APPENDIX C
Cultural and Paleontological Resources Reports

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

801 South Grand Avenue #250
Los Angeles, California 90017
Contact: Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA | marc.beherec@mbakerintl.com

PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project
Los Angeles County, California

Prepared for:
NorthPoint Development
4825 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 500
Riverside, MO 64150

Prepared by:
Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA
Marcel Young, BA
Maximilian van Rensselaer, BA, RA
Alexandra Navarro, BA

February 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

NorthPoint Development proposes the construction of the Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project (proposed project). The proposed project would include construction of two distribution warehouses on approximately 121 acres. The project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the County of Los Angeles is the CEQA lead agency. Since the project will affect waters of the United States, the County must meet the requirements of Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires that every federal agency account for the effects of its undertakings on historic properties. Since the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is a federal agency and since the project is an "undertaking" as defined by 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(y), and the undertaking has the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR 800.3[a]), it is necessary to identify, evaluate, and mitigate effects to cultural resources within the area of potential effects (APE). This Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment is produced compliant with CEQA and USACE Section 106 Standards.

In support of the proposed project, Michael Baker International conducted background and archival research; South Coastal Central Information Center (SCCIC) records search; Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; historical society consultation; archaeological field survey; buried site sensitivity analysis; National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluation of five resources; and impacts and effects analysis. These efforts were completed to determine whether the proposed project could result in significant impacts to historical and archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a) or adverse effects to historic properties as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1).

Based on the results of the study, six historic-period archaeological sites were identified and evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP and CRHR, and therefore are not historic properties as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1) or historical resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), nor do they meet the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2. As such, no further work is recommended for these resources. A finding of no historic properties affected with conditions under Section 106 and less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated under CEQA is appropriate for the project. Refer to recommended mitigation measures CUL-1 through CUL-6 in Chapter 8.

TABLE MS-1: CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE APE

Resource Name	Description	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Recommendation	Historic Property/ Historical Resource
P-19-003004 / CA-LAN-3004	Refuse scatter	Ineligible	No
AVLC-001H	Refuse scatter	Ineligible	No
AVLC-002H	Refuse scatter	Ineligible	No
AVLC-003H	Refuse scatter	Ineligible	No
AVLC-004H	Refuse scatter	Ineligible	No
AVLC-005H	Refuse scatter	Ineligible	No

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Antelope Valley is located in the northern portion of Los Angeles County, in the geographic subregion of the western tip of the Mojave Desert, and is situated between the Tehachapi, Sierra Pelona, and the San Gabriel Mountains (**Figure 1**). On a regional basis, the area and its sphere of influence (SOI) are accessible via State Route 14 (SR-14) and State Route 138 (SR-138). Cities surrounding the area include the City of Lancaster to the south, City of Rosamond to the north, and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the east and west.

The proposed project site is specifically located in Antelope Valley unincorporated Los Angeles County area, within the eastern portion of the Town and Country Antelope Valley Area Plan. It is situated immediately east of SR-14, south of Avenue F, and adjacent to 20th Street West (**Figure 2**). The project is located within Township 8 North, Range 12 West, Section 33, and Township 7 North, Range 12, Section 4, as depicted in the *Lancaster West* 1:24,000 United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle.

The proposed project site is an approximately 121-acre property located at the southeast corner of West Avenue H and 20th Street West, north of West Avenue F-8 (where the proposed distribution center would be constructed) and adjacent roadways. The project site consists of one parcel, assigned Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-015-001. The site is fenced, vacant, and undeveloped and has not had any development to date. The site is generally flat, with a gentle downward slope toward the northeast. The site is void of any improved structures.

2.2 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The proposed project would include construction of two speculative industrial short-term storage warehouse buildings on approximately 121 acres. Each new building would have a footprint of approximately 1,004,000 square foot, which includes approximately 40,000 square feet of office space. Each building will have dedicated 82 truck loading docks, 222 trailer parking stalls, and 861 passenger vehicle parking spaces. The project proposes to enhance the local economy and municipal revenue, and furnish local employment opportunities for residents, consistent with the goals of the Town and County Antelope Valley Area Plan.

To provide access to the project site, Avenue F would be partially improved along the southerly property boundary in addition to partial improvements of 20th Street West along the westerly property boundary, and Avenue F-8 along the northerly boundary and full improvements of a new proposed public road on the east side of the property. Additional ancillary improvements such as landscaping and utility work would also be required.

Primary components of the proposed project are discussed in further detail below.

Proposed Warehouse Building

As noted above, each industrial short-term warehouse building would consist of approximately 1,004,000 square feet, which includes approximately 40,000 square feet of office space. These two buildings would

occupy the majority of the project site with an approximate floor area ratio (FAR) of 38 percent. Each building would have a maximum height of 49 feet. Each building would be constructed with tilt-up concrete wall panels and painted with variations of earth tone colors with either a hybrid wood and steel roof structure or a full steel metal deck roofing system. Each warehouse building would also include a total of 82 truck loading docks on the northern and southern sides of the building.

Proposed Warehouse Operations

Each proposed warehouse building is being designed and built on a speculative basis with the intended function as a short-term storage warehouse, operating up to 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and employing up to approximately 1,000 people (total of 2,000). The facility would receive products from vendors and other warehouses. Products would be stored in different storage types (mainly traditional pallet racking systems and shelving), providing the capability to fulfill customer orders and sort them to downstream transportation connections. These functions do not require ground-disturbing activities.

Roadway Improvements

There will be widening of existing and construction of new roads adjacent to the site.

- **Avenue F:** The project includes half street improvements along the south side of existing Avenue F, from the intersection of 20th Street West to a new public road, a total of approximately 2,200 linear feet. Avenue F is currently an approximately 20-foot-wide asphalt surface with drainage ditches on both sides. The improvements will provide for two lanes of traffic with curb and gutter, sidewalk, and right-of-way dedication on the south side. This will allow for the construction of the road without requiring right-of-way from the adjacent property owners.

- **20th Street West:** The project also includes half street construction of the east side of 20th Street West extending from the intersection of Avenue F south to Avenue F-8, approximately 2,650 linear feet. This corridor is currently a dirt surface. The improvements will provide for two lanes of traffic with curb and gutter, sidewalk, and right-of-way dedication on the east side. This will allow for the construction of the road without requiring right-of-way from the adjacent property owners.

- **Avenue F-8:** The project also includes half street construction of the north side of Avenue F-8 extending from 20th Street to the east to a new public road, approximately 2,200 linear feet. The corridor is currently a dirt surface. The improvements will provide for two lanes of traffic with curb and gutter, sidewalk, and right-of-way dedication on the east side. This will allow for the construction of the road without requiring right-of-way from the adjacent property owners.

- **New Proposed Public Road (along the east property boundary):** The project also includes full street construction of a new north–south road from Avenue F to Avenue F-8. There is not an existing road in this location. The improvements will provide the ultimate width for the road consisting of two lanes of traffic with curb and gutter and sidewalk on both sides of the road and full right-of-way dedication.

On-Site Circulation

Project access would be provided along all sides of the development with construction of the public roads. Access to the individual buildings will be via private roads that connect to the public roads.

Parking

Trailer parking would be provided to the north and south of each warehouse building. Employee and visitor passenger vehicle parking would be provided on the west and east sides of each warehouse building. To accommodate the parking needs associated with the warehouse and office uses for each building, 222 trailer parking stalls and 861 passenger car parking stalls (including Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] stalls) are proposed. Bicycle parking and storage is also proposed on-site with a total of 51 spots for each building. Bicycle racks will be distributed evenly at all employee entrances to the building. The proposed parking would require grading and paving of these portions of the project area.

Utilities

On-site utilities would include electric, water, and sewer. The project proposes to connect to the existing public water main at the intersection of Avenue H and 20th Street West and extend the water main north along 20th Street West to the site. The proposed domestic water connection for each building will occur along 20th Street West. The domestic water line would extend east and branch off north and south to each building, and connect at the center of each building. Additionally, a fire water line will extend around the perimeter of each building per Los Angeles County Fire Department regulations.

A 48-inch and 78-inch sanitary sewer main exists within existing easements along 20th Street West. A sanitary sewer lateral will connect each building to the sanitary sewer main.

Electric will be extended from the existing overhead distribution lines running along 10th Street West.

Landscaping

Landscaping consists of trees, shrubs, ground cover, mulch, and decomposed granite. Foundation plantings are indicated adjacent to building entrances. Trees are indicated throughout the site. Islands provide a landscaped area of 2 percent of parking lots.

Drainage

On-site surface water would be collected at the proposed storm drains located throughout the site and conveyed through the new stormwater pipes to the proposed stormwater detention basins located in the northern and southern portions of the site. The project site also has a floodplain volume mitigation pond at its southern portion to detain the water during potential flood events.

Maximum Depths of Excavation

Depth of excavation for the project will vary across the project site. Maximum depth of the ground leveling overexcavation is anticipated to reach approximately 19 feet below the present ground surface.

2.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE for an undertaking is defined by 36 CFR 800.16(d) as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist."

The APE for the proposed project is identified as the three-dimensional locale where undisturbed archaeological deposits may be disturbed by the project. This includes the western approximately three-quarters of APN 3118-015-001. The APE also includes public road right-of-ways planned for improvement, including 20th Street West extending from the intersection of Avenue F south to Avenue F-8; Avenue F, from the intersection of 20th Street West to a new public road; and Avenue F-8 extending from 20th Street to the east to a new public road. The vertical APE is 20 feet below the ground surface to encompass the maximum depth of excavation anticipated for the project. The APE is depicted in **Figure 3**.

Figure 1. Regional Vicinity

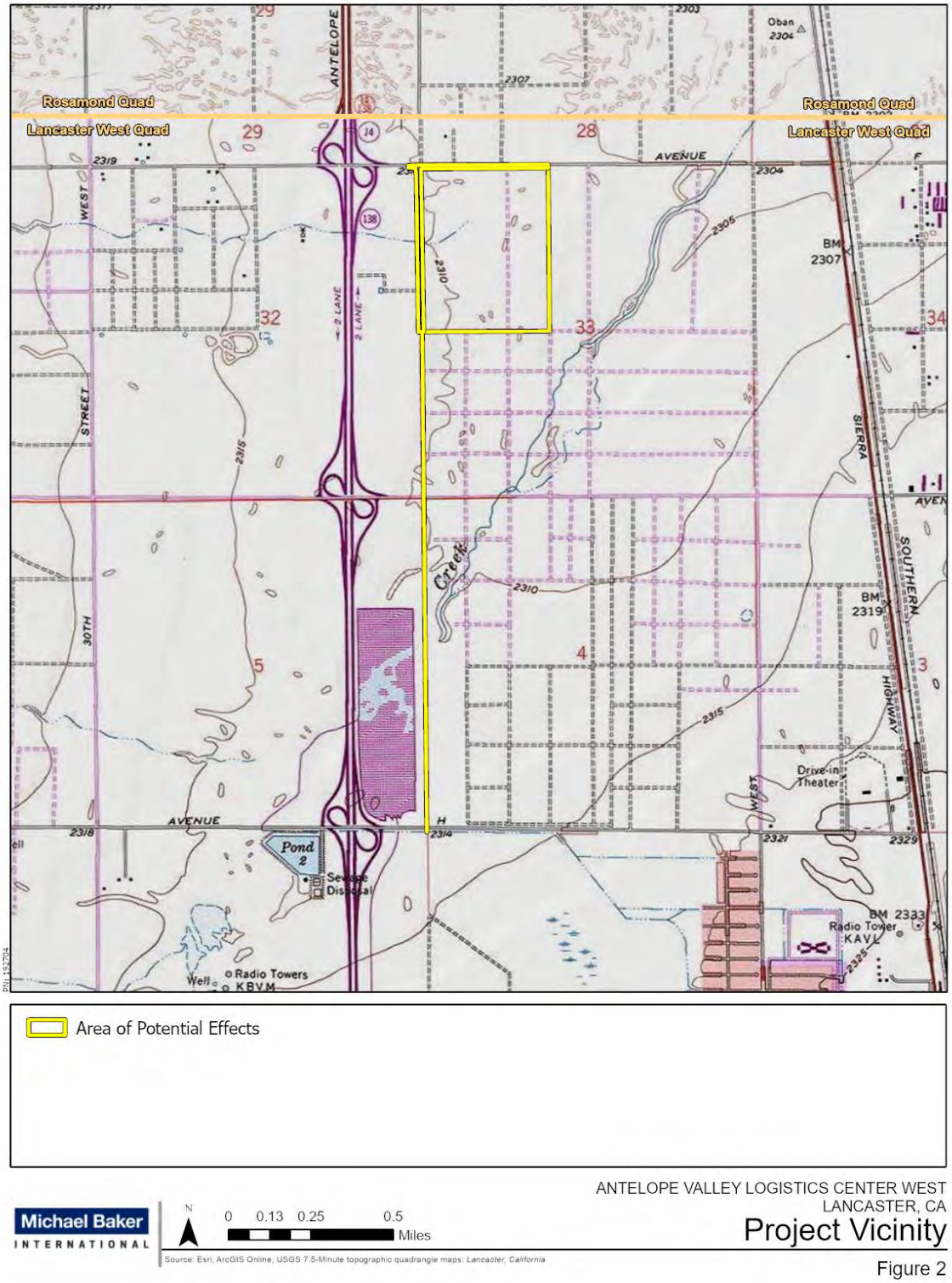


Figure 2. Project Vicinity

Figure 3. Area of Potential Effects

3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 CLEAN WATER ACT

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Activities in waters of the United States regulated under this program include fill for development, water resource projects, infrastructure development, and mining projects. Section 404 requires a permit to be obtained before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States.

The proposed project requires filling and/or redirection of ephemeral drainages. As a result, a Section 404 permit must be obtained from the USACE prior to construction. Because the project falls within the jurisdiction of a federal agency and requires a federally issued permit, the project is considered a federal undertaking.

3.2 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The project requires federal permitting, license, or approval; therefore, the project meets the definition of an undertaking in 36 CFR Section 800.16(y). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR Section 800.1). A historic property is defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 106 (36 CFR Sections 800.3-800.10) and Section 101 (d)(6) of the NHPA.

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP is the official register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects determined to be worth special protections due to their historic or artistic significance. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All resources or properties nominated for listing in the NRHP must retain integrity, which is the authenticity of a historic resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that

existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for nomination.

3.3 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15002[i]). CEQA conditions that it is the policy of the state of California to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with historic environmental qualities and preserve for future generations examples of the major periods of California history" (PRC Section 21001[b], [c]). Under the provisions of CEQA, "a project with an effect 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" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b]).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR.
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined in PRC Section 5020.1[k]).
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements.
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a]).

A historical resource consists of "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. … Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a][3]).

The CEQA planning process requires considering historical resources and unique archaeological resources (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5; PRC Section 21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided or mitigated (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b][4]). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters adversely those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for the CRHR. If there is a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the preparation of an environmental impact report may be required (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15065[a]).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[c][1]) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in CCR Title 14(3) Section 15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource (OHP 2001a). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological site, then the archaeological

site is treated in accordance with PRC Section 21083.2 (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15069.5[c][3]). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource. CEQA defines a "unique archaeological resource" as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2[g]).

If an impact to a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible mitigation measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15126.4[a][1]). Mitigation must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Generally, drawings, photographs, and/or displays do not mitigate the physical impact on the environment caused by the demolition or the destruction of a historical resource. However, CEQA (PRC Section 21002.1[b]) requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if it does not mitigate impacts to a less than significant level (OHP 2001a:9).

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR is a guide to cultural resources that must be considered when a government agency undertakes a discretionary action subject to CEQA. The CRHR helps government agencies identify and evaluate California's historical resources (OHP 2001b:1) and indicates which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). Any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR is to be considered during the CEQA process (OHP 2001a:7).

A cultural resource is evaluated under four criteria to determine its historical significance. A resource must be significant in accordance with one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California's history and cultural heritage.
- Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Criterion 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.
- Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Age

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the CRHR requires that sufficient time must have passed to allow a "scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource." Fifty

years is used as a general estimate of the time needed to understand the historical importance of a resource (OHP 2006:3). The OHP recommends documenting, and taking into consideration in the planning process, any cultural resource that is 45 years or older (OHP 1995:2).

Period of Significance

The period of significance for a property is "the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing" (NPS 1997:42). The period of significance begins with the date of the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended. The period of significance for an archaeological property is "the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information" (NPS 1997:42). Archaeological properties may have more than one period of significance.

Integrity

The CRHR also requires a resource to possess integrity, which is defined as "the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" (OHP 2006:2).

Archaeologists use the term "integrity" to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance that the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion 4. The integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the site's ability to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (NPS 1997:44–49).

3.4 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 5097.5

PRC Section 5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any "vertebrate paleontological site … or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands." Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 5097.5 states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

3.5 CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner

must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American most likely descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

4 PROJECT SETTING

4.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Eleven geomorphic provinces divide California, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project is in the western point of the Mojave Desert geomorphic province, an area marked by mountain ranges and hills of varying orientation separated by broad alluvial basins, whereas the eastern portion of the province contains horst and graben terrain that continues east as the Basin and Range province of adjacent states (DeCourten 2010). The San Andreas and Garlock faults, and adjacent mountain ranges, e.g., the Tehachapi Mountains, define the western border of the Mojave Desert province. This province is bordered to the north by the Sierra Nevada and Basin and Range geomorphic provinces, west by the Transverse Ranges province, south by the Colorado Desert province, and to the east by the Colorado River (CGS 2002).

The western Mojave Desert contains sedimentary (lake and river sourced) and volcanic rocks, ranging from Cenozoic to Quaternary deposition (Dibblee 1967; DeCourten 2010). The Mojave block is a tectonic region in the western Mojave Desert defined by the nearby San Andreas and Garlock faults, with several accessory faults trending northwest that were active throughout the Quaternary period (Dibblee 1967).

The geology of the Lancaster area was mapped by Ponti and Burke (1980) and Dibblee and Minch (2008) at a scale of 1:62,500 and by Lancaster (2011) at a scale of 1:24,000. The geologic unit underlying the APE is mapped as Quaternary alluvium (Qa) (Lancaster 2011). Quaternary alluvium consists of unconsolidated and undissected alluvial gravel, sand, and clay of valley areas (Dibblee and Minch 2008; Lancaster 2011). These deposits date to the Holocene epoch (present to 11,700 years ago).

The soil throughout the APE has been mapped as Pond-Oban complex (NRCS 2022). The Pond series consists of deep, moderately well-drained, fine-loamy, mixed soils that occur on nearly level to undulating alluvial fans formed from alluvium from granitic rock (NRCS 2022; USDA 2003). The Oban series consists of moderately deep, moderately well-drained, fine soils that occur on nearly level valley troughs and basins at elevation between 2,300 to 2,500 feet (NRCS 2022; USDA 2015). Like the Pond series, the Oban series formed in alluvium derived from granitic rock sources (USDA 2015).

The APE is within the Western Mojave Basins ecoregion, which includes alluvial fans and plains resulting from the drainage of nearby valleys and mountain ranges. This ecoregion receives little summer rainfall, and the vegetation is dominated by creosote bush and white bursage. Soil temperatures in this region are thermic and soil moisture is aridic (Griffith et al. 2016).

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is located in the western Antelope Valley. Surrounded by the Tehachapi, Sierra Pelona, and San Gabriel Mountains, the Antelope Valley is the western tip of the Mojave Desert. The APE is located on a relatively flat alluvial plain, overlain in places with aeolian deposits (i.e., sediment transported by wind, such as dunes). Summers are hot, arid, and clear, and winters are cold and partly cloudy. The average annual rainfall is just 7.7 inches.

At an altitude of approximately 2,359 feet above mean sea level, Lancaster is located in C. Hart Merriam's Lower Sonoran Life Zone. This low elevation, hot desert life zone is dominated by plants that can survive the arid environment, including creosote bush, desert shrubs, Joshua trees, and other succulents. Animals found in the Antelope Valley include the pronghorn antelope, which gives the valley its name, jackrabbits, pocket gophers, and various reptiles.

In the Pleistocene and early Holocene, the climate of the Western Mojave was wetter and more hospitable. What is today a desert floor was occupied by rivers, lakes, and swamps. The APE is located nearly adjacent to the hypothesized high shoreline of Lake Thompson at the end of the Pleistocene epoch. At its height in the Pleistocene, Lake Thompson covered approximately 950 square kilometers within the Antelope Valley, and included within its area what are now Rogers Lake and Rosamond Lake. During its maximum extent, Lake Thompson would have inundated the APE (Dibblee and Minch 2008; Orme and Yuretich 2004; Sutton 1988).

Today, the natural surface water in the APE is limited to seasonal creeks, streams, and washes. One important creek, Amargosa Creek, runs northeast–southwest east of the APE. At its closest, the creek is located approximately 0.16 miles east of the APE. Historical General Land Office (GLO) maps indicate that a few springs once peppered the desert floor, but the closest mapped springs are approximately 1.5 miles south of the APE (GLO 1856a, 1856b).

4.3 CULTURAL SETTING

Unless otherwise noted, this section has been adapted from "Cultural Resources Assessment, Baldy Mesa Solar Project, Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California" (BCR Consulting 2019). Both the Baldy Mesa Solar Project and the AVLC-West proposed project are located in the western Mojave Desert, and the two project locations share a similar prehistoric and historic background.

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks. Mojave chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as ground stone. Five prehistoric periods are proposed for the western Mojave area.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 before present [BP]) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian period to the Lake Mojave period. This transition also marked the end of the Pleistocene epoch and ushered in the Holocene. The Paleoindian period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in situ in the Great Plains. Some fluted bifaces have been found in association with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert, and dated to ca. 13,300–10,800 BP. The Lake Mojave period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine (lake) environments. Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics. Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified.

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler, moister fringes. Pinto period sites are rare, characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in situ remains. Artifacts from this period include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex, though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the period has been disputed. Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period.

Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of resources. Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era. Concurrently, a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points. Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs period, regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, including the appearance of buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points. Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge. Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography, as well as being subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups and plot them geographically. During the Shoshonean period, continued diversification of site assemblages and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the southwest. Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular varieties. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period. Trade routes become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transports goods and news across the desert via the Mojave River. Trade in the western Mojave is more closely related to coastal groups.

4.4 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. The term "Serrano" is generally applied to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and west-central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. The exact boundaries of Serrano territory are poorly known, but the Smithsonian's *Handbook of North American Indians* notes, "Most researchers place Serrano groups in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass, at the base and north of these mountains in the desert near Victorville, eastward as far as Twentynine Palms, and south to and in the Yucaipa Valley" (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Their territory continued east onto the desert floor of the Mojave. Like many neighboring tribes, the Serrano and Cahuilla were Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers. Serrano traded with their neighbors and actively participated in a shell bead exchange economy with the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Gabrielino. Both the Serrano and Cahuilla utilized the western Mojave region seasonally.

Evidence for longer-term/permanent Serrano settlement in the western Mojave most notably includes the Serrano-named village of Guapiabit in Summit Valley. Access to water determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages. Most of the villages were located within the Upper Sonoran life zone (scrub oak [*Quercus sp.*] and sagebrush [*Salvia sp.*]) or forest transition zone (Ponderosa pine [*Pinus ponderosa*]). By contrast, the APE is located in the Lower Sonoran life zone, more than 1,000 feet in elevation below the lower limits of the Upper Sonoran life zone. Occasionally, villages were located in the desert, adjacent to permanent water sources such as springs (Bean and Smith 1978).

Structures for families were usually circular domes, constructed of willow frames and tule thatching. Individual family homes were used primarily for sleeping and storage. Families conducted many of their daily routines outside of their house or under a ramada. A ramada consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground, which provided a shaded work area. Other village structures included a ceremonial house, granaries, and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques. These ranged from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates. A lineage leader, or kika, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. The size of lineages is a matter of some dispute, but most probably numbered between 70 and 120 individuals. Serrano people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village "big house" where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924; Strong 1929).

4.5 HISTORY

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho period (1821 to 1848), and the American period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

The Spanish period is characterized by exploration and settlement of the area by Europeans. In 1772, Pedro Fages became the first known European explorer to enter the Antelope Valley when he traveled

through the Cajon Pass and into the Mojave Desert to pursue deserting soldiers. Fages most likely followed the Mojave Trail, a Native American trail predating European exploration of the area, which followed the Mojave River from Soda Lake to the San Bernardino Mountains, and then down the Cajon Pass into the coastal region. The earliest known contact of native inhabitants in Serrano territory came in 1776 when Francisco Garces visited Native American villages along the upper Mojave River. Garces later traveled the Mojave Trail again when he visited Mission San Gabriel (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019:16).

It was the goal of these European colonists to integrate California into the Spanish Empire. This goal envisioned physical and cultural domination of the local Native American groups. Simultaneously, the intruders introduced diseases such as smallpox to which California's Native American population was unaccustomed. Foreign control, which the Native Americans often resisted, over Native American lands resulted in a decline to Native American culture, life, and health.

As the Spanish developed commerce between their outposts in Santa Fe and Los Angeles, they further developed a series of trails following the Mojave River, known collectively as the Old Spanish Trail. The trail was utilized for trading goods from Santa Fe and Mexican horses from Los Angeles. After an attack on Mission San Gabriel in 1810 by local Mojave Native Americans, the Spanish used this new trail to raid the deserts, leading to a significant decrease in the native population in the region (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019:16).

Mexican Period (1821–1848)

The Mexican period is marked by the inland settlement on large land grants (ranchos) and by the opening of Alta California to American explorers. One such explorer from New York, Jedediah Strong Smith, crossed the Mojave River in 1826, calling it the "Inconstant River" because of its sporadic and partially underground flow. Later, in 1844, General Fremont recorded the Mojave River as the "Mohave River" while in search of the Old Spanish Trail. The route would later be utilized and improved by the Mormon Battalion as they were stationed there between 1847 and 1848 to guard the Cajon Pass during the Mexican-American War. The Mormons used the route to return to Salt Lake City following the war in 1848 (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019:16-17).

American Period (1848–Present)

The American period is distinguished by the influx of American and European settlers into the area. In 1848, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill near Coloma on the south fork of the American River, thereby kicking off the California Gold Rush and spurring a mass migration into the state from all over the country.

Lancaster (1876–Present)

In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) completed a new track passing through the western Antelope Valley, connecting Los Angeles and Bakersfield. Approximately 3,000 workers, half of them Chinese, labored on the track. Soon thereafter, the SPRR constructed a siding, roundhouse for locomotive repairs, and shacks for railroad workers. The siding and small railroad settlement was named Lancaster (Gurba 2005). This was the future city's first non-indigenous settlement.

