

APPENDIX C: PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION

Lancaster Travel Center Project Draft IS/MND



Lead Agency

City of Lancaster

44933 Fern Avenue
Lancaster, CA 93534

July 2026



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

REPORT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR 16.1 ACRES
ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WEST AVENUE H AND THE SR14 FREEWAY
LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared For:

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Job. No. 695c

January 2026

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3114-012-029, -062, -064, -066

**Performed under: Private contract
USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster West, Calif. 7.5'
Area covered: 16.1 acres
Location: Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 8
Keywords: Antelope Valley, Lancaster**

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SUMMARY

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase I cultural resource investigation was completed for 16.1 acres in Lancaster, California. The properties are south of the Antelope Valley Fairgrounds on the south side of West Avenue H and lie west of State Route (SR) 14. The properties are recorded with the Los Angeles Tax Assessor's office as APN 3114-012-029, -062, -064, -066.

The purpose of the study was to identify and record cultural resources within the subject properties and recommend mitigation measures, if warranted. As a result of the investigation, no Native American cultural resources were discovered. One historic period site was found. It consists of a badly disturbed refuse deposit pre-dating 1940. Due to a lack of integrity the site was determined "not significant." Since no significant cultural resources are present, development of the property will not adversely impact cultural resources. No further cultural resource work is recommended.

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase I cultural resource investigation was completed for 16.1 acres in Lancaster, California. The properties are south of the Antelope Valley Fairgrounds on the south side of West Avenue H and west of State Route (SR) 14. The properties are recorded with the Los Angeles Tax Assessor's office as APN 3114-012-029, -062, -064, -066. Lots -62 and -64 are adjacent to one another and face West Avenue H. Lot -66 is separate and lies east of lots -062 and -064 and faces SR 14. APN 3114-012-029 was added after completion of the original report for this project. It connects the property into a single block of parcels. The properties occupy a portion of the northeast 1/4 of Section 8, Township 7 North, Range 12 West (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

CEQA defines cultural resources as including archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures or objects, and properties of unique ethnic cultural value or religious/sacred uses. The properties are being considered for future development. The City of Lancaster required this study because development would create a "substantial adverse change" to any significant cultural resources that might be present.

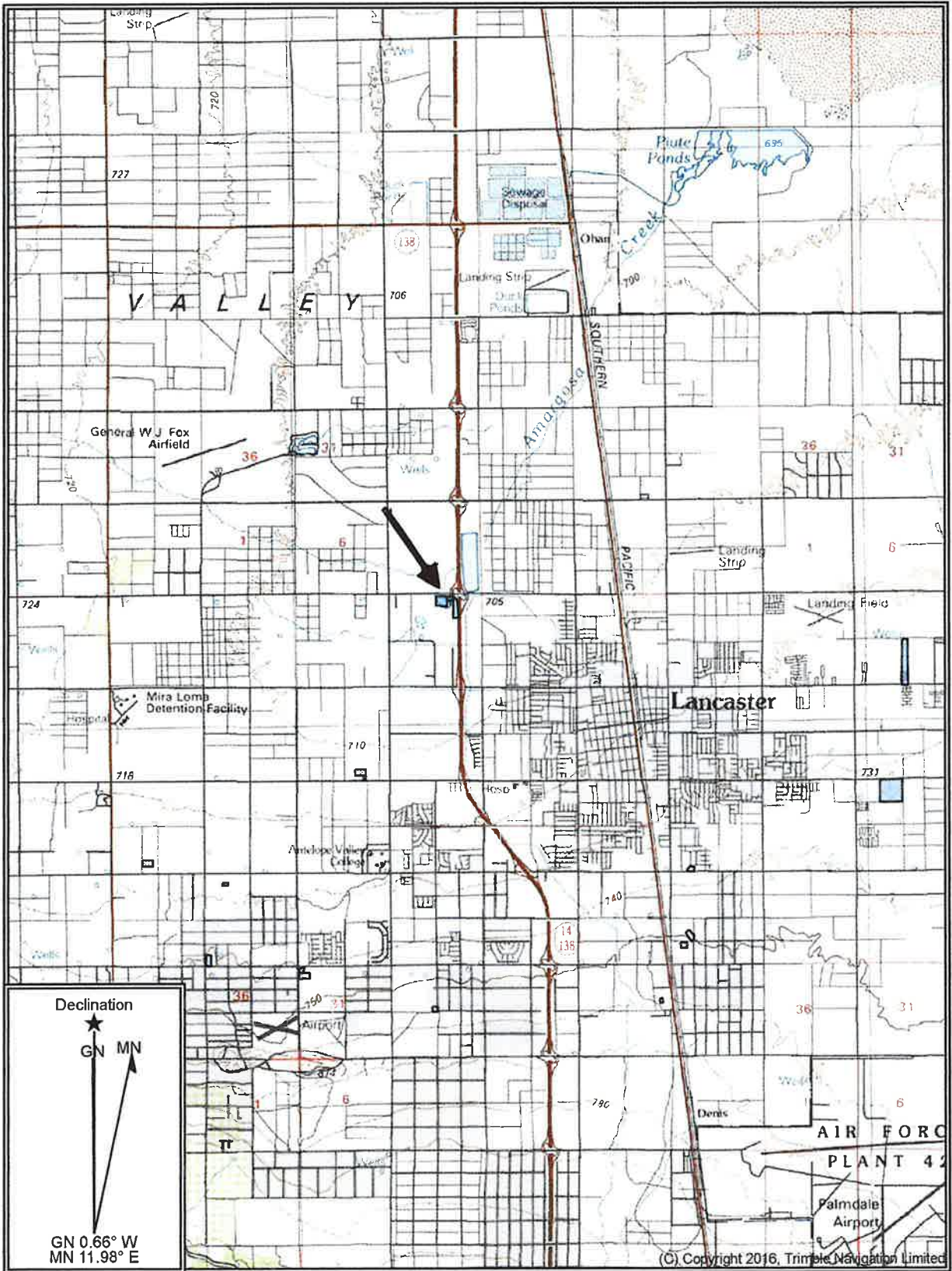
The purpose of the study was to identify and record cultural resources within the subject properties and recommend mitigation measures, if warranted. The scope of the investigation included an on-foot inspection of the properties, a record search by the South Central Coastal information Center (SCCIC), preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, review of the Native American Heritage Commission's sacred lands file and preparation of a phase I report.

