

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**MARKET RATE APARTMENT PROJECT**

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3121-034-006 and 3121-036-069  
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Economic Development Department  
City of Lancaster  
44993 North Fern Avenue  
Lancaster, CA 93534

**Prepared for:**

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**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Market Rate Apartment Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3121-034-006 and 3121-036-069, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Lancaster West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 16, T7N R12W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 13 acres

**Keywords:** Antelope Valley, western Mojave Desert; Phase I cultural resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In July and August 2020, at the request of Antelope Valley Engineering, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 13 acres of vacant land in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel 3121-034-006 and 3121-036-069, located to the southeast of the intersection of 20th Street West and Avenue I, in the northwest quarter of Section 16, T7N R12W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

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

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The results of these research procedures indicate that an earthen drainage ditch lying partially within project boundaries was built in the late 1950s. As a minor, nondescript infrastructure element of standard design and construction that has undergone regular maintenance and upgrading, the drainage ditch today is essentially modern in appearance and retains no distinctively historical characteristic. Therefore, it is not considered a potential "historical resource" that would require further study and formal recordation.

Since no other features of historical or prehistoric origin were encountered, the present study concludes that no "historical resources" exist within the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Lancaster a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

In July and August 2020, at the request of Antelope Valley Engineering, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 13 acres of vacant land in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel 3121-034-006 and 3121-036-069, located to the southeast of the intersection of 20th Street West and Avenue I, in the northwest quarter of Section 16, T7N R12W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

