

A Phase 1 Archaeological Study  
For Tentative Tract Map #82777 (APN#3203-018-114)  
A 10-acre parcel on the Southwest corner of 65th Street West  
Between Avenue J-8 and Avenue J-12  
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California



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**Prepared and submitted by**

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## Summary of Findings

At the request of Manali Mehta, Staff Engineer of Land Development for **David Evans and Associates, Inc.**, Santa Clarita, California, a Phase 1 Archaeological Study was prepared for an environmental document for proposed improvements to Tentative Tract Map Number 82777 (APN#3203-018-114), a 10-acre parcel on the southwest corner of 65th Street West, between Avenue J-8 and Avenue J-12, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. The intent of this document is to assist the client in achieving compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, and City of Lancaster Planning Department guidelines, policies and procedures pertaining to the completion of cultural resource investigations. The scope of work consisted of:

1. Inspecting extant cultural resource data including historical maps and information pertaining to the project area.
2. Conducting an on-foot surface reconnaissance of the entire project area.
3. Preparing a report summarizing the results of the records search and field phases.
4. Contact was previously made with the Native American Heritage Commission (Appendix A).

The subject property lies within the Antelope Valley, south of the Rosamond Lake, north of the San Gabriel Mountains, east of Lake Hughes, and west of Adobe Mountain, within the City of Lancaster and County of Los Angeles, California (Figure 1). The parcel is depicted on the Lancaster West, California, 7.5-minute USGS Map (1958–photorevised 1974), within Section 22 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 2). The proposed project is situated at the southwest corner of 65th Street West, between Avenue J-8 and Avenue J-12, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 3). The parcel is currently undeveloped and is bordered on the east by 65th Street and a residential tract, and on the north, south and west by vacant land (Figure 4). The soil within the subject property is light brown silty sand (alluvium). Ground visibility was good-to-excellent throughout the parcel with dense patches of creosote occurring in selected areas. Modern debris including rubber, glass, plastic, cans, metal, and crushed asphalt were observed on portions of the lot. Figure 5 illustrates the proposed site plan.

Utilizing extant cultural resource information, portions of the subject project has been previously surveyed by Norwood (1993a,b), McKenna (2003) and Wlodarski (2013). During the Norwood survey, one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-LAN-2099/H) was discovered and mitigated. The findings indicated that CA-LAN-2099/H was a prehistoric campsite with a historic component and that after a Phase II archaeological study, the site was determined not to be significant under CEQA and no additional archaeological work was recommended. One isolated flake (19-100419) was discovered and noted. One historic archaeological resource (CA-LAN-2091H, a historic refuse deposit was also recorded within the project area. Mitigation performed by Richard Norwood in 1993, indicated that CA-LAN-2099/H was a historic trash deposit, and that after a Phase II archaeological study, the site was determined not to be significant under CEQA and no additional archaeological work was recommended. In addition, the following information applies to a ½-mile radius:

- No additional prehistoric archaeological resources are noted.
- One additional historic archaeological site (CA-LAN-2091H—a 1920s residence) lies about 1500-feet to the east.
- Six studies have been performed: LA2805; LA3074; LA5320; LA6637; LA7991; and, LA8328. Three studies encompassed the project area: (LA2805; LA3074; & LA6637. Due to the age of the prior studies (1993-2013), the Lead Agency mandated that an updated Phase 1 archaeological study be performed prior to construction.
- No National Register of Historic Places are identified (1979-2004 and supplements to date).
- No California Register of Historic Resources are noted (1992, with supplemental information to date).
- No California Historical Landmarks are listed (195, with supplemental information to date).
- No California Points of Historical Interest are noted (1992, with supplemental information to date).
- No State Historic Resources Commission issues are presented (1980-present. Minutes from quarterly meeting).
- No Ventura County Historical Landmarks are noted.
- Dave Singleton, Program Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on June 13, 2013 to search the NAHC Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for the project area. A letter response received on June 13, 2013, indicated that a search of the sacred lands file failed to indicate the presence of significant or sensitive Native American cultural resources within the project area (Appendix A).

Additional historical maps on file at the Geography Department Map Reference Center, California State University, Northridge and the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering were consulted as follows:

- 1852 - 1890-Plat Survey Map of Township 7 North and Range 11, 12 and 13 West
- 1881 - Map of the County of Los Angeles, California (Stevenson)
- 1888 - Map of the County of Los Angeles, California (Rowan)

- 1891 - Map of the Reservoir Lands in the County of Los Angeles (Seebold)
- 1908 - Topographic Map of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and Adjacent Territory
- 1911 – Map of Los Angeles County-Blunt
- A review of the *Elizabeth Lake* (1917) 30-minute USGS topographic map, *Oban* (1949) 6-minute USGS topographic map, and the *Lancaster* (1958) 15-minute USGS topographic map, indicated that by 1917, there were minimal improved and unimproved roads, a railroad line, and under 320 structures within the record search radius. By 1949 there were 19 improved and unimproved roads, a railroad line, and 150+ structures. By 1958 there were 29 improved roads, one unimproved road, one railroad line, and 110+ structures within the record search radius.

