

APPENDIX C

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
ASSESSOR'S IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 3125-009-908

City of Lancaster
Los Angeles County, California

For Submittal to:

Community Development Department
City of Lancaster
44993 Fern Avenue
Lancaster, CA 93534

Prepared for:

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April 6, 2025
CRM TECH Contract No. 4247

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Identification Number 3125-009-908, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 28, T7N R12W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 10 acres

Keywords: Antelope Valley, western Mojave Desert; Phase I cultural resources survey; Site 19-004987 (historic-period refuse scatter); no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In March and April 2025, at the request of Raney Planning & Management, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 10.85 acres of vacant land in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Identification Number 3125-009-908, is located between State Route 14 and 15th Street West and to the north of Avenue K-8, within Section 28 of Township 7 North, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Lancaster West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a 228-unit apartment complex on the property. The City of Lancaster, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result of these research procedures, a previously recorded archaeological site, 19-004987, was found to be lying partially within the project area. Consisting of a light scatter of common late-historic-period refuse, the site does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not qualify as a "historical resource."

No other potential "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Lancaster a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

In March and April 2025, at the request of Raney Planning & Management, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 10.85 acres of vacant land in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Identification Number 3125-009-908, is located between State Route (SR) 14 and 15th Street West and to the north of Avenue K-8, within Section 28 of Township 7 North, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Lancaster West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a 228-unit apartment complex on the property. The City of Lancaster, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

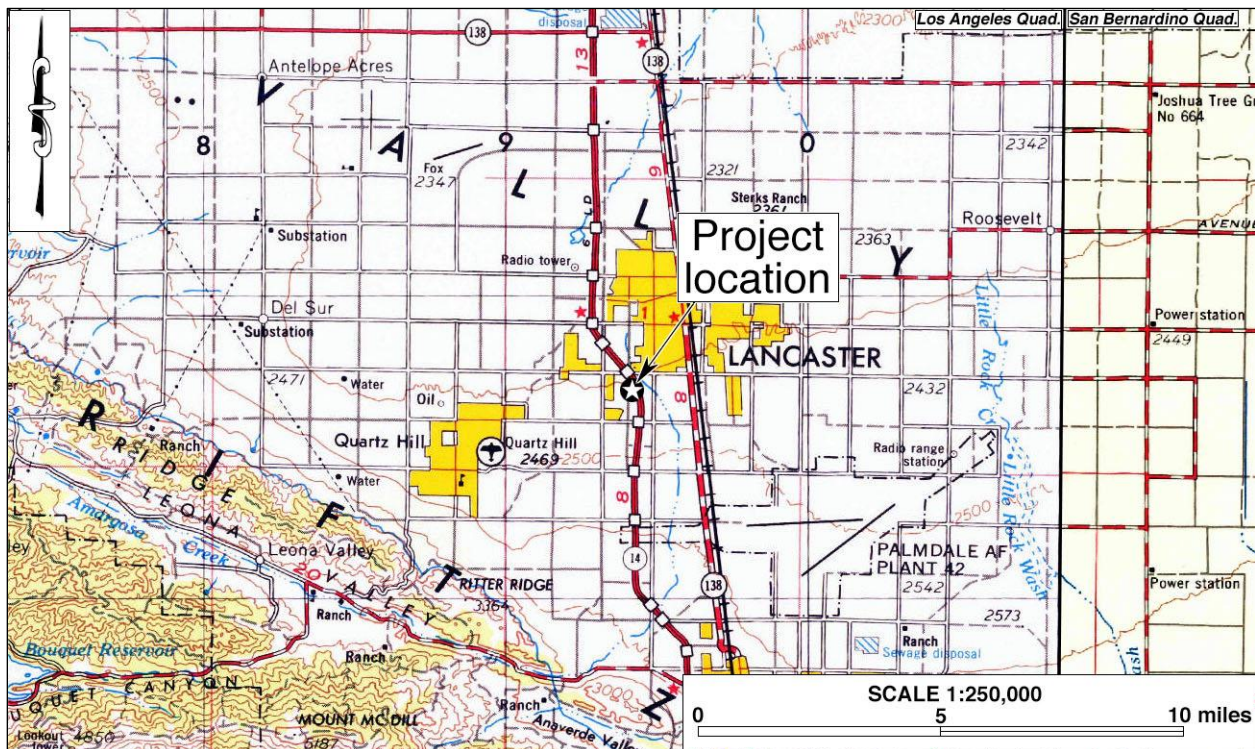


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Los Angeles, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1975])