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

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

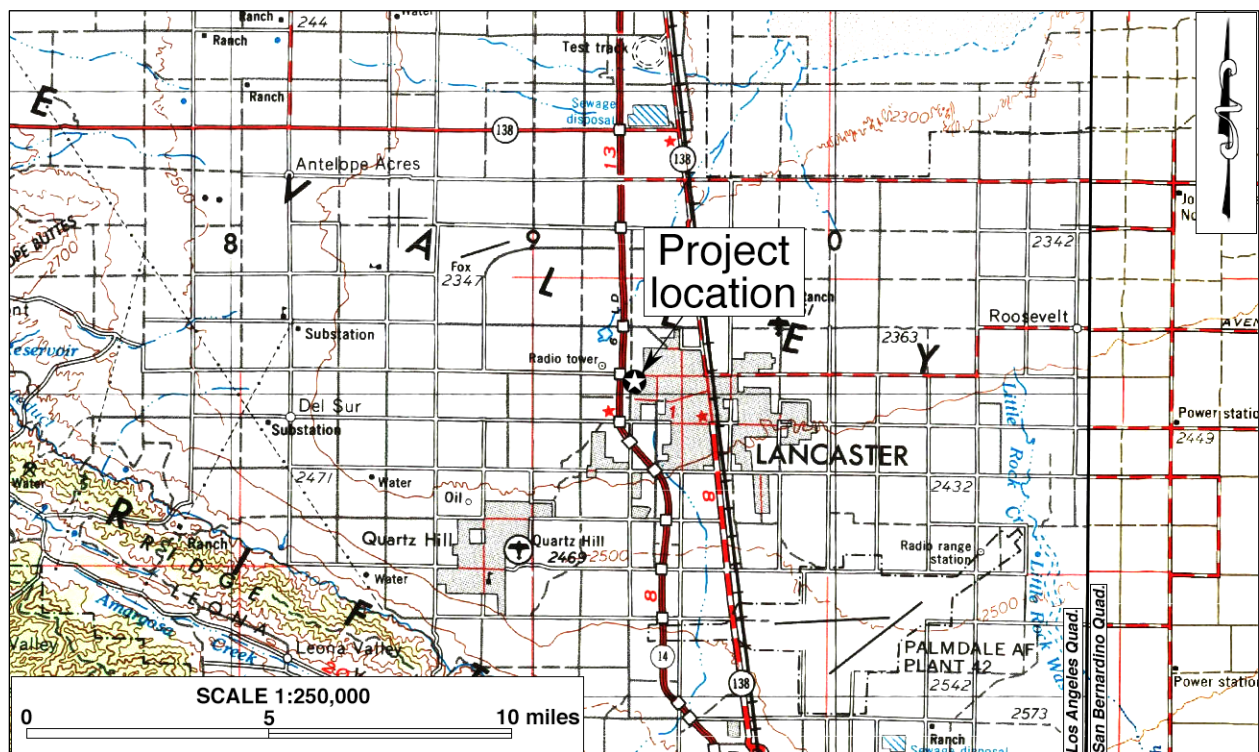


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Los Angeles and San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1975])