As part of the scope of work, the author with the aid of RPA certified archaeologist and Co-Principal Investigator, Lauren DeOliveira, performed a pedestrian survey that entails the inspection of all land surfaces within a project area without major modification to the topography on August 31, 2019. All exposed surface terrain and fortuitous exposures such as rodent burrows, and/or excavated or cleared areas were thoroughly inspected for signs of cultural resources. During the archaeological survey, the following field observations were made:

- This subject property is situated at the southwest corner of 65th Street West, between Avenue J-8 and Avenue J-12, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.
- The parcel is currently undeveloped and is bordered on the east by 65th Street and a residential tract, and on the north, south and west by vacant land.
- The soil within the subject property is light brown silty sand (alluvium).
- Ground visibility was good-to-excellent throughout the parcel with patches of creosote occurring in selected areas.
- Modern debris including rubber, glass, plastic, cans, metal, and crushed asphalt were observed on portions of the lot.
- A refuse deposit, relocated on the northern portion of the parcel, included a scatter of ceramics, cans and glass. A dirt access road runs perpendicular to 65th Street West on the north portion of the site. Walking along the dirt access road, about 81 meters west from 65th Street is the eastern side of the historic deposit that stretches across either side of the access road. The deposit measures about 19.5 meters wide (east-west) and 34.5 meters long (north-south). The rough boundaries for the concentration of debris based on GPS coordinates are: **NE** corner- 11 S 0385836/UTM 3838527 ± 4 meters; **NW** corner- 11 S 0385810/UTM 3838535 ± 4 meters; **SW** corner- 11 S 0385802/UTM 3838495 ± 4 meters; **SE** corner- 11 S 0385821/UTM 3838492 ± 4 meters. A historic foundation lies near the SW corner of the lot, with charcoal, glass, and ceramics inside. GPS coordinates for the center of the foundation is: 11 S 0385708/UTM 3838201 ± 3 meters. Roughly, 15 meters to the NE of the foundation is a second historic refuse deposit consisting of modern cans, glass, and ceramic. The deposit is 11 meters in diameter. The GPS for the center of his refuse deposit is: 11 S 0385708/UTM 3838207 ± 3 meters. Mitigation perform by Richard Norwood in 1993, indicated that CA-LAN-2099/H was a prehistoric campsite with a historic component and that after a Phase II archaeological study, the site was determined not to be significant under CEQA and no additional archaeological work was recommended
- No evidence of a prehistoric site was found on the parcel.

The pedestrian survey confirmed the presence of historic site, CA-LAN-2099/H with the parcel; however, mitigation perform by Richard Norwood in 1993, determined that this resource was not significant under CEQA and no additional archaeological work was recommended. Any proposed modifications to the project area will have no adverse impact on known cultural resources. No conditions are placed on the project based on the results of this study. Plate 1 illustrates selected views of the property. The nature of a walkover can only confidently assess the potential for encountering surface cultural resource remains; therefore, customary caution is advised in developing within the project area. Should unanticipated cultural resource remains be encountered during land modification activities, work must cease, and the Lead Agency contacted immediately to determine appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts to the discovered resources. Cultural resource remains may include artifacts, shell, bone, features, altered soils, foundations, privies and trash pits, etc.

Should human remains be encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work must halt, and the County Coroner must be notified (Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code). The coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. The MLD should make his/her recommendations within 48 hours of their notification by the NAHC. This recommendation may include A) the nondestructive removal and analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American human remains; (B) preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place; (C) relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment; or (D) other culturally appropriate treatment.

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# I. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose and Scope of the Project

At the request of Manali Mehta, Staff Engineer of Land Development for **David Evans and Associates, Inc.**, Santa Clarita, California, a Phase 1 Archaeological Study was prepared for an environmental document for proposed improvements to Tentative Tract Map Number 82777 (APN#3203-018-114), a 10-acre parcel on the southwest corner of 65th Street West, between Avenue J-8 and Avenue J-12, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. The intent of this document is to assist the client in achieving compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, and City of Lancaster Planning Department guidelines, policies and procedures pertaining to the completion of cultural resource investigations. The scope of work consisted of:

1. Inspecting extant cultural resource data including historical maps and information pertaining to the project area.
2. Conducting an on-foot surface reconnaissance of the entire project area.
3. Preparing a report summarizing the results of the records search and field phases.
4. Contact was previously made with the Native American Heritage Commission (Appendix A).

