

Phase 1 Archaeological Inventory for Investment Concepts Lancaster Project, Lancaster, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Æ conducted a Phase 1 cultural resource inventory in support of Investment Concepts' proposed development of a parcel near the southwest corner of the intersection of W. Avenue I and 20th Street, within the city limits of Lancaster, California. The Phase 1 cultural resource study included a records search, surface survey, and outreach to local Native Americans. Records search results found no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area, but nine resources are mapped within a 1-mile radius of the Project area. One previous study has occurred within the Project parcel and 24 studies conducted within a 1-mile radius have resulted in adequate archaeological coverage of the vicinity. No cultural resources were observed within the Project parcel during the current survey.

Overall, given the lack of cultural materials within or near the Project parcel, there is low potential for previously undocumented surface or subsurface cultural materials within the Project area. Therefore, given the absence of archaeological deposits and the low potential for artifact deposition, no further cultural studies are warranted for the Project.

Field notes, maps, and photographs from Æ's field effort are on file at Æ's office in Hemet, California. A copy of the final version of this report will be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Information System.

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1

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Investment Concepts, Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) completed a Phase 1 cultural resource study in support of the proposed development of 26 acres within the city limits of Lancaster, California. The proposed project includes development of 474 apartment unit and a 6,800-square-foot commercial building, all to be built over the course of three phases (Project). This parcel is within Section 17 of Township 7 North, Range 12 West on the U.S. Geological Survey Lancaster West 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The Project parcel measures approximately 250 meters east-west by 430 meters north-south (106,110 square meters or 26.2 acres), and is within the urban block formed by Highway 138 on the west, W. Avenue I on the north, 20th Street to the east, and W. Lancaster Boulevard to the south (Figure 1-3).

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION

Development of this property requires discretionary permits from the City of Lancaster, which requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA mandates that government agencies consider the effects of permitted actions on important archaeological and historical resources (Public Resource Code [PRC] 5020 and 21000 et seq. and California Code of Regulations [CCR] 15000 et. seq.). Therefore, applicants are required to assess the potential impacts of the proposed Project on archaeological and historical resources. The purpose of Æ's investigation is to identify any cultural resources that could be impacted by the Project and provide recommendations for any further cultural resource work, if necessary. The investigation results will assist development planning for the property concerning cultural resources under CEQA.

1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Æ Staff Archaeologist Evan Mills (M.A.) conducted the archaeological field survey. Æ Staff Archaeologist Josh Patterson (M.A.) communicated with Native American representatives and prepared this report. Æ Associate Archaeologist Joan George (M.A., RPA) served as project manager, whose responsibility was to oversee project. Æ Senior Archaeologist Erin Enright (M.A., RPA) provided technical review of this document.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This document consists of six chapters. Following this introduction, Chapter 2 describes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area. Chapter 3 presents Æ's methods for the study, including background research and field investigations, and Chapter 4 discusses the results of the research and archaeological investigations. A summary and recommendations are in Chapter 5. A complete listing of references cited is provided in Chapter 6. Appendix A presents the results of the records search and Appendix B contains documentation of communication with the Native American Heritage Commission and local tribal representatives.