In 1883, an artesian well was drilled at Lancaster, meeting the settlement's most important need. That same year, developer Moses Langley Wicks built a lumberyard in Lancaster, the first commercial structure

there. In 1884, Wicks purchased 60 sections (38,400 acres) from the SPRR, marked out lots and streets, and began development of a town (Gurba 2005).

With access to distant markets via a new transcontinental railroad, combined with a climate that provided enough rainfall for dry farming, many homesteaders established farms in the area during the 1880s, cultivating alfalfa, barley, wheat, and tree fruits. The profitability of farming decreased substantially, however, between 1894 and 1904 due to a severe drought that decimated the region's economy and forced many farmers to abandon their homesteads (Los Angeles County Library 2022).

The decade-long drought also hurt cattle ranches in the Lancaster area. Cattles ranches had been established in the Antelope Valley as early as the 1840s. With the discovery of gold in California and the rising demand for beef, cattle ranching became increasingly important to the local economy. However, during the second decade of the twentieth century, land disputes between ranchers and farmers led to the fencing of land by farmers and alfalfa growers to protect their crops from damage by livestock. This restriction, combined with a population increase in the Antelope Valley, contributed to a substantial decline in the local cattle industry during the 1920s (Los Angeles County Library 2022).

For farmers, however, the first half of the twentieth century was a productive period overall. With advancements in irrigation methods and electrical water pumps, farmers could access underground water with relative ease. The new, modern pumps provided a more reliable source of water than the free-flowing artesian wells and contributed to a resurgence in local farming beginning in 1905. In addition to reestablishing crops and orchards that had previously thrived, farmers were able to utilize these modern irrigation methods to cultivate crops, particularly alfalfa, on a large, commercial scale. By 1920, alfalfa had emerged as the Antelope Valley's major crop, with up to 100,000 tons produced annually by the early 1930s. Other important agricultural products included pears, grapes, and poultry. After World War II, the economy of the Antelope Valley shifted largely from agriculture to the defense and aerospace industries. The area around the subject property, however, still retains its rural, agricultural character (Thompson 1929; Gardiner 2002).

5 CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

This section includes the methods and results of the SCCIC records search, literature review, interested parties consultation, archaeological field survey, sensitivity analysis, and NRHP and CRHR evaluations.

5.1 SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH

On November 9, 2022, Michael Baker International archaeologist Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA, completed a records search at the SCCIC. The SCCIC, of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Fullerton, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Los Angeles County. The records search included the APE and a half-mile buffer. As part of the records search, the following federal and state of California inventories were reviewed:

- NRHP (NPS 2020).
- Archaeological Resources Directory for Los Angeles County (OHP 2022a). The directory includes the OHP determinations of eligibility for archaeological resources in Los Angeles County.
- Built Environment Resource Directory for Los Angeles County (OHP 2022b). The directory includes resources reviewed for eligibility for the NRHP and the California Historical Landmarks programs through federal and state environmental compliance laws, and resources nominated under federal and state registration programs, including the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.
- California Historical Resources (OHP 2022c).

Results

Previous Studies

A total of nine previous studies have been conducted within the APE's half-mile buffer (**Table**). Of those nine, one overlaps the APE. One hundred percent of the APE has been subject to a previous study. However, the study consisted of only historical research and field reconnaissance, and the APE has not been previously subjected to intensive pedestrian survey.

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN APE AND SEARCH AREA

Report Number	Author	Title/Description	Date	Within APE?
LA-02054	Love, Bruce and William H. De Witt	Cultural Resources Evaluation for Lancaster EIR Group 13 Lancaster, Los Angeles County	1990	No
LA-02140	Alexander, Molly B.	An Archaeological Investigation of a 448+/- Acre" Parcel in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County	1989	No
LA-05322	Norwood, Richard H.	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for a 60 Acre Property 20th Street West and West Avenue G, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	2000	No
LA-07963	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for APN 3118-006-024, Property at Avenue H and 20th Street West, City of Lancaster, California	2006	No

TABLE 1, CONTINUED

Report Number	Author	Title/Description	Date	Within APE?
LA-07991	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update	2006	Yes
LA-08180	Chandler, Evelyn N., Cary D. Cotterman, Roger D. Mason, and Valerie M. Van Hemelryck	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Installation of the Trunk "f" Sewer and Rosamond Outfall Relief Trunk Sewer Located Between Lancaster and Rosamond, Los Angeles County, California	2001	No
LA-11455	Orfila, Rebecca	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Thirty-nine (39) deteriorated power poles near Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	2011	No
LA-12378	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate IM0016, 2551 West Avenue H, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	2013	No
LA-13163	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Avenue H Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1405)	2014	No

Documented Resources

A total of three resources are located within the APE's half-mile buffer (**Table**). Of these three, one is located within the APE. All three are historic-period resources. The resource located within the APE has been recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR or NRHP. The other two resources have not been evaluated for inclusion on the CRHR or NRHP. The resources are described below.

TABLE 2. RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED IN THE APE AND SEARCH AREA

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Age	CRHR/NRHP Evaluation	Distance from APE
19-003044	CA-LAN-3044	Historic refuse deposit consisting of cans, glass bottle fragments, domestic ceramics, automotive parts and oil cans, and miscellaneous hardware	1920s-1950s	Recommended ineligible	Within
19-004751	CA-LAN-4751H	Historic refuse deposit consisting of nine cans	1940s	Unevaluated	0.4 miles southwest
19-101396	None	Fence line with five wooden posts and barbed wire	Historic period	Unevaluated	0.5 miles south

P-19-003044 / CA-LAN-3044

This resource consists of a historic refuse deposit consisting of four artifact concentrations and a surrounding sparse scatter of artifacts recorded in October 2001 (Chandler et al. 2001; Cotterman and Van Hemelryck 2001). The assemblage primarily consists of food cans, beverage bottle fragments, and condiment jar fragments, but also includes a smaller number of domestic ceramics, automotive parts and oil cans, and miscellaneous hardware. Diagnostic artifacts were observed ranging from the late 1920s to the 1950s. This site may represent a dumping episode associated with a historic-period homestead located 0.2 miles north. This resource was evaluated and recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR (Chandler et al. 2001; Cotterman and Van Hemelryck 2001). This resource is located within the western portion of the APE.

5.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Michael Baker International reviewed publications, maps, and websites for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the APE and its vicinity. Literature reviewed here includes:

- *Township 7 North Range 12 West, San Bernardino Meridian Plat map* (GLO 1856a)
- *Township 8 North Range 12 West, San Bernardino Meridian Plat map* (GLO 1856b)
- *73. Part of Southern California* (Wheeler 1883)
- "Perris' Miners' Map of Southern California" (Perris 1896)
- *Elizabeth Lake, Calif,*. 1:96,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1915a)
- *Elizabeth Lake, Calif.*, 1:125,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1915b)
- *Elizabeth Lake, Calif.*, 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1917)
- *Oban, Calif.*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1930)
- *Oban, Calif.*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1933)
- *Los Angeles, Calif.*, 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1949)
- *Los Angeles, Calif.*, 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1955)
- *Lancaster West, Calif.*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1958)
- *Los Angeles, Calif.*, 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1966)
- *Los Angeles, Calif.*, 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1975)
- *Lancaster West, Calif.*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 2012)
- *A Guide to Historic Places in Los Angeles County* (Grenier, Nunis, and Poole 1978)
- *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al. 2002)
- "Aboriginal Society in Southern California" (Strong 1929)
- "A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture" (Benedict 1924)
- "Serrano" (Bean and Smith 1978)
- "Handbook of the Indians of California" (Kroeber 1925)
- *An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Western Mojave Desert* (Sutton 1988)
- "The Desert Serrano of the Mojave River" (Sutton and Earle 2017)

Results

The ethnogeography of the western Antelope Valley is little documented. The project site does not appear in comprehensive maps of Native American sites in Southern California such as Kroeber's (1925) or even in maps focused on the Serrano and Desert Serrano (Benedict 1924:367; Strong 1929:7; Sutton and Earle 2017:22). The consulted sources identified no hamlets, villages, or named locations within or near the APE.

Middle nineteenth century GLO maps depict a completely unsettled area, devoid not only of buildings but also of roads and trails. No human-made features are visible in these maps (GLO 1856a, 1856b). By the late nineteenth century, Lancaster had been founded along the SPRR line south of the APE. The APE itself remained undeveloped (Perris 1896; Wheeler 1883).

Development of the vicinity surrounding the APE began in earnest in the early twentieth century. The APE is exhibited in the 1915 and 1917 USGS topographic maps. These maps show the project vicinity as a very sparsely settled area. Roads appear to follow section lines. Houses are scattered across the landscape, and the APE is undeveloped (USGS 1915a, 1915b, 1917).

The APE and project vicinity remained minimally developed into the early 1930s. In a 1930 USGS map, 20th Street West appears as a dirt road, and an east–west road extends along the section line north of the APE and is labeled "Welds Road"; in 1933, the same road is labeled "West Avenue F." A well is developed in Section 28, north of the APE, by 1930, and a house stands there by 1933 (USGS 1930, 1933). By 1948, aerial imagery indicates that farms or homesteads existed both north and east of the APE, but the APE remains undeveloped to this day (USGS 1958; NETR 2022).

5.3 INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION

Native American Coordination

On November 10, 2022, Michael Baker International sent an email describing the proposed project to the NAHC in Sacramento asking the commission to review its Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be impacted by the proposed project. The NAHC responded with a letter sent via email dated December 8, 2022. The letter stated, "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." The response and contact list is located in **Appendix A** for the USACE's use in consultation.

Separately, the County of Los Angeles is conducting Assembly Bill 52 consultation with those tribes who have informed the County in writing of their interest in consulting on projects in the County's jurisdiction. No Native American contact was completed by Michael Baker International. The results of the consultation will be documented separately.

Historical Society Consultation

On December 22, 2022, Michael Baker International sent a letter describing the project, with maps depicting the APE, to the West Antelope Valley Historical Society based in Lancaster. The letter requested any information about, or concerns regarding, historical resources that may be impacted by the proposed project (**Appendix B**). No response to the consultation letter has been received to date.

5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Survey Methods

Michael Baker International archaeologists Marcel Young, BA, and Alexandra Navarro, BA, conducted an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey of the APE between December 12 and December 16, 2022. All portions of the APE were accessible and surveyed systematically by walking south-north transects spaced at 15-meter intervals, inspecting any unusual landforms, contours, soil changes, and potential features or cultural site markers. When resources were encountered, transects were reduced to 2-meter intervals in order to identify all features and cultural constituents and properly map the site boundaries. Documentation included photographs and field notes, which were incorporated into the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms (**Appendix D**).

Survey Results

During the pedestrian survey, the known site P-19-003044 (CA-LAN-3044) was revisited, and five historic-in-age cultural resources were identified within the APE. All six resources consist of refuse deposits dominated by metal and glass dating to the twentieth century and appear to be associated with roadside dumping. No additional historic or prehistoric archaeological resources were encountered during the survey. The resources are described below, and the DPR 523 series for each resource are included in **Appendix D**.

P-19-003044 / CA-LAN-3044

This resource consists of a historic refuse deposit consisting of four artifact concentrations and a surrounding sparse scatter of artifacts in an area measuring approximately 656 feet (north–south) by 197 feet (east–west). The assemblage primarily consists of food cans, beverage bottle fragments, and condiment jar fragments, but also includes a smaller number of domestic ceramics, automotive parts and oil cans, and miscellaneous hardware.

AVLC-001H

This historic site is a refuse deposit consisting of a surface deposit of metal cans. The cans are concentrated within a single locus representing a single dumping event, with a small number of cans dispersed around this locus. The various crushed cans and other modern refuse are moderately dispersed. The site is in poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The resource is located on sandy terrain at the west edge of the Mojave Desert. The site boundary is approximately 61.5 feet (north–south) by 78 feet (east–west). The locus's approximate center measures approximately 20.5 feet (north–south) by 15.7 feet (east–west).

Artifacts within the locus include 16 vent hole cans measuring 3 inches by 4-1/4 inches; one rectangular hole-in-top can lid measuring 3-1/4 inches by 2-1/2 inches by 11/16-inch; one rectangular meat tin; and six pails measuring 6 inches in diameter.

Ten cans were observed outside the locus, including three knife-opened sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4-5/16 inches tall; three vent-hole sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter

by 2-3/8 inches tall; and four church key opened sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4-5/16 inches tall.

The cans, which include vent hole cans first made in 1900 and church key opened cans first produced in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

AVLC-002H

This historic site is a surface refuse deposit consisting of metal cans and fragmented glass. Scattered artifacts surround a locus which represents a single dumping event. The various crushed and fragmentary cans and glass fragments are moderately dispersed around the locus. The site is in poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The resource is located on sandy terrain. The site boundary is approximately 46 feet (north–south) by 58 feet (east–west).

The refuse scatter likely represents a single dumping event. Artifacts within the concentration include five church key opened cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter and 4-15/16 inches tall; three clear glass bottle necks with intact plastic screw caps; four clear glass bottle necks with metal screw caps; two clear glass bottle bases embossed with “Santa Fe Vintage C”, circled “LM”, “2”, and “Refilling Prohibited”; and one brown glass ovoid base embossed “0-9”, “83” and an oblique overlapping double C, “55”, and “M820.”

Artifacts scattered around the concentration include five church key opened cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4-15/16 inches tall, and two crushed bimetal sanitary cans.

AVLC-003H

This historic site consists of a surface refuse scatter of metal tin cans, glass, and miscellaneous metal. The artifacts are concentrated in two loci, each of which is moderately dense and represents a single dumping event. The cans, crushed cans, glass, metal, and other modern refuse are moderately dispersed within the loci, and other artifacts are scattered around the loci. The site is in poor condition with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The site is located upon sandy terrain. The site boundary is approximately 132 feet (north–south) by 192 feet (east–west).

Locus 1 measures approximately 52.2 feet (north–south) by 53.8 feet (east–west). Artifacts within Locus 1 include two sanitary cans measuring 2-8/16 inches in diameter by 6 inches tall; two tuna cans measuring 3-3/8 inches in diameter; seven sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4 inches tall; 13 church key opened sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4-5/16 inches tall; four milk cans with vent hole tops measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 2-3/8 inches tall; 17 sanitary cans measuring 3 inches in diameter by 4-3/8 inches tall; and one clear glass bottle base embossed with “Santa Fe Vintage 134 LM 3 Refilling prohibited” and measuring 2-3/8 inches in diameter.

Locus 2 measures 13.1 feet (north–south) by 318.2 feet (east–west). Artifacts within Locus 2 include nine sanitary cans measuring 3 inches in diameter by 4-3/8 inches tall; miscellaneous glass fragments including plate, clear, and blue specimens; miscellaneous metal fragments; and two oblong metal oil cans with metal screw tops.

Artifacts were sparsely scattered around the two dump loci, including one metal can with a hole-in-top opening and a U-shaped metal handle, perforated with holes in its body, measuring 4-5/16 inches in

diameter and 4-15/16 inches tall, and one sanitary can measuring 3 inches in diameter and 3-7/8 inches tall.

The cans, which include vent hole cans first made in 1900, quart oil cans first sold in 1933, and church key opened cans first produced in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

AVLC-004H

This historic archaeological site is a surface refuse scatter consisting of metal containers, glass, and various metal fragments and hardware. The site is in very poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The resource is located upon sandy terrain. The site boundary measures approximately 64 feet (north–south) by 75 feet (east–west).

Fifty-six metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts were documented at the site. Historic period and modern glass shards are the predominant artifact type that make up the site. The glass shards consist of milk, aqua, amethyst, clear, and brown colors. The potentially diagnostic glass artifacts identified include two dark brown bottle bases; one amethyst neck with brandy finish; one aqua neck with brandy finish; and one 3-inch-diameter clear/pink hue bottle base embossed “Best Foods Registered”.

The metal artifacts include one metal hose line; one friction can lid; three pails; three church key opened sanitary cans measuring 2-11/16 inches in diameter by 4-3/4 inches tall; one cone top short neck container; five vent hole milk cans measuring 3 inches in diameter and 4-1/4 inches tall; five vent hole milk cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter and 2-7/16 inches tall; 30 crown bottle caps; one tobacco tin with hinged top; one wrought iron cut bolt measuring 2-7/16 inches long; one wrought iron cut nail measuring 3-1/2 inches long; and one cylindrical container with lid measuring 1-7/8 inches in diameter and 2-1/4 inches tall.

One ceramic china bowl fragment with rim embellishments and a maker’s mark “Edwin M Knowles China Co. 144” was identified within the trash scatter. Edwin M. Knowles manufactured ceramics between 1900 and 1963 (Gonzalez 2023).

The artifacts, which include the ceramic fragment, church key opened cans first produced in 1935 and a cone top can first sold in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

AVLC-005H

This historic site is a surface refuse scatter consisting of metal cans and glass fragments. The site is in poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The resource is located on sandy terrain. The site boundary is approximately 33 feet (north–south) by 31 feet (east–west). Twenty-five diagnostic artifacts which characterize this resource were documented.

There are glass shards and glass vessel fragments within the site, including two bottle bases embossed with “3” / “O” inside a square; two clear bottle necks with screw-top finishes; one clear mason jar fragment; one clear bottle base measuring 2-7/16 inches in diameter with stippling and a “Dixie” maker’s

mark; one opaque clear single thread screw-top finish; and one clear bottle base with a 2-7/16 inch diameter and embossed with a Hazel Atlas maker's mark and the words "Italian Swiss Refilling Prohibited COLONY".

The metal artifacts include one aerosol can measuring 2-1/4 inches in diameter and 5-9/16 inches tall; twelve solder-dot vent hole cans measuring 3 inches in diameter and 3-15/16 inches tall; and one mason jar lid.

The ceramic artifacts include three fragments from the same white and blue dinner plate showing a blue swallow and pink flowers on its top and the partial maker's mark "[break]CHFIE[break]" on its base. The broken word is probably "Lichfield," one of the districts in Great Britain's Potteries region, where large quantities of china and earthenware were and are produced for the export market.

The Hazel Atlas maker's mark observed on one bottle base was used between 1920 and 1964 (Toulouse 1971:239), and the Italian Swiss Colony was a popular vintner established in the nineteenth century and became a national brand after World War II (Keppel 1987). The Owens Bottle Company used the "O" in a square maker's mark between 1911 and 1929 (Toulouse 1971:393). The cans include vent hole cans first made in 1900 and an aerosol can first marketed in 1945. All the artifacts are consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

5.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The archaeological sensitivity for potential unknown prehistoric archaeological sites within the APE is moderate. No Native American place names are recorded within or near the APE, but this is true of the entire Lancaster area and is largely the result of a lack of contact between the local Desert Serrano population and European and European-American colonizers rather than a lack of ethnohistoric occupation of the area. Water has always been the most important resource determining the placement and intensity of settlement in the Antelope Valley. Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene inhabitants of the closed valley operated on the shores of vast inland lakes, including Lake Thompson. The APE was likely inundated when Lake Thompson was at its height, but as the lake receded the land within the APE would have provided access to the lake and its abundant tule swamps. Even as the Antelope Valley turned to desert, there still would have been wetter periods when the area was more suitable than today for human use if not occupation. Sporadic or seasonal use of the APE likely continued after the desertification of the valley. Today, the APE is devoid of permanent sources of water, but before groundwater exploitation began in the late nineteenth century, the water table would have been higher. Springs dot the nearby valley floor. Amargosa Creek, located less than 0.25 miles to the east, was an important water source during the Late Prehistoric period and remains so, if somewhat less reliable. The APE consists of Quaternary alluvium, alluvial fan deposits, and younger playa deposits, all of which were coeval with the Antelope Valley's prehistoric human occupation and which may conceal buried archaeological deposits. The APE would have been an important resource procurement area, and significant archaeological sites may lie buried within the APE.

The sensitivity for potential undocumented historic period buildings, structures, and historic period archaeological sites is low. Topographic maps, aerial photographs, and the historic setting narrated in Chapter 4 indicate that, although historic period homesteads were established nearby, the APE has never

been developed except for the construction of roads in the twentieth century. The six historic period archaeological sites all lie near these roads and appear to be associated with roadside dumping, which continues to this day. Although Quaternary deposits overlie the APE, the conditions observed during the field survey indicate that there was likely little deposition during the relatively brief (ca. 250 year) historic period. During the historic period, the APE may have been used for hunting, prospecting, and similar activities in addition to dumping, but the potential for significant buried historic period resources appears low. No significant historic period archaeological sites or built features are anticipated within the APE.

6 RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

Six resources located within the APE required evaluation for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. Below is a summary of each evaluation. Further documentation for each resource is located in the DPR 523 forms (see **Appendix D**).

6.1 P-19-003044/CA-LAN-3044

Resource P-19-003044/CA-LAN-3044 was first recorded in 2001 as a historic refuse deposit. When it was initially recorded, it was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria (Chandler et al. 2001; Cotterman and Van Hemelryck 2001). In the more than two decades since its initial recordation, human activity has considerably impacted the site, including deliberate destruction of glass artifacts and continued dumping, reducing the integrity of the resource since its original documentation.

Criterion A/1: Archival research indicates that this resource is located on a parcel that has never been developed. The refuse appears to be domestic trash associated with daily living in the middle twentieth century, and the dumping is likely associated with nearby homesteads. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: Because this refuse was dumped on an undeveloped parcel and lacks any identifying artifacts, it cannot be directly tied to a specific individual, family, or group. Moreover, the background research failed to identify any persons who are particularly notable or important to national, state, or local history who are associated with the homesteads in the general vicinity. Therefore, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4: The existing documentation, including the site's initial documentation (Chandler et al. 2001; Cotterman and Van Hemelryck 2001) and this report, exhausts the site's data potential. Artifacts appear to be limited to the surface, and available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Michael Baker International concurs with the initial evaluation. Resource P-19-003044 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR or the NRHP under any criteria.

6.2 AVLC-001H

Resource AVLC-001H is a refuse deposit consisting of metal cans. The cans are concentrated within a single locus representing a single dumping event, with a small number of cans dispersed around this locus. The cans, which include vent hole cans first made in 1900 and church key opened cans first produced in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

Criterion A/1: Archival research indicates that this resource is located on a parcel that has never been developed. The refuse appears to be domestic trash associated with daily living in the middle twentieth century, and the dumping is likely associated with nearby homesteads. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: Because this refuse was dumped on an undeveloped parcel and lacks any identifying artifacts, it cannot be directly tied to a specific individual, family, or group. Moreover, the background research failed to identify any persons who are particularly notable or important to national, state, or local history who are associated with the homesteads in the general vicinity. Therefore, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4: This documentation exhausts the site's data potential. Artifacts appear to be limited to the surface, and available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

In conclusion, AVLC-001H is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and is not a historic property as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1). Furthermore, AVLC-001H is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

6.3 AVLC-002H

Resource AVLC-002H is a refuse deposit consisting of metal cans and fragmented glass. Scattered artifacts surround a locus which represents a single dumping event. The various crushed and fragmentary cans and glass fragments are moderately dispersed around the locus. The cans, which include church key opened cans first produced in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

Criterion A/1: Archival research indicates this resource is located on a parcel that has never been developed. The refuse appears to be domestic trash associated with daily living in the middle twentieth century, and the dumping is likely associated with nearby homesteads. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: Because this refuse was dumped on an undeveloped parcel and lacks any identifying artifacts, it cannot be directly tied to a specific individual, family, or group. Moreover, the background research failed to identify any persons who are particularly notable or important to national, state, or local history who are associated with the homesteads in the general vicinity. Therefore, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4: The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Artifacts appear to be limited to the surface. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

In conclusion, AVLC-002H is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and is not a historic property as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1). Furthermore, AVLC-002H is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

6.4 AVLC-003H

Resource AVLC-003H is a refuse deposit consisting of metal tin cans, fragmented glass, and miscellaneous unidentified metal. The artifacts are concentrated in two loci, each of which represents a single dumping event. The cans, crushed cans, glass, metal, and other modern refuse are moderately dispersed within the loci, and other artifacts are scattered around the loci. The cans, which include vent hole cans first made in 1900, quart oil cans first sold in 1933, and church key opened cans first produced in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

Criterion A/1: Archival research indicates that this resource is located on a parcel that has never been developed. The refuse appears to be domestic trash associated with daily living in the middle twentieth century, and the dumping is likely associated with nearby homesteads. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: Because this refuse was dumped on an undeveloped parcel and lacks any identifying artifacts, it cannot be directly tied to a specific individual, family, or group. Moreover, the background research failed to identify any persons who are particularly notable or important to national, state, or local history who are associated with the homesteads in the general vicinity. Therefore, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4: The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Artifacts appear to be limited to the surface. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

In conclusion, AVLC-003H is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and is not a historic property as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1). Furthermore, AVLC-003H is recommended not eligible for listing in the

CRHR and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

6.5 AVLC-004H

Resource AVLC-004H is a refuse scatter consisting of metal containers, glass, and various metal fragments and hardware. The artifacts, which include a ceramic fragment, church key opened cans first produced in 1935 and a cone top can first sold in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

Criterion A/1: Archival research indicates that this resource is located on a parcel that has never been developed. The refuse appears to be domestic trash associated with daily living in the middle twentieth century, and the dumping is likely associated with nearby homesteads. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: Because this refuse was dumped on an undeveloped parcel and lacks any identifying artifacts, it cannot be directly tied to a specific individual, family, or group. Moreover, the background research failed to identify any persons who are particularly notable or important to national, state, or local history who are associated with the homesteads in the general vicinity. Therefore, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4: The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Artifacts appear to be limited to the surface. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

In conclusion, AVLC-004H is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and is not a historic property as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1). Furthermore, AVLC-004H is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

6.6 AVLC-005H

Resource AVLC-005H is a refuse scatter consisting of metal cans and glass fragments. The artifacts, which include a glass bottle with a Hazel Atlas maker's mark in use between 1920 and 1964, a glass bottle with an Owens Bottle Company maker's mark in use between 1911 and 1929, and an aerosol can first marked in 1945, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993; Tolouse 1971).

Criterion A/1: Archival research indicates that this resource is located on a parcel that has never been developed. The refuse appears to be domestic trash associated with daily living in the middle twentieth century, and the dumping is likely associated with nearby homesteads. Research has not revealed any

significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: Because this refuse was dumped on an undeveloped parcel and lacks any identifying artifacts, it cannot be directly tied to a specific individual, family, or group. Moreover, the background research failed to identify any persons who are particularly notable or important to national, state, or local history who are associated with the homesteads in the general vicinity. Therefore, the site is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4: The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Artifacts appear to be limited to the surface. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

In conclusion, AVLC-005H is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and is not a historic property as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1). Furthermore, AVLC-005H is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

7 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The SCCIC records search, literature review, field survey, and interested parties consultation identified six historic-period archaeological sites (**Table**). A map of the documented archaeological sites is included in confidential **Appendix C**. All six resources were evaluated and recommended ineligible for inclusion in both the NRHP and CRHR. No historic properties or historical resources were identified within the APE; however, buried site sensitivity is moderate due to the Quaternary date of the APE's sediments and the proximity of ancient Lake Thompson, Amargosa Creek, and other water sources. A finding of no historic properties affected with conditions under Section 106 and a finding of less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated is appropriate for the proposed project.