## 1.2 Location and Description of the Project

The parcel lies within the Antelope Valley, south of the Rosamond Lake, north of the San Gabriel Mountains, east of Lake Hughes, and west of Adobe Mountain, within the City of Lancaster and County of Los Angeles, California (Figure 1).

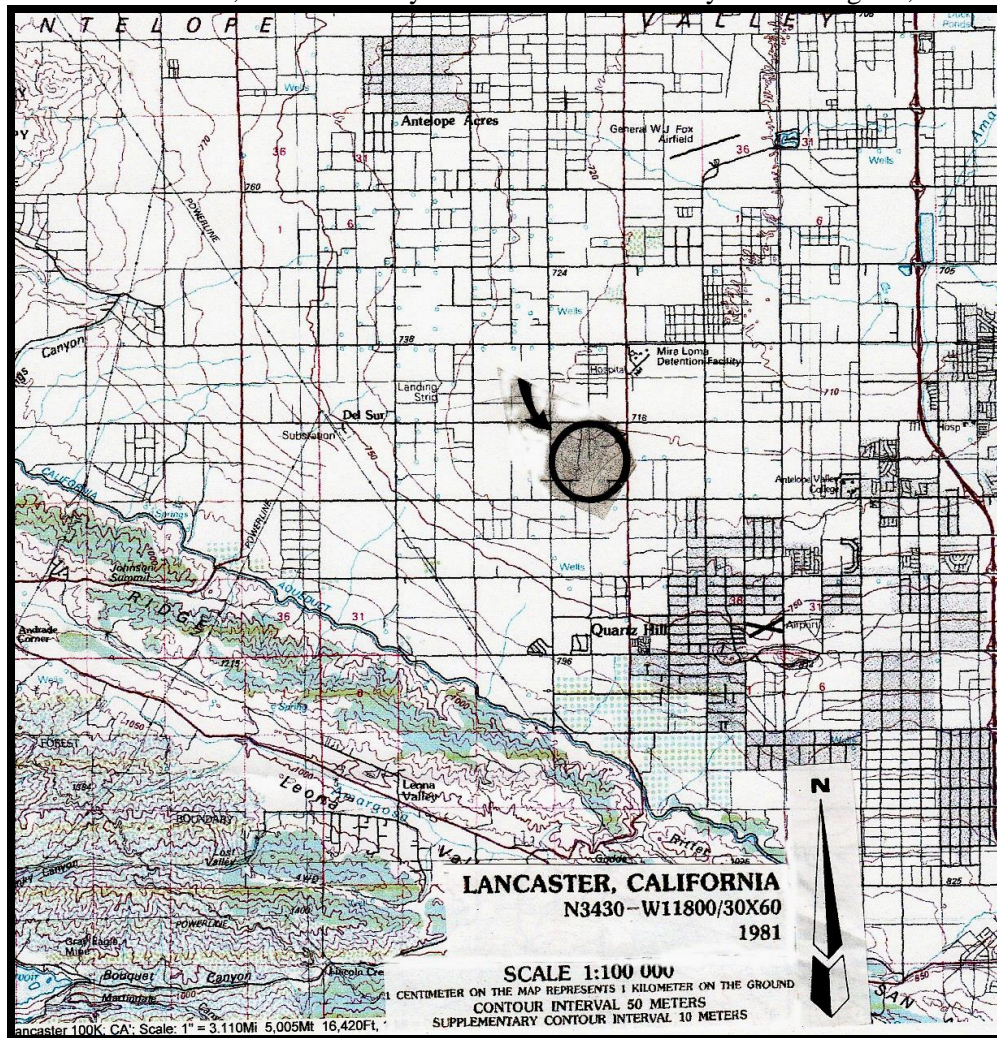


Figure 1: Vicinity Map

The parcel is depicted on the Lancaster West, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map (1958–photorevised 1974), within the eastern ½ of Section 10, of Township 7 North, Range 12 West, in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 2).