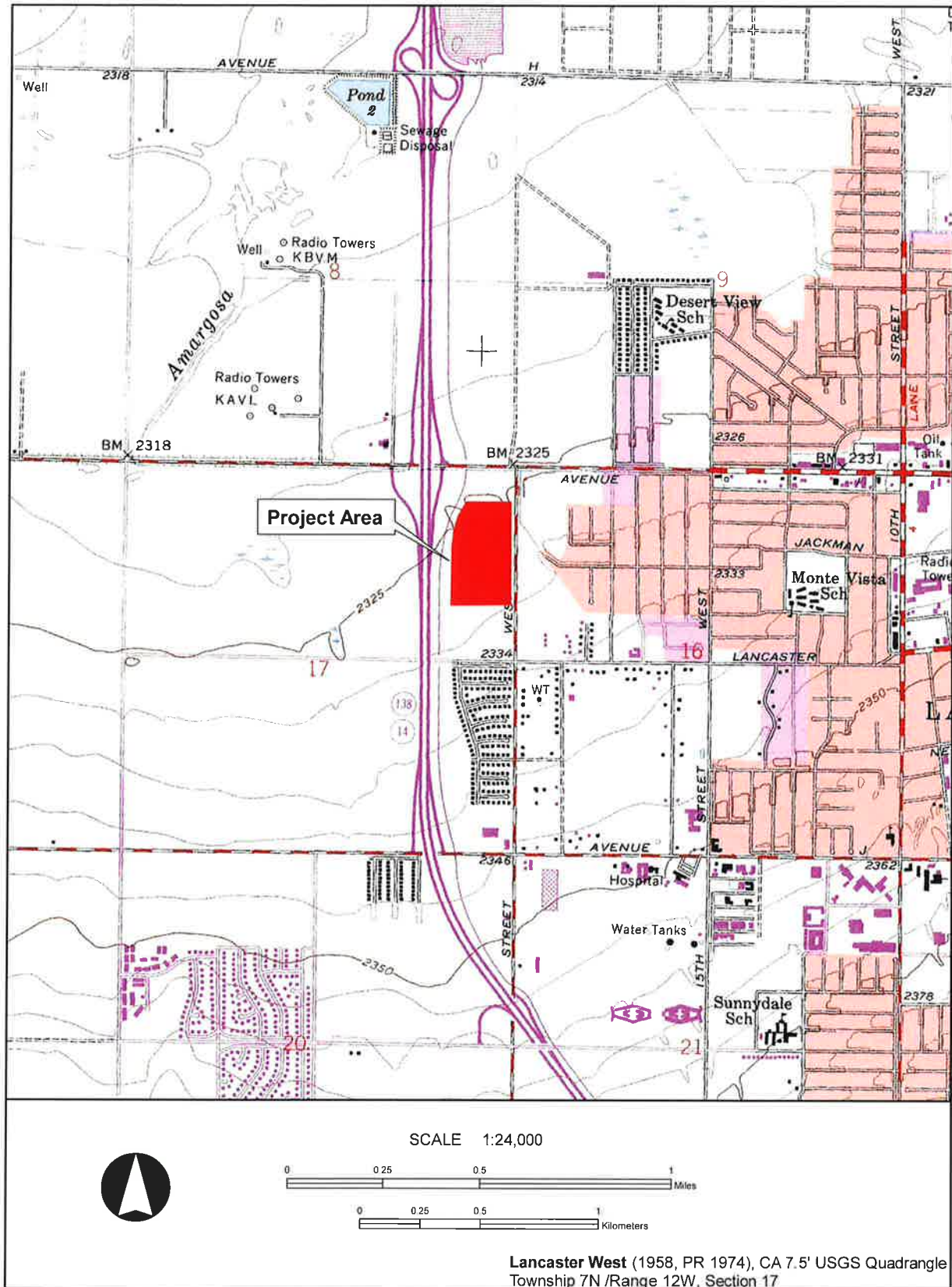


Figure 1-2 Project area on the U.S. Geological Survey Lancaster West 7.5-minute quadrangle.

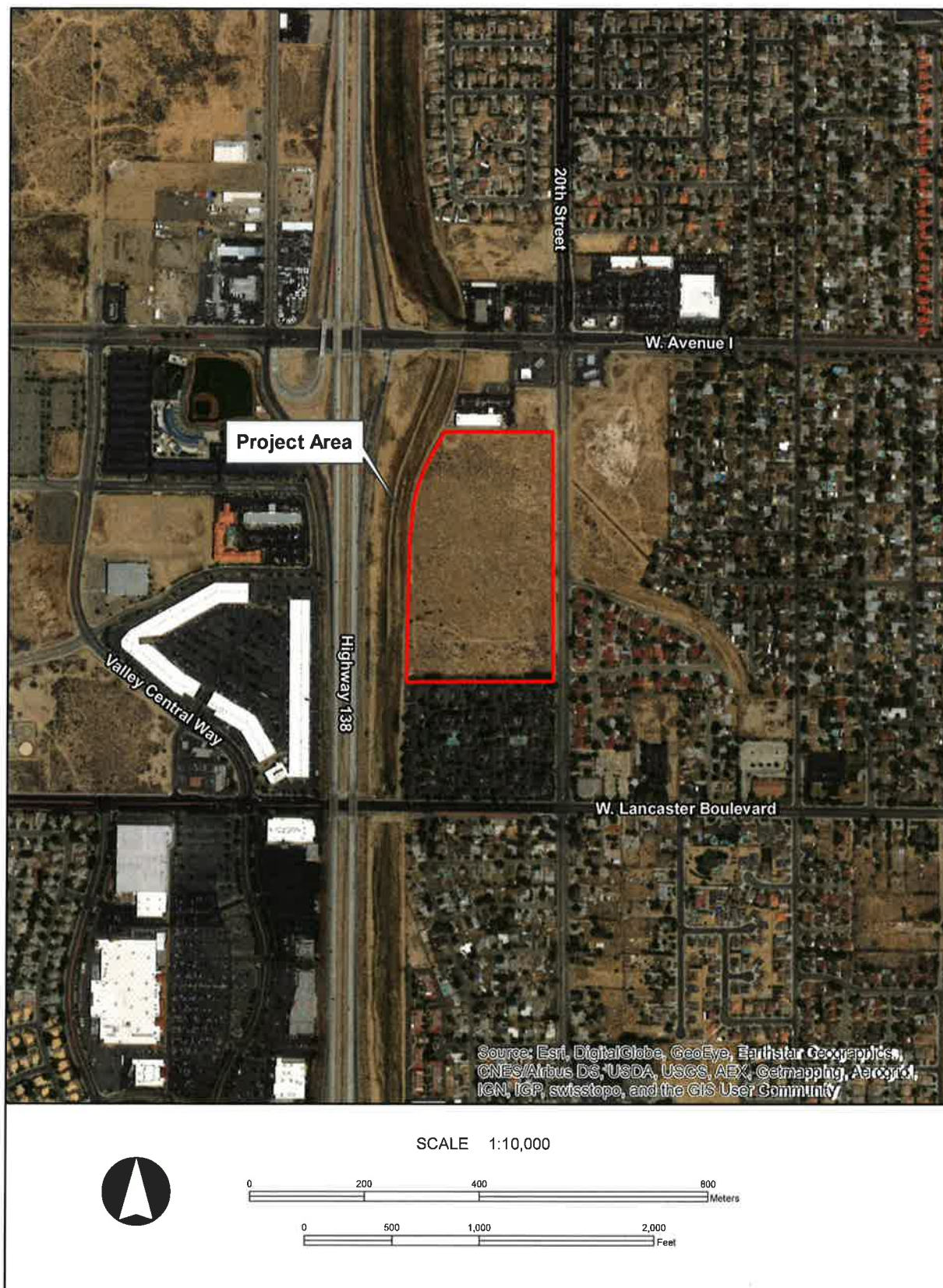


Figure 1-3 Aerial view of the Project area near the intersection of W. Avenue I and 20th Street, Lancaster.

2

NATURAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The general Project area is situated in the western portion of the Mojave Desert of southern California, and is characterized by interior drainage basins and ranges. During the Pleistocene, the deserts contained woodlands, the basins were joined by rivers and herds of horses, camels, and mammoths roamed the fertile basins. As the glaciers retreated between 12,100 and 10,100 before present (B.P), both vegetation and animals began to move to higher elevations. Due to fluctuations in the lake levels in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, the floral and faunal composition of the region did not become established until after 4300 B.P., during the late Holocene. Based on research from pollen records and pack rat middens, it is believed that the low elevation woodlands of the Mojave Desert were replaced by desert vegetation between 12,000 and 8000 B.P. (Earle et al. 1997; Mehringer 1967; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979).

The climate is a mid-latitude, desert type with cool, slightly moist winters and dry, hot summers. Temperatures in Lancaster range from well below freezing in the winter to 100 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. Precipitation occurs primarily as winter rain between November and March, and the wettest month is usually January. Mean annual precipitation in Lancaster is 5.10 inches (Western Regional Climate Center 2017).