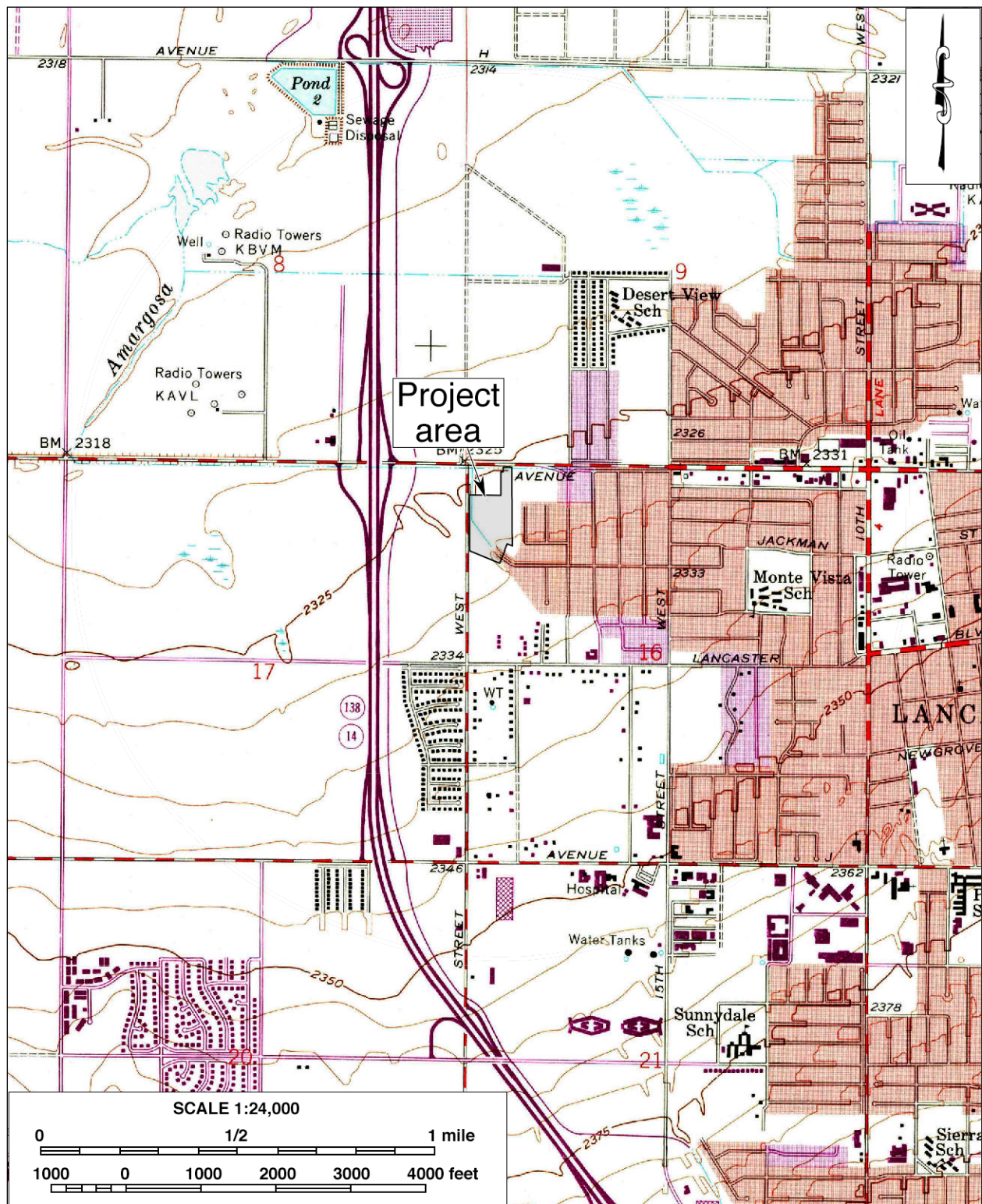


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Lancaster West, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1974])