TABLE 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE APE

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status
P-19-003044	CA-LAN-3044	Refuse deposit	Recommended not eligible
Pending	Pending	Refuse deposit AVLC-001H	Recommended not eligible
Pending	Pending	Refuse deposit AVLC-002H	Recommended not eligible
Pending	Pending	Refuse deposit AVLC-003H	Recommended not eligible
Pending	Pending	Refuse deposit AVLC-004H	Recommended not eligible
Pending	Pending	Refuse deposit AVLC-005H	Recommended not eligible

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

No historic properties or historical resources were identified within the APE. However, the project has the potential to impact unknown, buried cultural resources. Impacts to cultural resources may be avoided or reduced to a less than significant level by implementing the following mitigation measures:

CUL-1 Archaeological Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan

Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, the project proponent shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738). The qualified professional archaeologist shall prepare an archaeological resources monitoring and discovery plan (ARMDP). The ARMDP shall clearly specify the steps to be taken to mitigate impacts to archaeological resources. The ARMDP shall specify monitoring methods, personnel, and procedures to be followed in the event of a discovery. The monitoring plan shall at minimum include an introduction; project description; statement of archaeological sensitivity and rationale for the monitoring program; archaeological context and research design; statement of methods and identification of what activities require monitoring; description of monitoring procedures; and protocol to be followed in the event of a find. Criteria shall be outlined, and triggers identified when further consultation is required for the evaluation and treatment of a find. Key staff, including Native American representatives and other consulting parties, shall be identified, and the process of notification and consultation shall be specified in the ARMDP. A curation plan shall also be outlined in the ARMDP.

CUL-2: Archaeological Resources Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring for all ground-disturbing activities shall be conducted by a qualified archaeological monitor who is working under the guidance of the qualified professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738). Ground-disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, geotechnical boring, boring, trenching, grading, excavating, and the demolition of building foundations, as defined in the ARMDP developed in compliance with Mitigation Measure CUL-1. The archaeological monitor shall observe ground-disturbing activities in all areas with potential to contain significant archaeological deposits. If discoveries are made during ground-disturbing activities, additional work may be required in accordance with the terms specified in the ARMDP in compliance with Mitigation Measures CUL-3 and CUL-4.

CUL-3: Evaluation of Unanticipated Finds; Phase II Testing

In the event an unanticipated archaeological resource is unearthed during excavation activities associated with construction of any individual development project, work shall stop immediately within 50 feet of the find and the discovery shall be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738), pursuant to the procedures set forth at CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and 36 CFR Part 60.4. Depending on the nature of the find, the determination of significance may require additional excavation, potentially including the preparation and execution of a Phase II archaeological testing plan. As the lead agencies, USACE and the County shall make a determination of significance on the basis of the

recommendations of the qualified archaeologist and submit this determination of significance to the State Historic Preservation Officer for review and comment. The results of testing shall be presented in the final report in accordance with CUL-6 and communicated to the SCCIC.

If the resource is determined not to be significant, then resource-specific work is complete and construction may proceed. If the resource is determined to be significant and avoidance is not feasible, then a resource-specific archaeological resources treatment plan shall be prepared and executed prior to recommencing ground-disturbing activities that may impact the resource in accordance with Mitigation Measure CUL-4.

CUL-4: Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan and Phase III Data Recovery

If, as a result of the evaluation required by Mitigation Measure CUL-3, a significant resource is identified within the project site, then prior to the beginning of the earth-moving construction activities within the boundaries of the resource, an archaeological resources treatment plan shall be developed that will govern the treatment of the resource. Avoidance and preservation-in-place are the preferred treatment for archaeological resources, and the treatment plan will detail plans for avoidance, if possible, such as restricting work to disturbed soil or limiting the depth of excavations to avoid archaeological deposits.

If disturbance to resources cannot be avoided, a Phase III (data recovery) phase of investigation will be required, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.6 (Resolution of adverse effects) and Section 800.13 (Post-review discoveries). The Phase III study shall generally consist of a limited scale program of archaeological excavation, radiocarbon dating of organic materials (e.g., shell midden and faunal remains), laboratory analysis, and report writing designed to assess the importance of the resource in question. Any resources recovered shall be properly curated, as appropriate. The Phase III data recovery plan shall be prepared in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Ground-disturbing construction activities may commence when excavations are completed in accordance with the Phase III plan and to the satisfaction of USACE and the County. However, the Phase III work shall not be considered complete until excavations and associated analyses are completed and a final report is prepared in accordance with Mitigation Measure CUL-6. The report shall be completed and presented to the County and USACE for comment within 18 months of the completion of Phase III excavations.

CUL-5: Treatment of Unanticipated Finds of Human Remains

If human skeletal remains are found during earth-moving activities, work shall be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office shall be notified. Standard guidelines set by California law provide for the treatment of skeletal material of Native American origin (California Public Resources Code, Sections 5097.98 et seq.; Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5). If the remains are found to be archaeological, then after the coroner releases the site, the qualified professional archaeologist, in consultation with the most likely descendant, shall prepare an archaeological treatment plan in accordance with Mitigation

Measure CUL-4 that also incorporates the guidance in "A Professional Guide for the Preservation and Protection of Native American Remains and Associated Grave Goods," published by the California Native American Heritage Commission.

CUL-6: Reporting

Mitigation will be considered complete when documentation of findings is completed to a level satisfactory to USACE and the County and filed with the SCCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System. Specific reporting requirements shall be detailed in the ARMDP.

If the results of monitoring are negative, the report will take the form of a memorandum and be submitted to USACE and the County for comment within eight weeks of the completion of project fieldwork and communicated to the SCCIC when completed to the satisfaction of USACE and the County.

If the results of monitoring are positive, the report will be prepared in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's "Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format." The report shall include a management summary; undertaking information; appropriate maps of both the project area and impacted resources; an environmental setting; prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts; research design; methods; a thorough report of findings; a discussion of the data obtained and the resource's significance in reference to the historic, ethnographic, and prehistoric contexts; a record of the final disposition of excavated artifacts and any intact archaeological deposits; management considerations and recommendations for future work that may impact the resource; and references. Other report sections may also be required as determined by the County and USACE with the recommendations of the qualified archaeologist. The report shall be submitted to the County and USACE for concurrent review and comment within 18 months of the completion of project fieldwork, and shall be communicated to the SCCIC when completed to the satisfaction of the lead agencies.

Appropriate DPR 523 series forms shall also be prepared for each find and submitted to the SCCIC. Minimal documentation of previously unknown isolated finds will consist of a sufficient description of the find to prepare a DPR 523a Primary Form (including photographs) and appropriate maps. Minimum documentation of previously unknown archaeological sites will consist of a sufficient description of the find to prepare a DPR 523a Primary Form (including photographs); a DPR 523c Archaeological Site Record; a DPR 523j Location Map; and a DPR 523k Sketch Map. Minimum documentation of known resources will consist of a DPR 523L Update form. Additional forms may also be required to appropriately document resources at the discretion of the qualified archaeologist.

CUL-7: Curation and Final Disposition of Archaeological Materials

Archaeological materials collected during project excavations shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards unless otherwise determined by the lead agency as the result of consultation. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility meeting the Secretary of the Interior's minimum standards for curation (36 CFR 79.9), to be accompanied by payment of

the fees necessary for permanent curation. Final disposition of resources of Native American origin should be determined prior to project excavations. The ideal treatment from an archaeological perspective is that any recovered resources be curated for posterity and made available to researchers. However, the tribal significance of some materials may override their scientific value, in which case reburial may be preferred for some archaeological materials of tribal significance. If artifacts are reburied, the reburial will only occur after USACE and the County are satisfied that they have been suitably studied and documented. Minimum documentation will consist of count, weight, and basic description of all artifacts and include photographic documentation of any diagnostic artifacts and a representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts.

9 PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared by Michael Baker International Archaeologists Marc Beherec, Marcel Young, and Maximilian van Rensselaer. Archaeologists Marcel Young and Alexandra Navarro conducted the field survey and site recordation. Michael Baker International Cultural Resources Department Manager Margo Nayyar and Archaeologist James Daniels conducted quality assurance review.

Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA, has more than 20 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. His experience includes writing technical reports, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), NHPA, and CEQA compliance documents. He has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and Phase III data recovery, and monitoring at sites throughout Southern California. Dr. Beherec meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology.

Marcel Young, BA, has worked in various capacities in cultural resource management since 2013. He is experienced in surveying and conducting recording and evaluations of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites in California. Mr. Young is versed in conducting fieldwork within frameworks of Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA. He has participated in projects in several phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian, Extended Phase I testing, shovel test surveys, buried site testing, Phase III data recovery, and monitoring.

Alexandra Navarro, BA, has worked as an archaeologist since 2011. She has experience in archaeological research, osteology, surveying, excavating, monitoring, and writing. Ms. Navarro is versed in conducting fieldwork within the frameworks of Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA. She has participated in several phases of archaeological projects: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring. Her project highlights include osteological analyses, archaeological excavations in Mexico and Southern California, artifact cataloging, and fieldwork for SB Energy Solar, Pacific Gas and Electric, and Mexico's Institute of National Anthropology and History. Other responsibilities consist of site identification, archival data recovery, report writing, and artifact preservation

Maximilian van Rensselaer, BA, RA, has worked as an archaeologist in cultural resource management since 2013. He has experience recording, excavating, and evaluating historic properties. He has completed projects in all phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, extended Phase I surveys (XPI), buried site excavation, archaeological sensitivity assessments, Phase II testing and evaluations, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring. He has worked in Nevada, California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Kentucky. Mr. van Rensselaer specializes in applying Section 106 of the NHPA. His other expertise includes geographic information systems (GIS) and NEPA desktop analysis. He is currently pursuing a master of professional studies degree in cultural and heritage resource management and a GIS graduate certificate at the University of Maryland.

James Daniels, MA, RPA, is a senior archaeologist with cultural resource management experience in California, Nevada, and North Carolina. His experience includes archaeological surveys, evaluations of historic and prehistoric sites for listing in the CRHR and NRHP, site mitigation data recoveries, mitigation monitoring, and preparation of archaeological resource management reports and cultural resources

technical reports. As senior archaeologist, he supports projects needing CEQA, NEPA, NHPA, Section 106, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Assembly Bill 52, USACE 404 Permits, and local cultural resource regulation compliance. He also assists with environmental impact statements/reports and alternative mitigation measures for clients, including interpretive signage, informative website design, brochures, and ethnographic studies. He also assists in Native American consultation and coordination of Native American monitoring. Mr. Daniels provides advanced technical services for clients, including geophysical surveys with ground penetrating radar, obsidian and ceramic sourcing using portable X-ray fluorescence, photogrammetry, and GIS predictive modeling and data collection using Esri Field Maps. Mr. Daniels meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and historic preservation.

Margo Nayyar, MA, is a senior architectural historian with 13 years of cultural management experience in California, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, Idaho, and Mississippi. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the NRHP/CRHR, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and NHPA Section 106, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources sections for CEQA environmental documents, including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys, and authors NRHP nomination packets. Ms. Nayyar meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

10 REFERENCES CITED

Barton, Emily, Teresa Terry, and Eric Scott. 2019. *Cultural and Paleontological Assessment for the Desert Trains Preparatory Academy Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.* Document prepared for PlaceWorks by Cogstone.

BCR Consulting. 2019. *Cultural Resources Assessment, Baldy Mesa Solar Project, Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California*. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith. 1978. "Serrano." In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 570-574. *Handbook of North American Indians*, volume 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Benedict, Ruth. 1924. "A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture." *American Anthropologist* 26(3):366-392.

CGS (California Geological Survey). 2002. Revised Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment California Fault Parameters.

Chandler, Evelyn N., Cary D. Cotterman, Roger D. Mason, and Valerie M. Van Hemelryck. 2001. *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Installation of the Trunk "F" Sewer and Rosamond Outfall Relief Trunk Sewer Located Between Lancaster and Rosamond, Los Angeles County, California.* Report No. LA-8180. Prepared for County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County by Chambers Group. On file, South Central Coastal Information System, California State University, Fullerton.

Cotterman, Cary D., and Valerie Van Hemelryck. 2001. California State Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms, P-19-003044. On file, South Central Coastal Information System, California State University, Fullerton.

Decourten, Frank. 2010. "Geology of Southern California." Electronic document. Accessed June 2022. www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/10088307/geology-of-southern-californiapdfgrossmont-college.

Dibblee, Thomas W. 1967. Areal geology of the western Mojave Desert California. US Geological Survey Professional Paper 522.

Dibblee, T. W., and J. A. Minch. 2008. Geologic map of the Lancaster and Alpine Butte 15 minute quadrangles, Los Angeles County, California. Dibblee Geological Foundation Map DF-386, scale 1:62,500.

Gardiner, Allen. 2002. *Antelope Valley: An Illustrated History*. Carlsbad, CA: Heritage Media Corp.

GLO (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office). 1856a. *Township 7 North Range 12 West, San Bernardino Meridian* Plat map. https://glorecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=survey|st=CA|cty=|twp_nr=7|twp_dir=N|rng_nr=12|rng_dir=W.

_____. 1856b. *Township 8 North Range 12 West, San Bernardino Meridian* Plat map. https://glorecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=survey|st=CA|cty=|twp_nr=8|twp_dir=N|rng_nr=12|rng_dir=W#resultsTabIndex=0.

Gonzalez, Mark. 2023. "The Edwin M. Knowles China Co." Accessed February 3, 2023. http://www.laurelhollowpark.net/emk/emk.html

Grenier, Judson A., Doyce B. Nunis, Jr., and Jean Bruce Poole, eds. 1978. *A Guide to Historic Places in Los Angeles County.* Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt Publishing.

Griffith, Glenn E., James M. Omernik, David W. Smith, Terry D. Cook, Ed Tallyn, Kendra Moseley, and Colleen B. Johnson. 2016. *Ecoregions of California*. Ecoregion map, 1:1,100,000. Washington DC. US Geological Open-File Report 2016-1021.

Gurba, Norma H. 2005. *Lancaster (Images of America).* Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, Ethel Graces Rensch, and William N. Abelow. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Keppel, Bruce. 1987. "New Buyer Found for Old Italian Swiss Colony Winery." *Los Angeles Times,* July 31, 1987. https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1987-07-31-fi-302-story.html

Kroeber, A. L. 1925. "Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnography Bulletin* 78. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Lancaster, Jeremy T. 2011. Preliminary geologic map of the Lancaster East 7.5' quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California: a digital database. California Geological Society, scale 1:24,000.

Los Angeles County Library. 2022. Antelope Valley Community History. Accessed November 2022. https://lacountylibrary.org/antelope-valley-local-history/.

NETRonline. 2022. Aerial photographs of the APE and vicinity. Accessed November 2022. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

NPS (National Park Service). 1997. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin* 15.

———. 2020. National Register of Historic Places database and map. Accessed November 2022. https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466.

NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service). 2022. Electronic georeferenced soil map. Accessed December 2022. https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

OHP (California Office of Historic Preservation). 1995. *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources.* Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

_____. 2001a. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Historical Resources. Technical Assistance Series No. 1. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

_____. 2001b. California Register of Historical Resources: Q&A for Local Governments. Technical Assistance Series No. 4. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

_____. 2006. "California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)." Technical Assistance Series No. 6. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

———. 2022a. Archaeological Resources Directory for Los Angeles County. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

———. 2022b. Built Environment Resource Directory for Los Angeles County. Accessed November 2022. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338.

———. 2022c. "California Historical Resources." Accessed November 2022. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=34.

Orme, Anthony R. 2004. *Lake Thompson, Mojave Desert, California: A Desiccating Late Quaternary Lake System.* Document prepared for United States Army Corps of Engineers. https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA424332.pdf.

Ponti, D. J., and D.B. Burke. 1980. Map showing Quaternary geology of the eastern Antelope Valley and vicinity, California. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report OF-80-1064, scale 1:62,500.

Perris, Fred T. 1896. "Perris' Miners' Map of Southern California Showing Specially The Desert Region Embraced In The Counties of San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange, and Portions of Adjacent Counties, Showing Mining Districts, Forest Reserves, Indian Reservations, And County Boundaries In Colors." Accessed November 2022. https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/57775/perris-miners-map-of-southern-california-showing-specially-perris.

Rock, Jim. 1993. Can Chronology. Document on file, Michael Baker International.

Strong, William D. 1929. "Aboriginal Society in Southern California." *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1):1-358.

Sutton, Mark Q. 1988. *An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Western Mojave Desert, California.* Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory No. 14. Salinas, CA: Coyote Press.

Sutton, Mark Q., and Timothy Earle. 2017. "The Desert Serrano of the Mojave River." *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 53(2&3): 1-61.

Thompson, David G. 1929. *Water Supply Paper 578: The Mojave Desert Region California*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison. 1971. *Bottle Makers and Their Marks.* New York: Thomas Nelson, Inc.

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture). 2003. Pond series soil description. Accessed December 6, 2022. https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/P/POND.html.

_____. 2015. Oban series soil description. Accessed December 6, 2022. https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/O/OBAN.html.

USGS (United States Geological Survey). 1915a. *Elizabeth Lake, Calif,.* 1:96,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1915b. *Elizabeth Lake, Calif.,* 1:125,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1917. *Elizabeth Lake, Calif.,* 1:125,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1930. *Oban, Calif.,* 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1933. *Oban, Calif.,* 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1949. *Los Angeles, Calif.,* 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1955. *Los Angeles, Calif.,* 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1958. *Lancaster West, Calif.,* 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1966. *Los Angeles, Calif.,* 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1975. *Los Angeles, Calif.,* 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 2012. *Lancaster West, Calif.*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

Wheeler, G.M. 1883. "73. Part of Southern California." 1:506,880 scale map. https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~377~30084:73--Part-Of-Southern-California.

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix A
Native American Heritage Commission Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

December 8, 2022

Max van Rensselaer
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com

Re: Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. van Rensselaer:

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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
12/8/2022

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
1019 Second Street, Suite 1 — Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
thcp@tataviam-nsn.us

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@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, Vanyume, Tataviam
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
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
Jessica.Mauck@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 Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project, Los Angeles County.

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix B
Historical Society Consultation

From:	Anderson, Michelle
To:	peggy@avhistorical.org
Cc:	Beherec, Marc; Nayyar, Margo
Subject:	Antelope Valley Logistics Center Phase 1 Project - Historical Society Consultation
Date:	Thursday, December 22, 2022 12:54:58 PM
Attachments:	West Antelope Valley Historical Society Consultation Letter.pdf

Good afternoon,

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Antelope Valley Logistics Center Phase 1 Project in Lancaster, California. Please see the attached letter and maps for additional details about the project. We are conducting outreach to you, the local historical society, to ask if you have any information or concerns about historic properties or cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Michael Baker International using the contact information in the attached letter.

Sincerely,

Michelle Anderson | Architectural Historian II | Pronouns: she/her
3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125 | Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 | [O] 916-517-4422
Michelle.Anderson@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

December 22, 2022

WEST ANTELOPE VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 1972
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA 93539-1972
VIA EMAIL: PEGGY@AVHISTORICAL.ORG

RE: ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER PHASE 1 PROJECT, CITY OF LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

To Whom It May Concern:

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Antelope Valley Logistics Center Phase 1 Project (project). The project is located at the intersection of West Avenue F and 20th Street West in the City of Lancaster, California. Figures depicting the Area of Potential Effects (APE) are included in **Attachment 1**.

The proposed project would include construction of two distribution warehouses on approximately 121 acres. Each distribution warehouse would consist of a approximately 1,004,000 square-foot building footprint, which includes approximately 40,000 square feet of office space. Each proposed distribution warehouse is intended to function as a fulfillment center, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and employing up to approximately 2,016 people (total of 4,032). To provide access to the project site, Avenue F would be partially improved along the northerly property boundary, in addition to partial improvements of 20th Street West along the westerly property boundary, Avenue F along the southerly boundary, and full improvements of a new proposed public road on the east side of the property. Additional ancillary improvements such as landscaping and utility work would also be required

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historic properties within the APE. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input related to any concerns that the West Antelope Valley Historical Society may have. Please contact me at your earliest convenience at Michelle.Anderson@mbakerintl.com or 916-517-4422 if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Michelle Anderson

Michelle Anderson
Architectural Historian

Attachments:
Attachment 1 - Figures

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

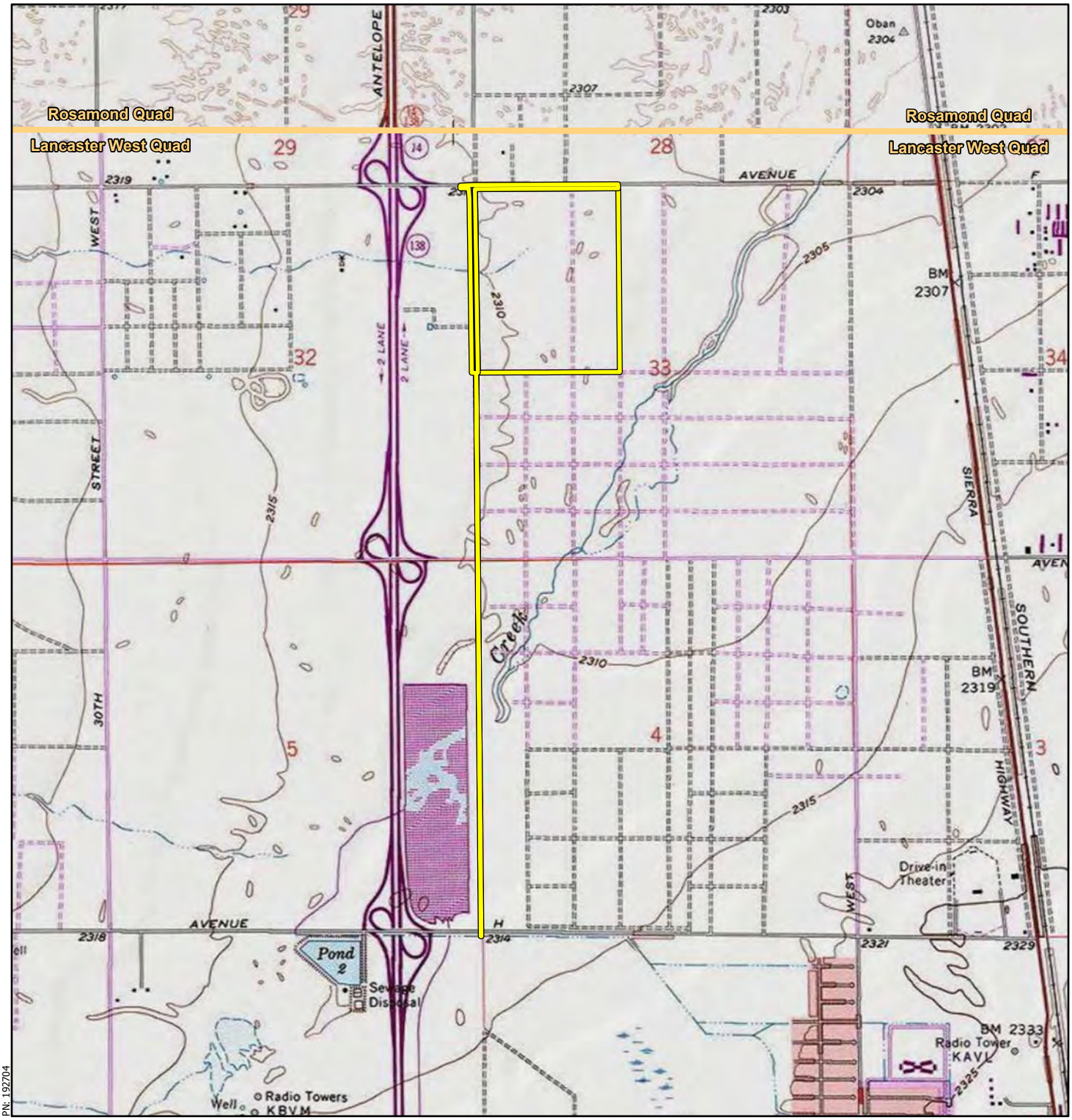
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Lancaster, California*

ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER PHASE 1
LANCASTER, CA

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



PN: 192704

Project Area

ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER PHASE 1
LANCASTER, CA

Project Vicinity

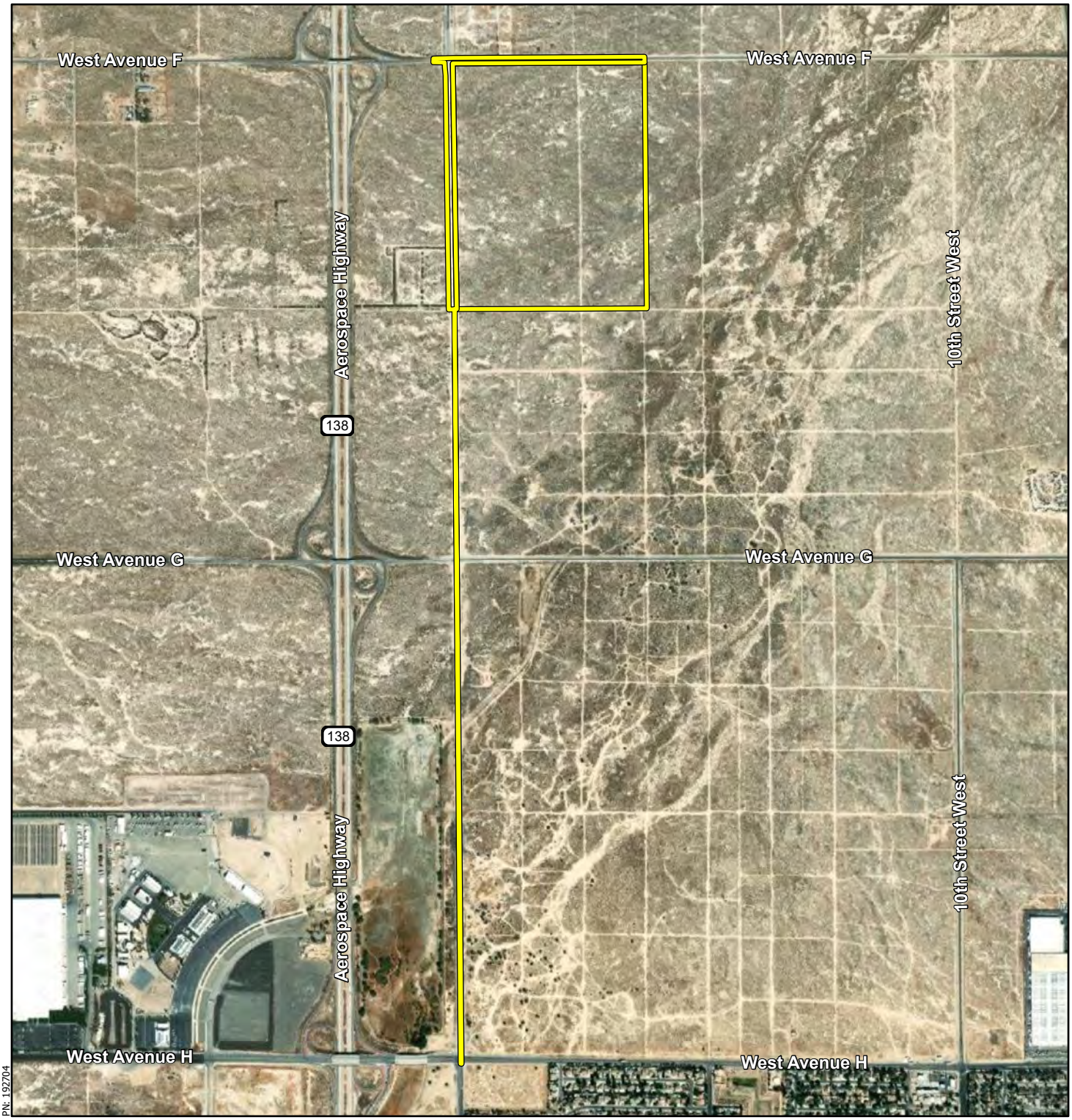
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Lancaster, California*

