

**A**  
**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY**  
**FOR APN 3128-004-016,**  
**10<sup>TH</sup> STREET WEST AND AVENUE K-8,**  
**CITY OF LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA**

**Submitted to:**  
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**Keywords:**  
Lancaster West 7.5' Quadrangle, City of Lancaster,  
California Environmental Quality Act

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**November 2019**

## **Management Summary**

At the request of David Shamsian, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for APN 3128-004-016, 10<sup>th</sup> Street West and Avenue K-8, City of Lancaster, California was conducted. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the exact 4.43-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

No cultural resources were identified. **If archaeological resources are encountered during the course of construction, a qualified archaeologist should be consulted for further evaluation.**

**If human remains or potential human remains are observed during construction, work in the vicinity of the remains will cease, and they will be treated in accordance with the provisions of State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The protection of human remains follows California Public Resources Codes, Sections 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99.**

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## **1.0 Introduction**

At the request of David Shamsian, *Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates* conducted an exact 4.43-acre Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of APN 3128-004-016, 10<sup>th</sup> Street West and Avenue K-8, City of Palmdale, California for a proposed commercial development. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and a cultural resource record search in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

## **2.0 Project Location**

The project area is in the City of Lancaster. It is in the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 27, T.7N., R.12W., San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as displayed on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Lancaster West 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1). The project area is at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street West and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster, California.

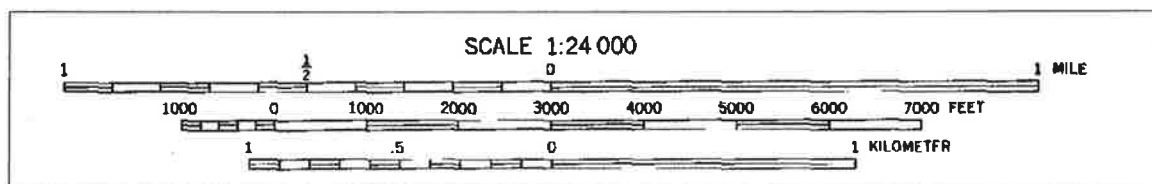
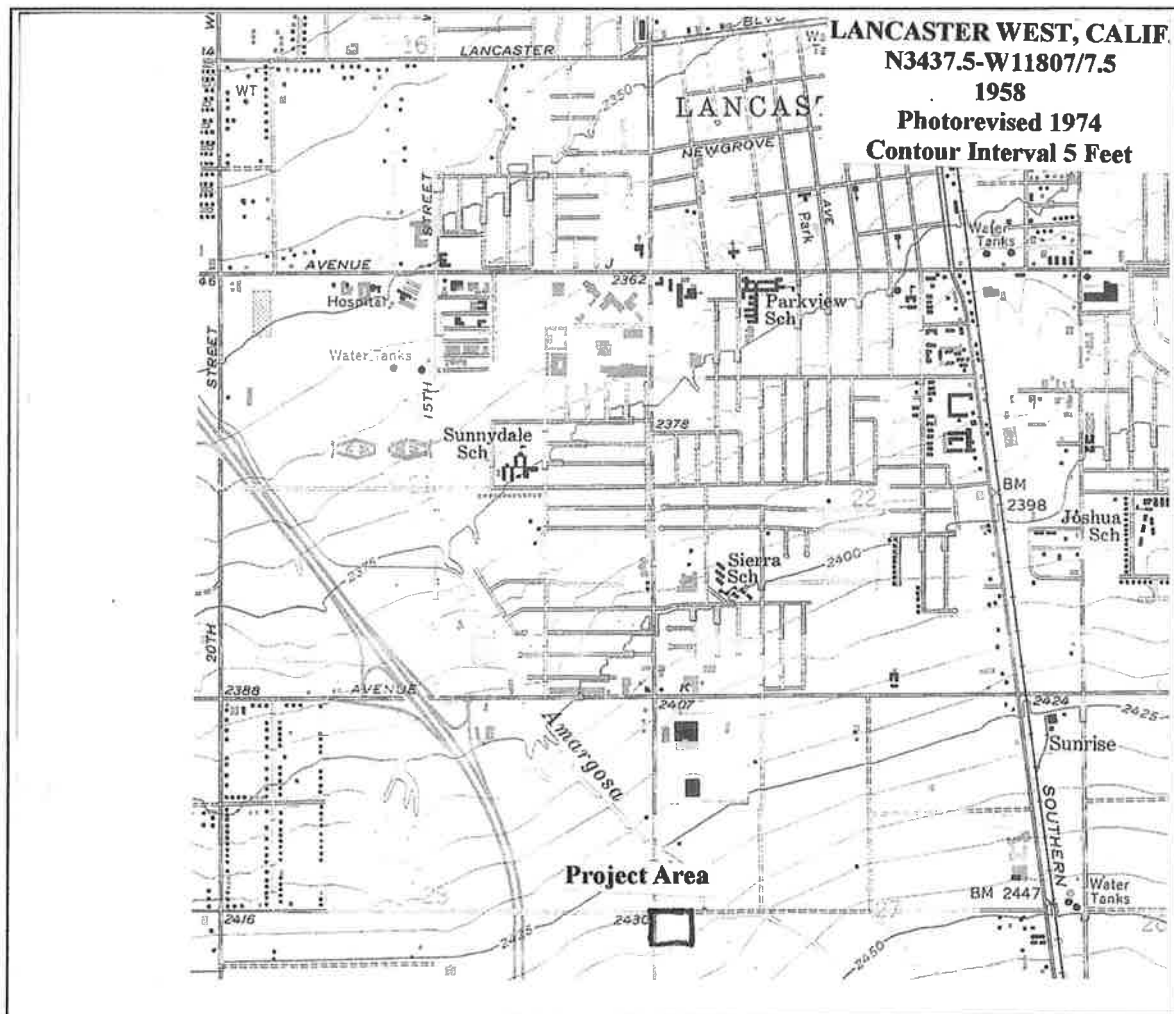
## **3.0 Records Search**

A record search of the project area and the environs within one half-mile was conducted at the South Coast Archaeological Information Center. Scott M. Hudlow performed the record search on June 27, 2019. The record search revealed that twelve surveys have been conducted within a half-mile of the project area. No previous surveys have addressed the current project area. One cultural resource has been identified within one half-mile of the project area, a historic can scatter. No cultural resources have been identified within the current project area.

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission on September 4, 2019. The search, which was completed on September 23, 2019, revealed that no Native American cultural resources are located in close proximity to the project area. Native American consultation letters were sent out on September 23, 2019 to each of the listed tribal entities, notifying each interested Los Angeles County Native Contact, per the list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. Seven parties were sent letters. These letters both described the project and provided maps for further reference (Appendix II). As of October 28, 2019, two native groups commented. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians replied that they had no comments at the present time, but they reserved the right to comment in the future, during formal SB18 consultation. The Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians state their

records indicate the presence of various Tribal Cultural Resource sites within distance of the Project. As a result, the FTBML considers the Project vicinity to have potential for other Tribal Cultural Resources and requests participation in consultation before any ground-disturbing activities are approved.

At this time, the THCP (Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation)



**Figure 1**  
**Project Area Location Map**

Department respectfully requests that our comments and request for consultation for the proposed project be forwarded to the Lead Agency/applicant. The THCP Department also requests a copy of the Cultural Resource Investigation Report once available for review by the Lead Agency or applicant. We can provide a map depicting the location of archaeological sites near the project area which are known to the Tribe during further consultation.

These comments need to be addressed. On Tuesday, October 29, 2019, it was noted via telephone that the consultation letters had a mistake. Although, the map was correct, the written text stated 10<sup>th</sup> Street East, instead of 10<sup>th</sup> Street West. As such, each of the two responding tribes were contacted via emails, and asked to clarify, if the mistake colored their original responses. The Fernandño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians responded the next day, October 30, 2019, reiterating that the project is located within one mile of a sensitive Tribal Cultural Resource area, without reference to the above-noted mistake. By Monday, November 4, 2019, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, had not responded. These two new emails are attached in Appendix II.

#### **4.0 Environmental Background**

The project area is located at an approximate elevation of 2430 feet above mean sea level. The project area lies in the Antelope Valley, northeast of Quartz Hill and directly to the south and west of Amargosa Creek, west of Little Rock Wash, at the western edge of the Mojave Desert. The project area lies within a saltbush scrub vegetation zone; however, the lot has been scraped and denuded of native vegetation. The lot was last used to park cars, evidenced by the chalk lines, outlining a parking area. Further, the lot is strewn with modern trash.

#### **5.0 Prehistoric Archaeological Context**

A generally accepted prehistoric cultural chronology for the western Mojave region has yet to be developed, partially because sparse local chronometric data is available to use as a foundation. Consequently, most proposed local culture histories have been borrowed from other regions, with minor modifications based on sparse local data. The most common pattern is the tripartite Early/Middle/ Late sequence familiar in Californian culture history, often with the addition of a Post-Contact (Norwood 1987) or Protohistoric Period (Sutton 1988). The differences between the sequences are mainly in the inclusion of various horizons, technologies, or stages. The following chronology is based on Claude Warren's Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric Periods, which is partially based on time-sensitive projectile points and shell bead sequences (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

*Lake Mojave Period - ca. 10,000-5,000 B.C.*

Most Lake Mojave Period sites within the northern Mojave Desert and southwestern Great Basin are early Holocene lakeshore occupations. Sutton stated that the subsistence strategy during this period was presumably one of hunting and utilization of lacustrine resources (Sutton 1988:30). The best examples of sites from this period are associated with the shoreline of Pleistocene Lake Mojave (Campbell *et al.* 1937). Artifacts include percussion-flaked foliate points and knives, Lake Mojave and Silver Lake projectile points, and an unspecialized tool kit of scrapers, graters, and perforating tools.