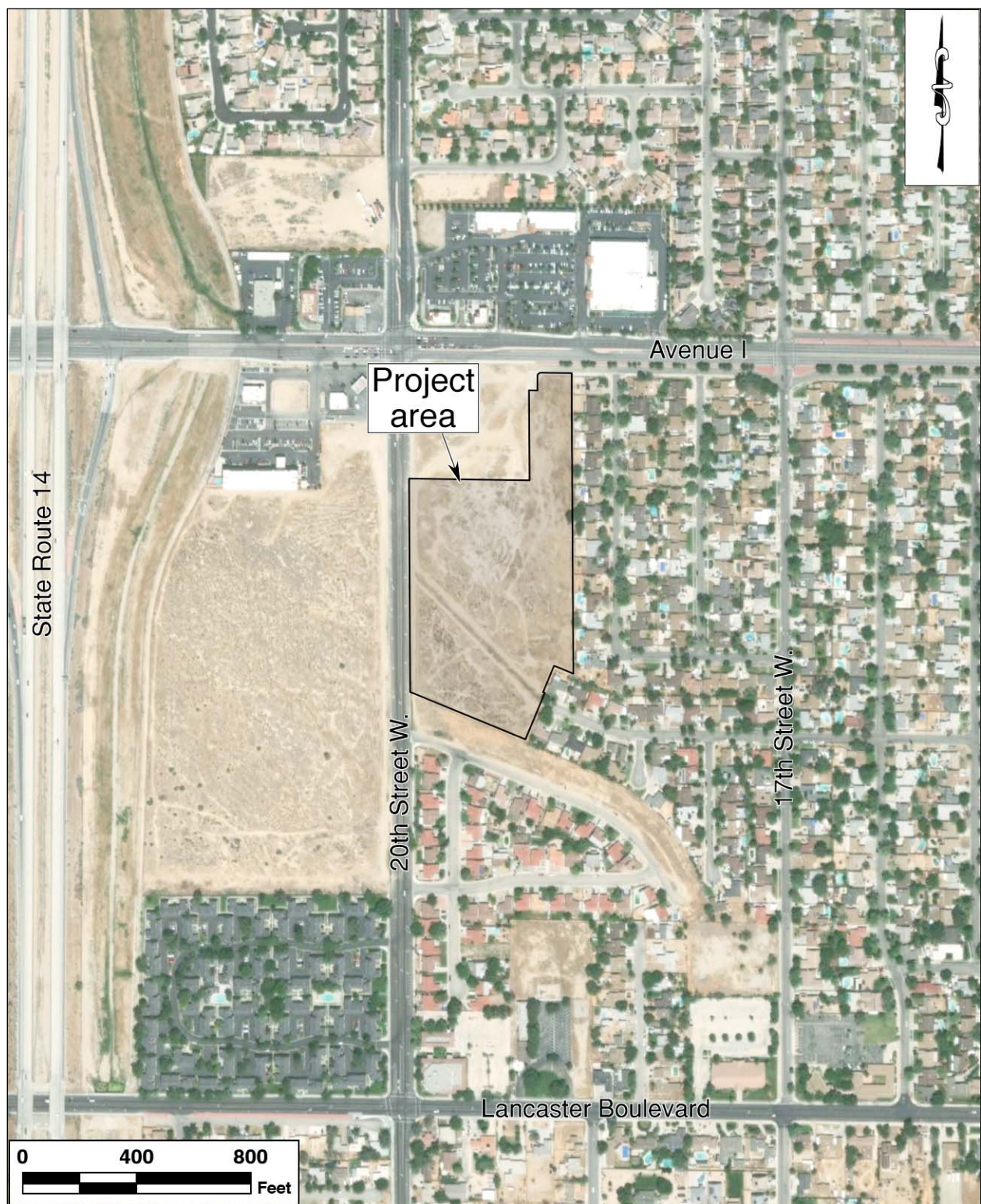


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.



## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the central portion of the City of Lancaster, an urban community along State Route 14 in the Antelope Valley region of northeastern Los Angeles County. Situated on the southwestern rim of the Mojave Desert, the climate and environment of the Antelope Valley are typical of the southern California desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. The mean minimum temperature in winter is 28°F and the mean maximum temperature in summer reaches 96°F, with temperatures over 100°F not uncommon.

More specifically, the project area lies on the western edge of a densely populated residential neighborhood and the southeastern side of a commercial district around the intersection of State Route 14 and Avenue I, one of the east-west thoroughfares across the Lancaster area (Fig. 3). The terrain is relatively level with a slight decline towards the northwest, and the elevations range approximately from 2,320 feet to 2,330 feet above mean sea level.

An earthen drainage ditch traverses southeast-northwest through the southern portion of the property, and asphalt and dirt piles have been dumped near the northwest corner. Ditch maintenance, vegetation clearing, and off-road vehicle use are among recent disturbances evident in the project area, and modern refuse was observed throughout. Vegetation on the property includes



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (View to the south; photograph taken on August 4, 2020)



pincushion, creosote, sunflower, rabbitbrush, fiddleneck, ragweed, mesquite, arundo along the eastern boundary, and other typical desert grasses and shrubs (Fig. 4).

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Archaeological Context**

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

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

### **Ethnohistorical Context**

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

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

Linguistic evidence through the use of similar familial terms suggests the presence of some form of the patrilineal system found elsewhere in southern California, but the lineages were not totemic, nor was there evidence of moieties. Precise data on the demographic characteristics and political

organization of the Kitanemuk can no longer be obtained. However, archaeological evidence points to a somewhat stratified society. It is known ethnographically that each village had a chief, ceremonial manager, messengers, and shamans (Blackburn and Bean 1978:567). The Kitanemuk utilized formal cemeteries, and excavations have revealed the presence of grave goods implying status among tribal members (Sutton 1980:218). These grave goods include trade items representing the Santa Barbara coast, San Joaquin Valley, and eastern Mojave Desert (*ibid.*).

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

## **Historical Context**

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

The history of today's City of Lancaster began in 1876, when the Southern Pacific Railway Company chose the Antelope Valley for its line between the San Joaquin Valley and the Los Angeles Basin, and established a string of regularly spaced sidings and water stops across the desert. Around one of these sidings and water stops, Moses Landley Wicks, a real estate developer who was active in many parts of southern California at the time, purchased from the Southern Pacific 640 acres of land and laid out the townsite of Lancaster in 1884. During the land boom of the 1880s, the new town prospered, thanks to the abundance of artesian water in the vicinity. Beginning in 1895, however, several years of continuous drought all but destroyed Lancaster and other settlements in the Antelope Valley, and forced nearly all settlers to abandon their land and leave the region (Hamilton et al. 1913:35-37).