Figure 2



Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2021 Nearmap Imagery: *Lancaster, California*

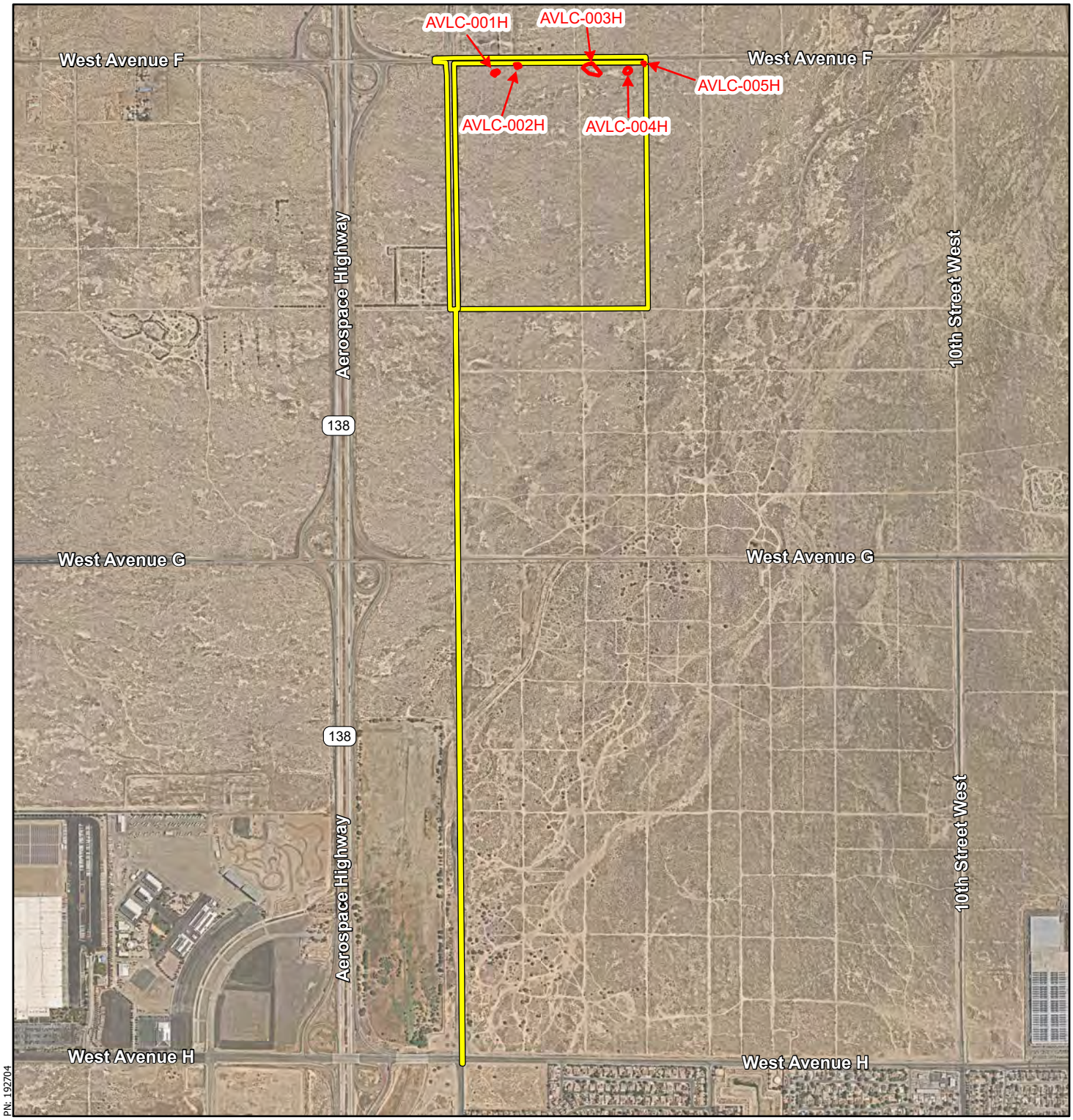
ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER PHASE 1
LANCASTER, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix C
Map: Archaeological Resources within the APE (Confidential)



Area of Potential Effects

Archaeological Sites

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2021 Nearmap Imagery: *Lancaster, California*

ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER WEST
LANCASTER, CA

Archaeological Sites Within the APE

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix D
DPR 523 Series Forms
(Confidential)

19-003044

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #:
HRI # :
Trinomial:
NRHP Status Code: 6Z
Other Listings:
Review Code: Reviewer:

☐ Update or Supplement
Date:

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by Recorder): Site CGI TRUNK-F 1
P1. Other Identifier: N.A.

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Lancaster West, CA Date: 1974; T12W; R8N; NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 33; San Bernardino B.M.
c. Address: N.A. City: Between the Cities of Lancaster and Rosamond, California
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11; 393233 mE/3845419 mN
e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., when appropriate: The site is located near the east side of 20th Street West, 0.2 mile south of Avenue F, at an elevation of 2,310 feet above mean sea level.

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):
Site CGI TRUNK-F 1 is a historic-period (ca. Late 1920s-1950s) refuse deposit consisting of four artifact concentrations with a surrounding sparse scatter of artifacts. Artifacts consist primarily of food cans, beverage bottle fragments, and condiment jar fragments. A smaller amount of domestic ceramics, automotive parts and oil cans, and miscellaneous hardware is also represented. The site is spread along the east side of 20th Street West for a distance of approximately 200 meters, and extends east from the road approximately 60 meters. Portions of Concentrations 2 and 4 appear to have been burned, probably at the time of deposition. Evidence of recent digging by bottle hunters was observed. Recent trash dumping has also disturbed the site.

The site is approximately 0.2 mile south of a historic-period homestead that appears on the 1933 USGS Oban, California, 7.5' topographic quadrangle. This homestead, located on the northeast corner of the intersection of 20th Street West and Avenue F, is still in use. The site may represent dumping of refuse from the homestead.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List Attributes and Codes): AH4 (Dump/Trash Scatter)
*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

See Continuation Sheet.

P5b. Description of ☒ Photo ☐ Drawing (View, date, accession#) : See Continuation Sheet

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both : Determined by artifact dates.

*P7. Owner and Address:
County of Los Angeles
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, address):
Cary D. Cotterman and
Valerie Van Hemelryck
Chambers Group, Inc.
302 Brookside Avenue
Redlands, CA 92373

*P9. Date ☒ Recorded ☐ Updated:
10/24/01

*P10. Type of Study (Describe):
Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey; 20-meter interval between personnel.

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."):
Chandler, Evelyn N., Cary D. Cotterman, Valerie M. Van Hemelryck, and Roger D. Mason, Ph.D.
2001 *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Installation of the Trunk "F" Sewer, and Rosamond Outfall Relief Trunk Sewer, Located between Lancaster and Rosamond, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared for County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Prepared by Chambers Group, Inc., Redlands, California. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheets ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☒ Archaeological Site Record ☐ District Record ☐ Bedrock Grinding Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # :
Trinomial :

Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Site CGI TRUNK-F 1

***A1. Dimensions:** **a. Length:** 200 meters (north/south) × **b. Width:** 60 meters (east/west)
Method of Measurement: ☒ **Paced** ☒ **Taped** ☐ **Visual estimate** ☒ **Other:** Global Positioning System (GPS)
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ **Artifacts** ☐ **Features** ☐ **Soil** ☐ **Vegetation** ☐ **Topography** ☐ **Cut bank** ☐ **Animal burrow** ☐ **Excavation** ☐ **Property boundary** ☐ **Other (Explain):**
Reliability of Determination: ☒ **High** ☐ **Medium** ☐ **Low** **Explain:** Surface deposit; good ground visibility.
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ **Restricted access** ☐ **Paved/built over** ☐ **Disturbances** ☐ **Site limits incompletely defined** ☐ **Vegetation** ☒ **Other (Explain):** No limitations

A2. Depth: ☒ **None** ☐ **Unknown** **Method of Determination:** Visual. Type of deposit (roadside dumping) and lack of recent soil deposition make it highly unlikely that a subsurface component exists.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ **Present** ☒ **Absent** ☐ **Possible** ☐ **Unknown (Explain):** No human remains were observed. Human remains highly unlikely in 20th century roadside refuse deposit.

***A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):** No features were observed.

***A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):** The site consists of four artifact concentrations surrounded by a sparse scatter of artifacts. Artifacts consist primarily of food cans, beverage bottle fragments, and condiment jar fragments. A smaller amount of domestic ceramics, automotive parts and oil cans, and miscellaneous hardware is also represented. (See Continuation Sheet.)

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)**

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ **Good** ☒ **Fair** ☐ **Poor (Describe disturbances.):** Disturbances to the site include digging by bottle hunters and recent trash dumping.

***A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.):** Amargosa Creek, a seasonal drainage, is located 0.6 mile southeast of the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 2,310 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as: vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is situated on the floor of an alluvial basin with little slope or topographic relief. Soil consists of silty sand. Vegetation in the vicinity consists of saltbush scrub.

A11. Historical Information: Factors in the 20th century development of the Lancaster area included construction of railroads in the Antelope Valley; homestead claims; mining; and military activities in the region. The main focus of the economy of the Lancaster area, however, was agriculture and ranching. Between the late 1800s and the withdrawal of lands from public domain in 1935, numerous homesteads were established (Settle 1967a, b). The site is located near a historic-period homestead that appears on the USGS Oban, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle map of 1933.

***A12. Age:** ☐ **Prehistoric** ☐ **Protohistoric** ☐ **1542-1769** ☐ **1769-1848** ☐ **1848-1880** ☐ **1880-1914** ☒ **1914-1945** ☒ **Post 1945** ☐ **Undetermined (Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historical dates if known):**

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The site appears to represent predominantly domestic refuse disposal, possibly related to a historic-period homestead located 0.2 miles to the north. This homestead appears on the USGS Oban, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle map of 1933. Its existence at that time is consistent with the dates of temporally diagnostic artifacts recorded within the site, which range from the late 1920s to the 1950s.

A14. Remarks: The site is not likely to be affected by activities associated with construction of the proposed sewer line. Furthermore, it is not known to be associated with any events or persons important in history, and is not, therefore, recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A or B. It is a refuse deposit, and NRHP Criterion C is not applicable. It is highly unlikely to have a subsurface component, and is not believed to have any further research potential. The site is not, therefore, recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See Continuation Sheet.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Continuation Sheet
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Chambers Group, Inc., 302 Brookside Avenue, Redlands, CA 92373

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Cary D. Cotterman **Date:** 10/30/01

***Affiliation and Address:** Chambers Group, Inc., 302 Brookside Avenue, Redlands, CA 92373

***A5. Cultural Constituents (continued from Archaeological Site Record):**

Concentration 1: Concentration 1 measures 9 meters (north-south) by 12 meters (east-west). It consists predominantly of sanitary food cans of various sizes (approximately 200+). There are also approximately 40 to 50 matchstick filler (vent-hole) cans measuring 3-15/16" high by 2-15/16" in diameter. Glass artifacts include a clear glass bottle base with the maker's mark of the Illinois Pacific Coast Company (IPCCo in a diamond) embossed, a clear glass bottle base with "Karo Syrup" embossed, fragments of a clear glass bottle, and fragments of a green glass bottle. Other artifacts include a galvanized steel bucket, two enamelware pots, a wire grate, steel strapping, a piece of automotive exhaust pipe, and three fragments of large mammal bone.

Date: Illinois Pacific Coast Company maker's mark: 1925-1930 (Toulouse 1971)

Concentration 2: Concentration 2 is located approximately 15 meters south of Concentration 1. It measures 20 meters (north-south) by 15 meters (east-west). It consists predominantly of sanitary food cans of various sizes (approximately 70+). There are also approximately 20+ matchstick filler (vent-hole) cans, measuring 3-15/16" high by 2-15/16" in diameter and 2-5/16" high by 2-8/16" in diameter. Other cans include four automotive oil cans and one 1-gallon paint can. Glass artifacts include two clear glass bottle bases with the makers mark of the Latchford-Marble Glass Company (an interlocked LM) embossed, one of which also has "Santa Fe Vintage Co" embossed; three clear glass bottle bases with the maker's mark of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company (an I inside an O inside a diamond) embossed, two of which are from plant 20 and one of which is from plant 7; one clear glass bottle base with the maker's mark of the Glass Containers Corporation (interlocked, squared CG) embossed; fragments of approximately 15 clear glass bottles; fragments of one green glass bottle; three clear drinking glass fragments; and part of a white glass bowl. Other artifacts include green, white, and tan crockery fragments; rubber hose fragments; and a large pile of broken cement plaster fragments with chicken wire reinforcement. The southern part of Concentration 2 appears to have been burned at the time of deposition.

Dates:	Latchford-Marble Glass Company maker's mark:	1939-1957	(Toulouse 1971)
	Glass Containers Corporation maker's mark:	post-1945	(Toulouse 1971)
	Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, plant 7:	1929-1954	(Toulouse 1971)
	Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, plant 20:	1929-ca. 1940	(Toulouse 1971)
	Vent-hole can, 2-5/16" (h) x 2-8/16" (d):	1950-present	(Rock 1989)

Concentration 3: Concentration 3 is located approximately 40 meters south of Concentration 2. It measures 3 meters (north-south) by 3 meters (east-west). It consists of one piece of sheet metal (steel), one piece of sheet metal formed around a piece of oak framework, and several pieces of oak. The sheet metal and oak are parts of a very old automobile body.

Date: Unknown; however, appears to be pre-1930.

Concentration 4: Concentration 4 is located approximately 45 meters south-southeast of Concentration 3. It measures 7 meters (north-south) by 7 meters (east-west). It consists predominantly of sanitary food cans of various sizes (30+) and matchstick filler (vent-hole) cans (30+) that measure 3-15/16" high by 2-15/16" in diameter. Other cans consist of three cone-top beverage cans. Glass artifacts include a clear glass bottle base with the maker's mark of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company (an I inside an O within a diamond) embossed, with plant number 7 and "The Lavoris Company" also embossed; a clear glass jar base with "Cheeseborough Ponds Mfg. Co." embossed; a brown glass bottle base with the maker's mark of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company (an I inside an O within a diamond) and plant number 7 embossed; fragments of a green glass "7-Up" bottle; and amber glass decorative bowl fragments. Other artifacts include remains of several C-size batteries, bailing wire, several steel barrel hoops, chicken wire, and numerous chunks of an unidentified white material. Concentration 4 appears to have been burned at the time of deposition.

Dates: Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, plant 7: 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971)

Sparse Surrounding Artifact Scatter: A sparse artifact scatter, consisting of sanitary food cans and glass bottle fragments, connects the four artifact concentrations. This scatter extends 15 meters north of Concentration 1, 20 meters south of Concentration 4, 30 meters east of the four concentrations, and west to the east side of 20th Street West. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed in the scatter.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #:
HRI#/Trinomial:

 *Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Site CGI TRUNK-F 1
*Recorded by: C. Cotterman, V. Van Hemelryck *Date: 10/24/01 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

A15. References (continued from Archaeological Site Record):

Rock, James
1989 *Tin Canisters: Their Identification*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region V, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, California.

Settle, Glen A.
1967a The History of Lancaster. In *Along the Rails from Lancaster to Mojave*. Glen A. Settle, Editor. Kern-Antelope Historical Society, Inc., Lancaster, California. Pp. 6-13.

1967b The Founding and Growth of Lancaster. In *Along the Rails from Lancaster to Mojave*. Glen A. Settle, Editor. Kern-Antelope Historical Society, Inc., Lancaster, California. Pp. 14-34.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison
1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson, Inc., New York.

* Required information

P5a. Photographs (continued from Primary Record):

Photo 1: Overview of site, Concentration 1 artifacts in foreground. View toward south, 10/24/01.

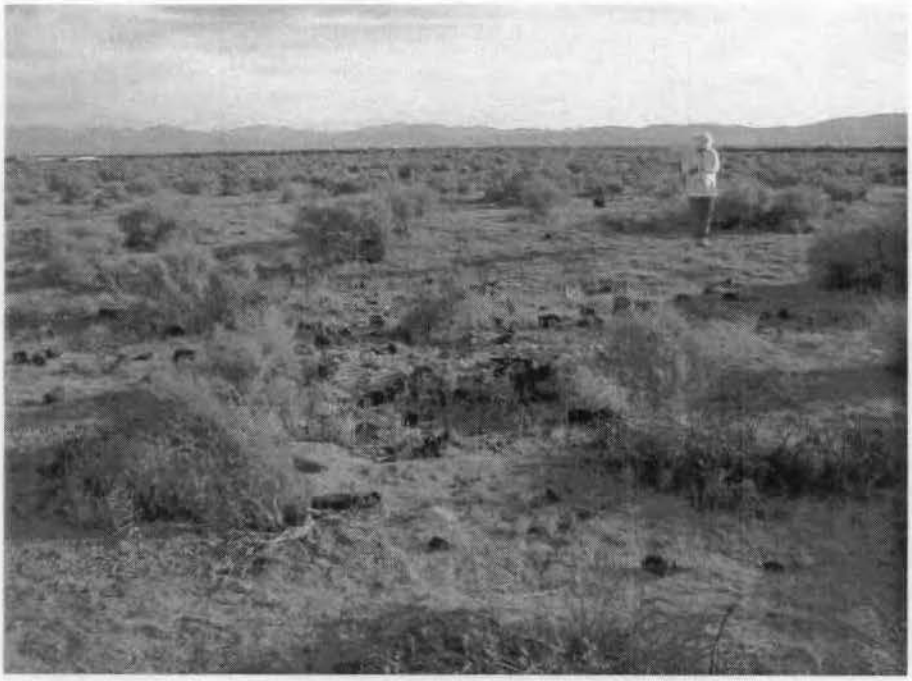


Photo 2: Artifact Concentration 2. View toward south, 10/24/01.

P5a. Photographs (continued from Primary Record):

Photo 3: Artifact Concentration 3. View toward southwest, 10/24/01.

Photo 4: Overview of site, Concentration 4 artifacts in foreground. View toward north, 10/24/01.

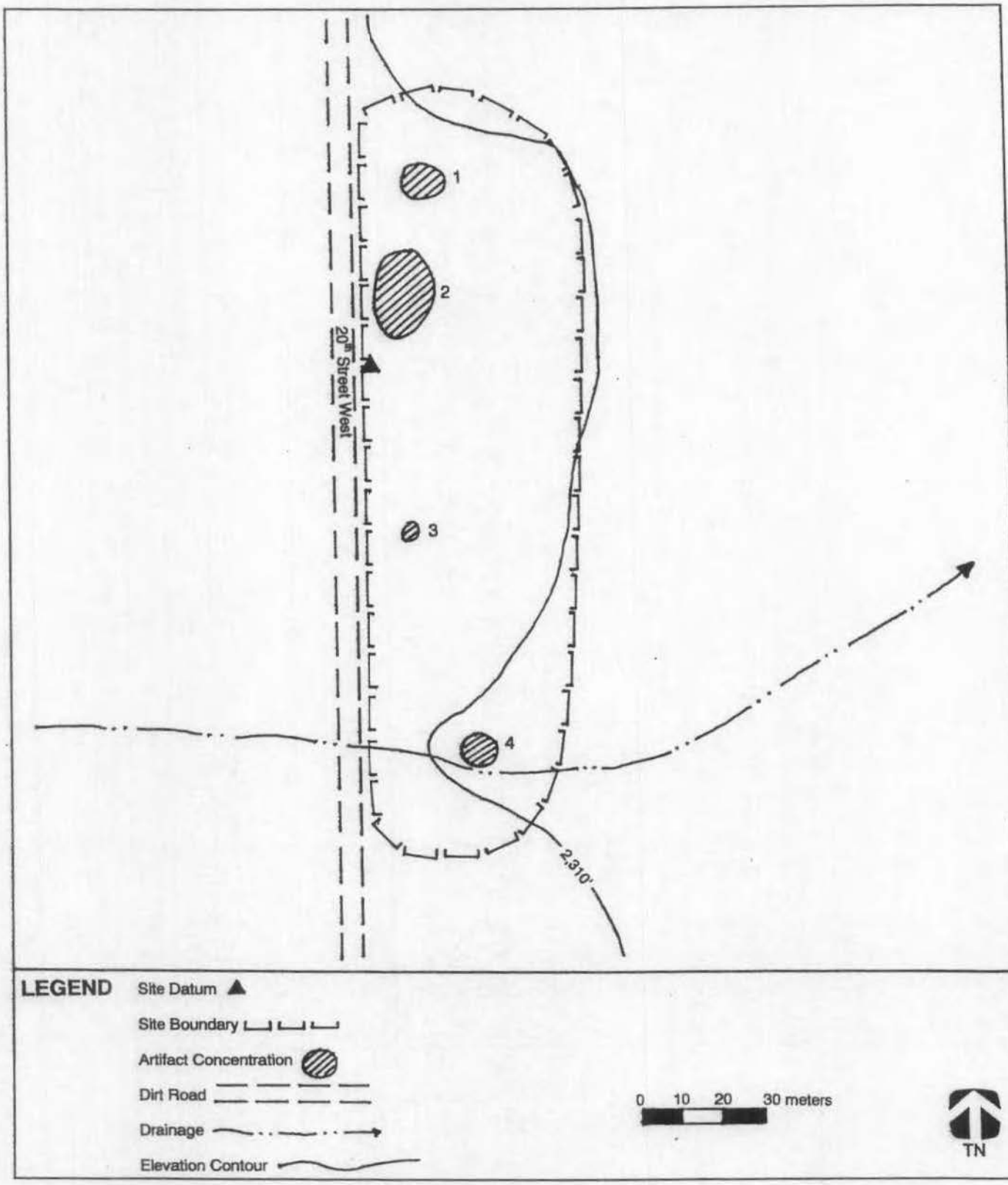
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #: 19-003044
HRI#

SITE MAP

Trinomial:

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Site CGI TRUNK-F 1
*Date of Map: 10/24/01



* Required information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI#
Trinomial:

19-003044

Page 8 of 8

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Site CGI TRUNK-F 1

*Map Name: Lancaster West, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1974

TN

DPR 523J (1/95)

SCALE IN MILES
0 .5 1

* Required information

***Recorded by:** Alexandra Navarro and Marcel Young, Michael Baker International ***Date:** 12/15/22 ☒ Update

The description in this resource's existing site form remains accurate, but the site has deteriorated since its initial recording. The historic trash scatters, including discrete dumps and scattered artifacts, remain. No new historic site elements were observed. However, a squatters' encampment, consisting mainly of recreational vehicles, has been established along 20th Street West, and the occupants are dumping modern waste, including human excrement, on top of the site. Large amounts of modern rubbish and burn pits associated with the encampment now cover the site. The resource will be destroyed by the proposed project.

Overview of modern refuse covering the site, view southeast from 20th Street West, Photo #243.

Overview of site, view south, Photo #244.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-001H

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication**

***a. County** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Lancaster West, Calif.* **Date** 1958 **T** 8N; **R** 12W; SW ¼ **of** NW ¼ **of Sec** 33 S.B.B.M

c. Address None City Lancaster Zip None

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 393368mE/ 3845658 mN 2313 ft amsl

e. Other Locational Data:

The resource is located within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-015-001, 80 feet south of West Avenue F between 20th Street West and 17th Street West. It can be located from the intersection of West Avenue F and 20th Street West by foot, 498 feet away, at a compass heading of 102 degrees.

***P3a. Description:** This historic site is a refuse deposit consisting of metal cans. The cans are concentrated within a single locus representing a single dumping event, with a small number of cans dispersed around this locus. The various crushed cans and other modern refuse are moderately dispersed. The site is in a highly deteriorated state. The resource is located upon sandy terrain at the west edge of the Mojave Desert. The site boundary is approximately 61.5 feet (north–south) by 78 feet (east–west). Its approximate center, the locus, measures approximately 20.5 feet (north–south) by 15.7 feet (east–west).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Site

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1: Site overview facing north, 12/15/2022, Photo #0323

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

***P7. Owner and Address:**
NorthPoint Development
4825 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 500
Riverside, Missouri 64150

***P8. Recorded by:**
Alexandra Navarro and Marcel Young
Michael Baker International
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, #270
Long Beach, CA 90806

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/15/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**: Beherec, Marc A., Marcel Young, Maximilian van Rensselaer, and Alexandra Navarro. 2023. *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment, Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared by Michael Baker International for NorthPoint Development.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Archaeological Record ☒Sketch Map

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 18.7 m. **(**north-south**) b. Width:** 23.7 m. **(**east-west**)**
Method of Measurement: ☒ Other: Measured in Field Maps Application on iPad
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High
Limitations: None.

A2. Depth: None Method of Determination: Visual; site consists of surface dumping.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☒ Absent

***A4. Features**:
None.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:**
A locus representing a single dumping event was observed. Artifacts within the locus include 16 vent hole cans measuring 3 inches by 4-1/4 inches; one rectangular hole-in-top can lid measuring 3-1/4 inches by 2-1/2 inches by 11/16-inch; one rectangular meat tin; and six pails measuring 6 inches in diameter.

