

Stroud Energy Storage Project Cultural Resources Study Results Letter Report

City of Lancaster

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Subject: Stroud Energy Storage Project (Project) Cultural Resources Study Results Letter Report, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA.

Dear Kevin Butler,

Chambers Group is providing this Letter Report documenting the results of a cultural resources records search and literature review, and pedestrian survey, in support of the proposed Stroud Energy Storage Project (Project) in the City of Lancaster (City), Los Angeles County, California. This work is intended to provide a comprehensive cultural resources assessment for the Project site and surrounding one-mile study area. The purpose of the assessment is to gather and analyze information needed to determine the potential for impacts to cultural and paleontological resources within the Project site.

Project Description

Stroud ESS, LLC (Applicant) proposes to construct, own, and operate the Stroud Energy Storage Project (Project), a lithium-ion battery energy storage facility that will comprise lithium-ion battery modules installed in a battery energy storage facility capable of delivering up to 250 megawatts (MW) of energy storage capacity and associated ancillary services into the California electric grid. The Project will comprise battery modules installed racks housed in purpose-built outdoor Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) enclosures, associated equipment, a project substation, and a generation tie-line connecting the Project to the adjacent existing Southern California Edison (SCE) 230/500 kilovolt (kV) Antelope Substation.

The City is the lead agency for the Project.

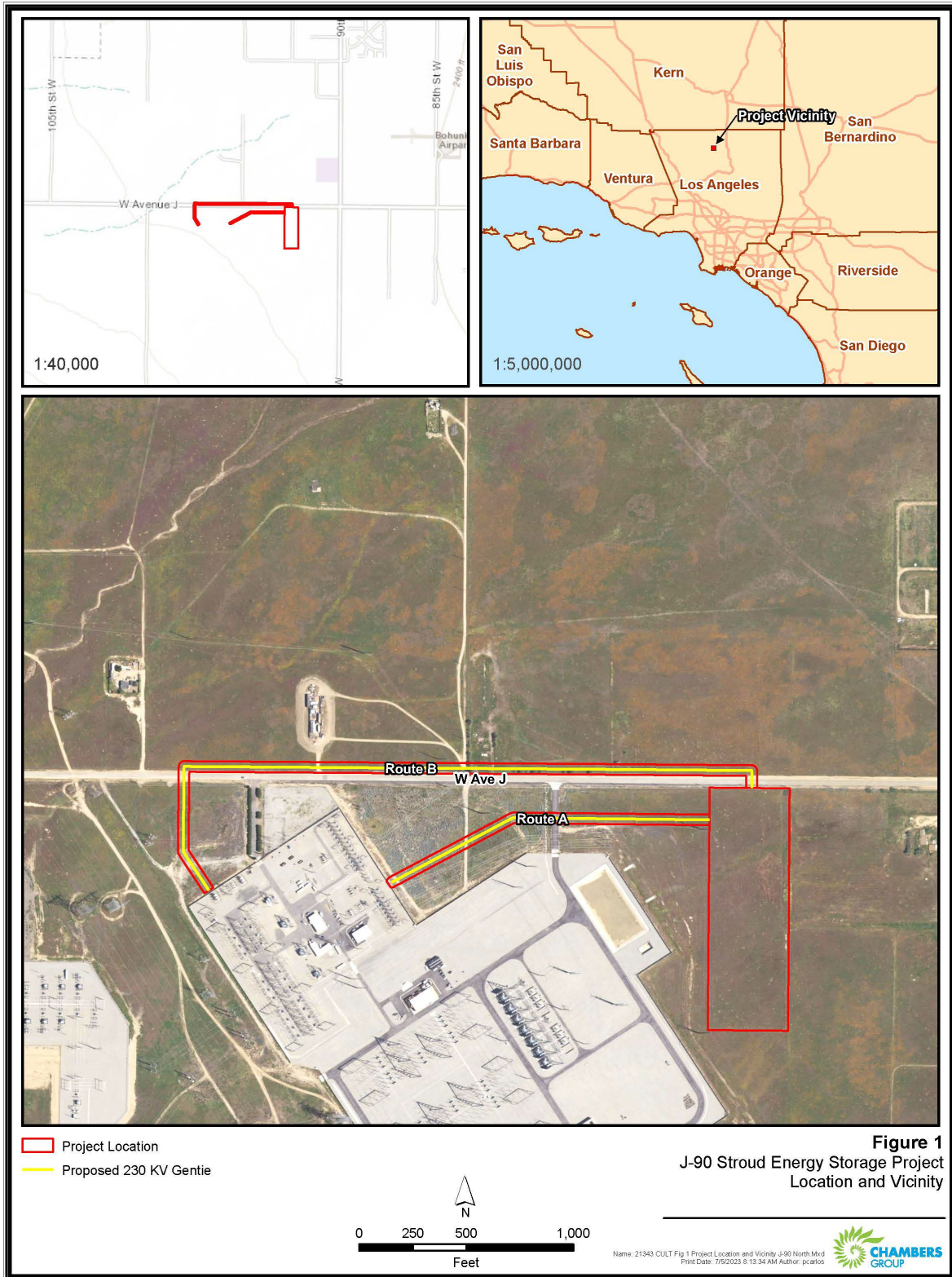
Project Location and Setting

The approximately 9.7-acre Project site is located on Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 3203-034-004, and the associated gen-tie area consisting of a small portion of four separate parcels (APN 3203-034-810, 3203-034-811, 3203-034-818, and 3203-034-806), along West Avenue J approximately one mile south of the Del Sur neighborhood in the City of Lancaster (City), Los Angeles County, California (see Figure 1). The Del Sur area is characterized by its minimal development and rural character. Unincorporated Antelope Valley (under the jurisdiction of the County of Los Angeles) is located to the west, north and south, with urbanized Lancaster to the east. The Project site centroid is 34.411528°N, 118.173701°W, on the Del Sur U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5- minute quadrangle (Township 07 North, Range 13 West, Section 19, SMB Meridian). The Project site is bordered to the north by West Avenue J and to the west by SCE's Antelope Substation. 90th Street West is located less than 1,500 feet east and 100th Street 0.74 miles further west of the Project site. Areas surrounding West Avenue J are underdeveloped and classified by the rural character. High voltage powerlines are located southwest and north of the Project site, which connect with SCE's Antelope Substation, located to the west of the Project site.



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Regulatory Context

As the lead agency for the Project, the City is required by the State of California to comply with the provisions of CEQA, which requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (PRC Section 21084.1). In addition to State regulations, projects in the City of Lancaster, California are also subject to several policies relating to archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources. Section IV, Objective 12.1 (a-d) of the City of Lancaster “General Plan 2030” (2009) document pertains specifically to preservation of such resources within the City. The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA has been detailed below.

Under the provisions of CEQA, including the CEQA Statutes (PRC §§ 21083.2 and 21084.1), the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14 CCR § 15064.5), and PRC § 5024.1 (Title 14 CCR § 4850 et seq.), properties expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a proposed project must be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

California Register of Historical Resources

The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from material impairment and substantial adverse change. The term *historical resources* includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (CCR § 15064.5[a]). The criteria for listing properties in the CRHR were expressly developed in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995:2) regards “any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old” as meriting recordation and evaluation.

A cultural resource is considered “historically significant” under CEQA if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing cultural resources within the State and to indicate which of those resources should be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR. A resource is considered significant if it:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated in regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a historical resource but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A *unique archeological resource* is defined as follows:

- An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
 - Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.



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- 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.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing in the CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA PRC § 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, “A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” (PRC § 21083.2[h]).

Impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from a proposed project are thus considered significant if the project:

- (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource;
- (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource, which contributes to its significance; or
- (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

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In addition to State regulations, projects built in the City are also subject to the following goals and policies outlined in the City “General Plan 2030,” Section IV: PLAN FOR ACTIVE LIVING (City of Lancaster 2009). Specifically, Goal 12 of the General Plan outlines several policies relating to the preservation of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources driven by Objective 12.1 as detailed below.

Objective 12.1: Identify and preserve and/or restore those features of cultural, historical, or architectural significance.

Policy 12.1.1: Preserve features and sites of significant historical and cultural value consistent with their intrinsic and scientific values.

Specific Actions:

- 12.1.1(a):** As part of the CEQA review process, require site-specific historical, archaeological, and/or paleontological studies when there exists a possibility that significant environmental impacts might result or when there is a lack of sufficient documentation on which to determine potential impacts.
- 12.1.1(b):** Include a condition of approval on all development projects that addresses State and Federal regulations with respect to the disposition of cultural resources.
- 12.1.1(c):** Process requests for inclusion in State and Federal historic registers those historic and prehistoric sites and features which meet State or Federal criteria.
- 12.1.1(d):** Prior to permitting demolition of any historic structure, require that an evaluation of the condition of the structure, potential adaptive reuse of the structure, and the cost of rehabilitation be undertaken.
- 12.1.1(e):** Work with area school districts and historical/archaeological/paleontological preservation support groups to establish educational programs related to all phases of Lancaster’s cultural and historical heritage.

Assembly Bill 52

California State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted in 2015 and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: tribal cultural resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse



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change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 requires that lead agencies “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency. It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3). PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCR as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence (PRC Section 21074), to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1 (in applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe)

Environmental Setting

The City of Lancaster is located within the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The MDAB is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. The MDAB is separated from the Southern California coastal and central California valley regions by mountains (highest elevation approximately 10,000 feet). The Antelope Valley is bordered in the northwest by the Tehachapi Mountains and on the south by the San Gabriel Mountains. The adjacent Mojave Desert is bordered in the southwest by the San Bernardino Mountains. As a portion of the southern extent of the Mojave Desert and western extent of the Colorado Desert, this area is characterized by the presence of decomposing granite derived from the nearby hillsides and windborne or water-borne alluvial deposits. Native vegetation in the area is generally limited to Joshua Trees and desert sage scrub, but riparian zones can be found along washes and intermittent streams. The University of California, Davis SoilWeb database was consulted to identify soils that underlie the Project site. The database indicates that the property is underlain predominately by the Adelanto soil association, which consists of coarse sandy loam soils. Slopes range from 2 to 5 percent (2022).

The Project site is situated atop a geologic formation of Pleistocene to Holocene age sediments comprised of largely of marine and non-marine alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; this includes both unconsolidated and semi-consolidated (Jennings 2010; California Department of Conservation 2022). In Southern California, the middle Pleistocene is generally associated with a pre-human presence, although recent research suggests early human exploration of North America earlier in the Late Pleistocene than previously documented. Fossil specimens are also associated with the Pleistocene, particularly in areas where deposits are referred to as “older Alluvium.” The Holocene is the most recent geologic period and one that is directly associated with human activity. The Holocene is also generally associated with “younger Alluvium,” which tend not to be fossil bearing, except in instances where fossils have been redeposited.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Overview

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of Southern California (Moratto 1984; Jones and Klar 2007). A prehistoric chronology was devised for the Southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric (Wallace 1955; 1978). Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace’s 1955 synthesis has been modified and



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improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by Southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002). The prehistoric chronological sequence for Southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

It is generally believed that human occupation of Southern California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000- and 6,000-years BP, a predominantly hunting and gathering economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. The most heavily exploited species were likely those species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts in California, unlike other regions of the continent. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and vegetal foods were likely exploited. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests small groups practiced high residential mobility during this period (Wallace 1978).

The three major periods of prehistory for the Southern California Western Mojave Desert region have been refined by recent research using radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in coastal Southern California (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994):

- Millingstone Period (6,000–1,000 B.C., or about 8,000–3,000 years ago)
- Intermediate Period (1,000 B.C.–A.D. 650, or 3,000–1,350 years ago)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 650–about A.D. 1800, or 1,350–200 years ago)

Around 6,000 years BP, a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on vegetal resources occurred. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter (Wallace 1978). This period, known to archaeologists as the Millingstone Period, was a long period of time characterized by small, mobile groups that likely relied on a seasonal round of settlements that included both inland and coastal residential bases. Seeds from sage and grasses, rather than acorns, provided calories and carbohydrates. Faunal remains from sites dating to this period indicate similar animals to those in the prior period were hunted. Inland Millingstone sites are characterized by numerous manos, metates, and hammerstones. Shell middens are common at coastal Millingstone sites. Coarse-grained lithic materials, such as quartzite and rhyolite, are more common than fine-grained materials in flaked stone tools from this time. Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 6,000 years BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites post-dating roughly 3,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates the reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued but was more specialized and locally adapted to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Chipped-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, migrating peoples from the Great Basin began entering Southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztec linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. The exact time of their entry into the region is not known; however, they were present in Southern California during the final phase of prehistory. During this period, population densities were higher than before; and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). During the Intermediate Period, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably facilitated greater sedentism and increased social organization. Large projectile points from archaeological sites of this period indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced; and hunting was likely accomplished using the *atlatl* (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period



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may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities. Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The Late Prehistoric Period is better understood than earlier periods largely through ethnographic analogy made possible by ethnographic and anthropological research of the descendants of these groups in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Ethnographic Overview

Various regional syntheses have been utilized in archaeological literature for Southern California. The following framework derives information from local studies to provide a useful overview for the Project site. The Project site is geographically associated with the Vanyume to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Tatavium to the west.

Vanyume

The Vanyume or Beñemé, as Father Garces called them, lived beyond and along much of the length of the Mojave River, from the eastern Mojave Desert to at least the Victorville region, and perhaps even farther upstream to the south. They also appear to have lived in the southern and southwestern Antelope Valley. They intermarried with the Serrano and spoke a dialect of the Serrano language, so they may be thought of as a desert division or branch of the Serrano proper.

The Vanyume living along the Mojave River were quite wealthy in shell-bead money and other items. This was perhaps on account of the active trade route running along the Mojave River, connecting the Colorado River tribes and the Indian nations of the Southwest with the Indian groups of coastal Southern California (Eerkens 1999; Knack 1980; Park et al. 1938).

The Serrano-speaking villages of the southern Antelope Valley were, according to Garces, affiliated with this desert branch of the Serrano. The southern Antelope Valley native communities, including Maviajek and Kwarung had strong ties with Serrano-speaking communities on the upper Mojave River and in the areas of the northern San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains.

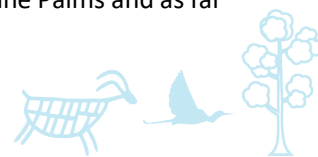
The Vanyume had culture and food supply practices that were similar to those of the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains. Despite living in the desert, this branch of the Serrano had the advantage that it could receive and use in its desert villages large quantities of acorns gathered in the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountain ranges to the south. This allowed large villages to be supplied with abundant food far out in the desert, far north of where oak trees could be found. Father Garces reported having been given acorn porridge at a Vanyume village just to the southwest of modern Barstow, far from any oak grove.

The Vanyume shared a territorial boundary with the Chemehuevi to the northeast. The Chemehuevi had much lower population densities than the Vanyume and other Serrano because their food resources were less abundant. The Vanyume population may have ranged from 500 to 1,000 or more at the arrival of the Spanish (Bean 1972; Steward 1938).