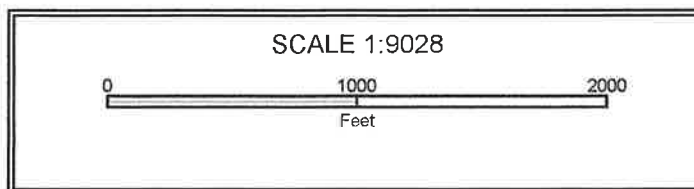
II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

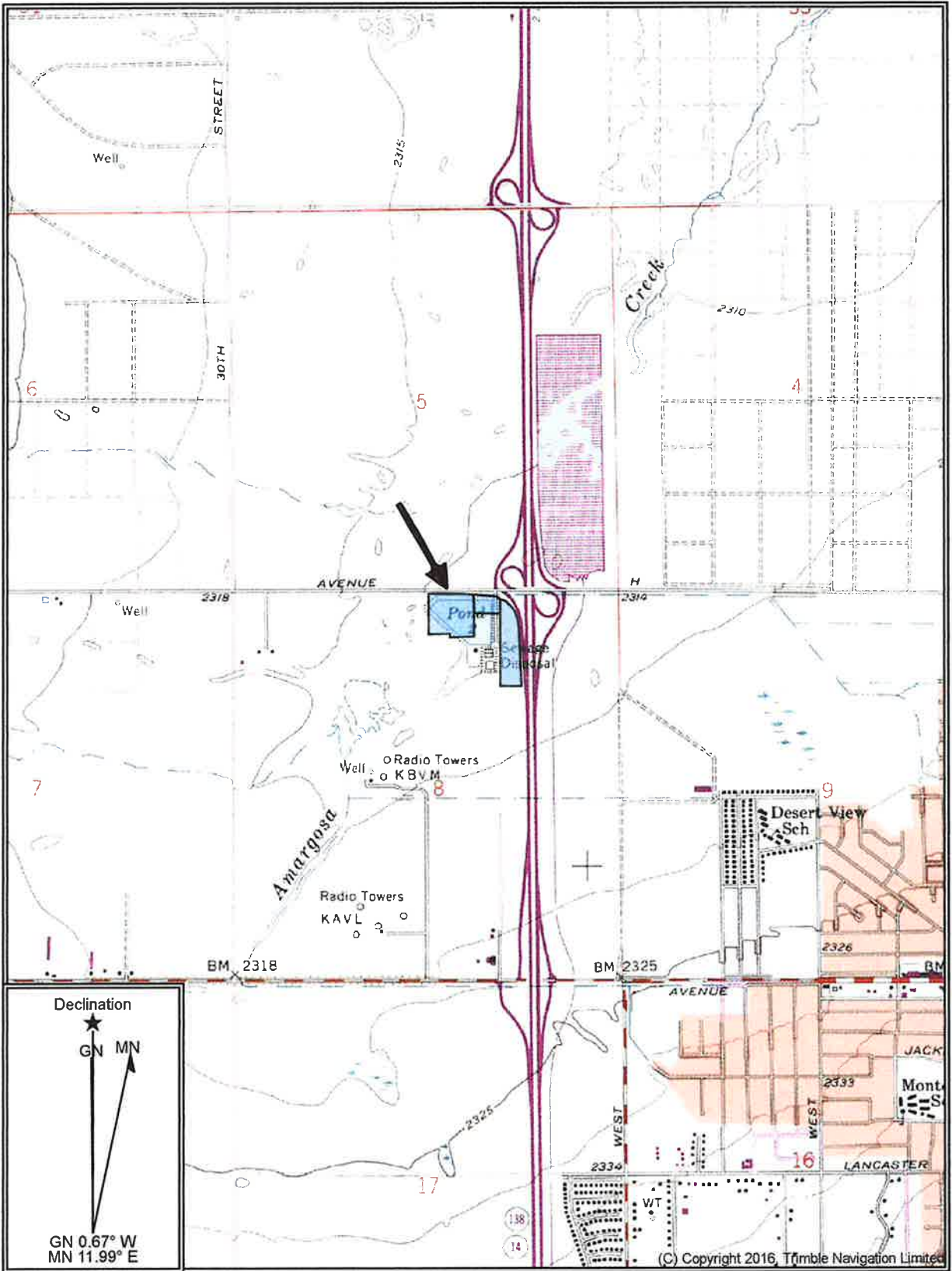
The properties are in the Antelope Valley basin. The Antelope Valley is a broad, flat V-shaped basin in the Western Mojave Desert. The Valley is bounded in the north by the Tehachapi Mountains and in the south by the San Gabriel Mountains and extends eastward to the Mojave River Valley. Low points in the Antelope Valley are Rogers and Rosamond Dry Lakes with elevations of approximately 2275' above mean sea level. The properties lie southwest of Rosamond Dry Lake and have an elevation of approximately 2315 feet above mean sea level.

The properties are currently undeveloped. The USGS map shows that lots -62 and -64 were once the location of an earthen-banked pond associated with a sewage disposal facility situated south of these two parcels. Today the pond feature has been removed and both lots have been graded. Lot -66 has not been graded and vegetation on in it is primarily Atriplex with a few scattered rabbit bushes and Ephedra. Invasive seasonal grasses were also noted.

Soil on the properties is quaternary, compact lakebed clays. There are no notable physiographic features, or rock outcrops. The properties lie within the Amargosa Creek







drainage which may have had a greater amount of surface or near-surface water in the past.

III. CULTURAL SETTING

The Antelope Valley has a cultural history extending back over 10,000 years and this history is represented by thousands of archaeological and historic period sites. Most of the prehistoric periods are known only in general outline. As would be expected the later periods are the best known. General temporal and cultural sequences have been developed by a number of researchers for other areas of the Mojave Desert including Wallace (1962), Bettinger and Taylor (1974), Stickle and Weinman-Roberts (1980), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Earle, et. al., (1997).

Local prehistoric cultural history can be classified into four periods: Early, Middle, Late and Post-Contact (Norwood 1987). These periods were created to recognize change in environmental variables, technological and stylistic change, and/or settlement pattern changes. The ethnography of the Antelope Valley floor is poorly known. Various Indian groups, including the Kitanemuk, Kawaiisu and Serrano/Vanyume, may have been present in the area. These people were hunters and gatherers with an intimate knowledge of local floral and faunal resources and were able to obtain and prepare them for food and other products. The ethnography of the Valley is discussed by Kroeber (1925), Bean and Smith (1978), Blackburn and Bean (1978), Sutton (1980), Zigmond (1986), and Earle (1996).

