



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

REPORT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR TENTATIVE TRACT 70892
30 ACRES IN LANCASTER
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared For:

**Global Investment and Development LLC
3470 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1020
Los Angeles, California 90010**

Prepared By:

**Richard H. Norwood
Archaeologist
RTFactfinders
630 Peridot Place
Fairfield, California 94534
(707) 439-3107 / Cell: (661) 265-5422**

Job. No. 589D

March 2016

APN: 3153-009-007, -008 and -009

**Performed under: Private Contract
USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster West, Calif. 7.5'
Area covered: 30 acres
Location: Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 18
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 undertaken for a 30-acre undeveloped property located on the south side of West Avenue I between 30th and 40th Street West in Lancaster, California. The property is recorded as APN 3153-009-007, -008 and -009 with the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor. The property is located within the north 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of Section 18, Township 7 North, Range 12 West, SBBM. Plans for the property include the construction of 154 single family lots and a 2.7-acre park.

The purpose of this study was to identify cultural resources within the subject property and recommend mitigation measures, as warranted. The scope of the investigation included an on-foot inspection of the property, a review of the literature and records, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, and preparation of a phase I report.

As a result of the investigation, no prehistoric or significant historic period sites or artifacts were identified on the property. A total of nine refuse deposits were identified that date between the 1960s to 1970s and are collectively recorded as site 589D-1. These deposits are not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, thus, are not significant. Since no significant cultural resources are present, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated due to any future development of the property. No further 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 undertaken for a 30 acre undeveloped property located on West Avenue I in Lancaster, California. The property is recorded as APN 3153-009-007, -008 and -009 with the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor. The property is located within the north 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of Section 18, Township 7 North, Range 12 West, SBBM (Figures 1 and 2). Plans for the property include construction of 154 single-family home lots and a 2.7-acre park.

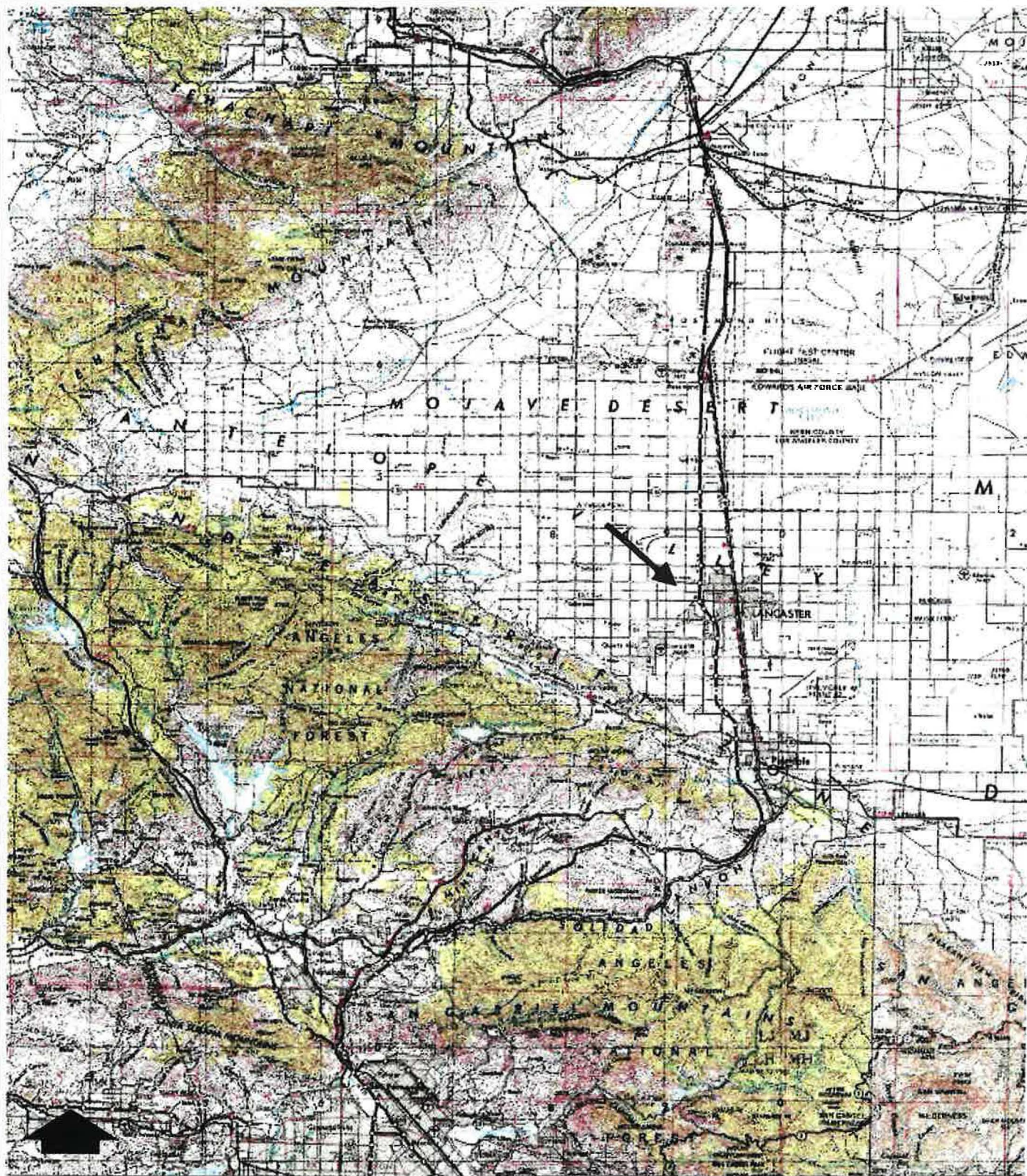
The purpose of this study was to identify cultural resources within the subject property and recommend mitigation measures, as warranted. The scope of the investigation included an on-foot inspection of the property, a review of the literature and records, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, and preparation of a phase I report.

