

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**Master Plan Development for Sustainable Greenhouses,  
Packing Facility, and Supporting Buildings**

**Assessor's ID No. 3386-007-007  
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:**

Antelope Valley Engineering, Inc.  
129 West Pondera Street  
Lancaster, CA 93534

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

October 14, 2020  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3656

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Master Plan Development for Sustainable Greenhouses, Packing Facility, and Supporting Buildings, Assessor's ID No. 3386-007-007, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

**Authors:** Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian  
Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Report Writer  
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** October 14, 2020

**For Submittal to:** Economic Development Department  
City of Lancaster  
44993 North Fern Avenue  
Lancaster, CA 93534  
(661) 723-6128

**Prepared for:** Randy Gorman  
Antelope Valley Engineering, Inc.  
129 West Ponderosa Street  
Lancaster, CA 93534  
(661) 948-0805

**USGS Quadrangle:** Lancaster East, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 26, T7N R11W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 80 acres

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

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between August and October 2020, at the request of Antelope Valley Engineering, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 80 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's ID No. 3386-007-007, is located at the southwest corner of Avenue K and 65th Street East and comprises the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, T7N R11W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a commercial greenhouse and vegetable packing facility 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.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within the project area. Therefore, 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 so 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.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	1
SETTING.....	4
Current Natural Setting.....	4
Cultural Setting.....	5
Archaeological Context .....	5
Ethnohistorical Context .....	5
Historical Context.....	6
RESEARCH METHODS .....	7
Historical/Archaeological Resources Records Search.....	7
Sacred Lands File Search.....	7
Historical Background Research.....	7
Field Survey.....	7
RESULTS AND FINDINGS.....	8
Historical/Archaeological Resources Records Search.....	8
Sacred Lands File Search.....	8
Historical Background Research.....	8
Field Survey.....	8
DISCUSSION.....	11
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	11
REFERENCES .....	12
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications .....	14
APPENDIX 2: Sacred Lands File Search Results .....	18

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project area .....	2
Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area .....	3
Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. ....	4
Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search .....	9
Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1856.....	10
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1915.....	10
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1930.....	10
Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1956.....	10

## INTRODUCTION

Between August and October 2020, at the request of Antelope Valley Engineering, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 80 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's ID No. 3386-007-007, is located at the southwest corner of Avenue K and 65th Street East and comprises the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, T7N R11W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a commercial greenhouse and vegetable packing facility 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.