The historical context of the region is discussed in several publications including those by Starr (1988), Morris (1977), Earle, et. al. (1998), and Earle (1998). A series of publications by the Kern-Antelope Historical Society and the West Antelope Valley Historical Society contain historical essays and interviews that are valuable for understanding the development of local historical context.

Prior to the last part of the 19th century, the history of the Valley was characterized primarily by people's efforts to pass through the Valley. Activity within the Valley was largely limited to cattle grazing, minor prospecting and hunting expeditions. Historic development of the Valley really began after the 1876 establishment of the Southern Pacific Railroad linking Los Angeles with the San Joaquin Valley. The mid-1880s brought the first actual land boom and population increase. This period saw the establishment of a number of settlements in the Valley and many settlers began successful orchards and small farms. There was a great deal of speculation and a variety of questionable schemes were used to entice people into the Valley.

Following this period, the fortunes of the Valley were greatly altered by natural causes. In 1894, a 10-year drought began that devastated many settlers who had little practical knowledge or appreciation of the desert environment. These people lost crop after crop and eventually their homes and land. At the turn-of-the-century, much of the Valley was considered worthless and the ownership of many parcels reverted to the state. A reduced population of die-hards remained, some of whom were blessed with land having a high water table and favorable agricultural soil. The history of the earlier periods of

occupation are, as would be expected, less clear than later periods, because there was an exodus of people and associated records. There is still much to learn about the dynamics of local development prior to 1920-1925.

Worldwide, during the same period, many technological innovations were being introduced. In 1904, a gasoline engine was first used in the Valley to pump well water. By 1908-1914 there was an influx of people into the Valley due to the construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct. By 1904 improved conditions after the drought, improved irrigation techniques and increasing subsistence diversity enhanced the potential for economic success. The World War I period brought another influx of people as homesteading reached a peak of popularity and agricultural prices were relatively high.

By 1914, electricity was introduced to the Valley and by 1917 the introduction of electric water pumps and improved dry farming techniques resulted in the substantial growth and success of agriculture. Increased prices for agricultural produce during World War I stimulated additional growth and agricultural expansion. Other economic endeavors, such as poultry ranching and, after 1919, moonshining, became important economic endeavors. By the mid-1920s Palmdale and Lancaster had assumed the characteristics and social institutions of small American rural towns of the period. World War II brought growth and radical change with the establishment of Edwards Air Force Base and the aerospace industry.

IV. RECORD, MAP AND SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Record Search: A formal record search was requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Results appear as Attachment 1. There are no previous reports or resources on the subject property. Two resources are listed within the ½ mile radius record search area. Alexander (1989) and Love and DeWitt (1990) investigated a 448-acre property north of the subject property. One historic period site, a historic period road (P-19-001819H), was recorded. Love also recorded historic period glass (P-19-100319) north of the subject property. A total of eight reports are shown for areas within a ½ mile of the property. The record review indicates that there is one overview study encompassing all of Lancaster (Tang, Hogan and Smallwood 2006). It does not include the results of any on-foot survey but provides general background information. One previous survey was completed to the south for a sewer line (Chandler, Cotterman, Mason, and Van Hemelryck, 2001). No cultural resources were recorded near the subject property as a result of that survey.

Informal research was performed by reviewing in-house records for previous studies within a broader 1 mile radius of the property. Previous Phase I surveys resulted in the recording of both negative findings and several historic period resources. None are close to the subject property (Norwood 1992, 2000, 2004a, 2004b, 2005a, 2005b, 2006, 2014 and 2017a, 2017b).

Map Search: Historic period maps were examined to determine the presence of any structures or other cultural features that might have been on or near the property.

1911: The earliest regional map of Lancaster is Johnson's (1911) Water Supply map showing structure and well locations throughout the Antelope Valley. Data for this map is based on a 1909 field survey. Johnson's map shows one well (Well #186) in the northwest 1/4 of Section 8. No wells or structures are shown on, or immediately near, the subject property.

1915: The 1915 Lake Elizabeth 15' USGS quad map shows a similar degree of development in the region as on Johnson's 1911 map. This map shows no structures or roads anywhere within Section 8.

1922: Carpenter and Cosby's Soil Survey map (1926), based on a 1922 field survey, shows no structures or roads anywhere within Section 8.

1933: The Oban 7.5' map shows two structures in Section 8. These structures were roughly situated where SR 14 is located today, so the locations were likely destroyed in the late 1960s or early 1970s during the highway's construction.

