



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

REPORT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR 7.5 ACRES
WEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF
32ND STREET WEST AND WEST AVENUE J
LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared For:

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Prepared By:

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Archaeologists**

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Job. No. 668

October 2022

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3153-017-022, -023, -024

**Performed under: Private contract
USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster West, Calif. 7.5'
Area covered: 7.5 acres
Location: Township 7 North, Range 12 West, Section 19
Keywords: Antelope Valley, Lancaster**

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SUMMARY

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (as amended), and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase I cultural resource investigation was completed for a 7.5 acre property in Lancaster, California. The Los Angeles Tax assessor records the property as APN 3153-017-022, -023, -024. The property is adjacent to West Avenue J west of its intersection with 32nd Street West. The property lies within the northwest 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 19, Township 7 North, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Meridian.

The purpose of the study was to identify all cultural resources within the property and recommend any mitigation measures that might be warranted. As a result of the investigation no cultural resources were identified. No impacts to cultural resources are anticipated assuming future development. No further cultural resource work is recommended.

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (as amended), and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase I cultural resource investigation was completed for a 7.5 acre property in Lancaster, California. The Los Angeles Tax assessor records the property as APN 3153-017-022, -023, -024. The property is adjacent to West Avenue J west of its intersection with 32nd Street West. The property lies within the northwest 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 19, Township 7 North, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Meridian. (Figures 1 and 2).

CEQA defines cultural resources as including archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures or objects, and properties of unique ethnic or cultural value or religious/sacred uses. The City of Lancaster required this study because new construction on the property would potentially create a "substantial adverse change" to any cultural resources that might be present. The purpose of the study was to identify any cultural resources within the subject property and recommend mitigation measures, as warranted.

The scope of the investigation included an on-foot inspection of the property, review of literature and records, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission and preparation of a phase I report. The results are presented in this report.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The property consists of undeveloped land located on the floor of the Antelope Valley, a broad flat V-shaped basin in the Western Mojave Desert. The Valley is bounded in the north by the Tehachapi Mountains and in the south by the San Gabriel Mountains and extends eastward to the Mojave River Valley. Low points in the Antelope Valley are Rogers and Rosamond Dry Lakes with elevations of approximately 2275' above mean sea level. The property lies southwest of Rosamond Dry Lake and its elevation is approximately 2345 feet above mean sea level.

Soil on the property is quaternary silty sand and clay with a very minor gravel content. The terrain is level, and it may have been cleared or graded in the past. Vegetations is sparse with only one juniper tree and one Joshua tree noted along with invasive grasses and weeds. There is a north/south oriented drainage ditch on the western portion of the property. There are no notable prominent physiographic features, rock outcrops, springs or other sources of permanent surface water on or near the property.