*Pinto Period - ca. 5,000-2,000 B.C.*

Some scholars have interpreted the association of Pinto Basin sites and a now extinct riverbed as indicative of occupation during a time of abundant moisture (Campbell and Campbell 1935). Settlement patterns appear to be associated with ephemeral lakes and now-dry streams and springs (Warren 1984). Though the Pinto Period is roughly concurrent with the Altithermal climatic event, (a time when human populations were supposedly reduced in size and more widely dispersed due to the desiccation of wetter habitats), the occurrence of a milder, wetter, Little Pluvial period within the Altithermal has been noted by several archaeologists (Moratto 1984:546). The extent to which the Little Pluvial climatic period may coincide with Pinto Period sites is unknown.

To date, at least seventeen Pinto points and six Pinto Period sites have been recorded in the vicinity (Campbell 1994a). Norwood (1987:104) noted that the lowland areas in the northern portions of adjacent Edwards Air Force Base (AFB) contain evidence of substantial occupations which may date to the Pinto Period; such a conclusion would contradict the hypothesis of a small, dispersed population distribution at this time. Recent evaluation of a Lake Mojave/Pinto Period site at Phillips Laboratory supports Norwood's observation about substantial occupations (Campbell 1994b).

*Gypsum Period - ca. 2000 B.C.-A.D. 500*

During the Gypsum Period, evidence of a millingstone culture becomes much more common. The mortar and pestle were probably introduced during this period (Wallace 1955:222-223; Warren 1984:4163). Wallace noted evidence of expanded subsistence activities where late period peoples around Mesquite Flat were believed to have extended their food-collecting activities into the surrounding mountains (Wallace 1977:121).

A gradual transition from the use of large dart points to smaller projectile points associated with use of the bow and arrow occurred toward the end of the Gypsum Period. Approximately A.D. 500, the bow and arrow essentially replaced the atlatl (a device used for throwing spears or darts that consists of a rod with a hook at the rear end to hold the projectile in place until release) (Warren 1984:415). Shutler postulated that Anasazi ceramics were initially introduced into the eastern Mojave at about the same time (Shutler *et al.* 1961).



Diagnostic projectile points associated with the Gypsum Period include the Humboldt, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched types (Warren 1984:414-415). Other temporal designations, which may be correlated with Warren's Gypsum Period, include the Early and Middle Rose Spring Periods (Lanning 1963; Clewlow et al. 1970) and the Newberry Period (Bettinger and Taylor 1974).

The scant published literature reports relatively little local evidence of Gypsum material (Robinson 1977:45; Sutton 1988:38). Norwood (1987:101-104) however, notes several isolated examples of projectile points from this period at Edwards AFB. A study of projectile points in the Base Historic Preservation Officer's database has identified ten Humboldt points, four Elko Corner-notched points, one Elko Side-notched point, five undifferentiated Elko points, and three Gypsum Cave points (Campbell 1994a). If isolated points are eliminated from the sample, the remaining 17 points from the Gypsum Period come from 16 sites. Radiocarbon data identifies another five Antelope Valley sites (LAN-82, LAN-192, KER-303, KER-526, and KER-533) with materials that fall within the Gypsum Period. Hydration readings suggest the possibility that a number of additional Gypsum Period sites are present. Therefore, a Gypsum presence in the area is well represented.

#### *Saratoga Springs Period - ca. A.D. 500-1200*

The Saratoga Springs Period is marked by what appears to be the establishment of large villages, or village complexes. This reflects a transition from the previous seasonal transhumance pattern into one of semi-, or fully-sedentary occupation within the Antelope Valley (Sutton 1988).

This period also marks the beginning of the Shoshonean period, named for the Shoshonean peoples who occupied the Western Mojave Desert during this period (Robinson 1977). The Numic and Takic Shoshonean groups were expanding during this period. Both groups made use of a millingstone technology-- other aspects of their material culture include marine shell, bone, and perishable artifacts. Takic sociopolitical organizations differ from those of Northern Numic groups. The Kitanemuk (a Takic group) are reported as having well developed social ranking and prestige systems (Blackburn and Bean 1978). Grover Krantz postulated that the Takic expansion to the south was stimulated by Northern groups who "...overran their neighbors for a considerable distance to the south" (Krantz 1978:64) in order to obtain acorn resources. This migration occurred at about 2000 B.P. (Sutton 1988:40).

Time-sensitive projectile points from this period include the Rose Spring, Cottonwood, and Desert Side-Notched series. It has been argued that assemblages with Cottonwood points and no Desert Side-Notched points represent an earlier occupation than sites with both Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points, and that the earlier occupation is associated with the Hakataya influence from the Southwest (Warren 1984:423-424; Warren and Crab-

tree 1986:191). In the western Mojave Desert, diagnostic materials from this period include various types or examples of poorly understood brownware pottery and desert side notch series projectile points (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). The use of pottery in the Antelope Valley is currently poorly understood.

A current local projectile point database includes four complete Rose Spring points and three projectile point fragments identified as Rose Spring. These seven items were recovered from six sites (CA-KER-562, CA-KER-672, CA-KER-1171, CA-KER-2533, CA-KER-2817, and CA-LAN-828). Twenty-five complete points and twenty-seven point fragments recovered from twenty sites represent the Cottonwood series of projectile points (Campbell 1994a). One complete Desert Side-notched point and three fragments identified as Desert Side-notched have been recovered from four sites (CA-KER-672, CA-KER-1180, CA-KER-2025, and CA-LAN-769).

#### *Protohistoric Period- ca. A.D. 1200-Historic*

Warren used the term "Protohistoric" to describe the period, which reflects a transition from the prehistoric to historic eras (Warren 1984). However, Arkush, noting this term has distinct cultural implications, argued this time is more properly designated the "Late Archaic," while many archaeologists colloquially call this period the "Late Prehistoric" (Arkush 1990:29). This period is also termed the "Shoshonean" Period (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986), potentially clouding the culture history sequence by adding a name, which has cultural and linguistic meanings when describing modern groups. Whatever its name, the period markers are considered to be Desert Side-notched arrow points "...and various poorly defined types of brownware pottery including Owens Valley Brownware" (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191).

This period reflects a continuation of cultural developments established during the previous period, but with adaptive modifications. Trade along the Mojave River likely affected the people of the Eastern Antelope Valley, allowing active groups to acquire considerable amounts of wealth. Socioeconomic and sociopolitical organizations continued to increase in complexity. However, most Antelope Valley groups appear to have developed stronger ties with coastal groups rather than those of the eastern desert and Great Basin (Warren 1984:426). By approximately A.D. 1300, the Hakataya expansion reached its western extreme. Warren (1984) interprets the paucity of ceramic ware in Antelope Valley village sites as evidence that Hakatayan influence upon local groups was minimal.

## **6.0 Ethnographic Background**

The "Contact" period is difficult to define in theory and to detect in practice. The earliest contact between the native populations of the New and Old Worlds traditionally dates to Columbus' landfall. Native Americans felt the Euro-

peans' impact (and later, the Euro-Americans) in a variety of ways, and direct, face-to-face contact was not necessary for their lives to be changed irrevocably. For example, trade items like guns, horses, metal, and cloth spread quickly, and were rapidly incorporated into the indigenous cultures; in many cases, trade with Europeans altered an entire culture or dramatically shifted power balances between groups. Diseases to which Native Americans had little or no resistance preceded the Euro-Americans to the furthest corners of the continent, decimating entire populations within months (Cook 1955). Specific types of osteological damage or mass burials can indicate the onset of Euro-American diseases. However, such evidence has been elusive. Thus, "contact" in North America is usually perceived by anthropologists not as a single point in time, but rather, as a period of centuries, the beginning and ending points of which are frustratingly vague, and vary from region to region. Such population shifts rippled across the continent, exacerbated by the expansion of European and Euro-American settlements. Even word-of-mouth spread the news of alien people, goods, and events.

In the archaeological record, clear evidence of contact takes three forms: a mix of aboriginal and Euro-American artifacts, aboriginal-style artifacts made from Euro-American materials (e.g., glass projectile points or thimble tinklers), or European forms, designs, and motifs utilized in aboriginal crafts (i.e. basketry or pottery).

The term "Protohistoric" is also sometimes used in this context. Arkush (1990:29) defined this Protohistoric Period as "...a distinct span of time during which native cultures were modified by the introduction of Euro-American diseases, material, and/or practices prior to intensive, face-to-face contact with whites." In fact, historical documents from explorers and others describe many tribes long before "intensive" contact occurred, and other groups experienced such contact without much, if any, historical documentation.

Just as the dates are hard to define, it is a challenge to determine which aboriginal groups inhabited the Antelope Valley, particularly the area, which is now Edwards AFB. Generally, people occupied core areas in the hills and mountains surrounding the valley and traveled into the desert to gather particular plants, or to escape mountain weather; consequently, the desert boundaries were neither strict nor firmly embedded in the "memory culture" of the ethnographic present. The peripatetic hunter-gatherers of the area do not seem to have been particularly territorial. According to Earle, Harrington's informants indicated "...that all of the clan groups of Serrano/Haminat speech affiliation north of Cajon Pass and east of Soledad Pass constituted a single ethnic domain," although differences in dialect, social organization, and material culture are present (Earle 1990:97).

