ATTACHMENT P

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Cultural Resources Inventory and Site Evaluations for the Lancaster Energy Facility and Associated Gas Pipeline, Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California

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Statement of Confidentiality

This report identifies the locations of historic properties. Disclosure of this information to the public may be in violation of both federal and state laws. Applicable U.S. laws include, but may not be limited to, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16USC 470w-3) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470hh). California State laws that apply include, but may not be limited to Government Code Sections 6250 *et seq.* and 6254 *et seq.* Furthermore, disclosure of site location information to individuals other than those meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's professional standards of California State Personnel Board criteria for Associate State Archaeologist or State Historian II, violates the California Office of Historic Preservation's records access policy.

Management Summary

Garcia and Associates (GANDA) conducted surveys of a 20-acre parcel northwest of the intersection of Avenue H and Division Street in the City of Lancaster and a gas pipeline route from the 20-acre parcel to State Route 58 (Sierra Highway). Four previously unrecorded historic era resources were identified in the project area. Additionally, seven new features of a previously recorded site were also documented. In addition, one previously identified historic era site is discussed. The newly identified resources were then evaluated for their eligibility as historical resources as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). After subsurface testing was completed, it was determined that three of the sites, all historic trash scatters, did not meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the California Register. The remaining site was flagged for avoidance.

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1.0 Introduction

The City of Lancaster, California is proposing to build the Lancaster Energy Facility. The facility will be composed of three gas-fired electrical generating facilities on a 20-acre parcel of land northwest of the intersection of Avenue H and Division Street, north of downtown Lancaster, and east of State Route 58 (Sierra Highway) and Southern Pacific Railroad (Figure 1). In addition, a natural gas pipeline is proposed for interconnection to the Mohave-Kern River pipeline and will be constructed from the City of Mojave to the project site (Figure 2). The pipeline will be located in the corridor between Sierra Highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Because the California Energy Commission (CEC) is the lead agency for this project, the City of Lancaster is required to comply with CEC's permitting process for construction of the facility and pipeline. To ensure that the City of Lancaster meets compliance criteria, Garcia and Associates conducted a cultural resources survey of the parcel and pipeline corridor. As a result of survey, eleven new resources/features from the historic era were located in the project area (Figure 3). Seven of these sites were historic culverts located on Sierra Highway. Three sites were historic trash scatters and one site was a historic (water?) tank. No prehistoric resources were located.

On a subsequent field session, three sites were evaluated for their eligibility for listing on the California Register based on National Register Criterion A through D. It was determined that the sites did not meet Criterion A through C. The sites did have potential to yield important scientific or scholarly information regarding Lancaster's history under Criterion D. To test their eligibility, two shovel test units were excavated at sites GAA-1 and GAA-2 to test for any subsurface trash deposits. Site GAA-5 was tested with one 50 x 50 centimeter (cm) test unit. As a result of testing, it was determined that the sites were not eligible for listing on the California Register. One site, GAA-3 (a metal water tank) has been flagged for avoidance. Seven historic culverts located on the Sierra Highway were also documented as features of Highway 58. These features have been previously recorded. No further mitigation for these sites is recommended.

As a result of Native American consultation, Native American groups have requested that a Native American monitor be present for all construction activities in the project area.

Figure 1. Project Area.

Topographic Map: USGS 7.5 series Lancaster West, Rosamond, Soledad Mtn., and Mojave CA (1974 Editions)