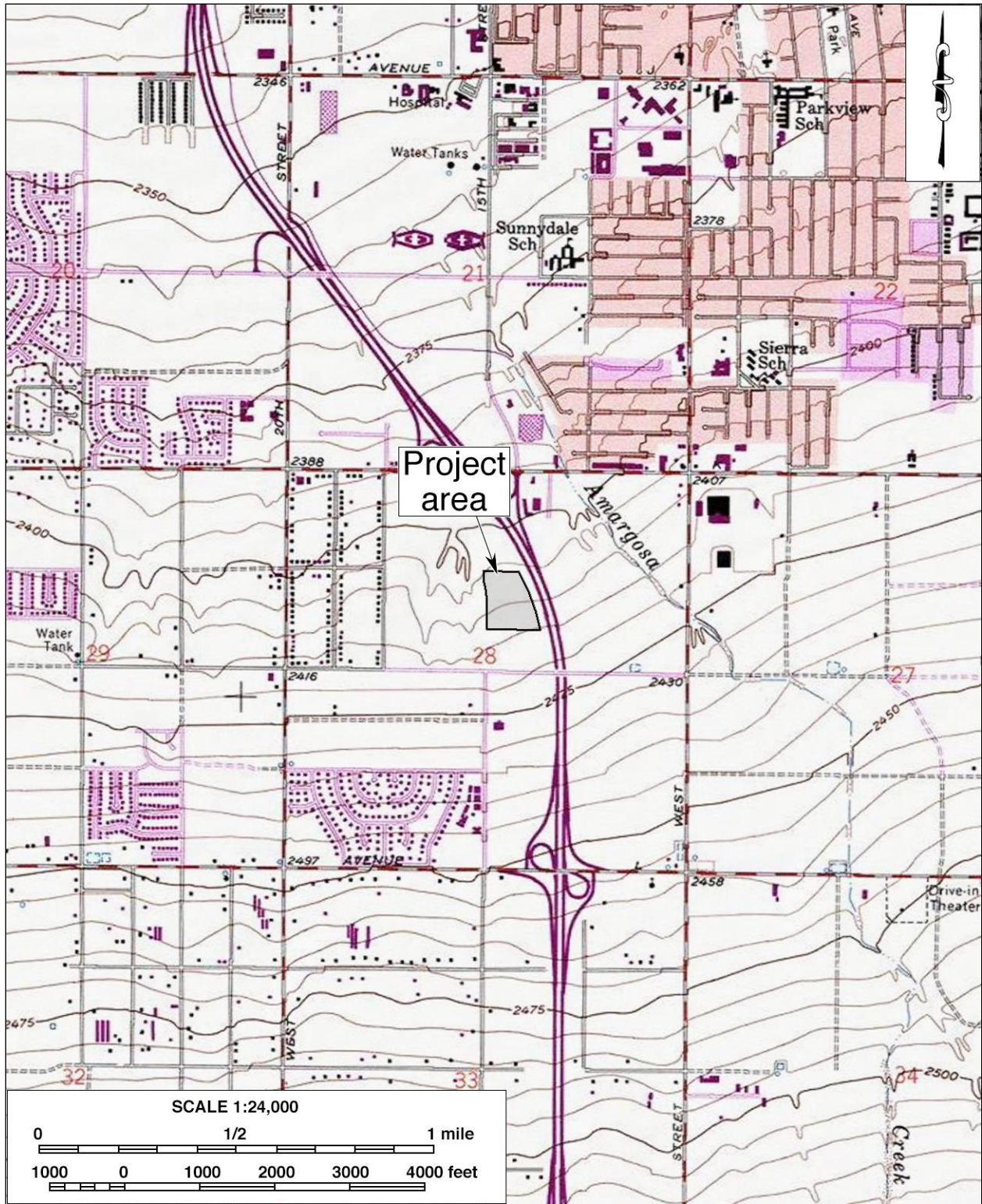


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Lancaster West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1974])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Source: Google Earth 2021)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area lies on the southwestern outskirts of the City of Lancaster, an urban community in the Antelope Valley region of northern Los Angeles County. The climate and environment of the Antelope Valley, on the southwestern rim of the Mojave Desert, are typical of the southern California desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. The mean minimum temperature in winter is 28°F and the mean maximum temperature in summer reaches 96°F, with temperatures over 100°F not uncommon.

Currently undeveloped but in a largely urbanized setting, the project area is bounded by SR 14 on the east, 15th Street West on the west, and vacant land on the north and the south, including a paved parking lot. Several existing apartment complexes are clustered in the area across 15th Street West, with single-family residential neighborhoods further to the west, while commercial buildings dominate the land use on the east of SR 14. The project area itself contains undeveloped open fields. The terrain is generally level, and the elevations range approximately from 2,412 feet to 2,421 feet above mean sea level.

A shallow drainage traverses the project area in a generally north-south direction. Large brush lines the drainage and the western half of the southern project boundary, with taller vegetation concentrated at the northern end of the drainage. Soils in the project area are composed primarily of granitic sand. A homeless encampment was found in the northwestern corner of the property, resulting in a large amount of modern refuse. Vegetation observed within the project area is consistent with the flora of the Creosote Bush Scrub plant community and includes black sage, coyote brush, creosote, and Russian thistle, along with various other shrubs and grasses (Fig. 4).

CULTURAL SETTING

Archaeological Context

In order to understand Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types dating back some 12,000 years. One of the more frequently used time frames for the Mojave Desert divides the region's prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), these five periods are the Lake Mojave Period (12,000-7,000 years ago), the Pinto Period (7,000-4,000 years ago), the Gypsum Period (4,000-1,500 years ago), the Saratoga Springs Period (1,500-800 years ago), and the Protohistoric Period (800 years ago to European contact).