The Vanyume had frequent contacts with Spaniards after 1776, and they were in continual contact with Mohave travelers and Paiutes throughout the contact and pre-contact periods. In 1844, along the Mohave River, John C. Frémont met a group of five Mohave and an ex-mission neophyte who had returned to the "mountains" after secularization during the 1830s. This ex-neophyte said that they lived upon a large river in the Southeast, which the "soldiers called the Rio Colorado"; but that formerly, a portion of them lived upon this river [Mohave River], and among the mountains which had bounded the river valley to the northward during the day [Calico Mountains 7], and that here along the river they had raised various kinds of melons (Forbes 1963).

Serrano

The Serrano language is classified as being within the Takik language family (Bean and Smith 1978:570). The Serrano lived in the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass to as far east as present-day Twentynine Palms and as far



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south as the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978:570). The Serrano had exogamous moieties made up of exogamous, patrilineal clans (Bean and Smith 1978:572). Lineage and clan leaders were hereditary ceremonial leaders who controlled sacred bundles and lived in ceremonial houses (Bean and Smith 1978:571–572).

The Serrano were organized into local lineages occupying favored territories but rarely claiming any territory far from the lineage's home base (Bean and Smith 1978). The estimated population of the Serrano before European contact was likely between 1,500-2,500. It is difficult to estimate the number of Serrano living in each village; however, it is likely that the villages held only as many Serrano as could be accommodated by water sources (Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980).

The Serrano lived in dwellings which were circular, domed structures built over an excavated area. These structures were built with fire pits and primarily served as sleeping areas. Ceremonial houses were the only other buildings in the villages and were normally occupied by the village priest (Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980).

In the Serrano artifact assemblage, it is noted to be similar to that of the neighboring Cahuilla and includes musical instruments such as rattles and flutes, utensils and ornaments such as fire drills, mortars, metates, pipes, beads, awls, and projectile points made from wood, shell, bone, and stone. The Serrano were talented pottery and basket makers. Their pots were made of coiled clay smoothed out with a paddle and set in the sun to dry before being fired in a pit. Serrano Brown ware was sometimes decorated with designs of circles and lines of either red or black (Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980).

The Serrano were also known for their petroglyphs. Abstract and geometric designs are often seen with representational figures of sheep, lizards (zoomorphs) and human beings (anthropomorphs). Researchers have proposed that the petroglyphs were records of important events, rough maps, and artistic representations of native life (Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980).

Tataviam

The Tataviam, which means “people who face the sun,” are a Native American group that resided in and around the area encompassing the proposed Project site. They belong to the family of Serrano people who migrated down into the Antelope, Santa Clarita, and San Fernando valleys some time before 450 A.D. They settled into the upper Santa Clara River Drainage. Some Tataviam settlements in the Santa Clarita and upper valleys were Nuhubit (Newhall); Piru-U-Bit (Piru); Tochonanga, which is believed to have been located at the confluence of Wiley and Towsley Canyons; and the very large village of Chaguibit, the center of which is buried under the Rye Canyon exit of Interstate-5. The Tataviam also lived where Saugus, Agua Dulce, and Lake Elizabeth are located today. This places the Serrano among the larger “Shoshonean” migration into Southern California that occurred 2,000 to 3,000 years ago.

The Tataviam people lived in small villages and were semi-nomadic when food was scarce. The Tataviam were hunter-gathers who were organized into a series of clans throughout the region. Jimsonweed, native tobacco, and other plants found along the local rivers and streams provided raw materials for baskets, cordage, and netting. Larger game was generally hunted with the bow and arrow, while snares, traps, and pits were used for capturing smaller game. At certain times of the year, communal hunting and gathering expeditions were held. Faunal resources available to the desert dwelling Serrano included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbit, small rodents, and several species of birds (quail being their favorite). Meat was generally prepared by cooking in earth ovens, boiling, or sun-drying. Cooking and food preparation utensils consisted primarily of lithic (stone) knives and scrapers, mortars and metates, pottery, and bone or horn utensils. Resources available to the desert dwelling Tataviam included honey mesquite, piñon (pine) nuts, yucca roots, mesquite and cacti fruits (Solis 2008).

These resources were supplemented with roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds that, if not available locally, were traded for with other groups. Labor was divided between the sexes. Men carried out most of the heavy but short-term labor, such as hunting and fishing, conducted most trading ventures, and had as their central concerns the well-being of the village



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and the family. Women were involved in collecting and processing most of the plant materials and basket production. The elderly of both sexes taught children and cared for the young.

Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848– present). Briefly, and in very general terms, the Spanish Period encompassed the earliest historic-period explorations of the West, bringing colonization, missionization and proselytization across the western frontier, established few major centers such as Los Angeles and Monterey and a line of missions and presidios with attendant satellite communities, along with minor prospecting, and a foundational economic structure based on the rancho system. The Mexican Period initiated with a continuation of the same structures; however, commensurate with the political changes that led to the establishment of the Mexican state, the missions and presidios were secularized, the lands parceled, and Indian laborers released. Increased global trade introduced both foreign and American actors into the Mexican economic and political sphere, both coincidentally, and purposefully, smoothing the transition to the American Period. The American Period was ushered in with a momentous influx of people seeking fortune in the Sierra foothills where gold was “discovered” in 1848. By the early 1850s people from all over the globe had made their way to California. Expansive industries were required to supply the early mining operations, such as forestry products and food networks. Grains, poultry, cattle, water systems, which were initiated in the early Mexican Period, were intensified into a broad system of ranches and supply networks. Additionally, this period witnessed the development and expansion of port cities to supply hard goods and clothes, animals, and people transported along improved trail and road networks throughout the interior regions of the state California cycled through boom and bust for several decades until World War I, when the Department of the Navy began porting war ships along the west coast. Subsequently, California has grown and contracted, predominantly around military policy along the west coast and the Pacific Ocean. Following the industrial expansion related to World War II and the Cold War, technology and systems associated with them have come to the fore as economic drivers.

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The Southern Pacific Railroad first laid tracks through the area that is now Lancaster in 1876 and there are ethnographic records indicating that the railroad named the train stop Lancaster at that same time in 1876. However, the name Lancaster is also first attributed to Mr. M.L. Wicks, a real estate developer who purchased sixty sections of land from the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1884 in the area that is now the City of Lancaster and began laying out the townsite lots and street alignments. Mr. Wicks had established a Scottish settlement of about 150 persons in the area prior to 1882, and presumably this new townsite became a more permanent home for those early settlers. In 1888, Mr. Wicks sold the townsite, which at the time was approximately a square mile, to James P. Ward. Further development ensued with a focus on agriculture and associated new business growth to accommodate the influx of settlers (City of Lancaster 2022).

The area that now encompasses the City would not have been developed without the influence of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was completed between San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1876. The Western Hotel, then known as the Gilwyn, was built following the completion of the railroad and the establishment of an artesian well or “water stop.” The purity and accessibility of the water was highly promoted and by 1890, Lancaster had become quite prosperous (City of Lancaster 2022).

Gold was discovered in the hills north of Lancaster by 1898 and this discovery attracted scores of prospectors who staked claims that are still visible and being prospected. The old-time miners traverse across Muroc Dry Lake going to and from the mines. Additionally, borax was found in the mountains surrounding the Antelope Valley in 1898. These natural resources were a primary driver in the initial growth and expansion of Lancaster.



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The town continued to experience steady growth related to these natural resources and agricultural development through the 1880s and into the early 1890s. After a banner year in 1883, the most severe drought in Southern California history began in 1894 and continued for nearly a decade, taking a heavy toll on the town's growth and development. However, advances in agricultural practices and particularly irrigation technology in the early 1900s allowed for the return of agriculture in the area. The completion of the aqueduct transporting water from Owens Valley to Los Angeles in 1913 further advanced local farming in the town and surrounding area. The economic health and prosperity of the Lancaster area continued to be based in agriculture through much of the 1900s and still retains some of that element to this day. However, with the advances in aerospace technologies and related Department of Defense development in the area shifted the dynamic away from agriculture to industry related to the Air Force and aerospace industry (Los Angeles County Library 2022).