Vegetation in the region is currently composed of Mojave Desert scrub from the saltbush scrub (halophytic and arid phases), creosote bush scrub, Joshua tree and juniper woodland, and wash wetlands or mesquite communities (Earle et al. 1997; Sawyer 1994; Vasek and Barbour 1977). Numerous plant species in these communities were utilized as foods and medicines, or provided materials for making bows, arrows, baskets, cordage, digging sticks, houses, or fuel for Native American groups. The region also provides habitat for a variety of animals, including birds, insects, reptiles, rodents, pronghorn and bighorn sheep, coyote, and fox, which may have been hunted by Native American groups as well (Earle et al. 1997). Located within urban development, this area has been disturbed by construction of modern structures and roads, including State Route 14 to the west, a motel to the north, and housing developments to the east and south.

2.2 PREHISTORY

Over the past century, the prehistory of the Mojave Desert is divided into five distinct periods or sequences distinguished by specific material (i.e., technological) or cultural traits. Early cultural chronologies were proposed by Amsden (1937), Campbell et al. (1937) and Rogers (1939), that were later adapted by Warren and Crabtree in 1972 (later published in 1986 and further detailed by Warren in 1984), in what many consider to be the most influential cultural sequence proposed for the region. Alternative sequences have since emerged (e.g., Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Hall 1993; Yohe 1992) proposing new nomenclature (e.g., Newberry Period vs. Rose Spring Period vs. Saratoga Springs), slightly adjusted cultural chronologies, or attempting to link the Great Basin chronological framework to the Mojave Desert.

Recently, Sutton et al. (2007:233) proposed a cultural-ecological chronological framework based on climatic periods (e.g., Early Holocene) “to specify spans of calendric time and cultural complexes (e.g., Lake Mojave Complex) to denote specific archaeological manifestations that existed during (and across) those periods.” The new sequence draws heavily from Warren and Crabtree (1972) and Warren (1984), as well as from the vast body of recent archaeological research conducted in the region.

The earliest cultural complex recognized in the Mojave Desert is Clovis, aptly named for the fluted projectiles often associated with Pleistocene megafaunal remains. Arguments for pre-Clovis Paleoindian human occupation in the Desert rely on relatively sparse evidence and unpublished data, although in light of the growing body of evidence suggesting a pre-Clovis occupation of the Americas, the argument cannot simply be ruled out. Paleoindian culture is poorly understood in the region due a relative dearth of evidence stemming from handful of isolated fluted point discoveries and one presumed occupation site along the shore of China Lake. Archaeologists tend to interpret the available data as evidence of a highly mobile, sparsely populated, hunting society that occupied temporary camps near permanent Pleistocene water sources.

Two archaeological patterns are recognized during the Early Holocene: the Lake Mojave Complex (sometimes referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition), and the Pinto Complex. The Lake Mojave Complex is characterized by stemmed projectile points of the Great Basin Series, abundant bifaces, steep-edged unifaces and crescents. Archaeologists have also identified, in less frequency, cobble-core tools and ground stone implements. The Pinto Complex, on the other hand, is distinguished primarily by the presence of Pinto-style projectile points. Although evidence suggests some temporal overlap, the inception of the Pinto Complex is assigned to the latter part of the Early Holocene and is generally considered a Middle Holocene cultural complex.

During the Early Holocene, the Lake Mojave cultural complex utilized more extensive foraging ranges, as indicated by an increased frequency of extra-local materials. Spheres of influence also expanded, as potential long-distance trade networks were established between desert and coastal peoples. Groups were still highly-mobile, but practiced a more forager-like settlement-subsistence strategy. Residential sites indicate more extensive periods of occupation and recurrent use. In addition, residential and temporary sites also indicated a diverse social economy, characterized by discrete workshops and special-use camps (e.g., hunting camps). Diet also appears to have diversified, with a shift away from dependence upon lacustral environments such as lakeside marshes, to the exploitation of multiple environments containing rich resource patches.

The Pinto Complex is the primary cultural complex in the Mojave Desert during the Middle Holocene. Once thought to have neatly succeeded the Lake Mojave Complex, a growing corpus of radiocarbon dates associated with Pinto Complex artifacts suggest that its inception could date as far back into latter part of the Early Holocene. Extensive use of toolstone other than obsidian and high levels of tool-blade reworking were characteristic of this complex and the earlier Lake Mojave Complex. A reduction in toolstone source material variability, however, suggests a contraction of foraging ranges that had expanded during the Early Holocene. Conversely, long-

distance trade with coastal peoples continued uninterrupted, as indicated by the presence of *Olivella* shell beads.

The most distinguishing characteristic of the Pinto Complex is the prevalence of ground stone tools, which are abundant in nearly all identified Pinto Complex sites. The emphasis on milling tools indicates greater diversification of the subsistence economy during the Middle Holocene. Groups increased reliance on plant processing while continuing to supplement their diet with protein from small and large game animals.

Recent archaeological research in the Mojave Desert suggests there was a greater degree of regional cultural diversity during the Middle Holocene than once previously thought. Sutton et al. (2007) have proposed a new Middle Holocene cultural complex associated with sites exclusively located at Twentynine Palms in the southeastern Mojave Desert. Artifacts recovered from Deadman Lake Complex sites, such as *Olivella dama* from the Sea of Cortez, and contracting-stem and lozenge shaped projectiles similar to those recovered from Ventana Cave in Arizona, may suggest closer cultural contact with Southwest Archaic cultures than Pinto cultures to the north and west. However, it is also possible that the proposed complex simply reflects a technologically distinct segment of the Pinto, rather than a distinct culture.

The Late Holocene in the greater southern California region is characterized by increases in population, higher degrees of sedentism, expanding spheres of influence, and greater degrees of cultural complexity. In the Mojave Desert, the Late Holocene is divided into several cultural complexes; namely the Gypsum Complex, the Rose Spring Complex, and Late Prehistoric Complexes.

The Gypsum Complex is defined by the presence of side-notched (Elko series), concave-based (Humboldt series), and well-shouldered contracting stem (Gypsum series) projectile points. Other indicative artifacts include quartz crystals, paint, rock art, and twig figures, which are generally associated with ritual activities. Warren (1984) considers the appearance of these artifact types at Gypsum Complex sites as evidence of the Southwest's expanding influence in the region. Conversely, Sutton et al. (2007) opt to associate Gypsum sites, which tend to cluster in the northern Mojave Desert, with temporal sequences modeled for the adjacent Great Basin. It is most likely, however, that the Gypsum Complex was exposed to various cultural influences stemming from long-distance exchange and social interaction networks that linked groups occupying the Mojave Desert to those on the Pacific Coast, in the American Southwest, and the Great Basin.