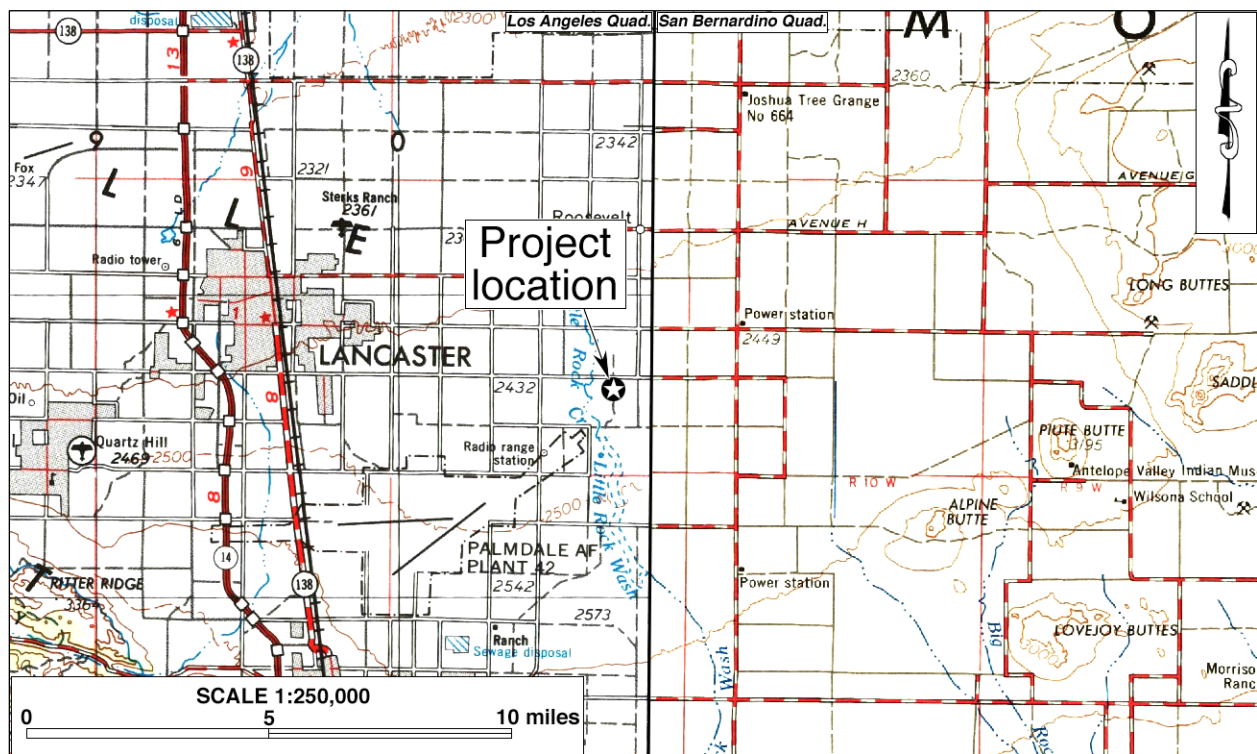


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Los Angeles and San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1975])

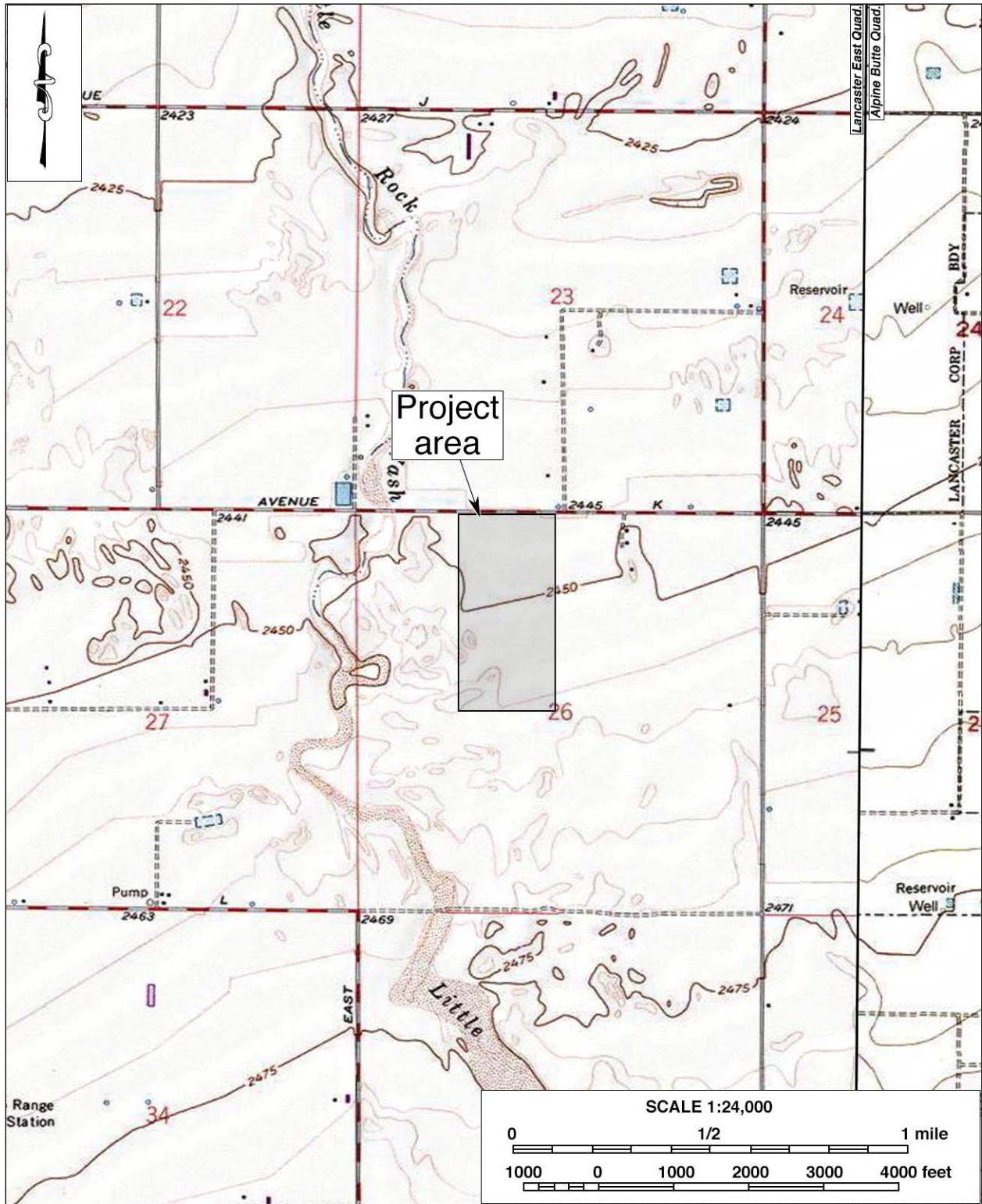


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Alpine Butte and Lancaster East, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1974a; 1974b])