The Muroc Bombing and Gunnery Range was established in 1933. Since the Air Force started conducting flight tests at Muroc Air Base in the 1930s, Lancaster has experienced regular growth and further development related to the Air Force activity. In 1950, the Muroc Air Base designation was changed to Edwards Air Force Base, and it continued expanding its operations and influence in the area. Edwards Air Force Base is considered the second largest Air force base in the country and continues to have a major impact on the local economy in Lancaster. The associated Air Force Flight Test Center, Air Force Test Pilot School, and NASA's Armstrong Flight Research Center remain primary contributors to the steady growth of the City and surrounding area to this day (Aerospace Valley Air Show 2022).

The City of Lancaster was incorporated in 1977. The overall economy and ongoing development of the City is still driven by the aerospace and defense industries.

Methods of Review

Chambers Group requested a records search from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Southern California Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton on April 15, 2022. The SCCIC returned the records search results on May 18, 2022, providing information on all documented cultural resources and previous archaeological investigations within the Project site and the one-mile search radius surrounding the Project site (study area). The one-mile radius study area around the Project site was requested to provide additional context and information on which to base the initial Critical Issues Assessment (CIA) and this review. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the SCCIC included the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory (Caltrans), the California State Historic Resources Inventory, local registries of historic properties, and a review of available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as well as historic photographs, maps, and aerial imagery. The task also included a search for potential prehistoric and/or historic burials (human remains) evident in previous site records and/or historical maps. In addition, Chambers Group submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 15, 2022, for a review of the Sacred Land Files (SLF) for the Project site and one-mile radius study area surrounding the Project site. The results of the NAHC SLF record search were received on May 19, 2022 and are detailed below and included in Attachment A. Additionally, the records search results are discussed below, and included in confidential Attachment B.

Additionally, on April 15, 2022, Chambers Group requested a paleontological records search from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). This information was requested with the intent to provide further context related to the paleontological context of the area based on known fossil locations identified within the Project site and surrounding one-mile radius study area. The paleontological records provide insight into what associated geological formations are more likely to contain fossils as well as the associated depths and placement of the documented fossil localities relative to the geological formations mapped in the area. On April 24, 2022, Chambers Group received the results of the records search.



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Project Personnel

Chambers Group Cultural Resources Department Lead Lucas Tutschulte managed the Project and co-authored the report. Richard Shultz, MA, RPA, served as Principal Investigator, and performed quality control for the report. Chambers Group archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Eduvijes Davis-Mullens lead the pedestrian survey, conducted background research, and co-authored the report. In addition, Chambers Group archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Eric Kowalski assisted in the survey.

Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Results of the CHRIS record search indicate that 46 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a one-mile radius study area surrounding the Project site. Of the 46 investigations, four include the Project site; these are shown in bold italics in Table 1. Further details pertaining to these previous investigations are captured in Table 1 and are included in confidential Attachment B.

Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
LA-02059	1990	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Six Properties in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.		No
LA-02987	1987	Woods, Clyde M., Andrew York, Rebecca Apple, Tirzo Gonzalez, Stephen Van Wormer, Tom Demere, and James H. Cleland	Bicep Transmission Project Magunden to Vincent/pardee Alternative Corridor Study Archaeology, Ethnology, History and Paleontology Technical Reports (draft)	19-000405, 19-000676, 19-000806, 19-000947, 19-000951, 19-000952, 19-000954, 19-000955	No
LA-03137	1994	Whitley, David S. and Joseph M. Simon	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of a 40 Acres Parcel in Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California		No
LA-03705	1969	Coleman, R.G., J. Jones, and T.F. King	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Southern California Edison Company's Vincent Transmission, From Bakersfield to Glendale, California	19-000094, 19-000405, 19-186876	No



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
LA-04141	1997	Love, Bruce	Cultural Resources Report Bakersfield-Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, California		No
LA-06642	1994	Whitley, David S. and Tamara K. Whitley	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 47771, Palmdale, Los Angeles County, Ca		No
LA-06643	2002	Unknown	Draft Environmental Impact Report Sch No. 2000081119 Westview Estates		No
LA-07291	2005	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation for Assessor Parcel Numbers 3219-024-020, 3203-001-003 and 3203-001-004, Approximately 120 Acres in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	19-001579, 19-001612	No
LA-07991	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update	19-186543	Yes
LA-08168	2007	Jordan, Stacey C.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Antelope-bailey Reconductoring Project, Los Angeles County, California	19-003385, 19-003477	No
LA-08179	2006	Ahmet, Koral, Mason, Roger, and Bholat, Sara	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Antelope Transmission Project: Segments 2 & 3, Los Angeles and Kern Counties	19-000806, 19-001636, 19-001644, 19-001762, 19-001763, 19-001764, 19-001840, 19-001956, 19-003385, 19-003477,	No



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
				19-003654, 19-003655, 19-003656, 19-186876	
LA-08426	2007	Cooley, Theodore G.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Antelope-quartz Hill No. 2 66kv Line Project, Los Angeles County, California (jo# 3196 0468)	19-003477, 19-003676, 19-003690, 19-003691, 19-003692, 19-003693, 19-003694, 19-188024	No
LA-08934	2006	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review TTM 060610 and 060620, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	19-003657	No
LA-09393	2008	Parr, Robert E.	Archaeological Assessment of 21 Deteriorated Power Poles on the Southern California Edison Godde, Lariat, Zappa, Stealth, Museum, Force, Petan, Yoda, and Hughes Lake 12kV Circuits Los Angeles County, California		No
LA-09705	2007	Anonymous	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. ARR #05-01-01046</i>	19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001359, 19-001382, 19-002131, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-002998, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003136, 19-003141, 19-003152, 19-003720, 19-003721, 19-003722, 19-003723, 19-003727, 19-003728, 19-003729, 19-003730, 19-003731, 19-003732, 19-003733, 19-003734, 19-003735, 19-003736, 19-003737, 19-003738, 19-003739, 19-003740, 19-003741,	Yes



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
				19-003742, 19-003990, 19-100631, 19-100806, 19-100807, 19-100808	
LA-09762	2008	Gust, Sherri and Steven McCormick	Supplemental Archaeological Assessment, Antelope to Pardee Segment 2 (Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project), Segment 2 66 kV Transmission Line Relocation, Los Angeles County, California	19-186876	
LA-09763	2008	Harper, Veronica	Supplemental Archaeological Assessment, Segment 3A of Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Wreck Out 25-5 Variance, Los Angeles County, California		No
LA-09792	2008	Harper, Veronica	Supplemental Archaeological Assessment, Segment 3A of Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Wreck out 25-5 Variance, Los Angeles County, CA	19-003477	No
LA-10175	2009	Applied Earthworks, Aspen Environmental Group	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project	19-000806, 19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001357, 19-001382, 19-001636, 19-001770, 19-001771, 19-001783, 19-001956, 19-001957, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002343, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-003009, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003037, 19-003090, 19-003099, 19-003136, 19-003152, 19-003295, 19-003385, 19-003477, 19-003606, 19-003638, 19-003795, 19-003852, 19-003853, 19-003854, 19-100277,	Yes