To add to the ethnographic tangle, or perhaps causing some of it, the cultures of the Antelope Valley were severely impacted by repeated diasporas, a common tale in California: first, missionization under the Spanish; then transfer

to "reserved" land under the Americans; then dispossession from the reservations as the land was converted (sometimes questionably) to claims by Euro-Americans under the Homestead Laws, and last, another removal to still more distant reservations or marginal land.

Each dislocation effectively removed the people further from the traditional patterns of the generations before, adding a new layer of custom and habit, creating a cultural mosaic by the time ethnographers arrived.

For these and a variety of other reasons, determining contact-period aboriginal territories on the Base may be a futile exercise, if not impossible. In fact, in the available ethnographic territorial information for the Antelope Valley, by far the vaguest data concerns an area almost exactly described by the boundaries of Edwards AFB.

In the following discussions, it should be kept firmly in mind that the "territories" are all somewhat arbitrary, descriptions from "memory culture," and different author's comments may be based on the same sources, giving a false impression of corroborating evidence. Generally, four groups occupied the western Mojave at the time of contact: Kitanemuk, Tataviam ("Alliklik"), Kawaiisu, and Vanyume ("Serrano"). Additionally, other groups, particularly the Mojave from the east, were known to pass through the area while trading with coastal groups. The Kawaiisu are known to have occasionally utilized portions of the Base (Cultural Systems Research 1980:190-191). Lowell Bean and Sylvia Brakke Vane speculated the Tataviam and Gabrielino may have also exploited resources found on the Base. It is also probable that Mojave and Quechan groups, wide-ranging travelers and traders, utilized resources as they passed through the region (Cultural Systems Research 1980:191).

#### *Kitanemuk and Tataviam*

The Kitanemuk and the Tataviam occupied the western portion of the Antelope Valley, but no distinct line can be drawn between their lands. Kroeber's description of Tataviam (or, as he called them, "Alliklik") territory did not include the Antelope Valley, but clearly was centered on the nearby upper Santa Clara River in the mountains west of the valley (Kroeber 1925: 556). According to Kroeber, the Sawmill Mountains and adjacent Liebre Mountains at the western rim of the valley were the territory of the Kitanemuk. King and Blackburn rejected this division, agreeing that the Tataviam were centered on the southern-facing slopes of the Santa Clara River drainage, but arguing it was the Tataviam whose "...territory extended over the Sawmill Mountains to the north [of the Santa Clara River] to include at least the southwestern fringes of the Antelope Valley" and Lake Elizabeth (King and Blackburn 1978:535-536). Their map placed the Tataviam south of Pastoria Creek, midway up the western edge of the Antelope Valley.

Earle, however, compared Garcés diary, upon which most of the preceding discussions were based, against J. P. Harrington's unpublished notes. Earle determined that the "Beñeme" of whom Garcés wrote were Vanyume proper, not a generic name assigned by the Mojave to all local Indians. Such misinterpretations of Garcés' comments and place names resulted in the misassignment of the southwestern Antelope Valley to the Tataviam or Kitanemuk. Earle's conclusions seem stronger than earlier arguments, for they support a more straightforward reading of Garcés, agree with ethnographic testimony, and are consistent with the mission records.

### *Kawaiisu*

Moving to the northern portion of the Antelope Valley, the Kawaiisu are generally agreed to have occupied the Sierra Nevada south of the Kern River fork (now Lake Isabella), and eastward for an unknown distance. Kroeber stated the Kawaiisu territory went to the boundaries of the "westernmost of the Chemehuevi [i.e., the Southern Paiute of California]" who "visited and owned" the northwestern corner of San Bernardino County--far north of Edwards AFB (Kroeber 1925:593, 594, 601).

On the other hand, Zigmond illustrated a far more limited range for the Kawaiisu, encompassing a "core area" from the northern edge of the Tehachapis to the fork of the Kern River (Zigmond 1986:398). Zigmond's map also indicates a seasonal range extending east just north of Rosamond Lake but dipping southeast to encompass Rogers Lake and the central portion of the Mojave River. This outline roughly agrees with the northeastern border of the Kitanemuk as defined by Blackburn and Bean. These boundaries should not be considered mutually exclusive, however, as among the Kawaiisu, "...the concept of territory was weakly developed, and the idea of boundary was probably nonexistent.... The characteristic shifting about in relation to the seasons makes it impossible to devise a static map of land occupation" (Zigmond 1986:398).

### *Vanyume*

The last group is the Vanyume, occasionally referred to as "Serrano" in the literature (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). Kroeber stated they were found as far west as Barstow, a statement which would preclude their presence in the Antelope Valley. However, King and Blackburn (1978:535) speculated that "...the major portion of the Antelope Valley itself was probably held by Kitanemuk and Vanyume speakers." Further clouding the issue, Bean and Smith (1978:570), writing about the Vanyume in the same volume, state the language of the Vanyume cannot be identified. Bean and Smith did not fully depict the Vanyume territory in their map, omitting the northern and western portions, which may have included the Antelope Valley.

Earle correctly realized that the location of the Vanyume is the key to understanding the ethnogeography of the Antelope Valley. As previously mentioned, Harrington's notes revealed his Kitanemuk informants grouped the languages in the southern Antelope Valley and east to Cajon Pass under the name "Haminat." Dialect differences were noted and conform to the Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Vanyume "language" divisions of earlier research (Earle 1990: 98-99). This would indicate that an emphasis on determining (or despairing over) the ethnographic boundaries between these groups is wasted effort. A more productive approach, Earle argues, is an examination of the chiefs, clans and/or moieties, and *naciónes*, or intermediate sociopolitical groups, which seem to have been hierarchical and reflected in inter-village organization (Earle 1990:101).

## **7.0 Field Procedures and Methods**

On July 1, 2019, Scott M. Hudlow (for qualifications see Appendix I) conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire project area. Hudlow surveyed in north/south transects at 5-meter (16 feet) intervals across the entire parcel. All archaeological material more than fifty years of age or earlier encountered during the inventory would have been recorded.

## **8.0 Report of Findings**

No cultural resources were identified.

## **9.0 Management Recommendations**

At the request of David Shamsian, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for APN 3128-004-016, 10<sup>th</sup> Street West and Avenue K-8, City of Lancaster, California was conducted. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the exact 4.43-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

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## **Appendix I**



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## **Education**

The George Washington University  
M.A. American Studies, 1993  
Specialization in Architectural History  
and Historic Archaeology

University of California, Berkeley  
B.A. History, 1987  
B.A. Anthropology, 1987  
Specialization in Colonial History  
and Historical Archaeology

## **Public Service**

3/94- *Historic Preservation Commission*. City of Bakersfield, Bakersfield,  
California 93305.

## **Relevant Work Experience**

11/95- *Owner, Sole Proprietorship*. Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates. 1405  
Sutter Lane, Bakersfield California 93309. Operate cultural resource  
management business. Manage contracts, respond to RFP's, bill clients,  
manage temporary employees. Conduct Phase I cultural resource  
surveys for private and public clients; including the archaeological or  
architectural survey, filing of survey forms, historic research, assessing  
impact and writing reports. Evaluate archaeological sites or historical  
properties in lieu of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic  
Places in association with Section 106 and 110 requirements of the  
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and CEQA (California  
Environmental Quality Act).

Full resume available upon request.



## **Appendix II**





Gayle Totton  
Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, California 95691