CEQA defines cultural resources as including archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures or objects, and properties of unique ethnic or cultural value or religious/sacred uses. The City of Lancaster required this study, under CEQA guidelines because use or construction on the property has the potential to cause a "substantial adverse change" to any cultural resources that might be present.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The property is situated on the Antelope Valley floor. The Antelope Valley is a broad, flat V-shaped basin in the Western Mojave Desert. The Valley is bounded on the north by the Tehachapi Mountains and on 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 feet above mean sea level. The subject property lies south of Rosamond Dry Lake and its elevation is approximately 2320 to 2326 feet above mean sea level. Soil on the property is quaternary in age and is a well-drained sand with some exposed clay pans. There are no notable physiographic features, rock outcrops, springs, or other permanent sources of water on or near the property.

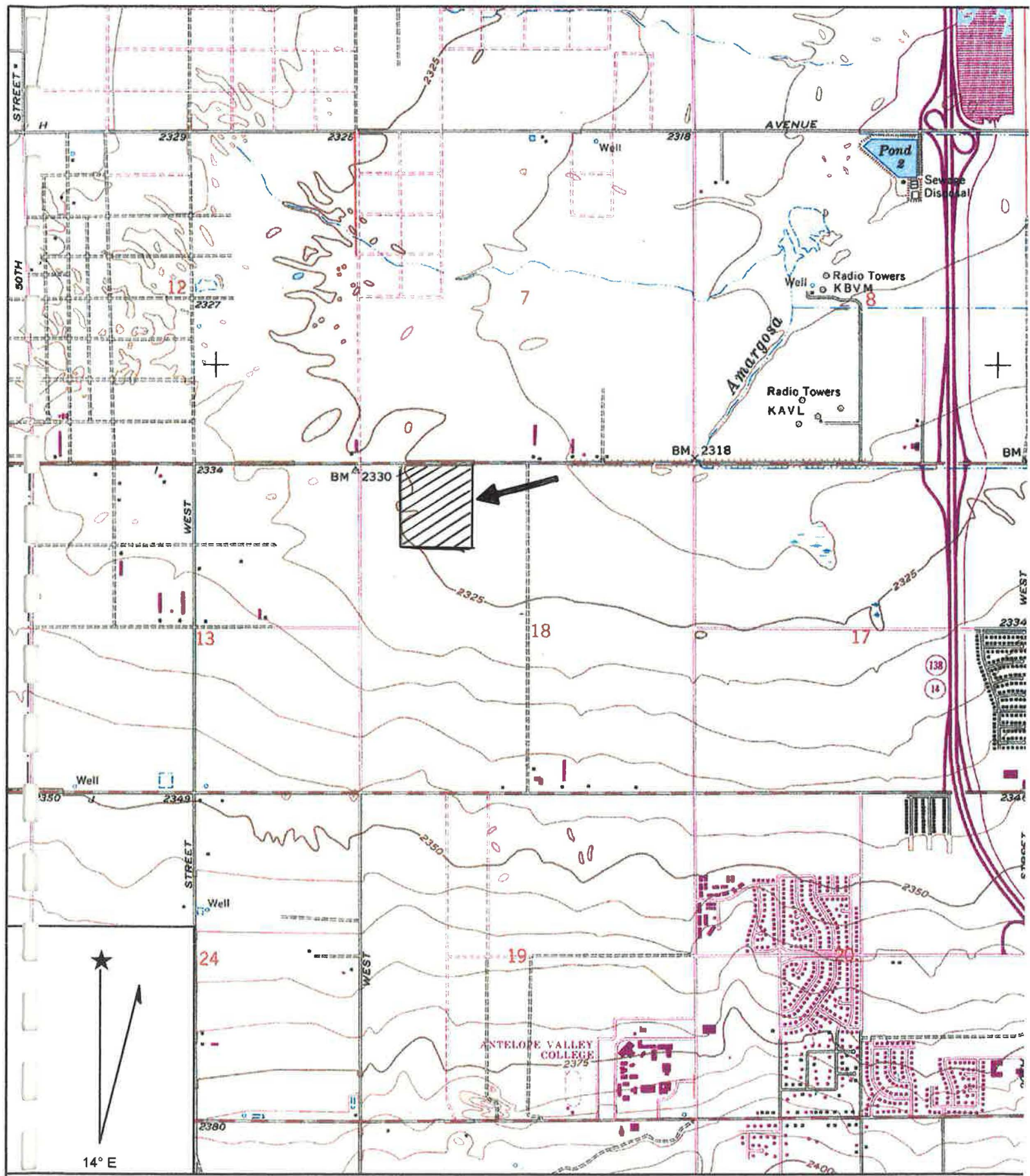
The property is fairly level and in a relatively undisturbed state. There has been some grading disturbance along the margins of West Avenue I. Vegetation is primarily shadscale scrub. There are eroded bare claypan exposures in the central and southern extent of the property. There are no standing buildings on the property or the remains of past structures. There are no immediately adjacent developments. Lancaster High School lies to the southeast. The property has been minimally altered through grading and retains natural contours and native vegetation. The property was formerly part of the pleistocene Lake Thompson lakebed and presently is an area of sheet wash and shallow washes which feed into Rosamond Lake as part of the Amargosa Creek drainage system.



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Figure 1: Project location depicted on Palmdale, California
USGS map of 01 July 1975 via Microsoft Terra Server

1" = about 7.5 miles



Name: LANCASTER WEST
 Date: 12/16/2005