The Rose Spring Complex can also be defined by the presence distinct projectile points (i.e., Rose Spring and Eastgate series) and artifacts, including stone knives, drills, pipes, bone awls, milling implements, marine shell ornaments, and large quantities of obsidian. Of greater significance, however, are the characteristic advancements in technology, settlement strategies, and evidence for expanding and diverging trade networks.

The Rose Spring Complex marks the introduction of the bow and arrow weapon system to the Mojave Desert, likely from neighboring groups to the north and east. As populations increased, groups began to consolidate into larger, more sedentary residential settlements as indicated by the presence of well-developed midden and architecture. West and north of the Mojave River, increased trade activity along existing exchange networks ushered in a period of relative material

wealth, exhibited by increased frequencies of marine shell ornaments and toolstone, procured almost exclusively from the Coso obsidian source. East and south of the Mojave River, archaeological evidence suggests there was a greater influence from Southwest and Colorado River cultures (i.e., Hakataya; Patayan).

Between approximately A.D. 1100 and contact, a number of cultural complexes emerged that archaeologists believe may represent prehistoric correlates of known ethnographic groups. During the Late Prehistoric Cultural Complex material distinctions between groups was more apparent, as displayed by the distribution of projectile point styles (e.g., Cottonwood vs. Desert side-notched), ceramics, and lithic materials. Long-distance trade continued, benefiting those occupying “middleman” village sites along the Mojave River where abundant shell beads and ornaments, and lithic tools were recovered from archaeological contexts (Rector et al. 1983). Later on, however, trade in Coso obsidian was significantly reduced as groups shifted focus to the procurement of local silicate stone.

The Late Prehistoric Cultural Complex was also a time of increasing regional influence and territorial expansion. Warren (1984) noted “strong regional developments” in the Mojave Desert that included Anasazi interest in turquoise in the Mojave Trough, Hakatayan (Patayan) influence from the Colorado River, and the expansion of Numic Paiute and Shoshonean culture eastward. These developments led Sutton (1989) to propose that a number of interaction spheres were operating in the Mojave Desert during the Late Prehistoric. Sutton (1989) delineated interaction spheres based on the distribution of projectile point styles, ceramics, and obsidian and argued that the spheres broke along geographical lines that reflected the territorial boundaries of known ethnohistoric groups.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Project area is situated in the western Mojave Desert, which was occupied ethnohistorically by the Kawaiisu and Serrano, respectively. The following section summarizes previously published ethnographic accounts of the Kawaiisu and Serrano Indians.

2.3.1 The Kawaiisu

The Kawaiisu, a Ute-Chemehuevi speaking group from the Shoshonean stock of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. Existing ethnographic literature describes the Kawaiisu as a single group occupying both desert and mountain environments, although Kroeber (1925:601) suggests residence occurred primarily in and near Tehachapi where “the Kawaiisu had more to gain by clinging to the timbered and watered slopes of their mountains than by wandering among the rare vegetation and dry soda lakes of the desert.” Geographically, the Kawaiisu may have spread as far east as Victorville along the upper Mojave River, while occupying a vast portion of the Western Mojave Desert, including Fremont Valley (Sutton 1989). Kroeber (1925:602) documented a group of Kawaiisu or possibly Chemehuevi composed of individuals from Tehachapi, and Deadman and Sheep creeks, halfway between Victorville and Techachapi on the north side of the mountains, who claimed the area as part of their ancestral territory (Kroeber 1925:602).

The details of Kawaiisu ethnohistory provided by Kroeber (1925) are relatively scant, although considerable detail is documented in the various works of Maurice Zigmond and Stephen C.

Cappannari. While an expository discussion of Kawaiisu culture is beyond the scope of the current Project, important information that pertains to Kawaiisu society is discussed below.

The Kawaiisu are described as a loose-knit society that lacked the totemic moiety organization characteristic of their Yokut neighbors. Kroeber (1925:603) indicates that even traces of the moiety system are lacking. Politically, Kawaiisu leadership status, which Kroeber (1925:603) inaccurately describes as Chieftainship, was attained through the accumulation of individual wealth. Wealth and status were not hereditary, as all a man's possessions were burned or otherwise destroyed at his funeral, leaving his children to fend for themselves in an attempt to accumulate property and attain status.

It may be implied that Kawaiisu individuals who attained status were likely stewards of social and economic partnerships with other individuals of neighboring villages and tribes. As such, they likely held respect and a modest degree of influence in local tribal affairs and were capable of organizing and bearing the cost of entertainment for visitors that were expected at mourning ceremonies. Kroeber (1925:604) indicated that the Kawaiisu mourning ceremony was likely similar to that of the Yokuts, suggesting that "while everyone participated and mourned his dead of the year, the initiative and direction of the affair, as well as the bulk of the entertaining, rested upon one person, who undertook to make the ceremony in honor of his relatives of rank or importance."

Kawaiisu religious practices also included certain rites of passage, the most familiar associated with puberty rites during which children were given Jimson weed to induce shamanistic experiences and visions of their adult life. Kawaiisu shamans undoubtedly monitored the rites, and likely knew the recipe and were responsible for brewing the tolache that was given to the initiates. Little is known about Kawaiisu shamans, except for their recognition as powerful rain doctors (Kroeber 1925:604).

2.3.2 The Serrano (Vanyume)

The Mojave River corridor is generally included within the ethnographic territory of the Serrano, a Takic-speaking group from the northern branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. Anthropologists divide the Serrano into three or four geographically, and presumed dialectically, distinct groups—the Serrano, Vanyume, Kitanemuk, and Tataviam. The Kitanemuk and Tataviam once occupied territories near the edge of the Antelope Valley that, respectively, included the Tehachapi Mountains bordering Chumash and Yokut territory, and the Sierra Pelona Mountains and Santa Clarita Valley bordering the Serrano to the west and the Gabrielino to the south.