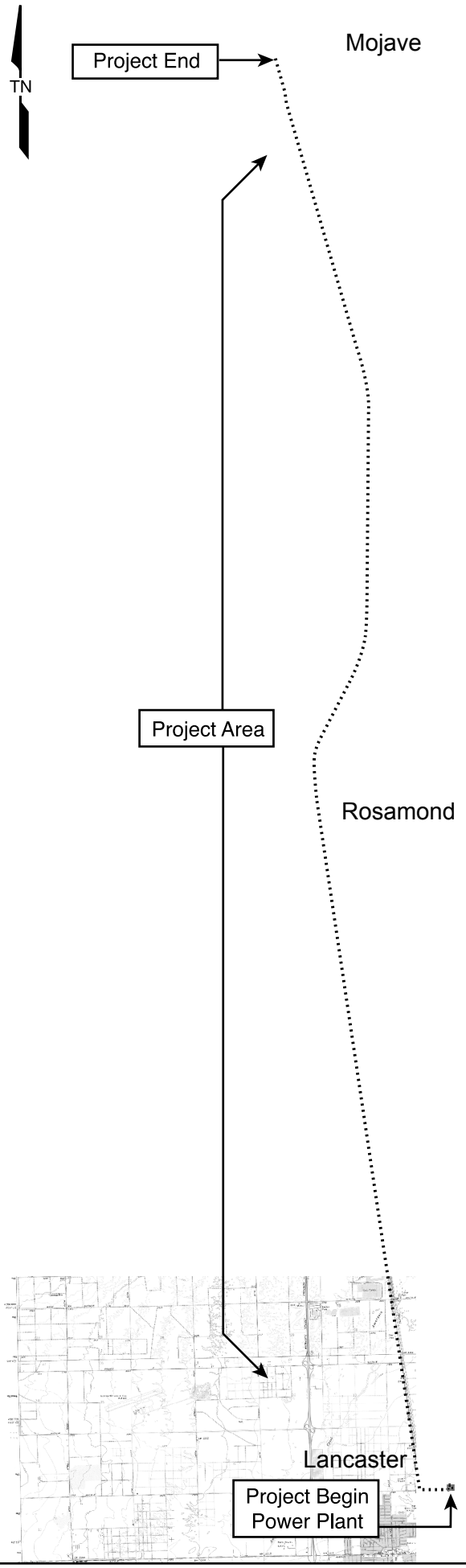
0 4

miles
(scale for topographic map)

