Reference: Lancaster Energy Center EIR- CUP 14-10- Cultural Resources Study Third Party Review

As requested by the City of Lancaster Development Services Department, a third party review of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report by BCR Consulting LLC was completed for the Lancaster Energy Center CUP 14-10 Project. Stantec Archaeologist, Meagan O’Deegan completed the third party review. Ms. O’Deegan meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards. Below are the results of the third party review.

Cultural Resources Third Party Review Results

The Cultural Resources Assessment by BCR Consulting LLC completed all required aspects of CEQA cultural resources studies including a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, additional archival research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American consultations, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment.

A map of the Project area relative to cultural resource locations within or immediately adjacent to the Project area was not included in the report but should be included in the final draft. While this map may ultimately be confidential to the public due to cultural resources location sensitivity, the map is a critical part of a complete Cultural Resources Assessment Report.

Otherwise, the Cultural Resources Assessment Report is thorough and completes all required CEQA cultural resources study requirements at this time.

Cultural Resources

According to the Cultural Resources Assessment Report completed by BCR Consulting LLC, no California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible cultural sources are known to lie within or adjacent to the Project area.

As a result, BCR Consulting recommended that no additional cultural resources studies or construction monitoring is necessary during proposed project activities associated with the Lancaster Energy Center.

Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources (cultural resources) is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas not subject to this study;
- The proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities; or
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.
Paleontological Resources
The vertebrate paleontological resources assessment performed by the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum did not identify any fossils located directly within the proposed project area, but they did identify fossils located at some distance from the project with sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur in the proposed project area. However, the southwestern portion of the project does not have any sensitivity for paleontological resources.

As recommended by the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, any substantial excavations (below 3-4 feet) associated with the proposed project should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Additionally, because some of the localities from similar sedimentary deposits have produced only very small fossils that would be missed in paleontological monitoring of typical construction projects, it is recommended that sediment samples be collected to determine the small vertebrate fossil potential in these rock units. There are three options for addressing the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum recommendations:

- As a CEQA Mitigation Measure, require paleontological construction monitoring during all ground disturbing activities below 3-4 feet;
- As a CEQA Mitigation Measure, collect sediment samples prior to construction; and/or
- As a CEQA Mitigation Measure, conduct a paleontological resources tailgate for construction personnel prior to start of construction to alert construction personnel to the possibility of buried paleontological resources and proper handling of inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources.

CEQA Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures
The Cultural Resources Section Lancaster Energy Center CUP 14-10 Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) should include the following standard cultural resources mitigation measures:

Mitigation Measure CULTURAL-1: Proper Handling of Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural and Paleontological Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during proposed Project construction, construction shall be halted immediately in the subject area and a qualified professional archaeologist shall be consulted. Prehistoric resources may include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars and pestles, dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, and heat-affected rock. Historic resources may include stone or wood foundations or walls, structures or remains with square nails, and refuse deposits.

If any paleontological resources (i.e., fossils) are found during proposed Project construction, construction shall be halted immediately in the subject area and the City of Lancaster shall be immediately notified. A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to evaluate the find and recommend appropriate treatment of the inadvertently discovered paleontological resources. The appropriate treatment of inadvertently discovered paleontological resources shall be implemented to ensure that the impacts to these resources are avoided.
If the City of Lancaster or its contractor finds archaeological, paleontological, or human remains, the City of Lancaster and its contractor will stop work and isolate the area using orange or yellow fencing until the appropriate regulatory agency is contacted and clears the area for future work. The City of Lancaster at its discretion can move construction activities and restart activities at a distance not expected to affect or disturb the find. Work can proceed away from the area of the find but cannot proceed toward the area of the find. If the City of Lancaster resumes work in a location where archaeological, paleontological, or human remains have been discovered and cleared, the City of Lancaster will have an archaeologist onsite to confirm that no additional archaeological resources are in the area.

**Mitigation Measure CULTURAL-1 Implementation**

**Responsible Party:** The City of Lancaster would ensure the appropriate treatment for any discovery of pre-historic, historic, or paleontological resources during construction.

**Timing:** During all ground disturbing activities.

**Monitoring and Reporting Program:** If any find is determined to be significant, representatives of the City of Lancaster and a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist (if a paleontological resource is discovered) would meet to determine the appropriate avoidance measures or other appropriate mitigation. All significant cultural materials and paleontological resources recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis, professional museum curation, and a report prepared by the qualified archaeologist or paleontologist (if a paleontological resource is discovered) according to current professional standards. A report shall be kept on file at the City of Lancaster offices.

**Standards of Success:** The proper recording, evaluation, and treatment of any newly identified prehistoric, historic, or paleontological resources.

**Mitigation Measure CULTURAL-2: Proper Handling of Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**

If human remains are encountered, work shall halt in the vicinity and the County Coroner shall be notified immediately pursuant to PRC Section 7050.5. At the same time, an archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the situation. If human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendent (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall have an opportunity to make a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.
Mitigation Measure CULTURAL-2 Implementation

**Responsible Party:** The City of Lancaster and the County Coroner would ensure the appropriate treatment for any discovery of any human remains during construction.

**Timing:** During all ground disturbing activities.

**Monitoring and Reporting Program:** The recording and evaluation of any newly identified human remains shall be conducted by qualified professional archaeologists and a report shall be kept on file at the City of Lancaster offices.

**Standards of Success:** The proper recording, evaluation, and treatment of any newly identified human remains.

The Cultural Resources section of the Lancaster Energy Center CUP 14-10 DEIR may include the following cultural resources mitigation measures as recommended in the Cultural Resources Assessment by BCR Consulting LLC and the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum:

- A cultural resources tailgate for construction personnel prior to start of construction to alert construction personnel to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits and proper handling of inadvertent discovery of cultural resources.

- Require paleontological construction monitoring during all ground disturbing activities below 3-4 feet; Prior to construction, collect sediment samples; And/or conduct a paleontological resources tailgate for construction personnel prior to start of construction to alert construction personnel to the possibility of buried paleontological resources and proper handling of inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources.

All mitigation measures listed above can be developed further with the City of Lancaster. If you have questions or need additional information please contact Meagan O’Deegan at (530) 470-0515.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

**Stantec Consulting Services Inc.**

Meagan O’Deegan
Archaeologist
Phone: 530-470-0515
meagan.odeegan@stantec.com
SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED LANCASTER ENERGY CENTER THREE AUGMENTED 230KV GEN-TIE LINE ALIGNMENTS, NEAR LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

• Supplemental cultural resources survey for Lancaster Energy Center three augmented 230kV Gen-Tie line alignments

• Archaeological survey of 7.5 linear miles and 183 acres in portions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, and Sections 34 and 35, Township 8 North, Range 14 West, as depicted on the Del Sur, CA (1972) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle

Submitted to:
City of Lancaster – Development Services Department,
Environmental Sustainability Group
44933 Fem Avenue
Lancaster, California 93534

Submitted by:
Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
42225 10th Street West
Lancaster, California 93534

November 2014
This document entitled SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED LANCASTER ENERGY CENTER THREE AUGMENTED 230KV GEN-TIE LINE ALIGNMENTS, NEAR LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, was prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. for the account of the City of Lancaster. The material in it reflects Stantec Consulting Services Inc. best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Stantec Consulting Services Inc. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

Prepared by __________________________

Hubert Switalski, Senior Archaeologist

Reviewed by __________________________

Victoria Harvey, Archaeologist

Cover page: Overview of the Project Area taken along 110th Street West, view south (Stantec IMG_2127).
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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On November 6 and 7, 2014, Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. (Stantec) conducted a Phase I archaeological study on behalf of the City of Lancaster, of approximately 7.5 linear miles (approximately 183.0 acres) for the three augmented 230kV Gen-Tie alignments as part of the Lancaster Energy Center Project in Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. This study was conducted as a supplement to cultural resources assessment conducted by BCR Consulting in August 2014 (Brunzell 2014).

The purpose of this study was to identify and document any cultural resources located within the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed project, more specifically the construction of three 230kV Gen-Tie transmission line. The investigation was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and pursuant to the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §15000 et seq.).

The cultural resources study consisted of an archival records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at the California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), as well as an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 183.0-acre Project Area. The survey resulted in the identification and recordation of three prehistoric isolated finds and one historic period refuse deposit. Additionally, four previously documented resources, all historic period road alignments, were relocated and updated. Based on archival research and data gathered during the study, it appears that all of the resources identified within the Project Area do not appear eligible for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and shall not be considered historically or culturally significant as they do not meet the criteria set forth in the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) and no additional archaeological studies are recommended at this time.
2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This proposed project, consisting of construction of three 230kV Gen-Tie transmission lines, is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements regarding cultural resources on lands proposed for development. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 etc.) requires that before approving most discretionary projects, the Lead Agency must identify and examine any significant adverse environmental effects that may result from activities associated with such projects (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). CEQA explicitly requires that the initial study examine whether the project may have a significant effect on “unique archaeological resources.” Under these requirements, a cultural resources inventory was conducted in order to determine impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources potentially eligible for nomination to State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Project Area for this particular project is defined as the 30-meter wide radius on each side of the proposed transmission line, for the total of 183-acres and approximately 7.5 linear miles. It is expected that any potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed construction activities will be contained within this acreage. The Study Area for this project is defined as a ½-mile radius surrounding the Project Area.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is a utility scale Solar Generating Facility that will generate renewable, solar based energy. The project will generate solar energy with a capacity of up to 150 megawatts and will be located on approximately 1,200 acres of land located mostly on previously disturbed and fallow land. The project will employ photovoltaic (PV) modules that will convert sunlight directly into electrical energy and will include communication lines, 34.5kV distribution (feeder) lines, and 220kV transmission lines for interconnecting the electrical output of the project from the proposed collector substation to an existing Southern California Edison Company (SCE) Antelope Substation.

The initial Phase I archaeological inventory was conducted between July 3 and July 24, 2014 by BCR Consulting (BCR). This initial survey included in portion 100% coverage of areas scheduled for the construction of transmission lines and a 30% sample of areas that were subject to recent cultural resource assessments. The survey resulted in the identification of 14 new cultural resources and six isolated finds (Brunzell 2014).

Subsequently, due to design changes the project proponent added three new 230kV Gen-Tie alignments that would connect the proposed solar facility with an existing SCE transmission line. The proposed Gen-Tie alignments would occupy approximately 7.5 linear miles and would follow West Avenue G to 110th Street West, and south along 110th Street West to West Avenue I and West Avenue J. Two additional spurs would start at 110th Street West and would continue west along West Avenue I and West Avenue J for 1.5 and 1.7 miles, respectively.

Stantec conducted the inventory of the new 7.5 mile Gen-Tie alignment on November 6 and 7, 2014. The main goal of this archaeological study was to comply with CEQA requirements in regards to cultural resources and to gather data regarding cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed construction of the three transmission lines.
4.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Area is located approximately 10 miles west of the City of Lancaster, in the northern portion of Los Angeles County (Fig. 1). The Project Area is located between West Avenue G to the north and West Avenue J to the south, and immediately west of 110th Street West. Specifically, the project is located in portions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, and portions of Sections 34, 35, and 36, Township 8 North, Range 14 West, as depicted on the Del Sur, CA (1972) 7.5-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle (Fig. 2).

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The Project Area is located in the western Mojave Desert of southern California, approximately 10 miles west of Lancaster. This region experiences extremes in temperature and topography. The area has an evaporation rate greater than the amount of total rainfall (Schroth 2003). Annual precipitation averages between five and six inches, and usually occurs between November and April and between July and October. Summers are typically hot and dry, while winters are cold and dry. Strong winds are frequent, with gusts up to 70 miles an hour (Schroth 2003).