The ethnohistoric territorial boundary of the Serrano, as defined by Kroeber (1925), and Bean and Smith (1978:570), encompassed the San Bernardino Mountains and foothills south to Yucaipa Valley, stretching as far east as the Twentynine Palms region. To the north, the Serrano were flanked by the Vanyume, who occupied the Mojave River watershed and surrounding desert region. Unfortunately, specific ethnohistoric evidence on Vanyume culture is relatively sparse. Garcés originally described the Vanyume as hunter and gatherers and noted several villages adjacent to the Mojave River. Kroeber (1925:615) speculated they "must have been poor in the extreme," however, the Vanyume were situated at the crossroads of vital long-distance trade networks and occupied land at the intersection of desert, mountain, and riparian communities. As such, they had access to trade items from the desert southwest, Great Basin, and Pacific Coast

and were capable of exploiting lithic, floral, and faunal resources from variable material source locations and resource patches.

The specifics of Serrano ethnohistory, on the other hand, are much better documented than their northern neighbors. According to Johnston (1965:4), the Maringa clan occupied a large area in the Morongo Valley and exerted a powerful ceremonial influence in the surrounding region. Neighboring clans who shared ceremonial affiliation with the Maringa included the Tamianutcem and Manraitum who occupied the Oasis of Mara near modern-day Twentynine Palms at the entrance to Joshua Tree National Park. These and other Serrano clans in the Twentynine Palms region matriculated into other Serrano communities, including yumisēvel or Mission Creek, the latter half of the nineteenth century. Later, these communities were incorporated into nearby reservations, such as Morongo, with other nearby Native American groups (i.e., Chemehuevi and Cahuilla). Both Serrano and Vanyume were known to establish village sites in foothill areas or on the desert floor adjacent to permanent water sources (Bean and Smith 1978:570).

2.4 HISTORY

After the American conquest of California, the gold rush triggered heavy overland emigrant traffic on established trails leading into California. It was only in the early 1850s that the western Mojave Desert was, for the first time, regularly traveled by non-native people. By the end of that decade prospectors wandered the desert, but local mining was focused in the southern Sierra Nevada and the northern San Gabriel Mountains, and stock raising was still limited until late in the 1860s. By that time, however, the silver strike at Cerro Gordo in the Eastern Sierra Nevada provided the impetus for an 80-wagon mule-team freighting operation set up by Remi Nadeau out of Los Angeles. This and the completion of a railroad line from San Francisco to Mojave, the Antelope Valley, and Los Angeles in 1876 opened up the Mojave Desert to intensive mining exploration and development (Los Angeles Star 1871, 1872; Nadeau 1965:191).

A mining rush in the Panamints in the late 1870s fueled further exploration and development, which only subsided toward the end of the 1880s. To the east of the Kramer Station region, along the Mojave River, strikes at Calico and Oro Grande in the 1880s helped to bring miners and settlers into the region (Hensher 1991:18–21). West of Kramer Station, the railroad hub of Mojave became the base for borax mining operations that exploited deposits at Death Valley using the famed 20-mule-team wagons. Borax prospecting was a significant activity by the 1880s, particularly around dry lake beds.

Near the site of Kramer Station, established in 1882, mining activity was already being carried on in the early 1880s. The Kramer Mining District was established on November 20, 1884, and was centered in the Kramer Hills, approximately 5 or 6 miles south of Kramer Station (Wynn 1963:51). In 1873, gold and silver were discovered near Lane's Ranch at Oro Grande, resulting in the christening of the Silver Mountain Mining District. The eroded granite and volcanic formations found in the area contained pockets of gold that attracted sporadic interest.

The mining activities, along with the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the region in 1876, led to on-going settlement in the area. By the 1930s the town of Lancaster was expanding with an influx of residents tied to local air force bases and support industries. The town was officially incorporated in 1977.

3 METHODS

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

On January 10, 2018, a records search for the Project (Appendix A) was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) housed at California State University, Fullerton. Through examination of maps, site records, and archaeological reports, the records search identified previous archaeological projects and previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of the Project. Additionally, the State Historic Property Data Files, National Register of Historic Places, National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, California Points of Historic Interest, California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and Æ's in-house files were reviewed.

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

Æ contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine whether any sites recorded in the Commission's Sacred Lands File occurred in or near the Project area. On January 4, 2018, the NAHC supplied a list of local Native American individuals and/or groups with interests and knowledge about the area (Appendix B). Those included on the list were contacted by letter and telephone to request comments or information about the Project area.

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INSPECTION

Æ Staff Archaeologist, Evan Mills completed a pedestrian survey of the Project area on January 19, 2018. Mills examined the ground surface by walking linear transects spaced between 15 to 20 meters apart throughout the entire property. Modern disturbances and landscape features were documented in the field using a hand-held Global Positioning Service (GPS) device, and digital photographs were taken with a Fujifilm XP Camera.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 PREVIOUS STUDIES

The SCCIC records search identified 1 prior cultural resource investigation within the Project area and 24 previous studies within a 1-mile radius of the Project area (Table 4-1; Appendix A).

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Resource Studies within One-Mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title	Results within search buffer
00644	1979	Mabry, Theo N.	<i>Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Lancaster Landmark Planned Community Lancaster, California</i>	P-19-000766
01813	1984	Robinson, R. W.	<i>Cultural Resources Investigation Re: Forty-eight Acres Located Near 15th Street West and Avenue J-8 Submitted to the City of Lancaster</i>	P-19-000486
02229	1990	Norwood, Richard H.	<i>Cultural Resource Survey for a 1.5 Acre Parcel (APN 3123001042) in Lancaster, California</i>	—
03109	1994	Love, Bruce, Amy Graham, and Bai Tang	<i>Cultural Resources Testing and Demolition Monitoring McClaskey Motors Lancaster, California</i>	—
03305	1996	Love, Bruce	<i>Cultural Resources Report: California Veterans Home Project</i>	—
03607 a	1997	Norwood, Richard H.	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Antelope Valley Hospital Property: Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</i>	P-19-00486, P-19-002538, P-19-002539
03610 b	1997	Norwood, Richard H.	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Home Depot: Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</i>	P-19-002550
03894	1979	Stickel, Gary E. and Lois J. Weinman-Roberts	<i>An Overview of the Cultural Resources of the Western Mojave Desert</i>	P-19-000486
06070	2001	Sylvia, Barbara	<i>Highway Project to Install a Double Thrie Beam Barrier in the Median of State Route 14 From the Avenue L Overcrossing to the Avenue I Undercrossing</i>	—
06074	2002	Duke, Curt	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. D218a, Los Angeles County, California</i>	—
06626	2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Forecast Homes Property in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</i>	—
06628	2002	Unknown	<i>Spectasite Communications Proposed Wireless Service Facility Avenue I/30th West (cinsna-0077a), Lancaster, Los Angeles County, Ca.</i>	—
06635	2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Sayani Property, 30 Acres in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</i>	—