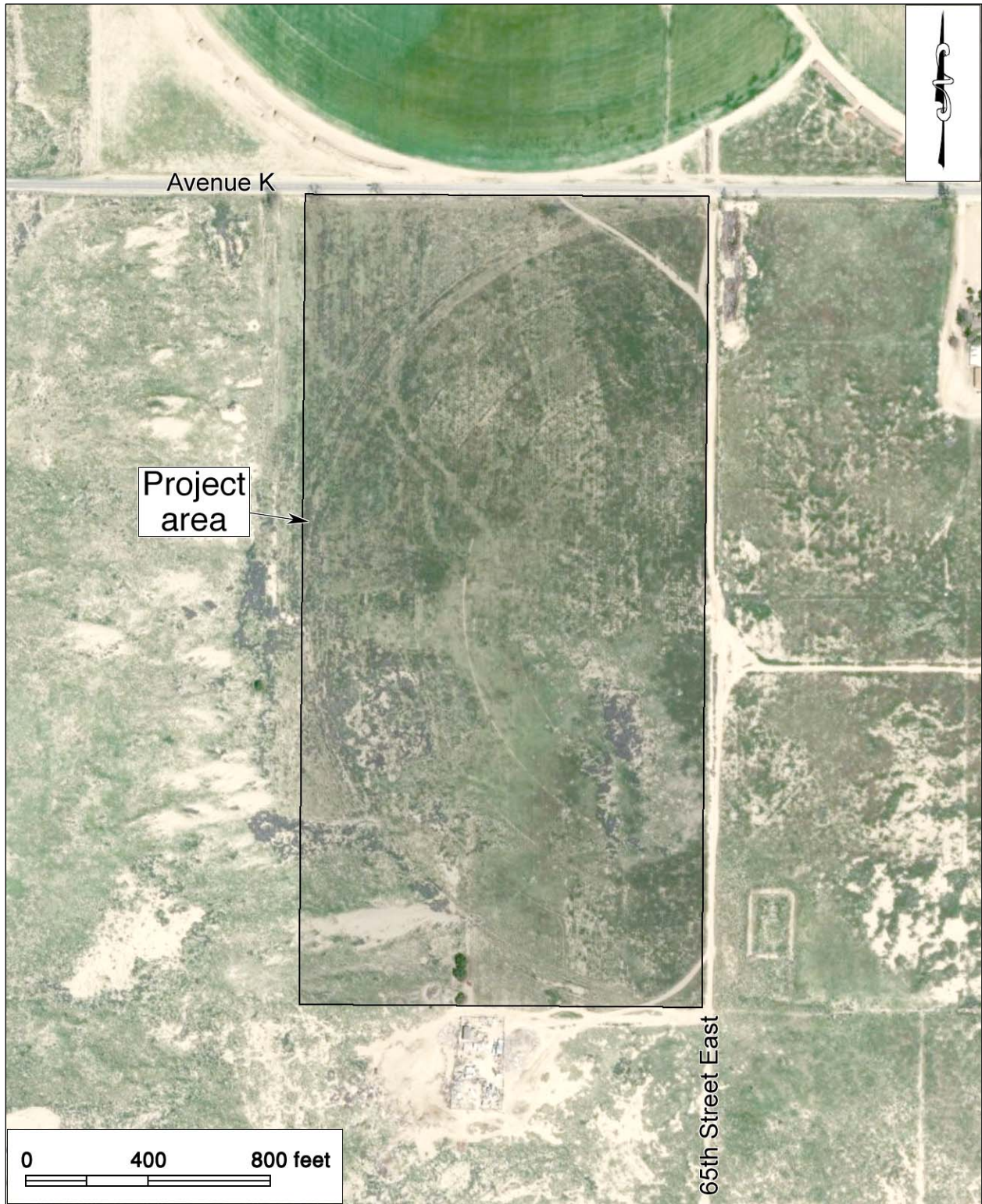


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located on the eastern outskirts of the City of Lancaster, 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 southern California desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. The average minimum temperature in December in the Lancaster area is 30°F and the average maximum temperature in July reaches 98°F, with temperatures over 100°F not uncommon (U.S. Climate Data n.d.). The average annual precipitation is less than 7.5 inches, most of which occurs in and around the winter months (*ibid.*).