The abundant wildlife of the Mojave Desert includes mammals, reptiles, and birds (Jameson and Peeters 1988). Most of the mammal species in this region consist of small rodents, the most prominent being kangaroo rats (Dipodomys spp.), wood rats (Neotoma spp.), pocket gophers (Thomomys sp.), antelope ground squirrels (Ammospermophilus leucurus), and Mojave ground squirrels (Spermophilus mojavensis). Larger mammals include black-tailed hares or jackrabbits (Lepus californicus), cottontail rabbits (Sylvilagus audubonii), coyotes (Canis latrans), skunks (Mephitis mephitis, Spilogale putorius), kit foxes (Vulpes macrotis), bobcats (Felis rufus), and several species of bats (cf. Chiroptera spp.). The mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus) is another major resident of the region, although it has witnessed a population decline in the last 100 years. At one time, large numbers of pronghorn (Antilocapra americana) roamed the region, although to what extent is not certain. Bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis) were also present in aboriginal times but are now absent. The same is also probably true of the black bear (Ursus americanus).

The Mojave Desert is also home to a variety of reptiles and amphibians, such as toads (Bufo spp.), lizards (e.g., Crotaphytus spp., Sceloporus spp.), snakes (e.g., Crotalus spp., Lampropeltis getulus, Phyllorhynchus decurtatus), and desert tortoise (Gopherus agassizii). Bird species include grebes, ducks, geese, coots, vultures, hawks, eagles, owls, roadrunners, quail, and swallows, and others (Cogswell 1977; Robbins et al. 1983).

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A number of formal archaeological investigations had been conducted in the western Mojave Desert. General summaries of the prehistory of this region are presented in Warren (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Sutton (1988, 1996). The following general time periods are presented herein to provide a temporal and contextual framework for the general Project Area.

There has been a variety of terms used to classify known and postulated early human occupations in the Mojave Desert and the Arid West. At this point in our understanding of the record, the term Paleoindian is used to refer to materials belonging to the Fluted Point Tradition or earlier, including any remains belonging to a “Pre-projectile Point Period.”
Figure 1. Project location and vicinity map.
Figure 2. Archaeological survey coverage with the Project Area depicted on the Del Sur, CA (1974), USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle.
The earliest agreed-upon archaeological culture in the New World is Clovis, typified by a particular type of fluted projectile point (e.g., Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Evidence for occupation by people possessing a fluted point technology is limited to relatively few finds of Clovis or Clovis-like projectile points. These finds are widely distributed across the Mojave Desert and are rarely dated other than by typological means. While there are several isolated Clovis points known from the Mojave Desert and the surrounding area, only one major Clovis occupation site is known, at China Lake (Davis 1973).

The following periods are generally defined by marker artifacts, primarily projectile points that are thought to be temporally sensitive. These projectile points represent three major weapons systems: thrusting spears, atlatls, and the bow and arrow. It is clear that thrusting spears remained in the cultural inventory of native peoples until historical times, thus perhaps diminishing their utility as temporal markers. The following traditional view of Holocene chronological periods is presented to provide some background in which to place the materials from the western Mojave Desert.

Following the Paleoindian Period is the Lake Mojave Period, which is characterized by more generalized remains that often fall under the broad designation of the Western Lithic Co-tradition (Davis et al. 1969) or the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970). The Lake Mojave Period is associated with the Early Holocene occupation of lakeside environments. The hallmark artifacts of this period are Lake Mojave or Silver Lake projectile points found in association with old lakeshores. Hunting and lacustrine resources presumably formed the subsistence base. A number of Lake Mojave Period sites are known from the shore of Pleistocene Lake Mojave and its general vicinity (e.g., Davis 1973).

The Pinto Period follows the Lake Mojave Period and is signified by the presence of Pinto series projectile points (see Basgall 1993; Harrington 1957; Jenkins and Warren 1986). The Pinto Period reflects an occupation of the desert after the desiccation of the Pleistocene lakes and presumably is associated with the use of stream and spring habitats. The Pinto Period appears to be a broadly generalized cultural pattern believed to have developed in response to this desiccation. It is possible that the Pinto Period developed directly from Lake Mojave times at the end of the Pleistocene, ushering in the Archaic in the Mojave Desert.

The Gypsum Period is marked by the presence of Elko series projectile points (dart points), although Humboldt Concave Base points also occur (e.g., Yohe 1992). Very little is known regarding the subsistence or social organization of Gypsum Period populations, as few sites dating to this period have been reported. While the early part of the Gypsum Period represented a somewhat cooler and wetter time in the desert, the latter part of the period became increasingly arid. Thus, the early Gypsum Period seems to have witnessed increased population and sociopolitical complexity, while the later Gypsum Period signaled a downturn in population (Sutton 1990, 1996).

Sites dating to the Rose Spring period are common in the western Mojave Desert (see Wallace and Taylor 1959; Sutton 1988, 1990, 1991). Rose Spring projectile points appear to reflect the emergence of the bow and arrow in the area, replacing dart points used in conjunction with the atlatl. Other common artifacts recovered from Rose Spring sites include knives, drills, stone pipes, bone awls, a wide variety of milling equipment, marine shell artifacts, and large quantities of obsidian (Sutton 1996:237; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). The Rose Spring Period is thought to represent a return to more mesic conditions, with settlement and subsistence believed to have been focused on lacustrine resources (Sutton 1990, 1991).

The Late Prehistoric Period (Warren’s [1984:424] Protohistoric Period), is characterized by Desert series (Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood) projectile points (arrow points). This period...
presumably reflects the late prehistory of the ethnographic groups inhabiting the region. A number of sites from this time period have been excavated (see Rector et al. 1983; Schneider 1989; Sutton 1988, 1991; Whitley et al. 1988; Yohe 1992). Other than projectile points, Late Prehistoric Period artifact assemblages have consisted of brown ware ceramics, shell and steatite beads, slate pendants, incised stones, and a variety of millingstones (Sutton 1990; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

7.0 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Uto-Aztecan “Serrano” people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west.

The ethnographic group that is believed to have inhabited this part of the Mojave Desert is the Kitanemuk. A general ethnography of the Kitanemuk can be found in Blackburn and Bean (1978). The Kitanemuk are a Takic-speaking branch of the Northern Uto-Aztecan language family (Blackburn and Bean 1978; Moratto 1984:343). This group lived primarily in the Antelope Valley area, south of the south slope of the Tehachapi Mountains and north of the San Gabriel Mountains and as far west as Grapevine Canyon. People belonging to the Kitanemuk tribes were recorded at the location destined to become Fort Tejon in 1850 and later at the Tule Reservation (Blackburn and Bean 1978).

Like other Takic groups the Kitanemuk were patrilineal and each village had an organizational structure with a chief (kikiy), a ceremonial manager (paka’), messengers, shamans, and diviners (Blackburn and Bean 1978:567). The Kitanemuk had a hunter-gather economy and had trade relationships with the coastal Chumash and the Kawaiisu to the north. Beads made from coastal shell are frequently found associated with sites in the Antelope Valley. However, relationships with the Tataviam to the south and Yokut groups to the northwest were reportedly not friendly (Harrington 1917).

The Kitanemuk practiced elaborate mourning rituals and large mourning ceremonies were held at four to five-year intervals (Blackburn and Bean 1978). At death bodies were taken to the home of the chief and a ceremony, attended only by older tribal members, was held that lasted for several days (Blackburn and Bean 1978). Remains were interred in a flexed position, tied and wrapped in a mat by women called titiyan (Blackburn and Bean 1978). Grave goods accompanied the body (Blackburn and Bean 1978). A large Kitanemuk cemetery, severely damaged by pot-hunters, was excavated by Antelope Valley College field classes between 1972 and 1978 (Harvey 2000). The recovery operation recorded at least a 33 burials impacted by vandals, thousands of flaked and ground stone artifacts and over 50,000 shell beads (Roger Robinson, personal communication 1999; Harvey 2000).

Rhyolite was the preferred stone tool material for the Antelope Valley tribes and a substantial rhyolite quarry utilized by Kitanemuk lies west of the Project Area. Obsidian traded from the Owens Valley Paiute and cherts from the extensive quarries to the east are also found at sites within the Antelope Valley. Matates manufactured from shist collected from the San Gabriel mountains and the Tehachapi Mountains have also been recorded.
8.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Project Area falls within the western Mojave Desert, in what was known ethnographically and ethnohistorically as Kitanemuk land (Bean and Smith 1978). Subsequent to European entrance into this area in the eighteenth century, many changes have occurred that have had a significant impact not only on the native people who resided there, but also on the land use patterns of this region.

The first documented exploration of the Mojave Desert by non-indigenous peoples took place by at least 1771 with the establishment of Mission San Gabriel, followed in 1772 by Pedro Fages during one of his expeditions (Bean and Smith 1978:573). Early European travelers through the Mojave Desert generally followed existing Indian trails as the native people “had already done the mental and pedal engineering to find the best natural routes” (Haenszel 1972:32). One of the main routes was the Mojave Trail, although by the early nineteenth century the more accessible Cajon Pass corridor was being used (Carico et al. 1982:4-107).

Prior to the arrival of the railroad in 1869 growth and settlement in the Antelope Valley region of the Western Mojave Desert was mostly transient waves of trappers, miners, and ranchers. The isolated nature of the terrain, situated between the San Gabriel Mountains to the south and the Tehachapi Mountains to the north, with the vast Mojave desert extending east, limited access to the region.

The first European recorded to have seen the vast valley floor was Pedro Fages, searching for deserters from the Spanish army in 1772 (Beck and Haase 1974). Fages traveled north from San Diego and into the Antelope Valley via Tejon Pass (Beck and Haase). The next recorded traveler into the valley Father Garces in 1776 (Beck and Haase 1974). Trappers and explorers such as Jedidiah Smith and Kit Carson in the 1820s further explored the possibilities of the Mojave Desert. The discovery of gold in Placerita Canyon, roughly 40 miles south of the Project Area, in 1842 followed by the infamous Gold Rush at Sutter’s Mill drew people from all over the world into California looking for gold and other minerals. In the 1850s two survey parties, one led by Lt. Williamson passing along the southern foothills of Antelope Valley in 1853 and the other William Manley and John Rogers trekking out of Death Valley, recorded no permanent Euro-American settlements in the valley (Earle 2003). However, they did comment that the trail coming over the San Francisquito Canyon from the Santa Clarita Valley was being improved for wagon travel.

Population began to increase slowly in the 1850s to 1890s, with miners and prospectors, squatters, homesteaders, and bandits conducting grazing, hunting, prospecting, bee keeping and camping (Earle 2003). Cattle and sheep grazing on vast tracks of public land accounted for much of the population growth during the 1850s, fueled by the demand for beef and hides during the Gold Rush (Earle 2003). In 1862 the Pacific Railroad Bill of 1862 provided land grants to railroads and within a year the Homestead Act opened up land tracts for settlement. The railroads came to the Antelope Valley in 1876 and with it the settlers and capitalists looking for new opportunities. The railroad station was founded in Lancaster in 1876. By 1903 the railroad rate war in the 1880s brought in masses of new citizens with promises of land and housing at cheaper costs (Earle 2003). The town of Lancaster was laid out in 1884 as a Southern Pacific Railroad promotion and by 1903 the railroad was the largest employer in the valley towns (Gurba and West 2010).

With cheap land and ample opportunity entrepreneurs and developers stepped in to establish communities in the Antelope Valley using public pitches in magazines and newspapers to advertise their ideology. Moses Langley Wicks, a real estate developer, purchased 60 sections of land from the railroad and began subdividing lots and creating a town site (Gardiner 2002). In 1883, he attempted to establish a Scottish colony in the Antelope Valley, west of Rosamond. The colony was
not successful and the inhabitants drifted off, though many stayed within the valley (Morris 1967). A plan to use the abundant Yucca Tree (aka Joshua tree) to make pulp for paper to be used for newsprint was started by the Atlantic and Pacific Fiber Company in 1884 (Morris 1967; Earle 2003). British investors and Chinese laborers to cut the trees brought in a new work force to the valley. However, trial and error proved that the yucca did not make good newsprint and by 1899 the mill was closed. Many of the Chinese and British employees did decide to stay (Morris 1967).

The boom in population lasted from about 1883 to 1895 (Earle 2003). This time period coincided with an atypical "wet" period, with crops flourishing due to the increase in available water for crops and livestock (Earle 2003). But a severe drought soon followed and by the mid-1890s a severe drought forced many unfamiliar with how to survive in these conditions moving on. One report on the abandoned area says "You could have bought the town (Lancaster) for a song"—the individual's father bought 150 town lots and 160 acres with four houses for $4,800 (Morris 1967:21).