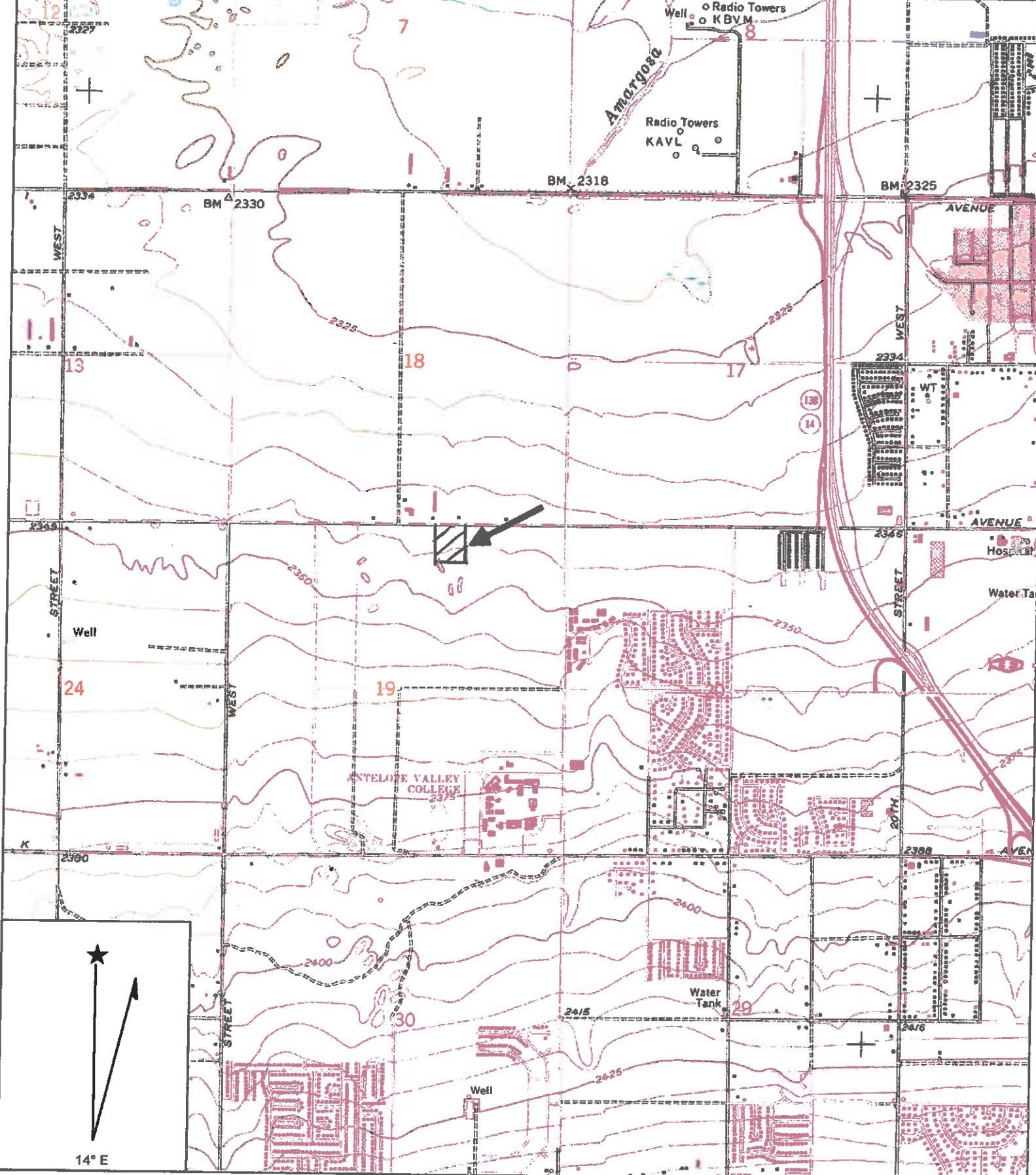
There are single family home developments to the immediate west, south and east. Older homes lie to the north. There are no standing structures and no evidence of past development of the property. As with many vacant lands in areas close to population centers there is some recent-period litter and trash present, mostly along West Avenue J and southern and western boundaries adjacent to homes.



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Figure 1: Project location depicted on Palmdale, California
USGS map of 01 July 1975 via Microsoft Terra Server

1" = about 7.5 miles



Name: LANCASTER WEST
 Date: 8/29/2022
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 11 0391371 E 3838939 N
 Caption: Figure 1: Project location depicted on the Lancaster West 7.5' USGS map.

III. CULTURAL SETTING

The Antelope Valley has a cultural history extending back over 10,000 years and this history is represented by thousands of archaeological and historic period sites. Most of the prehistoric periods are known only in general outline. As would be expected the later periods are the best known. General temporal and cultural sequences have been developed by a number of researchers for other areas of the Mojave Desert including Wallace (1962), Bettinger and Taylor (1974), Stickle and Weinman-Roberts (1980), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Earle, et. al., (1997).

Local prehistoric cultural history is classified into four periods: Early, Middle, Late and Post-Contact (Norwood 1987). These periods were created to recognize change in environmental variables, technological and stylistic change, and/or settlement pattern changes. The ethnography of the Antelope Valley floor is poorly known. Various Indian groups, including the Kitanemuk, Kawaiisu and Serrano/Vanyume, may have been present in the area. These people were hunters and gatherers with an intimate knowledge of local floral and faunal resources and were able to obtain and prepare them for food and other products. The ethnography of the Valley is discussed by Kroeber (1925), Bean and Smith (1978), Blackburn and Bean (1978), Sutton (1980), Zigmond (1986), and Earle (1996).

The historical context of the region is discussed in several publications including those by Starr (1988), Morris (1977), Earle, et. al. (1998), and Earle (1998). Also a series of publications by the Kern-Antelope Historical Society and the West Antelope Valley Historical Society contain historical essays and interviews that are valuable for understanding the development of local historical context.

Prior to the last part of the 19th century, the history of the Antelope Valley is characterized primarily by people's efforts to pass through it. Activity within the Valley was largely limited to cattle grazing, minor prospecting and hunting expeditions. Historic development of the Valley really began after the 1876 establishment of the Southern Pacific Railroad linking Los Angeles with the San Joaquin Valley. The mid-1880s brought the first actual land boom. This period saw the establishment of a number of settlements in the Valley and many settlers began successful orchards and small farms. There was a great deal of speculation, and a variety of questionable schemes were used to entice people into the Valley.