Proposed Pipeline Alignment

GANDA

Prepared by Garcia and Associates



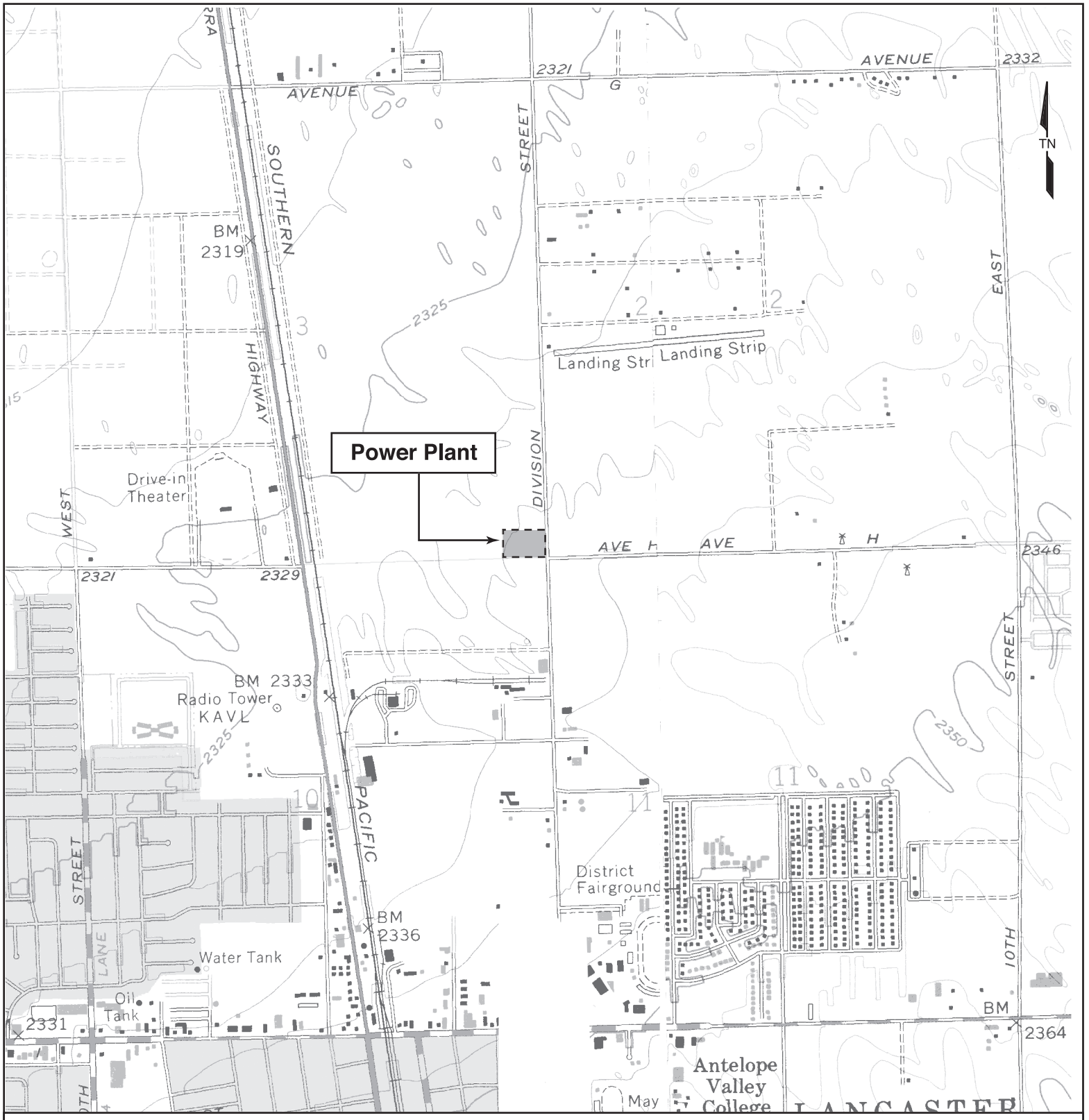


Figure 2. Power Plant Site.

Topographic Map: USGS 7.5 series Lancaster West and Lancaster East, CA (1974 Editions)

0 .5

miles

1:24000

(scale for topographic map)

GANDA

Prepared by Garcia and Associates

2.0 Environmental Setting

The project area at Avenue H and Division Street is located in the Antelope Valley, a broad, flat basin in the Western Mojave Desert. The valley is bound on the north by the Tehachapi Mountains and bound on the south by the San Gabriel Mountains. Antelope Valley extends eastward to the Mojave River Valley. The two lowest points of the valley are two dry lakes: Rosamond Lake and Rogers Lake. The elevation at these lakes is approximately 2,275 ft. above mean sea level (msl). The project area is approximately 2,320 ft. above msl and located southwest, approximately 10 miles in the direction of the two dry lakes (Norwood 1994a).

The project site naturally drains toward the northwest toward Amargosa Creek about one mile from the project area. Soils on the project site consist mainly of quaternary sand, clay, and silt. The landscape is generally composed of small dunes with occasional small claypans and drainage cuts. There are no notable physiographic features, outcrops, springs, or permanent water sources in the immediate project area. Native vegetation in the project area consists of shadscale shrubs with scattered Joshua trees. Introduced weeds include Russian thistle, weeds, and grasses are found in disturbed areas.

3.0 Cultural Setting

3.1 Native American Context

The environmental conditions that allowed for human habitation of much of the southern California desert began at the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, the last major ice age in North America. Tremendous amounts of glacial melt created a system of lakes and channels that provided a rich environment for flora and fauna. The prehistoric people of the Antelope Valley (recorded by early-twentieth century ethnographers as the *Kitanemuk*), had apparently been present in the valley for well over 2,000 years, and represent the beginning of what is generally referred to as the "Shoshonean" period in Southern California. However, some Antelope Valley prehistorians, such as Sutton (1996), have postulated that the Antelope Valley was virtually abandoned approximately 300 years ago. Further, the post-300 B.P. (Before Present) population of the valley, while culturally different than previous inhabitants, represents an ancestral link to the ethnographically documented Kitanemuk (Sutton 1996: 84).

Cultural developments in the Great Basin (of which the Antelope Valley represents the far western fringe) began with the "Lake Mojave" period, approximately 8,000 to 10,000 years ago, when indigenous peoples began unique adaptations in the face of a changing environment. In Jennings' "Desert Culture," (Robinson 1996:9), the cool, wet conditions of the immediate post-glacial era began to evolve to environmental conditions similar to the Great Basin of today, where small populations could exploit unspecialized subsistence strategies. Essentially, this meant a shift in subsistence patterns from terrestrial animal hunts (demonstrated by the existence of fluted projectile points of Folsom or Clovis type) to an emphasis on a wide variety of plant resources. However, aside from a few isolated finds of projectile points, no settlement sites have been located in the Antelope Valley that date in excess of 3,000 years. This movement of people into the Antelope Valley demonstrates the western expansion of Desert Culture from the central Great Basin.

