apart from a residence in the southwestern corner of the parcel. RPCA Solar 12, LLC has entered into a long-term lease agreement with the property owners, Amilcar Ruben Badano and Debbie Badano, to facilitate the development and long-term operation of the Project.

The Project will generate a total of 4.99 megawatts (MW) alternating current (AC) (7.5 MW direct current [DC]) of clean, reliable solar energy when complete. The Project will interconnect to Southern California Edison's (SCE) pre-existing electrical distribution system located adjacent to the site. The power generated from this facility will be sold to SCE through a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Additionally, the Project will be equipped with energy storage technology that will allow onsite renewable energy generation to be stored and dispatched onto the grid when needed.

The Project will utilize approximately 13,851 solar modules and 40 string inverters to convert the sun's energy into usable, AC, power. Single-axis tracking technology will be utilized to allow the modules to efficiently track the sun throughout the day and maximize the efficiency of solar collection. The modules will be mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the array will be no more than 15 feet tall.

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The approximately 29-acre APE is located 0.25 mile north of California State Route 138, and on the east side of 230th Street West. The APE is situated at an elevation of approximately 2,820 feet above mean sea level. Adjacent land uses in the vicinity of the APE are primarily undeveloped, although some rural residences occur sporadically in the Project vicinity, and there are several small- to large-scale solar installations north and east of the APE.

The APE is situated within Township 20 North, Range 16 West, Section 13 of the Neenach School 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles. The corresponding latitude and longitude at the approximate center of the site are 34°46'48.87" north latitude and 118°32'04.69" west longitude.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The following section provides the federal, State of California (State), and local laws, regulations, and ordinances that are applicable to cultural resources compliance on the Project.

2.1 SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §800) requires that projects undertaken by federal agencies (and/or federally funded projects or projects requiring federal approval) consider the effects of their actions on properties that may be eligible for listing or are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To determine whether an undertaking could affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources (including archaeological and architectural properties) must be inventoried and evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Although compliance with Section 106 is the responsibility of the lead federal agency, consultants in support of the agency or project proponent may be delegated all or portions of the Section 106 process. The 230th Street Solar Project is subject to Section 106 because it will require a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) federal grant to fund the Project. The Section 106 process includes four primary steps, listed below.

1. Initiation of consultation with consulting parties (36 CFR §800.3).
2. Identification and evaluation of historic properties within the APE (36 CFR §800.4).
3. Assessment of adverse effects on historic properties within the APE (36 CFR §800.5). If there are historic properties that will be affected, consult with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding adverse effects, both direct and indirect, on historic properties. If there are no historic properties that will be affected, implementation of the project in accordance with the findings of no adverse effect shall proceed (36 CFR 36 §800.5[d][1]).
4. Resolve adverse effects on historic properties within the APE (36 CFR 800.6). Continue consultation among the federal agency and consulting parties to avoid and mitigate adverse effects. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) provides comments to head of the federal agency, and the ACHP comments must be considered when final agency decision on the undertaking is made (move forward with the project, stop pursuant to mitigation, step back through Section 106 process) (36 CFR 800.7).

National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation

The significance of cultural resources is determined using the NRHP's four Criteria for Evaluation (Criteria A–D) at 36 CFR 60.4, which state that a historic property is any site, building, structure, or object that:

- A. Is associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A);
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past (Criterion B);
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and/or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

If the SHPO determines that a cultural resource is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, then it is automatically eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). If a resource does not have the level of integrity necessitated by the NRHP, it may still be eligible for the CRHR, which allows for a lower level of integrity.

NRHP Seven Aspects of Integrity

Cultural resources integrity is determined using the NRHP's seven aspects of integrity at 36 CFR 60.4, which state that a historic property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must retain historic integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property must meet one or more of the Criteria for Evaluation before a determination can be made about its integrity.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT OF 1970, AS AMENDED

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires State and local agencies to identify and reduce, if feasible, the significant, negative environmental impacts of land use decisions.

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 1427

This section of CEQA recognizes that California's archaeological resources are endangered by urban development; the legislature finds that these resources need preserving; it is a misdemeanor to alter any archaeological evidence found in any cave, or to remove any such materials from a cave.

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.4 subsection (b)

This section of CEQA defines "historical resource," addresses reburial options for Native American remains, and presents the preferred mitigation of historical resources.

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5

This section of CEQA identifies which resources are considered cultural resources, as stated below.

- Resource(s) listed or eligible for listing on the CRHR (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(1));
- Resource(s) either listed in the NRHP or in a "local register of historical resources" unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant" (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(2)); and
- Resources identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code (PRC) [Title 14 CCR Section 15065.5(a)(2)].

In addition, Subdivision (g) provides the guidelines referenced below regarding historical surveys.

A resource identified as significant in a historical survey may be listed in the CRHR if the survey meets all the following criteria:

- The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory.
- The survey and the survey documents were prepared in accordance with procedures and requirements of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).
- The resource is evaluated and determined by OHP to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Historic Resources Inventory Form.
- If the survey is 5 years or older at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the CRHR, the survey is updated to identify historic resources that have become eligible or ineligible due to changed

circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminished the significance of the resource.

- Resources identified during such surveys are presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise.
- A final category of “historical resources” may be determined at the discretion of the lead agency when: any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, education, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record [Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3)].

When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within a project, the lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). An applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by NAHC (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(d)).

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(b)

Section 15124(b) addresses mitigation, and states that the preferred mitigation for historical resources is treatment in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. The preferred mitigation for archaeological sites is preservation in place.

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.7 “Thresholds of Significance”

This section encourages agencies to develop thresholds of significance to be used in determining potential impacts and defines the term “cumulatively significant.”

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15126.4 “Consideration and Discussion of Mitigation Measures Proposed to Minimize Significant Effects”, sub-section (b) “Mitigation Measures Related to Impacts on Historical Resources”

Subsection (b) discusses:

- Impacts of maintenance, repair, stabilization, restoration, conservation, or reconstruction of a historical resource;
- Documentation as a mitigation measure; and
- Mitigation through avoidance of damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature, preferably by preservation in place, or by data recovery through excavation if avoidance or preservation in place is not feasible; data recovery must be conducted in accordance with an adopted data recovery plan.

CEQA Appendix G Section V

This appendix is a checklist that identifies potential impacts to historical and archaeological resources, and/or human remains. The checklist includes the following questions, which are used to determine if a potential project would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5; and

- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Questions on the checklist are answered to assess whether impacts associated with a project would be potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, less than significant, or have no impact. The final determination of project-related impacts is made by the lead agency on a project.

CEQA Assembly Bill 52 –Tribal Consultation and Tribal Cultural Resources

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 amended CEQA to address California Native American tribal concerns regarding how cultural resources of importance to tribes are treated under CEQA. CEQA now specifies that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “tribal cultural resource” [as defined in PRC 21074(a)] is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. According to AB 52, tribes may have expertise in tribal history and “tribal knowledge about land and tribal cultural resources (TCR) at issue should be included in environmental assessments for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.”

The AB 52 process entails the following:

- The CEQA lead agency must begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if the tribe has requested such notification to the lead agency, in writing. The notification request requires that the lead agency inform these tribes of proposed projects in the geographic area provided by the representative tribe; and within set timeframes. Specifically, the lead state agency is required to notify tribe(s) that have requested project notification under AB 52 within 15 days of determining there is a project; the tribe(s) then have 30 days to respond to this notification and request consultation: upon receipt of a request for consultation the lead agency must then initiate consultation with the tribe(s) within 30 days.
- AB 52 applies to the following CEQA documents: Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Notification of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. Such documents cannot be released for public review before tribal consultation has concluded and shall not contain any confidential information that the Tribe has requested be omitted from public review.

AB 52 further defines the following legislative terms:

PRC 21074 (TCR): The statute identifies TCR as separate and distinct category of resource, separate from a historical resource. New PRC Section 21074 further defines a TCR as any of the following under its subsections (a) through (c):

- a) Sites, features, places, and objects with cultural value to descendant communities or cultural landscapes that are any of the following:
 - Listed on the CRHR;
 - Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1; and
 - Deemed to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.
- b) Sacred places, including, but not limited to, Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines that meet either of the following criteria:
 - Listed on the California NAHC’s Sacred Lands File (SLF) pursuant to Section 5097.94 or 5097.96 and a California Native American tribe has submitted sufficient evidence to the

- lead agency demonstrating that significance to the California Native American tribe or contain known graves and cemeteries of California Native Americans.
 - Listed or determined pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- c) A cultural landscape is a TCR to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
- d) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “non-unique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 also may be a TCR if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

2.3 PUBLIC RESOURCES CODES

PRC Section 5020.1

This section defines several terms, including those provided below.

“Historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

“Substantial adverse change” means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.

PRC Section 5024.1

This section establishes the CRHR. A resource may be listed as a historical resource in the CRHR if it meets the NRHP criteria or the following state criteria:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

PRC Section 5097.5

This section states that any unauthorized removal or destruction of archaeological or paleontological resources on sites located on public land is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the State or any city, county, district, authority or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

PRC Section 5097.98

This section discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains. NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of human remains by the County coroner, is required to notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. It enables the descendant to inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American human remains and to recommend to the landowner (or person responsible for the excavation) means of treating, with dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods.

PRC Sections 5097.99, 5097.991

These sections establish that it is a felony to obtain or possess Native American artifacts or human remains taken from a grave or cairn and sets penalties for these actions. The sections also mandate that it is the policy of the State to repatriate Native American remains and associated grave goods.

PRC Section 21083.2

This section states that under CEQA, the lead agency is responsible for determining whether a project may have a significant effect on historical and archaeological resources. Section 21083.2 states that if the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on “unique” archaeological resources, an EIR shall be prepared to address these resources. A unique archaeological resource is an 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 the resource meets one of the following criteria:

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

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require that reasonable efforts be taken to preserve these resources in place or provide conditions or mitigation measures.

PRC Section 21084.1

This section sets forth that a project that may cause a significant adverse change in a significant historical resource is a project that may be considered to have adverse effects on the environment. Historical resources not listed on the CRHR or other local lists may still be considered historical resources at the discretion of the lead agency on the project.

3 NATURAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

This section presents background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the APE, as well as an overview of regional cultural chronology, ethnography, and history.

3.1 NATURAL CONTEXT

Los Angeles County comprises approximately 4,084 square miles within southern California. Kern County borders it to the north, San Bernadino and Orange Counties to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the south, and Ventura County to the west. The local Mohave desert climate is characterized by hot, dry summers with temperatures in the upper 90s and cold winters with occasional inches of snow.

The APE is located in northwest unincorporated Los Angeles County, approximately 2.5 miles south from the southern boundary of Kern County and 4.5 miles northeast from the Miocene-era Neenach Volcano Formations. The APE is primarily bordered by vacant land with well-drained Greenfield and Hanford sandy loam soils found on alluvial fans and terraces derived from granite (USDA 2023). Site elevations range from approximately 2,810 to 2,830 feet above mean sea level.

Two vegetation communities, rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*) scrub and inactive agriculture/ruderal, were mapped during the field survey. Rubber rabbitbrush is dominant or co-dominant in this vegetation community and may coexist with big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), yellow rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*), Ephedra spp., California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California broomsage (*Lepidospartum squamatum*) and bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*). In the Project area, rubber rabbitbrush was dominant and patchy, as it seems to have recently recolonized portions of the site after it was discontinued from being used for agricultural purposes.

The APE was in active agriculture until approximately 2011 or 2012 and appears to have remained fallow since then. As such, weedy species like Erodium sp., Plantago sp. and mustard (Brassica sp.) have colonized the site. Some annual grasses were also observed during the field survey, although they were not identifiable due to the time of year the survey was performed.

3.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Archaeological sequences for the Great Basin and Mojave Desert regions are grouped into Late Pleistocene and Early, Middle, and Late Holocene time frames, with period definitions varying by region. These chronological divisions correlate with climatic and environmental changes and are continually being refined as new data are collected and dating techniques are improved.