But this desert region rebounded slightly, fueled by gold discoveries in the hills north of Lancaster in 1898 and in Rosamond in 1904, then by marble and gypsum discoveries in the hills south of Palmdale, and gold, copper, and silver south of Palmdale (Earle 2003). The mining industry remained strong into the 1930s. During the Great Depression, the valley was sustained by the mining industry, which remained successful through the severe economic downturn. Additional mines were developed in the vicinity of Rosamond (Settle 1999). Gypsum mining was an important industry and a number of plaster companies were located in the valley (Gurba and West 2010). The 1910 Geological Bulletin 413 lists two companies, the Fire Pulp Plaster Company and the Alpine Plaster Company working the deposits, and each had a plaster mill (Hess 1910:29).

Agriculture was a major industry in the valley but the most profitable crop was alfalfa. The valley’s long growing season allowed for five or six cuttings per season and in 1916, the Antelope Valley yielded an average of eight tons of alfalfa per acre. Periodic droughts severely impacted production but alfalfa production managed to survive. By the mid-1930s, agriculture was extremely profitable, aided by irrigation and the use of electricity for pumping water (Gurba 2005). Although agriculture has decreased significantly farmers still grow a wide variety of crops, such as carrots, onions, lettuce, and potatoes. The agricultural history of the Antelope Valley is celebrated every year in late August during the Antelope Valley Fair and Alfalfa Festival. This yearly event began midway through the “Great Depression” when ranchers and truck drivers from the valley, led by Donald Jaqua Sr., assembled in the Antelope Valley High School sports field and challenged each other to hay loading and truck and tractor driving (Antelope Valley Fair Association n.d.). The event highlights the past with demonstrations and displays, auctions and, of course, the “rural Olympics” (Antelope Valley Fair Association n.d).

8.1 Current Land Use

The Study Area, including the Project Area, is located approximately five miles west of the City of Lancaster. The area appears to be relatively undeveloped with the exception of the California Aqueduct and an occasional single family residence, farms, and orchards. Several paved roadways intersect the Project Area running east-west and north-south providing easy access through this portion of the Mojave Desert.

9.0 METHODOLOGY

Archaeological investigations reported herein consisted of a records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 183.0-acre Project Area. Provided below is the methodology used during the current study.
9.1 Records Search

A records search (RS No. 14517) of the Study Area was conducted by Stantec personnel at the SCCIC on November 3, 2014. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, as well as a review of all known cultural resources survey reports, excavation reports, and regional overviews.

Results of the records search indicated that six positive (Applied Earthworks 2009; Brunzell 2014; Fulton 2010, Pacific Legacy 2006; Panich et al. 2010; Schneider and Holson 2010) and one negative (Schmidt 2009) cultural resource studies were conducted directly within or within portions of the current Project Area, and five positive (Coleman et al. 1969; Drover and Maxon 2011; Macko and Weisbord 1985; Schmidt 2006; Tang et al. 2006) and three negative (Clark and Garcia 2009; Matrix Environmental 2011; Parr 2009) cultural resource surveys were conducted within a ½-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 1).

The results of the records search indicated that eight resources were previously identified within the current Project Area, and four resources and six isolated finds were previously documented within a ½-mile radius of the current Project Area (Table 2). All of the resources previously documented within the Project Area are historic period resources and include two refuse deposits comprised of very small and light sanitary can scatters, six road alignments shown on the Del Sur, CA (1958) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, and one historic transmission line constructed between 1949 and 1951, which intersects the current Project Area at various locations.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Level of Investigation</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Report Reference No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Applied Earthworks¹</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA10175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunzell, D.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark, F., and T. Garcia</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>LA10156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, R., J. Jones, and T. King</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA03705</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drover, C., and P. Maxon</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA12565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton, P.¹</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA10758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macko, M., and J. Weisbord</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA01472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matrix Environmental</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>LA11230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Legacy¹</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA09705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panich, L., S. Cimino, and J. Holson¹</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parr, R.</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>LA10142</td>
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<td>Schmidt, J.</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA10551</td>
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<td>Schmidt, J.¹</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Negative</td>
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<td>Schneider, T., and J. Holson¹</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA11980</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tang, B., M. Hogan, and J. Smallwood</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>LA07991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Study conducted within portions of the current APE
As part of the archival research at the SCCIC, the following sources were consulted: the California Archaeological Inventory Records, NRHP, California Historic Landmark Registry, California Points of Historical Interest, Inventory of Historic Structures, and Historical Landmarks for Los Angeles County. Additionally, the following maps were examined for presence of historic features and landmarks within the current Project Area: the Bouquet Reservoir, CA (1958) 15-minute series topographic quadrangle, and the Hughes Lake, CA (1937), Lancaster, CA (1956), Del Sur, CA (1936), and Little Buttes, CA (1934) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles.

### TABLE 2
**KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED WITHIN THE CURRENT STUDY AREA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Primary No.</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004244</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4244H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Refuse deposit (3 cans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004247*</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4247H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment (Avenue J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004250</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4250H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004251*</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4251H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment (110th St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004252*</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4252H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment (115th St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004253*</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4253H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004254*</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4254H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment (120th St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004255*</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4255H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment (125th St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-004257</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4257H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment</td>
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<td>Del Sur</td>
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<td>CA-LAN-4272H</td>
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<td>Refuse deposit</td>
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<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Chert scraper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-100920¹</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Sanitary can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-100921¹</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Condensed milk can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-100922¹</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Sanitary can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-100925¹</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Sanitary can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Sanitary can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td>19-186876*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>SCE Antelope-Magunden Transmission Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>19-189928*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>SCE wood pole distribution line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*resource located within the current Project Area; *¹denotes isolated find

9.2 Field Methods

A pedestrian survey of the entire 183.0-acre Project Area was conducted on November 6 and 7, 2014, by Victoria Harvey and Amanda Lloyd. The survey was conducted by walking 15-meter wide transects parallel and within the 60-meter wide buffer surrounding each Gen-Tie alignment. The survey was conducted by walking east-west transects, spaced approximately 15-20 meters apart. Per the California Office of Historic Preservation (1995) guidelines, Stantec examined surface and subsurface exposures such as rodent burrows and cut banks for physical manifestations of human activity greater than 45 years in age. Documentation included field notes and photographs. The extent of the survey coverage was recorded with a Trimble Juno 5, hand-held GPS unit, with between 2 to 4 meter horizontal accuracy, with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Zone 11, meters, as the spatial reference. Photographs were taken with a Canon PowerShot A530 digital camera to document the built environment within the Project Area (Figs. 3 and 4). The extent of the survey coverage was drawn on the Del Sur, CA (1974) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (see Fig. 2).
10.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Stantec conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 183.0-acre Project Area on November 6 and 7, 2014. The survey was conducted on bright and sunny days, with an average temperature of 75°F. The topography within the Project Area was relatively flat with slope less than 5°, with the surrounding area very characteristic of a valley floor. The vegetation included mostly saltbush and creosote brush, and occasional annual shrubs and grasses. The overall ground visibility within the Project Area was relatively good and ranged between 60 and 90%, with some areas completely denuded and devoid of any vegetation mostly due to grading and recent construction. Several ephemeral drainages were observed along 110th Street West, generally flowing in the easterly direction.

The survey commenced at an intersection of 110th Street West and West Avenue G and proceeded south for three miles, on the east and then west side of 110th Street West. Once this portion of the alignment was inventoried, the 1.2-mile segment along West Avenue G and the 1.6-mile long segment along West Avenue I were surveyed, respectively. The 1.8-mile long Gen-
Tie alignment along West Avenue J was surveyed on November 7, 2014, with the survey commencing on the south side of West Avenue J and north side, respectively.

The survey resulted in the identification of one historic period refuse deposit and three prehistoric isolated finds, as well as an update of six previously documented resources. Additionally, throughout the survey numerous isolated and crushed sanitary cans as well as glass fragments of various colors were observed sparsely dispersed along major roadways. The refuse appeared to be mainly road-side debris and possibly remnants of dumping incidents outside of the Project Area that have been dispersed by flooding over the years. The majority of this highly dispersed and displaced refuse was noted on the east side of 100th Street West, between Avenue G West and Avenue I West.

11.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

As a result of archaeological investigations presented herein, one new resource and three isolated finds were identified and documented. Six previously documented resources were identified within the Project Area and four of them were updated (Table 3). All new and updated resources were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Historical Resource Record forms (series DPR 523 1/95), including Primary and/or Archaeological Site Record forms appropriate for all such resources. Recordation adhered to the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). A brief summary of updated and newly documented resources identified during the current study is provided below.

### TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE CURRENT PROJECT AREA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Temp. No.</th>
<th>Primary No.</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19-004251²</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4251H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19-004252²</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4252H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19-004253²</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4253H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19-004254²</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4254H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19-004255²</td>
<td>CA-LAN-4255H</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Road alignment*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19-186876²</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>SCE Transmission line</td>
</tr>
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<td>VH1¹</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Chert flake</td>
</tr>
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<td>Chalcedony core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Chalcedony biface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Sur</td>
<td>AL1¹</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Refuse deposit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*resource updated; ¹denotes new resource with temporary field designation; ²updated and addressed in Brunzell (report dated August 2014)

11.1 Updated Resources

The survey resulted in the identification and update of four previously documented resources. All of the resources were documented in 2011, and all were updated during the current study. All of the previously documented resources are road alignments depicted on the Del Sur, CA (1958) 7.5- minute topographic quadrangle. Provided below is a brief summary of updated resources.

11.1.1 19-004252 (115th Street West)

Resource 19-004252 consists of a historic road alignment (115th Street West) and was initially documented by Patrick Stanton in October 2011. This resource was revisited and updated
during the current study and its condition, location, and the overall integrity were found to be accurate as described by Stanton in 2011.

11.1.2 19-004253

Resource 19-004253 consists of a historic road alignment running perpendicular to Avenue J West and was initially documented by Patrick Stanton in October 2011. This resource was revisited and updated during the current study and its condition, location, and the overall integrity were found to be accurate as described by Stanton in 2011.

11.1.3 19-004254 (120th Street West)

Resource 19-004254 consists of a historic road alignment (120th Street West) and was initially documented by Patrick Stanton in October 2011. This resource was revisited and updated during the current study and its condition, location, and the overall integrity were found to be accurate as described by Stanton in 2011.

11.1.4 19-004255 (125th Street West)

Resource 19-004255 consists of a historic road alignment (125th Street West) and was initially documented by Patrick Stanton in October 2011. This resource was revisited and updated during the current study and its condition, location, and the overall integrity were found to be accurate as described by Stanton in 2011.

11.2 Newly Documented Resources

The survey resulted in the identification of three isolated finds and one historic period refuse deposit. Provided below is a summary of new resources identified during the current study.

11.2.1 Isolated Finds (ISO-VH1, ISO-VH2, and ISO-VH3)

Three isolated finds comprised of prehistoric artifacts were documented during the current survey. ISO-VH1 is a dark brown chert, tertiary flake fragment, measuring 3.1 cm. in length, 2.7 cm. in width, and 0.4 cm. in thickness (Fig. 5). ISO-VH1 was identified approximately 9 meters west of 110th Street West between two wood pole structures.

![Figure 5. Close-up of ISO-VH1 (Stantec IMG_2132).](image)
ISO-VH2 is a white, chalcedony core fragment identified within a cleared area on the north side of an existing steel-tower structure (Tower No. 12_2), and immediately south of Avenue I West. This biface fragment measures 5.6 cm. in length, 5.2 cm. in width, and 4.0 cm. in thickness (Fig. 6). This isolated find was partially buried in a cleared area of the tower access route.

ISO-VH3 is a gray, chalcedony biface fragment found on the south side of Avenue J West. This distal biface fragment measures approximately 2.4 cm in length, 2.3 cm. in width, and 0.7 cm. in thickness. The fragment exhibits a pronounced break with inclusions which were noted along the break margin and may have been the cause of the breakage (Fig. 7).