This time frame is based on general technological changes from large stone projectile points, with few milling stones for grinding food products, to smaller projectile points with an increase in milling stones. The scheme also notes increases in population, changes in food procurement and resource exploitation, and more cultural complexity over time. During the Protohistoric Period, there is evidence of contact with the Colorado River tribes and the introduction of pottery across the Mojave Desert.



Figure 4. Current condition of the project area. (View to the west; photograph taken on March 10, 2025)

Ethnohistorical Context

The present-day Lancaster area is on the southern edge of the traditional homeland of the Kitanemuk, a small Native American group located principally on the southern and western flanks of the Tehachapi Mountains (Blackburn and Bean 1978). Although their general ecological adaptation and subsistence technology differed little from that of their neighbors to the north or west, the Kitanemuk would descend to the Antelope Valley floor to take advantage of seasonal desert resources and engage in trade. Prior to European contact, the Antelope Valley was a nexus of goods exchange between the Kitanemuk and other nearby tribal groups, including the Vanyumé, Serrano, Tataviam, and interior Chumash (Sutton 1980; Sutton et al. 2009; Scharlotta 2014).

Desert resources utilized by the Kitanemuk included Joshua tree for cordage, dye, and the edible blossoms; creosote, ephedra, and saltbush for medicine and firewood; and various cacti for food. During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene Epochs, the region was the site of Lake Thompson and featured a much wetter paleo-environment (Hilu et al. 1982; Orme 2004; Sutton et al. 2009). The receding of the lake left behind three dry lakes in the region that still flood during storm events (Orme 2004). The area would have hosted desert grasses, the seeds of which were collected with seed beaters, and stands of mesquite (Hilu et al. 1982). As the name implies, pronghorns were plentiful in the valley during prehistoric times (Hammond 2017).