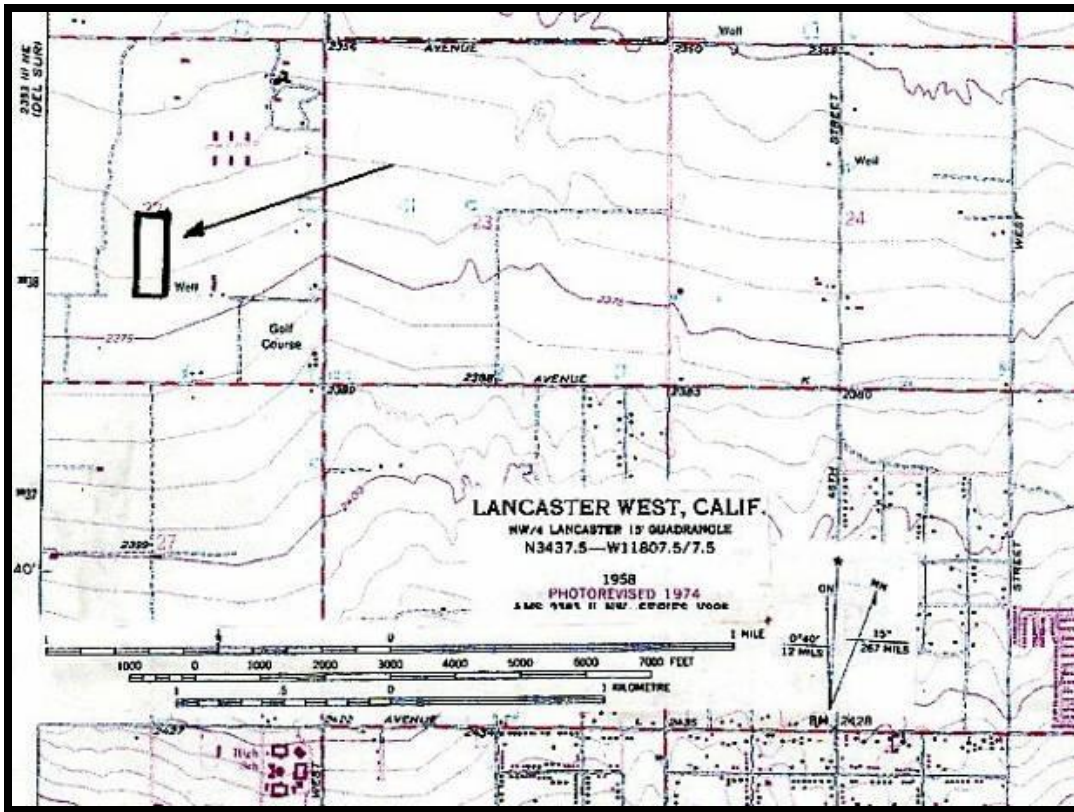


Figure 2: Location of the Survey

The proposed project is situated at the southwest corner of 65th Street West, between Avenue J-8 and Avenue J-12, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 3).

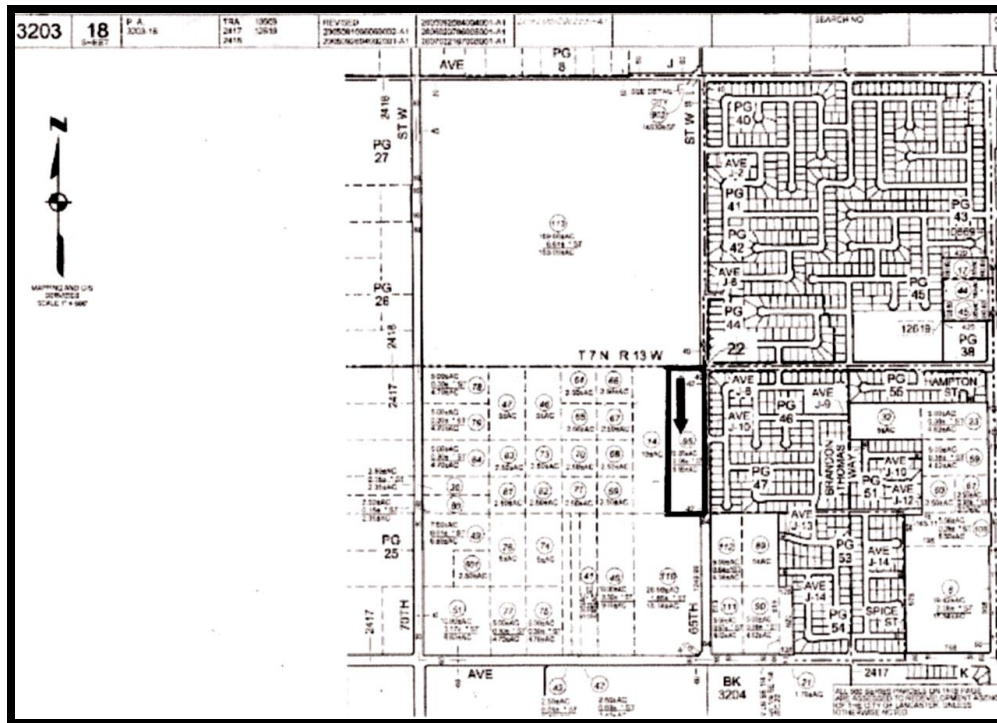


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on the Assessors Parcel Map

The parcel is currently undeveloped and is bordered on the east by 65th Street and a residential tract, and on the north, south and west by vacant land (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Aerial View of the Parcel

Figure 5 illustrates the proposed development plan for the parcel.