Ten cans were observed outside the locus, including three knife-opened sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4-5/16 inches tall; three vent-hole sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 2-3/8 inches tall; and four church key opened sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4-5/16 inches tall.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No

***A7. Site Condition:** ☒ Poor Artifacts are deliberately broken by human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes.

***A8. Nearest Water:** Unnamed seasonal stream, 879 feet 166 degrees south; Lower Amargosa Creek, 0.5 miles due north

***A9. Elevation:** 2313 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting**:** The site is located upon a flat valley floodplain in the high desert, soil is a fine sandy loam yellowish brown in color, vegetation is cattle saltbrush and rubber rabbitbrush, slope is flat, aspect is completely exposed, and visibility is 90% due to sparse vegetation.

A11. Historical Information: This site location is proximal to the now-paved modern road. In the past, it was a dirt road first mapped in 1930 as Welds Road and in 1933 labeled Avenue F (USGS 1930, 1933). The cans, which include vent hole cans first made in 1900 and church key opened cans first produced in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

***A12. Age:** ☒ 1914-1945 ☒ Post 1945

A13. Interpretations: The resource appears to be the result of roadside dumping, which began with the establishment of the road and continues to this day. The resource does not appear to be eligible for either the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria.

A14. Remarks: The resource will be destroyed by the proposed project.

A15. References:

Rock, Jim. 1993. Can Chronology. Document on file, Michael Baker International.
USGS (United States Geological Survey). 1930. *Oban, Calif,*. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.
_____. 1933. *Oban, Calif.*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

A16. Photographs: See continuation sheet.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: 3100 Zinfandel Dr. Suite 125, Rancho Cordova CA 95670

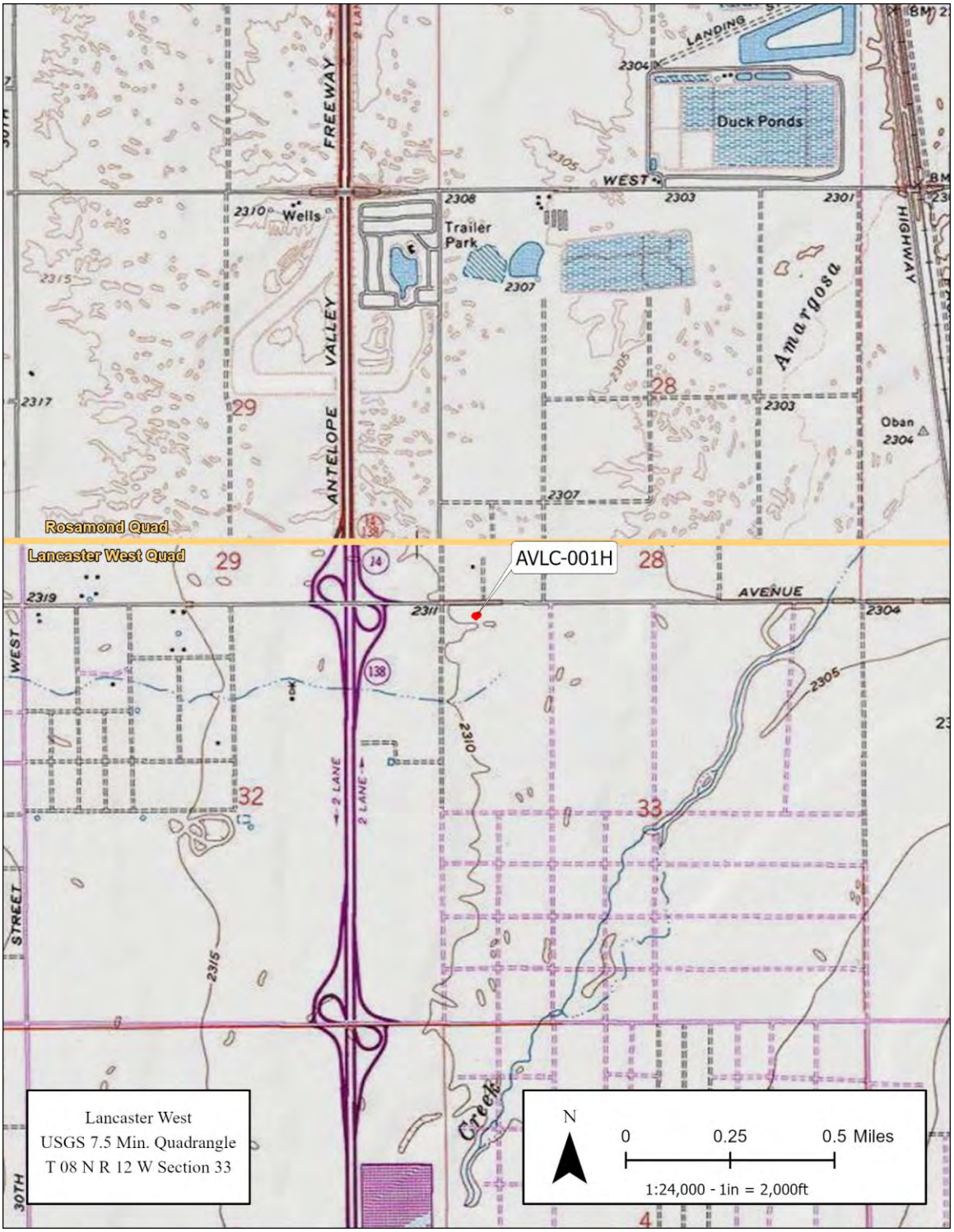
***A17. Form Prepared by:** Marcel Young **Date:** 1/4/2023
Affiliation and Address: Michael Baker International, 3760 Kilroy Airport Way Suite 270, Long Beach, CA 90806

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #** AVLC-001H
***Map Name:** *Lancaster West, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** January 27, 2023



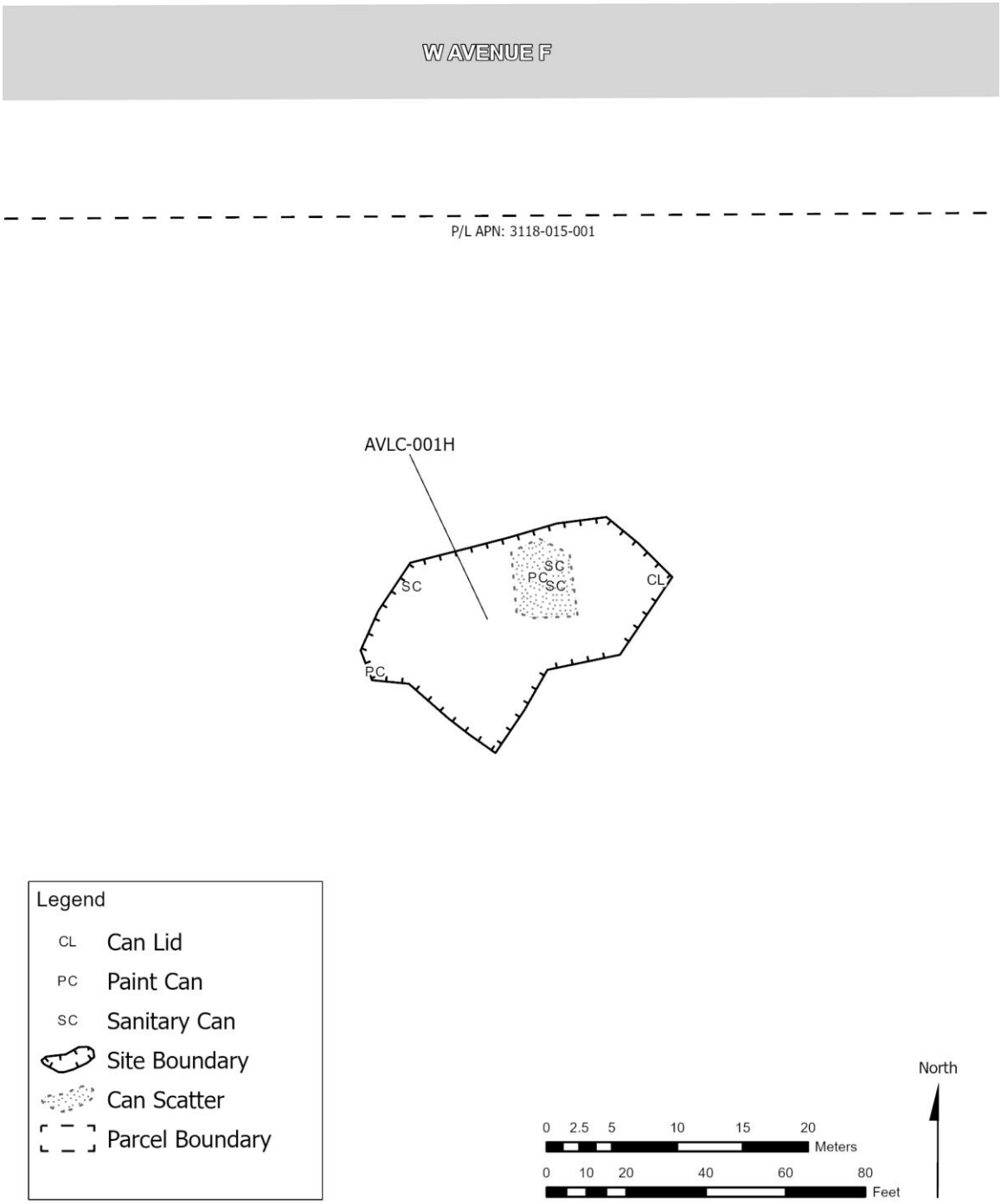
* Required information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

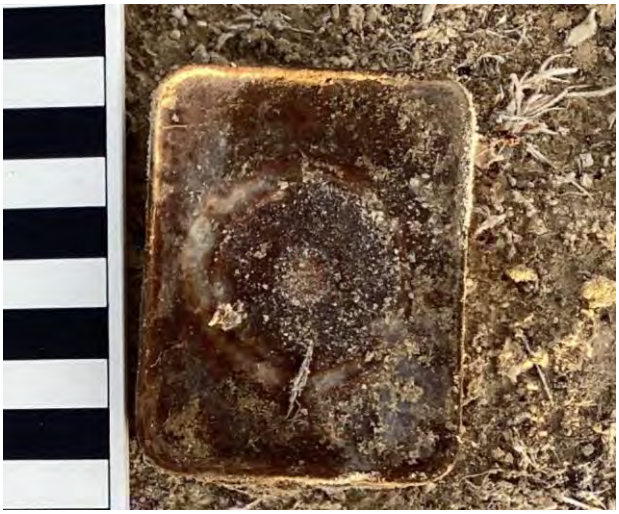
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 4 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #**: AVLC-001H
***Drawn by:** Marcel Young and Jonathan Perez, Michael Baker International ***Date of map:** January 27, 2023

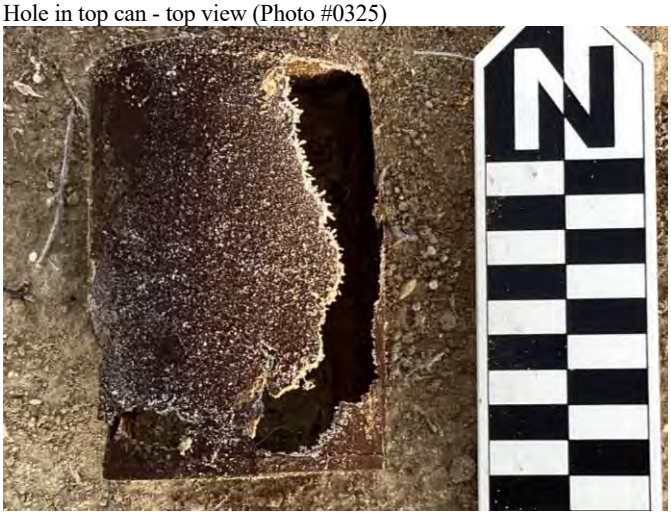


NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.



Hole in top lid (Photo #0324)

Hole in top can - top view (Photo #0325)



Hole in top can – side view (Photo #0327)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-002H

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication**

- ***a. County** Los Angeles
- ***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Lancaster West, Calif.* **Date** 1958 **T** 8N; **R** 12W; SW ¼ **of** NW ¼ **of Sec** 33 S.B.B.M
- c. Address None City Lancaster Zip 93536
- d. UTM: Zone 11S, 393439mE/ 3845677 mN 2313 ft amsl
- e. Other Locational Data:

The resource is located within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-015-001, 88 feet south of West Avenue F between 20th Street West and 17th Street West. The site can be located from the intersection of West Avenue F and 20th Street West by foot, 733 feet away at a compass heading of 98 degrees. The UTM documents the approximate center point of the site.

***P3a. Description:** This historic site is a refuse deposit consisting of metal cans and fragmented glass. Scattered artifacts surround a locus which represents a single dumping event. The various crushed and fragmentary cans and glass fragments are moderately dispersed around the locus. The site is in poor condition with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The resource is located upon sandy terrain at the west edge of the Mojave Desert. The site boundary is approximately 46 feet (north–south) by 58 feet (east–west).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Site

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: Photo 1: Site overview facing north, 12/15/2022, Photo #0336

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

***P7. Owner and Address:**
NorthPoint Development
4825 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 500
Riverside, Missouri 64150

***P8. Recorded by:**
Alexandra Navarro and Marcel Young
Michael Baker International
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, #270
Long Beach, CA 90806

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/15/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**: Beherec, Marc A., Marcel Young, Maximilian van Rensselaer, and Alexandra Navarro. 2023. *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment, Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared by Michael Baker International for NorthPoint Development.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Archaeological Record ☒Sketch Map

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 14 m. **(**north-south**) b. Width:** 17.6 m. **(**east-west**)**
Method of Measurement: ☒ Other: Measured in Field Maps Application on iPad
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High
Limitations: None.

A2. Depth: None. Method of Determination: Visual; site consists of surface dumping.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☒ Absent

***A4. Features**: None.

***A5. Cultural Constituents**:

One locus was observed, representing a single dumping event. Artifacts within the locus include five church key opened cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter and 4-15/16 inches tall; three clear glass bottle necks with intact plastic screw caps; four clear glass bottle necks with metal screw caps; two clear glass bottle bases embossed with "Santa Fe Vintage C", circled "LM", "2", and "Refilling Prohibited"; and one brown glass ovoid base embossed "0-9", "83" and an oblique overlapping double C, "55", and "M820."

Artifacts scattered around the locus include five church key opened cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4-15/16 inches tall, and two crushed bimetal sanitary cans.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No

***A7. Site Condition:** ☒ Poor Artifacts are deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes.

***A8. Nearest Water:** Unnamed non-flowing stream - 879 feet, 166 degrees south; Lower Amargosa Creek - 0.5 miles, due north

***A9. Elevation:** 2313 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting**:** The site is located upon a flat valley floodplain in the high desert, soil is a fine sandy loam yellowish brown in color, vegetation is cattle saltbrush and rubber rabbitbrush, slope is flat, aspect is completely exposed, and visibility is 80%-90% due to sparse vegetation.

A11. Historical Information: This site location is proximal to the now-paved modern road. In the past, it was a dirt road first mapped in 1930 as Welds Road and in 1933 it is labeled Avenue F (USGS 1930, 1933). The cans, which include church key opened cans first produced in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

***A12. Age:** ☒ 1914-1945 ☒ Post 1945

A13. Interpretations: The resource appears to be the result of roadside dumping, which began with the establishment of the road and continues to this day. The resource does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in either the NRHP or the CRHR.

A14. Remarks: The resource will be destroyed by the proposed project.

A15. References:

Rock, Jim. 1993. Can Chronology. Document on file, Michael Baker International.
USGS (United States Geological Survey). 1930. *Oban, Calif,*. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.
_____. 1933. *Oban, Calif.*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

A16. Photographs: See continuation sheet.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: 3100 Zinfandel Dr., Suite 125, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Marcel Young **Date:** 1/9/2023
Affiliation and Address: Michael Baker International, 3760 Kilroy Airport Way Suite 270, Long Beach, CA 90806

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

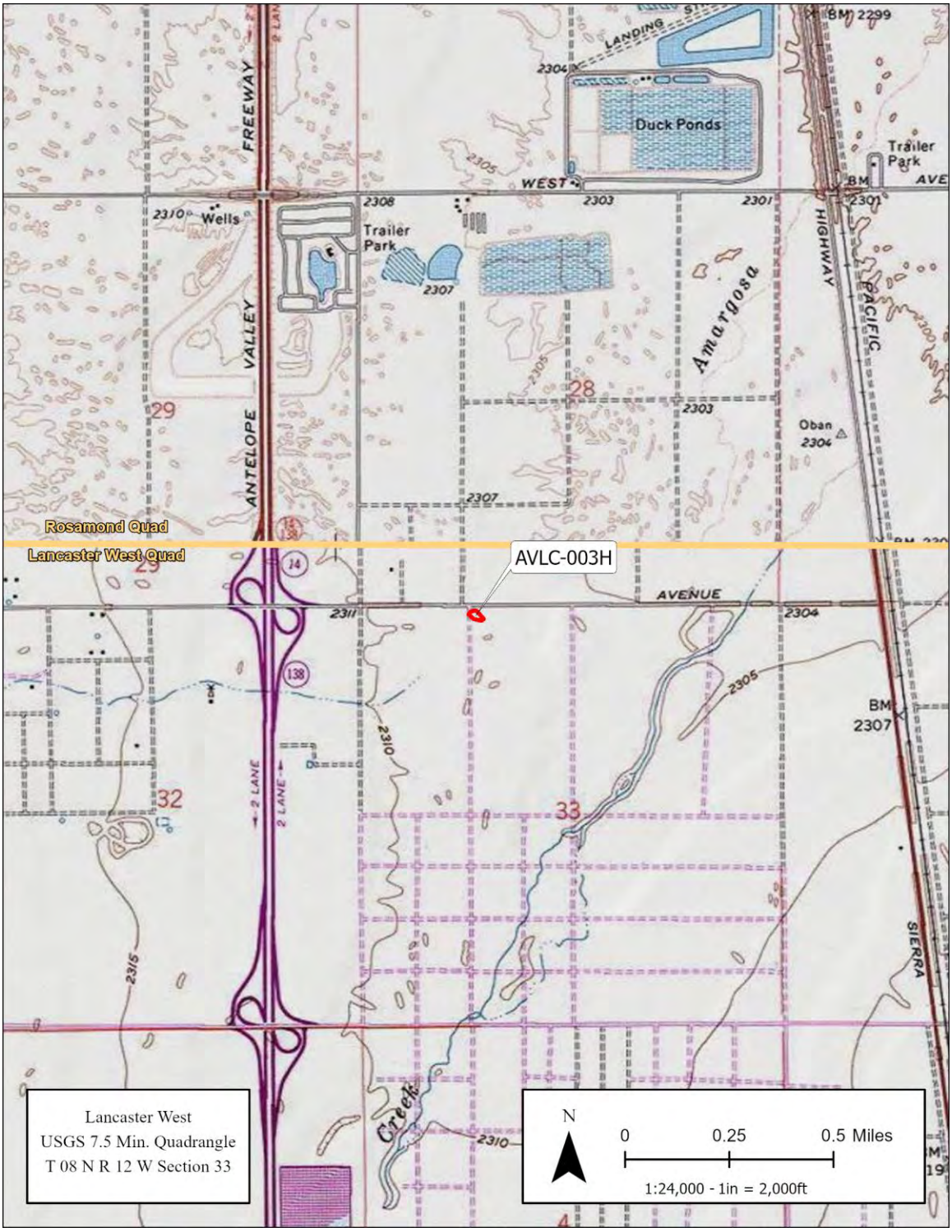
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** AVLC-002H

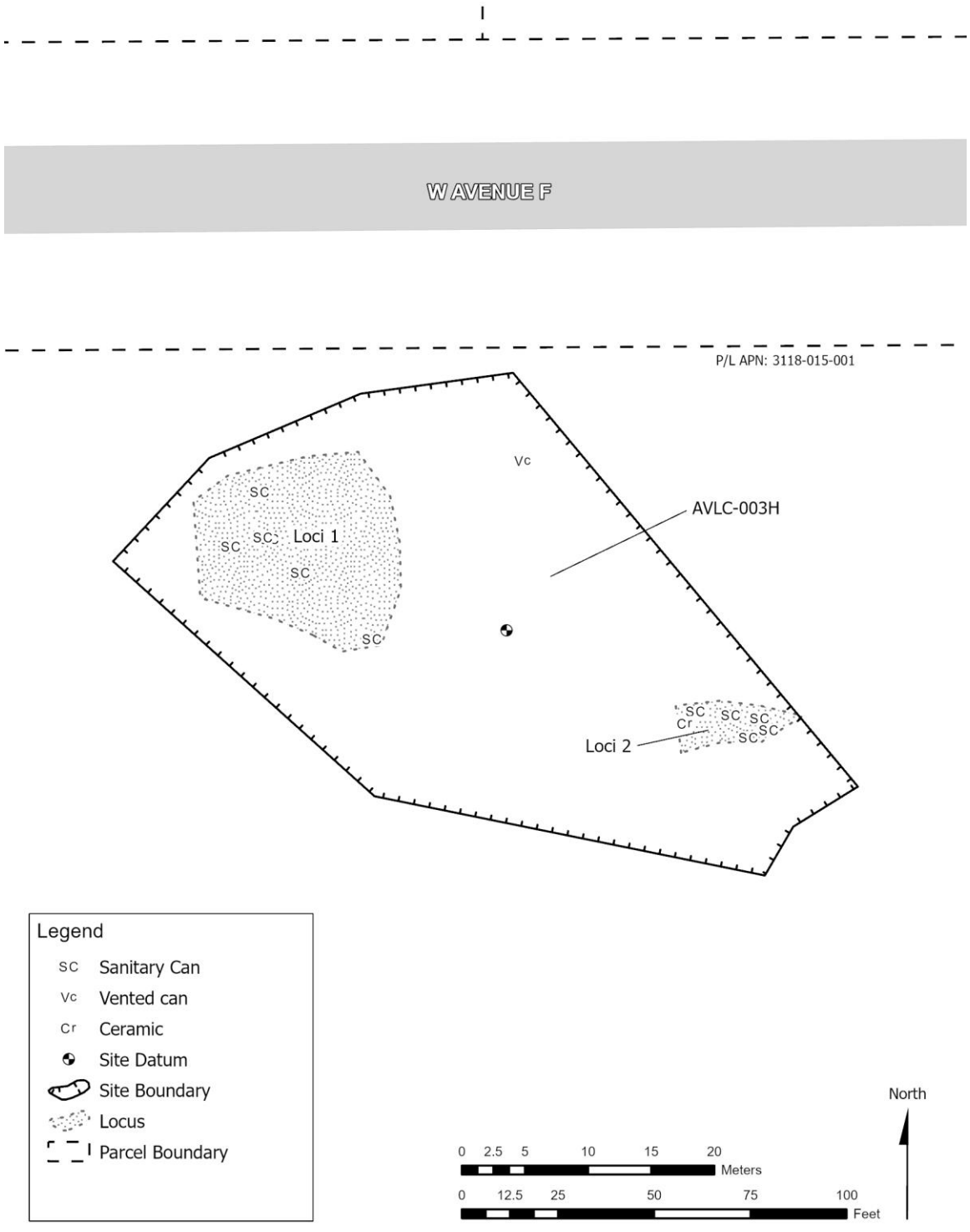
***Map Name:** *Lancaster West, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

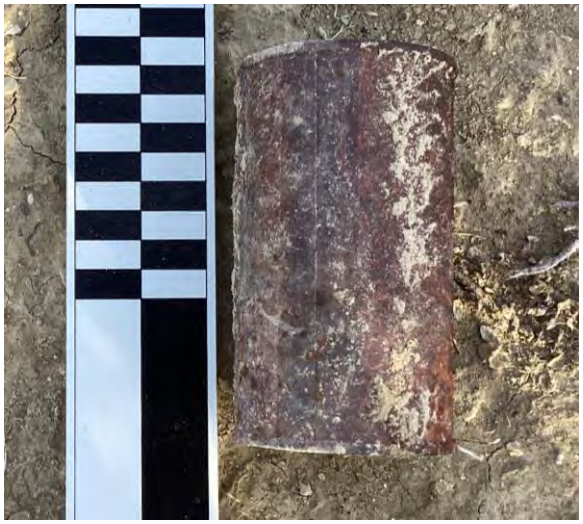
***Date of map:** 1958



* Required information


W AVENUE F
P/L APN: 3118-015-001
Vc
SC
SC
SC
Loci 1
SC
SC
AVLC-003H
SC
Cr
SC
SC
SC
SC
Loci 2
Legend
SC Sanitary Can
Vc Vented can
Cr Ceramic
Site Datum
Site Boundary
Locus
Parcel Boundary
North
0 2.5 5 10 15 20
Meters
0 12.5 25 50 75 100
Feet

Church key opened can top view (Photo #0329)



Church key opened can side view (Photo #0330)

Brown glass bottle base (Photo #0331)

Clear glass bottle base (Photo #0332)

Clear glass bottle neck with plastic cover twist top (Photo #0333)

Plastic bottle cover twist top (Photo #0334)

Clear glass bottle neck with metal cover twist tops (Ipad Photo #5)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-003H

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication**

***a. County** Los Angeles **and**

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Lancaster West, Calif.* **Date** 1958 **T** 8N; **R** 12W; SW ¼ **of** NW ¼ **of Sec** 33 S.B.B.M

c. Address None City Lancaster Zip 93536

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 393680 m E / 3845662 m N

e. Other Locational Data:

The resource is located within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-015-001, 100 feet south of West Avenue F between 17th Street West and Hildyke Street. The site can be located from the intersection of West Avenue F and 20th Street West by foot, 510 yards away at a compass heading of 94 degrees. The UTM coordinates were obtained from the approximate center of the site.

***P3a. Description:** This historic site consists of a refuse scatter of metal tin cans, glass, and miscellaneous unidentified metal. The artifacts are concentrated in two loci, each of which represents a single dumping event. The cans, crushed cans, glass, metal, and other modern refuse are moderately dispersed within the loci, and other artifacts are scattered around the loci. The site is in poor condition with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The site is located upon sandy terrain at the western edge of the Mojave Desert. The site boundary is approximately 132 feet (north–south) by 192 feet (east–west).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Site

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1: Site overview facing north, 12/15/2022, Photo #0338

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

***P7. Owner and Address:**
NorthPoint Development
4825 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 500
Riverside, Missouri 64150

***P8. Recorded by:**
Alexandra Navarro and Marcel Young
Michael Baker International
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, #270
Long Beach, CA 90806

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/15/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**:

Beherec, Marc A., Marcel Young, Maximilian van Rensselaer, and Alexandra Navarro. 2023. *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment, Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared by Michael Baker International for Northpoint Ventures.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Archaeological Record ☒Sketch Map

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 40.3 m. **(**north-south**) b. Width:** 58.5 m. **(**east-west**)**
Method of Measurement: ☒ Other: Measured in Field Maps Application on iPad
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High
Limitations None.