Lying roughly a quarter-mile east of Little Rock Wash, the project area is surrounded mostly by agricultural fields to the north and undeveloped open land on the other sides, with a rural residence occupying an adjacent parcel to the south (Fig. 3). The land in the project area was evidently also used for agriculture in the past except for the southwestern portion, which remains in a natural state. The terrain is relatively level, at elevations around 2,450 feet above mean sea level. The surface soil features light brown, fine-grained sand mixed with silt and clay, with some light grayish brown fine sand in the southwestern portion. Vegetation on the property includes tumbleweed, foxtail, fiddleneck, and other small desert grasses and shrubs, along with three salt cedar trees near the southern boundary and scattered trees along Avenue K (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on September 11, 2020; view to the east)



## **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 City of Lancaster began as a whistle stop on the Southern Pacific Railroad, after the company chose the Antelope Valley for its main line between the San Joaquin Valley and the Los Angeles Basin in 1876 and established a string of regularly spaced sidings and water stops across the desert. In 1884 Moses Landley Wicks, a prodigious real estate developer, purchased 640 acres of land from Southern Pacific near one of the stops and laid out the townsite of Lancaster. During the land boom of the 1880s, the new town thrived, thanks to an 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, forcing nearly all of the residents to abandon their land and leave the region (Hamilton et al. 1913:35-37).

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, the constantly clear desert skies attracted the aerospace and defense industry, which eventually overtook agriculture as the leading economic sector in the region.

As the population grew, so did suburban development and urban amenities in Lancaster, with a vibrant main street commercial corridor, Lancaster Boulevard, flanked by rows of single-family homes lining the street grid of the original townsite. In 1977, Lancaster was incorporated as a city. Since then, the city has continued to experience rapid growth due to the phenomenal expansion of housing development, and increasingly has taken on the characteristics of a "bedroom community" in support of the Greater Los Angeles area.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

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

The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search for this study on August 24, 2020. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Los Angeles. During the records search, SCCIC personnel examined digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a half-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**

On August 24, 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. The 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 the 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 historian Terri Jacquemain 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 September 11, 2020, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Nina Gallardo and Sal Boites 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 was generally poor (10%) to fair (50%), depending upon the density of vegetation growth (Fig. 4). In light of past ground disturbance by the agricultural activities on the property, the level of visibility was deemed adequate for this survey.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

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

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, and the only past study that included the project location was an overview completed for the City of Lancaster General Plan in 2006. No cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the half-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify two previous studies, both of them on the north side of Avenue K (Fig. 5).

During one of these past studies, a prehistoric—i.e., Native American—archaeological site was discovered within the half-mile radius and recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory. Subsequently designated 19-120056, the site consisted of “several fragments of clam shell and one small flake of obsidian” (Robinson 1999). Found in 1999 nearly a mile to the northwest of the project area, Site 19-120056 requires no further consideration during this study due to its relatively distant location.

### **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the 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 does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American tribes be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report as 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 suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. Although a lone building was noted on the northeastern portion of the property around 1930, later sources show no evidence of the building or any other structures within the project boundaries during the 1940s-1950s (Figs. 6-9; NETR Online 1948-1959). Aerial photographs indicate that most of the project area, with the exception of the southwestern portion, was used as farmlands from at least the late 1940s until all agricultural operations ceased on the property around 2008 (NETR Online 1948-2009; Google Earth 1994-2008). Since then, the entire project has evidently lain unused to the present time (Google Earth 2008-2017; NETR Online 2009-2016).

### **FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey did not encounter any potential “historical resources” within the project area. No structural remains were observed at or near the location where historic maps show the presence of a building around 1930, nor were any other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin encountered throughout the course of the survey. As noted above, past agricultural use has left the ground surface highly disturbed over most of the property.