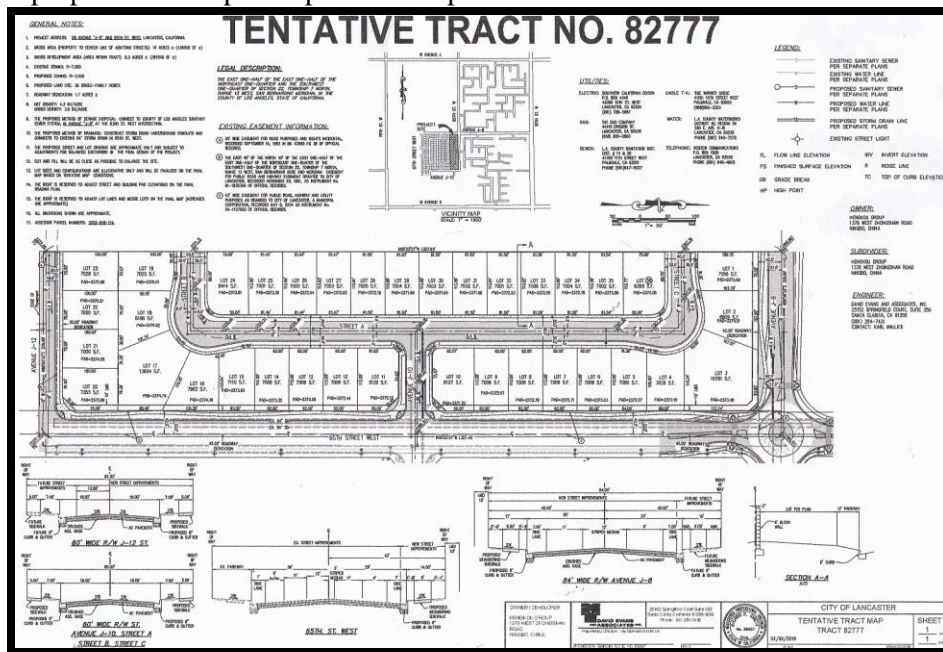


Figure 5: Site Plan

## II. Environmental Information

The Antelope Valley represents an extremely large, nearly flat physiographic feature consisting of amalgamated alluvial fans formed over thousands of years from the surrounding mountains. The southern border is comprised of the Sierra Pelonas, which give way to the San Gabriels at Soledad Pass (marking the Antelope Valley's midpoint) and continue to the east, while the Tehachapi Mountains form the northern boundary. Both ranges meet at the western tip of the Antelope Valley and help create the desert climate of the region. The Antelope Valley is considered "high desert," with elevations of around 3050 feet in the southern foothills, roughly 2270 feet along the playas of Rosamond and Rogers Dry Lakes. The entire valley floor is inclined downward to the north until it climbs toward the Tehachapi's.

The Antelope Valley is marked by diurnal and seasonal temperature variations. Winter nights often drop below freezing with snow not that uncommon. Daytime temperatures are warm, with a winter average of 56°, and a summer average of 98°. Strong winds are a constant in this environment, occasionally whipping up sandstorms. Rainfall ranges from five to nine inches a year, with the southern edge's higher foothills receiving more precipitation than the lower plains. Runoff from unpredictable summer storms causes extreme flooding that often spreads out across the desert floor. The water that is not absorbed in the alluvium ponds in Rosamond and Rogers Dry Lakes at the Valley's northern edge eventually evaporates. Plant species are dominated by yucca, creosote, and Joshua tree, and various species that belong to major plant communities including Valley grassland; Riparian; Sage/Chaparral; Chaparral; and Southern Oak Woodland. Wildlife consists of quail, rabbit, rodents, deer, lizards, snakes and various species of birds.

### III. Cultural Setting

#### 3.1 Prehistory-Ethnography

Most late prehistoric Great Basin researchers suggest a major migration of Shoshonean-speaking peoples (of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family) spreading through the Great Basin and moving south and west through southern California circa 1000 A.D. This migration displaced prior groups and effected dramatic culture change that is often called the "Shoshonean Wedge." One archaeological indicator that support this theory is the proliferation in many areas (post 1000 A.D.) of distinctive projectile point types known as the "Cottonwood Series" and the "Desert Series." However, in the Antelope Valley evidence supports the idea of Shoshonean presence over two thousand years), characterized by long-established traditions (cultural continuity) and more gradual change over time. One possible explanation is that groups of "Takic" family of Shoshonean speakers began migrations from a common origin much earlier than did those of the "Numic" family. These theoretical complexities are the subject of continuous research, debate, and refinement by Great Basin scholars. In any case, for Late Prehistoric occupants of Antelope Valley, subsistence patterns established in earlier period (seasonal hunting and gathering combined with trading) remained functional. The Shoshonean demonstrated great adaptability and constantly improved or refined their technology.