1938: Walsh's 1938 real property map does not show the location or number of structures present, but it does show ownership of various parcels. No ownership is shown for any parcels within Section 8 on Walsh's map.

GLO Records: The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (GLO) were reviewed for all of Section 8. Four land patents were granted in the section between 1897 and 1908. There is no evidence that anyone occupied or used that portion of the section encompassing the subject property.

Sensitivity: Historic period sites are known within a mile of the property but not immediately nearby. There was limited early settlement and activity within Section 8. No Native American sites are recorded on the property or nearby.

Sacred Lands Search: A record search of the Native American Sacred Land file was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC, Attachment 2). No sacred sites were identified within or near the subject property. A list of contacts who may provide additional information was provided by the NAHC.

V. SURVEY METHODS AND CONDITIONS

Field survey for the property was completed on March 16, 2025 by Melinda Walton representing RTFactfinders. Fieldwork required 4 person-hours. APN 3114-012-029 was added after the original survey and was completed and surveyed November 12, 2025 by Melinda Walton requiring 1 person hour. The property was examined by walking a series of linear transects, oriented north to south beginning at the northeast property corner. Spacing between transects did not exceed 5-7 meter intervals. Soil surface visibility in most areas was excellent due to minimal vegetation cover. Light conditions were excellent with bright sun and clear skies. Photographs were taken to document current

VIII. MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has provisions to ensure that any cultural resources identified during the environmental review process need to be evaluated for significance, because unique or important resources require mitigation. To determine if mitigation is required, evaluation is required to assess a resource's significance in terms of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or CEQA criteria.

Site 695-1: The site is a graded and disturbed scatter of historic period artifacts with no artifact concentrations and a small concrete pad. Most artifacts are broken or damaged. The site likely dates to the 1920s-1930s. This resource is considered under the NRHP criteria (A, B, C, D), for attaining eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Eligible sites are those:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. That has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The site cannot be considered to be closely associated with the broad patterns of our history except in a very general way. There are similar sites throughout the Antelope Valley and this site is not an especially notable one because it was subject to grading. No parts of the site are intact. The site cannot be associated with the lives of past significant persons. The site does not meet any characteristic stated in criterion C, which is typically applied to buildings and structures. The site is not likely to yield information important in history as it lacks physical integrity, quantity or many diagnostic artifacts, therefore, the site is considered not eligible to the National Register, hence, for the purposes of CEQA, is considered not significant.

Since no Native American or significant historic period cultural resources were identified on the property, no impacts to significant cultural resources are anticipated when development occurs. No further cultural resource measures are recommended.

General Recommendations: While unlikely, potentially significant buried deposits could exist on the property. Such sites cannot be detected during a phase I surface survey. Under CEQA "inadvertent finds" (unexpected buried sites found after completion of a phase I or II study as a result of construction exposure) are subject to evaluation and, if found significant, appropriate impact mitigation is required. In the event unanticipated

conditions on the property and any notable finds. (Attachment 3).

In accordance with State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines, any sites or artifacts greater than 50 years of age, if present, were to be noted, recorded and considered as potential cultural resources. There were no inhibiting factors that would have prevented the discovery and identification of surface evidence of prehistoric or historic period artifacts or features.

VII. SURVEY FINDINGS

As a result of the investigation no Native American sites or artifacts were discovered. One historic period site was found. It consists of a widespread scatter of artifacts pre-dating 1940. It was designated Site 695-1 and is described further below:

Site 695-1 The site has been highly disturbed by grading. It consists of a widespread scatter of displaced artifacts encompassed within an area of roughly 50 feet north/south by 150 feet east/west. There are no concentrations of artifacts and most items are damaged. Artifacts primarily consist of bottle glass, with much fewer amounts of earthenware, porcelain and crockery. Very few metal artifacts and no cans were noted. If present originally, such metal artifacts may have deteriorated over time. Approximately 400 artifacts are present.

Bottle glass is primarily bottle sidewall fragments with very few bases or lip finishes represented. Glass colors include sun altered amethyst glass which was largely discontinued by 1925. Other fragments include colorless, cobalt, brown, amber, aqua, red, milk glass, and various green tints. Few maker's marks were found. Identifiable marks (Toulouse 1971) include:

Knox Glass Bottle Company, K-in-keystone mark, 1924-1968

ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY, I-IN DIAMOND MARK, 1916-1929

OWENS ILLINOIS COMPANY, I IN O OVER DIAMOND MARK, 1929-1954

W. J. LATCHFORD GLASS COMPANY, L-IN-OVAL MARK, 1925-1938

One fragment of earthenware was found with a partial maker's mark. It consists of the lettering "MADDO..." in a circular cartouche. The maker is probably John Maddock & Sons, a British maker. There are at least two marks this could be (Marks 2461 or 2462), shown in (Godden 2000, 406). Mark 2461 dates to 1855. The 2462 mark dates between 1880-1896 and possibly later.