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
				19-100439, 19-100496, 19-100644, 19-120031, 19-120032, 19-120072, 19-120074, 19-180689, 19-186545, 19-186860, 19-186870, 19-186871, 19-186872, 19-186873, 19-186875, 19-186876, 19-186877, 19-186917, 19-186921, 19-186923, 19-186925, 19-187713	
LA-10210	2006	Ahmet, Koral and Roger D. Mason	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Antelope-Pardee 500-kV Transmission Project	19-001334, 19-003329, 19-003474, 19-003475, 19-003476, 19-003477, 19-003478, 19-003479, 19-003480, 19-120077	No
LA-10211	2009	Harper, Veronica and Nancy Sikes	Supplemental Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, Segment 9, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Variance for Antelope Substation Expansion and 66kV Relocation, Los Angeles County, California	19-003477, 19-003735, 19-003821, 19-003848, 19-003938, 19-003983, 19-100727, 19-100758, 19-100759, 19-186857	Yes
LA-10493	2010	Orfila, Rebecca	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Ten Deteriorated Power Poles on the Hughes Lake 12kV, Grubstake 12kV, Pronghorn 12kV, Lloyd 12kV, Snowden 12kV, and Fairmont 12kV Circuits near Lancaster, Los Angeles County	19-001612	No
LA-10758	2010	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resources Study of the EMT Upgrades Project for 32 Towers on the Midway-Vincent No. 1, Midway-Vincent No. 2, and Midway-Vincent No. 3 Transmission Lines in the	19-001760, 19-001762, 19-001763, 19-001771, 19-003175, 19-003477, 19-003690	No



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
			Counties of Kern and Los Angeles, California		
LA-10859	2007	W. Tinsley	NRHP/CRHR Review, Southern California Edison Company Antelope Substation Lancaster, California.	19-003477	No
LA-11061	2010	Case, Robert P	Archaeological Survey Report for the Tuusso Energy Solar Photovoltaic Generation Facility Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	19-003657, 19-189425	No
LA-11127	2009	Roger Mason	Cultural Resources Inventory of Eight Proposed Pole Replacements in Lancaster, Los Angeles County California	19-003477, 19-003657	No
LA-11168	2011	Parr, Robert	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Replacement of Twenty Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Power Poles in Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California		No
LA-11230	2011	Matrix Environmental	Wildflower Green Energy Farm County Project, 16700 Lancaster Road, Antelope Valley, CA 93536		No
LA-11824	2012	Romani, John	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for an Approximately 1,200 Meter Long (3,937 feet) by 30 Meter Wide (98.4 feet) Corridor along 90th Street West, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	19-003690, 19-003691	No
LA-11846	2011	Jackson, Thomas	National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation of PL-SCE-SEG4-06 for the Southern California	19-003122	No



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
			Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 4, Los Angeles County, California		
LA-11849	2011	Tejada, Barbara	Cultural Resources Survey Letter Report for the Wire String Site Relocation at CT51 Variance request, Segment 4, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California		No
LA-11850	2011	Schneider, Tsim, Panich Lee, and Holson, John	Archaeological Survey Report for the Avenue J Contractor Yard, Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 5, Los Angeles County, California	19-003119, 19-003477, 19-003479, 19-186857	No
LA-11976	2011	Dice, Michael and Lord Kenneth	Cultural Resource Survey of Silverado Power's Proposed Solar Panel Stations, with Paleontological Impact Recommendations following CEQA Guidelines Final Version, with addendum study added as Appendix G	19-002543, 19-004222, 19-004223, 19-004224, 19-004225, 19-100975, 19-189453	No
LA-11980	2010	Schneider, Tsim and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report #2, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 4, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California	19-000297, 19-000298, 19-001094, 19-001579, 19-001780, 19-001782, 19-001783, 19-002045, 19-003122, 19-003123, 19-003477, 19-003479, 19-003719, 19-003720, 19-003723, 19-003727, 19-003795, 19-003983, 19-100129, 19-100130, 19-100632, 19-186857	No
LA-12006	2012	Bischoff, Wayne,	National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical	19-004318, 19-004319	No



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
		Tejada, Barbara, Harrington, Lucy, and Bartram, William	Resources Evaluation for Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 5, Los Angeles County, California		
LA-12088	2012	Tang, Tom	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Theme 1009 Project (Sunlight Partners), Section 7 Near the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	19-001579, 19-001612, 19-003657, 19-004223, 19-189425, 19-189437	No
LA-12273	2012	Hunt, Kevin and Ramirez, Robert	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TA High Desert Telecommunications Line, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	19-000157, 19-002541, 19-003657, 19-004223, 19-004249, 19-186876, 19-189425, 19-189437	No
LA-12503	2013	Farmer, Connie	Draft Environmental Impact Report Silverado Power West Los Angeles, Volume I Chapters 1 through 9	19-000076, 19-001334, 19-001579, 19-001612, 19-002066, 19-003119, 19-003477, 19-003726, 19-003983, 19-004126, 19-004154, 19-004245, 19-004249, 19-004250, 19-004251, 19-100811, 19-100812, 19-100815, 19-100817, 19-100919, 19-100920, 19-100927, 19-186876, 19-189425	No
LA-12527	2010	Panich, Lee, Cimino, Stephanie, and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report #1, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 5, Los Angeles County, California	19-000806, 19-001335, 19-001636, 19-001770, 19-001771, 19-001956, 19-003385, 19-003417, 19-003477, 19-003557, 19-003653, 19-003655, 19-003656, 19-003729, 19-003733, 19-003734, 19-003735, 19-003736, 19-003737, 19-003738, 19-003739, 19-003740, 19-003741, 19-003742,	No



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
				19-003821, 19-003938, 19-004156, 19-100727, 19-100758, 19-100759, 19-186857	
LA-12528	2010	Schneider, Tsim and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report #2, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 5, Los Angeles County, California	19-000405, 19-000767, 19-000806, 19-000947, 19-000948, 19-000950, 19-000951, 19-000952, 19-000953, 19-000954, 19-000955, 19-000959, 19-001035, 19-001335, 19-001435, 19-001518, 19-001577, 19-001578, 19-001595, 19-001627, 19-001628, 19-001630, 19-001631, 19-001632, 19-001633, 19-001634, 19-001635, 19-001636, 19-001637, 19-001638, 19-001641, 19-001642, 19-001643, 19-001644, 19-001645, 19-001755, 19-001756, 19-001757, 19-001758, 19-001759, 19-001760, 19-001761, 19-001762, 19-001763, 19-001764, 19-001765, 19-001766, 19-001767, 19-001768, 19-001769, 19-001770, 19-001771, 19-001772, 19-001773, 19-001774, 19-001837, 19-001838, 19-001839, 19-001840, 19-001841, 19-001842, 19-001843, 19-001952, 19-001955, 19-001956, 19-001957, 19-001958, 19-001959, 19-001960, 19-001961, 19-002303, 19-002311, 19-002346, 19-002449, 19-002452, 19-002453, 19-002455, 19-002456, 19-002457, 19-002587,	No



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
				19-002588, 19-002637, 19-002638, 19-003175, 19-003176, 19-003177, 19-003178, 19-003179, 19-003308, 19-003343, 19-003385, 19-003392, 19-003393, 19-003417, 19-003458, 19-003477, 19-003513, 19-003536, 19-003555, 19-003556, 19-003557, 19-003653, 19-003655, 19-003656, 19-003729, 19-003730, 19-003731, 19-003732, 19-003733, 19-003734, 19-003735, 19-003736, 19-003737, 19-003738, 19-003739, 19-003740, 19-003741, 19-003938, 19-003983, 19-004158, 19-100239, 19-100366, 19-100485, 19-100758, 19-100759, 19-150021, 19-186857, 19-186876, 19-186994, 19-187713	
LA-12547	2010	Panich, Lee, Cimino, Stephanie, and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report #1, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 4, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California	19-001783, 19-002045, 19-002105, 19-003477, 19-003719, 19-003720, 19-003723, 19-003727, 19-003795, 19-003990, 19-004120, 19-004121, 19-100805, 19-101012, 19-186857	No
LA-12555	2011	Drover, Christopher and Maxon, Patrick	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Antelope Big Sky Ranch Solar	19-002885, 19-002886, 19-003691, 19-188024	No
LA-12565	2011	Drover, Christopher and Maxon, Patrick	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Western Antelope Dry Ranch and Plainview Solarworks Project Sites	19-003479	No