The Antelope Valley was utilized by at least four groups of Shoshonean speakers: (1) Serrano (Takic), who lived near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and were related to valley floor dwellers (also called the "Vanyume"); (2) Kitanemuk (Takic), who concentrated in the western portion of the valley; (3) Tataviam (Takic), located in the vicinity of the Santa Clarita River; and (4) Kawaiisu (Numic), who were centered close to present day Tehachapi. The groups traded and interacted with each other. Additionally, each group had its own trade and alliance relationships with other groups who lived outside the valley. Chronologies for region have been developed by Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968, 1983). Additional references include Bean & Smith 1978; Bettinger 1978, 1982; Blackburn & Bean 1978; Davis 1961; King & Blackburn 1978; Kroeber 1925; Robinson 1987; Strong 1972; Sutton 1988;

#### 3.2 History

Several historians believe that the name "Lancaster" was designated by real estate developer Mr. M. L. Wicks, who purchased six sections of land in the area from the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1884. During 1882, Mr. Wicks initiated a Scottish settlement consisting of roughly 150 persons in the Antelope Valley, bestowing the name of his former home, Lancaster, Pennsylvania on his new settlement. Others suggest that the name, Lancaster, can be attributed to a deed to Mr. Purnell, a member of the Southern Pacific Railroad staff whose duties included the naming of all stations. His reasons for the name remain obscure because the records were destroyed by fire in 1906. Regardless of the origin of Lancaster, the area was due to the direct influence of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was completed between San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1876. With the completion of the railroad line came a water stop followed by the construction of the Western Hotel, then known as the Gilwyn. By 1890, Lancaster was a prosperous and growing settlement. In 1898, gold that was discovered in the hills north of Lancaster attracted numerous prospectors who staked claims throughout the area. In addition, in 1898, borax was found in the mountains surrounding the Antelope Valley, sparking the world's largest open-pit borax mining operation. During the 1930's, the Air Force began conducting flight tests at Muroc Air Base and through the influence of this endeavor, Lancaster continued to grow. The construction of Edwards Air Force Base has had a major impact on the local economy and continues to draw individuals associated with the defense industry. Until it was incorporated in 1977, the area was under the political influence of Los Angeles County.

### IV. Background Research Synthesis

Utilizing extant cultural resource information, portions of the subject project has been previously surveyed by Norwood (1993a,b), McKenna (2003) and Wlodarski (2013). During the Norwood survey, one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-LAN-2099/H) was discovered and mitigated. The findings indicated that CA-LAN-2099/H was a prehistoric campsite



with a historic component and that after a Phase II archaeological study, the site was determined not to be significant under CEQA and no additional archaeological work was recommended. One isolated flake (19-100419) was discovered and noted. One historic archaeological resource (CA-LAN-2091H, a historic refuse deposit) was also recorded within the project area. Mitigation performed by Richard Norwood in 1993, indicated that CA-LAN-2099/H was a historic trash deposit, and that after a Phase II archaeological study, the site was determined not to be significant under CEQA and no additional archaeological work was recommended. In addition, the following information applies to a ½-mile radius:

- No additional prehistoric archaeological resources are noted
- One additional historic archaeological site (CA-LAN-2091H—a 1920s residence) lies about 1500-feet to the east.
- Six studies have been performed: LA2805; LA3074; LA5320; LA6637; LA7991; and, LA8328. Three studies encompassed the project area: (LA2805; LA3074; & LA6637. Due to the age of the prior studies (1993-2013), the Lead Agency mandated that an updated Phase 1 archaeological study be performed prior to construction.
- No National Register of Historic Places are identified (1979-2004 and supplements to date).
- No California Register of Historic Resources are noted (1992, with supplemental information to date).
- No California Historical Landmarks are listed (195, with supplemental information to date).
- No California Points of Historical Interest are noted (1992, with supplemental information to date).
- No State Historic Resources Commission issues are presented (1980-present. Minutes from quarterly meeting).
- No Ventura County Historical Landmarks are noted.
- Dave Singleton, Program Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on June 13, 2013 to search their Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for the project area. A response was received on June 13, 2013. The letter response indicated that a record search of the sacred lands file failed to indicate the presence of sensitive or significant Native American cultural resources within the project area (Appendix A).

Additional historical maps on file at the Geography Department Map Reference Center, California State University, Northridge and the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering were consulted as follows:

- 1852-1890 - Plat Survey Map of Township 7 North and Range 11 West
- 1869 - Map of Private Grants and Public Lands Adjacent to Los Angeles and San Diego, California-Clinton Day
- 1881 - Map of the County of Los Angeles, California – Stevenson
- 1888 - Map of the County of Los Angeles, California – Rowan
- 1891-Map of the Reservoir Lands in the County of Los Angeles-Seebold
- 1908 - Topographic Map of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and Adjacent Territory
- 1911 - Los Angeles County-Blunt
- A review of the *Elizabeth Lake* (1917) 30-minute USGS topographic map, *Oban* (1949) 6-minute USGS topographic map, and the *Lancaster* (1958) 15-minute USGS topographic map, indicated that by 1917, there was minimal development including a few improved and unimproved roads, a railroad line, and less than 100 structures within a ½-mile radius of the subject property. By 1949 there were 19 improved and unimproved roads, a railroad line, and 150+ structures. By 1958 there were 29 improved roads, one unimproved road, one railroad line, and 110+ structures within a ½-mile radius.