A2. Depth: None Method of Determination: Visual; site consists of surface dumping.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☒ Absent

***A4. Features:** None.

***A5. Cultural Constituents**:
The site includes two loci, each of which is a moderately dense refuse deposit representing a single dumping event.

Locus 1 has its approximate midpoint at 393664 m E / 3845669 m N and measures 15.9 meters (north–south) by 16.4 meters (east–west). Artifacts within Locus 1 include two sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 6 inches tall; two tuna cans measuring 3-3/8 inches in diameter; seven sanitary cans measuring 2-1/4 inches in diameter by 4 inches tall; 13 church key opened sanitary cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter by 4-5/16 inches tall; four milk cans with vent hole tops measuring 2-1/4 inches in diameter by 2-3/8 inches tall; 17 sanitary cans measuring 3 inches in diameter by 4-3/8 inches tall; and one clear glass bottle base embossed with "Santa Fe Vintage 134 LM 3 Refilling prohibited" and measuring 2-3/8 inches in diameter.

Locus 2 has its approximate midpoint at 393698 mE / 3485655 m N and measures 4 meters (north–south) by 9.7 meters (east–west). Artifacts within Locus 2 include nine sanitary cans measuring 3 inches in diameter by 4-3/8 inches tall; miscellaneous glass fragments including plate, clear, and blue specimens; miscellaneous metal fragments; and two oblong metal oil cans with metal screw tops.

Artifacts were sparsely scattered around the two dump loci, including one metal can with a hole-in-top opening and a U-shaped metal handle, perforated with holes in its body, measuring 4-5/16 inches in diameter and 4-15/16 inches tall, and one sanitary can measuring 3 inches in diameter and 3-7/8 inches tall.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No

***A7. Site Condition:** ☒ Poor Artifacts were deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes.

***A8. Nearest Water:** Unnamed ephemeral stream - 1,180 feet, 223 degrees southwest; Amargosa Creek - 0.47 miles, 109 degrees south-southeast

***A9. Elevation:** 2313 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting**:** The site is located upon a flat valley floodplain in the high desert, soil is a fine sandy loam yellowish brown in color, vegetation is cattle saltbrush and rubber rabbitbrush, slope is flat, aspect is completely exposed, and visibility is 80%-90% due to sparse vegetation.

A11. Historical Information: This site location is proximal to the now-paved modern road. In the past, it was a dirt road first mapped in 1930 as Welds Road and in 1933 as Avenue F (USGS 1930, 1933). The cans, which include vent hole cans first made in 1900, quart oil cans first sold in 1933, and church key opened cans first produced in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

***A12. Age:** ☒ 1914-1945 ☒ Post 1945

A13. Interpretations: The resource appears to be the result of roadside dumping, which began with the establishment of the road and continues to this day. The resource does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in either the NRHP or the CRHR.

A14. Remarks: The resource will be destroyed by the proposed project.

A15. References:

Rock, Jim. 1993. Can Chronology. Document on file, Michael Baker International.
USGS (United States Geological Survey). 1930. *Oban, Calif,*. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.
_____. 1933. Oban, Calif., 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

A16. Photographs: See continuation sheet.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: 3100 Zinfandel Dr., Suite 125 Rancho Cordova CA 95670

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Marcel Young **Date:** 1/11/2023
Affiliation and Address: Michael Baker International, 3760 Kilroy Airport Way Suite 270, Long Beach, CA 90806

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

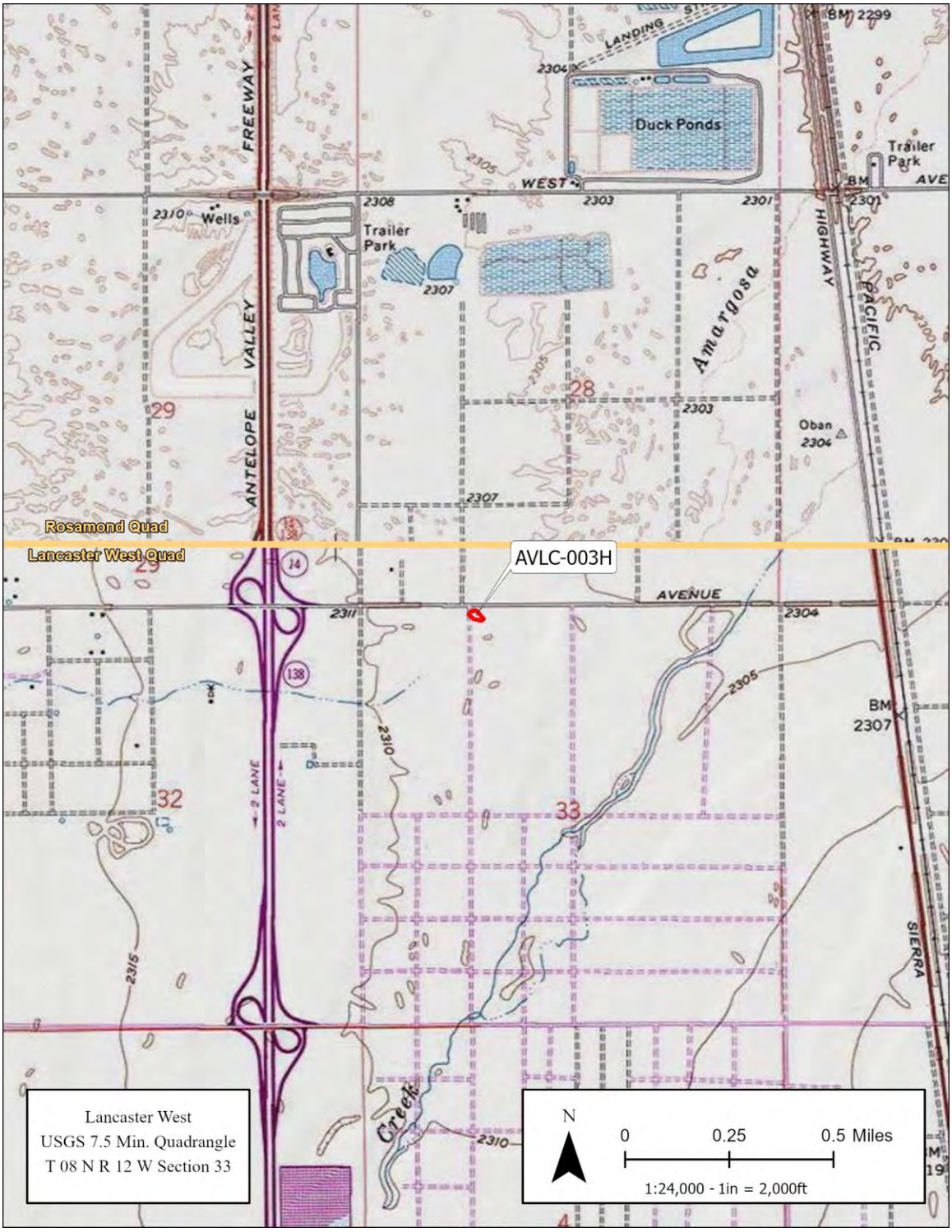
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-003H

***Map Name:** *Lancaster West, Calif.*

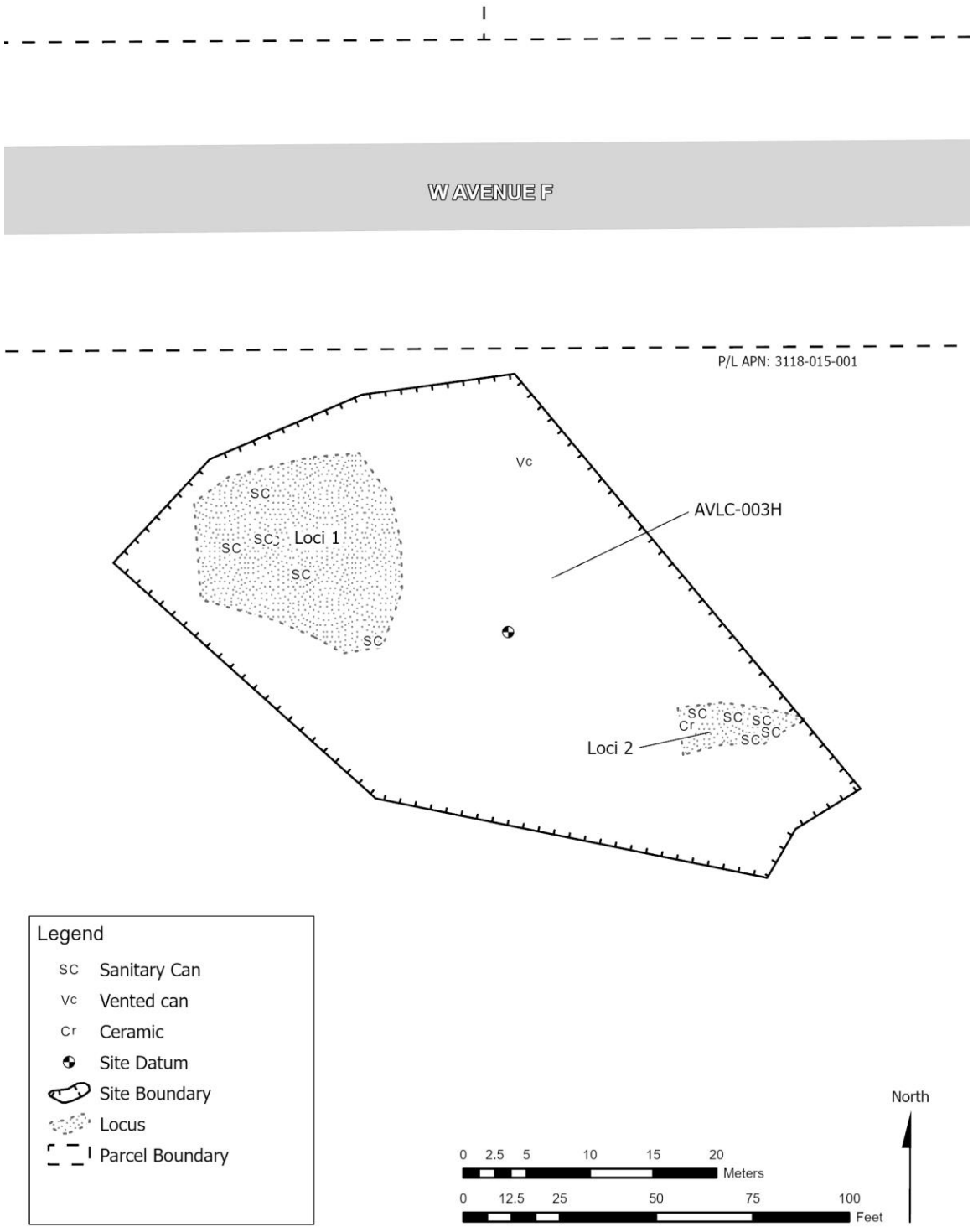
***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 2/7/2023



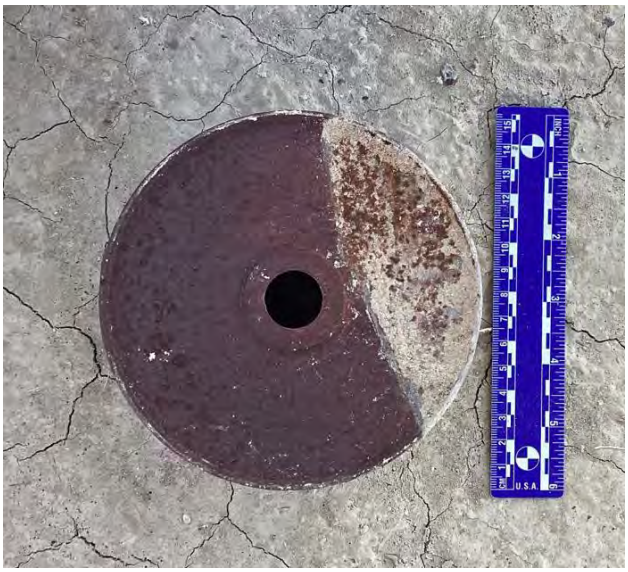
* Required information

***Drawn by:** Marcel Young and Jonathan Perez, Michael Baker International ***Date of map:** 2/7/2023



Metal can with perforated holes top side and handle (Photo #0348)

Metal can with perforated holes crimped seam (Photo #0348)



Metal can with perforated holes bottom view (Photo #0348)

Clear glass bottle base “Santa Fe Vintage” (Photo #0341)

Milk can with vent hole in top (Photo #0340)

Key wind meat tin (Photo #0340)

Oblong oil can (Photo #0347)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-004H

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication**

- ***a. County** Los Angeles
- ***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Lancaster West, Calif.* **Date** 1958 **T** 8N; **R** 12W; SW ¼ **of** NW ¼ **of Sec** 33 S.B.B.M
- c. Address None City Lancaster Zip 93536
- d. UTM: Zone 11S, 393795mE/ 3845657 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: 2313 ft amsl

The resource is located within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-015-001, 100 feet south of West Avenue F between 20th Street West and 15th Street West. The site can be located from the intersection of West Avenue F and 20th Street West by foot, 633 yards away at a compass heading of 93 degrees east. The UTM documents the approximate center point of the site.

***P3a. Description:** This historic archaeological site is a refuse scatter consisting of metal containers, glass, and various metal fragments and implements. The site is in very poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The resource is located upon sandy terrain at the west edge of the Mojave Desert. The site boundary measures approximately 64 feet (north–south) by 75 feet (east–west).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Site

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1: Site overview facing north, 12/15/2022, Photo #0350

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic

***P7. Owner and Address:**
NorthPoint Development
4825 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 500
Riverside, Missouri 64150

***P8. Recorded by:**
Alexandra Navarro and Marcel Young
Michael Baker International
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, # 270
Long Beach, CA 90806

***P9. Date Recorded:**
12/15/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**
Beherec, Marc A., Marcel Young, Maximilian van Rensselaer, and Alexandra Navarro. 2023. *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment, Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared by Michael Baker International for Northpoint Ventures.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Archaeological Record ☒Sketch Map

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 19.5 m. **(**north-south**)** **b. Width:** 22.7 m. **(**east-west**)**
Method of Measurement: ☒ Other: Measured in Field Maps Application on iPad
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High
Limitations: None.

A2. Depth: None. Method of Determination: Visual; site consists of surface dumping.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☒ Absent

***A4. Features**: None.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:**

There are many fragments of historic and modern glass that make up the site consisting of milk, aqua, amethyst, clear, and brown colors. Fifty-six metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts were documented, as listed below:

Metal artifacts include one metal hose line; one friction can lid; three pails; three church key opened sanitary cans measuring 2-11/16 inches in diameter by 4-3/4 inches tall; one cone top short neck container; five vent hole milk cans measuring 3 inches in diameter and 4-1/4 inches tall; five vent hole milk cans measuring 2-1/2 inches in diameter and 2-7/16 inches tall; 30 crown bottle caps; one tobacco tin with hinged top; one wrought iron cut bolt measuring 2-7/16 inches long; one wrought iron cut nail measuring 3-1/2 inches long; and one cylindrical container with lid measuring 1-7/8 inches in diameter and 2-1/4 inches tall.

Glass artifacts include two dark brown bottle bases; one amethyst neck with brandy finish; one aqua neck with brandy finish; and one 3-inch-diameter clear/pink hue bottle base embossed “Best Foods Registered”.

One ceramic artifact, a fragmented china bowl with maker’s mark “Edwin M Knowles China Co. 144” and rim embellishments, was also observed.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No

***A7. Site Condition:** ☒ Poor: Artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes.

***A8. Nearest Water:** Unnamed ephemeral stream - 483 yards, 235 degrees southwest; Amargosa Creek - 712 yards, 112 degrees southeast

***A9. Elevation:** 2313 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting: The site is located upon a flat valley floodplain in the high desert, soil is a fine sandy loam yellowish brown in color, vegetation is cattle saltbrush and rubber rabbitbrush, slope is flat, aspect is completely exposed, and visibility is 80%-90% due to sparse vegetation.

A11. Historical Information: This site location is proximal to the now-paved modern road. In the past, it was a dirt road first mapped in 1930 as Welds Road and in 1933 it is labeled Avenue F (USGS 1930, 1933). Edwin M. Knowles manufactured ceramics between 1900 and 1963 (Gonzalez 2023). The cans, which include church key opened cans first produced in 1935 and a cone top can first sold in 1935, are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

***A12. Age:** ☒ 1914-1945 ☒ Post 1945

A13. Interpretations: The resource appears to be the result of roadside dumping, which began with the establishment of the road and continues to this day.

A14. Remarks: The resource will be destroyed by the proposed project.

A15. References:

Gonzalez, Mark. 2023. “The Edwin M. Knowles China Co.” Accessed February 3, 2023. http://www.laurelhollowpark.net/emk/emk.html.
Rock, Jim. 1993. Can Chronology. Document on file, Michael Baker International.
USGS (United States Geological Survey). 1930. *Oban, Calif,*. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.
_____. 1933. *Oban, Calif.,* 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

A16. Photographs: See continuation sheet.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: 3100 Zinfandel Dr. Suite 125, Rancho Cordova CA 95670

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Marcel Young **Date:** 1/11/2023
Affiliation and Address: Michael Baker International, 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 270, Long Beach, CA 90806

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

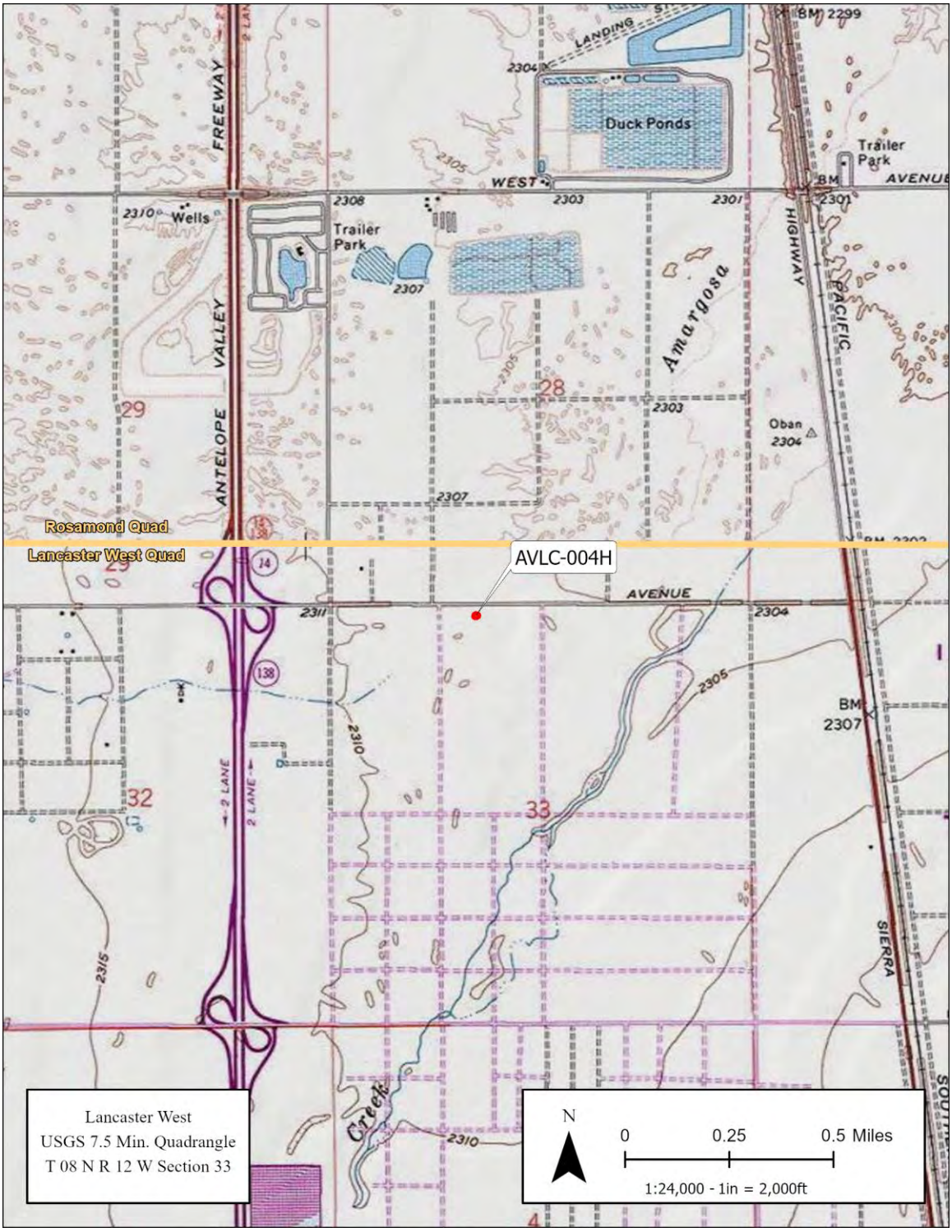
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-004H

***Map Name:** *Lancaster West, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1956



* Required information

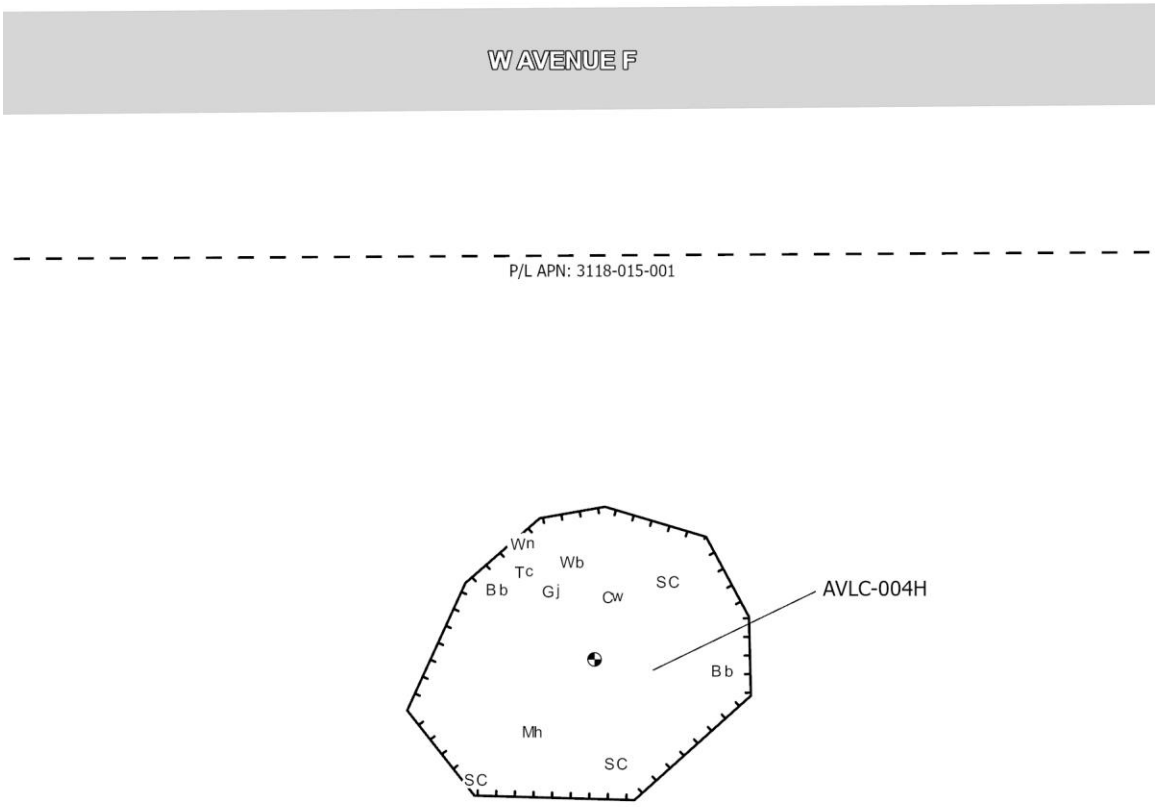
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Drawn by:** Jonathan Perez

***Resource Name or #** AVLC-004H
***Date of map:** 2/7/2023



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

Metal hose line (Photo #0362)

Aqua and amethyst necks with brandy finish (Photo #0352)

Clear/pink hue bottle base (Photo #0353)

China bowl fragments (Photo #0366)

China bowl maker's mark visible (Photo #0366)

China bowl rim embellishment visible (Photo #0366)

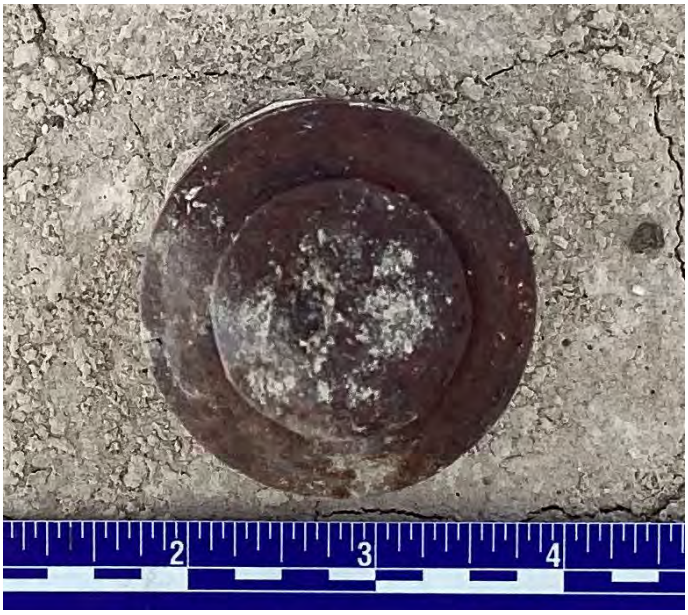
China bowl rim embellishment visible (Photo #0366)

Amber bottle base (Photo #0358)

Amber bottle base with side marking "WF & S 85" (Photo #0359)

Amber bottle base "A3" maker's mark 2-8/16″ d (Photo #0363)

Tobacco tin with hinged top (Photo #0360)



Cylindrical container top view (Photo #0364)

Cylindrical container side view (Photo #0364)

Church key opened sanitary can top view (Ipad Photo #15)

Church key opened sanitary can side view (Ipad Photo #14)

Wrought iron cut bolt top view (Photo #0368)

Wrought iron cut bolt side view (Photo #0368)

Wrought iron cut nail side view (Photo #0369)

Wrought iron cut nail top view (Photo #0369)

Glass fragments: amethyst, aqua, milk, clear, and blue; metal crown bottle caps, metal fragments (Photo #0361)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-005H

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication**

***a. County** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Lancaster West, Calif.* **Date** 1958 **T** 8N; **R** 12W; SW ¼ **of** NW ¼ **of Sec** 33 S.B.B.M

c. Address None City Lancaster Zip 93536

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 393847 mE / 3845680 mN

e. Other Locational Data: 2313 ft. AMSL

The resource is located within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-015-001, 43 feet south of West Avenue F between Hildyke Street and 15th Street West. The site can be located from the intersection of West Avenue F and 20th Street West by foot, 688 yards away at a compass heading of 91 degrees east. The UTM point above was recorded at the approximate center of the site.