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Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Site?
LA-12789	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Lancaster Energy Center, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	19-003310, 19-003311, 19-003477, 19-003690, 19-004245, 19-004249, 19-004250, 19-004251, 19-004319, 19-004463, 19-004464, 19-004465, 19-004466, 19-100919, 19-100927, 19-101209, 19-101210, 19-101211, 19-186876, 19-189437	No
LA-13162	2013	Denniston, Elizabeth	Grid Reliability and Maintenance Program, Replacing Three Poles and Guy Wires Project TD 713654, Monitoring Program, Del Sur, Los Angeles County, California		No
LA-13257	2017	Foglia, Shannon E., Theodore G. Cooley, Lauren W. Downs, and Kent Smolik	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Southern California Edison Company's Antelope-Magunden No. 2 Transmission Line Rating Remediation Project, Kern County, California	19-003477, 19-003723, 19-004414	No

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

The CHRIS records search also identified 34 previously recorded cultural resources located within the one-mile study area surrounding the Project site. Of these 34 previously recorded resources, only one was mapped partially within the Project site. The results are summarized in Table 2 and are included in confidential Attachment B.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Names	Site Description	Within Project Site?
P-19-001579	CA-LAN-001579H	Del Sur Cemetery	Historic Site	No
P-19-002541		RNCN-1	Historic Site	No
P-19-003119	CA-LAN-003119H	R Yard Site. Other - PL-SCE-RYARD-01	Historic Site	No



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Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Names	Site Description	Within Project Site?
P-19-003122	CA-LAN-003122H	PL-SCE-SEG4-06	Historic Site	No
P-19-003477	CA-LAN-003477H	Site 109H	Historic Site	No
P-19-003479	CA-LAN-003479H	Site 102H	Historic Site	No
P-19-003657	CA-LAN-003657H	Agricultural Field Site	Historic Site	No
P-19-003690		2007SCE20.01	Historic Site	No
P-19-003691		2007SCE20.02	Historic Site	No
P-19-003983	CA-LAN-003983H	Antelope Substation Expansion Historic Scatter	Historic Site	Yes
P-19-004223		CUP 10A-a	Historic Site	No
P-19-004245	CA-LAN-004245H	SRI-1256	Historic Site	No
P-19-004249	CA-LAN-004249H	SRI-1272	Historic Site	No
P-19-004250	CA-LAN-004250H	SRI-1276	Historic Site	No
P-19-004251	CA-LAN-004251H	SRI-1278	Historic Site	No
P-19-004318	CA-LAN-004318H	PL-SCE-SEG5-06	Historic Site	No
P-19-004319	CA-LAN-004319H	PL-SCE-SEG5-07	Historic Site	No
P-19-004463		SPO1402-I-3	Historic Site	No
P-19-004464		SPO1402-I-4	Historic Site	No
P-19-004465		SPO1402-I-5	Historic Site	No
P-19-004466		SPO1402-I-6	Historic Site	No
P-19-004467	CA-LAN-004467H	AL-1	Historic Site	No
P-19-100919		SRI-1187	Historic Site	No
P-19-100920		SRI-1188	Historic Site	No
P-19-100927		SRI-1197	Historic Site	No
P-19-101209		SPO1402-I-1	Prehistoric	No
P-19-101210		SPO1402-I-2	Prehistoric	No



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Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Names	Site Description	Within Project Site?
P-19-101372		MD-03 Isolate	Historic Site	No
P-19-101373		MD-04 Isolate	Historic Site	No
P-19-186876		SCE Eagle Rock-Pardee & Antelope-Vincent No.1 220kV Transmission Line Corridor	Historic Site	No
P-19-189425		Saugus-Del Sur SCE 66kV Transmission Line Segment	Historic Site	No
P-19-189437		RBF-2	Historic Site	No
P-19-189453			Historic Site	No
P-19-192581		Big Creek No. 4; Antelope-Mesa 220 kV Transmission Line	Historic Site	No

P-13-003983/CA-LAN-003983H

P-19-003983/CA-LAN-003983H was originally recorded in 2009 by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. The site assemblage is described as a historic trash scatter comprised of approximately 25 metal cans, glass fragments, (including sun-colored amethyst glass), and modern trash. This site is located along the eastern boundary and minimally encroaches within the current Project site, as previously documented.

Background Research Results

In addition to the records search review and pedestrian survey, Chambers Group archaeologists completed extensive background research to determine if any additional historic properties, landmarks, bridges, or other potentially significant or listed properties are located within the Project site or one-mile radius study area. This background research included, but was not limited to, the NRHP, California State Historic Property Data Files, California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic aerial imagery accessed via Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online, Historic U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State and Local Bridge Surveys. Additionally, Chambers Group archaeologists reviewed the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks inventory, as well as the Los Angeles Historical Society and local historical newspaper clippings via Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection.

Based on the review of available historic maps, photographs, and aerial imagery, Chambers Group archaeologists observed that the Project site has been open space with only the alignment of what is now West Avenue J and 90th Street West present since 1948. It appears that the overall area, including the Project site, was subject to agricultural activity from 1948 to the present. The adjacent Antelope substation and the related electric transmission lines, and existing utility-scale energy development represent the most significant development in the surrounding area beyond



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the existing roadways. The substation was first constructed after 1948 and before 1954, and the overall footprint was much smaller. The substation footprint did not change until it was modified substantially between 2009 and 2012. Aerial images between 1954 and 2012 display no major changes to the overall area and no development or activity within the Project site beyond agricultural activity. Upgrades to West J Avenue and 90th Street West Road, are evident as both appear to have been paved between 1948 and 1965 (NETRonline 2023). Evidence of previous disturbance related to agricultural activities is present within the Project site and is evident throughout the region. Additionally, evidence of disturbance along the eastern margin of the Project site, related to the neighboring property is evident in historic aerials from 1948. The neighboring Antelope substation to the west was upgraded and built out to its current footprint by 2012.

As a result of the review of the records search data, archival research and review of available historic maps and imagery, one previously recorded historic trash scatter (P-13-003983) was identified partially within the eastern boundary of the Project site. However, no other listed or potentially significant resources were identified within the Project site. Additionally, the Project site has not been subject to any previous development or obvious disturbances beyond agricultural and off-road vehicle activity.

Paleontological Resources

As mentioned in the environmental setting section, the overall Lancaster area is a portion of the southern extent of the Mojave Desert and western extent of the Colorado Desert. As such, this area is characterized by the presence of decomposing granite derived from the nearby hillsides and windborne or water-borne alluvial deposits. Additional information from California Geological Survey (CGS) indicates that the Project site is situated atop geological formations of Pleistocene to Holocene age sediments comprised of largely marine and nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated (Hernandez 2010; California Department of Conservation 2022).

On April 24, 2022, Chambers Group received the results of the paleontological records search from the NHMLA. The results show that no fossil localities lie directly within the Project site. However, records show there are five fossil localities documented nearby from the same Pleistocene to Holocene age sediments that are present in the Project site, either at the surface or at depth. The records search covered only the records of the NHMLA. Based on the available information, the paleontological sensitivity could be considered low to moderate in the overall area considering the fossil localities recorded within the one-mile radius study area surrounding the Project site and the existence of similar fossil bearing geologic units mapped underlying the Project site.

Table 3 displays further details regarding the closest documented fossil localities in the collection of the NHMLA within the one-mile radius study area.