September 4, 2019

Ms. Totton,

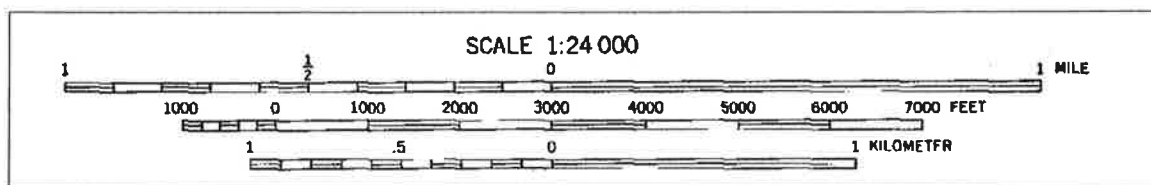
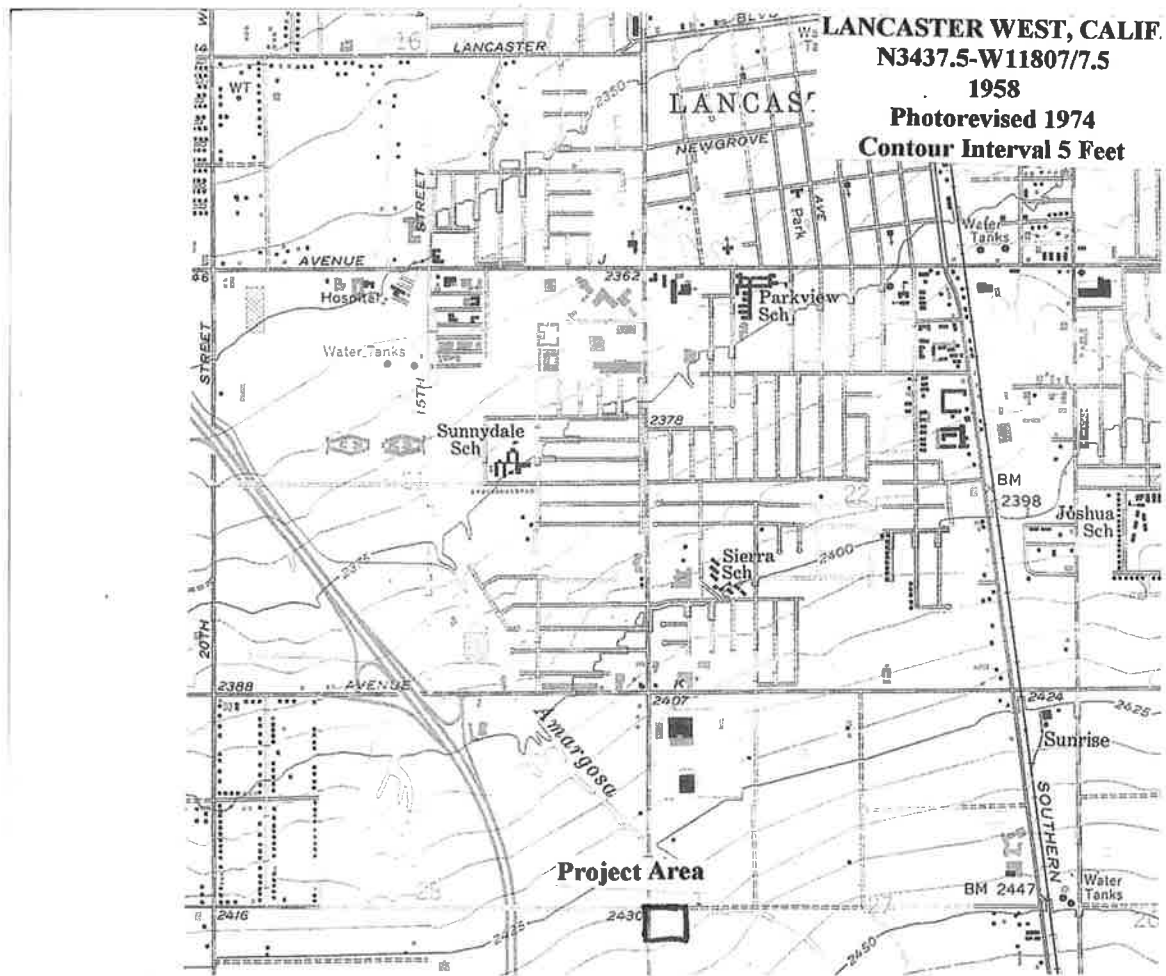
This letter officially requests a sacred land file search for a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for a 4.43-acre commercial development project at 10<sup>th</sup> Street West and Avenue K-8, City of Lancaster, California. The project site is as displayed on the Lancaster West 7.5-minute quadrangle map. Thank you for your assistance in this matter, if any questions arise; do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

/signed/

Scott M. Hudlow

Enclosure



Project Area Location Map

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710  
Email: [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



September 23, 2019

Scott Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

VIA Email to: [shudlow@sbcglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcglobal.net)

RE: APN 3128-004-016 Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Hudlow:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
9/23/2019**

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of  
Mission Indians**

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and  
Cultural Preservation Officer  
1019 Second Street, Suite 1  
San Fernando, CA, 91340  
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794  
Fax: (818) 837-0796  
jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us

Tataviam

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Kitanemuk  
Vanyume  
Tataviam

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural  
Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
Fax: (909) 864-3370  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed APN 3128-004-016 Project, Los Angeles County.

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer  
Fernandeno Tatavium Band of Indians  
1019 Second Street, Suite 1  
San Fernando, California 91340

September 23, 2019

Mr. Avila,

David Shamsian and Westside Chevron announces its intention to develop a property at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street East and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster for a commercial development project. After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the project area is not known to have Native American cultural resources in close proximity. The record search and reporting were performed in a manner consistent with SHPO guidelines. These guidelines are prescribed in "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources", "Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format," and "Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs".

David Shamsian and Westside Chevron retained Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates of Bakersfield, California to conduct an Information Center record search, pedestrian survey, and a Sacred Land Search.

This project falls within California Environmental Quality Act guidelines and is subject to Native comment and consultation pursuant to SB 18. As such, this letter informs your group that this project is preceding and requests comments with respect to the proposed project as outlined above.

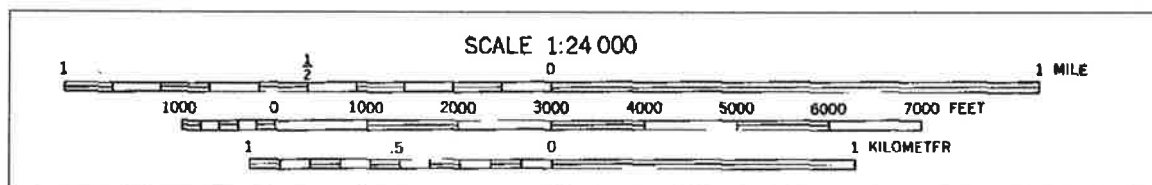
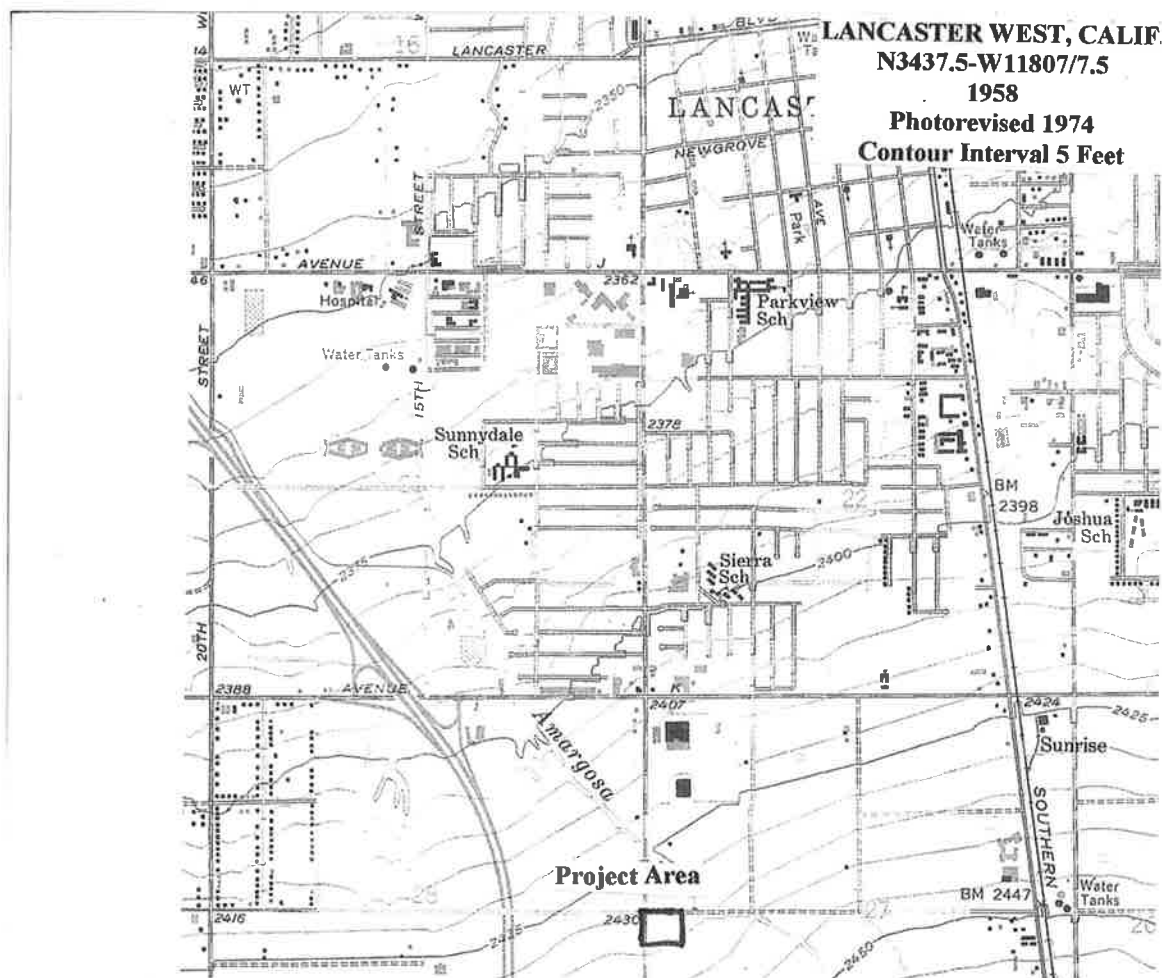
If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please inform Scott M. Hudlow in writing on or before Monday, October 28, 2019. My business address is below.

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates  
1405 Sutter Lane  
Bakersfield, California 93309  
(661) 834-9183  
[shudlow@sbcbglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcbglobal.net)

Sincerely,

Scott M. Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

enclosures



**Project Area Location Map**

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Department  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, California 92346

September 23, 2019

Mr. Clauss,

David Shamsian and Westside Chevron announces its intention to develop a property at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street East and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster for a commercial development project. After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the project area is not known to have Native American cultural resources in close proximity. The record search and reporting were performed in a manner consistent with SHPO guidelines. These guidelines are prescribed in "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources", "Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format," and "Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs".