There is a badly eroded concrete pad near and north of the artifact scatter. It is oriented north/south and lacks any evidence of plumbing or wall supports. It measures 11 feet 6 inches square and may represent an outbuilding of some sort.

cultural materials (arrowheads, grinding stones, etc.) or features (old foundations, cellars, privy pits, etc.) are encountered, even where potential occurrence has not previously recognized, work must stop at the discovery site. A professional cultural resource consultant will need to evaluate the new find.

In the event any bones of possible human origin are uncovered, the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified and permitted to investigate the find prior to any further disturbance at the location of discovery.

IX. REFERENCES CITED

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Norwood, Richard H.

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

South Central Coastal Information Center

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California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

4/30/2025

Records Search File No.: 27009.12941

Richard Norwood
RTFactfinders
4933 Cloudcroft Lane
Florence, OR 97439

Re: Records Search Results for the 695 Duke 14 acres Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Lancaster West, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 2	SEE ATTACHED MAP
Reports within project area: 3	LA-02054, LA-02140, LA-07991
Reports within ½-mile radius: 8	SEE ATTACHED MAP

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2022:

☒ available online; please go to

https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2022:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

San Bernardino Historical Maps:

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>

Ethnographic Information:

☒ not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature:

☒ not available at SCCIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

☒ not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory:

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below)

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,



Digitally signed by Michelle
Galaz Cornforth

Date: 2025.04.30 15:26:35 -07'00'

Michelle Galaz Cornforth

Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 3 pages

- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) Report Database Printout (details) – 11 pages
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 11 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 9 pages
- (X) Report Copies – (within project area) – 72 pages
- (X) Invoice 27009.12941