Archaeological evidence left by highly mobile hunter-gatherers usually takes the form of sparse scatters of lithic artifacts and small features such as hearths, small rock rings, and milling features. These remains may represent short-term encampments, but the repeated return to specific locations over long periods of time may nevertheless result in substantial archaeological deposits. Archaeological sites in desert regions of California are often limited to surface assemblages that lack datable organic materials or stratigraphic associations, and therefore archaeologists working in these regions rely largely on variations in projectile point morphology to place sites in time.

Table 1 lists the period designations that are commonly used by archaeologists to describe the culture history of the current study area. These local periods correspond to period designations that have been broadly applied to the Mojave Desert; in many cases these designations share the name with the “index” projectile point type that was prevalent during that time period.

3.2.1 Late Pleistocene

Paleoindian Period (Pre-9500 Before Present [B.P.])

Little is known about the human occupation of this region during the Late Pleistocene. Fluted projectile points characteristic of the Paleoindian period have been documented in scattered locations throughout the western Mojave Desert and southwestern Great Basin, but with few exceptions these points have been found as isolates in undatable surface contexts and therefore have been associated with the Paleoindian period solely on the basis of their morphological similarity to securely dated Clovis projectile points from the Great Plains and Southwest regions (Dillon 2002:115; Sutton 1996). Excavations at China Lake during the 1970s uncovered fluted points associated with burned, extinct megafaunal material (Davis 1975) providing convincing evidence that there was human occupation in the region during the terminal Pleistocene. Examples of fluted Paleoindian projectile points have been recovered in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project (Dillon 2002: Table 1) and include a fragment of an obsidian Clovis point recovered from the Rose Spring site (CA-INY-372), located approximately 0.25 mile south of the Haiwee power plant (Yohe 1992). Other tools associated with the Paleoindian period are large side scrapers, blades struck from prepared cores, and a mixture of expedient flaked tools (Justice 2002:73).

Extinct lakeshore and wetland environments are of particular interest to archaeologists who are studying the late Pleistocene and early Holocene—Bryan and Tuohy (1999) assert that “an economic adaptation to the presence of an existing shallow freshwater lake and the bioresources available in and around it clearly was the most important factor in the organization of the annual round followed by early prehistoric occupants of the Great Basin.” During the wet and cool Pleistocene, basin-and-range topography caused most Great Basin lakes to follow a sequence of fluctuations punctuated by overflows, rather than to exist as a steady-state system of continuously incoming and outgoing streams. Lakes along the eastern edge of the Sierra Nevada Mountains were arranged as a chain, and during times of high precipitation and glacial melt, each lake would fill up to its overflow point and spill downriver to the next lake in the chain. Lake Russell (which encompassed the present-day Mono Lake) was the farthest north in the chain; water would flow south in turn through Adobe and Owens lakes, through Rose Valley (including the wash that contains the project area) to China and Searles lakes, and then up north into Panamint Lake (Grayson 1993). Highstand dates for these lakes are not identical, which emphasizes the regional nature of the early Pleistocene climatic swings. Sediment investigations have shown that Owens Lake last overflowed sometime before 15,300 B.P., or before the earliest evidence of humans in the area (Bacon et al. 2006). Dorn et al. (1990) compared their own radiocarbon dates with the results from other researchers and arrived at highstand dates of 10,500 B.P. for Searles Lake, 10,000 B.P. for Lake Manly and no later than 9220 B.P. for Lake Mojave.

It is not currently clear whether the Haiwee wash contained the types of dependable vegetation, water, and game animals that would make the area a destination for mobile Paleoindian populations. Sediment investigations have shown that Owens Lake last overflowed into the Haiwee wash sometime before 15,300 cal years B.P. or before the earliest evidence of humans in the area (Bacon et al. 2006). Without discharge from Owens Lake, the wash would have been fed only by runoff from the seasonal drainages to

Years B.P.		OWENS VALLEY ¹	OWENS VALLEY ²	MOJAVE DESERT ³	MOJAVE DESERT ⁴	SIERRA NEVADA ⁵
	LATE HOLOCENE	Klondike Phase (AD 1300-1850)	Marana Period (650 B.P. - Contact)	Late Prehistoric / Shoshonean Period (750 B.P. - Contact)	Late Prehistoric and Ethnographic Period (1000 B.P. - Contact)	Chimney Phase (AD 1300-Historic)
1000		Baker Phase (AD 600-1300)	Haiwee Period (1350-650 B.P.)	Saratoga Springs Period (1500-750 B.P.)	Rose Spring Period (1500-1000 B.P.)	Sawtooth Phase (AD 600-1300)
2000		Cowhorn Phase (1200 BC - AD 600)	Newberry Period (3150-1350 B.P.)	Gypsum Period (4000-1500 B.P.) Late Archaic	Gypsum Period (4000-1500 B.P.)	Canebrake Phase (1200 BC - AD 600)
3000						
4000	MIDDLE HOLOCENE	Clyde Phase (3500-1200 BC)	Little Lake Period (5950-3150 B.P.)	Pinto Period (7000-4000 B.P.) Middle Archaic	Pinto Period (7000-4000 B.P.)	Lamont Phase (4000-1200 BC)
5000						
6000						
7000						
8000	EARLY HOLOCENE		Lake Mohave Period (9500-6000 B.P.)	Lake Mojave Period (12,000-7000 B.P.)	Lake Mojave Period (10,000-7000 B.P.)	
9000				Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic		
10,000						
11,000					Paleoindian Period (12,000-10,000 B.P.)	
12,000	PLEISTOCENE					
					Pre-Projectile Point ?	

(1) Bettinger 1976, 1982; (2) Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Basgall and McGuire 1988; (3) Warren 1980, 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986; (4) Sutton 1996; (5) Garfinkel et al. 1979a; McGuire and Garfinkel 1980.

TABLE 1: Chronological Sequences for the Owens Valley, Mojave Desert, and Southern Sierra Nevada

the west of the project area. However, given the relatively high level of precipitation during the terminal Pleistocene, the wash may have received enough water to create a productive wetland environment.

3.2.2 Early Holocene

Lake Mohave Period (9500 to 6000 B.P.)

The people that lived in the western Mojave Desert and southwestern Great Basin were profoundly affected by environmental changes during the gradual Pleistocene–Holocene transition. Temperatures became warmer but remained cooler and moister than today, and the region became marked by shallow lakes and marshes that were biologically very productive, surrounded by desert vegetation typical of later time periods, especially white bursage and later creosote bush (Grayson 1993:199). Some low-elevation locales retained juniper and sagebrush habitats. By the early Holocene, warmer temperatures, reduced precipitation, and the eventual dehydration of the pluvial lakes likely led to irregularities in the distribution and abundance of resources (Sutton et al. 2007:237).

These climatic changes created the need for an increasingly diversified subsistence strategy, reflected in the archaeological materials associated with the Mojave period. Hallmark artifacts consist of Great Basin stemmed and concave-base projectile points and some highly formalized flake tools, such as scrapers, graters, bifaces, and occasionally crescents. Unifacial, plano-convex cores, flake cores, and battered stone tools, as well as unshaped handstones and thin- or thick-slab millings, have been found in association with early land-use in the China Lake Basin (Basgall 2007:170). In many Early Holocene sites in the Mojave and Great Basin deserts these tools are manufactured of non-local materials, suggesting that they were produced by highly mobile populations. This, coupled with the relative lack of groundstone tools in most Early Holocene assemblages, has led to the commonly held assumption that Mojave period groups were characterized by low population density and a subsistence regime that focused on hunting. Not all archaeologists share this view, however—Eerkens et al. (2007) argue that Mojave period sites in the nearby Coso Basin show evidence of relatively dense populations that exploited a wide range of environments and were no more mobile than Middle or Late Holocene groups. Sutton et al. (2007:237) suggest that gradually drying pluvial lake basins were abandoned by prehistoric people during this period in favor of the eastern front of the Sierra Nevada, where a regular recharging of catchments created a rich patchwork of resources.

3.2.3 Middle Holocene

Little Lake Period (5950 to 3150 B.P.)

The Middle Holocene climate, although arid compared to the periods before and after, was still highly variable, with multiple oscillations between wetter and drier conditions occurring throughout. Although the lakes and marshes of the early Holocene receded during the early part of the period, streams and springs in the region may have still maintained water flow from nearby ranges, providing suitable water sources to sustain human activity, albeit at low densities (Aikens 1978; Basgall 2000; Jenkins and Warren 1984; Sutton 1996). Vegetation communities capable of supporting large game animals became limited to a few isolated areas. Settlement patterns adapted, shifting to upland settings where sources of water still existed (Sutton 1996).

The Little Lake period is marked by the appearance of Little Lake and Pinto series projectile points. These thick points with an indented or bifurcate base, robust basal ears, and weak shoulders were first defined

by Elizabeth and William Campbell in 1935 in the Pinto Basin, approximately 200 miles southwest of Owens Lake (Campbell and Campbell 1935). Other similarly ancient point styles include varied side- and corner-notched forms such as Fish Slough Side-notched (Basgall et al. 1995) and “thick Elko” forms identified by Gilreath and Hildebrandt (1997). Other artifacts diagnostic of the period include large and small leaf-shaped bifaces, domed and heavy-keeled scrapers, numerous core and cobble tools, large metates and milling slabs, and shaped and unshaped handstones. Very small artifact assemblages and only occasional time-markers typify many middle Holocene sites (Basgall and Delacorte 2012:2–8). The best-known expression of the Little Lake period in the vicinity of the project area occurs at the Stahl Site, located on the northern end of Little Lake, approximately 12 miles south of the project area (Harrington 1957).

Many archaeologists interpret these diverse artifact assemblages as a response to the onset of drier conditions. The presence of both hunting tools and milling equipment appears to represent a move from the strict exploitation of high-ranked food items, such as large animals, to a more diversified subsistence strategy (Sutton et al. 2007:237; Warren and Crabtree 1986). The use and abundance of milling equipment, particularly prepared basins, notably increases, and thin slab pieces of non-local stone were used, with both features suggesting intensification of plant exploitation. Faunal remains continued to focus on large and small terrestrial game, with the addition of fish (Delacorte et al. 1995; Gilreath 1995:17).

The procurement of obsidian from lag quarry deposits in the Coso Volcanic Field, located 8.5 miles (13.5 kilometers [km]) southeast of the project area, began during the Lake Mohave period and extended through the Little Lake period. Quarry areas show evidence of core and early-stage biface production resulting in a wide variety of tool types, indicating “a rather generalized, opportunistic approach to the acquisition of obsidian” (Gilreath and Hildebrandt 1997:177).

3.2.4 Late Holocene

The climate of the prehistoric late Holocene approximates that of today, with cooler and moister conditions than the middle Holocene but drier than the early Holocene. Plant communities took on their modern distributions, but as in the middle Holocene, the climate was highly variable, and many lake levels fluctuated, at times dramatically, throughout the period. At least two major droughts likely occurred in the Sierras, at c. 1050 to 840 B.P. and 740 to 600 B.P., resulting in low lake levels throughout the western Great Basin (Stine 1994, 2003). These droughts were followed by a cooler and wetter period from 600 to 200 B.P., which raised Owens Lake to its second highest stand of the late Holocene (Cleland and Spaulding 1992; Stine 2003). Increases in population, trade, and social complexity accompanied the more favorable climate, and evidence of restricted seasonal movement and larger settlements appears early in this period (Bettinger 1999; Sutton et al. 2007).

Newberry Period (3150 to 1350 B.P.)

The Newberry period reveals that significant cultural change had occurred across east-central California, focused on shifting settlement-subsistence systems and resource intensification. The scant data marking the first 1,500 years of this period suggest that the middle Holocene adaptive pattern of small, highly mobile groups remained unchanged (Gilreath 1995). Newberry period settlements near Bishop (Bettinger et al. 1984) and near Lone Pine (Basgall and McGuire 1988) reveal lowland settlements defined by midden accumulations, diversified artifact and ecofact assemblages, and house structures used as seasonal base camps by multiple households (Basgall and Delacorte 2012:2-9). Relatively large seasonal residential bases

at Rose Spring (CA-INY-372, immediately south of the project area; see discussion below), and Portuguese Bench (CA-INY-2284, at the northwestern edge of Rose Valley) are also associated with this period. Temporary camps have been documented in both lowland and upland contexts, typified by a narrow range of hunting or plant procurement activities. Wide-ranging mobility patterns are indicated by high obsidian material variability and the abundant use of exotic toolstone. Settlement shifts appear organized along a north–south axis that traversed the length of Great Basin valleys, including Owens Valley (Basgall and Delacorte 2012:2-9; see Basgall 1989; Basgall and McGuire 1988; Delacorte 1990, 1999; Delacorte et al. 1995), with logistical forays made to nearby mountain areas.