The people of the Shoshonean period can be placed in the general category of "hunters and gatherers." While indigenous people practiced no agriculture or animal husbandry, they maintained subsistence through effective exploitation of the natural resources of their environment. The greatest emphasis in the food quest was upon the plant products of the environment, and, although animal foods were important, the distribution of plant and water resources, more than anything, shaped the culture of these inhabitants.

It should be noted that the Kitanemuk are one of the lesser-known native groups in California. The Kitanemuk spoke a Serrano-based language, and the size of the proto-historic and historic group has been estimated at approximately 500 to 1,000 people. This figure is based on comparison to similar groups in comparable geographic boundaries, rather than any direct information on the Kitanemuk (Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980:102).

Harrington gathered the primary ethnographic data on the Kitanemuk in 1917, based on interviews with a few Kitanemuk survivors, while other ethnographers include Kroeber and Blackburn and Bean (Sutton 1996:73-74). Conflict exists between these scholars over several aspects of Kitanemuk culture, including territorial assignment. While all agree that the Kitanemuk occupied portions of the western slopes of the Tehachapi Mountains to the north, Kroeber extended tribal valley territory southward to modern-day Palmdale (including the Lancaster project area), while Blackburn and Bean restrict valley boundaries to lands just south of Rosamond Lake (Sutton 1996:74). However, all agree that while the Kitanemuk ranged seasonally (again, to different degrees) in the Antelope Valley, permanent and semi-permanent villages remained in the western Tehachapis. Further, survivor testimonials indicated that major food sources were confined to locations in the foothills, with an emphasis on gathering rather than hunting. Acorns were the main staples of the Kitanemuk diet, which was supplemented to an unknown lesser degree by fishing, waterfowl hunting, and small mammal hunting.

However, this information was gleaned from interviews with historic-era survivors, while Sutton (1996) notes that the majority of the known archaeological remains in the Antelope Valley appear to date earlier than 300 B.P., and that no Tehachapi sites have been recovered. These include at least three major villages and many special purpose sites. Since no historic materials have been located at the large villages, some scholars have assumed that 300 B.P. could represent a terminal date of major valley occupation. There is also mild scholarly disagreement over the relationship of the ethnographic Kitanemuk to the prehistoric Antelope Valley people, though most of the large prehistoric sites have been attributed to Kitanemuk ancestors.

These larger village sites (which include cemeteries) suggest that the Antelope Valley supported a much larger population during the late-prehistoric period, and was not the "fringe" population suggested by ethnographic data. Further, evidence located at the village sites indicates indigenous involvement in extensive trade networks, with the Antelope Valley located in the middle of a natural trade route. At one village site, located approximately 20 miles west of the Lancaster-area project area, *Haliotis, Tivella, Olivella, Megathura, Mytilus,* and *Dentalium* shell beads and ornaments, as well as obsidian, were recovered. The existence of these artifacts suggests that Antelope Valley people served as "middle people" in a trade route that may have stretched from the Santa Barbara coast to the San Joaquin Valley and the desert to the east. Various amounts of shell beads (varying by individual, from a few beads to over 1,000) accompany burials recovered from village sites. This indicates the possible existence of a tribal social system where status is based on wealth. The existence of these sites also indicates that indigenous peoples may have employed a "Desert Village" subsistence strategy, characterized by large permanent settlements and specialized economies. This would contrast with Jennings' Desert Culture strategy (Sutton 1996:78).

Due to a lack of archaeological data, it is difficult to tell why the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapis, how valley culture collapsed, if they moved into mountain territory they already held, or if they displaced previous occupants. Disruption of the trade route may have been a major factor (Sutton 1996:81), though one scholar has suggested that disease

may have played a role (Sutton 1996:81). The 300 B.P. date roughly coincides with Spanish intrusions along the coast and in the Colorado River region, and it has been well documented that European-borne disease can disrupt or destroy populations well in advance of actual contact. Still another hypothesis suggests that the Spanish physically removed Antelope Valley populations from their homelands. Mission records show that a large group of Kitanemuk was brought to the San Fernando Mission in 1811 from a village near Rosamond. Two smaller, nearby groups were involved in an extensive (and dependent) intermarriage system with the Rosamond group at the same time, and the Spanish action may have effectively and suddenly depopulated the valley (Sutton 1996:81). By the early- to mid-twentieth century, while a few individuals survived, the Kitanemuk had been culturally destroyed.