11.2.2 Resource AL-1

Resource AL-1 is a small and light, historic period refuse deposit comprised of approximately 11 partially buried sanitary cans, and four clear glass bases. One is a round glass bottle base with a maker’s mark depicting letter "L" within an oval or circle, which was used by the Latchford Glass Company of Los Angeles since 1957 (Toulouse 1971: 316). Two other clear glass bases with letter
“L” embossed in base indicate most likely products manufactured by the earlier Latchford Glass Company between 1925 and 1938, but most definitely after 1957 (Toulouse 1971:314). The fourth broken bottle is a kidney shaped liquor bottle base with an “I-in-an-O” and the words Liquor Bottle embossed in base suggesting it was manufactured by the Owens-Illinois Company of Toledo, Ohio between 1954 to present (Toulouse 1971:403).

The site appears to be very small and measures approximately 10 meters (N-S) by 10 meters (E-W). The site is located on a small rise bordered to the north and east by a large, intermittent drainage. This resource is located approximately 30 meters west of 110th Street West (Fig. 8).

12.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

During the current survey five previously documented resources were updated and three new isolated finds and one historic period refuse deposit were encountered and documented during the current study. Decisions regarding the treatment of cultural resources located within the Project Area are subject to CEQA which requires that agencies take into consideration the effects of their projects on historic properties, i.e. cultural resources listed, or eligible for listing, in the California Register. CEQA calls for the evaluation of historic and archaeological resources with the criteria for determining the significance of such resources based on Section 15064.5.

The CR criteria are based on NRHP criteria and for a property to be eligible for inclusion on the CR, one or more of the following must be met:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S. history
2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values; or
4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.
Additionally, the CRHR also requires that a resource possess integrity, which is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects, including location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

12.1 Isolated Finds

There were three prehistoric isolated finds documented during the current study. However, an isolated find usually does not meet the minimum criteria for inclusion in the CRHR and generally requires no additional investigation. The recordation and documentation of isolates exhausts its research potential, therefore, the project will have no effect on any newly recorded isolates. Because of this, isolates are not eligible for nomination to the CRHR.

12.2 Site AL-1

Site AL-1 is a small and light, historic period refuse deposit comprised of approximately 11 sanitary cans and four broken bottle fragments. The site does not appear to retain any integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The refuse appears highly disturbed and most likely in secondary or tertiary deposition.

12.3 Sites 19-004252, 19-004253, 19-004254, and 19-004255

Resources 19-004252, 19-004253, 19-004254, and 19-004255 are historic period road alignments which do not appear to be associated with important events or important persons important to local or California history. These types of roads are ubiquitous and do not exhibit any distinct or unique characteristics of a type, period, region, or methods of construction. Their documentation and recordation exhaust their research potential; therefore, they are not eligible for nomination to the CRHR under Criterion 4. As a result, these resources are not considered a historical resource under CEQA.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the current archaeological study, 183.0 acres of land were inventoried to identify cultural resource within the augmented 230kV Gen-Tie alignments. The survey resulted in the update of five previously documented resources and documentation of one historic period refuse deposit and three prehistoric isolated finds. Based on archival research and data gathered during the study, it appears that all of the resources identified within the Project Area do not appear eligible for CRHR and shall not be considered historically or culturally significant as they do not meet the criteria set forth in the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

The methods and techniques used by Stantec are considered sufficient for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources visible at the ground surface. However, there is always a possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be found during construction and earth disturbing activities. In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities, all work must stop and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately. Further, if human remains are encountered during construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further work shall continue at the location of the find until the County Coroner has made all the necessary findings as to the origin and distribution of such remains pursuant to Public Code Resources Code Section 5097.98.
14.0 REFERENCES


Harrington, J. P. 1917. *Kitanemuk Field Notes.* J.P. Harrington Papers in the Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley


Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Lancaster Energy Center Three Augmented 230kV Gen-Tie Line Alignments, Near Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California


This resource consists of a historic road alignment (115th Street West) and was initially documented by Patrick Stanton in October 2011. This resource was revisited and updated during the current study and its condition, location, and the overall integrity were found to be as accurate as described by Stanton in 2011.

This resource consists of a historic road alignment and was initially documented by Patrick Stanton in October 2011. This resource was revisited and updated during the current study and its condition, location, and the overall integrity were found to be as accurate as described by Stanton in 2011.

This resource consists of a historic road alignment (120th Street West) and was initially documented by Patrick Stanton in October 2011. This resource was revisited and updated during the current study and its condition, location, and the overall integrity were found to be as accurate as described by Stanton in 2011.

This resource consists of a historic road alignment (125th Street West) and was initially documented by Patrick Stanton in October 2011. This resource was revisited and updated during the current study and its condition, location, and the overall integrity were found to be as accurate as described by Stanton in 2011.

*Resource Name or #: ISO-VH1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  ■Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Del Sur, CA  Date: 1974  T 7N; R 14W; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 11; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: NAD83 CONUS, Zone: 11N; 378712mE/ 3842453mN.

e. Other Locational Data:  (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  From the intersection of Avenue I West and 110th Street West proceed north on 110th Street for approximately 0.9 miles. The isolated artifact is located approximately 9 meters west of 110th Street, between two wooden power poles.

*P3a. Description:  (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This isolated find consists of a single dark brown, tertiary flake fragment, measuring 3.1 cm. in length, 2.7 cm. in width, and 0.4 cm. in thickness. This find was identified approximately 9 meters west of 110th Street between two wood pole structures. No other artifacts were observed within the close proximity to this find.

*P3b. Resource Attributes:  (List attributes and codes)  AH-16 Isolate

*P4. Resources Present:  □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  □ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  ■ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) Close up of ISO-VH1, 11/6/2014 (Stantec IMG_2132).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
□ Historic  ■ Prehistoric  □ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Private

*P8. Recorded by:
Victoria Harvey and Amanda Lloyd, Stantec Consulting Services Inc., 5500 Ming Ave., Suite 300 Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627

*P9. Date Recorded:  11/6/2014

*P10. Survey Type:  Intensive survey

*P11. Report Citation:  (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  Switalski H., and V. Harvey. 2014. Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report on for the Proposed Lancaster Energy Center Three Augmented 230kV Gen-Tie Line Alignments, Near Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.

*Attachments:
□ NONE  ■ Location Map  □ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  □ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record  □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
Resource Name or #: ISO-VH1

Map Name: Del Sur, CA

Scale: 1:24,000

Date of Map: 1974

USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle:
Del Sur, CA (1974)
Universal Transverse Mercator
North American Datum 1983, Zone 11
Scale 1:24,000
Resource Name or #: ISO-VH2

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5’ Quad: Del Sur, CA Date: 1974 T 7N; R 14W; NW¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 14; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: NAD83 CONUS, Zone: 11N; 377949mE/ 3840964mN.

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of Avenue I West and 110th Street West proceed west on Avenue I West for approximately 0.47 miles. The isolated artifact is located immediately south of Avenue I West and north of an existing steel tower structure no. 12_2.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):
This isolated find consists a grayish white chalcedony core fragment. The core measures approximately 5.6 cm. in length, 5.2 cm. in width and 4.0 cm. in thickness. The isolated find was partially buried in a cleared area of the tower access route suggesting secondary/tertiary depositional context.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH-16 Isolate

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Close up of ISO-VH2, 11/6/2014 (Stantec IMG_2143).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
□ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Private

*P8. Recorded by:
Victoria Harvey and Amanda Lloyd, Stantec Consulting Services Inc., 5500 Ming Ave., Suite 300 Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627

*P9. Date Recorded: 11/6/2014

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey


*Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
Resource Name or #: ISO-VH2

Map Name: Del Sur, CA

Scale: 1:24,000

Date of Map: 1974
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ■ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

---

*P4. Resources Present:

- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District
- Element of District
- Other (Isolates, etc.)

---

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both

---

*P7. Owner and Address:

- Private

---

*P8. Recorded by:

- Victoria Harvey and Amanda Lloyd, Stantec Consulting Services Inc., 5500 Ming Ave., Suite 300, Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627

---

*P9. Date Recorded: 11/6/2014

---

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey

---

*P11. Report Citation:

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

Other Listings
Review Code  Reviewer  Date

Page 1 of 4

Resource Name or #: AL-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ■ Not for Publication  □ Unrestricted  *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Del Sur, CA  Date: 1974  T 7N; R 14W; NE¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 14; S.B.B.M.

c. Address:  City:  Zip:

d. UTM: NAD83 CONUS, Zone: 11N; 378693mE/ 3840171mN.

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of Avenue I West and 110th Street West proceed south on 110th Street for approximately 0.51 mile and turn right (west). The site is located approximately 30 meters west of 110th Street West and south of an E-W trending ephemeral drainage.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

This resource is a small and light, historic period refuse deposit comprised of 10+ sanitary cans and four clear glass bottle fragments. The overall dimensions of the site are relatively small and measure 10 meters N-S by 10 meters E-W. The site is situated on a small rise bordered to the north and east by a large and deep ephemeral drainage.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH-4 Refuse deposit

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building  □ Structure  □ Object  ■ Site  □ District  □ Element of District  □ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Overview of Site AL-1 with 110th Street West in background, view northeast, 11/7/2014 (Stantec IMG_2185).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

■ Historic  □ Prehistoric  □ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Private

*P8. Recorded by:

Victoria Harvey and Amanda Lloyd, Stantec Consulting Services Inc., 5500 Ming Ave., Suite 300 Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627

*P9. Date Recorded: 11/6/2014

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Switalski H., and V. Harvey. 2014. Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report on for the Proposed Lancaster Energy Center Three Augmented 230kV Gen-Tie Line Alignments, Near Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.

*Attachments: □ NONE  ■ Location Map  ■ Sketch Map  □ Continuation Sheet  □ Building, Structure, and Object Record  ■ Archaeological Record  □ District Record  □ Linear Feature Record  □ Milling Station Record  □ Rock Art Record  □ Artifact Record  □ Photograph Record  □ Other (List):
Resource Name or #: AL-1


Method of Measurement: □ Paced □ Taped □ Visual estimate □ Other: Trimble Juno 5 handheld GPS unit

Method of Determination (Check any that apply): □ Artifacts □ Features □ Soil □ Vegetation □ Topography
□ Cut bank □ Animal burrow □ Excavation □ Property boundary □ Other (Explain)

Reliability of Determination: □ High □ Medium □ Low Explain: Relatively good ground visibility throughout the area

Limitations (Check any that apply): □ Restricted access □ Paved/ built over □ Site limits incompletely defined
□ Disturbances □ Vegetation □ Other (Explain): None

A2. Depth: Unknown.

A3. Human Remains: □ Present □ Absent □ Possible □ Unknown (Explain): Unlikely, given the site type.

A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
None observed.

A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): The site contains a small concentration of sanitary cans (10+) and four clear bottle fragments. One is a round glass bottle base with a maker’s mark depicting letter “L” within an oval or circle, which was used by the Latchford Glass Company of Los Angeles since 1957 (Toulouse 1971: 316). Two other clear bottle bases with letter “L” embossed in base indicate most likely products manufactured by the earlier Latchford Glass Company between 1925 and 1938, but most definitely after 1957 (Toulouse 1971:314). The fourth broken bottle is a kidney shaped liquor bottle base with an “I-in-an-O” and the words Liquor Bottle embossed in base suggesting it was manufactured by the Owens-Illinois Company of Toledo, Ohio between 1954 to present (Toulouse 1971:403).

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

A7. Site Condition: □ Good □ Fair □ Poor: Site is located along an existing road with all artifacts exhibiting various degree of breakage.

A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): An ephemeral drainage is located approximately 30 m. north and east of site.

A9. Elevation: 2,520 ft.

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located on the valley floor (Antelope Valley) within the western portion of the Mojave Desert. Generally, this portion of the Mojave Desert is characterized by the presence of Saltbush (Atriplex sp.) and other drought tolerant plants and shrubs. Exposure is open. Slope is less than 3°. Aspect: NE.

A11. Historical Information: Maker’s marks on broken bottle fragment suggest manufacture date between 1925 and 1957, and possibly after 1957.