The Newberry period was characterized by dart-point size projectile points in notched or eared (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small-stemmed (Gypsum) forms. In addition to diagnostic projectile points, assemblages included leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, and, occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416).

The early Newberry (c. 3150–2000 B.P.) archaeological record derives primarily from sites situated with reference to water, including lakeside areas near Olancho (Byrd and Hale 2003) and streamside deposits along McGee Creek (Basgall et al. 2003). Associated cultural assemblages stem from smaller deposits, houses are rare or absent, and occupational intensity remains similar to that inferred for the middle Holocene (Basgall and Delacorte 2012:2-9).

The late Newberry period (c. 2000–1350 B.P.) marks the emergence of a logistically and well-organized adaptive pattern that included regularized use of long-term residential bases; smaller, serially reoccupied transient camps; communal hunting/butchering localities; quarry and stone working camps; and hunting and gathering stations (Basgall and Delacorte 2011, 2012; Basgall and McGuire 1988; Bettinger 1989, 1991; Delacorte 1990, 1991, 1999; Delacorte and McGuire 1993; Delacorte et al. 1995; Gilreath 1995; Yohe 1992; Zeanah and Leigh 2002). Evidence is present for the construction of elaborate hunting facilities, well-built houses, and caches of non-portable or specialized gear. Lithic resources focused on obsidian, to the near absence of earlier (early and middle Holocene) materials, such as microcrystalline, basalt, and rhyolite.

Settlement and subsistence data reveal that specialized task groups made short- and long-term logistical forays to procure food resources. Animal remains provide evidence of a broadening subsistence base, with an emphasis on small and large mammal and waterfowl. Plant resources remain an important resource, as evidenced by large quantities of well-fashioned milling equipment and paleobotanical remains, including pine nuts and other seeds.

The north-to-south orientation of the Newberry period settlement and subsistence pattern is underscored by toolstone sourcing data. Basgall and Delacorte (2011) demonstrated that Newberry site components located north of Lone Pine contained almost equal proportions of Long Valley and Coso obsidian and suggest that these quarries mark the general northern and southern extent of the annual round. Obsidian exploitation of the Coso Volcanic field remained confined to lag quarries for the first half of the Newberry period, but after approximately 2300 B.P., the economic importance of obsidian exchange networks expanded dramatically. Obsidian production shifted to the mining of primary, high-quality seams in a limited number of quarries. Large bifacial cores and early-stage bifaces were produced at the quarries, and further reduced to biface blanks and tool preforms at off-quarry biface production sites. These bifaces were traded heavily with neighboring groups, and ultimately ended up being used by groups throughout southern California, particularly in Los Angeles County, Ventura County, the Kern Plateau, and the southern Sierra Nevada mountains (Gilreath and Hildebrandt 1997).

Haiwee Period (1350 to 650 B.P.)

Smaller Rose Spring and Eastgate series projectile points appear in the archaeological record by the onset of the Haiwee period at 1350 B.P., signaling with the introduction of the bow and arrow to the region (Yohe 1998). Despite a generally deteriorating climate, further population growth and territorial constriction occurred during this time. By the end of the Haiwee period, local groups “...operated within annual ranges so small they were made sedentary virtually by default” (Bettinger 1999:49). Biface types prevalent during the Newberry period were largely replaced by abundant simple flake tools (Gilreath 1995:18). Obsidian, derived from the nearest source, remained the principal toolstone. Groundstone tools reveal a similar trend toward more casual, unshaped artifacts. Collectively, these artifact data suggest a shift to more expediently manufactured tool kits that were less functionally diverse and dependable, implying that Haiwee period peoples were less mobile and foraged more intensively around one or a few locales, lessening the need for tool transport (Gilreath 1995:18). A decline in, and subsequent abandonment of, logistical hunting camps implies that most hunting and other resource procurement were conducted from a few relatively fixed settlements (Gilreath 1995:18).

Until recently, archaeologists working in the region have generally accepted Bettinger’s (1977, 1989) argument that nucleated semi-permanent settlements were established on the valley floor at the onset of the Haiwee period, and that this settlement pattern persisted until ethnographic times (Steward 1938). Using these settlements as a base, local populations staged logistically organized forays into the Sierra foothills to exploit piñon nuts (*Pinus monophylla*) and other tree crops. Other researchers (Basgall and Delacorte 2011; Delacorte and Basgall 2004) argue that the settlement patterns of Haiwee populations were more flexible and locally mobile, and that the sites that appear to be semi-permanent villages in the archaeological record likely represent shorter-term camps that were used repeatedly. Either way, evidence for resource intensification is prevalent, complementing the pattern of increased settlement centralization. Also noted have been high-cost extractive and storage strategies for pine nuts, ricegrass, and other seeds, as well as selective hunting of certain small mammals. It is likely that this increased reliance on relatively labor-intensive resources was as much the result of changes in social organization (including a shift from band to household organization and increased privatization of resources) as it was to population pressure and resource depletion (Bettinger 2015; Eerkens 2009; Eerkens and Spurling 2008). Both the introduction of the bow and arrow and the adoption of logistical foraging strategies may correspond with the expansion of Numic-speaking groups, which many researchers believe emanated from southeastern California about 1000 B.P. (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Grayson 1993).

The overall number of quarries mined at Coso shrank greatly during the Haiwee period, yet Coso obsidian was still commonly used in the outlying areas, suggesting that a limited number of groups enjoyed relatively exclusive access to obsidian quarries and exchange networks (Gilreath and Hildebrandt 1997). The presence of marine shell ornaments, coupled with the localized trading of finely crafted chert bifaces manufactured and distributed between groups in northern Owens, Deep Springs, and other valleys, suggests increasingly complex intra- and inter-regional interaction (Bettinger 1989; Delacorte 1988, 1999; Gilreath 1995:18).

Marana Period (650 B.P. to Contact)

During the Marana period (650 B.P. to contact), the stemmed arrow points of the Haiwee period were replaced with Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood series projectile points. Resource intensification and specialization are suggested by an increased variety of tool forms, the use of new technologies such as ceramics and the mortar and pestle, the use of extensive storage facilities, and increased diversity in archaeological site locations. Seasonal forays for animal hunting and vegetal procurement (e.g., pine nut,

seed crops, and roots) occurred from specialized sites in specific habitat environments. Settlement systems included both seasonally occupied temporary camps and semi-permanent winter encampments, the latter sited with reference to fuel, water, multiple habitat types for foraging, and access to cached resources such as seeds, pine nuts, and other crops (Basgall and Delacorte 2012:10-9). Evidence for east–west travel has been noted, focused on trans-valley movement of both people and materials, possibly in response to periodic failures or local resource shortfalls (Basgall and Delacorte 2011, 2012:10-10).

Adaptive trends characterizing the late prehistoric record note the establishment of larger, more sedentary populations, and the continuing expansion of Numic speakers across the Great Basin (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982). Between 1000 and 600 B.P., obsidian exports from the Coso Volcanic Field appear to have essentially ended (Gilreath and Hildebrandt 1997). These changes may be related partly to a series of droughts that began about 1,000 years ago and affected much of the area east of the Sierra Nevada range (Stine 1994).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The APE is located within the traditional tribal territory of the Tataviam, a Takic-speaking group of the Uto-Aztecan stock. Tataviam jurisdiction encompasses northern Los Angeles County, eastern Ventura County, and southern Kern County, with lineages tracing specifically to areas in present-day Simi Valley, Santa Clarita, San Fernando, western Antelope Valley, and sections of the Angeles National Forest (Fatehi 2017).

Tataviam lineage-villages, autonomous and self-governing groups of individuals who share a common ancestor, may have settled in the Los Angeles area early as 450 CE (Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2023). Lineage-villages were comprised of difficult cultures and dialects and held multiples names that reflected the local linguistic diversity (Fatehi 2017). Tataviam tribal members would practice exogamy and speak the dialect of neighboring villages to strengthen and maintain relationships (Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2023). The Quechao lineage-village, situated in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountain range, was the closest lineage-village in proximity to the APE (ibid).

Tataviam people were forcibly recruited to Mission San Fernando del Español beginning in 1797, where they were collectively labeled as Fernandeños, a name retained to this day (Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2023). Although the Spanish sought to dismantle traditional lineage-villages and assimilate Native Americans into Spanish government and culture, Tataviam people continued to operate in their independent lineage-village identities: contact with non-mission associated relatives was maintained; ceremonial, martial, and social relationships were practiced under Spanish-given names; festivals and religious events were held; and traditional languages were spoken (Fatehi 2017).

Mexico’s independence from Spain initiated the dismantling of the California missions and proposed land-distribution efforts intended to support the Native Americans at Mission San Fernando. The 1827 Alta California Governor José M. Echeandía introduced a plan that included the establishment of a town for emancipated Native Americans from Mission San Fernando; however, this plan was unsuccessful (Fatehi 2017). The Secularization Act of 1834 allowed Fernandeños to obtain ex-mission land and organize electoral village governments, but the plan was eliminated in 1835 (ibid). In 1843, 40 Fernandeño headmen petitioned for one square league of land from the Alta California Governor Manuel Micheltorena. The land grants received included Rancho Cahuenga (Burbank), Rancho El Escorpion (Chatsworth), Rancho Encino (Encino), and Rancho Tujunga (Tujunga), amounting to over 18,000 acres

(Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2023; Fatehi 2017). By 1845, Governor Pio Pico ignored the secularization regulations of prohibiting the sale of Native American land to private individuals and rented the land of the 40 Fernandeño headmen to private interests (Fatehi 2017). In the following decades, Tataviam attempted to defend their land claims in court but were largely unsuccessful. Combined with the government-sanctioned genocide, smallpox epidemics, and encroaching settlers, lineage-village communities eventually became “homeless squatters” on their own traditional territory (ibid).

In the late 19th century, United States federal agents acknowledged and worked with a group of San Fernando Mission Indians to prevent the further eviction and dispossession of lands (Fatehi 2017). The federal government made no immediate actions, and lineage-village communities continued to assemble as a coalition of lineages and create a formal government into the 1940s. The name of “San Fernando Mission Indians” eventually became the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, a contemporary confederation of tribal lineages recognized today by the Los Angeles County government as sovereign nation. The Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians submitted a full petition for federal recognition to the United States Office of Federal Acknowledgment in 2009 and has not yet received federal recognition.

3.4 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The historic occupation of the project vicinity can be divided into several settlement periods: the Mission Period (A.D. 1769–1830), the Rancho Period (ca. A.D. 1830–1865), and the American Period (ca. A.D. 1865–present).

3.4.1 Mission Period (1769–1830)

Recorded history in this part of southern California began in the late eighteenth century with the expedition of Gaspar de Portolá up the coast in 1769. The first mission in the region, Mission San Gabriel, was established in 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). The earliest recorded passage of a European through the mountain area occurred in 1772, when Spanish soldier Pedro Fages crossed the San Bernardino Valley from south to north and exited via Cajon Pass in pursuit of deserters from the presidio at San Diego (Bolton 1931). The expeditions of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774 and 1776 skirted the southern portion of the region (Bolton 1930). In 1776, Father Francisco Garcés, led by Mojave guides, traversed the desert from the Colorado River to the coast (Garcés 1900:246, 1967:38). The route that Garcés followed became known as the Mojave Trail. Mojave groups regularly traveled along the trail between river and coast during the historical period and apparently in prehistoric times as well.

Details regarding the closing years of the Mission Period are lacking, although it is known that a rising discontent among the scattered groups of non-mission Indians all the way to the Colorado River precipitated a series of attacks on mission facilities late in 1834. The attacks on the missions could not have come at a better time for the Mexican government. Newly independent from Spain, Mexico enacted a decree of secularization in 1833, taking mission properties out of the hands of the Catholic Church and the Spanish Crown. In 1834, the decree was enforced in California, and the missions became the property of the civil authorities. The net result of secularization and native uprisings in the area was the abandonment of the asistencia at San Bernardino and the effective end of missionary activity in the San Bernardino Valley (Beattie and Beattie 1939:33).