07940	2005	Schmidt, June A.	<i>Dwo 6036-4800, Ai #5-4834: 2005 Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project Pick B-1 and C-2; Bootlegger A-3, B-3, C-2, and C-3; Leona A-1; Titan C-3; Calli Valli D-1; Acrobat A-2; Target B-1; and Dennis 12Kv Distribution Lines, Los Angeles County</i>	—
07991	2006	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update</i>	—
08180	2001	Chandler, Evelyn N., Cary D. Cotteman, Roger D. Mason, and Valerie M. Van Hemelryck	<i>Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Installation of the Trunk “f” Sewer and Rosamond Outfall Relief Trunk Sewer Located Between Lancaster and Rosamond, Los Angeles County, California</i>	—
08427	2007	Cooley, Theodore G.	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company 66kv Antelope Bus Split Project, Los Angeles County, California</i>	—
08436	2004	McKenna, Jeanette a A.	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Parcel Map 60735, Approximately 20 Acres in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</i>	—
08440	2004	McKenna, Jeanette b A.	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Sayani Property Located Near Avenue I and 20th Street West, in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</i>	—
08926	2007	McKenna, Jeanette A.	<i>State Route 14 at the Undercrossing Improvement Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County</i>	P-19-000766
09451	2008	Tang, Bai T., Terri Jaquemain, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa R. Hernandez	<i>Historic-period Building Survey: Lancaster Downtown Specific Plan, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</i>	P-19-188293
09994	2008	Henrikson, L. Suzann, Matthew DeCarlo, and Rebecca Orfila	<i>A Cultural Resources Assessment of Six Proposed Deteriorated Pole Replacement Projects Rosamond, Kern County and Near Gorman and Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA</i>	—
10578	2009	Fortier, Jana	<i>TEA21 Rural Roadside Inventory: Native American Consultation and Ethnographic Study Caltrans District 7, County of Los Angeles</i>	—
11975	2012	Stewart, Noah	<i>Finding of No Adverse Effect, Bridge Preservation Project in L.A. County on Interstate 5, State Route 14, and United States Highway 101</i>	—
12786	2012	Hogan, Michael	<i>Attachment B, Archaeological Survey Report Downtown Lancaster Gateway Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</i>	—

The previous study within the Project area was a general plan update of cultural resources for the City of Lancaster (Tang et al. 2006). This report does not discuss any cultural resources within the current 1-mile records search buffer.

The 24 previous studies adjacent to the Project area were carried out for various projects including wireless facility projects for Spectasite Communications (Unknown 2002) and AT&T (Duke 2002); powerline surveys on the Dennis 12kV distribution lines (Schmidt 2005), 66kV

Antelope bus split (Cooley 2007), and for deteriorated pole replacement (Henrikson et al. 2008); a water infrastructure project for the trunk “F” sewer and Rosamond outfall relief trunk sewer (Chandler et al. 2001); and a monitoring project observed the demolition of the McClaskey Motors building (Love et al. 1994).

Caltrans carried out three surveys for highway improvement projects for State Route 14 (McKenna 2007; Stewart 2012; Sylvia 2001), and one rural roadside inventory (Fortier 2009). Proposed development projects consisted of three housing developments (Love 1996; Mabry 1979; McKenna 2003a), the Antelope Valley Hospital (Norwood 1997a), a Home Depot (Norwood 1997b), the Gateway Project (Hogan 2012), and five projects on parcels smaller than 50-acres (McKenna 2003b, 2004a, 2004b; Norwood 1990; Robinson 1984). Stickel and Weinman-Roberts (1979) completed a cultural resource inventory of the western Mojave Desert, and Tang et al. 2008 completed a historic building survey for the Lancaster Downtown Specific Plan.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The SCCIC records search revealed no previously recorded cultural resources mapped within the Project area, but there are nine archaeological sites within the 1-mile buffer (Table 4-2). These cultural resources consist of one prehistoric site, one multicomponent site, and seven historic sites.

Table 4-2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Identified in the Records Search

Trinomial	Primary No	Date Recorded	Description
CA-LAN-486/H	P-19-000486	1969; 1997	A multicomponent site with a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic refuse scatter.
CA-LAN-766	P-19-000766	1977	A small lithic scatter.
CA-LAN-2538H	P-19-002538	1997	A domestic refuse deposit.
CA-LAN-2539H	P-19-002539	1997	A domestic refuse deposit.
CA-LAN-2550H	P-19-002550	1997	A concrete foundation, well house, cement vault, six tamarisk and sumac trees, and an associated refuse scatter.
	P-19-188293	2007	The Lancaster Boulevard Downtown Neighborhood which includes 33 buildings or groups of buildings.
	P-19-188294	2007	A single story, concrete block, Modern-style commercial building.
	P-19-188382	2007	A single family, concrete block, Ranch-style house.
	P-19-188383	2007	A single family, wood-framed, Ranch-style house.

CA-LAN-766 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the Project area, and includes mostly rhyolite flakes. One multicomponent site, CA-LAN-486/H, and three historic sites, CA-LAN-2538H, -2539H, and -2550H, are slightly less than 1 mile south of the Project. CA-LAN-486/H includes a prehistoric lithic scatter with projectile points, *Olivella* beads, flakes, and a historic refuse scatter with glass fragments, hole-in-cap cans, enamelware, wire fragments, and other metal items. CA-LAN-2538H is a historic refuse scatter with glass fragments, sanitary cans, whiteware ceramics, a pipe fitting, an insecticide pump can, and several

milk bottle bases. CA-LAN-2539H is a historic refuse scatter that includes over 1,000 cans, glass bottles, ceramics, milled lumber, barbed wire, and other household items. CA-LAN-2550H is the Thaddeus “Buddy” Thompson homesite that includes a cement foundation, a corrugated tin sheet well house with an intact wellhead, a cement vault, three tamarisk trees, three sumac trees, and as associated refuse scatter from the early twentieth century.