A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): None


A17. Form Prepared by: Hubert Switalski Date: November 30, 2014

Affiliation and Address: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., 5500 Ming Ave., Suite 300, Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Lancaster Energy Center
City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Prepared for:
Garret Bean
Sustainable Power Group
2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 410
San Francisco, California 94111

Prepared by:
David Brunzell, M.A., RPA
BCR Consulting LLC
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, California 91711
Project No. SPO1402

National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) Information:
Type of Study: Intensive Survey
Resources Recorded: P-19-3310, 3311, 3477, 3690, 4245, 4249, 4250, 4251, 4319,
100919, 100927, 186876, 189437, SPO1402-I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4, I-5, I-6, I-7
Keywords: Antelope Substation, Water Distribution, Isolate, Obsidian, Projectile Point,
Historic-Period Refuse Scatter
USGS Quadrangles: 7.5-minute Del Sur (1995)

BCR Consulting LLC
August 12, 2014
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Sustainable Power Group to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Lancaster Energy Center (the project) located in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Consultation, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search revealed that 49 previous cultural resource studies have taken place, and 27 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project site. Of the 49 previous studies, 13 have previously assessed portions of the project site, and 13 cultural resources (all historic-period) have been previously recorded within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists relocated each of the 13 previously recorded cultural resources, and identified seven new cultural resources. For management purposes, one cultural resource within the project site, P-19-3477/The Antelope Substation, is potentially eligible (though as yet has not been formally determined eligible) for the California Register due to potential significance. If preservation in place of is feasible, no additional cultural resources work or evaluation will be necessary. Since alterations and upgrades have continually taken place throughout its existence, indirect impacts will not be a concern. However, if direct impacts (i.e. project-related activities that will cause physical disturbances to the resource) to historic-period components are unavoidable, the resource should be subject to California Register eligibility evaluation completed by a Cultural Resources Professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines for Architectural History.

None of the remaining 19 resources are recommended eligible for the California Register, and as such are not recommended “historical resources” under CEQA. BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for these resources during proposed project activities associated with the Lancaster Energy Center. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary. A detailed aerial photo of the project site is included as Appendix A. Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms have been used to document each of the resources located within the project site, and are included in Appendix B. Native American Consultation is included as Appendix C, and the Paleontological Resources Assessment is included as Appendix D. Project photographs are included in Appendices B and E.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State 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. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.
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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Sustainable Power Group to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Lancaster Energy Center and proposed interconnections (the project) located in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Consultation, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Project Description and Study Area

The project is a utility scale Solar Generating Facility that will generate renewable solar electricity. The Project will have a generating capacity of up to 150 megawatts alternating current and will be located on approximately 1,191 acres of previously disturbed fallow land in the City of Lancaster in rural northeastern Los Angeles County. The Project will employ photovoltaic modules that convert sunlight directly into electrical energy without use of heat transfer fluid or cooling water. The facility is expected to include communication lines, 34.5 kilovolt feeders and a 220-kilovolt kV transmission line for interconnecting the electrical output of the project from the proposed collector substation located at 100th Street West and West Avenue J to Southern California Edison’s Antelope Substation. The proposed interconnections will occupy approximately 5.5 linear miles (including a 500-foot buffer assessed for the current study). The legal description of the project site (including the block portion comprising approximately 1,191 acres and the proposed 5.5 linear miles of interconnections) is included in Table A. The project site is depicted in Figure 1.

Table A. Legal Description for Project Site (San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Site Designation</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Portions of Sections</th>
<th>USGS 7.5-Min. Quad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block Portion</td>
<td>7 North</td>
<td>13 West</td>
<td>30, 31, 32</td>
<td>Del Sur, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block Portion</td>
<td>7 North</td>
<td>14 West</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Del Sur, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation-Tie Corridor</td>
<td>7 North</td>
<td>13 West</td>
<td>17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30</td>
<td>Del Sur, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation-Tie Corridor</td>
<td>7 North</td>
<td>14 West</td>
<td>13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26</td>
<td>Del Sur, California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project is located in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. Sediments within the project boundaries have been derived from several geologic units (Hernandez 2010). These units include:

- Holocene slope wash composed of loose sand and rubble debris from downslope movement of Holocene surficial materials;
- Holocene modern alluvium containing unconsolidated fluvial gravel, sand and silt;
- Younger alluvial fan deposits (Holocene to Late Pleistocene) consisting of consolidated, dark-yellowish-brown, silty, fine arkosic sand with clay and calcium carbonate content.
Figure 1
The 250MW Lancaster Solar Project
Project Location Site

Project Location

Generation-Tie Line Corridors

Vicinity Map

Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, although disturbances related to former farm activities, installation of water distribution facilities, and building, utility, and road installations, were severe. None of the naturally occurring materials observed during the field survey exhibited evidence of the manufacture or acquisition of prehistoric stone tools or materials.

Hydrology

The project elevation ranges from approximately 2,422 to 2,920 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Sheetwashing generally occurs from southwest to northeast throughout the region, and flood channels are often active after summer and winter storms. To the southeast, the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains rise above 10,000 feet and are often capped with snow until late spring or early summer. The area currently exhibits an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and cool winters. Rainfall ranges from five to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain or snow at high elevations, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer.

Biology

The mild climate of the late Pleistocene allowed piñon-juniper woodland to thrive throughout most of the Mojave (Van Devender et al. 1987). The vegetation and climate during that epoch attracted significant numbers of Rancholabrean fauna, including dire wolf, saber-toothed cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, mammoth, pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Reynolds 1988). The drier climate of the middle Holocene resulted in the local development of complementary flora and fauna, which remain largely intact to this day. Common native plants currently include creosote, cacti (various species), rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheesebush, sage (various species), buckwheat (at high elevations and near drainages), Joshua tree, and seasonal grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (see Williams et al. 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for the Mojave are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the Mojave and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, Mojave chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants’ concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers’ mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study
synthesizes Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

**Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods.**

Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973; Hester 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

**Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP).** The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession to the more hospitable fringes (Warren 1984). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1984), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

**Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP).** A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of resources (Warren 1984:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

**Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP).** During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics,
and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

**Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact).** The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography—as well as be subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert via the Mojave River, to the west of the current project. Trade in the western Mojave was more closely related to coastal groups than others.

**Ethnography**

The Uto-Aztecan “Serrano” people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. The Serrano lived mainly to the south (Bean and Smith 1978). All may have used the western Mojave area seasonally. Historical records are unclear concerning precise territory and village locations. It is doubtful that any group, except the Vanyume, actually lived in the region for several seasons yearly.

**History**

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

**Spanish Period.** The first European to pass through the project area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). This is the first recorded group crossing of the Mojave Desert and, according to Father Garces’ journal, they camped at the headwaters of the Mojave River, one night less than a day’s march from the mountains. Today, this is estimated to have been approximately 11 miles southeast of Victorville (Marenczuk 1962). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the western Mojave region in 1772. Searching for San Diego
Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled north through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

**Mexican Period.** In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

**American Period.** The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Gold Rush had attracted huge numbers of American settlers and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

**Local Sequence.** Lancaster grew up around the Southern Pacific Railroad, which entered the area in 1876. The railroad brought speculators that used artesian wells to found an early local agricultural and horticultural economy. A newspaper was established in 1884, and grammar schools and a local post office soon followed (Lewis Publishing Company 1889:350). Parcels within the new town were originally settled near today’s I Street and the Sierra Highway. Although farming was initially successful, it was also subject to the caprices of desert rainfall that varied dramatically and caused a downturn during the early 20th century. Continued well drilling managed to revive local agriculture and by the teens and 1920s local mining and the continued influence of the railroad resulted in a local economic resurgence. Municipal advancements included paved streets in 1916, the formation of a local Los Angeles County Waterworks district in 1919, a fire department in 1921, and electric service brought by Southern California Edison in 1923. Although the economy slowed again during the depression and World War II, the founding of the Muroc Lake Bombing and Gunnery Range (now Edwards Air Force Base) in 1933 compensated somewhat for the losses, and mining and alfalfa farming remained locally viable (Ford 1998). The post war years brought an economic boom to Lancaster, which was locally punctuated by the opening of the first local ready-mix plant, the Antelope Valley Freeway plan, and eventually resulted in the local population expanding to 40,609 by 1970. Lancaster finally incorporated in 1977 and has since developed into a bedroom community, in addition to remaining a hub for farming, mining, and transportation (City of Lancaster 2012). McKenna (2004 and 2005) and numerous others have complied historical information for the project site.
PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. BCR Consulting Field Director Daniel Leonard, PhD completed the field study with assistance from Staff Archaeologists Anne Maloney and Judy Bernal. Dr. Leonard also conducted the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. Mr. Brunzell compiled the technical report.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded and new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using systematic pedestrian field survey methods. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum
- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional resources
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the project site
- Evaluation of California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA guidelines
- Completion of Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.

METHODS

Research

Prior to fieldwork, a records search was conducted at the SCCIC. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the current project. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures. Limited research was also conducted for the subject property through local repositories and internet resources.
Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted between July 3 and July 24, 2014. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across a 30-percent sample of areas subject to recent cultural resources assessment. The remainder of the project site was fully surveyed (see Figure 2). Although no definitive probability models have been developed for archaeological sites in the western Mojave Desert, the 30-percent sample focused on areas that contain (or contained) natural waterways or water sources, and on areas that exhibited relatively low levels of modern or historical disturbance.

Figure 2: Survey Coverage (USGS 1995)
Preparation for the field survey involved a thorough review of modern and historic aerial photos and topographic maps, field checks and updates for previously identified cultural resources, and a preliminary windshield survey of roads throughout (and surrounding) the project site to confirm suspected potential for cultural resource sensitivity. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP Instructions for Recording Historical Resources in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix B)
- Hand-held Global Positioning Systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendices B and E).

**RESULTS**

**Research**

Data from the SCCIC revealed that 49 previous cultural resource studies have taken place, and 27 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project site. Of the 49 previous studies, 13 have previously assessed portions of the project site, and 13 cultural resources (all historic-period) have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

**Table B. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USGS 7.5 Minute Quad</th>
<th>Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site</th>
<th>Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of Project Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-1579: Historic-period Del Sur Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-1830: Prehistoric lithic scatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-3119: Historic-period refuse scatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-3310*: Historic-period building foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-3311*: Historic-period building foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-3477*: 1952 Antelope Substation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-3479: Historic-period refuse scatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-3690*: Historic-period water distribution site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-3983: Historic-period refuse scatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4154H: California Aqueduct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4245*: Historic-period road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4247: Historic-period dirt road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4249*: Historic-period dirt road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4250*: Historic-period dirt road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4251*: Historic-period dirt road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4252: Historic-period dirt road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4318: Historic-period refuse scatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-4319*: Historic-period refuse scatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-100818: Isolated prehistoric chert flake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-100819: Isolated prehistoric volcanic flake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-100919*: Isolated historic-period can</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS 7.5 Minute Quad</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of Project Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-100927*: Two historic-period cans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-186876*: Historic-period transmission line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-189425: Historic-period transmission line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-189437*: Historic period residence and barn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-19-189453: 1929 house and farm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cultural resources previously recorded within project site boundaries.

**Cultural resource studies that included a portion of the project site.

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists updated the records for the 13 previously recorded resources located within the project site, and created new records for seven previously unrecorded resources identified within the project site. All cultural resources were recorded and mapped on DPR 523 forms (Appendix B). A complete description of each cultural resource follows. Please note that prehistoric cultural resource locations are considered confidential and should not be publicly disseminated.

P-19-3310. This resource was originally recorded in 2004 by Jeanette McKenna as a post-1921 poured concrete building foundation (sill). BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource in July 2014 and found that the resource remained in place as originally recorded.

P-19-3311. This resource was originally recorded in 2004 by Jeanette McKenna as three sides of a post-1921 poured concrete building foundation (sill). BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource in July 2014 and found that the resource remained in place, as originally recorded.