Antelope Valley was first visited by Europeans in 1772 by a small force of Spanish soldiers under the command of Pedro Fages (Lajoie 2008). Notable California explorers Francisco Garcés, Jedediah Smith, Kit Carson, and John C. Fremont, traversed the Antelope Valley, but their explorations resulted in little change to the region.

3.4.2 Rancho Period (1830–1865)

When Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Alta California became part of the new country. Approaches to church control changed as government control devolved to Mexico City and to the Mexican territorial and state governors. It had never been the intention of the Spanish and the successor Mexican government that the missions would remain as permanent entities controlling the economy of the frontier areas (Weber 1982). With independence, the Mexican government began a process of secularization of mission properties that concluded in 1833. Missions were turned into parish churches, and regional commissions were established to dispose of the properties and resettle the Indians affiliated with the missions. Mexican government policy was to give mission properties and other unclaimed land to prominent citizens who would be required to build homes and facilities and develop the properties.

Following the departure of the Franciscans, a period of legal and forcible maneuvering ensued during which influential individuals attempted to gain control of the various ranchos. The period of California history known as the Rancho Period began as a class of wealthy landowners known as “rancheros” controlled the state. They built large ranches based on cattle hide and tallow production. Over much of the nineteenth century, the Antelope Valley continued to receive only the occasional hunters, drawn by its legendary herds of antelopes after which the valley was named, and travelers. Don Alexander and Phineas Banning's first stage line between Los Angeles and northern California ran through the southern edge of the valley (Lajoie 2008).

3.4.3 American Period (1865–Present)

In 1850, California became part of the United States and Los Angeles County was established as one of the original 27 counties in California. Cities in the county developed at unprecedented rates, and eventually the County ranked as the most populous county in California (United States Census Bureau 2023).

Dr. Darwin French's party discovered silver in the Coso Mountains in 1860, in the northern China Lake Complex and in the Slate Ranges soon after (WM 2023). Soon, additional silver discoveries were made in the Slate Ranges. Not long after that, the nearby mountains teemed with miners. Gold was first discovered in 1876 in Acton, but it was the discovery of gold at Tropico Hill in Rosamond by Ezra Hamilton and Charles Graves, the Valley's first African American postmaster, that started serious mining in the region (WM 2023).

The Southern Pacific Railroad connecting Los Angeles and San Francisco sparked the most growth in the Antelope Valley in 1876. Southern Pacific established a route through the valley, with a stop-off in Lancaster. Taking advantage of its location on the first railroad line in southern California, in 1884 Moses Langley Wicks, a prominent real estate developer who was active in many parts of the state, laid out the

townsite of Lancaster on 640 acres, which he had purchased from the Southern Pacific and the U.S. government in a series of rather muddled transactions, not uncommon among early deals involving railroad land grants (Lajoie 2008). At first, settlers set up homesteads close to the rail center, then later moved farther into outlying areas. In 1874 the Western Hotel, the oldest building in the valley, was built, and it is now a historical museum in Lancaster (WM 2023).

During the great southern California land boom of the 1880s, Lancaster prospered, thanks to the abundance of artesian water in the vicinity. Within a year of its founding, downtown Lancaster had three general stores, a hardware store, three saloons, and the Lancaster House, a hotel built by Wicks in 1884. By 1886, the Los Angeles Times hailed Lancaster as "the business center of the Antelope Valley" (Lajoie 2008).

Generous seasonal rainfalls in the early 1890s made the valley an attractive spot for agricultural production, especially wheat and barley. Eventually, alfalfa would become the region's primary crop in the next century, so much so that "alfalfa is king" became the slogan for the agricultural interests in the valley. Beginning in 1895, however, several years of continuous drought all but destroyed Lancaster and other settlements in the Antelope Valley and forced nearly all settlers to abandon their land and leave the parched region (Lajoie 2008).

Antelope Valley settlements recovered slowly after the turn of the century, spurred in part by the construction of the local stretch of the Los Angeles Aqueduct around 1905 (Gurba 2005). Despite the urban progress, the impact of the Great Depression was ever-present, and as the returns on farming and the alfalfa crops declined, many local residents turned to mining, which, along with new utility companies, the railroad, and grain milling, helped support Antelope Valley through a difficult time (Lajoie 2008).

The 1930s saw the arrival of the aerospace industry in Antelope Valley. The Air Force started testing operations at Muroc Dry Lake. During World War II many people arrived to work at Muroc Air Field and the Marine Auxiliary Training Base in Mojave (WM 2023). The experimental "X-plane" program was launched at the Muroc Field in 1946, and a year later Chuck Yeager, flying an X-1 aircraft, became the first pilot to break the sound barrier. The facility was renamed the Edwards Air Force Base in 1949, in honor of Glen Edwards, a test pilot who was killed in a crash the previous year (Lajoie 2008).

3.4.4 History of Neenach

The APE is located east of Neenach, California. Neenach was first founded in the late 19th century by Danish settlers from Wisconsin. The town was named after Neenah, Wisconsin, but was misspelled resulting in its current spelling (Los Angeles Times 1991).

4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The methods and results of the records search and historical map review are described in detail below.

4.1 RECORD SEARCH

An in-person records search of the APE and a 0.5-mile buffer around the APE was conducted on February 6, 2023, by Kleinfelder Archaeologist Gregorio Pacheco at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the record search was to identify if any prehistory and/or historic-period cultural resources and studies had been previously documented in the study area to better understand the archaeological sensitivity of the area.

The SCCIC records search indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources or cultural resources studies were identified within the APE. Two previously recorded cultural resources (Table 2) and two cultural resources studies were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (Table 3).

TABLE 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile of the APE		
Primary Number (No.)	Age	Description
P-19-190643 CA-LAN-190643	1914 – Post 1945	A site that includes historic road segments (currently California Highway 138 / Lancaster Blvd., running between Bailey and Neenach Substations) historic concrete culverts ("1931"). Square rebar noted.
P-19-004414 CA-LAN-004414	1914 – Post 1945	A site that includes a historic road segment (currently Avenue D / California Highway 138, extending from Lancaster Road to Sierra highway)

TABLE 3: Previous Studies within 0.5-mile of the APE			
Report No.	Date	Author	Title
LA-10648	2010	James Schmidt	Archaeological Letter Report: Bailey-Neenach-Westpack 66 kV; No W.O.: Emergency Fire Damaged Pole Replacement Project, Antelope Valley Area, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12504	2011	Natalie Lawson and Clint Helton	Cultural Resources Survey of Southern California Edison Transmission Line Between Bailey Substation and Neenach Substation, Los Angeles County, California

4.2 HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Kleinfelder reviewed historical maps depicting features such as towns, roads, buildings, and creeks to provide additional information regarding the potential for the presence of historic-era cultural resources within the APE. Historic maps are available at several online repositories, in particular the USGS repository, the David Rumsey Map Collection, the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (GLO) Records, and Historical Aerials. No corresponding maps were available from Historical Aerials. The following sources were consulted during the historical map review:

- Township 8N, Range 16W, Section 13, San Bernadino Meridian (GLO 1856)
- Township 8N, Range 16W, Section 13, San Bernadino Meridian (GLO 1873)
- Township 8N, Range 16W, Section 13, San Bernadino Meridian (GLO 1902)
- Tejon, Calif. 1:250000 (USGS 1903, edited 1948)
- Manzana, Calif. 1:24000 (USGS 1933)
- California Division of Highways, Los Angeles County (Rumsey 1935)
- Manzana, Calif. 1:24000 (USGS 1938, edited 1951)
- Historic Aerials of APE (Historic Aerials 1948, 1952, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1971)
- Neenach School, Calif. 1:24,000 (USGS 1965, edited 1966)

4.2.1 Historical Map Review Results

The following summarizes the historical maps reviewed for the Project.

- The 1856 GLO Plat does not show any buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities within the APE. A road labeled “Road to Fort Tejon” is depicted approximately 1.3 miles south of the APE.
- The 1873 GLO Plat (surveyed in 1855) does not show any buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities noted within the APE. A road labeled “Road to Fort Tejon” is depicted approximately 1.3 miles south of the APE.
- The 1902 GLO Plat does not show any buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities noted within vicinity of the APE.
- The 1903 USGS quadrangle shows no evidence of historically significant features. It shows 235th Street in its current alignment, but 230th Street is not present yet. In this map there is an unimproved road running diagonally from 235th Street to what is presently Highway 138, depicted as a light duty road.
- The 1933 USGS quadrangle shows 230th Street as an unimproved road of indetermined material that meets a light-duty road labeled “Avenue D” in the same alignment as modern Highway 138. The terrain is depicted as relatively flat at 2,825 feet above sea level.
- The 1935 Los Angeles County Map does not show any buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities noted within the vicinity of the APE.
- The 1938 USGS quadrangle shows an unnamed intermittent stream located approximately 0.23 mile east of the APE. Highway 138, also labeled “Neenach Road” and “Avenue D,” and 230th Street are depicted in their current alignments. A series of structures, labeled “Gorrindo Ranch,” is located approximately 0.6 mile north of the APE.
- In the Historical Aerials (1948, 1952) no buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities were noted within the APE.

- The 1965 USGS quadrangle shows 230th Street as a light duty road and shows the two unimproved roads along the North and East boundaries of the APE. The map depicts two unlabeled buildings south of the Southern boundary of the APE.
- In the Historical Aerials (1959, 1963, 1965, 1971) there are two structures just outside of the southwest corner of the APE in progress until 1965, likely completed then. No other buildings, structures, or other locations of previous historic activities were noted within the APE.

5 FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

On February 21, 2023, Kleinfelder archaeologist David Sosa, M.A., RPA completed a pedestrian survey of the APE using 15-meter-spaced transects. Close inspection was given to all exposed ground soils and cut banks for the presence of archaeological materials. The APE was photographed using a high-resolution digital camera, and field observations were captured in written notes (Appendix E). Locational data were collected with Environmental Systems Research Institute Arc Collector application on Android. The APE was accessible by foot, and 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. Ground visibility was approximately 25 percent due to grass and shrub coverage. Disturbances from previous farming operations, grading, and modern materials were noted within the survey area.

5.1 Survey Results

One isolated chert flake was identified as a result of the survey. The isolate flake, 022123_DS_ISO1, is light tan in color, translucent in opacity, banded, and measures approximately 2.5 centimeters long, 1.5 centimeters wide, and 0.25 centimeter thick. A DPR 523 form was produced for this resource (Appendix F). The isolate lacks context with no associated materials, appears to have been displaced from the original location, and/or represents an isolated, singular event. Therefore, it is not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP under any criteria.

6 NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

Kleinfelder contacted the NAHC requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to identify if any sacred sites are located within the APE and to obtain a list of tribes affiliated with the region that may be able to provide additional information regarding any areas of tribal concern. An email response was received from NAHC on February 2, 2023, which indicated that the results of the SLF file search were negative. The NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes to contact who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. Kleinfelder distributed letters to the list of tribal contacts on February 10, 2023, requesting information on tribal cultural resources in or near the APE. A summary of the correspondence with the Native American tribes is provided below, and copies of correspondence are included in Appendix D.

Table 4. Native American Correspondence			
Native American Contact Information	Date Certified Mail Sent	Date Follow-Up Email Sent	Responses/Comments
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Rudy Ortega, Tribal President	02/10/2023	04/06/2023	The tribe requested an online intake form be completed on 4/17/2023. The online form was completed by Kleinfelder; The tribe responded that the APE is identified as having high buried site potential. Although there are no known Tribal Cultural Resources at the proposed Project site, there are several TCRs to the east and west of the site along West Avenue D. These are multicomponent sites indicative of habitation.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson	02/10/2023	04/06/2023	Emailed response on 05/08/23 stating the Project is not located within the boundaries of the ancestral territory or traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Ann Brierty, THPO	02/10/2023	04/06/2023	Emailed response on 05/08/23 stating the Project is not located within the boundaries of the ancestral territory or traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people.
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians Donna Yocum, Chairperson	02/10/2023	04/06/2023	No response received to date.
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources	02/10/2023	N/A	Email response on 02/15/2023 stated the proposed project is not located near any known sensitive cultural resources.