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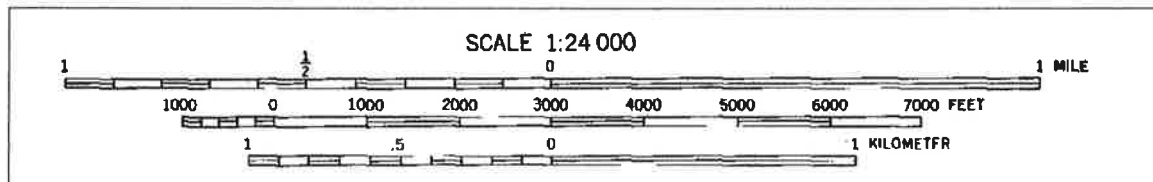
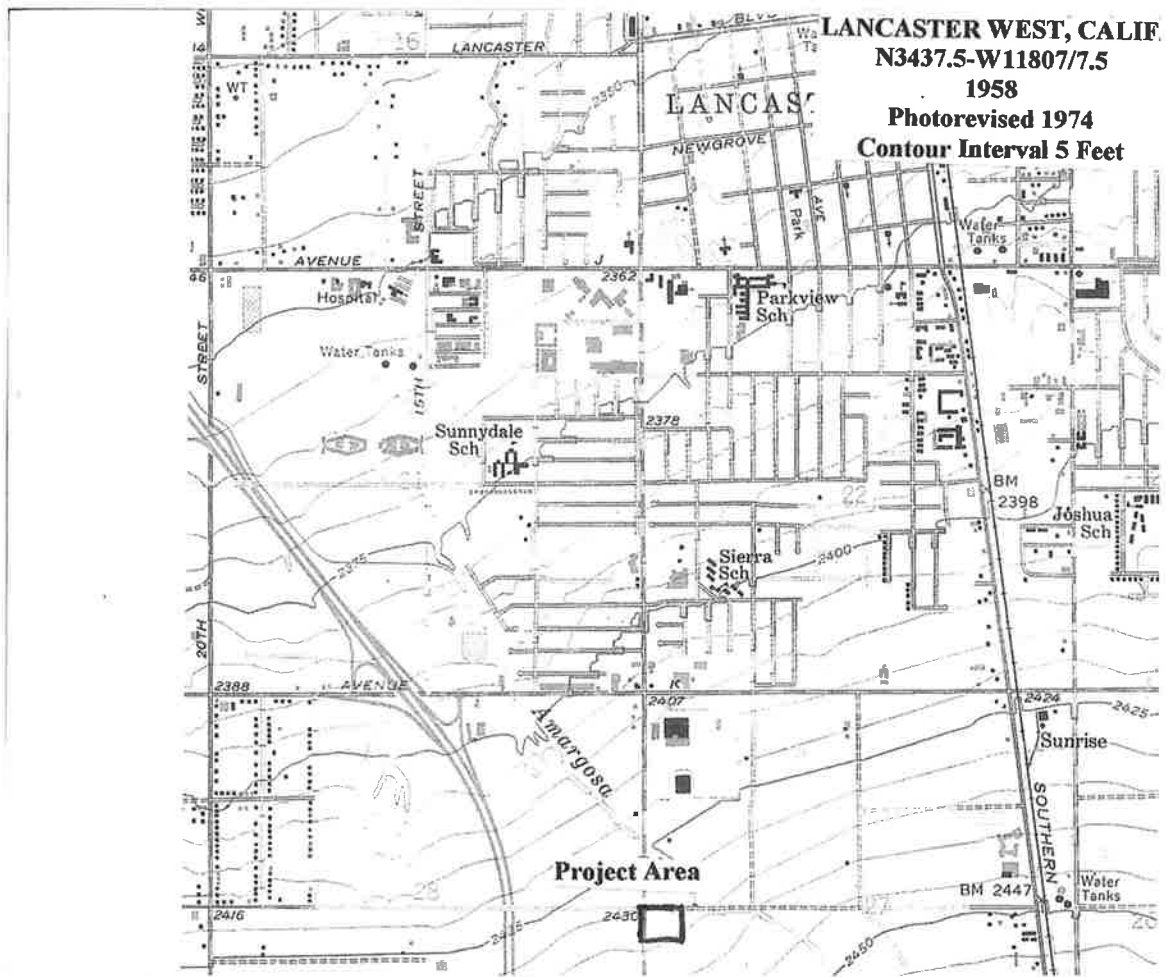
If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please inform Scott M. Hudlow in writing on or before Monday, October 28, 2019. My business address is below.

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates  
1405 Sutter Lane  
Bakersfield, California 93309  
(661) 834-9183  
[shudlow@sbcglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcglobal.net)

Sincerely,

Scott M. Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

enclosures



**Project Area Location Map**



Robert Martin, Chairperson  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, California 92220

September 23, 2019

Mr. Martin,

David Shamsian and Westside Chevron announces its intention to develop a property at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street East and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster for a commercial development project. After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the project area is not known to have Native American cultural resources in close proximity. The record search and reporting were performed in a manner consistent with SHPO guidelines. These guidelines are prescribed in "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources", "Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format," and "Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs".

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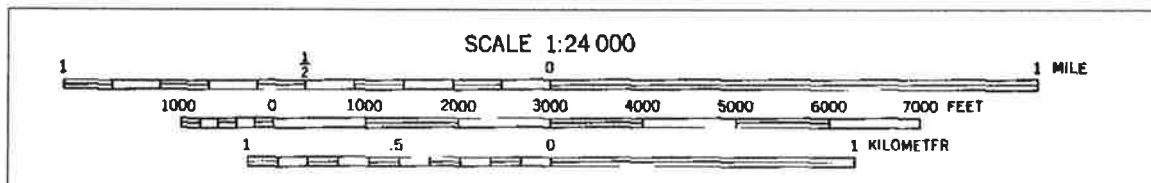
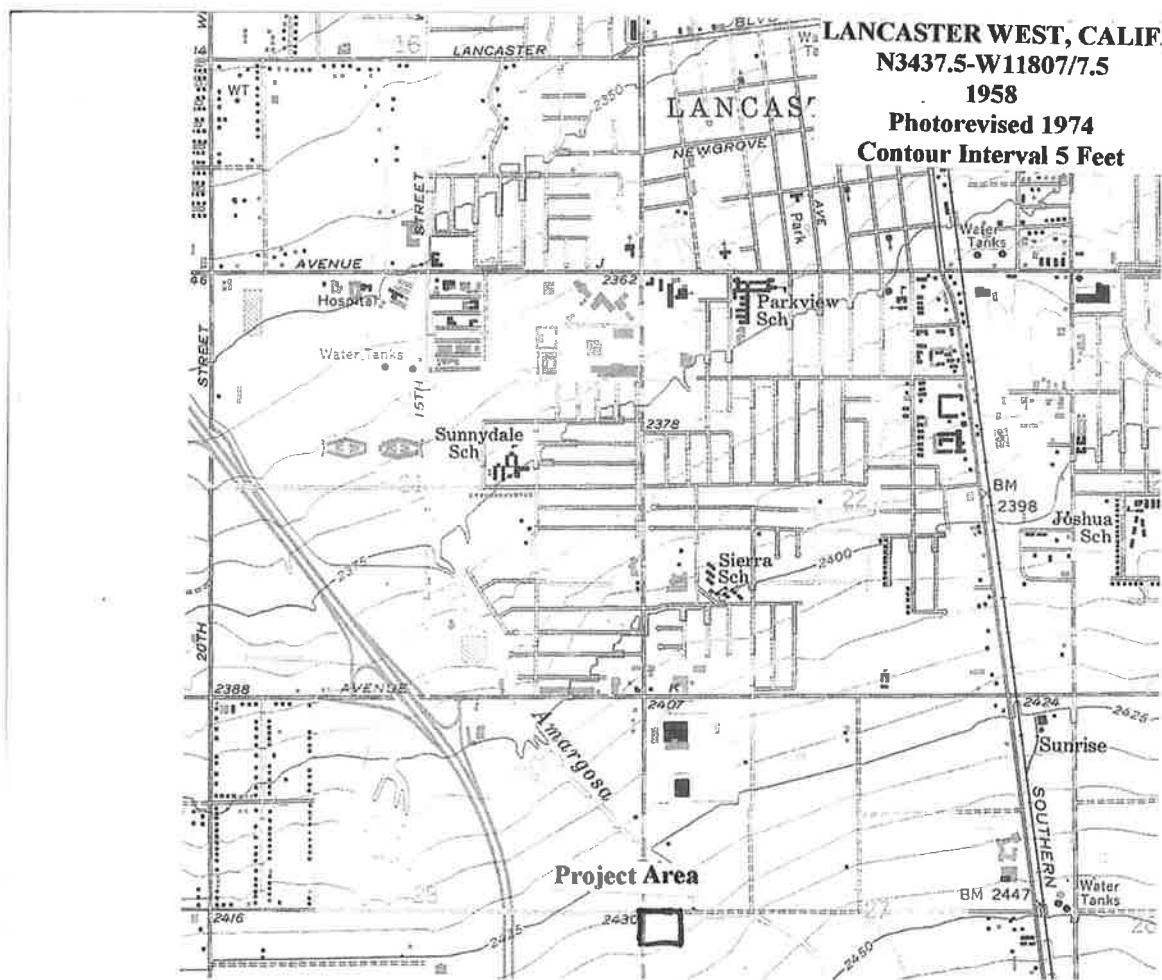
If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please inform Scott M. Hudlow in writing on or before Monday, October 28, 2019. My business address is below.

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates  
1405 Sutter Lane  
Bakersfield, California 93309  
(661) 834-9183  
(661) 834-3989 (fax)  
[shudlow@sbcglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcglobal.net)

Sincerely,

Scott M. Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

enclosures



Project Area Location Map

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resource Manager  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, California 92220

September 23, 2019

Ms. Torres,

David Shamsian and Westside Chevron announces its intention to develop a property at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street East and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster for a commercial development project. After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the project area is not known to have Native American cultural resources in close proximity. The record search and reporting were performed in a manner consistent with SHPO guidelines. These guidelines are prescribed in "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources", "Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format," and "Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs".