Linguistic evidence through the use of similar familial terms suggests the presence of some form of the patrilineal system found elsewhere in southern California, but the lineages were not totemic, nor was there evidence of moieties. Precise data on the demographic characteristics and political organization of the Kitanemuk can no longer be obtained. However, archaeological evidence points to a somewhat stratified society. It is known ethnographically that each village had a chief, ceremonial manager, messengers, and shamans (Blackburn and Bean 1978:567). The Kitanemuk utilized formal cemeteries, and excavations have revealed the presence of grave goods implying status among tribal members (Sutton 1980:218). These grave goods include trade items representing the Santa Barbara coast, San Joaquin Valley, and eastern Mojave Desert (Sutton 1980).

The Kitanemuk may have had contact with the Spanish colonizers as early as the 1770s, but disease and epidemic may have preceded the colonizers along these heavily utilized trade routes and caused an enormous impact on this small group (Sutton et al. 2009). During the Spanish and Mexican Periods, the Kitanemuk were apparently represented at the San Fernando, San Gabriel, and San Buenaventura Missions. After the American annexation of Alta California, some Kitanemuk were found on the Tejon Reservation in the 1850s, and later on at the Tule River Reservation, where some of their descendants still reside.

Historical Context

In 1772, a small force of Spanish soldiers under the command of Pedro Fages became the first Europeans to set foot in the Antelope Valley. Over the next century, a number of famous explorers, including Francisco Garcés, Jedediah Smith, Kit Carson, and John C. Fremont, traversed the Antelope Valley, but their explorations brought little change to the region. For much of the 19th century, the Antelope Valley continued to receive only the occasional hunters, drawn by its legendary herds of antelopes, and travelers. Don Alexander and Phineas Banning's first stage line between Los Angeles and northern California, for example, ran through the southern edge of the valley.

The history of today's City of Lancaster began in 1876, when the Southern Pacific Railway Company chose the Antelope Valley for its line between the San Joaquin Valley and the Los Angeles Basin, and established a string of regularly spaced sidings and water stops across the desert. Around one of these sidings and water stops, Moses Landley Wicks, a real estate developer who was active in many parts of southern California at the time, purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad, 640 acres of land and laid out the townsite of Lancaster in 1884. During the land boom of the 1880s, the new town prospered, thanks to the abundance of artesian water in the vicinity. 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 region (Hamilton et al. 1913:35-37).

Along with the other settlements, Lancaster recovered slowly after the turn of the century. With the adoption of electric water pumps, irrigated agriculture became the primary means of livelihood in the region. Alfalfa, which was first introduced around 1890 (Hamilton et al. 1913:34), emerged as the principal crop in the early 20th century, so much so that "alfalfa is king" became the slogan for the agricultural interests in the valley. After World War II, however, the aerospace and defense industry overtook agriculture as the most important sector in the Antelope Valley economy. In 1977,

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

RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on March 4, 2025. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, SCCIC is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for the County of Los Angeles. During the records search, Gallardo examined the center’s digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856, USGS topographic maps dated 1915-1975, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1948-2024. The maps are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS, and the aerial and satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On March 11, 2025, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California’s trustee agency for the protection of “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 10, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologist Melissa Portilla carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human

activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was generally moderate to good (75-80%) at the time of the survey except in the pockets of tall and dense vegetation and around the homeless encampment in the northwestern corner.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The SCCIC records identified no previous cultural resources study that has covered the project area with a systematic field survey. However, a 2015 study for a nearby freeway interchange improvement project on SR 14 evidently included at least a part of the current project area, although the report for that study is not yet available at the SCCIC. As a result of that study, an archaeological site from the historic period was recorded as lying partially within the current project boundaries and subsequently designated Site 19-004789 (CA-LAN-4789H) in the California Historical Resources Inventory.