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 11 0390815 E 3840035 N
 Caption: Figure 2: Project location

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). Also 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 Antelope Valley is characterized primarily by people's efforts to pass through the Valley. Activity within the Valley was largely limited to cattle grazing, 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. 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 favored with land having a high water table and productive 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 loss of 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. Construction of an aqueduct for the Los Angeles basin between 1908-1914 brought people back into the Valley. 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 drivers. 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 at Plant 42 in Palmdale.

IV. SACRED LANDS, RECORD AND MAP SEARCH RESULTS

Native American sacred sites and resources: Information regarding Native American Cultural Resources and/or Sacred sites was requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission. Their records indicate that no significant Native American resources have been previously identified within or near the property. They provided a list of four contacts that the jurisdiction should contact for any further information or concerns (Attachment 1).

Background research was performed by reviewing previous studies, historic period maps, and early land records. A record search was performed by the South Central Coastal Information Center, CSU, Fullerton. The search involved reviewing literature and records pertaining to the area. Records indicate that the property is within the 171,200 acre area included within the City of Lancaster's General Plan Update. A report was prepared by CRM Tech (Tang, Hogan and Smallwood 2006) presenting the results of a record search, reconnaissance survey and sensitivity study for the Lancaster region, which includes the subject property. There were no previously recorded cultural resources identified on the subject property.