Along with the other settlements, Lancaster recovered slowly after the turn of the century. With the adoption of electric water pumps, irrigated agriculture became the primary means of livelihood in the region. Alfalfa, which was first introduced around 1890 (Hamilton et al. 1913:34), emerged as the principal crop in the early 20th century, so much so that "alfalfa is king" became the slogan for the agricultural interests in the valley. After World War II, however, the aerospace and defense industry overtook agriculture as the most important sector in the Antelope Valley economy. In 1977, Lancaster was incorporated as a city. Since then, the city has experienced rapid growth due to the phenomenal expansion of housing development, and increasingly taken on the characteristics of a "bedroom community" in support of the Greater Los Angeles area.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on July 31, 2020. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Los Angeles. During the records search, SCCIC staff members examined the center's digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

In order to identify any known Native American cultural resources in or near the project area, on July 2, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1917-1975, and aerial photographs taken in 1948-2017. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

### **FIELD SURVEY**

On August 4, 2020, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (10%) to fair (70%) depending upon the density of vegetation growth at each location (Fig. 4).



## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the southern portion of the project area was covered by a previous survey completed in 2004 (#8440 in Fig. 5), but the project area as a whole had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study. No cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records show more than 30 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). As a result, ten historical/archaeological resources have been recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

<b>Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search</b>		
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>	<b>Description</b>
19-000766	Robinson 1977	Small scatter of lithic debris
19-002538	Norwood 1997	Historic-period refuse scatter
19-188293	Tang et al. 2007	Lancaster Boulevard Downtown Neighborhood district
19-188294	Tang et al. 2007	Commercial building, ca. 1953/1960
19-188328	Taniguchi 2004	Single-family residence/commercial building, ca. 1947-1948
19-188329	Taniguchi 2004	Single-family residence/commercial building, ca. 1947-1948
19-188379	Taniguchi 2004	Single-family residence, ca. 1942
19-188381	Tang et al. 2007	Commercial building, ca. 1957
19-188382	Tang et al. 2007	Single-family residence, ca. 1943
19-188383	Tang et al. 2007	Single-family residence, ca. 1953

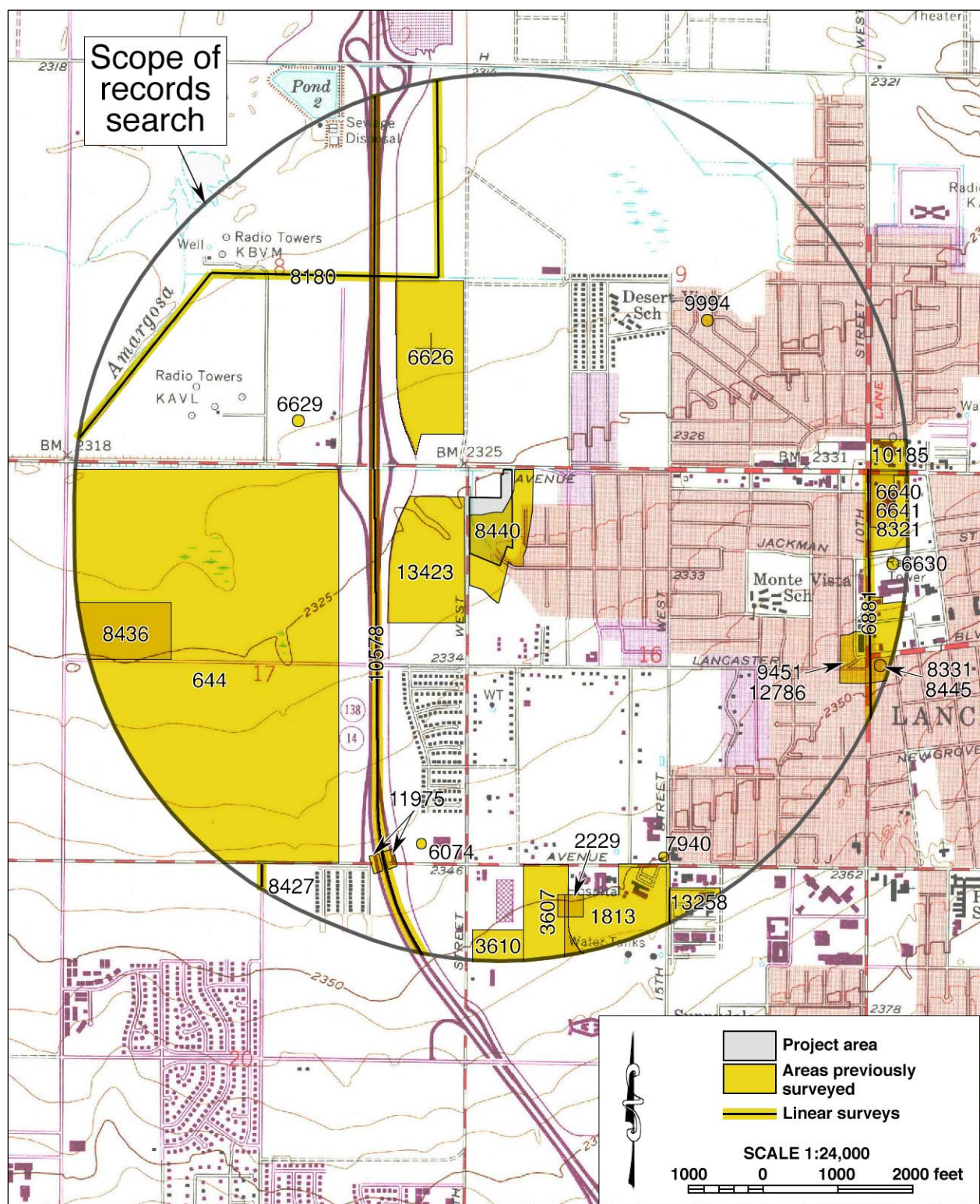
As Table 1 shows, one of the ten known sites was prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in origin. Recorded in 1977 roughly 0.75 mile to the southwest, Site 19-000766 consisted of a small lithic scatter of rhyolite flakes. The other nine sites dated to the historic period, and all but one of them represented buildings constructed in the 1940s-1950s era. The remaining site was a refuse scatter. As with the prehistoric site, none of these historic-period sites was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, they require no further consideration during this study

### SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, NAHC reported that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the lack of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File would not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Lancaster in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study show no man-made features in or near the project area in the mid-1850s (Fig. 6). By 1915, the forerunners of present-day Avenue I and 20th Street West were both present in the vicinity, the latter running across the project area instead of along the western



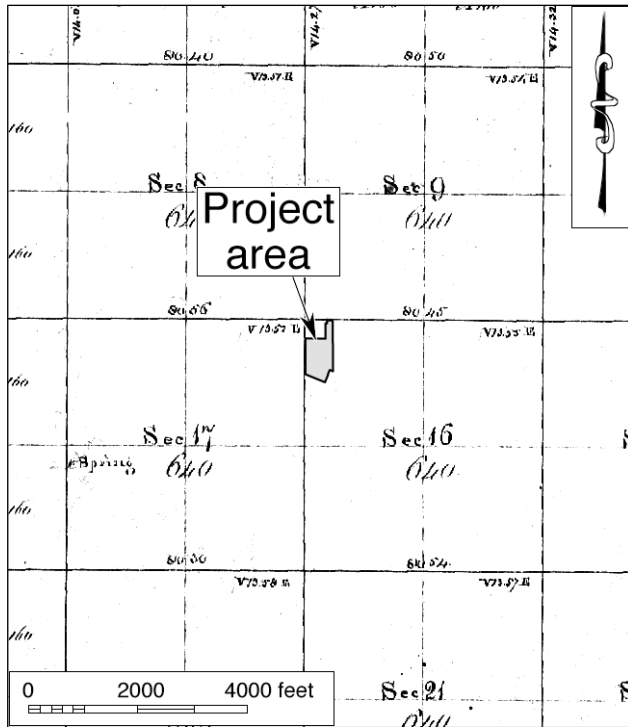


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.  
(Source: GLO 1856)