3.2 European Context

While indigenous peoples adapted (and thrived) to environmental conditions in what is now "California," those same lands remained isolated from European and Asian cultures until the early-sixteenth century. In 1521, Spain sent explorer and *conquistador* Hernan Cortes and his army into what is now Mexico to conquer the indigenous Aztecs and capture the wealth of the land and its people. "New Spain," as the region soon became known, quickly became the hub of Spanish colonial efforts in the New World. Cortes, hopeful of finding comparable wealth in the northern Pacific, authorized the first explorations, and in 1535, founded the first nonnative settlement in Baja (or Lower) California.

Inspired by Cortes' success in the New World and hoping to find a waterway from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the Spanish dispatched Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 to explore the northwest coast of New Spain. It is believed that Cabrillo sailed as far north as the Oregon border, and that he became the first European to see what was then termed "Alta (or Upper) California" (Paddison 1999:xi).

In 1602, the Spanish Crown ordered Sebastian Vizcaino to make the first detailed survey of the Alta California coast. Vizcaino eventually anchored at Monterey Bay, and in subsequent reports to Spain, greatly exaggerated the quality of the natural harbor he found (Paddison 1999:xii).

Despite Vizcaino's inflated recommendations, it took the Spanish almost 170 years to act. The so-called "Sacred Expedition" of 1769, led by Spaniard Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Fray (or Father) Junipero Serra, was meant to begin the permanent settlement of Alta California, beginning in San Diego. The plan called for the Spanish to converge on San Diego by land and sea, and to use the newly established San Diego settlement as a base to begin further colonization and mission-building activities along the California coast.

By 1771, Father Serra had shifted his headquarters from San Diego to Monterey, and he began to plan additional missions in the southern California. The fourth mission constructed in California, and the one located in the Los Angeles area, was called *San*

Gabriel Archangel. With the arrival of Juan Bautista de Anza's colonization party at San Gabriel in March of 1774, a land link with Mexico City was finally established. Through this link, San Gabriel's importance greatly increased, as the mission became the chief point of contact with Spanish authorities in Mexico. The founding of a nearby secular and agricultural *Pueblo* (or village) known as *Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angelos de Porciuncula* further cemented this religious and economic prominence. Over time, this settlement became known as *Ciudad de Los Angeles* and finally *Los Angeles.*

The first recorded, non-indigenous contact with the Antelope Valley was that of Spanish Captain Pedro Fages in 1772. While tracking Spanish Army deserters, Fages entered the Valley through Cajon Pass and traveled west along the San Andreas Fault. In 1776, Fray Francisco Garces followed a similar route through Antelope Valley while journeying from the Colorado River to the coastal missions (Robinson 1996:6).

Recorded history did not return to the Antelope Valley until 1827, when fur trapper Jedediah Smith traveled west through the Valley. In his journal, Smith noted the Antelope Valley landscape as featuring

> "many high mountains Rocky and Barren [sic] Many plains whose sands drank up the waters of the river and spring where our need was the greatest. There is sometimes a solitary Antelope Bounded [sic] by to vex our hunger and the stunted useless sedge grew as in mockery of our surrounding sterility" (Brooks1977:96).

Smith also notes the existence of tremendous cattle herds in the area, demonstrating that the Antelope Valley may have been used as pasture for the cattle herds owned by the Mission San Gabriel. Two years later, Kit Carson and Ewing Walker passed through the Antelope Valley while on a fur trapping expedition.

Alta California remained the claimed property of the Spanish crown until 1821, when Mexico successfully rebelled from Spanish authority. Mexican independence resulted in the secularization of the missions and mission lands, whereby the missions were stripped of their tremendous land holdings. Subsequently, the Mexican government distributed these lands to Mexican citizens in an effort to promote settlement and to hasten Mexican control in the face of foreign competition. Despite the huge size of land grants awarded to Mexican citizens, the non-native population of California by the 1840s was only approximately 14,000 people. The City of Lancaster was never part of any Rancho, though the *La Liebre Rancho, Temescal Rancho, San Francisco Rancho,* and *Los Alamos y Aqua Calienta Rancho* were located in the Antelope Valley to the west and southwest of modern-day Lancaster.