Following this period, the fortunes of the Valley were greatly altered by natural causes. In 1894, a 10-year drought began that devastated many settlers who had little practical knowledge or appreciation of the desert environment. These people lost crop after crop and eventually their homes and land. At the turn-of-the-century, much of the Valley was considered worthless and the ownership of many parcels reverted to the state. A reduced population of die-hards remained, some of whom were blessed with land having a high water table and favorable agricultural soil. The history of the earlier periods of occupation are, as would be expected, less clear than later periods, because there was an exodus of people and records. There is still much to learn about the dynamics of local development prior to 1920-1925.

Worldwide during the same period many technological innovations were being introduced. In 1904, a gasoline engine was first used in the Valley to pump well water. By 1908-1914 there was an influx of people into the Valley due to the construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct. By 1904 improved conditions after the drought, improved irrigation techniques and increasing subsistence diversity enhanced the potential for economic success. Construction of an aqueduct for the Los Angeles basin between 1908-1914 brought people back into the Valley. The World War I period brought another influx of people as homesteading reached a peak of popularity and agricultural prices were relatively high.

In 1914, electricity was introduced to the Valley and by 1917 the introduction of electric water pumps and improved dry farming techniques resulted in the substantial growth and success of agriculture. Increased prices for agricultural produce during World War I stimulated additional growth and agricultural expansion. Other economic endeavors, such as poultry ranching and, after 1919, moonshining, became important economic drivers. By the mid-1920s Palmdale and Lancaster had assumed the characteristics and social institutions of small American rural towns of the period. World War II brought growth and radical change with the establishment of Edwards Air Force Base and the aerospace industry.

IV. RECORD MAP AND SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Record Search: Site records, pertinent reports, and historic period maps were reviewed. A 2.5-acre parcel east of and adjacent to the subject property was found to have no cultural resources (Norwood 2003a). A 2.5 acre parcel (APN 3153-017-024) that is now part of the subject property was surveyed previously and no cultural resources were found (Norwood 2003b).

In the early 2000s considerable development occurred in both Section 19 and Section 18 north of the subject property. This resulted in many nearby studies being accomplished. There are 15 previous studies in Section 19 to the south. There are 22 in Section 18 to the north.

Prehistoric sites in Sections 18 and 19 consist of either small temporary camps with little to no buried deposits or are special purpose camps characterized by clusters of fire affected rock and few to no associated artifacts (Norwood 2004b, 2021). Some contain burned small mammal bone. Historic period sites are predominantly refuse deposits that range in age from the 1890s through the 1960s. (Norwood 2003c). Phase I and II investigations were performed for two projects to the northwest of the subject property (Norwood 2003d, 2003e, 2003f). These resulted in the recording of an 1890s period refuse deposit and a prehistoric period site. The prehistoric site contains a large amount of thermally affected rock but few artifacts.

Other projects to the north and northeast resulted in the recording of an 1890s period well and homesite deposit and an additional prehistoric period site (Norwood 2004c). The prehistoric site contains a variety of artifacts suggesting more intensive occupation than the site located to the northwest mentioned earlier. Additional prehistoric and historic period sites are located to the south

(Norwood 2003c). To the north of West Avenue J and east of the subject property, a large survey for a shopping center (Valley Central) resulted in the recording of another prehistoric site (CA-LAN-766, Mabry 1979). About 1 mile to the southwest another prehistoric site (CA-LAN-765, Information Center file L-2574) was found and excavated by Antelope Valley College and Norwood (2004a, 2007).

Although both prehistoric and historic sites occur in the area none are adjacent to or close to the subject property.

Map Search: Historic period maps were reviewed to identify any potential historic sites or features that might be present.

1911: The earliest regional map of Lancaster is Johnson's (1911) Water Supply map showing well locations throughout Lancaster and the surrounding area. Data for this map is based on a 1909 field survey. Johnson's map depicts no structures or wells anywhere within the subject property or any portion of Section 19.

1915: The 1915 Lake Elizabeth 15' USGS quadrangle map shows no structures or wells anywhere within the subject property or any portion of Section 19. Some dirt roads are shown in the southern portion of the section.

1922: By 1920-1925 Lancaster had matured into a typical American small town. Carpenter and Cosby's soil survey map, based on a 1922 field survey, reflects that no development in Section 19 had occurred.