P-19-3477/Antelope Substation. This resource was originally recorded in 2005 by Koral Ahmet, William Sharp, and Michael Lozano as the Antelope Substation. This resource was constructed in 1952 and consists of the substation buildings and associated equipment operated by Southern California Edison. The Antelope Substation connects to the Del Sur Substation (approximately 14 miles to the northeast) via the Saugus-Del Sur 66 kV Transmission line (designated P-19-189425), which is outside the current study area (see Hunt 2012). It also connects with the Mesa substation in Monterey Park, California via a 118-mile 220kV electrical transmission line (see Becker 2010). BCR Consulting revisited the Antelope Substation and, based on aerial photos and external assessment, it appears to be intact as recorded. However, the interior of the site was not accessible and as a result detailed recording of individual components was not possible.

P-19-3690. This resource was originally recorded in 2007 by Chuck Mustain as a historic-period water tank and associated pipes, accompanied by a scatter of old lumber. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found that the water tank had been removed, and a 14-inch diameter vertical well pipe was noted in its place. The scatter of old lumber remained in place as described.
P-19-4245. This resource was originally recorded in October 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a pair of historic-period dirt roads. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found both roads in place and as described during the original recording.

P-19-4249. This resource was originally recorded in October 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a pre-1945 asphalt road. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found it in place and as described during the original recording.

P-19-4250. This resource was originally recorded in October 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a pre-1945 asphalt road. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found it in place and as described during the original recording.

P-19-4251. This resource was originally recorded in October 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a pre-1945 asphalt road. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found it in place and as described during the original recording.

P-19-4319. This resource was originally recorded in March 2011 by W. Bischoff, B. Tejada, L. Harrington, and B. Bartram as a historic-era refuse scatter. The debris included steel cans and fragments of steel cans, a glass bottle, a rusted metal bolt, and a juice glass fragment. A date range of 1929-1954 was offered for the glass bottle, but no specific date for the deposit was determined. BCR Consulting archaeologists attempted to relocate the resource using a Global Positioning System and were unsuccessful. The entire area has been subject to recent grading and the resource is considered destroyed.

P-19-100919. This resource was originally recorded in March 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a single isolated historic-period sanitary can. BCR Consulting archaeologists relocated the resource using a Global Positioning System. It had moved from its original location approximately 40 meters to the northeast.

P-19-100927. This resource was originally recorded in March 2011 by Patrick Stanton as two historic-period church-key opened beer or soda cans. BCR Consulting archaeologists attempted to relocate the resource using a Global Positioning System and were unsuccessful.

P-19-186876. This resource was originally recorded in July 2010 by Wendy L. Tinsley Becker. Ms. Becker noted the presence of a “118-mile single-circuit 220kV electrical transmission line connecting the Antelope and Mesa substations” (Becker 2010:1). The line comprised vertical A-frame structures with battered legs and a T-shaped cross-arm to hold transmission cables in a horizontal array across the top of the tower. Towers are typically 78 feet tall, with concrete footings approximately 24 feet apart. Spacing between towers varies. The alignment was constructed between 1949 and 1951, with additions and alterations continuing to the present. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited a segment of the alignment located within the project site. The alignment and components are in place as described during the original recording.

P-19-189437. This resource was originally recorded in 2010 by Scott Hudlow as a 1920s deteriorated home accompanied by a demolished barn and water tank. BCR Consulting
archaeologists revisited the resource in July 2014 and found that all previously recorded surface components had been removed, leaving only two concrete foundations.

**SPO1402-I-1.** This is an isolated dark grey chert primary flake. It is a distal fragment with some cortex and scarring visible on the dorsal surface, measuring 3.4 by 2.5 by 1.0 centimeters. No other archaeological site materials were found in the vicinity. Local disturbances are significant and include modern trash dumping, surface erosion, and some vegetation growth.

**SPO1402-I-2.** This is an isolated unfinished obsidian projectile point with visible cortex on one side (virtually flat), and with one edge more finely serrated than the other. The item measures 5.0 by 1.8 by 0.7 centimeters. No other archaeological site materials were found in the vicinity. Local disturbances are significant and include trash dumping, surface erosion, and some vegetation growth.

**SPO1402-I-3.** This resource consists of a small portion of a concrete/cobble building footing accompanied by a historic-period refuse scatter. The building footing is six inches wide and four feet long. The refuse includes 30(+) sun-colored amethyst glass bottle fragments, 50(+) brown glass bottle fragments, 15(+) aqua glass bottle fragments, two brown glass bottle finishes (screw-top with seam through finish), 150(+) sanitary cans (non-diagnostic), and 15(+) non-diagnostic ceramic and porcelain fragments. One brown bottle base was embossed with “Federal Law Prohibits Sale or Reuse of this Bottle”. Temporally diagnostic items include sun-colored amethyst glass (manufactured 1880-1916; Rock 1990:17), seam-through finish bottle fragments (after 1903; Rock 1990:9), and the federal prohibition label (common between 1932 and 1964; Rock 1990). The resource condition is poor and it is located in sandy silt surrounded by Russian thistle and seasonal grasses. It is oriented east/west and measures approximately 60 by 33 feet. Disturbances include mechanical excavation, erosion, and vegetation growth. The ages of the items in the deposit differ considerably and, in combination with the high level of surface disturbance, make information potential negligible. The number of dumping episodes and a specific age range are impossible pinpoint for the deposit, though it likely occurred before the late 1960s. Finally, any association between the refuse scatter and the building footing is unknown.

**SPO1402-I-4.** This resource consists of a former well site and irrigation system. The remnants include an earthen reservoir containing a feeder pipe in its southern wall surrounded by 12 concrete stand-pipes and three wooden utility poles. The well was located immediately to the south of the reservoir. It was in place by 1954 along with four farm buildings (no longer present) immediately to the north. The irrigation system and buildings were still in use in 1974, but had been abandoned by 2005 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1954, 1974, 2005). The utility poles indicate that the well used a pump to fill the reservoir, and the associated piping watered alfalfa fields to the east (ibid.). Although the reservoir occupies its original footprint (approximately 150 by 130 feet), the overall condition of the system is poor due to demolition and erosion. Seasonal grasses surround the reservoir and tamarisk bushes are growing along its western boundary.

**SPO1402-I-5.** This resource consists of an abandoned concrete reservoir, measuring 25 by 25 feet, and is four feet deep. There is a ramp on the north side; vertical steel poles
embedded in the concrete walls and a scatter of milled lumber suggest that the reservoir was covered. A reservoir has occupied the same footprint since prior to 1954 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1954). It is in fair condition. Alterations include demolition of the roof and disconnection from an integrated irrigation system. Seasonal grasses and Russian thistle are growing around and inside the reservoir.

**SPO1402-I-6.** This resource consists of defunct earthen reservoir with three concrete stand-pipes, a steel water tank, a small concrete foundation, and a small concrete box. The reservoir was in use by 1954, and irrigated the fields to the east until it was abandoned some time between 1974 and 2005 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1954, 1974, 2005). Although the reservoir still occupies its original footprint (approximately 60 by 110 feet), the overall condition of the system is poor due to demolition, erosion, and modern trash dumping. Seasonal grasses are growing around and within the reservoir. A modern pump house has been installed near the northeast corner of the reservoir, and likely provides water to a house and several outbuildings outside the study area to the east.

**SPO1402-I-7.** This is an isolated obsidian projectile point base fragment. It is too fragmentary to attribute a type. This item shows varying patina indicating either retouch or breakage that occurred long after it was originally flaked. Its shape suggests possible reuse as a drill, but shows no such use-wear. The item measures 2.0 by 1.65 by 0.6 centimeters. No other archaeological site materials were found in the vicinity. This item was found in a two-track dirt road. Local vegetation includes seasonal grasses, and sediments consist of coarse silty sand.

**SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS**

During the field survey, 20 historic-period resources were identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

**Significance Criteria**

**California Register of Historical Resources.** The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources.” (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

California Register Evaluations

Evaluations are summarized in Table C, and (excluding isolated artifacts) are explained in detail on a site-by-site basis in the section that follows.

Table C. California Register Summaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>California Register Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-19-3310</td>
<td>Historic-period building foundation</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-3311</td>
<td>Historic-period building foundation</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-3477</td>
<td>1952 Antelope Substation</td>
<td>Potentially eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-3690</td>
<td>Historic-period water distribution site</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-4245</td>
<td>Two historic-period roads</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-4249</td>
<td>Historic-period road</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-4250</td>
<td>Historic-period road</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-4251</td>
<td>Historic-period road</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-4319</td>
<td>Historic-period refuse scatter</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-100919*</td>
<td>Isolated historic-period can</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-100927*</td>
<td>Two historic-period cans</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-186876</td>
<td>Historic-period transmission line</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-189437</td>
<td>Historic period residence and barn</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPO1402-I-1*</td>
<td>Prehistoric obsidian flake</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPO1402-I-2*</td>
<td>Prehistoric projectile point</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPO1402-I-3</td>
<td>Historic-period building foundation/refuse scatter</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPO1402-I-4</td>
<td>Historic-period reservoir</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPO1402-I-5</td>
<td>Historic-period reservoir</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPO1402-I-6</td>
<td>Historic-period reservoir</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPO1402-I-7*</td>
<td>Prehistoric projectile point fragment</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*These are isolated artifacts, which have limited data potential and are not considered eligible for the California Register. They do not require further evaluation.

**P-19-3310.** BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that this building foundation is not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). The foundation does not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and its data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Due to failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that this building foundation is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

**P-19-3311.** BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that this building foundation is not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). The foundation does not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and its data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Due to failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that this building foundation is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

**P-19-3477/The Antelope Substation.** The substation was originally constructed in 1952, and has undergone substantial alterations including component upgrades, and maintenance activities. As a result of these activities the substation has lost some integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, access to the property was limited and the extent of changes to all historic-period components is not currently clear. As a result, complete evaluation of the Antelope Substation is not currently possible. Pending complete evaluation, the Antelope Substation is recommended potentially eligible for the California Register.

**P-19-3690.** Very little remains of this historic-period water distribution site. It does not retain any integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a result BCR Consulting recommends that it is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not a historical resource under CEQA.

**P-19-4245.** BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that these historic-period roads are not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). This type of road is ubiquitous and these do not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and the data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Because of the roads’ failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that P-19-4245 is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

**P-19-4249.** BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that this historic-period road is not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). This type of road is ubiquitous and it does not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California
Register Criterion 3), and its data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Because of the road’s failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that it is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

P-19-4250. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that this historic-period road is not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). This type of road is ubiquitous and it does not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and its data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Because of the road’s failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that it is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

P-19-4251. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that this historic-period road is not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). This type of road is ubiquitous and it does not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and its data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Because of the road’s failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that it is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

P-19-4319. This historic-period refuse scatter has been destroyed, and as a result is not a historical resource under CEQA.

P-19-186876. This resource was studied comprehensively (Becker 2010), and was recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register. Based on a review of the previous study, and on the field assessment of the small segment of the resource within the project site boundaries, BCR Consulting has not found any evidence to contradict this recommendation. As a result, BCR Consulting recommends that the segment of the transmission alignment within the project site is not potentially eligible for the California Register and therefore is not a historical resource under CEQA.

P-19-189437. Very little remains of this historic-period barn and water tank. It does not retain any integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a result BCR Consulting recommends that it is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not a historical resource under CEQA.