Four historic sites, P-19-188293, -188294, -188382, and -188383, are approximately 1 mile east of the Project area. P-19-188293 is the Lancaster Boulevard Downtown Neighborhood that includes 33 buildings or group of buildings that were mostly constructed in the 1940s and 1950s. P-19-188294 is Aven’s Fine Home Furnishings building, which is a one story, Modern-style structure built with concrete blocks. P-19-188382 is a single-family Ranch-style home constructed with concrete blocks, and P-19-188383 is a single-family, wood framed Ranch-style house.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

The NAHC responded to Æ’s information request on January 4, 2018, and noted that its search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within the Project area. The NAHC also provided a contact list of local individuals and groups and suggested Æ request more information from these contacts. Æ sent a notification letter on January 24, 2018, to individuals on the NAHC list informing them of the nature and intent of the Project and soliciting comments or concerns. Follow-up phones calls were initiated on February 8, 2018. Table 4-3 identifies each individual or group on the list that was contacted and provides the responses to the request for information.

Table 4-3
Native American Communication Results

Name	Tribe/Group	Comments
Kimia Fatehi	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	On 01/25/2018 Ms. Fatehi responded through email that she was forwarding the initial consultation letter to Mr. Jairo Avila, the Tribe’s new THPO, so he could follow up on the project at a later date.
Denisa Torres	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Left message on 02/08/2018. No comment to date.
Jessica Mauck	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	On 01/24/2018 Ms. Mauck sent a follow up email stating the current project area is not within a sensitive landscape for the Serrano people, but that she would like to review the cultural resource report during consultation with the Lead Agency to ensure there are no concerning findings.
John Valenzuela	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Left message on 02/08/2018. No comment to date.
Goldie Walker	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Left message on 02/08/2018. No comment to date.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSPECTION

On January 19, 2018, A/E Staff Archaeologist Evan Mills completed a pedestrian survey of approximately 25 acres of the 26-acre Project area. There was an occupied homeless camp within the southwestern corner of the Project area, and this portion was not surveyed. Mills observed two modern wooden fence posts connected by barbed wire within the parcel. Additionally, review of historic maps found no evidence of a historic-period ranch or other structures at this location.

Mills noted a sparse scatter of historic tin cans, but these cans are associated with the large piles of modern refuse that are present on the site. It is likely that the cans were imported to the site with the refuse piles. Modern material noted in the refuse piles concrete, asphalt, and glass.

Other impacts to the Project area include several remnant homeless camps and a few two-track roads. No prehistoric materials were observed. Overall surface visibility was approximately 80 percent, with observed sediments consisting of light brown clay loam (Figures 4-1 and 4-2).



Figure 4-1 Project area overview near north boundary, facing southwest.



Figure 4-2 Example of modern refuse within the Project parcel, view facing west.

5

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Æ conducted a Phase 1 cultural resource inventory in support of Investment Concepts' proposed development of a 26-acre parcel near the southwest corner of the intersection of W. Avenue I and 20th Street, within the city limits of Lancaster, California. The Phase 1 cultural resource study included a records search, surface survey, and outreach to local Native Americans. Record search results found no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area, but nine resources are mapped within a 1-mile radius of the Project area. One previous study has occurred within the Project parcel and 24 studies have been conducted within a 1-mile radius, resulting in adequate archaeological coverage of the vicinity. No cultural resources were observed within the Project parcel during the current survey.

Overall, given the lack of cultural materials within or near the Project parcel, there is low potential for previously undocumented surface or subsurface cultural materials within the Project area. Therefore, given the absence of archaeological deposits and the low potential for artifact deposition, Æ recommends no further cultural studies are warranted for the Project.

While this study found a low sensitivity for cultural materials within the Project area, there is always the potential for encountering prehistoric or historic-period materials during construction. If cultural materials are encountered during ground-disturbing work, it is recommended that all work in the immediate vicinity is halted until a Registered Professional Archaeologist can evaluate the finds and make recommendations.

It is important to note, that if human remains are discovered during construction, all ground disturbance activities must stop at the discovery location and any nearby area suspected to contain human remains (PRC 7050.5). The Los Angeles County Coroner must be contacted to determine whether the cause of death should be investigated. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (PRC 5097). The coroner will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will contact the most likely descendant who will be afforded the opportunity to recommend means for treatment of the human remains following protocols in PRC 5097.98.

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APPENDIX A

Record Search Results

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

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

1/10/2018

Records Search File No.: 18447.4526

Joan George
Applied Earthworks, Inc
3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544

Re: Record Search Results for the Investment Concept-Lancaster Project (AE#3807)

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 1-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 1-mile radius: 9	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within 1-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES – resource locations from the OHP HPD may or may not be plotted on the custom GIS map or provided as a shape file
Reports within project area: 1	LA-07991
Reports within -mile radius: 24	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

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 Historic Properties Directory:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

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.

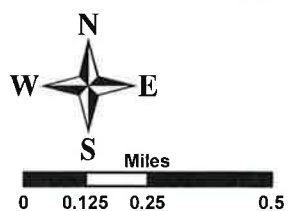
Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) GIS Shapefiles – 34 shapes
- (X) Custom Maps – 2 pages
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 9 lines
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 3 pages
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 25 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 96 pages
- (X) Report Copies – (project area only) 40 pages
- (X) OHP Historic Properties Directory – 1 page
- (X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
- (X) Invoice #18447.4526