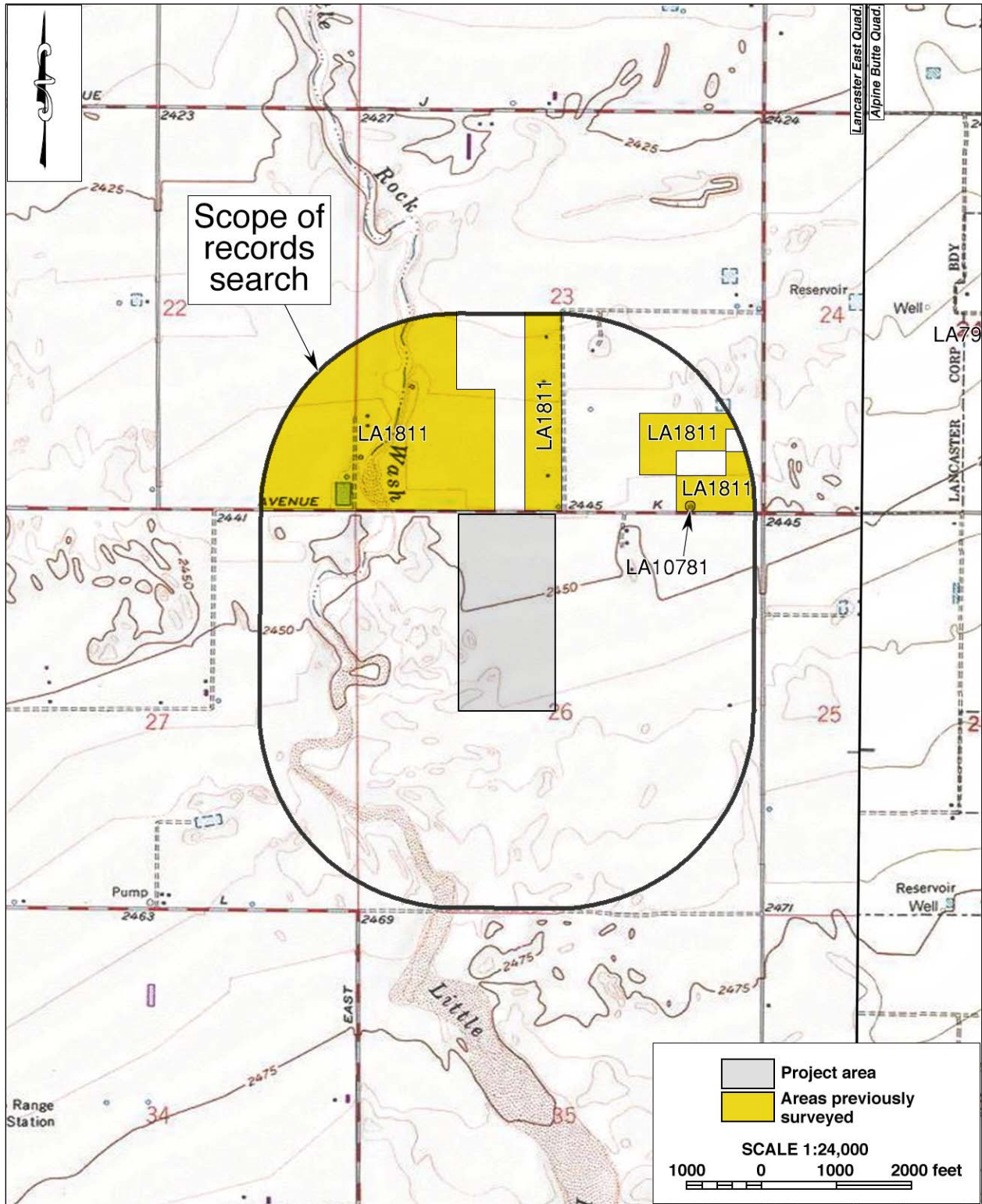


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

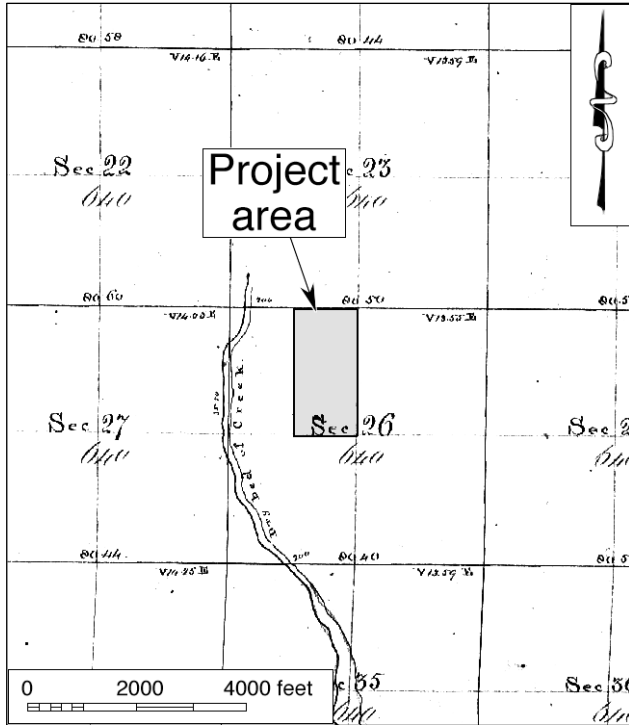


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

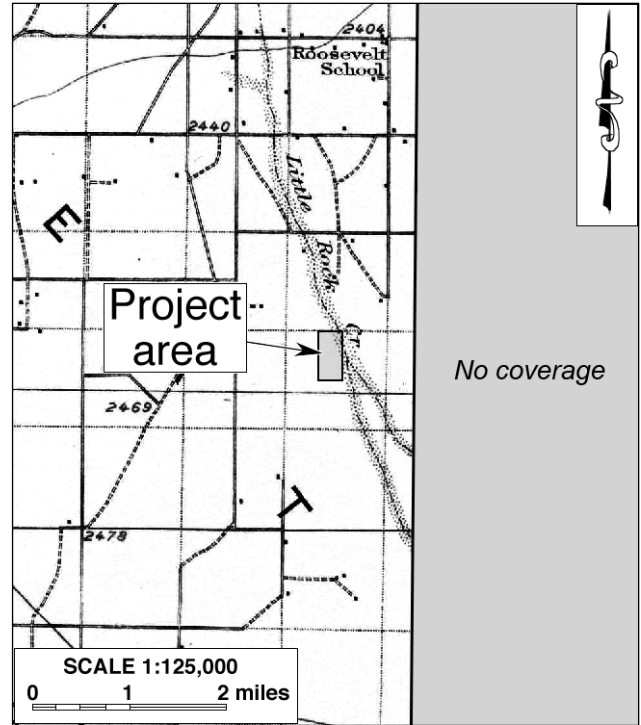