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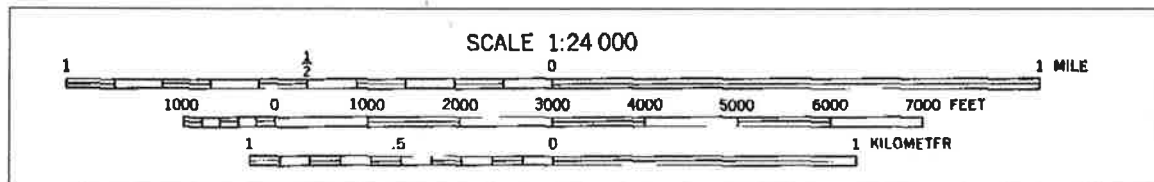
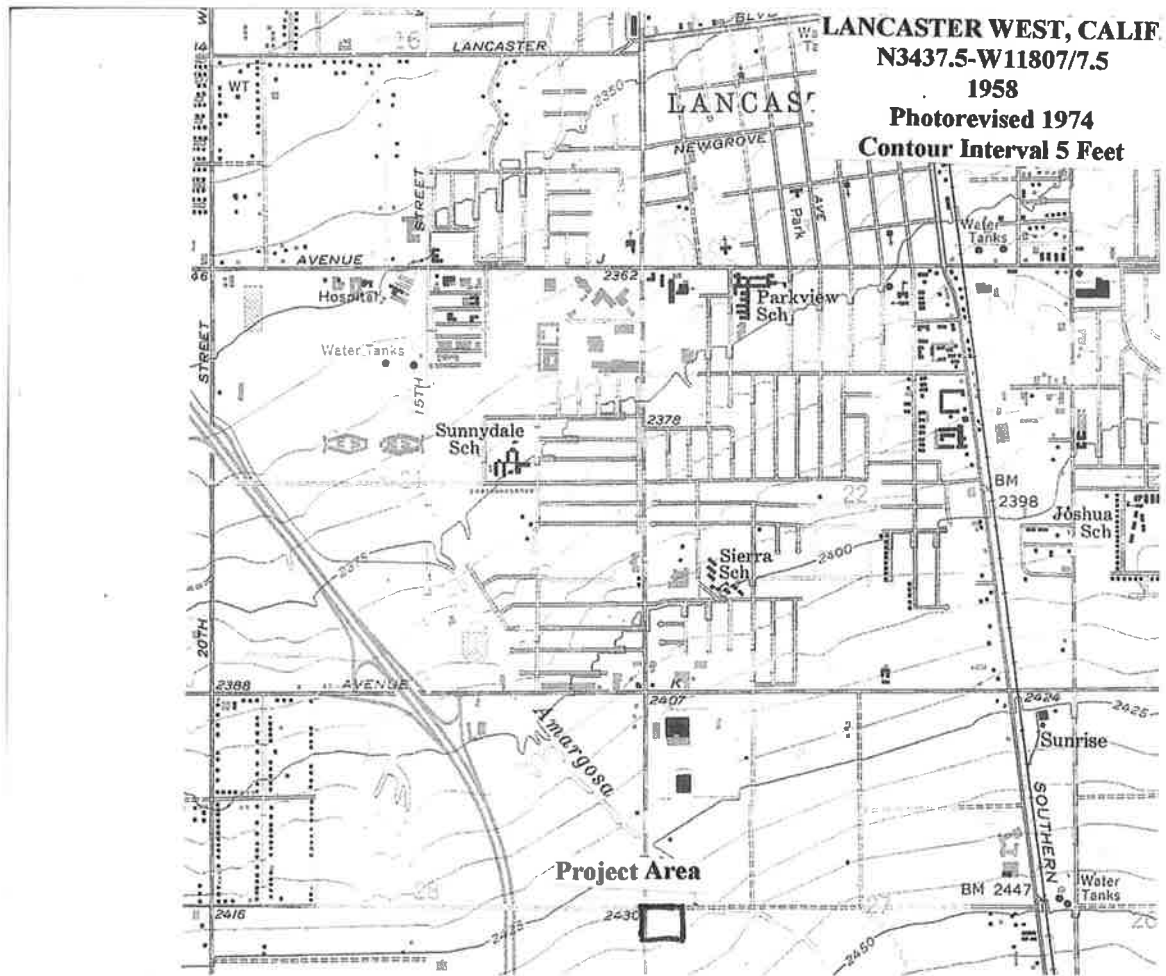
If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please inform Scott M. Hudlow in writing on or before Monday, October 28, 2019. My business address is below.

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates  
1405 Sutter Lane  
Bakersfield, California 93309  
(661) 834-9183  
[shudlow@sbcglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcglobal.net)

Sincerely,

Scott M. Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

enclosures



**Project Area Location Map**

Donna Yocum  
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall, California 91322

September 23, 2019

Ms. Yocum,

David Shamsian and Westside Chevron announces its intention to develop a property at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street East and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster for a commercial development project. After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the project area is not known to have Native American cultural resources in close proximity. The record search and reporting were performed in a manner consistent with SHPO guidelines. These guidelines are prescribed in "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources", "Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format," and "Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs".

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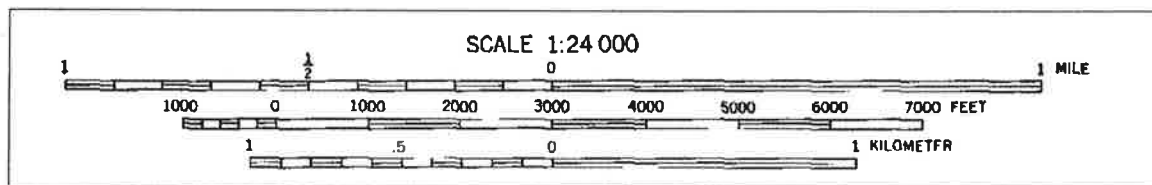
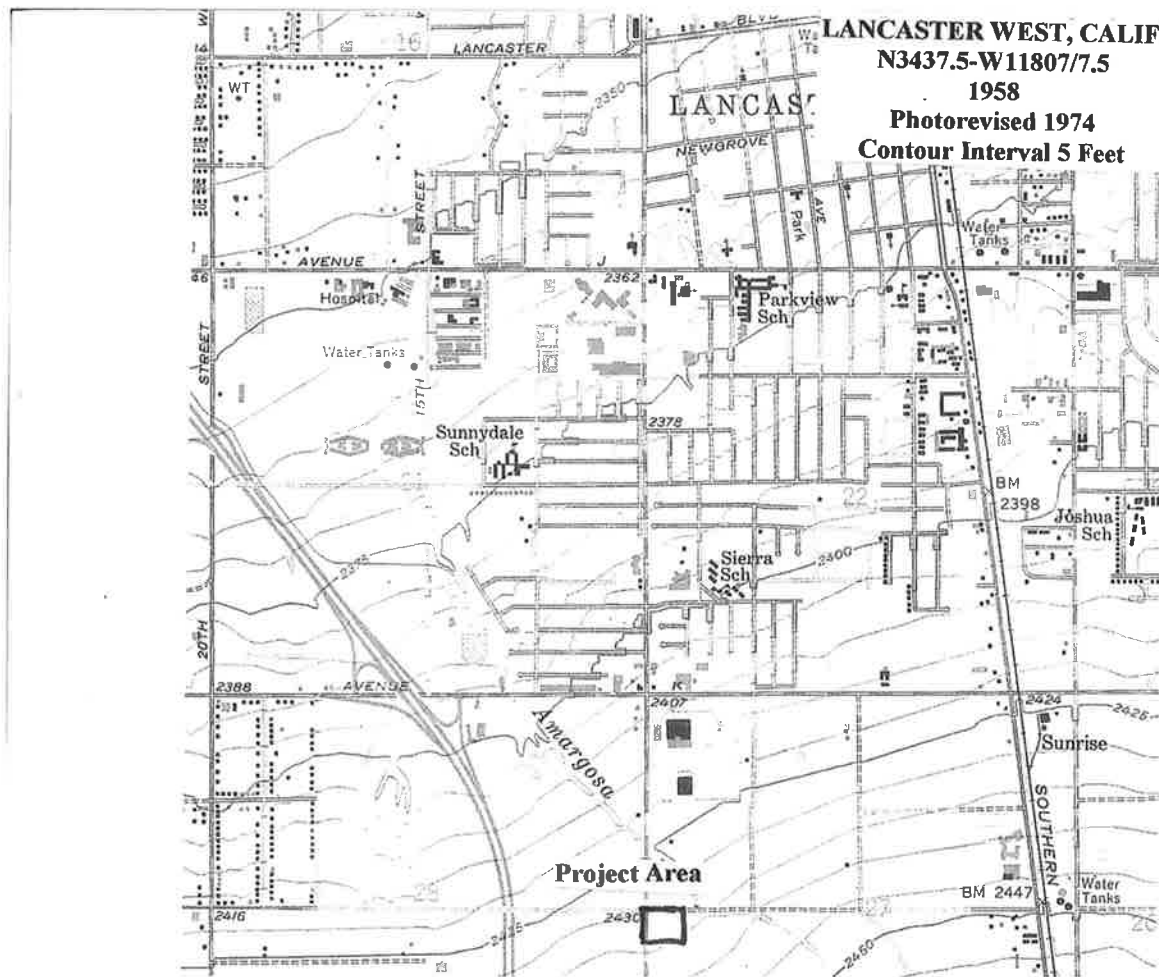
If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please inform Scott M. Hudlow in writing on or before Monday, October 28, 2019. My business address is below.