Site 19-004789 consisted of a post-WWII refuse scatter over an area measuring approximately 85 meters by 56 meters, with the southern portion of the site extending into the current project area (Hyland 2015). Artifacts observed at the site included sanitary, beverage, fruit, and meat cans of various sizes and shapes, as well as fragmented bottle glass (Hyland 2015). At the time of the initial recordation, it was noted that the site was in poor condition and lacked historic integrity, and that continued disturbances were evident in the form of on-going modern refuse dumping (*ibid.*).

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records yielded 41 previous studies that were carried out on various tracts of land and linear features between 1984 and 2013 (Fig. 5). In all, approximately 25% of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, resulting in the recordation of ten additional cultural resources within the one-mile radius, including six historical/archaeological sites and four isolates (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts), as listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search	
Resource No.	Description
19-000419	Prehistoric surface scatter of stone tools and lithic debris
19-000485	Prehistoric midden with stone tools and faunal remains
19-000486	Prehistoric surface scatter of stone tools and shell beads
19-002533	Prehistoric campsite with historic-period refuse deposit
19-002539	Historic-period refuse scatter
19-002540	Irrigation features
19-004789*	Historic-period refuse scatter
19-100192	Isolate: automobile fender
19-100193	Isolate: mano
19-100802	Isolate: forged iron strapping
19-100803	Isolate: can

* Recorded partially within the project area

As Table 1 demonstrates, four of the historical/archaeological sites and one of the isolates were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin. Among the sites were three surface scatters of artifacts

and one mixed-component site featuring a prehistoric campsite and a historic-period refuse scatter. The isolate was a mano. The other two sites and three isolates dated to the historic period and included another refuse scatter, irrigation features, and isolated refuse items. None of these additional cultural resources was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area; therefore, they require no further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the earliest systematic land survey in the Antelope Valley region, the surveyors noted no evidence of any human activities in or near the project area (Fig. 6). By the 1910s-1930s, present-day 10th Street West, 20th Street West, and Avenue K had appeared in the surrounding area, all of them lined by widely scattered buildings, most of them likely farmsteads, while the town of Lancaster had taken shape some two miles to the northeast (Figs. 7, 8). In closer proximity to the project location, however, the unpaved forerunner of Avenue K-8 was the nearest notable feature at that time (Figs. 7, 8).

In the late 1940s, some agricultural fields were known to be in cultivation nearby, and a winding dirt road was observed running roughly along the western boundary of the project area (NETR Online 1948). Suburban residential development began in the surrounding area during the 1950s-1960s, most notably to the west and the northeast of the project location (Fig. 9; NETR Online 1953-1965). After the construction of SR 14 in the early 1970s, residential growth expanded to the adjacent properties to the west, followed by large-scale commercial development on the east side of SR 14 during the 1990s (NETR Online 1971-1994). The project area itself, in the meantime,