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1915. (Source: USGS 1917)

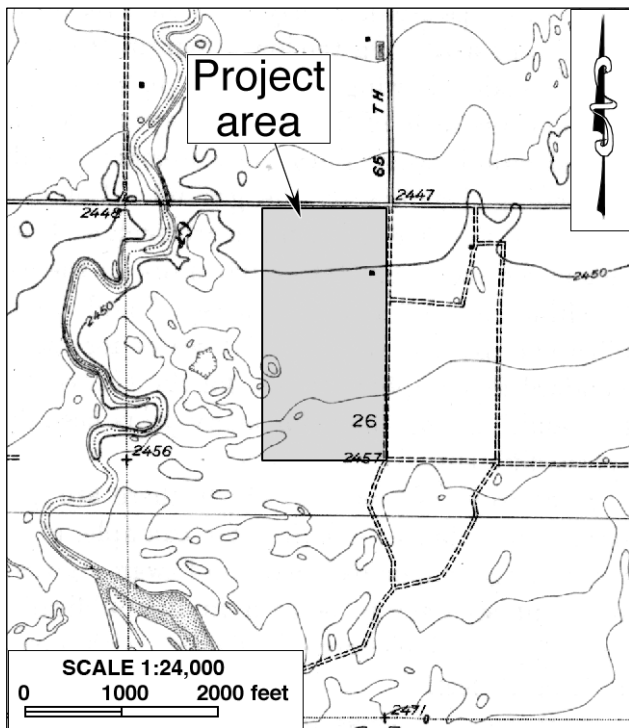


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1930. (Source: USGS 1933)