Record Search: The record search shows that a series of surveys and evaluations have occurred within a mile of the subject property. A survey to the south resulted in finding an isolated prehistoric artifact (a flake) and an 1890s period .32 caliber pistol (Norwood 2003a). A survey to the southeast resulted in the discovery of a prehistoric period temporary camp and an 1890s period home site (Norwood 2003b). Other reports exist

that lie within ¼ mile of the property (Attachment 2). These did not result in the recording of significant cultural resources that could be impacted by this project.

Map search: Local historic period maps were reviewed to identify any potential historic sites or features on or near the property. Findings are discussed below:

1911: The earliest regional map of Lancaster is Johnson's (1911) Water Supply map showing well locations throughout Lancaster and the surrounding area. Data for this map is based on a 1909 field survey. His map reflects very little historic period activity in or near the subject property. No homes are shown in Section 18. Two wells are depicted in the southeast portion of the section which are southeast of the subject property. These are Johnson's wells #329 and #330. Both were artesian wells. Well #320, owned by a Mr. Hamilton, was four inches in diameter and 270 feet deep. The ownership and depth of Well #330 is shown as unknown. It has a 3-inch inner diameter. Wells of 4 inch or less diameter were typically residential wells rather than irrigation wells.

1915: The 1915 Lake Elizabeth 15' USGS quad map shows no development in the area of the subject property. No structures are shown in Section 18 at this time.

1922: By 1920-1925 Lancaster had matured into a small town characteristic of the period. Carpenter and Cosby's Soil Survey map (1926), based on a 1922 field survey, shows no structures within Section 18 and none nearby in adjacent sections. Other areas in Lancaster enjoyed a period of growth and development during this period.

1933: This edition of the Lancaster 7.5' map shows no structures within Section 18 or nearby.

1938: Walsh's real property map shows ownership, but no structures. No ownership of any areas within Section 18 are shown on this map.

1958, Photo Revised 1974: There were five structures in place along Avenue J (to the south) in 1958 which were situated in Section 18. No structures are shown within the subject property or nearby.

GLO Records: The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records were reviewed. There are three early transactions recorded which relate to Section 18 that date between 1892 and 1904. The land now including the subject property was originally granted to Edward B. Perrin on 6/3/1904 through a National Forest Land Exchange. The south half of the northeast quarter section was originally homesteaded by a George W. Hamilton. He was issued a patent on January 21, 1897.

In summary, there was early period land acquisition of the subject property. There was little significant development in Section 18 until the recent period. The area has a relatively low sensitivity for the occurrence of significant historic period cultural resources.

VI. SURVEY METHODS AND CONDITIONS

Field survey for the property was completed previously by RTFactfinders. The fieldwork was completed in 2004 and 2005 when the property was considered as three separate 10-acre parcels: 3153-009-007 (Norwood and Campbell 2004), 3153-009-008 (Norwood 2005a) and 3153-009-009 (Norwood 2005b). Fieldwork standards used then are consistent with current standards. Methods and conditions are discussed below for each one of the surveys which now comprise TTM 70892.

APN 3153-009-007: Field survey for the property was completed on July 13, 2004 by Mark Campbell (BA anthropology) representing RTFactfinders of Lancaster. Fieldwork required 1 person-hour. The property was examined by walking a series of linear transects across the property. Spacing between transects did not exceed 15 meter intervals. Transects were begun at the northeast property corner. A Garmin Etrex Vista GPS unit was used to locate and map points of interest. An HP Photosmart 850 digital camera was used to document the survey. Soil surface visibility was excellent in most areas due to dry conditions and minimal vegetation cover. Light conditions were excellent, with bright sun and clear skies.

APN 3153-009-008: Field survey for the property was completed on March 6, 2005 by Shannon Clark and Melinda Walton representing RTFactfinders of Lancaster. Fieldwork required 2 person-hours. The property was examined by walking a series of linear transects across the property. Spacing between transects did not exceed 15 meter intervals. Transects were begun at the northeast property corner. Soil surface visibility was fair in most areas, however, recent vegetation growth due to recent rains obscured visibility on 50% or more of soil surfaces. Light conditions were excellent, with bright sun and clear skies.