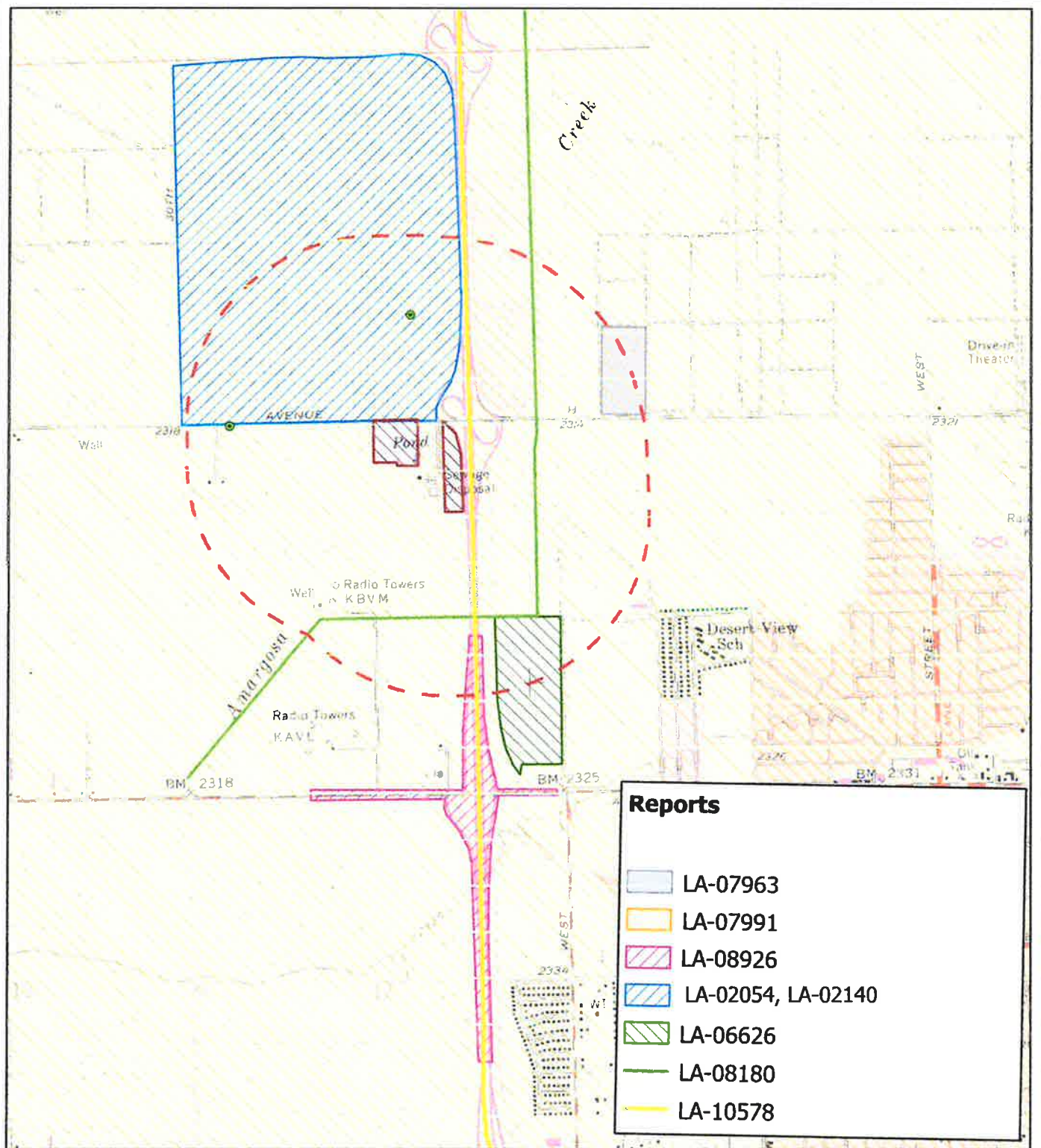
Report List

695 Duke 14 Acres

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-02054		1990	Love, Bruce and William H. De Witt	Cultural Resources Evaluation for Lancaster Eir Group 13 Lancaster, Los Angeles County	Pyramid Archaeology	19-001819, 19-100318, 19-100319
LA-02140		1989	Alexander, Molly B.	An Archaeological Investigation of a 448+/- Acre" Parcel in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County		19-001819
LA-06626		2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Forecast Homes Property in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-07963		2006	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for APN 3118-006-024, Property at Avenue H and 20th Street West, City of Lancaster, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
LA-07991		2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update	CRM Tech	19-186543
LA-08180		2001	Chandler, Evelyn N., Cotterman, Cary D., Mason, Roger D., and Van Hemelryck, Valerie M.	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Installation of the Trunk "T" Sewer and Rosamond Outfall Relief Trunk Sewer Located Between Lancaster and Rosamond, Los Angeles County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	19-001819, 19-002822, 19-003044, 19-100318, 19-100319, 19-100395, 19-100407
LA-08349		2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate Im-0016-01 (antelope Valley Fair) 2551 West Avenue H, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-08926		2007	McKenna, Jeanette A.	State Route 14 at the Undercrossing Improvement Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County	McKenna et al.	19-000766
LA-10578		2009	Fortier, Jana	TEA21 Rural Roadside Inventory: Native American Consultation and Ethnographic Study Caltrans District 7, County of Los Angeles	ICF Jones & Stokes	
LA-12378		2013	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate IM0016, 2551 West Avenue H, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551014371	EAS	19-001819, 19-100318, 19-100319
LA-13163		2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Avenue H Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1405)	BCR Consulting LLC	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-001819	CA-LAN-001819H	Resource Name - 113-1; Other - 113-1	Site	Historic	AH07		LA-02054, LA-02140, LA-08180, LA-09320, LA-12378
P-19-100319		Resource Name - Glass No. 2	Other	Historic	AH04		LA-02054, LA-08180, LA-12378



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Reports within the project area:
LA-02054, LA-02140, LA-07991
7 reports within a 1/2-mile radius

Lancaster West, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1974
1:24,000
INV #27009
April 2025

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

ATTACHMENT 2



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 27, 2025

Richard Norwood
City of Lancaster

Via Email to: artefct@gmail.com

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
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Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reld Milanovlch
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

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Duke 14 Acres, H and I-14 Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, 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
3/27/2025**

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 Pumara 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 Pumara 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) 281-0254		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	Klanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	28569 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

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Duke 14 Acres H and I-14 Project, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT 3



PHOTO 1: View southeast from the northwest corner of parcel-066.



PHOTO 2: View south from the center of parcel-062.