Throughout the initial decades of the nineteenth-century, the United States began expanding inexorably westward, and by the 1840s, expansionist interests in the U.S. became convinced that California should join the American Union. In 1844, John Charles Frémont led a party of Army topographical engineers that "accidentally" crossed the Sierras into California and traveled the length of the San Joaquin Valley and Antelope

Valley before making their way home. Frémont returned to the Antelope Valley in December 1845, ostensibly to survey the passes through the Sierras being used by American emigrant trains. These contacts with the Antelope Valley were all transitory in nature. Permanent settlement of the Antelope Valley did not occur until 1846, with the establishment of Jose Marie Flores' La Liebre Rancho (Robinson 1996:6).

Allegedly provoked by a series of aggressive Mexican border activities, the United States declared war on Mexico in 1846. Jose Marie Flores is notable within the context of the Mexican-American War as the leader of the last serious Mexican resistance of the conflict, the Battle of San Gabriel River, which ended in Mexican defeat and the permanent exile of Flores to Mexico. With the United States' victory in the 1846-1848 Mexican-American War, Alta California became a territory of the United States. The population boom that accompanied the discovery of gold in 1849 set the stage for California statehood in 1850.

Until the mid-1870s, the aridity of the Antelope Valley made permanent agricultural use, or any type of settlement, very difficult. The first Anglo settlers arrived in the Antelope valley in the 1860s, and concentrated around the many springs located along the valley foothills to the north, west, and south. Beginning in this era and lasting until the early twentieth century, the Antelope Valley also served as a thoroughfare and rest stop for Spring sheep drives, which moved vast flocks from arid desert valleys to rich Sierra Nevada grazing lands (Beck and Haase 1974:73). Still, isolation and aridity prevented non-indigenous settlement.

It was the growth of transportation systems throughout the United States proved vital in creating conditions for expanded permanent settlement in the Antelope Valley. In September 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company completed a connection that linked Los Angeles and San Francisco. The railroad was constructed from north to south through the Antelope Valley, and "Lancaster" was established as a station on the Southern Pacific line. Antelope Avenue (now known as Sierra Highway), which parallels the rail line, was developed in conjunction with the rail corridor. In 1884, land speculator and publisher M.L. Wicks purchased sixty sections of land from Southern Pacific, laying out a town site in streets and lots (City of Lancaster 1983:1).

Early residential and commercial activity centered near the Antelope Avenue and Tenth Street (now Lancaster Boulevard) intersection. By the mid-1880s, Lancaster consisted of a fruit and vegetable store, two general stores, a hotel, two saloons, a restaurant, and a tinsmith. In 1887, advertising in English newspapers of free land for immigrants spurred a growth in population. This influx, in turn, increased agricultural growth, especially fruit, wheat and alfalfa production. Dry farming was especially successful in the foothills and in the western side of the valley. The town continued to expand, including construction of the Gilwyn Hotel (now the Western Hotel, the only local landmark listed on the California Register of Historical Resources), which still stands on Lancaster Avenue. A church and schools were also constructed in Lancaster in the late-1880s and early-1890s, as agricultural growth continued, buoyed by consecutive seasons of heavy rainfall (City of Lancaster 1983:3-4).

Settlement of the town of Rosamond (then known as Sand Creek), located in Kern County, also began during the late-1880s. Like Lancaster to the south, initial development was based on the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Members of the John Stuckey family were the first residents of the Rosamond area (approximately six miles west of the current townsite), and they established an extensive cattle ranch. Rosamond developed very slowly, especially in comparison to the nearby community of Lancaster (Settle 1967:65-66).

Mining was another important factor in the early establishment of Rosamond. Clay deposits were located on the Tropico Hill area, northwest of Rosamond, in the 1870s. This clay was sold to Los Angeles resident Ezra Hamilton, owner of a pottery company. During the national depression of the early-1890s, Hamilton left Los Angeles to prospect for gold, striking ore two years later (Settle 1959:1). In 1900, Hamilton used profits from his mine to purchase nearby Willow Springs, which he converted into a health resort. Hamilton also built a hotel in Rosamond to accommodate miners arriving to work the nearby mines at Tropico Hill.

In 1908, Hamilton sold his interests in the mine, and by 1912 Cecil and Clifford Burton, who started the Burton Mill on Tropico Hill, owned the mine. By the 1930s, approximately 400 mines shipped their ore to the Burton Mill (still is use as a museum and tour site) for processing (Settle 1967:69). Production continued at Tropico Hill until 1956, when the mine permanently closed.