***P3a. Description:** This historic site is a refuse scatter consisting of metal cans and glass fragments. The site is in poor condition and in a highly deteriorated state. The resource is located upon sandy terrain at the west edge of the Mojave Desert. The site boundary is approximately 33 feet (north–south) by 31 feet (east–west).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Site

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1: Site overview facing north, 12/16/2022, Photo #0371

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic

***P7. Owner and Address:**
NorthPoint Development
4825 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 500
Riverside, Missouri 64150

***P8. Recorded by:**
Alexandra Navarro and Marcel Young
Michael Baker International
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 270
Long Beach, CA 90806

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/16/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**:

Beherec, Marc A., Marcel Young, Maximilian van Rensselaer, and Alexandra Navarro. 2023. *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment, Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared by Michael Baker International for Northpoint Ventures.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Archaeological Record ☒Sketch Map

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 9.9 m. **(**north-south**)** **b. Width:** 9.5 m. **(**east-west**)**
Method of Measurement: ☒ Other: Measured in Field Maps Application on iPad
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High
Limitations: ☒ Other: Site was documented via pedestrian survey with no subsurface testing/exploration.

A2. Depth: None. Method of Determination: Visual; site consists of surface dumping.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☒ Absent

***A4. Features**: None observed

***A5. Cultural Constituents**: There are miscellaneous glass fragments within the site consisting of amethyst, clear, and plate. Twenty-five diagnostic artifacts which characterize this resource were documented, as listed below.

Metal artifacts include one aerosol can measuring 2-1/4 inches in diameter and 5-9/16 inches tall; twelve solder-dot vent hole cans measuring 3 inches in diameter and 3-15/16 inches tall; and one mason jar lid.

Glass artifacts include two bottle bases embossed on the base, "3" / "O" inside a square; two clear bottle necks with screw-top finishes; one clear mason jar fragment; one clear bottle base with stippling and "Dixie" maker's mark measuring 2-7/16 inches in diameter; one opaque clear single thread screw-top finish; and one clear bottle base embossed with a Hazel Atlas maker's mark and "Italian Swiss Refilling Prohibited COLONY" with a 2-7/16 inch diameter.

Ceramic artifacts include three fragments from the same white and blue dinner plate showing a blue swallow and pink flowers on its top, and the partial maker's mark "[break]CHFIE[break]" on its base.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No

***A7. Site Condition:** ☒ Poor: Site is disturbed by human activity. All bottles have been deliberately broken.

***A8. Nearest Water:** Unnamed ephemeral stream, 542 yards, 236 degrees southwest; Amargosa Creek, 675 yards, 114 degrees southeast

***A9. Elevation:** 2313 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting: The site is located upon a flat valley floodplain in the high desert, soil is a fine sandy loam yellowish brown in color, vegetation is cattle saltbrush and rubber rabbitbrush, slope is flat, aspect is completely exposed, and visibility is 80%-90% due to sparse vegetation.

A11. Historical Information: This site location is proximal to the now-paved modern road. In the past, it was a dirt road first mapped in 1930 as Welds Road and in 1933 as Avenue F (USGS 1930, 1933). The Hazel Atlas maker's mark observed on one bottle base was in use between 1920 and 1964 (Toulouse 1971:239), and the Italian Swiss Colony was a popular vintner established in the nineteenth century, which became a national brand after World War II (Keppel 1987). O in a square was the maker's mark of the Owens Bottle Company between 1911 and 1929 (Toulouse 1971:393). The cans include vent hole cans first made in 1900 and an aerosol can first marketed in 1945. All the artifacts are consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century (Rock 1993).

***A12. Age:** ☒ 1914-1945 ☒ Post 1945

A13. Interpretations: The resource appears to be the result of roadside dumping, which began with the establishment of the road and continues to this day. The resource does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in either the NRHP or the CRHR.

A14. Remarks: The resource will be destroyed by the proposed project.

A15. References:

Keppel, Bruce. 1987. "New Buyer Found for Old Italian Swiss Colony Winery." *Los Angeles Times,* July 31, 1987. https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1987-07-31-fi-302-story.html
Rock, Jim. 1993. Can Chronology. Document on file, Michael Baker International.
Toulouse, Julian Harrison. 1971. *Bottle Makers and Their Marks.* New York: Thomas Nelson, Inc.
USGS (United States Geological Survey). 1930. *Oban, Calif,.* 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.
_____. 1933. *Oban, Calif.*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

A16. Photographs: See continuation sheet.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: 3100 Zinfandel Dr., Suite 125, Rancho Cordova CA 95670

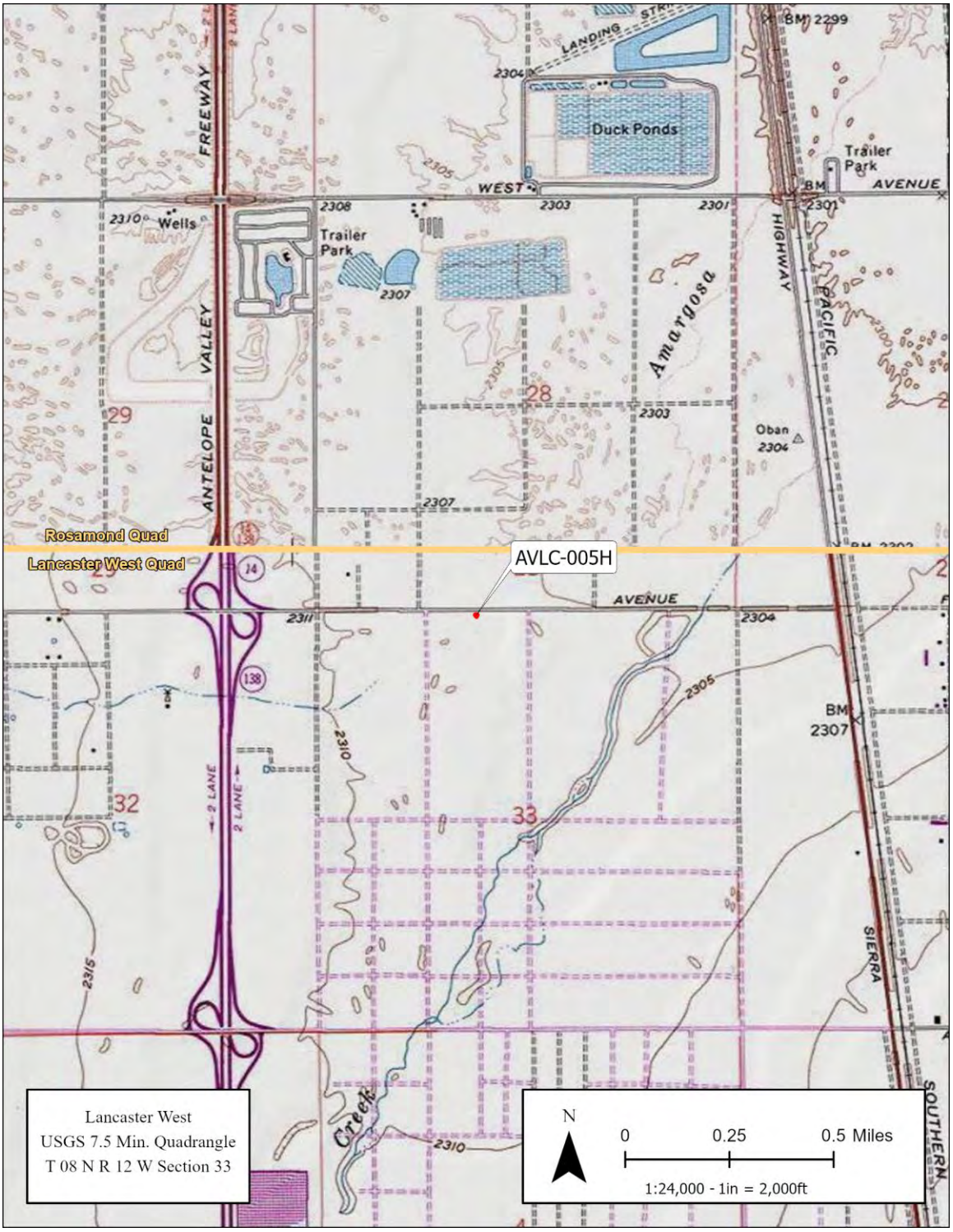
***A17. Form Prepared by:** Marcel Young **Date:** 1/12/2023
Affiliation and Address: Michael Baker International, 3760 Kilroy Airport Way Suite 270, Long Beach, CA 90806

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 8 ***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-005H
***Map Name:** *Lancaster West, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** X



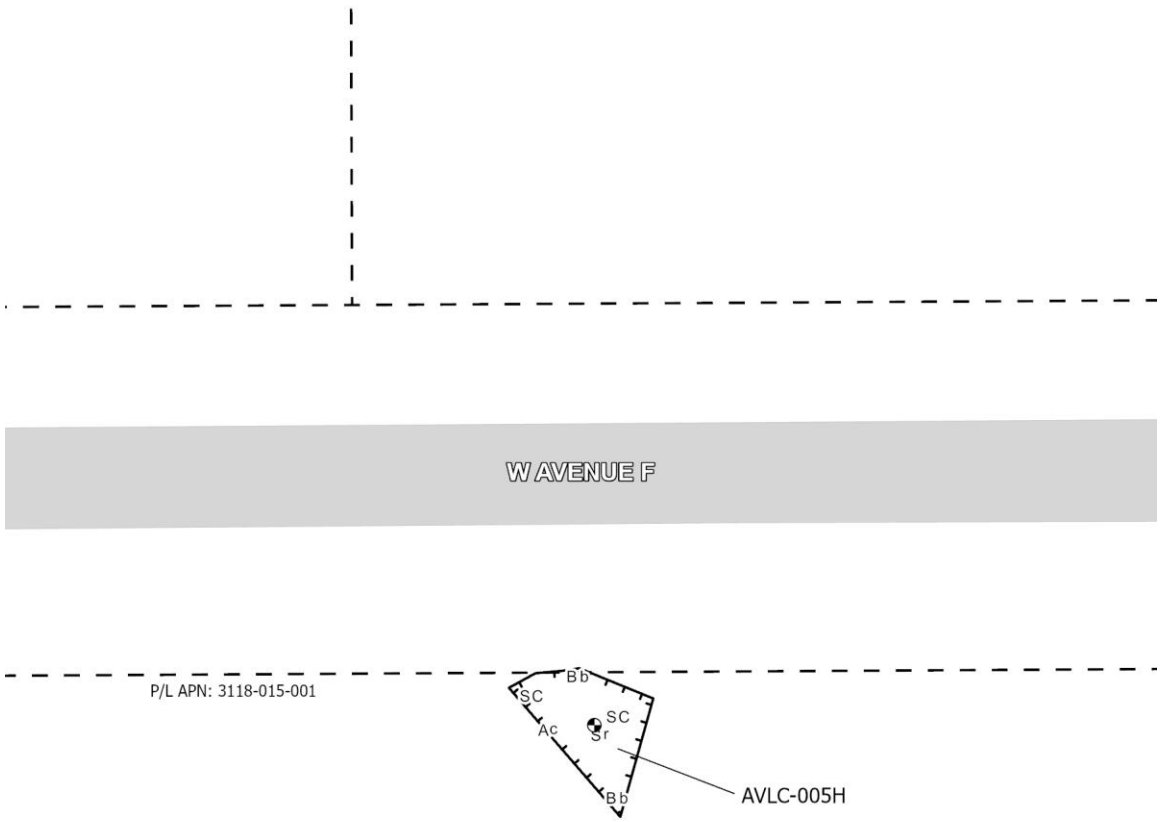
* Required information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

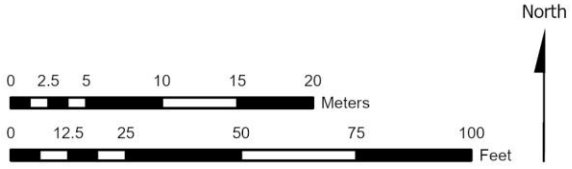
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 4 **of** 8 ***Resource Name or #:** AVLC-005H
***Drawn by:** Marcel Young and Jonathan Perez, Michael Baker International ***Date of map:** X



Legend

- Ac Aerosol can
- Bb Bottle base
- SC Sanitary can
- Sr Saucer
- Site Datum
- Site Boundary
- Parcel Boundary



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

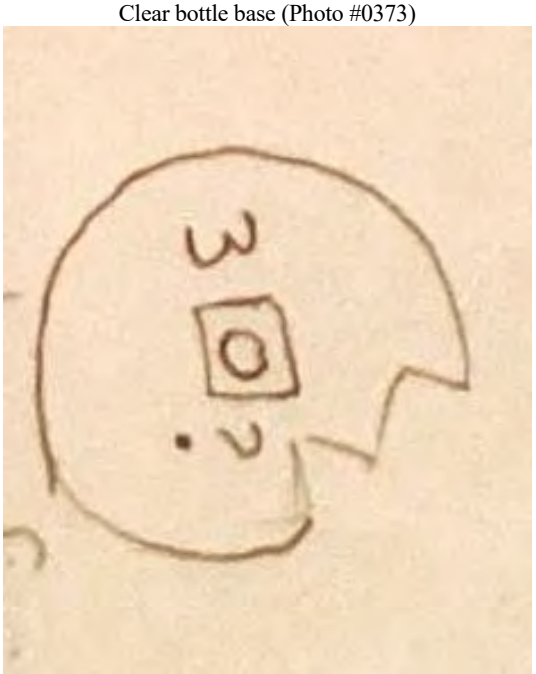
Aerosol can side view (Photo #0374)

Aerosol can top view (Photo #0375)

Solder-dot vent hole can side view (Photo #0374)

Solder-dot vent hole can top view (Photo #0375)

Clear bottle base (Photo #0373)

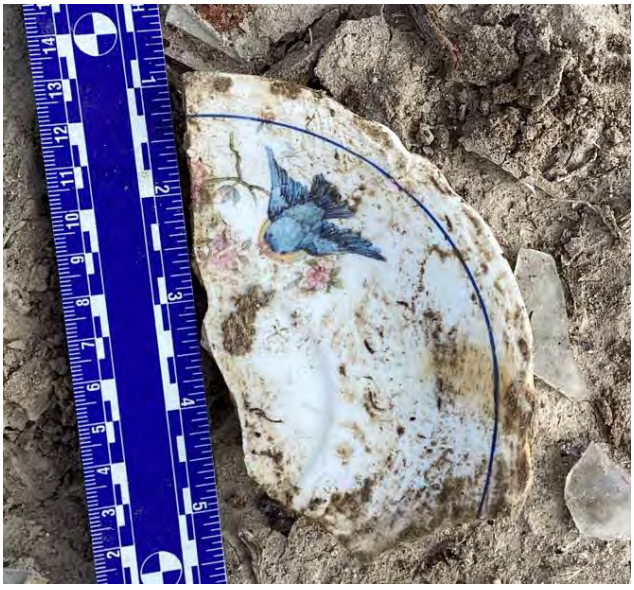


Clear bottle base field sketch of maker's mark (Photo #0373 is a reference image)

Clear bottle base (Photo #0373)

Clear bottle base field sketch of maker's mark (Photo #0373 is a reference image)

Clear bottle base with "DIXIE" maker's mark (Photo #0373)



White and blue dinner plate fragment showing a blue swallow and pink flowers (Ipad Photo #7)

White and blue dinner plate fragment showing a partial maker's mark "[break]CHFIE[break]" (Ipad Photo #8)

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

February 9, 2023

Jac Lac
Western Region Development Manager
NorthPoint Development
4825 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 500
Riverside, Missouri 64150

RE: PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION REPORT FOR THE ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER WEST PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Lac:

NorthPoint Development proposes the construction of Antelope Valley Logistics Center West (AVLC-West) located in unincorporated Los Angeles County, California (project). The AVLC-West project site is located within the eastern portion of the Town and Country Antelope Valley Area Plan. The project would include construction of two speculative industrial short-term storage warehouse buildings. The AVLC-West project is subject to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) environmental review. The County is the lead local agency. The United States Army Corps of Engineers is the federal lead agency for the required Clean Water Act Section 404 permit.

In support of the project, Michael Baker International completed a Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) records search; literature review; and paleontological sensitivity assessment. These efforts were completed to determine whether the project could result in significant impacts to paleontological resources as described by Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines. Methods, results, and recommendations are summarized below.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would include construction of two speculative industrial short-term storage warehouse buildings on approximately 121 acres, in addition to associated improvements to adjacent Avenue F, Avenue F-8, and 20th Street West, and construction of a new public road along the eastern boundary of the project area. Each building would have a footprint of approximately 1,004,000 square feet, which includes approximately 40,000 square feet of office space. Each building will have dedicated 82 truck loading docks, 222 trailer parking stalls, and 861 passenger vehicle parking spaces. The project proposes to enhance the local economy and municipal revenue, and furnish local employment opportunities for residents, consistent with the goals of the Town and Country Antelope Valley Area Plan.

To provide access to the project site, partial improvements would be made to Avenue F along the southerly property boundary, 20th Street West along the westerly property boundary, and Avenue F-8 along the northerly boundary, and full improvements of a new proposed public road would be made on the east side of the property. Additional ancillary improvements such as landscaping and utility work would also be required.

Primary components of the proposed project are discussed in further detail below.

PROPOSED WAREHOUSE BUILDING

As noted above, each industrial short-term warehouse building footprint would consist of approximately 1,004,000 square feet, which includes approximately 40,000 square feet of office space. These two buildings would occupy the majority of the project site with an approximate floor area ratio (FAR) of 38 percent. Each building would have a maximum height of 49 feet. Each building would be constructed with tilt-up concrete wall panels and painted with variations of earth tone colors with either a hybrid wood and steel roof structure or a full steel metal deck roofing system. Each warehouse building would also include a total of 82 truck loading docks on the northern and southern sides of the building.

PROPOSED WAREHOUSE OPERATIONS

Each proposed building is being designed and built on a speculative basis with the intended function as a short-term storage warehouse, operating up to 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and employing up to approximately 1,000 people (total of 2,000). The facility would receive products from vendors and other warehouses. Products would be stored in different storage types (mainly traditional pallet racking systems and shelving), providing the capability to fulfill customer orders and sort them to downstream transportation connections. These functions do not require ground-disturbing activities.

ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

There will be widening of existing and construction of new roads adjacent to the site.

- **Avenue F:** The project site includes half street improvements along the south side of existing Avenue F, from the intersection of 20th Street West to a new public road, a total of approximately 2,200 linear feet. Avenue F is currently an approximately 20-foot-wide asphalt surface with drainage ditches on both sides. The improvements will provide for two lanes of traffic with curb and gutter, sidewalk, and right-of-way dedication on the south side. This will allow for the construction of the road without requiring right-of-way from the adjacent property owners.

- **20th Street West:** The project also includes half street construction of the west side of 20th Street West extending from the intersection of Avenue F south to Avenue F-8, approximately 2,650 linear feet. This corridor is currently a dirt surface. The improvements

will provide for two lanes of traffic with curb and gutter, sidewalk, and right-of-way dedication on the west side. This will allow for the construction of the road without requiring right-of-way from the adjacent property owners.

- **Avenue F-8:** The project also includes half street construction of the north side of Avenue F-8 extending from 20th Street West to the east to a new public road, approximately 2,200 linear feet. The corridor is currently a dirt surface. The improvements will provide for two lanes of traffic with curb and gutter, sidewalk, and right-of-way dedication on the east side. This will allow for the construction of the road without requiring right-of-way from the adjacent property owners.

- **New Proposed Public Road (along the east property boundary):** The project also includes full street construction of a new north–south road from Avenue F to Avenue F-8. There is not an existing road in this location. The improvements will provide the ultimate width for the road consisting of two lanes of traffic with curb and gutter and sidewalk on both sides of the road and full right-of-way dedication.

PARKING

Trailer parking would be provided to the north and south of each warehouse building. Employee and visitor passenger vehicle parking would be provided on the west and east sides of each warehouse building. To accommodate the parking needs associated with the warehouse and office uses for each building, 222 trailer parking stalls and 861 passenger car parking stalls (including Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] compliant stalls) are proposed. Bicycle parking and storage is also proposed on-site with 51 spots for each building. Bicycle racks will be distributed evenly at all employee entrances to the building. The proposed parking would require grading and paving of these portions of the project area.

UTILITIES

On-site utilities would include electric, water, and sewer. The project proposes to connect to the existing public water main at the intersection of Avenue H and 20th Street West and extend the water main north along 20th Street West to the site. The proposed domestic water connection for each building will occur along 20th Street West. The domestic water line would extend east and branch off north and south to each building, and connect at the center of each building. Additionally, a fire water line will extend around the perimeter of each building per Los Angeles County Fire Department regulations.

A 48-inch and 78-inch sanitary sewer main exists within existing easements along 20th Street West. A sanitary sewer lateral will connect each building to the sanitary sewer main.

Electric will be extended from the existing overhead distribution lines running along 10th Street West.

LANDSCAPING

Landscaping consists of trees, shrubs, ground cover, mulch, and decomposed granite. Foundation plantings are indicated adjacent to building entrances. Trees are indicated throughout the site. Islands provide a landscaped area of 2 percent of parking lots.

DRAINAGE

On-site surface water would be collected at the proposed storm drains throughout the site and conveyed through the new stormwater pipes to the proposed stormwater detention basins located in the northern and southern portions of the site. The project site also has a floodplain volume mitigation pond at its southern portion to detain the water during potential flood events.

MAXIMUM DEPTH OF EXCAVATION

Depth of excavation for the project will vary across the project site. Maximum depth of the ground leveling overexcavation is anticipated to reach approximately 19 feet below the present ground surface.

PROJECT AREA

The project area is identified as the maximum area to be impacted by project ground-disturbing activities. The project buildings and most of the other project improvements will be located on the western approximate three-quarters of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3118-015-001. The project area also includes the public roads, which will include related improvements, including 20th Street West extending from the intersection of Avenue F south to Avenue F-8; Avenue F, from the intersection of 20th Street West to a new public road; and Avenue F-8 extending from 20th Street West to the east to a new public road. Therefore, the project area includes the maximum extent of ground disturbance associated with the development of the project, i.e., the western approximate three-quarters of APN 3118-015-001 and adjacent public roads (see **Attachment 1**). The vertical project area is 20 feet below the ground surface to encompass the maximum depth of excavation anticipated for the project.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project lies within the western Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province, a broad region of isolated mountains separated by expanses of desert plains (CGS 2002). The project area is situated in a geographic sub-region of the southwestern Mojave Desert known as Antelope Valley. The region is commonly referred to as the "High Desert" due to its approximate elevation of 2,900 feet above sea level. The Mojave Desert is bounded to the west by the Tehachapi Mountains and to the south by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. The project area and surrounding area are relatively flat.

The western Mojave Desert contains sedimentary (lake and river sourced) and volcanic rocks, ranging from Cenozoic to Quaternary deposition (Dibblee 1967; DeCourten 2010) and metamorphic and igneous rocks of Mesozoic and earlier ages (Hernandez 2010; Dibblee and Minch 2008). The Mojave block is a tectonic region in the western Mojave Desert defined by the nearby San Andreas and Garlock faults, with several accessory faults trending northwest that were active throughout the Quaternary period (Dibblee 1967).

The geology of the project area has been mapped by Dibblee and Minch (2008) at a scale of 1:62,500 and by Hernandez (2010) at a scale of 1:24,000. The coarser scale map (Dibblee and Minch 2008) indicates that the entire project area is entirely underlain by Quaternary alluvium (Qa), while the finer scale map (Hernandez 2010) shows the project area consists of Quaternary alluvium (Qa), Quaternary alluvial fan deposits (Qf), and Quaternary younger playa deposits (Qyp). Quaternary alluvium consists of unconsolidated to weakly consolidated fluvial gravel, sand, and silt. Quaternary alluvial fan deposits consist of unconsolidated to weakly consolidated, poorly sorted rubble, gravel, sand, and silt forming active alluvial fans. Both of these alluvial deposits are Holocene in age, a period that overlaps with archaeological concern, though Holocene deposits older than 5,000 years in age can possibly contain significant fossil resources (SVP 2010). Quaternary younger playa deposits in this region are described as moderate to well-consolidated clay with some silt and range from Holocene to late Pleistocene in age and possibly contain significant fossil resources.

The project area is located near the hypothesized high shoreline of Lake Thompson at the end of the Pleistocene epoch. At its height in the Pleistocene, Lake Thompson covered approximately 950 square kilometers within the Antelope Valley, and included within its area what are now two smaller dry lakes, Rogers Lake and Rosamond Lake. Today, these dry lakes only retain water for short periods during the rainy season. At its highest, the project area would have been within the lake (Dibblee and Minch 2008; Orme 2004).

The soil throughout the project area has been mapped as Pond-Oban complex (NRCS 2023). The Pond series consists of poor to moderately well-drained, fine-loamy, mixed soils that occur on nearly level to undulating alluvial fans formed from alluvium from granitic rock (NRCS 2023; USDA 2003). The Oban series consists of moderately well-drained, fine soils that occur on nearly level valley troughs and basins at elevations between 2,300 to 2,500 feet (NRCS 2023; USDA 2015). Like the Pond series, the Oban series formed in alluvium derived from granitic rock sources (USDA 2015).

The project area is within the Western Mojave Basins ecoregion, which includes alluvial fans and plains resulting from the drainage of nearby valleys and mountain ranges. This ecoregion receives little summer rainfall, and the vegetation is dominated by creosote bush and white bursage. Soil temperatures in this region are thermic and soil moisture is aridic (Griffith et al. 2016).

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

California Environmental Quality Act

Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains, imprints, or traces of past life preserved in the geologic record. These resources include bones, teeth, soft tissues, shells, plant material, microscopic organisms, footprints, trackways, and burrows. Fossils record the natural history of life on Earth. Despite the frequency of sedimentary rock in the geologic record and the number of organisms that have lived throughout the planet's history, only a minimal number of remains have been preserved in the fossil record.