1933: The USGS map for this time frame shows no development within the section. However, a diagonal dirt road passes just east of the subject property.

1958: The 15' Lancaster quadrangle map shows that growth in Lancaster was substantial. By the mid-1950s high density development expanded into many areas. However, little development occurred in Section 19 and surrounding areas. There are some structures depicted along West Avenue J in Section 18 just north of the subject property.

The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records were searched for evidence of land transactions in the northeast quarter of Section 19 (BLM-GLO Records). Typically, odd-numbered sections were granted to the railroad in the west. Section 19 was no exception. GLO records show that the section, in various parts, was granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on 8/14/1914, 2/10/1915 and 5/17/1917. Railroad sections were slow to develop since public lands that could be homesteaded were readily available in even numbered sections.

Native American sacred lands file search: Information regarding Native American Cultural Resources and/or Sacred sites was requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Their records indicate that no Native American resources have been

previously identified on or near the property. They provided a list of contacts that the jurisdiction may contact for any further information or concerns (Attachment 1). No Native American archaeological sites or artifacts have been identified on or immediately near the property.

V. SURVEY METHODS AND CONDITIONS

Field survey for the property was completed on September 3, 2022 by Melinda Walton representing RTFactfinders. Fieldwork required 2 person hours. The property was examined by walking a series of linear transects oriented north/south and beginning at the northeast property corner. Intervals between transects did not exceed 5-7 meters. In accordance with State Historic Preservation Office guidelines, all finds more than 50 years old were to be noted and considered as potential cultural resources. Photos were taken to document property conditions and any finds made (Attachment 2).

Ground surface visibility was excellent in most areas due to dry conditions, minimal surface vegetation and the presence of many eroded areas. Light conditions were excellent with bright sun, clear skies and light winds. There were no inhibiting factors that would have prevented the discovery and identification of surface evidence of cultural resources.

VI. SURVEY FINDINGS

As a result of the survey no prehistoric or historic period sites were discovered. No isolated artifacts were found on the property. An assortment of recent period trash and debris was noted. All items found date to recent (post-1980s) periods and are not considered as potential cultural resources.

VII. MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has provisions that any cultural resources that are identified during the environmental review process need to be evaluated for significance because unique or important resources require mitigation

Since no cultural resources were identified on the property, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated when development of the property occurs. No further cultural resource measures are recommended.

While very unlikely, potentially significant buried deposits could exist on the property. Under CEQA "inadvertent finds" (unexpected buried sites found after completion of a phase I or II study as a result of construction exposure) are subject to evaluation and, if significant, appropriate impact mitigation. In the event unanticipated cultural materials (arrowheads, grinding stones, etc.) or features (old foundations, cellars, privy pits, etc.) are encountered, work must stop at the discovery site. A professional cultural resource consultant will need to evaluate the find.

In the event any bones of possible human origin are uncovered, the Los Angeles County Coroner

must be notified and permitted to investigate the find prior to any further disturbance at the location of discovery.

VIII. REFERENCES CITED

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- 2003b Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for 2.5 Acres West of 32nd Street West and West Avenue J, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #256A, Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2003c Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for a 110 Acre Property at the Intersection of 36th Street West and West Avenue K, Tentative Tracts 60426, 60427, 60428, 60429, 604330, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #265, Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2003d Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for 10 Acres Northeast of 39th Street West and West Avenue J, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. , Job #221, Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2003e Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation for 20 Acres North of 37th Street West and West Avenue J, Lancaster, Angeles County, California. Job #222, Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2003f Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation for 10 Acres North of the Intersection of West Avenue J and 39th Street West, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job #237 Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2004a Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation for Archaeological Sites Within Tentative Tracts 60426, 60427 and 60430 Near 36th Street West and West Avenue K, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Job # 317, 237 Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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2004c Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation for 40 Acres Southwest of the Intersection of 30th Street West and Lancaster Boulevard, Tentative Tract No. 54202, Lancaster, Los Angeles County California. Job #244, Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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Richard H. Norwood and Melinda Walton

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

October 6, 2022

Richard Norwood
RTFactfindersVia Email to: artefct@gmail.comCHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov**Re: #668 CEI 7.5 Acres Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Norwood:

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/6/2022

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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

Tataviam

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Quechan

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.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 #668 CEJ 7.5 Acres Project, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT 2



PHOTO 1: View northwest from the southeast property corner.



PHOTO 2: View southwest from the northeast property corner.