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates  
1405 Sutter Lane  
Bakersfield, California 93309  
(661) 834-9183  
[shudlow@sbcglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcglobal.net)

Sincerely,

Scott M. Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

enclosures



**Project Area Location Map**

Serrano Nation of Indians  
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton, California 92369

September 23, 2019

Mr. Cochrane,

David Shamsian and Westside Chevron announces its intention to develop a property at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street East and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster for a commercial development project. After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the project area is not known to have Native American cultural resources in close proximity. The record search and reporting were performed in a manner consistent with SHPO guidelines. These guidelines are prescribed in "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources", "Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format," and "Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs".

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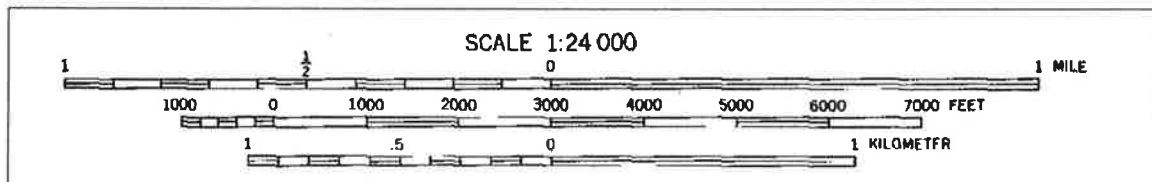
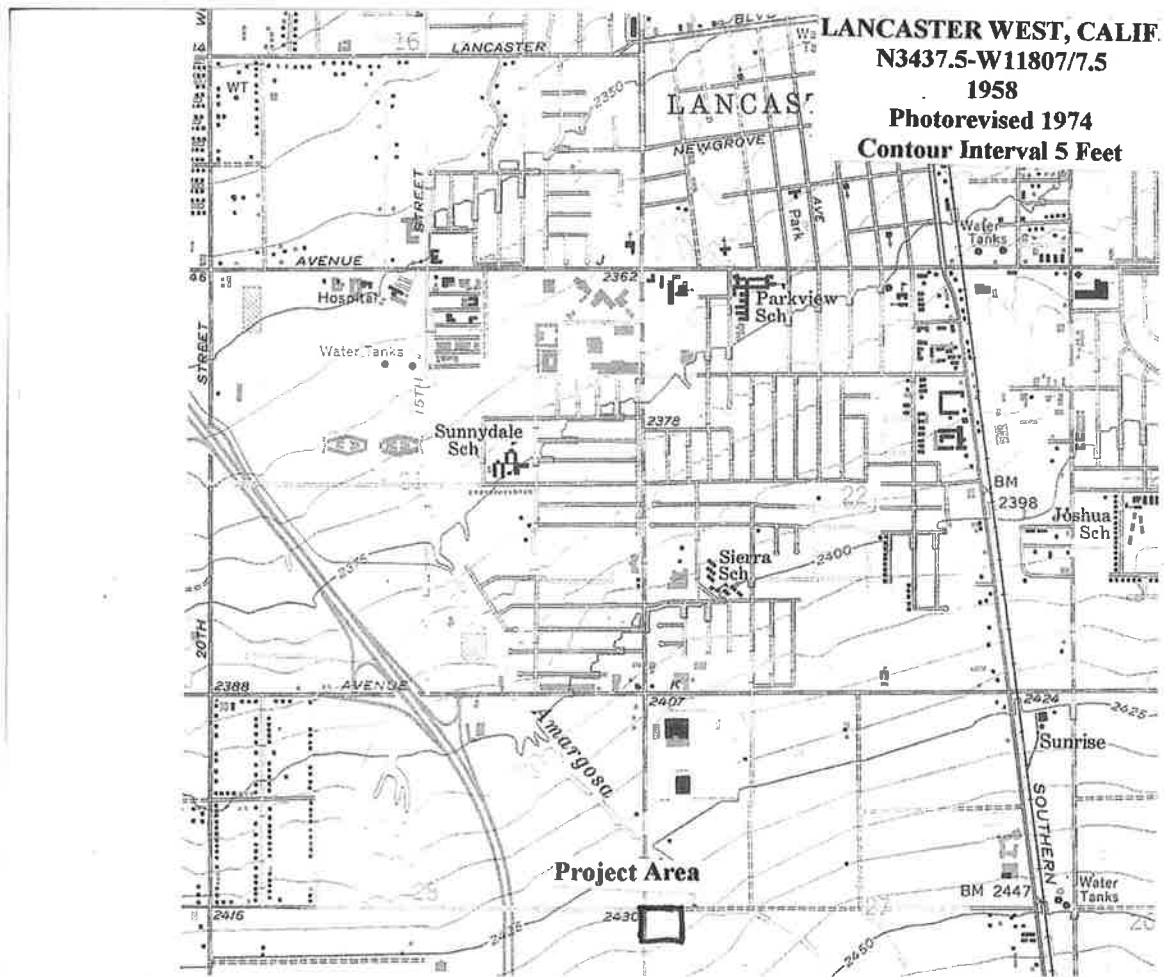
If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please inform Scott M. Hudlow in writing on or before Monday, October 28, 2019. My business address is below.

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates  
1405 Sutter Lane  
Bakersfield, California 93309  
(661) 834-9183  
[shudlow@sbcglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcglobal.net)

Sincerely,

Scott M. Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

enclosures



Project Area Location Map



Serrano Nation of Indians  
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton, California 92369

September 23, 2019

Mr. Walker,

David Shamsian and Westside Chevron announces its intention to develop a property at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street East and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster for a commercial development project. After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the project area is not known to have Native American cultural resources in close proximity. The record search and reporting were performed in a manner consistent with SHPO guidelines. These guidelines are prescribed in "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources", "Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format," and "Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs".

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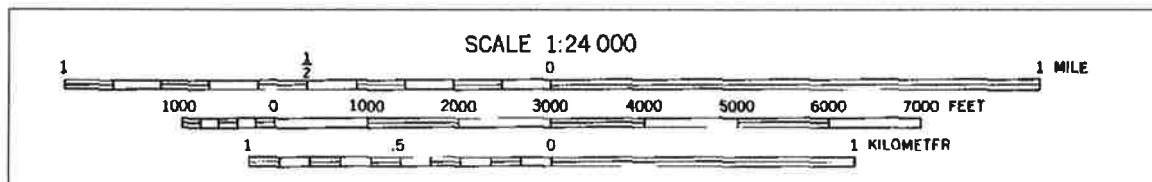
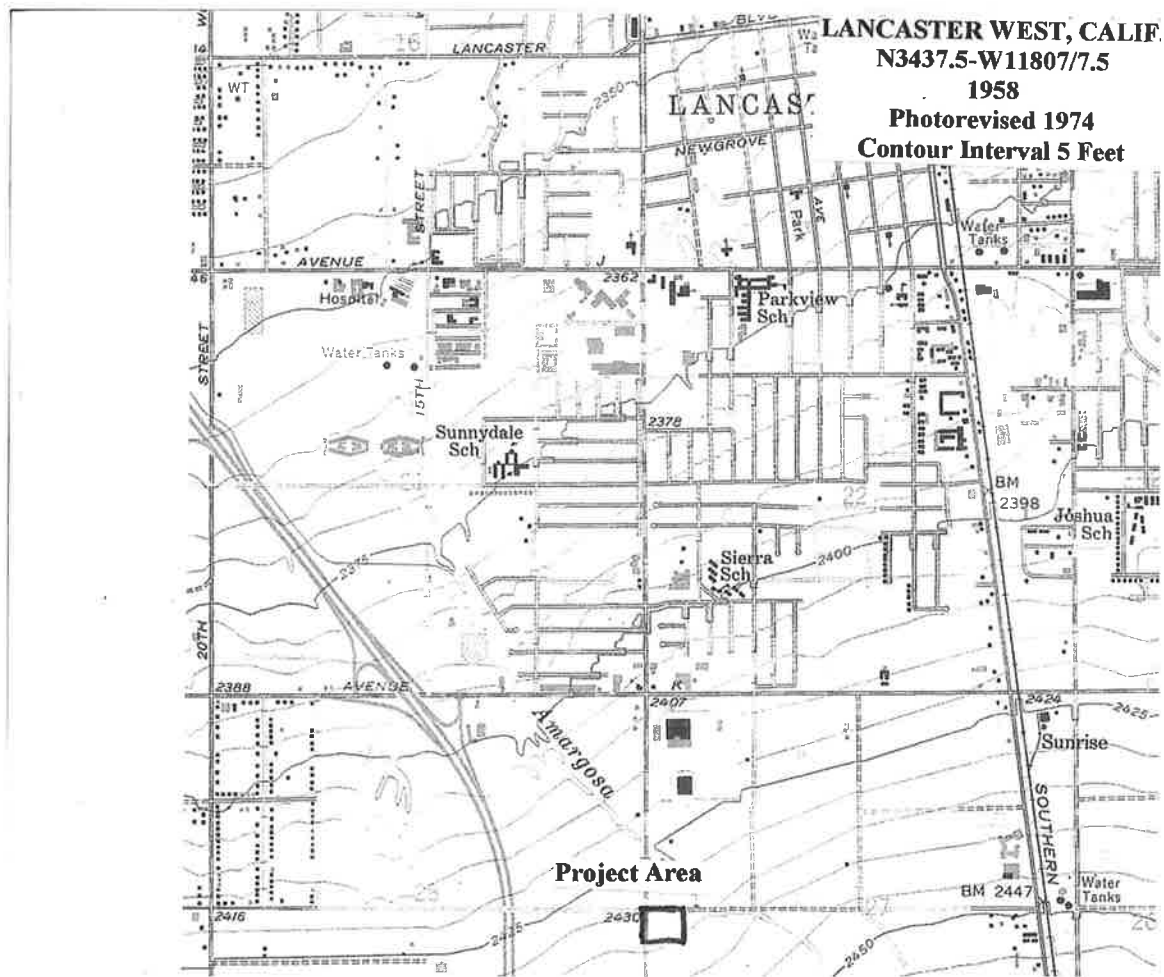
If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please inform Scott M. Hudlow in writing on or before Monday, October 28, 2019. My business address is below.