The year 1894 was the first in a series of dry seasons that devastated the small community. By 1897, their small farms ruined, the vast majority of farmers left the valley (Settle 1963:34-36). Concurrent to this loss in agricultural production was the local discovery of gold near Rosamond (which lay to east, along the rail line) by Ezra Hamilton. Hamilton's Mill, as well as other Rosamond-area mines, provided vital employment to Lancaster residents. Borax was also discovered during this era, and mining production began in 1898. By the late-1890s, agricultural conditions had generally recovered throughout the Antelope Valley, and farming, together with mining, became the central commercial concerns throughout the valley (Settle 1963:37-39).

The early-twentieth century saw the introduction of new technologies and social advances to the Antelope Valley. Lancaster's first telephone was installed in a general store in 1902, and, in 1914, electric power was introduced into the valley. Schools and churches continued to be built, and, in 1913, the first library (in a local drug store) was opened. In 1916, Lancaster's two main streets were paved: Tenth Street (Lancaster Boulevard), and Antelope Avenue, which today parallels the project area as Sierra Highway. By 1920, Lancaster had grown to 400 residents (City of Lancaster 1983:58).

Historic photographs show that most population and commercial expansion remained centered around the Tenth Street/Antelope Avenue intersection, and generally west of the rail tracks. Assorted maps of Lancaster, including Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps from 1910, 1918, 1923, 1927, and 1929 (revised in1934), and a 1924 Precinct Map

of Los Angeles County all exclude the project area, which demonstrate the lack of overall development in the project area and along the proposed pipeline corridor.

Even during this period of growth, the project area remain untouched, with only possible use as temporary grazing lands, perhaps for the W.B. Carter ranch. While Carter's ranch house and associated outbuildings were located to the west, across Antelope Avenue and approximately ½-mile to the south, Carter did own parcels directly south (across Avenue H) of the project area. However, maps which illustrate land ownership in the Lancaster area (including the Carter ranch), fail to reveal ownership (if, indeed, project lands were owned by anyone at that time) of the project area parcel.

Lancaster continued to expand commercially and residentially during the 1920s and 1930s. In 1923, Southern California Edison opened the west's largest power plant, whose service area included the Antelope Valley. Antelope Valley Junior College was opened in 1929; Carter Field for aviation was dedicated in 1930; and alfalfa hay production continued to reach new heights during this era (City of Lancaster 1983:58).

Two types of photographs taken of Lancaster in the 1930s depict the project area. Aerial images from 1937 that include the project area show no commercial or structural development of any kind (City of Lancaster 1983:88). Further, a 1936 series of photographs of Lancaster were taken from atop the municipal water tower, located on Tenth Street (Lancaster Boulevard), approximately one block west of Antelope Avenue (Sierra Highway) (City of Lancaster 1983:92-94). Photographs taken from this location to the north and northwest highlight the project area, and again demonstrate no structural features. These images confirm that commercial and residential growth was generally west of the rail tracks, while the project area is located east of the rail tracks. The closest agricultural development to the project area was the Fernando Milling Company, constructed in 1932, which was located approximately 1/3-mile south of the project area (City of Lancaster 1983:77). Aerial photographs from the 1940s (City of Lancaster 1983:116-117) show a clear division between developed lands utilized for milling activities, and undeveloped project area lands to the north.

Construction of Edwards (originally known as Muroc) Air Force Base began in 1933, and had a tremendous impact on Antelope Valley development. During World War II, Edwards (located to the east and northeast of the project area) began operations as a testing ground for various types of military aircraft, and by the late-1940s, Palmdale Airport was sold to the United States Government for use as a military testing center. Lockheed Corporation, manufacturers of both commercial and military aircraft, also began operation of a local aircraft manufacturing plant. As a result, Lancaster's population exploded to over 10,500 by the early-1950s (Impact Sciences 1997:3).

Despite the economic dominance of aviation/defense industry, farming, especially alfalfa hay, remained an important, if somewhat diminished, factor in the Antelope Valley economy. A 1947 map of the Antelope Valley (State of California 1947) shows the irrigated areas of the Antelope Valley. Most of the irrigated lands are situated well to the west and south of the Lancaster project area, or on Edwards Air Force Base lands. The

power plant project area shows no irrigated lands, reinforcing other evidence that indicates no historic structural development or historic agricultural use of project area lands. Further, the map demonstrates that lands along the proposed pipeline corridor have never been irrigated. Finally, the 1955 Lancaster West USGS 7.5 minute topographical map illustrates no man-made structures either at the project area or along the proposed pipeline corridor.