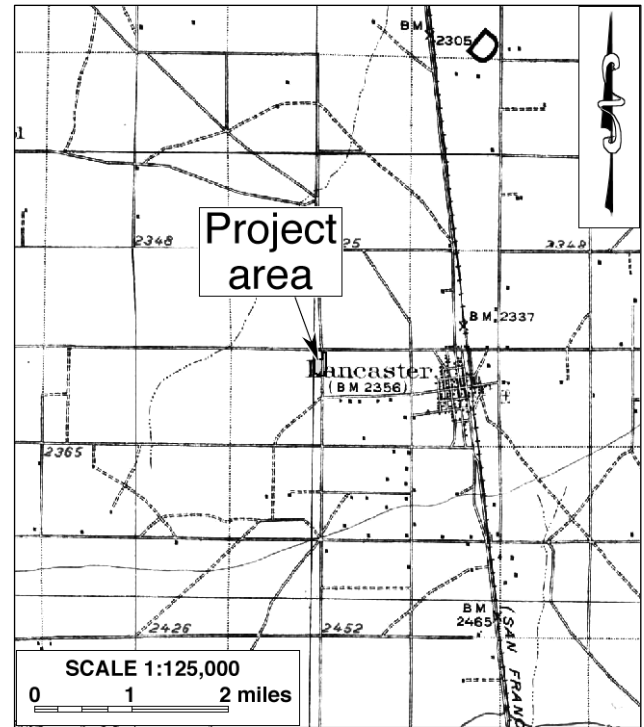


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1915. (Source: USGS 1917)

boundary (Fig. 7). Around 1930, with Avenue I (known then as Esperanza Road) turned into a paved highway, the unpaved 20th Street West remained the only notable feature within the project boundaries (Fig. 8).

After the end of World War II, the housing boom in southern California brought suburban development into the immediate vicinity of the project location (Fig. 9; NETR Online 1948-1959). 20th Street West was realigned to its current route and paved between 1953 and 1956 (NETR Online 1953; 1956). The southern portion of the adjacent residential neighborhood to the east was developed over the next few years, but the northern portion was left uncompleted until sometime between 1974 and 1994 (NETR Online 1956-1994). The earthen drainage ditch in the southern portion of the project area was evidently built in 1956-1959 as a part of that project (Fig. 9; NETR Online 1956-1959). The rest of the property, meanwhile, was not involved in any of these developments and was left vacant to the present time, although some disturbances to the ground surface were evident, especially after the 1990s (NETR Online 1959-2016; Google Earth 2003-2017).

## FIELD SURVEY

The field survey did not encounter any potential “historical resources” within the project area. The only feature of historical or prehistoric origin encountered during the survey was the earthen drainage ditch running partially in the southern portion of the project area, which was built in the late 1950s, as noted above. A minor, nondescript infrastructure element of standard design and construction, the drainage ditch has clearly undergone regular maintenance and upgrading since that



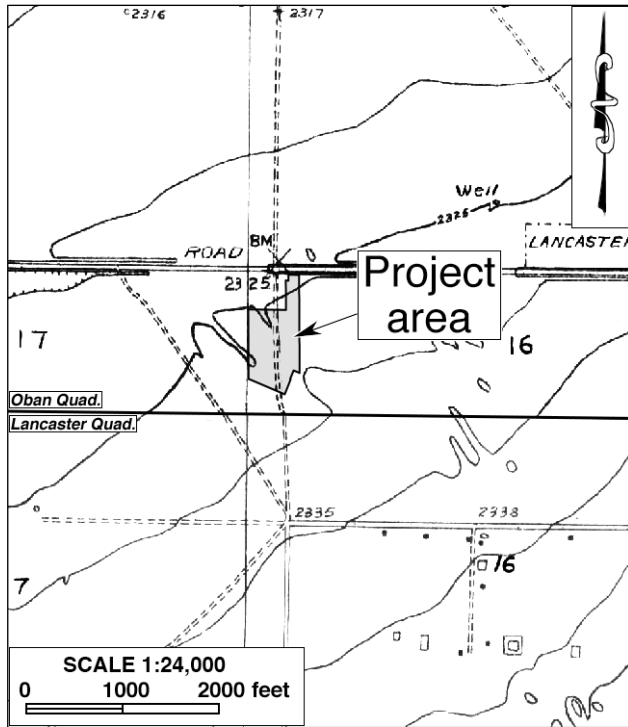


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1929-1930.  
(Source: USGS 1933a; 1933b)