SPO1402-I-3. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that this building foundation and historic-period refuse scatter are not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). The foundation and refuse scatter do not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and the data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Due to failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that this refuse scatter and building foundation are not
potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore are not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

**SPO1402-I-4.** BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that the physical remains of this historic-period well site and irrigation system are not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). They do not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Because of failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that this well site and irrigation system are not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore are not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

**SPO1402-I-5.** BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that the physical remains of this historic-period concrete reservoir is not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). It does not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and its data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Because of its failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that this concrete reservoir is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

**SPO1402-I-6.** BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that the physical remains of this historic-period reservoir and associated features are not associated with important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). They do not exhibit distinctive characteristics (California Register Criterion 3), and all data potential is considered exhausted (California Register Criterion 4). Because of failure to meet any of the above criteria BCR Consulting recommends that this historic-period reservoir and associated features are not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore are not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

BCR Consulting conducted an intensive Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lancaster Energy Center in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Twenty resources were identified within the project site. For management purposes, one cultural resource within the project site P-19-3477/The Antelope Substation is potentially eligible (though as yet has not been formally determined eligible) for the California Register due to incomplete evaluation. If preservation in place of P-19-3477/The Antelope Substation is feasible, no additional cultural resources work or evaluation will be necessary. Since alterations and upgrades have continually taken place since construction, indirect impacts will not be a concern. However, if direct impacts (i.e. project-related activities that will cause physical disturbances to the resource) to historic-period components are unavoidable, the resource should be subject to a California Register eligibility evaluation completed by a Cultural Resources Professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines for Architectural History.
None of the remaining 19 resources are recommended eligible for the California Register, and as such are not recommended “historical resources” under CEQA. BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for these resources during proposed project activities associated with the Lancaster Energy Center. Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- the proposed project is changed to include areas not subject to this study;
- the proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State 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. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.
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Warren, Claude N., and R.H. Crabtree  

Williams, Patricia, Leah Messinger, Sarah Johnson  
APPENDIX A

AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROJECT SITE
APPENDIX B

DPR523 FORMS
This resource was originally recorded in 2004 by Jeanette McKenna as a post-1921 poured concrete building foundation (sill). BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource in July 2014 and found that the resource remained in place as originally recorded (see photo).

Photo 1: P-19-003310 Overview (View E)
This resource was originally recorded in 2004 by Jeanette McKenna as three sides of a post-1921 poured concrete building foundation (sill). BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource in July 2014 and found that the resource remained in place, as originally recorded (see photo).

Photo 1: P-19-003310 Overview (View E)
This resource was originally recorded in 2005 by Koral Ahmet, William Sharp, and Michael Lozano as the Antelope Substation, constructed in 1952. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the Antelope Substation and, based on aerial photos and external assessment, it appears to be intact as recorded. However, the interior of the site was not accessible and as a result detailed recording of individual components was not possible.

Reference:
Ahmet, Koral, William Sharp, and Michael Lozano. Site Record for P-19-003477. On File at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.
This resource was originally recorded in 2007 by Chuck Mustain as a historic-period water tank and associated pipes, accompanied by a scatter of old lumber. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found that the water tank had been removed, and a 14-inch diameter vertical well pipe was noted in its place. The scatter of old lumber remained in place as described.

Photo 1: P-19-003690 Overview (View S).
This resource was originally recorded in October 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a part of historic-period dirt roads. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found both roads in place and as described during the original recording.
This resource was originally recorded in October 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a pre-1945 asphalt road. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found it in place and as described during the original recording.
This resource was originally recorded in October 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a pre-1945 asphalt road. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found it in place and as described during the original recording.
This resource was originally recorded in October 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a pre-1945 asphalt road. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource and found it in place and as described during the original recording.
This resource was originally recorded in March 2011 by W. Bischoff, B. Tejada, L. Harrington, and B. Bartram as a historic-era debris deposit. The debris included steel cans and fragments of steel cans, a glass bottle, a rusted metal bolt, and a juice glass fragment. A date range of 1929-1954 was offered for the glass bottle, but no specific date for the deposit was determined.

BCR Consulting archaeologists attempted to relocate the resource using a Global Positioning System and were unsuccessful. The entire area has been subject to recent grading and the resource is considered destroyed.
This resource was originally recorded in March 2011 by Patrick Stanton as a single isolated historic-period sanitary can. BCR Consulting archaeologists relocated the resource using a Global Positioning System. It had moved approximately 40 meters to the northeast to 379686mE/3839436mN (NAD1983).

Photo 1: P-19-100919 Detail (Bird’s Eye)
This resource was originally recorded in March 2011 by Patrick Stanton as two historic-period church-key opened beer or soda cans. BCR Consulting archaeologists attempted to relocate the resource using a Global Positioning System and were unsuccessful.
This resource was originally recorded in July 2010 by Wendy L. Tinsley Becker. Ms. Becker noted the presence of a "118-mile single-circuit 220kV electrical transmission line connecting the Antelope and Mesa substations" (Becker 2010:1). The line comprised vertical A-frame structures with battered legs and a T-shaped cross-arm to hold transmission cables in a horizontal array across the top of the tower. Towers are typically 78 feet tall, with concrete footings approximately 24 feet apart. Spacing between towers vary. The alignment was constructed between 1949 and 1951, with additions and alterations continuing to the present. The structure was recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or in the California Register of Historical Resources.

BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited a portion of the alignment located within Section 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West. The alignment and components are in place as described during the original recording.

Reference:
Becker, Wendy L. Tinsley. Site Record for P-19-186876. On File at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.
This resource was originally recorded in 2010 by Scott Hudlow as a 1920s deteriorated home accompanied by a demolished barn and water tank. BCR Consulting archaeologists revisited the resource in July 2014 and found that all previously recorded surface components had been removed, leaving only two concrete foundations (see photo).

Photo 1: P-19-189437 Overview (View NE)
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Resource Name or #: SPO1402-I-1

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☑ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Del Sur

date: 1995

c. Address: N/A

d. UTM: Zone: 11s; 380035 mE/ 3837807 mN (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2560' AMSL. From State Route 138/West Avenue D in Lancaster, turn south on 110th Street West. Proceed seven miles and turn east on West Avenue K. Continue approximately ¾ mile, park and walk north approximately 30 meters to the resource.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This is an isolated dark grey chert primary flake; distal fragment with some cortex and scarring visible on the dorsal surface, measuring 3.4 by 2.5 by 1.0 centimeters. No other archaeological site materials were found in the vicinity. Local disturbances are significant and include modern trash dumping, surface erosion, and some vegetation growth.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16. Other (Isolate)

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☑ Other

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Detail, 7/15/14, Photo 1

P6. Date Constructed/Age:

Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☑ Both

P7. Owner and Address:

Sustainable Power Group
2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 410
San Francisco, California 94111

P8. Recorded by:

Daniel Leonard and Anne Maloney
BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, California 91711

P9. Date Recorded: 7/15/14

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resources Assessment of 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. BCR Consulting.

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☑ Location Map ☑ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): NBCR 1301-089-100-0002-2-00001

DPR 523A (1/95) ☑ Required information
*Map Name: Del Sur, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad
*Scale: 1:24000
*Date of Map: 1995

*Resource Name or #: SPO1401-I-1

DPR 523J (1/95)
**State of California — The Resources Agency**
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**
**PRIMARY RECORD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Listings</th>
<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**P1. Other Identifier:**

**P2. Location:**
- Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted □
- (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- a. County: Los Angeles
- b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Del Sur
- Date: 1995
- T 7N; R 14W; SE ¼ of Sec 24; SB B.M.
- c. Address: N/A
- d. UTM: Zone: 11s; 380248 mE/ 3838479 mN (NAD83)

- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2540’ AMSL.
  From State Route 138/West Avenue D in Lancaster, turn south on 100th Street West. Proceed 6.5 miles, park and walk west approximately 20 meters to the resource.

**P3a. Description:**
This is an isolated unfinished obsidian projectile point with visible cortex on one side (virtually flat), and with one edge more finely serrated than the other. The item measures 5.0 by 1.8 by 0.7 centimeters. No other archaeological site materials were found in the vicinity. Local disturbances are significant and include trash dumping, surface erosion, and some vegetation growth.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:**
(List attributes and codes) AP16. Other (Isolate)

**P4. Resources Present:**
- □ Building
- □ Structure
- □ Object
- □ Site
- □ District
- □ Element of District
- ☒ Other

**P5a. Photo or Drawing:**
(Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
(Show, date, accession #) Detail, 7/17/14, Photo 1

**P6. Date Constructed/Age:**
- ☒ Historic
- ☒ Prehistoric
- □ Both

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Sustainable Power Group
2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 410
San Francisco, California 94111

**P8. Recorded by:**
Daniel Leonard and Anne Maloney
BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, California 91711

**P9. Date Recorded:**
7/17/14

**P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:**
Cultural Resources Assessment of 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. BCR Consulting.

**Attachments:**
- ☒ NONE
- ☒ Location Map
- ☒ Sketch Map
- ☒ Continuation Sheet
- ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
- ☒ Archaeological Record
- ☒ District Record
- ☒ Linear Feature Record
- ☒ Milling Station Record
- ☒ Rock Art Record
- ☒ Artifact Record
- ☒ Photograph Record
- □ Other (List):
Resource Name or #: SPO1402-I-3

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location:  Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: Los Angeles
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Del Sur  Date: 1995  T 7N; R 14W; SE ¼ of Sec 18; SB B.M.
   c. Address: N/A  City:  Zip:
   d. UTM: Zone: 11s; 381868 mE/3839382 mN (NAD83)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2425' AMSL.
   From State Route 138/West Avenue D in Lancaster, turn south on 90° Street West. Proceed 6 miles, park and walk west approximately 30 meters to the resource.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
   This resource consists of a small portion of a concrete/cobble building footing accompanied by a historic-period refuse scatter. The building footing is six inches wide and four feet long. The refuse includes 30(+) sun-colored amethyst glass bottle fragments, 50(+) brown glass bottle fragments, 15(+) aqua glass bottle fragments, two brown glass bottle finishes (screw-top with seam through finish), 150(+) sanitary cans (non-diagnostic), and 15(+) non-diagnostic ceramic and porcelain fragments. One brown bottle base was embossed with “Federal Law Prohibits Sale or Reuse of this Bottle”. Temporally diagnostic items include sun-colored amethyst glass (manufactured 1880-1916; Rock 1990:17), seam-through finish bottle fragments (after 1903; Rock 1990:9), and the federal prohibition label (common between 1932 and 1964; Rock 1990). The resource condition is poor and it is located in sandy silt surrounded by Russian thistle and seasonal grasses. It is oriented east/west and measures approximately 60 by 33 feet. Disturbances include mechanical excavation, erosion, and vegetation growth. The ages of the items in the deposit differ considerably and, in combination with the high level of surface disturbance, make information potential negligible. The number of dumping episodes and a specific age range are impossible pinpoint for the deposit, though it likely occurred before the late 1960s. Finally, any association between the refuse scatter and the building footing is unknown.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4. Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters

*P4. Resources Present:  □Building  □Structure  □Object  □Site  □District  □Element of District  □Other

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

*P6. Date Constructed/Age:  □Historic □Prehistoric □Both  Ca. 1903-1964

*P7. Owner and Address:
   Sustainable Power Group
   2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 410
   San Francisco, California 94111

*P8. Recorded by:
   Daniel Leonard and Anne Maloney
   BCR Consulting
   1420 Guadalajara Place
   Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/18/14

*P10. Survey Type:  Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:  Cultural Resources Assessment of 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. BCR Consulting.

*Attachments: □NONE  □Location Map  □Sketch Map  □Continuation Sheet  □Building, Structure, and Object Record
□Archaeological Record  □District Record  □Linear Feature Record  □Milling Station Record  □Rock Art Record
□Artifact Record  □Photograph Record  □Other (List):
*Map Name: Del Sur, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1995

*Resource Name or #: SPO1401-I-3
Resource Name or #: SPO1402-I-4

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☑ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted

   *a. County: Los Angeles
   
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

   *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Del Sur

   Date: 1995 T 7N; R 14W; NW ¼ of Sec 20; SB B.M.

   c. Address: N/A

   City: 
   Zip:

   d. UTM: Zone: 11s; 381947 mE/ 3838918 mN (NAD83)

   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2425' AMSL.
   
   From State Route 138/West Avenue D in Lancaster, turn south on 90th Street West. Proceed 6.25 miles, park and walk east approximately 10 meters to the resource.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource consists of a former well site and irrigation system. The remnants include an earthen reservoir containing a feeder pipe in its southern wall, surrounded by 12 concrete stand-pipes and three wooden utility poles. The well was located immediately to the south of the reservoir. It was in place by 1954 along with four farm buildings (no longer present) immediately to the north. The irrigation system and buildings were still in use in 1974, but had been abandoned by 2005 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1954, 1974, 2005). The utility poles indicate that the well used a pump to fill the reservoir, and the associated piping watered alfalfa fields to the east (ibid.). Although the reservoir occupies its original footprint (approximately 150 x 130 feet), the overall condition of the system is poor due to demolition and erosion. Seasonal grasses surround the reservoir and tamarisk bushes are growing along its western boundary, near 90th Street.