<i>Serrano Nation of Mission Indians</i> Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	02/10/2023	04/06/2023	No response received to date.
<i>Serrano Nation of Mission Indians</i> Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	02/10/2023	04/06/2023	No response received to date.

7 SENSITIVITY FOR BURIED RESOURCES

A desktop analysis of the APE was conducted to assess the potential for buried archaeological deposits. Kleinfelder has reviewed the APE for cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, records search results, regional environmental factors, and historic and modern development.

7.1 SENSITIVITY FOR BURIED PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

The APE has a moderate level of disturbance from agricultural uses. No previously recorded prehistoric or tribal resources were identified during background research within the APE or vicinity, however, a single flake was identified during survey. The APE is also located in close proximity to an intermittent drainage. The proximity to a water source and presence of a prehistoric isolate within the APE indicates prehistoric activity in the area; Kleinfelder considers the APE to have a moderate sensitivity for buried prehistoric resources.

7.2 SENSITIVITY FOR BURIED HISTORIC PERIOD RESOURCES

Background research and a review of historic maps of the APE did not identify any buildings or structures within the APE. The only historical activity of note within the APE is the agricultural use noted on historic topographic maps (USGS 1958). No historic-era resources were identified in the APE or the 0.5-mile radius. As such, Kleinfelder considers the APE to have a low sensitivity for buried historic-era resources.

8 CONCLUSION

The cultural resource inventory of the APE included a review of the natural and cultural environment including the prehistory, ethnography, and history; a review of historic maps; record search results from the SCCIC; consultation with the NAHC; Native American correspondence; and a pedestrian survey. As a result of these efforts, one cultural resource was identified within the APE, a single isolated flake. The isolate lacks context with no associated materials, appears to have been displaced from the original location, and/or represents an isolated singular event and is thus recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. Kleinfelder considers the APE to have a moderate sensitivity for buried prehistoric resources and a low sensitivity for buried historic-era cultural resources. No historic properties were identified within the APE during this study, as such Kleinfelder recommends a finding of no historic properties affected for this undertaking.

8.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Kleinfelder recommends the following measures:

- A qualified archaeologist shall provide an archaeological tailboard to any construction crew working on site during ground disturbing activities.
- In the event archaeological resources are encountered during any ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project, then all ground-disturbing work at the location, plus within a reasonable buffer zone, must be immediately suspended. The approving County department shall be contacted, and a qualified professional archaeologist retained to analyze the significance of the find and formulate further mitigation (e.g., Project relocation, excavation plan, and protective cover) in consultation with culturally affiliated tribes or other descendant groups, where applicable.
- Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, if known or suspected Native American or other human remains are encountered, all ground-disturbing work must cease in the vicinity of the discovery, and the County Coroner contacted. The respectful treatment and disposition of remains and associated grave offerings shall be in accordance with PRC §5097.98. The applicant and successors in interest are ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with this condition.
- In the event the Project design changes and ground disturbance is anticipated beyond the APE as it is currently defined, further surveys shall be conducted in those new areas to assess the presence of cultural resources. Any newly discovered or previously recorded cultural resources within the additional survey areas shall be recorded (or updated) on appropriate DPR 523-series forms. If eligible historic properties/historical resources are identified and avoidance of these resources is not feasible, then an evaluation and/or data recovery program shall be drafted and implemented.

9 PREPARERES' QUALIFICATIONS

Kleinfelder Archaeologists Jessica Neal, Shelby Soares, and Alyssa Gelinas contributed to this report.

Ms. Neal has a Bachelor of Science degree in anthropology from Loyola University Chicago and a Master of Arts degree in Maritime Archaeology from the University of Southern Denmark. She is a registered professional archaeologist (RPA) (#17230) and a member of the Society for California Archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. Ms. Neal has 9 years of experience in cultural resources management, including project management, personnel management, field survey, excavation and data recovery, laboratory analysis, collections management, and geographic information system applications in environmental planning. She has experience in preparation of archaeological research, built environment, and archaeological evaluations for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR, and survey, testing, excavation, and monitoring reports pursuant to the requirements of CEQA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Ms. Soares has a Bachelor of Arts degree in evolutionary anthropology from the University of California Davis. She is a member of the Society for California Archaeology as well as a member of the Society for American Archaeology. Ms. Soares has worked for 1.5 years in cultural resources management with experience in vegetation management monitoring, field survey, field leading, excavation and data recovery, site identification, site recording, historical map reading/review, and report writing and editing.

Ms. Gelinas has a Bachelor of Arts degree in anthropology from the University of California Santa Cruz. She is a member of the Society for California Archaeology and the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society. Ms. Gelinas has 4.5 years of experience in cultural resources management. Her experience includes construction monitoring, collections management, Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms preparation, excavation and data recovery, field survey, laboratory analysis, site identification and recording, and survey report preparation.

10 REFERENCES

Aikens, C. Melvin

1978. Archaeology of the Great Basin. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 7:71-87.

Bacon, S. N., R. M. Burke, S. K. Pezzopane, and A. S. Jayko

2006. Last Glacial Maximum and Holocene Lake Levels of Owens Lake, Eastern California, USA. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 25:1264-1282.

Basgall, M. E.

1989. Obsidian Acquisition and Use in Prehistoric Central-Eastern California: A Preliminary Assessment. In *Current Directions in California Obsidian Studies*, edited by R. E. Hughes, pp. 111-126. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility No. 48. Berkeley.

2000. The Structure of Archaeological Landscapes in the North-Central Mojave Desert. In *Archaeological Passages: A Volume in Honor of Claude Nelson Warren*, edited by J. S. Schneider, R. M. Yohe, II and J. K. Gardner, pp. 123-138. Western Center for Archaeology and Paleontology, Hemet, California.

2007. Prehistoric People in an Evolving Landscape: A Sample Survey of the Lake China Basin and its Implications for Paleoindian Land Use. Report on file, Epsilon Systems Solutions, Inc., San Diego, California.

Basgall, M. E., and K. R. McGuire

1988. The Archaeology of CA-INY-30, Prehistoric Culture Change in the Southern Owens Valley, California. (Project 09-Iny-395, P.M. 45.0/55.1; 09201-204200.) Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 9, Bishop, California.

Basgall, M. E., M. G. Delacorte, and M. C. Hall

1995. Fish Slough Side-notched Projectile Points: An Early Holocene Time Marker in the Western Great Basin. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 12:1-4.

Basgall, M. E., and M. G. Delacorte

2011. Data Recovery Investigations at Six Archaeological Sites in South-Central Owens Valley, Inyo County, California. Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, Bishop.

2012. Middle Archaic Cultural Adaptations in the Eastern Sierra Nevada: Data Recovery Excavations at CA-INY-1384/H, INY6249/H, INY-6250, and INY-6251/H. Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, Bishop.

Basgall, M. E., M. G. Delacorte, and D. W. Zeanah

2003. An Archaeological Evaluation of Five Prehistoric Sites near Bishop, Inyo County, California (CA-INY-1384/H, INY-1386, INY-6249/H, INY-6250, and INY-6251/H): Results of the Ed

Powers Rehabilitation Project. Report on file, California Department of Transportation, District 09, Bishop.

Beattie, George W., and Helen P. Beattie

1939. *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. San Pasqual Press, Pasadena, California.

Bettinger, R. L.

1977. Aboriginal Human Ecology in Owens Valley, Eastern California: Prehistoric Change in the Great Basin. *American Antiquity* 43:3–17.

1989. The Archaeology of Pinyon House, Two Eagles, and Crater Middens: Three Residential Sites in Owens Valley, California. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History* 67. New York.

1991. Aboriginal Occupations at High Altitude: Alpine Villages in the White Mountains of Eastern California. *American Anthropologist* 93:656-679.

1989.

1999. From Traveler to Processor: Regional Trajectories of Hunter-Gatherer Sedentism in the Inyo-Mono Region, California. In *Fifty Years since Viru: Theoretical Advances and Contributions of Settlement Pattern Studies in the Americas*, edited by B. R. Billman and G. M. Feinman, pp. 39-55. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

2015. *Orderly Anarchy: Sociopolitical Evolution in Aboriginal California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Bettinger, Robert L., and Martin A. Baumhoff

1982. The Numic Spread: Great Basin Cultures in Competition. *American Antiquity* 47:485-503.

Bettinger, R.L., M.G. Delacorte, and K.R. McGuire

1984. Archaeological Excavations at the Partridge Ranch (CA-INY-2146), Inyo County, California. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California. Report submitted to California Department of Transportation, Sacramento.

Bolton, Herbert E.

1930. *California Expeditions*. 5 vols. University of California Press, Berkeley.

1931. In the South San Joaquin Ahead of Garcés. *California Historical Society Quarterly* 10(3):211–219.

Bryan, A. L., and D. R. Tuohy

1999. *Prehistory of the Great Basin/Snake River Plain to About 8,500 Years Ago*. The Center for the Study of the First Americans, Corvallis.

Byrd, B. F., and M. Hale

2003. *Lacustrine Lifestyles Along Owens Lake: NRHP Evaluation of 15 Prehistoric Sites for the Olancha/Cartago Four-Lane Project, US Route 395, Inyo County, California*. Report on file, California Department of Transportation, District 09, Bishop.

Campbell, Elizabeth W., and William H. Campbell

1935. The Pinto Basin Site: An Ancient Aboriginal Camping Ground in the California Desert. In Southwest Museum Papers, vol. 9, pp. 1-51. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

Cleland, J. H., and W. G. Spaulding

1992. An Alternative Perspective on Mojave Desert Prehistory. Society for California Archaeology Newsletter 26(6):1-6.

Davis, Emma Lou

1975. The "Exposed Archaeology" of China Lake, California. American Antiquity 40(1):39-53.

Delacorte, M. G.

1988. Room to Move: Environment, Demography and Adaptation in the Mono-Inyo Region of Eastern California. In Natural History of Eastern California and High-Altitude Research: White Mountain Research Station Symposium. Vol. 3, edited by C.A. Hall, Jr., V. Doyle-Jones, and B. Widawski, pp. 342-355. University of California, Los Angeles.

1990. Prehistory of Deep Springs Valley, Eastern California: Adaptive Variation in the Western Great Basin. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

1991. Room to Move: Environment, Demography and Adaptation in the Mono-Inyo Region of Eastern California. In Natural History of Eastern California and High-Altitude Research. White Mountain Research Station Symposium Vol. 3, edited by C.A. Hall, Jr., V. Doyle-Jones, and B. Widawski, pp. 342-355. University of California, Los Angeles.

1999. The Changing Role of Riverine Environments in the Prehistory of the Central-Western Great Basin: Data Recovery Excavations at Six Prehistoric Sites in Owens Valley, California. Far Western Anthropological Research. Submitted to Caltrans, District 9, Bishop, California.

Delacorte, M. G., and K. R. McGuire

1993. Report of Archaeological Test Evaluations at Twenty-Three Sites in Owens Valley, California. Far Western Anthropological Research Group. Davis, California.

Delacorte, M. G., and M. E. Basgall

2004. Owens Valley Villages: Ethnographic and Late Prehistoric Reality. Paper presented at the 29th Biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Sparks, Nevada.

Delacorte, M. G., M. C. Hall, and M. E. Basgall

1995. Final Report on the Evaluation of Twelve Archaeological Sites in the Southern Owens Valley, Inyo County, California. California Department of Transportation, Bishop.

Dillon, Brian D.

2002. California Palaeoindians: Lack of Evidence, or Evidence of a Lack? In Essays in California Archaeology: A Memorial to Franklin Fenenga, edited by W. J. Wallace and F. A. Riddell, pp. 111-128. University of California, Berkeley.