Lancaster West, CA
USGS 7.5'
PR: 1974 1:24,000
INV #18447
Jan 2018

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00644		1979	Mabry, Theo N.	Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Lancaster Landmark Planned Community Lancaster, California	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	19-000766
LA-01813		1984	Robinson, R. W.	Cultural Resources Investigation Re: Forty-eight Acres Located Near 15th Street West and Avenue J-8 Submitted to the City of Lancaster		19-000485, 19-000486
LA-02229		1990	Norwood, Richard H.	Cultural Resource Survey for a 1.5 Acre Parcel (APN 3123001042) in Lancaster, California	RT Factfinders	
LA-03109		1994	Love, Bruce, Amy Graham, and Bai Tang	Cultural Resources Testing and Demolition Monitoring Mcclaskey Motors Lancaster, California	CRM Tech	19-002215
LA-03305		1996	Love, Bruce	Cultural Resources Report: California Veterans Home Project	CRM Tech	
LA-03607		1997	Norwood, Richard H.	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Antelope Valley Hospital Property: Lancaster, Los Angeles County California	RT Factfinders	19-000486, 19-002533, 19-002538, 19-002539, 19-002540, 19-100193
LA-03610		1997	Norwood, Richard H.	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Home Depot: Lancaster, Los Angeles County California	RT Factfinders	19-002550
LA-03894		1979	Stickel, Gary E. and Weinman-Roberts, Lois J.	An Overview of the Cultural Resources of the Western Mojave Desert		19-000077, 19-000192, 19-000239, 19-000296, 19-000297, 19-000298, 19-000305, 19-000483, 19-000484, 19-000485, 19-000486, 19-000488, 19-000679, 19-000714, 19-000716, 19-000720, 19-000721, 19-000764, 19-000765, 19-000767, 19-000770, 19-000771, 19-000772, 19-000787, 19-000788, 19-000828
LA-06070		2001	Sylvia, Barbara	Highway Project to Install a Double Thrie Beam Barrier in the Median of State Route 14 From the Avenue L Overcrossing to the Avenue I Undercrossing	Caltrans District 7	
LA-06074		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. D218a Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
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.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-06628		2002	Unknown	Spectasite Communications Proposed Wireless Service Facility Avenue I/30th West (cinsna-0077a), Lancaster, Los Angeles County, Ca	Earth Touch, LLC	
LA-06635		2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Sayani Property, 30 Acres in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-07940		2005	Schmidt, June A.	Dwo 6036-4800, Ai #5-4834: 2005 Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project Pick B-1 and C-2; Bootlegger A-3, B-3, C-2, and C-3; Leona A-1; Titan C-3; Calli Valli D-1; Acrobat A-2; Target B-1; and Dennis 12 Kv Distribution Lines, Los Angeles County	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	19-002093, 19-002414, 19-002415, 19-002893, 19-186603, 19-186604, 19-186605, 19-186606
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 "f" 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-08427		2007	Cooley, Theodore G.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company 66kv Antelope Bus Split Project Los Angeles County, California	Jones & Stokes	19-000217, 19-001692, 19-002215, 19-003695, 19-003696, 19-003697, 19-003698, 19-003699, 19-003700, 19-003701, 19-003702, 19-003703, 19-003704, 19-003705, 19-003706, 19-003707, 19-003708, 19-003709, 19-003710, 19-100628, 19-100629, 19-186683
LA-08436		2004	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Parcel Map 60735, Approximately 20 Acres in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-08440		2004	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Sayani Property Located Near Avenue I and 20th Street West, in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-08926		2007	McKenna, Jeanette A.	State Route 14 at the Undercrossing Improvement Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County	McKenna et al.	19-000766

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-09451		2008	Tang, Bai T., Terri Jacquemain, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa R. Hernandez	Historic-period Building Survey: Lancaster Downtown Specific Plan, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	19-188293
LA-09994		2008	Henrikson, L. Suzann, Matthew DeCarlo, and Rebecca Orfila	A Cultural Resources Assessment of Six Proposed Deteriorated pole replacement projects Rosamond, Kern County and Near Gorman and Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA	Center for Archaeological Research, CSUB	
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-11975		2012	Stewart, Noah	Finding of No Adverse Effect, Bridge Preservation Project in L.A. County on Interstate 5, State Route 14, and United States Highway 101	CalTrans	
LA-12786		2012	Hogan, Michael	Attachment B, Archaeological Survey Report Downtown Lancaster Gateway Project, City of Lancaster Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-000486	CA-LAN-000486/H	Resource Name - AV Hospital Expansion Site 135-3; Other - AVC-4	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AP02 (Lithic scatter)	1969 (R.W. Robinson); 1997 (R.H. Norwood, RT Factfinders)	LA-00080, LA- 01813, LA-02779, LA-03607, LA- 03894, LA-10812
P-19-000766	CA-LAN-000766	Resource Name - AVC-35	Site	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	1977 (R. W. Robinson)	LA-00644, LA-08926
P-19-002538	CA-LAN-002538H	Resource Name - AV Hospital Expansion (Site 135-8)	Site	Historic	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)	1997 (R.H. Norwood, RT Factfinders)	LA-03607
P-19-002539	CA-LAN-002539	Resource Name - AV Hospital Expansion (Site 135-7)	Site	Historic	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AH11 (Walls/fences)	1997 (R.H. Norwood, RT Factfinders)	LA-03607
P-19-002550	CA-LAN-002550H	Resource Name - Home Depot Site (Site 136-1); Voided - 19-002534	Site	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH03 (Landscaping/orchard); AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AH05 (Wells/cisterns); AH15 (Standing structures)	1997 (R.H. Norwood, RT Factfinders)	LA-03610
P-19-188293		Resource Name - Lancaster Blvd Downtown Neighborhood	District	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP14 (Government building)	2007 (Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa R. Hernandez, CRM Tech)	LA-09451
P-19-188294		Resource Name - Aven's Fine Home Furnishings; Other - CRM Tech 2102-3	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2007 (Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood, CRM TECH)	
P-19-188382		Resource Name - CRM Tech 2102-87	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2007 (Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood, CRM Tech)	
P-19-188383		Resource Name - CRM Tech 2102-88	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2007 (Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood, CRM Tech)	

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission Communications

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



January 3, 2018

Joan George
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: jgeorge@appliedearthworks.com

RE: Proposed Investment Concept – Lancaster (AE #3807) Project, City of Lancaster;
Lancaster West USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. George:

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.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. 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,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
1/4/2018**

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of
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Mission Indians**

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**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of
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**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9027

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Investment Concept - Lancaster Project, Los Angeles County.