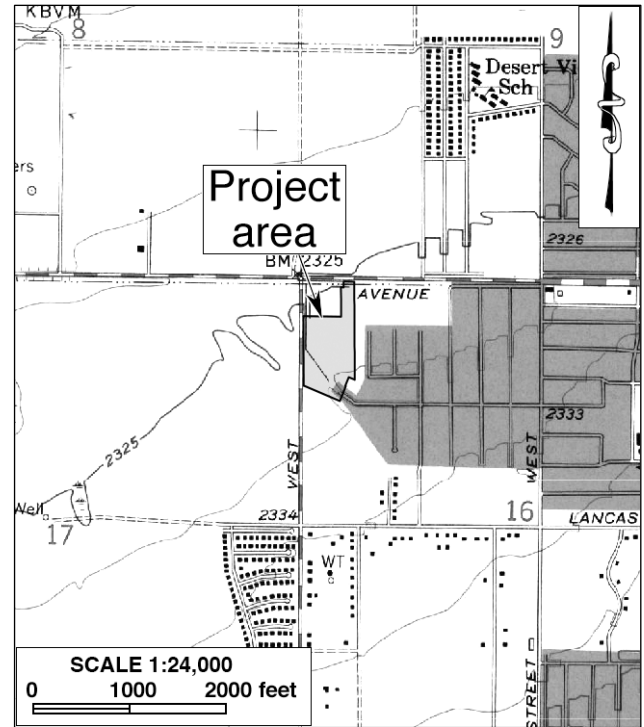


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1956-1958.  
(Source: USGS 1958)

its initial construction, including in recent years. As a result, it is essentially modern in appearance and retains no distinctively historical characteristic (Fig. 10). Consequently, it is not considered a potential “historical resource” that would require further study and formal recordation. Scattered domestic refuse was observed over much of the property, but all of the items are found to be modern in origin, and none of them demonstrate any historical or archaeological interest.

## DISCUSSION

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

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



Figure 10. Current appearance of the earthen drainage ditch in the project area, showing evidence of recent maintenance. (Photograph taken on August 4, 2020; view to the south)

listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously identified within or adjacent to the project area, and none were encountered during this survey. In addition, the Native American Sacred Lands File did not indicate any properties of traditional cultural value in the project vicinity. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that no “historical resources,” as defined above, exist within the project area.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be

impaired.” As stated above, this study has identified no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and the associated regulations, within the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Lancaster:

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

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1933a Map: Oban, Calif. (6', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1930.  
1933b Map: Lancaster, Calif. (6', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1929-1930.  
1958 Map: Lancaster West, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1956, field checked 1958.  
1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.  
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**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.



**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.**

**Education**

2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.  
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.  
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.  
  
2020 Certificate of Achievement, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College.  
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.  
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

**Professional Experience**

2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.  
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.  
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

**Memberships**

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society; Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology.

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

- 2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.  
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.  
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULT**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 8, 2020

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECHVia Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)**Re: Proposed Market Rate Apartment Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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 me. 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,

Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
*Luiseño*VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseño*PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
*Karuk*COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
*Wintun*COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
*Chumash*COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
*Pomo***NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
7/8/2020**

***Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians***

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

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

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

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899      Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899      Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

***San Fernando Band of Mission Indians***

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

***San Manuel Band of Mission Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive      Serrano  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

***Serrano Nation of Mission Indians***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission Indians***

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

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 Proposed Market Rate Apartment Project, Los Angeles County.