- Dorn, Ronald I., A. J. T. Jull, D. J. Donahue, T. W. Linick and L. J. Toolin
1990. Latest Pleistocene lake shore lines and glacial chronology in the Western Basin and Range Province, U.S.A.: insights from AMS radiocarbon dating of rock varnish and paleoclimatic implications. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 78:315-331.
- Eerkens, J. W.
2009. Privatization of Resources and the Evolution of Prehistoric Leadership Strategies. In *The Evolution of Leadership: Transitions in Decision Making from Small-Scale to Middle-Range Societies*, edited by K. J. Vaughn, J. W. Eerkens, and J. Kantner, pp. 73-94. SAR Press, Santa Fe.
- Eerkens, J. W., and A. M. Spurling
2008. Obsidian Acquisition and Exchange Networks: A Diachronic Perspective on Households in the Owens Valley. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 28(2):111-126.
- Eerkens, Jelmer W., Jeffrey S. Rosenthal, D. Craig Young, and Jay King
2007. Early Holocene Landscape Archaeology in the Coso Basin, Northwestern Mojave Desert, California. *North American Archaeologist* 28(2):87-112.
- Engelhardt, Zephyrin
1927. San Gabriel Mission and the Beginnings of Los Angeles. Mission San Gabriel, San Gabriel, California.
- Fatehi, Kimia
2017. Tribal Cultural Resources Management: A Case Study of the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. Masters thesis, American Indian Studies, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
2023. History. Accessed March 22, 2023 at <https://www.tataviam-nsn.us/history/#00>.
- Garcés
1900. On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer: The Diary and Itinerary of Francisco Garcés (Missionary Priest) in His Travels through Sonora, Arizona, and California, 1775–1776. 2 vols. Translated and edited by Elliott Coues. Francis P. Harper, New York.
1967. A Record of Travels in Arizona and California, 1775–1776. Translated by John Galvin. John Howell Books, Berkeley.
- Gurba, Norma H.
2005. Images of America: Lancaster. Arcadia Publishing, Chicago and San Francisco.
- Gilreath, A. J.
1995. Archaeological Evaluations of Thirteen Sites for the Ash Creek Project, Inyo County, California. Report submitted to the California Department of Transportation District 9, Bishop, California. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California.

Gilreath, Amy J., and William R. Hildebrandt

1997. Prehistoric Use of the Coso Volcanic Field 56. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.

Grayson, Donald K.

1993. The Desert's Past: A Natural History of the Great Basin. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Harrington, M. R.

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

Historic Aerials Online

1948. Historic Aerial of Project Area. By NetRonline. Historic Aerials: Viewer

1952. Historic Aerial of Project Area. By NetRonline. Historic Aerials: Viewer

1959. Historic Aerial of Project Area. By NetRonline. Historic Aerials: Viewer

1963. Historic Aerial of Project Area. By NetRonline. Historic Aerials: Viewer

1965. Historic Aerial of Project Area. By NetRonline. Historic Aerials: Viewer

1971. Historic Aerial of Project Area. By NetRonline. Historic Aerials: Viewer

Jenkins, Dennis L., and Claude N. Warren

1984. Obsidian Hydration and the Pinto Chronology in the Mojave Desert. Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology 6(1):44-60.

Justice, Noel D.

2002. Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of California and the Great Basin. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

Lajoie, Glenn

2008. Historic-Period Building Survey Lancaster Downtown Specific Plan City of Lancaster Los Angeles County, California.

Los Angeles Times

1991 L.A.'s Outback : Neenach : Named after a Wisconsin hometown--but misspelled.

Rumsey (David Rumsey Map Collection)

1935. Los Angeles County Map.

Steward, Julian H.

1938. Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Stine, Scott

1994. Extreme and Persistent Drought in California and Patagonia During Medieval Time. Nature 369(6481):546-549.

2003. Environmental History of Late Holocene Owens Lake. In Lacustrine Lifestyles Along Owens Lake: NRHP Evaluation of 15 Prehistoric Sites for the Olancho/Cartago Four-Lane Project, US Route 395, Inyo County, California. Report on file, California Department of Transportation, District 09, Bishop.

Sutton, Mark Q.

1996. The Current Status of Archaeological Research in the Mojave Desert. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 18(2):221-257.

Sutton, Mark Q., Mark E. Basgall, Jill K. Gardner and Mark W. Allen

2007. Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar, pp. 229-245. Alta Mira, Lanham, Maryland.

United States Census Bureau

2023. Quickfacts. Population, Census, April 1, 2010. Accessed March 23, 2023 at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/geo/chart/losangelescountycalifornia/PST045222>.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

2023. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Web Soil Survey. Accessed March 22, 2023 at <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/app/>.

United States Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management (GLO Plat)

1873. Township 15 North Range 12 West, Mount Diablo Meridian. GLO Plat.

1856. Township 15 North Range 12 West, Mount Diablo Meridian. GLO Plat.

1902. Township 15 North Range 12 West, Mount Diablo Meridian. GLO Plat.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1903. Tejon, Calif. 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

1933. Manzanita, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

1938. Manzanita, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

1965. Neenach School, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*. Pp. 339-430: Academic Press, Inc.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H Crabtree

1986. Prehistory of the Southwest Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: Great Basin, edited by W. C. Sturtevant, pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Waste Management (WM)

2023 History of the Antelope Valley. Accessed April 2, 2023 at <https://www.wm.com/location/california/antelope-valley/la-county/community/history>.

Yohe, Robert M., II

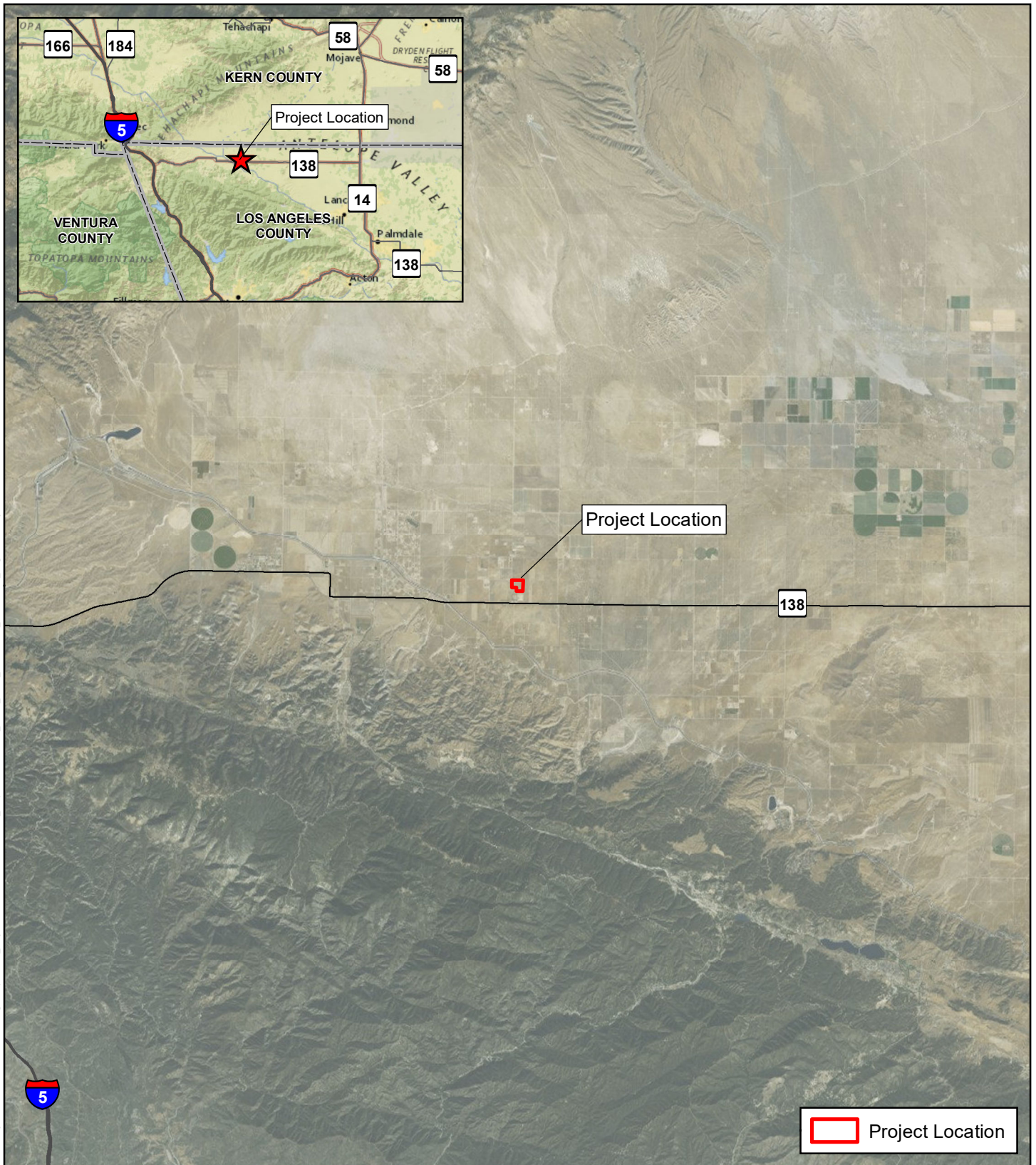
1992. A Clovis-Like Point from the Rose Spring Site (CA-INY-372). *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 14(2).

1998. The Introduction of the Bow and Arrow and Lithic Resource Use at Rose Spring (Calny-372). *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20(1):26-52.

Zeanah, D.W., and A. T. Leigh

2002. Final Report on Phase II Investigations at 26 Archaeological Sites for the Aberdeen-Blackrock Four-Lane Project on Highway 395, Inyo County, California. Pacific Legacy, Inc., Cameron Park, California and Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento. Report submitted to California Department of Transportation, Central California Cultural Resources Branch, Fresno, California.

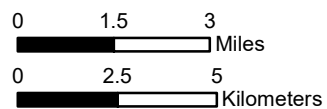
APPENDIX A
Project Maps



Created By: jhiet Document Path: \\azgsls002\GIS - Projects\Clients\GANDAR\Renewable - Properties\2023\2301_RPCA_230th_street\CULT_230thStreet_RegionalVicinity.mxd



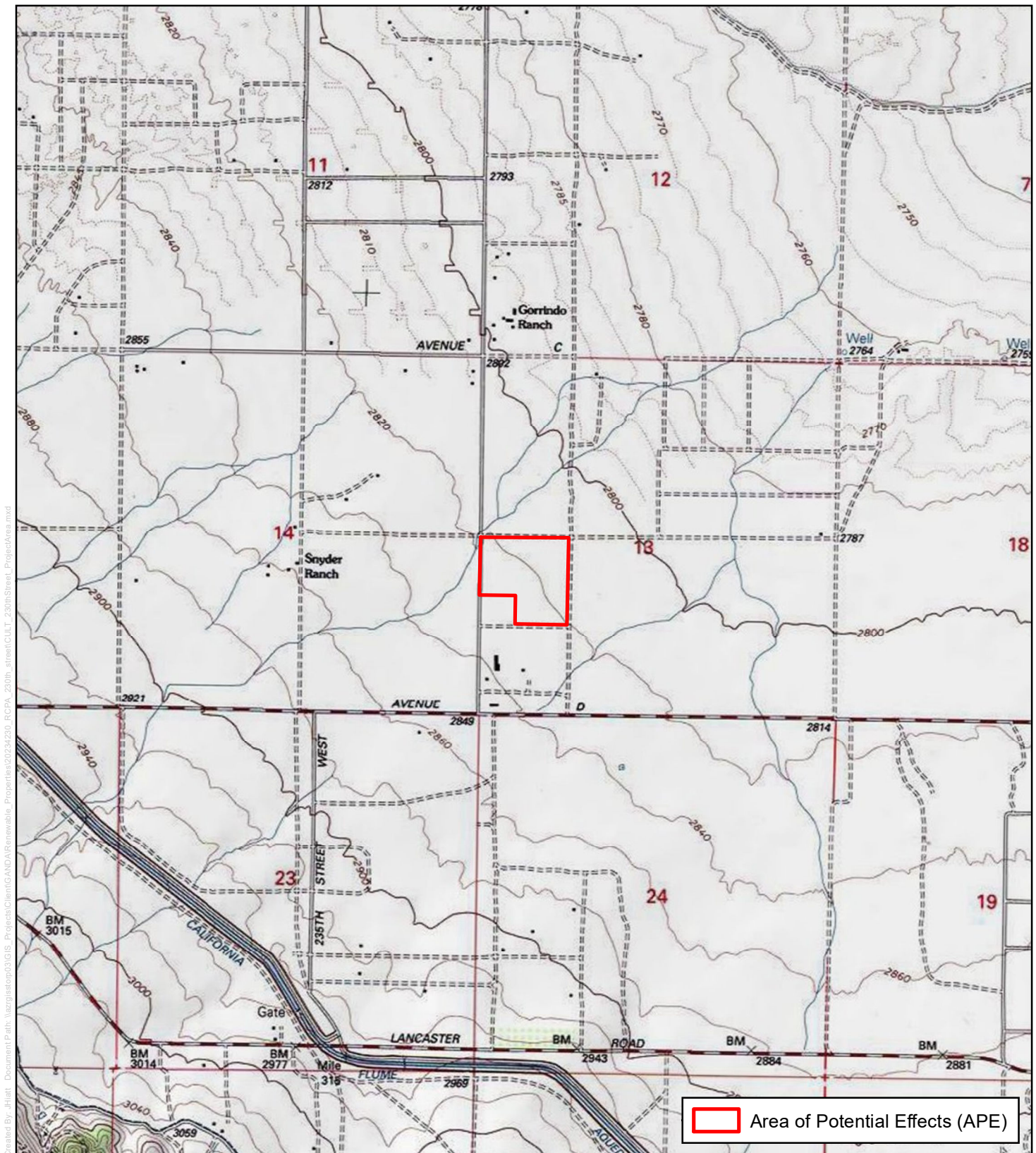
Source: Bing Maps



N
Scale 1:190,080
1 in = 3 miles

Regional Vicinity
RPCA 230th Street Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California