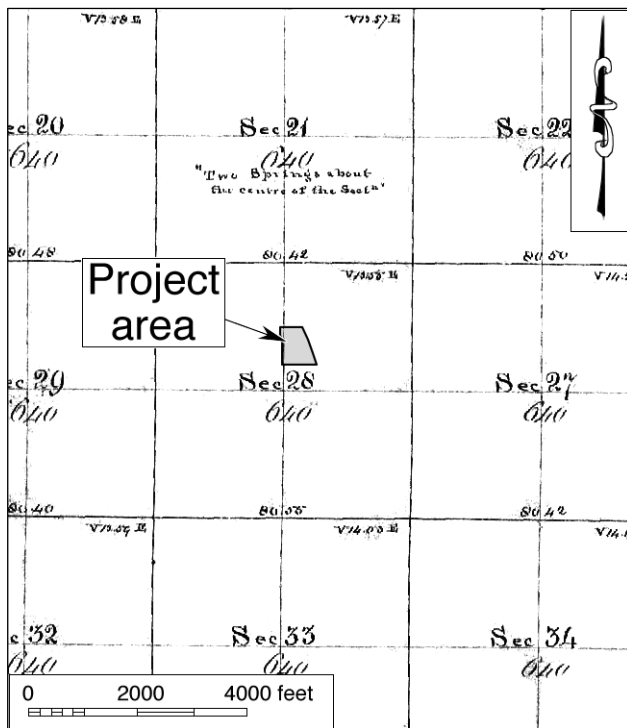


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

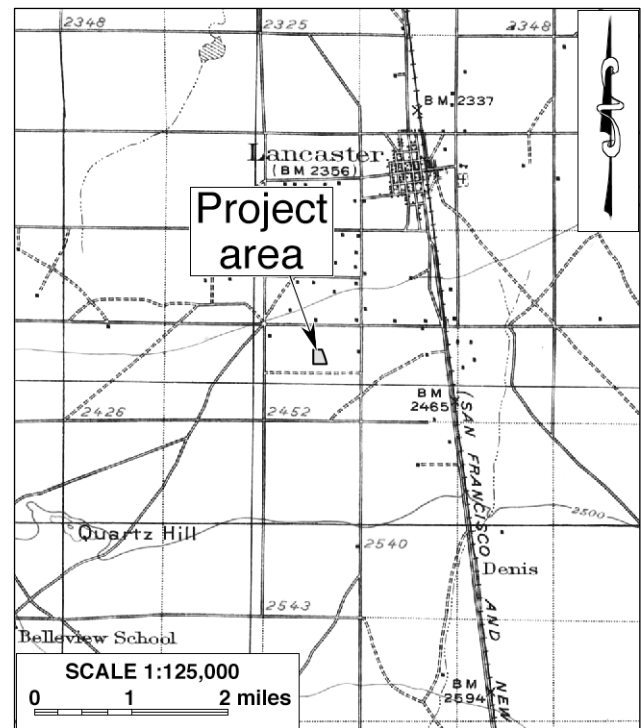


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1915. (Source: USGS 1915)

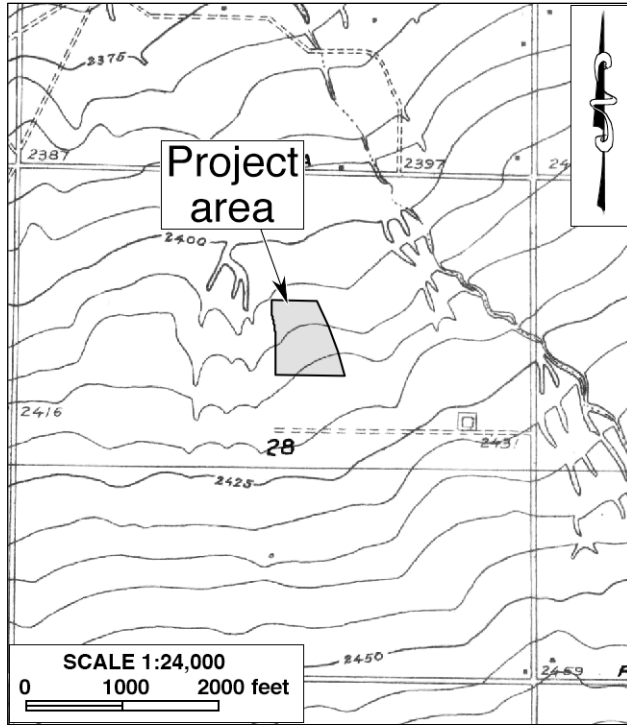


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1929-1930.
(Source: USGS 1930)