Table 3: Previously Recorded Paleontological Localities within the One-Mile Radius Study Area

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth	Within Project Site?
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 (<i>Camelops hesternus</i>)	4 feet bgs	No



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Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth	Within Project Site?
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 (<i>Sylvagus</i>), camel family (Camelidae), antelope squirrel (<i>Ammospermophilus</i>), kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodymus</i>), pocket mouse (<i>Perognathus</i>), pack rat (<i>Neotoma</i>), deer mouse (<i>Peromyscus</i>), vole family (Microtinae), iguana (<i>Dipsosaurus</i>), pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys</i>), spiny lizard (<i>Sceloporus</i>), side blotched lizard (<i>Uta</i>), colubrid snakes (<i>Trimorphodon</i> , <i>Masticophis</i> , <i>Phyllorhynchus</i>), night lizard (<i>Xantusia</i>), western alligator lizard (<i>Elgaria</i>), toothy skinks (<i>Plestiodon</i>), whiptail lizard (<i>Aspidocelis</i>), spiny lizards (Phrynosomatidae), smelt (Osmeridae)	3-11 feet bgs	No
LACM VP 7891	Near the California Aqueduct between the Tehachapi Mountains & the	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Camel (Hemiauchenia)	21 feet bgs	No



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Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth	Within Project Site?
	Rosamond Hills north of Willow Springs				
LACM VP CIT451	Near intersection of E Barrel Springs Rd & 47th St E (Palmdale Quad)	Harold Formation	Mastodon (Mammutidae), horse family (Equidae)	Unknown	No
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	No
VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface					

Field Survey Methods

Chambers Group archaeologists Eduvijes Davis-Mullens and Eric Kowalski conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire Project site on March 3, 2023. The survey consisted of systematic surface inspection of all areas with transects at 15-meter intervals to ensure that any surface-exposed evidence of cultural or paleontological resources could be identified. Chambers Group examined the ground surface for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools), historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, roads and trails, and depressions and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations). In addition, Chambers Group surveyed the Project site for evidence of paleontological resources. Paleontological resources can include shells, bones, leaves, tracks, trails, and other fossilized floral or faunal materials.

The Project site was photographed using a digital camera and data was recorded using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit with sub-meter accuracy. Chambers Group maintains all field notes, photographs, geodata, and other records related to the current study on file.



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Field Survey Results

On March 3, 2023, Chambers Group conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire Project site including all proposed gentle alignment options (Photographs 1 through 5). Throughout the field survey, ground surface visibility within the Project site was low, approximately 5 to 10 percent. The ground cover included very low-growing and dense vegetation comprised of mainly non-native grasses. Sparse clearings allowed for inspection of the sediments that are underlying the site, observed as generally fine sandy silts with coarse sandy loam soils and decomposing granite. Evidence of significant bioturbation from rodents and insects was observed as well. The Project site is composed of agriculturally disturbed land, with evidence of previous and ongoing disturbances throughout, primarily related to off-road vehicle activity. The Project site is characterized as relatively flat with a one-to-three-degree slope, a northeastern aspect, and 360-degree exposure.

As a result of the systematic survey of the Project site, Chambers Group archaeologists relocated the previously recorded historic site P-19-003983. Upon further inspection, Chambers group archaeologists identified additional artifacts, which resulted in the expansion of P-19-003983. These additional materials are detailed below and will be addressed in an update to the site record, as required. The updated site record is included in confidential Attachment B and will be submitted to the SCCIC, as required.

Chambers Group documented six newly identified artifacts; three metal sanitary food cans (smashed) approximately 121 meters north of the original site boundary (Photograph 9); one rotary-opened metal can approximately 56 meters north of the original site boundary (Photograph 10), and two metal food cans (smashed) approximately 22 meters north of the original site boundary. Noted disturbances to the site included modern trash and evidence of off-road vehicle activity. The addition of these six newly identified artifacts to the site assemblage of previously documented P-19-003983 resulted in expanding the site boundary further to the north and within the current Project site. This new material does not alter the overall context conveyed by the previously documented site assemblage, as all new material types and conditions match those that were previously documented, and all of which represent ubiquitous household refuse.

When assessing P-19-003983 for potential significance under CEQA, it does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR. Based on the documented surface assemblage and additional background research, P-19-003983 does not represent any association with events contributing to California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1); an association with the lives of persons important to our past (Criterion 2); embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction, or work of an important individual (Criterion 3); or has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion 4). Additionally, there is no indication or associated evidence that these artifacts are in a primary context. Further, the artifact assemblage composing the site is distinctly ubiquitous and does not represent any unique features, qualities, or associations that would answer important scientific research questions of demonstratable public interest. As such, Chambers Group does not recommend 19-003983 as eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

On April 15, 2022, Chambers Group requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) to determine if TCRs important to Native Americans have been recorded in the Project site footprint and one-mile radius study area.

On May 19, 2022, Chambers Group received a response from the NAHC stating that the search of its SLF was negative within the Project site and the surrounding one-mile radius study area.



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The NAHC provided a list of nine Native American tribal contacts that may have knowledge of tribal cultural resources near the Project site (Attachment A). The nine Native American contacts identified by the NAHC include contacts from the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians.

AB 52 Consultation

The City of Lancaster is the lead agency per CEQA Guidelines, and as such, is responsible for initiating tribal consultation under AB 52. As of the date of this report, Chambers Group has not been notified of the status of AB 52 consultation between the City and any requesting tribal groups, if TCRs have been identified, or if appropriate mitigation measures have been presented.

As discussed above, a resource may be defined as a TCR if it meets either of the following criteria:

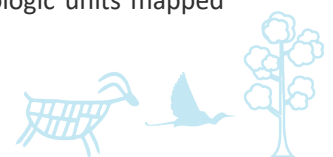
- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence (PRC Section 21074), to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1 (in applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe)

Discussion

As detailed above, Chambers Group conducted background research that included cultural resources records searches, a literature review, and a field survey for the Project site in accordance CEQA as well as the City's General Plan 2030 Section IV: Plan for Active Living Goal 12 objectives, policy, and specific actions related to the preservation of features of cultural, historical, or architectural significance (Objective 12.1, Policy 12.1.1, Specific Action 12.1.1[a]) (City of Lancaster, 2009).

An archival records search through the CHRIS database at the SCCIC and background research of the Project site was conducted as part of the study. The SCCIC records search identified 46 cultural resource reports within the one-mile radius study area, and four include the Project site. In addition, the SCCIC record search identified 34 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius study area, and one previously documented historic trash scatter mapped partially within the Project site (P-19-003983). A paleontological records search request was also submitted to the NHMLA which did not identify any previously documented paleontological resources within the Project site. Chambers Group also submitted an SLF search request to the NAHC to identify previously documented sacred lands that may be located within or near the Project site. The SLF records search by the NAHC indicated that the Project site and the surrounding one-mile radius study area were negative for resources important to the Native American community. Additionally, the Project site was surveyed, which resulted in an update to the previously documented resource P-19-003983. During the survey, Chambers Group archaeologists noted previous and ongoing disturbances related to agricultural and off-road vehicle activity, which was confirmed by background research and historic aerial imagery. Aerial imagery also revealed no prior historical built environment development within the Project site.