Source: Bing Maps

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters

N
Scale 1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 feet

Area of Potential Effects (APE)
RPCA 230th Street Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California



Created By: jhiet Document Path: \\azgplad0p01\GIS_Projects\Clients\GANDAR\Renewable_Properties\2023420_RPCA_230th_street\CULT_230thStreet_Survey_Results.mxd



Source: Bing Maps

0 200 400 Feet
0 50 100 Meters

N
Scale 1:4,800
1 in = 400 feet

Survey Results
RPCA 230th Street Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California



APPENDIX B
Records Search Results

Report Detail: LA-10648

RCPA 230th Street

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-10648

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Schmidt, James

Year: 2010

Title: Archaeological Letter Report: Bailey-Neenach-Westpack 66kV; W.O.: Emergency Fire Damaged Pole Replacement Project, Antelope Valley Area, Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation: Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.

No. pages: 3

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): NEENACH SCHOOL

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
<i>Entered:</i>	10/6/2010	agarcia
<i>Last modified:</i>	10/6/2010	agarcia
<i>IC actions:</i>		
<i>Record status:</i>		

Report Detail: LA-12504

RCPA 230th Street

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-12504

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Lawson, Natalie

Year: 2011

Title: Cultural Resources Survey of Southern California Edison Transmission Line Between Bailey Substation and Neenach Substation, Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation: CH2M Hill

No. pages: 28

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-19-000990	CA-LAN-000990H	OLD RIDGE ROUTE
P-19-002105	CA-LAN-002105H	LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT
P-19-004154	CA-LAN-004154H	East Branch of the California Aq
P-19-101046		IF-1
P-19-101047		IF-2
P-19-101048		IF-3
P-19-101049		IF-4
P-19-101050		Isolated Find, M-1
P-19-190643		Highway 138, Lancaster Blvd

No. resources: 9

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): FAIRMONT BUTTE, LA LIEBRE RANCH, LEBEC, NEENACH SCHOOL

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 3/28/2014	Inoyes
--------------------	--------

Last modified: 3/28/2014	Inoyes
--------------------------	--------

IC actions:

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-19-000643

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-19-000643

Trinomial: CA-LAN-000643

Name: Van Norman #8

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Resource Name	Van Norman #8
	Other	V.N. #8

Cross-refs: Is an element of district 19-175538

Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Prehistoric

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP15 (Habitation debris)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

ADOE

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
1/28/1974	KELLY, GATES, BENTE,		
1/1/1991	R. Wlodarski, J Budd		Update
			Map extracted from 19-000642.

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
LA-00051	1974	Cultural Resources of Los Angeles Reservoir, City of Los Angeles	Northridge Archaeological Research Center, CSUN
LA-02517	1991	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for Eight Areas Proposed for the New Los Angeles Police Training Academy, and Driver Training Facility, City of Los Angeles County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team
LA-03289	1990	Mobil M-70 Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resource Survey Report for Mobil Corporation	Dames & Moore
LA-04089	1974	(Duplicate of LA-51) Cultural Resources of Los Angeles Reservoir, City of Los Angeles	Northridge Anthropological Research Center
LA-10756	2010	A Cultural Resources Overview and Preliminary Assessment of the Pacoima/Panorama City Redevelopment Plan Amendment/Expansion Project Area, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, et al.
LA-11606	2011	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Sylmar Ground Return Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, California	BonTerra Consulting
LA-11664	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LA0609 (44468) I-5 FWY/I-405 Fwy Interchange 12000 North Blucher Avenue, Granada Hills, Los Angeles County, California 91344	ACE Environmental
LA-11818	2012	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Van Norman Complex Water Quality Improvement Project City of Los Angeles, California	AECOM

Resource Detail: P-19-000643

Location information

County: Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN FERNANDO
Address:
PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	
Entered: 5/1/2008	jay	
Last modified: 9/4/2019	sstjames	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
5/1/2008	jay	Appended records from Encodent database.
Record status: Verified		

Resource Detail: P-19-004414

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-19-004414

Trinomial: CA-LAN-004414H

Name: HWY 138 Archaeological Site / Ave D, SRI-10016

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	Resource Name	HWY 138 Archaeological Site / Ave D, SRI-10016
	Other	Avenue D
	Other	Highway 138
	Other	SRI-10016

Cross-refs: Physically overlaps or intersects 19-000990

Physically overlaps or intersects 19-004616

Physically overlaps or intersects 19-004617

Physically overlaps or intersects 19-190643

Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey, Other

Attribute codes: AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

<i>Date</i>	<i>Recorder(s)</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1/17/2013	Teresa Terry	Statistical Research, Inc	
6/6/2014	W. Blumel	ECORP	Update
2/1/2016	Lauren Downs	AECOM	Update

Associated reports

<i>Report No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
LA-13257	2017	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S ANTELOPE-MAGUNDEN NO. 2 TRANSMISSION LINE RATING REMEDIATION PROJECT, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AECOM

Location information

County: Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): FAIRMONT BUTTE, LA LIEBRE RANCH, LEBEC, LITTLE BUTTES, NEENACH SCHOOL, ROSAMOND

<i>Address:</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Assessor's parcel no.</i>	<i>Zip code</i>
	Hwy 138	Lancaster		
	Avenue D	Lancaster		

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Resource Detail: P-19-004414

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 4/10/2014	mgalaz	
<i>Last modified:</i> 7/26/2017	mgalaz	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
9/1/2015	mgalaz	Updated
7/26/2017	mgalaz	Updated
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

APPENDIX C
Native American Heritage Commission Results



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 2, 2023

Jessica Neal
Kleinfelder

Via Email to: jneal@kleinfelder.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

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

Re: 230th St Solar Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Neal:

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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
2/2/2023**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
1019 Second Street, Suite 1 Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
thcp@tataviam-nsn.us

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-
nsn.gov

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 230th St Solar Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX D
Native American Coordination



February 10, 2023
Kleinfelder Project No.: 20234230.001A

Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
thcp@tataviam-nsn.us

**PROJECT: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the 230th St Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Ortega,

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

KLEINFELDER

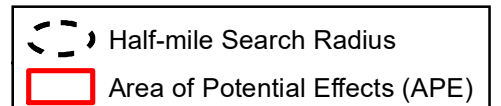
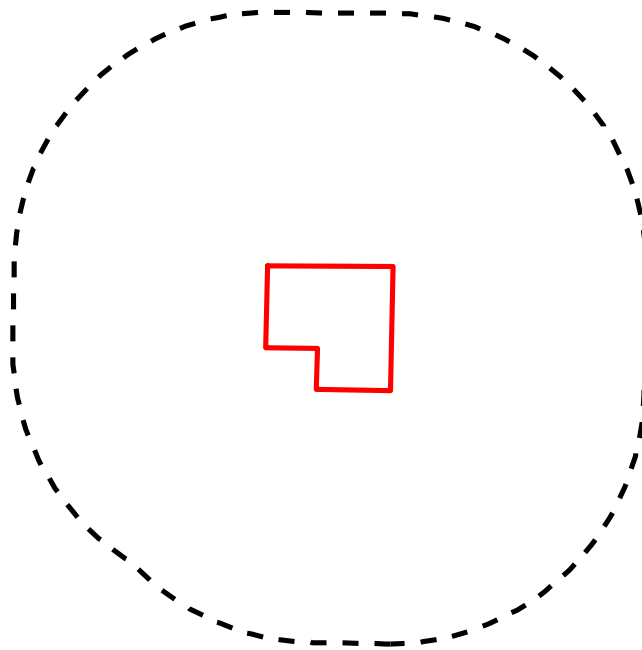
Sincerely,

Jessica Neal, Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map

20234230.001A/SAC23L150273
© 2023 Kleinfelder

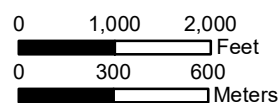
February 10, 2023
www.kleinfelder.com



Copyright © 2010 National Geographic Society, Inc.

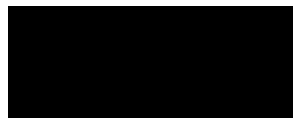


USGS 7.5' Quad: NEENACH SCHOOL (1995)
Legal Description: T02N, R16W SEC 13



N
Scale 1:24,000
1 Inch = 2,000 Feet

Record Search
RCPA 230th Street
Los Angeles County, California





February 10, 2023
Kleinfelder Project No.: 20234230.001A

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**PROJECT: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the 230th St Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Brierty,

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

KLEINFELDER

Sincerely,

Jessica Neal, Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map

20234230.001A/SAC23L150273
© 2023 Kleinfelder

February 10, 2023
www.kleinfelder.com



February 10, 2023
Kleinfelder Project No.: 20234230.001A

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**PROJECT: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the 230th St Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Martin,

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

KLEINFELDER

Sincerely,

Jessica Neal, Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map

20234230.001A/SAC23L150273
© 2023 Kleinfelder

February 10, 2023
www.kleinfelder.com



February 10, 2023
Kleinfelder Project No.: 20234230.001A

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

**PROJECT: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the 230th St Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mrs. Yocum,

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

KLEINFELDER

Sincerely,

Jessica Neal, Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map

20234230.001A/SAC23L150273
© 2023 Kleinfelder

February 10, 2023
www.kleinfelder.com



February 10, 2023
Kleinfelder Project No.: 20234230.001A

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**PROJECT: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the 230th St Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mrs. Mauck,

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

KLEINFELDER

Sincerely,

Jessica Neal, Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map

20234230.001A/SAC23L150273
© 2023 Kleinfelder

February 10, 2023
www.kleinfelder.com



February 10, 2023
Kleinfelder Project No.: 20234230.001A

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
PO Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

**PROJECT: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the 230th St Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Cochrane,

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

KLEINFELDER

Sincerely,

Jessica Neal, Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map

20234230.001A/SAC23L150273
© 2023 Kleinfelder

February 10, 2023
www.kleinfelder.com



February 10, 2023
Kleinfelder Project No.: 20234230.001A

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

**PROJECT: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the 230th St Solar Project
Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Walker,

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

KLEINFELDER

Sincerely,

Jessica Neal, Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map

20234230.001A
© 2023 Kleinfelder

February 10, 2023
www.kleinfelder.com

U.S. Postal Service
Certified Mail Receipt

OUTBOUND TRACKING NUMBER

9414 7118 9956 2116 6764 92

RETURN RECEIPT TRACKING NUMBER

9490 9118 9956 2116 6764 41

FEES

Postage per piece	\$0.600
Certified Fee	\$4.150
Return Receipt Fee	\$3.350
Total Postage & Fees:	\$8.100

ARTICLE ADDRESS TO:

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Po Box 221838
Newhall CA 91322-1838

Postmark
Here

U.S. Postal Service
Certified Mail Receipt

OUTBOUND TRACKING NUMBER

9414 7118 9956 2116 6933 69

RETURN RECEIPT TRACKING NUMBER

9490 9118 9956 2116 6933 26

FEES

Postage per piece	\$0.600
Certified Fee	\$4.150
Return Receipt Fee	\$3.350
Total Postage & Fees:	\$8.100

ARTICLE ADDRESS TO:

Jessica Mauck, Dir of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Dr
Highland CA 92346-6712

Postmark
Here

U.S. Postal Service
Certified Mail Receipt

OUTBOUND TRACKING NUMBER

9414 7118 9956 2116 6346 14

RETURN RECEIPT TRACKING NUMBER

9490 9118 9956 2116 6346 66

FEES

Postage per piece	\$0.600
Certified Fee	\$4.150
Return Receipt Fee	\$3.350
Total Postage & Fees:	\$8.100

ARTICLE ADDRESS TO:

Rudy Ortega, President
Fernandeno Tataviam Band Mission Indians
1019 2nd St
San Fernando CA 91340-2916

Postmark
Here

U.S. Postal Service
Certified Mail Receipt

OUTBOUND TRACKING NUMBER

9414 7118 9956 2116 6412 30

RETURN RECEIPT TRACKING NUMBER

9490 9118 9956 2116 6412 72

FEES

Postage per piece	\$0.600
Certified Fee	\$4.150
Return Receipt Fee	\$3.350
Total Postage & Fees:	\$8.100

ARTICLE ADDRESS TO:

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Po Box 343
Patton CA 92369-0343

Postmark
Here

U.S. Postal Service
Certified Mail Receipt

OUTBOUND TRACKING NUMBER
9414 7118 9956 2116 6403 18

RETURN RECEIPT TRACKING NUMBER
9490 9118 9956 2116 6403 60

FEES

Postage per piece	\$0.600
Certified Fee	\$4.150
Return Receipt Fee	\$3.350
Total Postage & Fees:	\$8.100

ARTICLE ADDRESS TO:

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Po Box 343
Patton CA 92369-0343

Postmark
Here

U.S. Postal Service
Certified Mail Receipt

OUTBOUND TRACKING NUMBER
9414 7118 9956 2116 6443 85

RETURN RECEIPT TRACKING NUMBER
9490 9118 9956 2116 6443 34

FEES

Postage per piece	\$0.600
Certified Fee	\$4.150
Return Receipt Fee	\$3.350
Total Postage & Fees:	\$8.100

ARTICLE ADDRESS TO:

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Rd
Banning CA 92220-6977

Postmark
Here

U.S. Postal Service
Certified Mail Receipt

OUTBOUND TRACKING NUMBER
9414 7118 9956 2116 6109 16

RETURN RECEIPT TRACKING NUMBER
9490 9118 9956 2116 6109 67

FEES

Postage per piece	\$0.600
Certified Fee	\$4.150
Return Receipt Fee	\$3.350
Total Postage & Fees:	\$8.100

ARTICLE ADDRESS TO:

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Rd
Banning CA 92220-6977

Postmark
Here

From: [Mr. Bonnie Bryant](#)
To: [Jessica Neal](#)
Cc: [Ryan Nordness](#)
Subject: Renewable Properties and RPCA Solar 7, LLC small-scale utility solar generating facility
Date: Wednesday, February 15, 2023 1:41:32 PM

External Email

Hello Ms. Neal,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on February 13, 2023. The proposed project is not located near any known sensitive cultural resources. Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Mr. Bonnie Bryant

Cultural Resource technician

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Bonnie.Bryant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Mr. Bonnie Bryant

Cultural Resources Tech

Bonnie.Bryant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 x 50-2033

M:(909) 633-6615

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



From: [Tribal Historic Preservation Office](#)
To: [Jessica Neal](#)
Cc: [Ann Brierty](#); [Laura Chatterton](#); [Joan Schneider](#)
Subject: Kleinfelder 230th Street Solar Project
Date: Monday, May 8, 2023 5:57:49 PM
Attachments: [Kleinfelder 230th Solar Project 8May23.pdf](#)

External Email

Good evening Ms. Neal,

Thank you for notifying the MBMI about this project. MBMI encourages your consultation with tribes more closely associated with the lands upon which the project is located. Please see our attached letter.

Respectfully,

Laura Chatterton

Cultural Resource Specialist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256

M: (951) 663.7570

CONFIDENTIALITY: This e-mail may contain Privacy Act Data/Sensitive Data which is intended only for the use of the individual(s) to whom it is addressed. It may contain information that is privileged, confidential, or otherwise protected from disclosure under applicable laws. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any distribution or copy of this email is strictly prohibited.

The information contained in this communication is confidential. It is intended solely for use by the recipient and others authorized to receive it. If you are not the recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, or distribution of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

For your safety, the contents of this email have been scanned for viruses and malware.

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

jneal@kleinfelder.com

Jessica Neal
Senior Archaeologist
Kleinfelder
2882 Prospect Park Drive Suite 200
Rancho Cordova CA 95603

**MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS**



A SOVEREIGN NATION

May 8, 2023

Re: 230th Street Solar Project Los Angeles County, CA

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office received your letter regarding the above referenced project on February 22, 2023. The proposed Project is not located within the boundaries of the ancestral territory or traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Thank you for notifying the MBMI about this project. MBMI encourages your consultation with tribes more closely associated with the lands upon which the project is located.

Respectfully,



Bernadette Ann Brierty
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians

CC: Morongo THPO

From: [Sarah Brunzell](#)
To: [Jessica Neal](#)
Subject: Re: 230th St Solar Project
Date: Monday, April 17, 2023 1:19:14 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[Outlook-1sbthb0g.png](#)

External Email

Good afternoon Ms. Neal,

Please submit your request via our mandatory digital project intake form. You will start at Section 1C:

<https://www.tataviam-nsn.us/consultation-application/>

Kind Regards,

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You.

Sarah Brunzell

Manager
Cultural Resources Management Division
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, California 91340
Office: (818) 837-0794
Cell: 310-913-4838
Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>



"[AcknowledgeRent.org](#)" is a tangible way for the residents of northern Los Angeles County to make meaningful land acknowledgements through contributions to the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. Through AcknowledgeRent, people who reside or work on our homelands can help undo the harm caused by the theft of a land base that causes ongoing ramifications for this community. Visit the link to learn more!

From: Jessica Neal <JNeal@kleinfelder.com>

Sent: Thursday, April 6, 2023 9:52 AM

Subject: 230th St Solar Project

[CAUTION] EXTERNAL Email. Exercise caution.

Good Morning,

I am following up regarding the 230th St Solar Project.

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

Jessica Neal, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Group Manager

Senior Archaeologist

2882 Prospect Park Dr., Suite 200

Rancho Cordova, California 95670

m| 618-771-6093

From: [Sarah Brunzell](#)
To: [Jessica Neal](#)
Subject: Re: 230th St Solar Project
Date: Friday, May 26, 2023 8:42:31 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[Outlook-1sbthb0g.png](#)
[Outlook-11vji3wk.png](#)

External Email

Good afternoon Ms. Neal,

Thank you for completing the project intake form. An extensive geoarchaeological assessment which encompassed several cities, including Lancaster, was provided to the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians in 2017. The assessment identified a large portion of the city of Lancaster as having both high and extremely high buried site potential. The proposed Project located at 230th Street is within the area identified as having high buried site potential. Although there are no known Tribal Cultural Resources at the proposed Project site, there are several TCRs to the east and west of the site along West Avenue D. These are multi component sites indicative of habitation.

Kind Regards,

Please submit all proposed Projects via our Mandatory Digital Project Intake Form:

<https://www.tataviam-nsn.us/project-intake/>

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You.

Sarah Brunzell

Manager

Cultural Resources Management Division

Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department

Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

1019 Second Street

San Fernando, California 91340

Office: (818) 837-0794

Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>



From: Sarah Brunzell <Sarah.Brunzell@tataviam-nsn.us>
Sent: Monday, April 17, 2023 1:19 PM
To: Jessica Neal <JNeal@kleinfelder.com>
Subject: Re: 230th St Solar Project

Good afternoon Ms. Neal,

Please submit your request via our mandatory digital project intake form. You will start at Section 1C:

<https://www.tataviam-nsn.us/consultation-application/>

Kind Regards,

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You.

Sarah Brunzell
Manager
Cultural Resources Management Division
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department

Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, California 91340
Office: (818) 837-0794
Cell: 310-913-4838
Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>



["AcknowledgeRent.org"](https://www.AcknowledgeRent.org) is a tangible way for the residents of northern Los Angeles County to make meaningful land acknowledgements through contributions to the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. Through AcknowledgeRent, people who reside or work on our homelands can help undo the harm caused by the theft of a land base that causes ongoing ramifications for this community. Visit the link to learn more!

From: Jessica Neal <JNeal@kleinfelder.com>

Sent: Thursday, April 6, 2023 9:52 AM

Subject: 230th St Solar Project

[CAUTION] EXTERNAL Email. Exercise caution.

Good Morning,

I am following up regarding the 230th St Solar Project.

Renewable Properties, LLC and RPCA Solar 7, LLC., proposes to develop a small-scale utility solar generating facility. The Project will develop a small-scale utility solar generating project on approximately 29-acres of a 40-acre parcel. The project will generally consist of the installation of solar modules and string inverters mounted on a steel racking system, which will be anchored into the ground using driven steel piers. The overall height of the arrays will be no more than 8 feet tall. Ground disturbance is anticipated to extend up to 3 feet below surface for trenching and 8 feet below surface for pile driving. Upon completion the project will be operated remotely and will not require dedicated parking facilities.

The project is located on the Neenach School, CA 7.5' Quadrangle (1995) 1:24,000, Township 02N, Range 16W, SEC 13; (please see attached Project Location map).

A records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and two previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the Project area. A search of the Sacred Lands file by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted on February 2, 2023; the search results were negative. If there are sensitive cultural resources on or near the proposed project locations that could be impacted by construction activities, please advise us accordingly.

If you have information or specific concerns you would like considered during Renewable Properties' planning, please contact me at (618) 771-6093 or by email at jneal@kleinfelder.com.

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

Jessica Neal, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Group Manager

Senior Archaeologist

APPENDIX E
Survey Photographs



Overview of APE, facing west.



Overview of APE, facing north.



Overview of APE, facing east.



Overview of APE, facing south.

APPENDIX F
Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: 0212123-DS-ISO1

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

P2. Location: ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**

a. **County** Los Angeles

b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Neenach School **Date** 1995; **T8N; R16W; NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 13; San Bernardino B.M.**

c. **Address** N/A **City** N/A **Zip** N/A

d. **UTM: Zone** 11, **3849681mE/ 359560mN**

e. **Other Locational Data:** From Lancaster, California, drive west on State Route 138 for approximately 22 miles to the intersection of St Rt. 138 and 230th St. Turn right (north) onto 230th St and continue north approximately 0.4 miles. The isolate is located approximately 62 meters at 24 degrees from the northeast corner of APN 3278-025-001.

P3a. Description:

This resource consists of a single isolated chert flake identified within a fallowed agricultural field. The isolate is an off-white chert flake and measures 2.5cm x 1.5cm x 0.25cm thick. Soils consist of a light tan sandy loam, with small angular inclusions. Vegetation consists of Sahara mustard, rubber rabbitbrush, stork's bill, juniper, plantain, and Aleppo pine.

3b. Resource Attributes: AP16. Other

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☒ Other Isolate



P5b. Description of Photo: Detail view of isolate

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:

Amilcar Ruben Badano and Debbie Badano
49560 230th ST W
Lancaster CA, 93536-9211

P8. Recorded by:

Kleinfelder
David Sosa
2882 Prospect Park, Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

P9. Date Recorded: 02/21/2023

P10. Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian

P11. Report Citation: Neal, Jessica, Shelby Soares, and Alyssa Gelinas. 2023. Cultural Resources Identification Report for the 230th Street Solar Project, Los Angeles County, California

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Sketch Map

Map Name: Neenach School, CA

Scale: 1:24,000 Date of map:1995