References:


*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6. Water Conveyance System

*P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Aerial Photo, 8/10/14, Photo 1

*P6. Date Constructed/Age:

☑ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both Pre-1954

*P7. Owner and Address:

Sustainable Power Group
2 Embarcardero Center, Suite 410
San Francisco, California 94111

*P8. Recorded by:

Daniel Leonard and Anne Maloney
BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/18/14

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resources Assessment of 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. BCR Consulting.
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☑ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Del Sur

date: 1995

T 7N; R 14W; SW¼ of Sec 20; SB B.M.

c. Address: N/A

d. UTM: Zone: 11s; 381947 mE/ 3838918 mN (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2443' AMSL.

From State Route 138/West Avenue D in Lancaster, turn south on 90th Street West. Proceed 6.75 miles, park and walk east approximately 10 meters to the resource.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource consists of an abandoned concrete reservoir, measuring 25 by 25 feet, by four feet deep. There is a ramp on the north side; vertical steel poles embedded in the concrete walls and a scatter of milled lumber suggest that the reservoir was covered. A reservoir has occupied the same footprint since prior to 1954 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1954). It is in fair condition. Alterations include demolition of the roof and disconnection from an integrated irrigation system. Seasonal grasses and Russian thistle are growing around and inside the reservoir.

References:


*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6. Water Conveyance System

*P4. Resources Present: ☑ Building ☑ Structure ☑ Object ☑ Site ☑ District ☑ Element of District ☑ Other

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

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview, 7/22/14, Photo 1, View SW)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age:

ğa. Historic ☑ Prehistoric ☑ Both Pre-1954

*P7. Owner and Address:

Sustainable Power Group
2 Embarcadero Center, Suite 410
San Francisco, California 94111

*P8. Recorded by:

D. Leonard, A. Maloney, J. Bernal
BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/22/14

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resources Assessment of 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. BCR Consulting.

*Attachments: ☑ NONE ☑ Location Map ☑ Sketch Map ☑ Continuation Sheet ☑ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☑ Archaeological Record ☑ District Record ☑ Linear Feature Record ☑ Milling Station Record ☑ Rock Art Record ☑ Artifact Record ☑ Photograph Record ☑ Other (List):
**P1. Other Identifier:**

- **a. County:** Los Angeles
- **b. USGS 7.5’ Quad:** Del Sur  
  **Date:** 1995  
  T 7N; R 14W; SW ¼ of Sec 20; SB B.M.
- **c. Address:** N/A  
  **City:**  
  **Zip:**
- **d. UTM:** Zone: 11s; 381935 mE/ 3838128 mN (NAD83)
- **e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2425’ AMSL.
  From State Route 138/West Avenue D in Lancaster, turn south on 90th Street West. Proceed seven miles, park and walk east approximately 10 meters to the resource.

**P3a. Description:**

This resource consists of defunct earthen reservoir with three concrete stand-pipes, a steel water tank, a small concrete foundation, and a small concrete box. The reservoir was in use by 1954, and irrigated the fields to the east until it was abandoned between 1974 and 2005 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1954, 1974, 2005). Although the reservoir occupies its original footprint (approximately 60 x 110 feet), the overall condition of the system is poor due to demolition, erosion, and modern trash dumping. Seasonal grasses are growing around and within the reservoir. A modern pump house has been installed near the northeast corner of the reservoir, and likely provides water to a house and several outbuildings outside the study area to the east.

**References:**


**P3b. Resource Attributes:**

- **AH6. Water Conveyance System**

**P4. Resources Present:**

- **Building**
- **Structure**
- **Object**
- **Site**
- **District**
- **Element of District**
- **Other**

**P5a. Photo or Drawing**

(Required information for buildings, structures, and objects.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**

(Photograph, date, accession #) Aerial Photo, 8/11/14, Photo 1, Not to scale

**P6. Date Constructed/Age:**

- **Historic**
- **Prehistoric**
- **Both**
- **Pre-1954**

**P7. Owner and Address:**

Sustainable Power Group  
2 Embarcardero Center, Suite 410  
San Francisco, California 94111

**P8. Recorded by:**

D. Leonard, A. Maloney, J. Bernal  
BCR Consulting  
1420 Guadalajara Place  
Claremont, California 91711

**P9. Date Recorded:**

7/22/14

**P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:**

Cultural Resources Assessment of 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. BCR Consulting.

*Attachments:*
- **NONE**
- **Location Map**
- **Sketch Map**
- **Continuation Sheet**
- **Building, Structure, and Object Record**
- **Archaeological Record**
- **District Record**
- **Linear Feature Record**
- **Milling Station Record**
- **Rock Art Record**
- **Artifact Record**
- **Photograph Record**

*Required information*
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: [x] Not for Publication [☐] Unrestricted and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   a. County: Los Angeles
   b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Del Sur Date: 1995 T 7N; R 13W; SW 1/4 of Sec 32; SB B.M.
   c. Address: N/A City: Zip:
   d. UTM: Zone: 11s; 382308 mE/ 3834609 mN (NAD83)

   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 2855' AMSL.
   From State Route 138/West Avenue D in Lancaster, turn south on 96th Street West. Continue south approximately 9 miles, and
turn to the east on West Avenue M. Continue east approximately 1/4 mile, and turn to the north on an unnamed dirt road.
Continue north approximately 300 meters to the resource.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This is an isolated obsidian projectile point base fragment. It is too fragmentary to attribute a type. This item shows varying patina
indicating either retouch or breakage that occurred long after it was originally flaked. It may have been intended for reuse as a drill
but shows no such use-wear. The item measures 2.0 by 1.65 by 0.6 centimeters. No other archaeological site materials were found
in the vicinity. This item was found in a two-track dirt road. Local vegetation includes seasonal grasses, and sediments consist of
coarse silty sand.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16. Other (Isolate)

*P4. Resources Present:  ☐Building  ☐Structure  ☐Object  ☐Site  ☐District  ☐Element of District  ☐Other

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

*P6. Date Constructed/Age:  ☐Historic  ☐Prehistoric  ☐Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Sustainable Power Group
2 Embarcardero Center, Suite 410
San Francisco, California 94111

*P8. Recorded by:
D. Leonard, A. Maloney, J. Bernal
BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/23/14

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resources Assessment of 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. BCR Consulting.

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐Other (List):
APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION
Hi Dave,

I'd like to request a Sacred Lands File search and list of potentially interested tribes for the proposed 250MW Lancaster Solar Project in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. The subject property is located as follows (SBBM; see also attached project location map):

Township 7 North, Range 13 West, Portions of Sections 19, 24, 30, 31, and 32
Township 7 North, Range 14 West, Portions of Section 36
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quad: Del Sur, California (1995).

Please send the results and list to my email or the below fax number and please get in touch with any questions.

Thanks,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC
Certified Small Business (SB)
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, California 91711
Tel: 909-525-7078
Fax: 909-992-3065

http://www.bcrconsulting.net/
August 5, 2014

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, California 91711

Sent by Fax: (909) 992-3065
Number of Pages: 2

Re: 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County.

Dear Mr. Brunzell,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
August 5, 2014

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
Gabriellino Tongva
Gattntlaw@gmail.com
(310) 570-6567

Gabriellino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003
palm Springs9@yahoo.com
(626) 676-1184 Cell
(760) 636-0854 Fax

Gabriellino Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778
GTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell
(626) 286-1262 Fax

Gabriellino Band of Mission Indians
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Gabriellinoindians@yahoo.com
(626) 926-4131

Gabriellino / Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086
sgoad@gabriellino-tongva.com
(951) 845-0443

Gabriellino Tongva Tribe
Conrad Acuna, P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003
(760) 636-0854 Fax

Gabriellino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabriellino Tongva
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

Gabriellino Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003
bacuna1@gabriellinotribe.org
(619) 294-6660 Office
(310) 428-5690 Cell
(760) 636-0854 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 6007.04 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.06 of the Public Resources Code. This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Los Angeles County.
August 8, 2014

John Tommy Rosas
Tribal Administrator
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear John:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
August 8, 2014

Linda Candelaria  
Co-Chairperson  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, California 92003

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Linda:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
August 8, 2014

Anthony Morales  
Chairperson  
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, California 91778

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Anthony:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
August 8, 2014

Andrew Salas  
Chairperson  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, California 91723

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Andrew:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
August 8, 2014

Sandonne Goad
Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Sandonne:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
August 8, 2014

Conrad Acuna
Gabriellino-Tongva Tribe
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, California 92003

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Conrad:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
August 8, 2014

Robert F. Dorame  
Tribal Chair  
Gabriellino Tongva Indians of California  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, California 90707

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Robert:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

[Signature]

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
August 8, 2014

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resources Director
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Sam:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
August 8, 2014

Bernie Acuna  
Co-Chairperson  
Gabriellino-Tongva Tribe  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, California 92003

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the 250 MW Lancaster Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Bernie:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in portions of Sections 19, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 7 North, Range 13 West, and portions of Section 24 and 36, Township 7 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Del Sur (1995), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by September 5, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
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| Sent To | **Linda Candela** |  
| Street | P.O. Box 180 |  
| City, State, ZIP-4 | Buena Park, CA 90621 |  
| PS Form 3800, August 2005 | See reverse for instructions |

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| **Restricted Delivery Fee** | $0.00 |  
| **Total Postage & Fees** | $4.00 | 08/08/2014 |
| Sent To | **Anthony Aroales** |  
| Street | P.O. Box 615 |  
| City, State, ZIP-4 | Los Angeles, CA 90065 |  
| PS Form 3800, August 2005 | See reverse for instructions |

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| **Return Receipt Fee** | $0.00 |  
| **Restricted Delivery Fee** | $0.00 |  
| **Total Postage & Fees** | $4.39 | 08/08/2014 |
| Sent To | **Andrew Salas** |  
| Street | P.O. Box 393 |  
| City, State, ZIP-4 | Compton, CA 90220 |  
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Claremont, CA  91711

Attn:  David Brunzell, Principal Investigator / Archaeologist

re:  Paleontological resources for the proposed 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed 250MW Lancaster Solar Project, in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Del Sur USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 6 August 2014. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities at some distance from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur in the proposed project area.

In the southwestern portion of the proposed project area, near the California Aqueduct, there are exposures of plutonic igneous rock that will not contain fossils. Otherwise, the surface deposits in the proposed project area are composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium beneath soil, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Portal Ridge hills just to the south, with some coarse older Quaternary fan deposits in the southwestern-most portion of the proposed project area. Although these types of sedimentary deposits frequently do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, our closest vertebrate fossil locality from these deposits is LACM 7884, east-northeast of the proposed project area on the northern side of Lancaster near Avenue I, that produced a fossil specimen of camel, *Camelops hesternus*, from four feet below the surface. Our next closest fossil vertebrate locality from these deposits is LACM 7853, east of north of locality LACM 7884 near Avenue F, that from screened matrix

Somewhat further to the east-southeast of the proposed project area, along Avenue S from Little Rock east, we have localities LACM 5942-5953 from pipeline excavations in the Quaternary Alluvium and older Quaternary sediments that produced a fauna of small vertebrates including gopher snake, *Pituophis*, kingsnake, *Lampropeltis*, leopard lizard, *Gambelia wislizenii*, cottontail rabbit, *Sylvilagus*, pocket mouse, *Chaetodipus*, kangaroo rat, *Dipodomys*, and pocket gopher, *Thomomys*.

Excavations in the exposures of plutonic igneous rocks will not uncover any fossils. Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the exposures of older Quaternary fan deposits or younger Quaternary Alluvium in proposed project area are unlikely to encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in the latter areas that extend down into older deposits, however, may well uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Because some of the localities from similar sedimentary deposits have produced only very small fossils that would be missed in paleontological monitoring of typical construction projects, it is recommended that sediment samples be collected to determine the small vertebrate fossil potential in these rock units. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice
APPENDIX E

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS
Photo 856: Project Overview in North (View S)

Photo 863: Dirt Roads in P-19-4245 (View NNE)
Photo 1189: Overview in South (View N)

Photo 1192: Overview in South (View S)