Paleontological resources are afforded protection under Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G details that a project would significantly impact paleontological resources if it directly or indirectly destroys unique paleontological resources or a unique geologic feature.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5

Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any "vertebrate paleontological site or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands." Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 5097.5 states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor. Penalties for this removal or damage of paleontological resources are set forth in California Penal Code Section 622.5.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCHES

Michael Baker International staff received a paleontology collection records search for locality and specimen data from the NHMLAC on November 27, 2022 (**Attachment 2**). The records search showed no previously identified fossil localities within the project area. However, several fossil localities from similar sedimentary deposits to those mapped within the project area occurred nearby. The closest fossil locality is LACM VP 7853, a rich fossil locality approximately 2 miles east of the project area. Additional localities are documented in **Table 1** and include Holocene and Pleistocene-aged mammal, reptile, and fish fossils.

Table 1 – Previously Recorded Paleontological Resources from NHMLAC Records Search

Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Depth	Distance to Project Site
LACM VP 7884	Camel (*Camelops hesternus*)	Unknown formation	Pleistocene	4 feet below ground	<3 miles SE

		(fluvial brown clayey silt)		surface (bgs)	
LACM VP 7853	Rabbit (*Sylvagus*), camel family (Camelidae), antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodymus*), pocket mouse (*Perognatus*), pack rat (*Neotoma*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus*), vole family (Microtinae), iguana (*Dipsosaurus*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys*), spiny lizard (*Sceloprus*), side blotched lizard (*Uta*), colubrid snakes (*Trimorphodon, Masticophis, Phyllorynchus*), night lizard (*Xantusia)*, western alligator lizard (*Elgaria*), toothy skinks (*Plestiodon*), whiptail lizard (*Aspidocelis*), spiny lizards (Phrynosomatidae), smelt (Osmeridae)	Unknown formation (sandy loess under a dune deposit strand, sandy siltstone, siltstone to clayey siltstone)	Pleistocene	3–11 feet bgs	~2 miles E
LACM VP 5942-5950	Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis*), Lizard (Lacertilia), leopard lizard (*Gambelia*); snake (Ophidia), gopher snake (*Pituophis*); rabbit (*Lagomorpha*), rodent (Rodentia), Pocket gopher (*Thomomys*), pocket mouse (*Chaetodippus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys*); birds (Aves)	Unknown formation	Holocene	0-9 feet bgs	~21 miles SE

LACM VP 7891	Camel (*Hemiauchenia*)	Unknown formation	Pleistocene	21 feet bgs	~16 miles NW
LACM IP 445	Invertebrates (unspecified)	Unknown formation (upper Pleistocene lacustrine deposits)	Pleistocene	Unknown	~19 miles NE

Michael Baker International conducted supplemental paleontological records searches within 3 miles of the project area using the following websites:

- University of California Museum of Paleontology Locality Search (UCMP 2023)
- San Diego Natural History Museum Collection Database (SDNHM 2023)
- The Paleobiology Database (PBDB 2023)
- FAUNMAP (FAUNMAP 2023)

While the databases showed no previously identified fossil localities within the project area, one locality reported by the PBDB is within 2 miles of the project area (**Table 2**). Upon further examination of this locality it was discovered that the reported geologic formation (Juncal Formation) does not appear on the local geologic maps (Dibblee and Minch 2008; Hernandez 2010) and the source document for this locality (Squires 1988) reports fossil localities for Lockwood Valley in Ventura County (approximately 50 miles west of the project). It is possible that the GPS coordinates for this PBDB record were entered incorrectly.

Table 2 – Previously Recorded Paleontological Resources from Online Databases

Collection	Taxa	Formation	Intervals
PBDB	Bivalves (clams, cockles), gastropods (turban snails, tower snails, cone snails)	Juncal Formation	Eocene

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The NHMLAC paleontological records search and fossil locality searches of online databases (FAUNMAP, PBDB, SDNHM, and UCMP) did not identify any paleontological resources within the project area. However, two localities have been found at shallow depths and within 3 miles of the project area from similar rock formations to those underlying the project, including one locality with several mammal, reptile, and fish fossils. Per mitigation impact guidelines set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010), due to the fossil sensitivity of the rock formations present within the project area (younger playa deposits of Holocene to late Pleistocene age), the project has a high potential to disturb paleontological resources within undisturbed bedrock.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Full-time paleontological monitoring is recommended during ground disturbance in undisturbed geologic contexts which have the potential to contain significant paleontological resources. Ground disturbance refers to activities that would impact subsurface geologic deposits, such as grading, excavation, boring, etc. Activities taking place in current topsoil or within previously disturbed fill sediments, e.g., clearing and grubbing, or at the current topsoil surface, e.g., building renovations, do not require paleontological monitoring. The following mitigation measures (MM) are recommended to be implemented such that in the event of any discovery of unknown paleontological resources during earthwork, impacts would be **less than significant**.

MM PALEO-1: The contractor must retain a Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) qualified paleontologist to provide or supervise a paleontological sensitivity training to all personnel planned to be involved with earth-moving activities, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities. The training session will focus on how to identify paleontological localities such as fossils that may be encountered and the procedures to follow if identified.

MM PALEO-2: Prior to grading or excavation in sedimentary rock material other than topsoil, the contractor shall retain an SVP-qualified paleontologist to monitor these activities. In the event that fossils are discovered during grading at any depth, the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall redirect work away from the location of the discovery. The recommendations of the paleontologist shall be implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery.

MM PALEO-3: If the fossils are determined to be significant, then the SVP-qualified paleontologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include the following measures at a minimum:

- The paleontologist shall ensure that all significant fossils collected are cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution with a research interest in the materials (which may include the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County);
- The paleontologist shall ensure that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate, for any significant fossil collected; and
- The paleontologist shall ensure that curation of fossils is completed in consultation with the County. A letter of acceptance from the curation institution shall be submitted to the County.

MM PALEO-4: If any paleontological resources are encountered during construction or the course of any ground-disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately. At this time, the applicant shall notify the County and consult with a qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of the find. The assessment will follow SVP standards as delineated in the *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources* (2010). If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the County must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be infeasible by the County. If avoidance is infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted. The recommendations of the qualified paleontologist shall be implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery. Any fossils recovered during mitigation shall be cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an accredited and permanent scientific institution with a research interest in the materials.

If no fossils have been recovered after 50 percent of excavation has been completed, full-time monitoring may be modified to weekly spot-check monitoring at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. The qualified paleontologist may recommend to the client to reduce paleontological monitoring based on observations of specific site conditions during initial monitoring (e.g., if the geologic setting precludes the occurrence of fossils). The recommendation to reduce or discontinue paleontological monitoring in the project area shall be based on the professional opinion of the qualified paleontologist regarding the potential for fossils to be present after a reasonable extent of the geology and stratigraphy has been evaluated.

A qualified professional paleontologist is a professional with a graduate degree in paleontology, geology, or related field, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical paleontology of California, as well as at least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research (i.e., the identification of fossil deposits, application of paleontological field and laboratory procedures and techniques, and curation of fossil specimens), and at least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology as defined by the SVP.

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

This memorandum was prepared by Michael Baker International Senior Paleontologist Peter Kloess, PhD, and Senior Archaeologist Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA. The memo was reviewed for quality control by Senior Cultural Resources Manager Margo Nayyar.

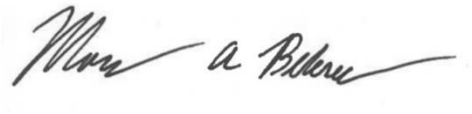
Peter A. Kloess, PhD, Principal Investigator—Paleontology is a principal investigator and paleontologist with over 20 years of experience in paleontology, with 7 years in paleontology mitigation. His experience includes private and public consultation, field monitoring, excavation, and laboratory research on projects across the western United States, predominantly in California. He has consulting experience with a range of projects, including construction, transportation, utility, transmission, monitoring, and surveys, as well as expertise recovering a diversity of fossils from project sites, such as marine invertebrates, microfossils, plants, small mammals, and birds, large marine and terrestrial mammals, and dinosaurs. He also has extensive experience in paleontological museum collections and lab settings. He has worked on and co-led scientific excavations of large mammals and dinosaurs in California, Utah, New Mexico, and Montana. Mr. Kloess has served as a lab preparator and assistant curator for paleontology museums in California and Montana, where his duties included manual preparation of specimens, casting, jacketing, public outreach, cataloging, and curation. He meets the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's standards for paleontological Principal Investigator.

Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA, Senior Archaeologist, has more than 20 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. His experience includes writing technical reports, including NEPA, CEQA, and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance documents. He has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and Phase III data recovery, and monitoring at sites throughout Southern California. Dr. Beherec meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology.

Margo Nayyar, MA, Department Manager, is a senior architectural historian with 12 years of cultural management experience in California, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Texas, and Mississippi. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National and California Registers, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources sections for CEQA environmental documents, including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys, and authors NRHP nomination packets. Ms.

Nayyar meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

Sincerely,



Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Peter Kloess, PhD
Senior Paleontologist

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

Attachment 2 – NHMLAC Records Search

REFERENCES

CGS (California Geological Survey). 2002. *California Geomorphic Provinces*. Note 36. California Department of Conservation: Sacramento.

DeCourten, Frank. 2010. "Geology of Southern California." Accessed June 2022. www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/10088307/geology-of-southern-californiapdfgrossmont-college.

Dibblee, Thomas W. 1967. Areal Geology of the Western Mojave Desert California. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 522.

Dibblee, T. W., and Minch, J. A. 2008. Geologic Map of the Lancaster and Alpine Butte 15 minute Quadrangles, Los Angeles County, California. Dibblee Geological Foundation Map DF-386, scale 1:62,500.

FAUNMAP (FAUNMAP Database). 2023. Paleontological Database. Accessed January 2023. https://ucmp.berkeley.edu/faunmap/about/index.html.

Griffith, Glenn E., James M. Omernik, David W. Smith, Terry D. Cook, Ed Tallyn, Kendra Moseley, and Colleen B. Johnson. 2016. *Ecoregions of California*. Ecoregion map, 1:1,100,000. Washington DC. US Geological Open-File Report 2016-1021.

Hernandez, J. L. 2010. Geologic map of the Lancaster West 7.5' Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California: A Digital Database. Preliminary Geologic Maps PGM-10-03. Sacramento: California Geological Survey Publications.

NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service). 2023. Web-based soil mapping interface. Accessed January 2023. https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

Orme, Anthony R. 2004. *Lake Thompson, Mojave Desert, California: A Desiccating Late Quaternary Lake System*. Document prepared for United States Army Corps of Engineers. https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA424332.pdf.

PBDB (Paleobiology Database). 2023. Web-based mapping interface in 3-miles of project area. Accessed January 2023. https://paleobiodb.org/navigator/.

SDNHM (San Diego Natural History Museum). 2023. Paleontology Collections Database. Accessed January 2023. https://www.sdnhm.org/science/paleontology/resources/collection-database.

Squires, Richard L. 1988. "Eocene macropaleontology of northern Lockwood Valley, Ventura County, California." Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, *Contributions in Science*, 398:1–23.

SVP (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology). 2010. "Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources." https://vertpaleo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SVP_Impact_Mitigation_Guidelines-1.pdf.

UCMP (University of California Museum of Paleontology). 2023. Locality search. Accessed January 2023. https://ucmpdb.berkeley.edu/loc.html.

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture). 2003. "Pond Series." https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/P/POND.html.

———. 2015. "Oban Series." https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/O/OBAN.html.

Attachment 1

Figures

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

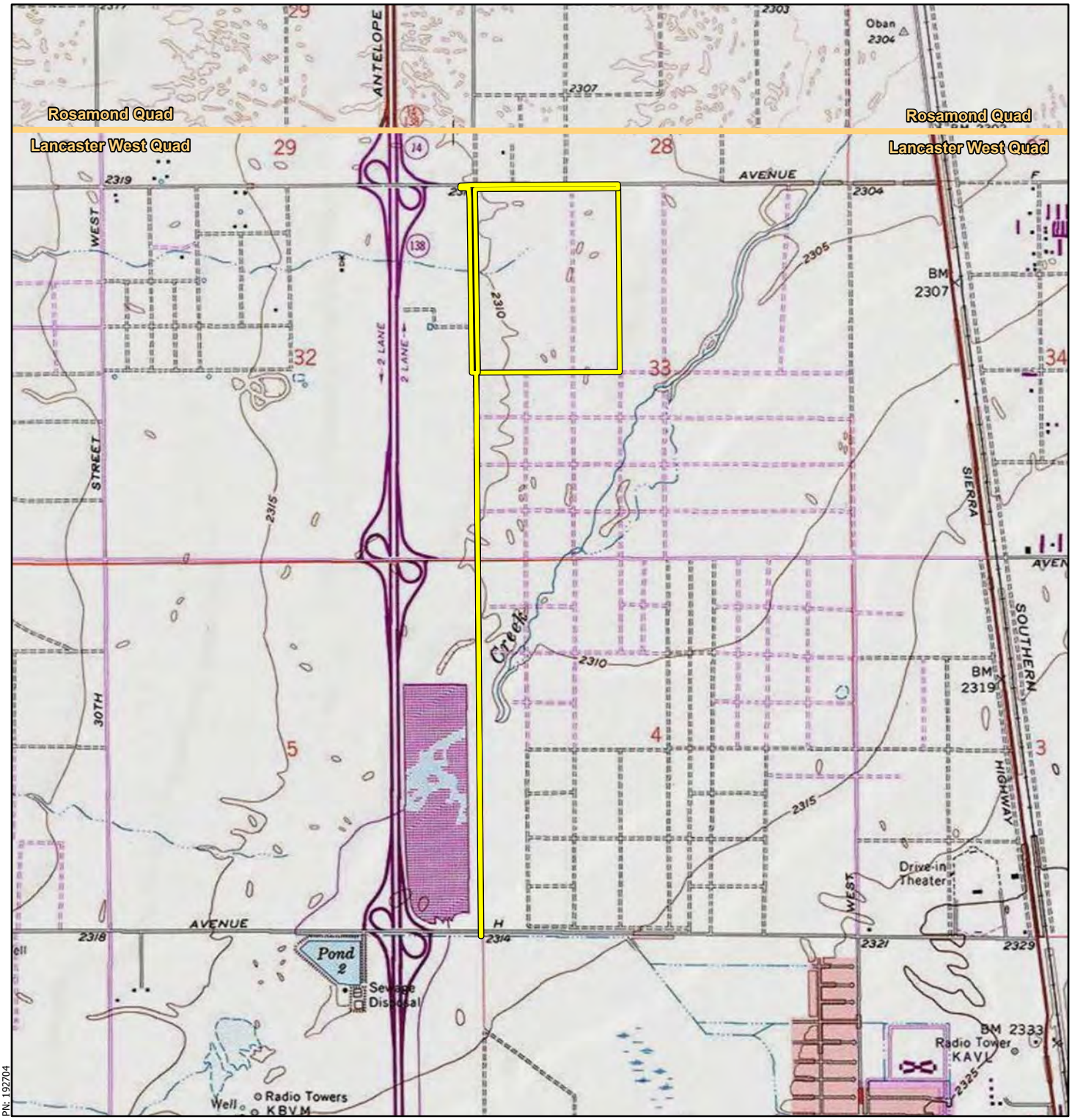
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Lancaster, California*

ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER WEST
LANCASTER, CA

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



PN: 192704

Project Area

ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER WEST
LANCASTER, CA

Project Vicinity

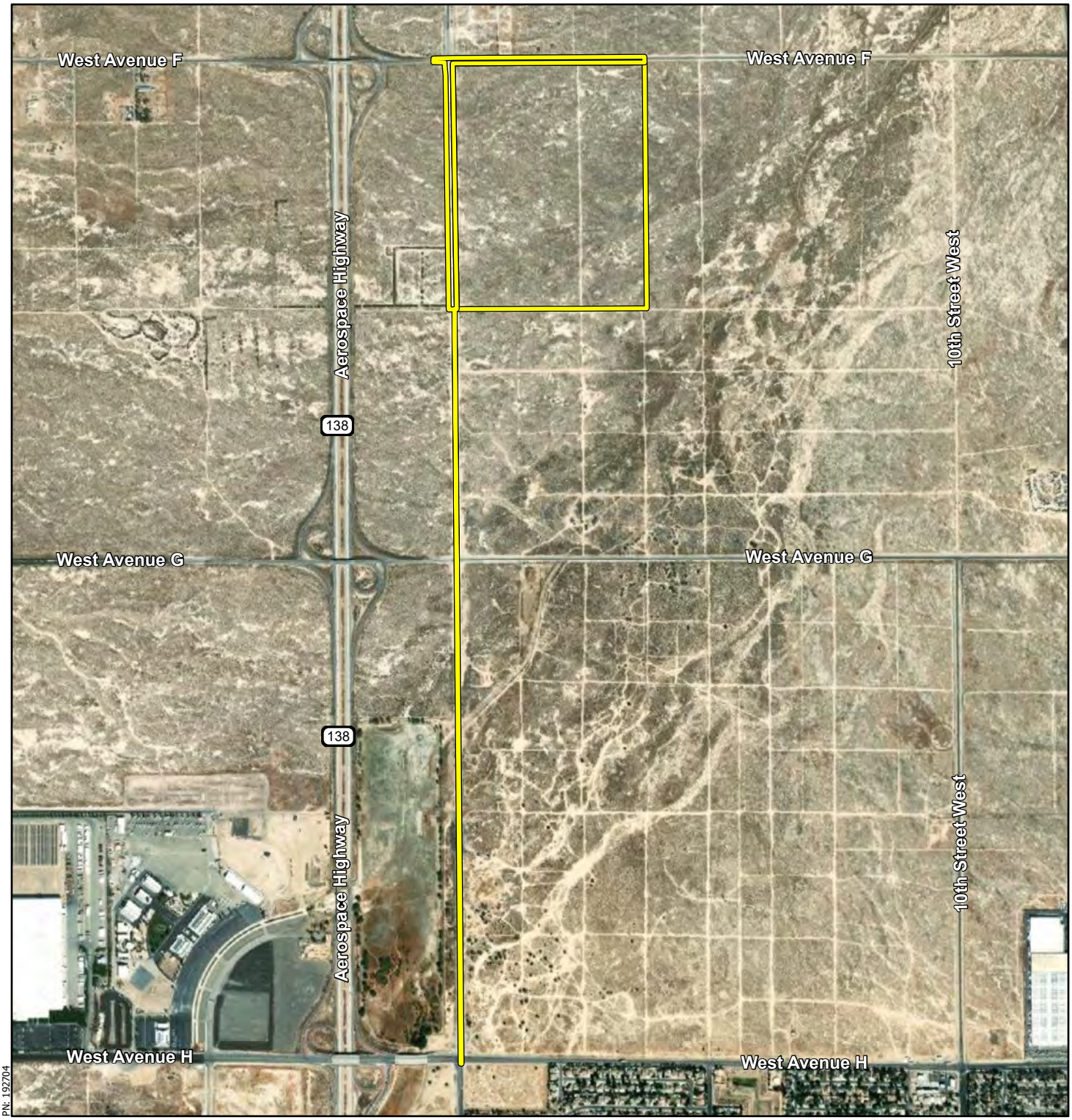
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Lancaster, California*

Figure 2



Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2021 Nearmap Imagery: *Lancaster, California*

ANTELOPE VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER WEST
LANCASTER, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

Attachment 2

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Records Search Results

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007
tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

November 27, 2022

Michael Baker International
Attn: Max vanRensselaer

re: Paleontological resources for the Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project

Dear Max:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Antelope Valley Logistics Center West project area as outlined on the portion of the Lancaster West USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on November 10, 2022. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7884	E of the SE corner of the intersection of East 3rd Street & East Avenue H-13	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; fluvial brown clayey silt)	Camel (*Camelops hesternus*)	4 feet bgs
LACM VP 7853	Waste Management of North America Lancaster Landfill	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; sandy loess under a dune deposit strand, sandy siltstone, siltstone to clayey siltstone)	Rabbit (*Sylvagus*), camel family (Camelidae), antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodymus*), pocket mouse (*Perognathus*), pack rat (*Neotoma*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus*), vole family (Microtinae), iguana (*Dipsosaurus*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys*), spiny lizard (*Sceloporus*), side blotched lizard (*Uta*), colubrid snakes (*Trimorphodon, Masticophis, Phyllorhynchus*), night lizard (*Xantusia*), western alligator lizard (*Elgaria*), toothy skinks	3-11 feet bgs

			(*Plestiodon*), whiptail lizard (*Aspidocelis*), spiny lizards (Phrynosomatidae), smelt (Osmeridae)	
LACM VP 5942-5950	Along Avenue S from Palmdale to Lake Los Angeles	Unknown formation (Holocene)	Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis*), Lizard (Lacertilia), leopard lizard (*Gambelia*); snake (Ophidia), gopher snake (*Pituophis*); rabbit (*Lagomorpha*), rodent (Rodentia), Pocket gopher (*Thomomys*), pocket mouse (*Chaetodippus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys*); birds (Aves)	0-9 feet bgs
LACM VP 7891	near the California Aqueduct between the Tehachapi Mountains & the Rosamond Hills north of Willow Springs	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Camel (*Hemiauchenia*)	21 feet bgs
LACM IP 445	Lake Rogers; Edwards Air Force Base	Unknown formation (upper Pleistocene lacustrine deposits)	Invertebrates (unspecified)	Unknown

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,

Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

AMY J. BODEK, AICP
Director,
Regional Planning

DENNIS SLAVIN
Chief Deputy Director,
Regional Planning

April 6, 2023

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street
San Fernando CA, 91340

RE: Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of the Proposed Project pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) §21080.3.1.

The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning is issuing this formal notification of the proposed project. Below please find a description of the proposed project, a map showing the project location, and our contact information along with the name of our point of contact, pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(d).

Proposed Project: Antelope Valley Logistics Center West
Project No. PRJ2022-002897- (5)
Conditional Use Permit No. RPPL2022013992

Project Description: The proposed project would include construction of two distribution warehouses on approximately 121 acres. The new distribution centers would consist of two (2) approximately 1,007,536 square-foot building footprints, which includes approximately 40,000 square feet of office space for each building. Each building will have dedicated 164 truck loading docks, 222 trailer parking stalls, and 861 passenger vehicle parking spaces. The project proposes to enhance the local economy and municipal revenue, and furnish local employment opportunities for residents, consistent with the goals of the Town & County Antelope Valley Area Plan. The project would be constructed in a single phase. Grading of the site is planned with about 646,000 cubic yards of cut and 649,600 cubic yards of fill material with a net import of 3,600 cubic yards.

Project Location: Southeast corner of Avenue F and 20th Street West
APN 3118-015-001

Lead Agency Contact Information:
Richard Claghorn
North County Development Services Section
Department of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple Street, Room G10
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Tel: (213) 974-6443
Email: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request consultation, in writing, with the Department of Regional Planning. Written request must be submitted to the contact information listed above.

Sincerely,
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING
Amy J. Bodek, AICP
Director

Richard Claghorn
Principal Planner
North County Development Services Section

Encl: Map of Project Location

SD:RC

AMY J. BODEK, AICP
Director,
Regional Planning

DENNIS SLAVIN
Chief Deputy Director,
Regional Planning

April 6, 2023

Gabrieleno Tongva
San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chief
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

RE: Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of the Proposed Project pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) §21080.3.1.

The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning is issuing this formal notification of the proposed project. Below please find a description of the proposed project, a map showing the project location, and our contact information along with the name of our point of contact, pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(d).

Proposed Project: Antelope Valley Logistics Center West
Project No. PRJ2022-002897- (5)
Conditional Use Permit No. RPPL2022013992

Project Description: The proposed project would include construction of two distribution warehouses on approximately 121 acres. The new distribution centers would consist of two (2) approximately 1,007,536 square-foot building footprints, which includes approximately 40,000 square feet of office space for each building. Each building will have dedicated 164 truck loading docks, 222 trailer parking stalls, and 861 passenger vehicle parking spaces. The project proposes to enhance the local economy and municipal revenue, and furnish local employment opportunities for residents, consistent with the goals of the Town & County Antelope Valley Area Plan. The project would be constructed in a single phase. Grading of the site is planned with about 646,000 cubic yards of cut and 649,600 cubic yards of fill material with a net import of 3,600 cubic yards.

Project Location: Southeast corner of Avenue F and 20th Street West
APN 3118-015-001

Lead Agency Contact Information:
Richard Claghorn
North County Development Services Section
Department of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple Street, Room G10
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Tel: (213) 974-6443
Email: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request consultation, in writing, with the Department of Regional Planning. Written request must be submitted to the contact information listed above.

Sincerely,
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING
Amy J. Bodek, AICP
Director

Richard Claghorn
Principal Planner
North County Development Services Section

Encl: Map of Project Location

SD:RC

AMY J. BODEK, AICP
Director,
Regional Planning

DENNIS SLAVIN
Chief Deputy Director,
Regional Planning

April 6, 2023

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Lee Clauss
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

RE: Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of the Proposed Project pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) §21080.3.1.

The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning is issuing this formal notification of the proposed project. Below please find a description of the proposed project, a map showing the project location, and our contact information along with the name of our point of contact, pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(d).

Proposed Project: Antelope Valley Logistics Center West
Project No. PRJ2022-002897- (5)
Conditional Use Permit No. RPPL2022013992

Project Description: The proposed project would include construction of two distribution warehouses on approximately 121 acres. The new distribution centers would consist of two (2) approximately 1,007,536 square-foot building footprints, which includes approximately 40,000 square feet of office space for each building. Each building will have dedicated 164 truck loading docks, 222 trailer parking stalls, and 861 passenger vehicle parking spaces. The project proposes to enhance the local economy and municipal revenue, and furnish local employment opportunities for residents, consistent with the goals of the Town & County Antelope Valley Area Plan. The project would be constructed in a single phase. Grading of the site is planned with about 646,000 cubic yards of cut and 649,600 cubic yards of fill material with a net import of 3,600 cubic yards.

Project Location: Southeast corner of Avenue F and 20th Street West
APN 3118-015-001

Lead Agency Contact Information:
Richard Claghorn
North County Development Services Section
Department of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple Street, Room G10
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Tel: (213) 974-6443
Email: rclaghorn@planning.lacounty.gov

Pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request consultation, in writing, with the Department of Regional Planning. Written request must be submitted to the contact information listed above.

Sincerely,
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING
Amy J. Bodek, AICP
Director

Richard Claghorn
Principal Planner
North County Development Services Section

Encl: Map of Project Location

SD:RC