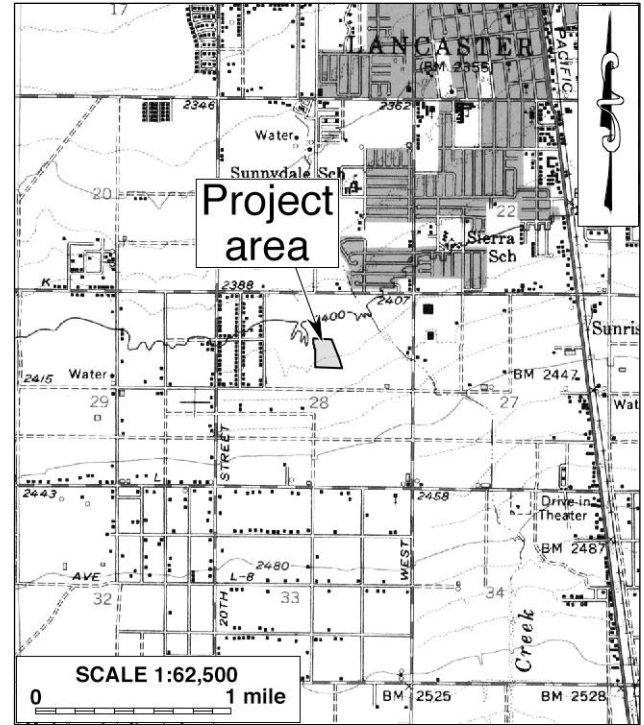


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1956. (Source: USGS 1958)

has remained undeveloped and largely unused to the present time (NETR Online 1948-2022; Google Earth 2003-2024).

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated March 25, 2025, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that a search in the Sacred Lands File would not substitute for consultation with local tribes, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Lancaster in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey confirmed the continued presence of the southern portion of Site 19-004789, the previously recorded historic-period refuse scatter, within the project area, but encountered no other potential cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area. Most of the artifacts described in the 2015 site record were located during the field survey. The surficial distribution of the artifacts remains largely inside the site boundary delineated in 2015, with the exception of a few cans that appear to have been dispersed by wind or other environmental factors. The current condition of the site is documented in a site record update (see App. 3). Modern refuse, of no historical/ archaeological interest, was also observed throughout the project area.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Lancaster in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
(PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results outlined in this report, Site 19-004789, a previously recorded historic-period refuse scatter lying across the northern project boundary, is the only potential “historical resource” identified within, partially within, or adjacent to the project area. Surface scatters of common domestic refuse from the late historic period, such as Site 19-004789, constitute the most proliferate type of archaeological sites in the southern California desert region. They typically do not have any documented association, let alone a close association, with any person or event of recognized significance in national, state, or local history. In the absence of an exceptional quantity or quality of the artifacts, these sites do not hold the potential for any important archaeological data, and what little data potential they may possess is largely exhausted through initial recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory.

Site 19-004789, a small and light scatter of cans and glass fragments from the post-WWII era, fits the profile for such minor refuse deposit sites described above. As such, it does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and therefore does not qualify as a “historical resource.” Since no other potential “historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of the study, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, this study has identified no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and the associated regulations, within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Lancaster:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1915 Map: Elizabeth Lake, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1915.

1930 Map: Lancaster, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1929-1930.

1958 Map: Lancaster, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1956.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1974 Map: Lancaster West, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1974.

1975 Map: Los Angeles, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); aerial photographs taken in 1972.

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1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. d'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2016-2010 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
- 2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Melissa A. Portilla, B.A.**

Education

2023 A.A. Anthropology (*cum laude*), Fullerton College.

2019 B.A., Ancient History: Classics, University of Hawai'i, Manoa.

Professional Experience

2023- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.

2023- 2024 Project Archaeologist, Psomas, Pasadena, California.

2020-2020 Collections Assistant, Museum of Us, San Diego, California.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 25, 2025

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Affordable Housing Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
3/25/2025**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	N	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794		CRM@tataviam-nsn.us	Tataviam	Kern, Los Angeles, Ventura
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel- nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
<p>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.</p> <p>This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Affordable Housing Project, Los Angeles County.</p>								<p>Record: PROJ-2025-001565 Report Type: List of Tribes Counties: Los Angeles NAHC Group: All</p>

**Due to Confidentiality, Appendix 3 of the
Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report has been
removed**