## V. Field Reconnaissance

### 5.1 Methodology

A field reconnaissance entailing the inspection of all topography that can reasonably be expected to contain cultural resources without major modification of the land surface was performed on August 31, 2019.

### 5.2 Crew

The crew consisted of Principal Investigator, **Robert Wlodarski** who has: a BA in History and Anthropology and an MA in Anthropology from California State University Northridge (CSUN); 46 years of professional experience in California archaeology and Cultural Resource Management (CRM); over 1700 projects completed to date; certification in field archaeology, and theoretical/ archival research by the Register of Professional Archaeologists [RPA], current registration as a California historian by the California Committee for the Promotion of History [CCPH]; updated membership in the National Council on Public History (NCPH); and, meets National Park Service (NPS) standards & guidelines for Archaeology, Historic Research and Preservation and Architectural History; and, **Lauren DeOliveira** (Co-Principal Investigator) who has a BA in Anthropology from California State University Northridge (CSUN); an MA from CSUN; over nine years of experience in California archaeology and Cultural Resource Management; is currently employed by HEART; and, is certified in field archaeology by the Register of Professional Archaeologists [RPA].

### 5.3 Results

All exposed surface terrain and fortuitous exposures such as rodent burrows, and/or excavated or cleared areas were inspected for signs of cultural resources. During the survey, the following field observations were made:

- The undeveloped parcel is located at the southwest corner of 65th Street West, between Avenue J-8 and Avenue J-12, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.
- The lot is bordered on the east by 65th Street and a residential tract, and on the north, south and west by vacant land.
- The soil within the subject property is light brown silty sand (alluvium), and ground visibility was good-to-excellent throughout the parcel with patches of creosote occurring in selected areas.
- Modern debris including rubber, glass, plastic, cans, metal, and crushed asphalt were observed on portions of the lot.
- A refuse deposit, relocated on the northern portion of the parcel, included a scatter of ceramics, cans and glass. A dirt access road runs perpendicular to 65th Street West on the north portion of the site. Walking along the dirt access road, about 81 meters west from 65th Street is the eastern side of the historic deposit that stretches across either side of the access road. The deposit measures about 19.5 meters wide (east-west) and 34.5 meters long (north-south). The rough boundaries for the concentration of debris based on GPS coordinates are: **NE** corner- 11 S 0385836/UTM 3838527 ± 4 meters; **NW** corner- 11 S 0385810/UTM 3838535 ± 4 meters; **SW** corner- 11 S 0385802/UTM 3838495 ± 4 meters; **SE** corner- 11 S 0385821/UTM 3838492 ± 4 meters. A historic foundation lies near the SW corner of the lot, with charcoal, glass, and ceramics inside. GPS coordinates for the center of the foundation is: 11 S 0385708/UTM 3838201 ± 3 meters. Roughly, 15 meters to the NE of the foundation is a second historic refuse deposit consisting of modern cans, glass, and ceramic. The deposit is 11 meters in diameter. The GPS for the center of his refuse deposit is: 11 S 0385708/UTM 3838207 ± 3 meters. Mitigation perform by Richard Norwood in 1993, indicated that CA-LAN-2099/H was a prehistoric campsite with a historic component and that after a Phase II archaeological study, the site was determined not to be significant under CEQA and no additional archaeological work was recommended
- No evidence of a prehistoric site was found on the parcel.

### Plate 1: Selected Photographs of the Project Area



Facing N, NW, W- Standing on the SE corner of parcel, corner of 65th and J-12 Ave, Showing overview of parcel.



Facing N, NE, E – An overview of the property while standing on the SW corner of parcel



Facing S, SW, W from the NE corner of J-8 Ave and 65th Street



Facing S, SE, E from the northwest corner of parcel



Looking S, SW, W near the northeast corner of property at 65<sup>th</sup> and Ave. J-8



Looking N, NW, W near the SE corner of property at 65<sup>th</sup> and Ave. J-12



A view of the parcel looking N, NE, E, SE from the west perimeter of the property.



Facing NE and the historic foundation looking northeast; Facing SW and the refuse deposit and historic foundation in the distance; historic trash

The pedestrian survey confirmed the presence of historic site, CA-LAN-2099/H with the parcel; however, mitigation perform by Richard Norwood in 1993, determined that this resource was not significant under CEQA and no additional archaeological work was recommended. No additional resources were encountered.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Any proposed modifications to the project area will have no adverse impact on known cultural resources. No conditions are placed on the project based on the results of this study. The nature of a walkover can only confidently assess the potential for encountering surface cultural resource remains; therefore, customary caution is advised in developing within the project area. Should unanticipated cultural resource remains be encountered during land modification activities, work must cease, and the Lead Agency contacted immediately to determine appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts to the discovered resources. Cultural resource remains may include artifacts, shell, bone, features, altered soils, foundations, privies and trash pits.