APN 3153-009-009: Field survey for the property was completed on December 16, 2005 by Richard Norwood (MA, Anthropology) assisted by Mark Campbell, Shannon Clark, Evan Crabtree and Melinda Walton representing RTFactfinders of Lancaster. Fieldwork required 5 person-hours. The property was examined by walking a series of linear transects across the property. Spacing between transects did not exceed 15 meter intervals. Transects were begun at the northwest property corner. A Garmin Etrex Summit GPS unit was used to locate and map points of interest. A Sony Cyber-shot digital camera was used to document the survey. Soil surface visibility was excellent in most areas due to dry conditions and minimal vegetation cover. Light conditions were good, with bright overcast skies.

There were no inhibiting conditions during any of these three surveys that would prevent the detection of surface evidence of significant cultural resources. In accordance with State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines any sites or artifacts greater than 50 years of age, if present, were to be noted and considered as potential cultural resources.

VI. SURVEY FINDINGS

As a result of the surveys no Native American or significant historic period sites or artifacts were discovered. Photographs showing the condition of the property are depicted in Attachment 2.

APN 3153-009-007: As a result of this survey no Native American sites or artifacts were discovered. Four areas of historic period refuse dumping were identified. They are all similar and contain sanitary seam cans, bimetal beverage cans, clear and brown bottle glass, ceramic fragments, milled lumber, and concrete. These materials indicate that the refuse dates from as early as the 1950s but probably later, circa 1960s-1970s. The presence of bimetal pull tab cans suggest the 1960s-1970s period deposition. The pop top or pull tab can was introduced in the early 1960s but phased out in California by the mid-1970s.

APN 3153-009-008: As a result of the survey no Native American sites or artifacts were discovered. Three refuse deposits were identified. They are all similar and contain sanitary seam cans, clear and brown bottle glass, milled lumber, and concrete. The artifacts present indicate that the refuse dates to the mid-1950s to 1970. The presence of bimetal pull tab cans suggest 1960's-1970s era deposition.

APN 3153-009-009: As a result of the survey no Native American sites or artifacts were discovered. Two refuse deposits were identified. They contain sanitary seam cans, pull tab cans, clear and brown bottle glass, milled lumber, and concrete. The artifacts present indicate that the refuse dates to the mid-1950s or probably later. The presence of bimetal pull tab cans suggest 1960's-1970 era deposition but the deposits could not be precisely dated.

In summary, a total of nine refuse deposits were identified on the property. They contain between 100-500 items each and vary in size between 3 and 10 meters in diameter. Due to their similarity in age, content and condition they are considered as a single site designated 589D-1. They have all have been vandalized, probably by bottle hunters. The deposits can not be dated precisely, but if dating prior to 1966 they would need to be considered as cultural resources. The earliest datable artifact found, a steel screw-top can labeled "TREND" dishwashing soap could date to as early as 1954. Pull tab cans were phased out by the mid 1970s because they were considered a choking hazard. Their presence in the deposits suggest deposition between the early 1960s to the mid-1970s.

VII. MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has provisions to ensure that any cultural resources identified during the environmental review process be evaluated for significance, because unique or important resources require that impact mitigation measures be taken.

The ~~nine~~ deposits are either cultural resources 50 years of age or are on the threshold of becoming resources that need to be considered for significance. At the time of the original coverage 11-12 years ago the finds were not formally considered as potential cultural resources. These resources are now reconsidered under the 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 have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The refuse deposits have no meaningful association with broad patterns of our history. These deposits represent individual isolated household refuse dumping events during a period between approximately 1960-1975 which are common throughout the Antelope Valley. The deposits can not be associated with any specific household or the lives of past significant persons. The deposits do not meet any characteristic stated in criterion C, which typically is applied to buildings and structures. The refuse deposits are not likely to yield information important in history because they are can not associated with any specific persons or residence and all have been compromised by vandalism and disturbance. Therefore, the deposits are considered not eligible to the National Register, hence, for the purposes of CEQA, are considered not significant.