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates  
1405 Sutter Lane  
Bakersfield, California 93309  
(661) 834-9183  
[shudlow@sbcglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcglobal.net)

Sincerely,

Scott M. Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

enclosures



**Project Area Location Map**

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lynn Valbuena  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, California 92346

December 7, 2018

Ms. Valbuena,

Royal Investors Group and North Holdings announces its intention to obtain an CUP in the City of Lancaster for an industrial development project located directly to the southeast of 8<sup>th</sup> Street West and Avenue L in the City of Lancaster, California. After consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the project area is known to not have Native American cultural resources in close proximity. The record search and reporting will be performed in a manner consistent with SHPO guidelines. These guidelines are prescribed in "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources", "Archaeological Resources Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format," and "Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs".

Royal Investors Group retained Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates of Bakersfield, California to conduct an Information Center record search and a Sacred Land Search.

This project falls within California Environmental Quality Act guidelines and is subject to Native comment and consultation pursuant to SB 18. As such, this letter informs your group that this project is preceding and requests comments with respect to the proposed project as outlined above.

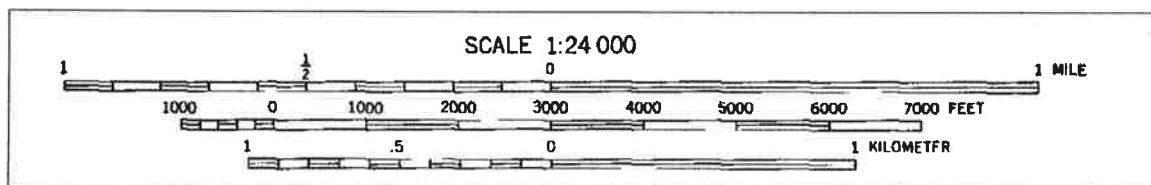
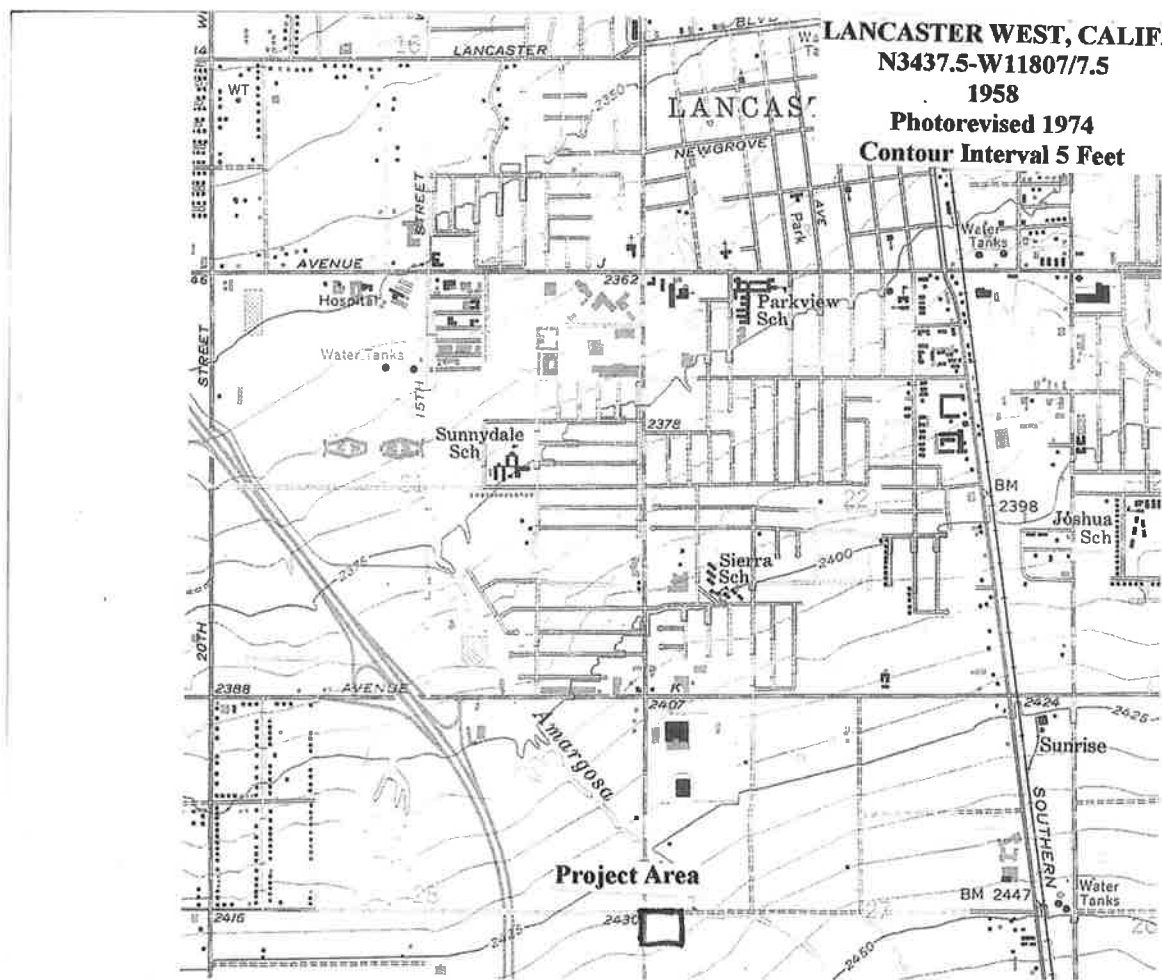
If you have any questions, comments, or need additional information, please inform Scott M. Hudlow in writing on or before Monday, January 7, 2019. My business address is below.

Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates  
1405 Sutter Lane  
Bakersfield, California 93309  
(661) 834-9183  
[shudlow@sbcglobal.net](mailto:shudlow@sbcglobal.net)

Sincerely,

Scott M. Hudlow  
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates

enclosures



**Project Area Location Map**

**Jairo Avila** <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>

To: shudlow@sbcglobal.net

Oct 7 at 12:15 PM

Hello Scott,

On behalf of the Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation (THCP) Department of the Fernandefio Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI), thank you for the formal notification and opportunity to provide comments regarding the proposed Project located in the southeast corner of 10th Street East and Avenue K-8 in the City of Lancaster. Our records indicate the presence of various Tribal Cultural Resource sites within distance of the Project. As a result, the FTBMI considers the Project vicinity to have potential for other Tribal Cultural Resources and requests participation in consultation before any ground-disturbing activities are approved.

At this time, the THCP Department respectfully requests that our comments and request for consultation for the proposed project be forwarded to the Lead Agency/ applicant. The THCP Department also requests a copy of the Cultural Resource Investigation Report once available for review by the Lead Agency or applicant. We can provide a map depicting the location of archaeological sites near the project area which are known to the Tribe during further consultation.

Should you have any other questions, please feel free to let me know.

Respectfully,

**Jairo F. Avila, M.A., RPA.**

Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer

**Fernandefio Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**

1019 Second Street, Suite 1

San Fernando, California 91340

Office: (818) 837-0794

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

**Travis Armstrong** <tarmstrong@morongo-nsn.gov>

To: 'shudlow@sbcglobal.net'

Oct 11 at 2:45 PM

Hello,

Regarding the above referenced project, we have no additional comments to provide at this time, but we may provide other information to the lead agency when it begins the formal AB 52 and SB 18 consultation processes.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

951-755-5259

Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov

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

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

**Scott Hudlow** <shudlow@sbcglobal.net>

To:Jairo Avila

Oct 29 at 1:24 PM

Mr. Avila,

It has come to my attention that I made a mistake in the letter concerning the Westside Chevron project. Although, the map is correct, in the written description I wrote 10th Street East rather than 10th Street West. The client is concerned that your response was predicated on my mistake, can you clarify, if my mistake was a factor in your response. Thanks. Scott Hudlow, HCRA

**Jairo Avila** <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>

To:Scott Hudlow

Oct 30 at 9:31 AM

Hello Scott,

Thank you for the email and Project clarification. Based on the information provided, the Project is located less than 1 mile of a sensitive Tribal Cultural Resource area. At this time, the THCP Department request to consult with the lead agency and applicant to discuss the proposed Project. The THCP Department can provide further information during the AB52 consultation process. Should the applicant have any questions or would like to schedule a meeting, please feel free to provide my contact information.

Respectfully,

Show original message

--

**Jairo F. Avila, M.A., RPA.**

Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer

**Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**

1019 Second Street, Suite 1

San Fernando, California 91340

Office: (818) 837-0794

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

**Scott Hudlow** <shudlow@sbcglobal.net>

To:Travis Armstrong

Oct 29 at 1:27 PM

Mr. Armstrong.

It has come to my attention that I made a mistake in the letter concerning the Westside Chevron project. Although, the map is correct, in the written description I wrote 10th Street East rather than 10th Street West. The client is concerned that your response was predicated on my mistake, can you clarify, if my mistake was a factor in your response. Thanks. Scott Hudlow, HCRA