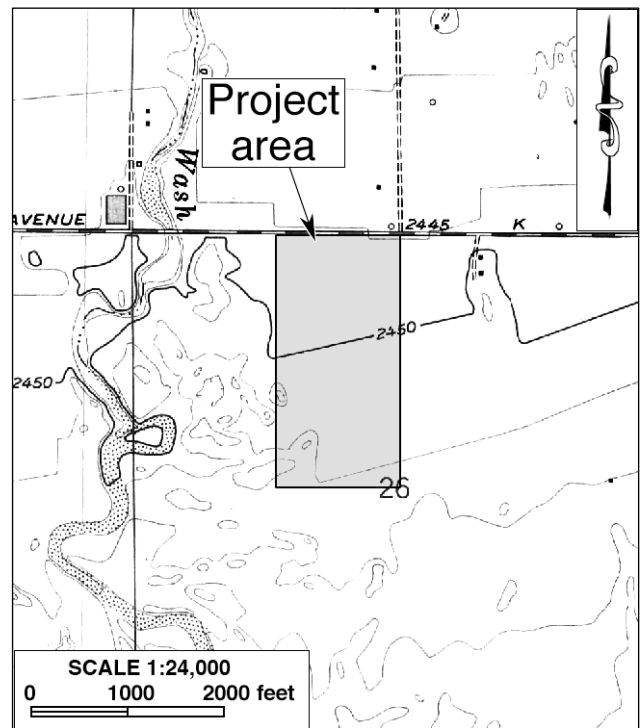


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1956. (Source: USGS 1958)

## **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 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 in 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.

## REFERENCES

- Blackburn, Thomas C., and Lowell John Bean  
 1978 Kitanemuk. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 564-569. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
 1856 Plat Map: Township No. 7 North Range No. 11 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1856.
- Google Earth  
 1994-2017 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011-2013, and 2015-2017. Available through the Google Earth software.
- Hamilton, Eva, Ellen Beery, Olcott Bulkley, Clara McDougal, Florence Rector, Minta Thomason, Rutha Williams, and Blanche Wright  
 1913 *The Hart of Antelope Valley*. Antelope Valley Union High School student project, Lancaster. Reprinted in Glen A. Settle (ed.): *Here Roamed the Antelope*; pp. 19-41. The Kern-Antelope Historical Society, Rosamond, California, 1963.
- Hammond, Jon  
 2017 Natural Sightings: Uncommon but Still Persisting. *Tehachapi News* April 10. [http://www.tehachapinews.com/lifestyle/natural-sightings-uncommon-but-still-persisting/article\\_9bd3c2a6-1e16-11e7-959f-af5079709eaf.html](http://www.tehachapinews.com/lifestyle/natural-sightings-uncommon-but-still-persisting/article_9bd3c2a6-1e16-11e7-959f-af5079709eaf.html).
- Hilu, Khidir W., Steve Boyd, and Peter Felker  
 1982 Morphological Diversity and Taxonomy of California Mesquites (*Proposis, Leguminosae*). *Madroño* 29(4):237-254.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online  
 1948-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1948, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1959, 1974, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
- Orme, Antony R.  
 2004 *Lake Thompson, Mojave Desert, California: A Desiccating Late Quaternary Lake System*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- Robinson, R.W.  
 1999 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 19-120056. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Scharlotta, Ian  
 2014 Trade Routes and Contradictory Spheres of Influence: Movement of Rhyolite through the Heart of the Western Mojave Desert. *California Archaeology* 6(2):219-246.
- Sutton, Mark Q.  
 1980 Some Aspects of Kitanemuk Prehistory. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 2(2):214-225.



Sutton, Mark Q., R.W. Robinson, and Jill K. Gardner

2009 Excavations at the Red Rock Canyon Rockshelter (CA-KER-147), Western Mojave Desert, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(2-3):17-90.

U.S. Climate Data

n.d. Climate: Lancaster, California. <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/lancaster/california/united-states/usca0591>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1917 Map: Elizabeth Lake, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1915.

1933 Map: Tierra Bonita, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1930.

1958 Map: Lancaster, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1956.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1974a Map: Alpine Butte, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1957 edition photorevised in 1974.

1974b Map: Lancaster East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1974.

1975 Map: Los Angeles, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); aerial photographs taken in 1972.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. d'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

**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 HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**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/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA**

**Education**

2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.  
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.  
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

**Professional Experience**

2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.  
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.  
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**Registrations**

Register of Professional Archaeologists #18037.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.**

**Education**

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.  
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.  
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

**Professional Experience**

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.  
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.  
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULT**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 11, 2020

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

**Re: Greenhouses, Packing Plant and Other Buildings Project 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**  
*Luiseno*

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseno*

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  
9/11/2020**

**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**

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

**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

**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

**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

**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 Greenhouses, Packing Plant and Other Buildings Project, Los Angeles County.