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

While unlikely, potentially significant buried resources could exist buried beneath the property. 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 significant, appropriate impact mitigation. In the event unanticipated cultural materials (arrowheads, grinding stones, etc.) or features (old foundations, cellars, privy pits, etc.) are encountered during any future excavation work, the work must stop at the discovery site. A professional cultural resource consultant will need to evaluate the buried find.

In the event any bones of possible human origin are uncovered, during any future

construction, the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified and permitted to investigate the find prior to any further disturbance at the location of discovery.

VIII. REFERENCES CITED

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



February 1, 2016

Richard Norwood
RTFactfinders

Sent by Email: artefct@gmail.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Proposed TTM 70892 Lancaster, Lancaster West Quadrangle, Los Angeles County,
California

Dear Mr. Norwood:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gayle Totton", is positioned above the printed name.

Gayle Totton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
February 2, 2016**

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933**

(909) 864-3370 Fax

**Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
Delia Dominguez, Chairperson
115 Radio Street Yowlumne
Bakersfield , CA 93305 Kitanemuk
deedominguez@juno.com
(626) 339-6785**

**San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Fernandefio
Newhall , CA 91322 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com Serrano
Vanyume
(760) 885-0955 Cell Kitanemuk**

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933 Ext 3248
(909) 862-5152 Fax**

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

ATTACHMENT 2

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00131		1988	Gerry, Robert	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed California State Prison, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California		19-001412
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-08326		2004	Whitley, David S. and Joseph M. Simon	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 30 Acres Parcel Near Lancaster Boulevard and 35th Street West, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	
LA-08447		2005	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Property at 35th Westt and Avenue I-4, City of Lancaster, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
LA-12237		2012	Mason, Roger	Historic Property Survey Report for the Avenue I Widening at 40th Street West Project City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	ECORP Consulting	19-003679, 19-187946, 19-187947

Report Detail: LA-00131

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-00131

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation Information

Author(s): Gerry, Robert

Year: 1988

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed California State Prison, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 1240 ac

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-19-001412	CA-LAN-001412	PA-88-10

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location Information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): LANCASTER WEST

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
-------------	-------------

<i>Entered:</i> 5/5/2008	jay
--------------------------	-----

Last modified:

<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-07991

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-07991

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation Information

Author(s): Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood

Year: 2006

Title: Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update

Affiliation: CRM Tech

No. pages: 40

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: ~171200 ac

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-19-188543		VOID

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location Information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): ALPINE BUTTE, DEL SUR, LANCASTER EAST, LANCASTER WEST, LITTLE BUTTES, REDMAN, ROSAMOND, ROSAMOND LAKE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
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Entered: 5/5/2008	jay
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Last modified: 8/7/2014	agarcia
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IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
-------------	------	------	--------------

	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
--	----------	-----	---

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-08326

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-08326

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation Information

Author(s): Whitley, David S. and Joseph M. Simon

Year: 2004

Title: Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 30 Acres Parcel Near Lancaster Boulevard and 35th Street West, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation: W & S Consultants

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 30 ac

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location Information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): LANCASTER WEST

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	5/5/2008	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i>			
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
<i>Record status:</i>			

Report Detail: LA-08447

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-08447

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Hudlow, Scott M.

Year: 2005

Title: A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Property at 35th Westt and Avenue I-4, City of Lancaster, California

Affiliation: Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 27.5 ac

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): LANCASTER WEST

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 5/5/2008	jay
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Last modified:

<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
--	----------	-----	---

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-12237

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-12237

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation Information

Author(s): Mason, Roger

Year: 2012

Title: Historic Property Survey Report for the Avenue I Widening at 40th Street West Project City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting

No. pages: 32

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-19-003679	CA-LAN-003679H	R-8
P-19-187946		R-16
P-19-187947		R-15

No. resources: 3

Has informals:

Location Information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): LANCASTER WEST

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 6/10/2013	Inoyes
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<i>Last modified:</i> 6/10/2013	Inoyes
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IC actions:

Record status:

ATTACHMENT 3

Project 589D photo



View SW from north central property boundary