In summary, as a result of the survey, Chambers Group updated the previously recorded historic trash scatter site, P-19-003983, and expanded the boundary within the Project site. Based on the surface assemblage and background research, this updated site is not recommended eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Chambers Group did not find physical, or archival evidence of paleontological resources within the Project site. While the NAHC SLF records search was negative, it is understood that the Native American community has identified the Lancaster area and much of the Antelope Valley as sensitive for tribal cultural resources. While no evidence of paleontological resources was observed during the survey, background research and NHMLA records indicate a low to moderate sensitivity for fossil localities within the one-mile radius study area surrounding the Project site, due to the existence of geologic units mapped



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underlying the Project site that are known to be fossil-bearing. Although the Project site has been largely disturbed by agricultural practices in the past, and the potential for encountering intact resources within the upper sediments is low, this does not diminish the possibility of buried resources being identified below surface disturbances. Research indicates that geologic units known to be fossil-bearing underlay the Project site and could be encountered during Project related ground-disturbing construction activities. Additionally, due to the nature of the previous disturbance, there is potential that intact native soil formations, that are known to bear cultural resources, underly the Project site. Thus, there remains potential that buried cultural or paleontological resources could be encountered during the Project.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the records search review, background research, and pedestrian survey, Chambers Group recommends the following mitigation measures be implemented for the associated Project construction activity that is aligned with the City's General Plan 2030 Section IV: Plan for Active Living Goal 12 and its associated objectives, policies, and specific actions related to cultural and paleontological resources (City of Lancaster 2009). In general, if resources are identified during the Project related ground-disturbing activity, they would need to be evaluated for significance and eligibility for the CRHR. Evaluation for potential archaeological, historic, or TCRs may require the implementation of an archaeological testing program by a qualified archaeologist. Similarly, the evaluation of potential paleontological resources will require evaluation by a qualified paleontologist. If resources identified during the Project are determined eligible by the CEQA Lead Agency or the State Historic Preservation Office, mitigation, consisting of data recovery for archaeological sites and paleontological resources would be required, if avoidance is not feasible.

Per CEQA Guidelines the Project should be designed to avoid impacts on cultural resources within the Project site whenever feasible. As such, Chambers Group recommends the following mitigation measures be implemented as part of Project approval to ensure that potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources are less than significant.

MM CUL-1 The Applicant shall retain the services of a Qualified Archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards, and require that all initial ground-disturbing work be monitored by an archaeological specialist (monitor) proficient in artifact and feature identification in monitoring contexts. The Consultant (Qualified Archaeologist and/or monitor) shall be present at the Project construction phase kickoff meeting. As the Project proceeds, based on the results of initial monitoring observations, and in consultation with the Qualified Archaeologist, the monitoring approach may be modified as needed to provide adequate observation and oversight.

MM CUL-2 Prior to commencing construction activities and thus prior to any ground disturbance in the Project site, the Consultant shall conduct initial Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all construction personnel, including supervisors, present at the outset of the Project construction work phase, for which the Lead Contractor and all subcontractors shall make their personnel available. This WEAP training will educate construction personnel on how to work with the monitor(s) to identify and minimize impacts to archaeological resources and maintain environmental compliance. This WEAP training will educate the monitor(s) of construction procedures to maintain safe work practices and avoid construction-related injury or harm. This training may be performed periodically, such as for new personnel coming on to the Project as needed.

MM CUL-3 The Contractor shall provide the Consultant with a schedule of initial potential ground-disturbing activities. A minimum of 48 hours will be provided to the Consultant of commencement of any initial ground-disturbing activities such as vegetation grubbing or clearing, grading, trenching, or mass excavation.



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A monitor shall be present on-site at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Project. The monitor shall observe initial ground-disturbing activities and shall have stop-work authority to allow for recordation and evaluation of finds during construction. The monitor shall maintain a daily record of observations to serve as an ongoing tracking and to provide a reference for final monitoring reporting upon completion of the Project.

The Consultant, City, Lead Contractor, and subcontractors shall maintain a line of communication regarding schedule and activity such that the monitor is aware of all ground-disturbing activities in advance in order to provide appropriate oversight.

MM CUL-4 In the event of the discovery of previously unidentified archaeological materials, the Contractor shall immediately cease all work activities within an area of no less than 50 feet of the discovery. After cessation of excavation, the Contractor shall immediately contact the City. Except in the case of cultural items that fall within the scope of the California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, or California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the discovery of any cultural resource within the Project site shall not be grounds for a project-wide “stop work” notice or otherwise interfere with the Project’s continuation except as set forth in this mitigation measure. Additionally, all consulting Native American Tribal groups that requested notification of any unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources on the Project shall be notified appropriately. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials during construction, the Applicant retained Qualified Professional Archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the significance of the materials prior to resuming any construction-related activities in the vicinity of the find. If the Qualified Archaeologist determines that the discovery constitutes a significant resource under CEQA and it cannot be avoided, the Applicant shall implement an archaeological data recovery program.

MM-CUL-5 At the completion of all ground-disturbing activities, the Consultant shall prepare an Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed, and any and all prehistoric or historic archaeological finds as well as providing follow-up reports of any finds to the SCCIC, as required.

MM PAL-1 The Applicant shall be required to obtain the services of a Qualified Paleontologist to remain on-call for the duration of the ground disturbing construction activity. If requested by the County, a paleontological mitigation plan (PMP) outlining procedures for paleontological data recovery shall be prepared for the Project and submitted to the County for review and approval. The development and implementation of the PMP shall include consultations with the applicant's engineering geologist as well as a requirement that the curation of all specimens recovered under any scenario shall be through an appropriate repository agreed upon by the County. If the County accepts ownership, the curation location may be revised. The PMP shall include developing a multilevel ranking system, or Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC), as a tool to demonstrate the potential yield of fossils within a given stratigraphic unit. The PMP shall outline the monitoring and salvage protocols to address paleontological resources encountered during Project related ground disturbing activities. As well as the appropriate recording, collection, and processing protocols to appropriately address any resources discovered.

MM-PAL-2 At the completion of all ground-disturbing activities, the Qualified Paleontologist shall prepare a final paleontological mitigation report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed



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in line with the PMP, and all paleontological resources encountered, if any. As well as providing follow-up reports of any specific discovery, if necessary.

HUMAN REMAINS – LEGAL REQUIREMENTS In the event that human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, then the Project would be subject to California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the County Coroner shall notify the NAHC, which shall notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (NPS 1983).

Chambers Group is available to assist with any further support or document preparation related to Cultural Resources, including tribal consultation. Please contact the cultural resources staff at the contact information below if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.



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Attachments

Attachment A: NAHC SLF Records Search Results Letter

Attachment B (Confidential): Record Search and Survey Results; DPR Site Records



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Photograph 1: Overview of Project site from mid-point/center northern boundary, view to the south.



Photograph 2: Overview of Project site from mid-point/center northern boundary, view to the west.



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Photograph 3: Overview of Project site from mid-point/center northern boundary, view to the east.



Photograph 4: Overview of the Project site from mid-point/center datum, view to the southeast.



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Photograph 5: Overview of the Project site from western most corner, view to the east.



Photograph 6: Overview of relocated site 19-003983 from eastern Project site boundary, view to the east.



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Photograph 7: Overview of additional identified materials, view to the north.



Photograph 8: Overview of additional materials, non-diagnostic food cans.



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Photograph 9: Overview of site extension for 19-003983, northern boundary, view to the southeast.



Photograph 10: Additional material identified for 19-003983, rotary opened can, plan view.



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ATTACHMENT A – NAHC SLF RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS LETTER



Attachment A: NAHC SLF Records Search Results Letter



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 19, 2022

Kellie Kandybowicz
The Chambers Group, Inc.

Via Email to: kkandybowicz@chambersgroupinc.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
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Buffy McQuillen
Yakaya Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

Re: J-90 Energy Storage (21343) Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Kandybowicz:

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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
5/19/2022**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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Tataviam

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
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Serrano

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Serrano

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Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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Quechan

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Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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scottmanfred@yahoo.com
Quechan

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 J-90 Energy Storage (21343) Project, Los Angeles County.