Should human remains be encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work must halt, and the County Coroner must be notified (Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code). The coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. The MLD should make recommendations within 48 hours of their notification by the NAHC. This recommendation may include A) the nondestructive removal and analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American human remains; (B) preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place; (C) relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment; or (D) other culturally appropriate treatment.

## **VI. References**

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### **McKenna, Jeanette A.**

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### **Norwood, Richard**

1993a Phase 1 Cultural Resource Investigation for Tentative Tract No's 49830 and 49831, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Report (LA02805) on file at the SCCIC-CSUF.

1993b Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation for Sites CA-Lan-2099/H and CA-LAn-2091/H in Tentative Tract No's 49830, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Report (LA03074) on file at the SCCIC-CSUF.

### **Simon, Joe**

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**Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan and Josh Smallwood**

- 2006 Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update. Report (LA07991) on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

**United States**

- 1970 Soil Survey: Antelope Valley Area, California. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.
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**White, Robert S. and Laura S.**

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**Wlodarski, Robert J.**

- 2013 A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for APN#3203-018-114, a 10-acre parcel on the Southwest corner of 65th street W and J-8, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Report prepared for Henrik Nazarian, 25152 Springfield Court, Suite 350, Santa Clarita, California 91355-1096 and on file at the SCCIC-CSUF.

# Appendix A

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) letter response  
June 13, 2013 (Dave Singleton, Program Analyst)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95601  
(916) 373-3715  
Fax: (916) 373-6471  
www.nahc.ca.gov  
e-mail: [ca\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ca_nahc@pacbell.net)

June 13, 2013

Mr. Rob Wlodarski, Principal

**H.E.A.R.T**

8701 Lava Place  
West Hills, CA 91304

Sent by FAX to: 818-340-6676  
No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
"Improvements to a 10-Acre Development Project;" located in the City of  
Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr. Wlodarski:

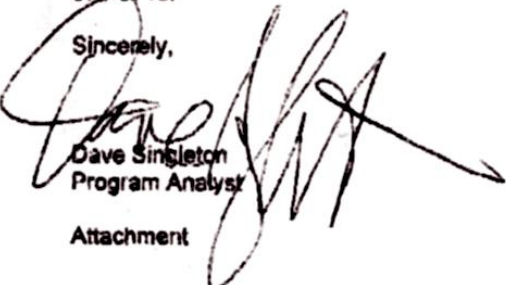
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site submitted, based on the USGS coordinates, the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Note also that the NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe of individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

  
Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Contacts  
Los Angeles County  
June 13, 2013**

**Beverly Salazar Folkes**  
1951 Shadybrook Drive  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362  
805 492-7255  
(805) 558-1154 - cell  
folkes9@msn.com

Chumash  
Tataviam  
Fernandefio

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians  
John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall, CA 91322  
tsen2u@hotmail.com  
(661) 753-9833 Office  
(760) 885-0955 Cell  
(760) 949-1604 Fax

Fernandefio  
Tataviam  
Serrano  
Vanyume  
Kitanemuk

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**  
Ronnie Salas, Cultural Preservation Department  
1019 - 2nd Street, Suite #1  
San Fernando CA 91340  
rortega@tataviam-nsn.gov  
(818) 837-0794 Office

Fernandeno  
Tataviam

**Randy Guzman - Folkes**  
6471 Cornell Circle  
Moorpark, CA 93021  
ndnRandy@yahoo.com  
(805) 905-1675 - cell

Chumash  
Fernandefio  
Tataviam  
Shoshone Paiute  
Yaqui

(818) 837-0796 Fax

**LA City/County Native American Indian Comm**  
Ron Andrade, Director  
3175 West 6th St, Rm. 403  
Los Angeles, CA 90020  
randrade@css.lacounty.gov  
(213) 351-5324  
(213) 386-3995 FAX

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.  
26669 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248  
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Serrano

**Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians**  
Delia Dominguez, Chairperson  
115 Radio Street  
Bakersfield, CA 93305  
deedominguez@juno.com  
(826) 339-6785

Yowlumne  
Kitanemuk

**Kern Valley Indian Council**  
Robert Robinson, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 401  
Weldon, CA 93283  
brobinson@iwwisp.com  
(760) 378-4575 (Home)  
(760) 549-2131 (Work)

Tubatulabal  
Kawaiisu  
Koso  
Yokuts

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7650.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5007.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5007.04 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed improvements to a 10-Acre Development Project; located in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**