Recession struck the Antelope Valley during the Cold War era of the 1950s, when United States Government defense spending priorities shifted from military aircraft production to space exploration research and development, a direct result of the success of the Soviet Union's space program (Impact Sciences 1997:4). This funding redirection had disastrous repercussions in the Antelope Valley, where hundreds of families lost their occupations and homes. Economic conditions in the Antelope Valley during this time are reminiscent of the circumstances faced by valley residents during the droughts of the mid-1890s. Both generations of valley residents faced the social and commercial turmoil of a local economic downturn when prosperity was tied to a single industry.

By the mid-1960s, aviation industry defense spending, based on American involvement in the Vietnam War, re-introduced economic stability to the Antelope Valley. Local aircraft production expanded exponentially, and construction of the Antelope Valley Freeway, the first high-speed motor vehicle thoroughfare between Lancaster and Los Angeles, was begun (Impact Sciences 1997:5). An Antelope Valley map from this era, outlining area industrial sites, shows no industries at either the project area or the proposed pipeline corridor (Thomas Brothers 1962).

From the 1970s through today, the Lancaster (and greater Antelope Valley) economy remains dependent on defense and associated aerospace industries. Changes in United States' defense spending has had the strongest impact on the prosperity of Lancaster, and has been the greatest factor in sustaining overall population growth, now at approximately 130,000 people. Since the 1980s, Lancaster has also experienced a housing construction boom generally influenced by the growth of transportation networks in the form of interstate highways and the high price of housing in the City of Los Angeles. The housing boom has been accompanied by associated commercial and retail industry expansion, while industrial growth has remained relatively dormant (Impact Sciences 1997:5-7), or strictly related to defense industries. Despite the residential, commercial, and military influences on Lancaster growth, recent tax assessor records demonstrate that project area lands have never been assessed for land improvements, indicating the no architectural or agricultural features have ever been constructed on project area parcels (County of Los Angeles 2001).

4.0 Methods

4.1 Background Research/Previous Studies

4.1.1 Repositories Consulted

Background research was conducted prior to fieldwork. A record search at the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Bakersfield provided information about previous work done in the project area, or within a 0.25 mile of the project area. Other repositories consulted in person by Garcia and Associates' historian Jim Jenks, included the California State Library, the West Antelope Valley Historical Society, the Los Angeles County Public Library, the Los Angeles County tax assessor, the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, and the Lancaster Museum and Art Gallery. Garcia and Associates also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to determine if there were any sacred lands located in the project area.

4.1.2 Sources Consulted

Various sources were consulted during the record search. An historic 1933 USGS 15" series topographic quadrangle of the project area was consulted, as well as the National Register of Historic Places, the California Historical Landmarks (1990) list of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the California Points of Historical Interest (1992) list of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation. Other sources such as Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Lancaster, historical maps of the area, photographs, and local historical publications were also examined. A list of local Native American consultants was consulted for further information about local Native American sites.

4.2 Field Methods

4.2.1 Survey Methods

As part of the compliance effort, field survey of the project area was conducted (Figure 1). While some of the area has been surveyed in the past, the survey area had not been completely surveyed for cultural resources. Daniel Hart, M.A., RPA and Daniel Glennon, B.A conducted the survey. As sites or features were identified, they were given a temporary GAA (Garcia and Associates) number to distinguish them from other features/sites. Trinomials have been requested and will be inserted in the final report. For both the 20-acre survey and the pipeline survey, ground visibility was excellent.

Powerplant Site. Daniel Hart, M.A., and RPA conducted an archaeological survey on April 4, 2001. The 20-acre project area was surveyed in one day (Figure 2). The project area was systematically surveyed from west to east using 20-meter true north-south transects. Sites were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523.

Photographs of the sites were taken using both a Kodak DC3400 digital camera and a 35 mm Canon A-1 camera.

Pipeline Route. An archaeological survey also was conducted along the pipeline route. The proposed pipeline route is between Sierra Highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks for the majority of it. Sierra Highway then merges with State Route 14 (SR-14), where the proposed pipeline route would run between SR-14 and the Southern Pacific Railroad route. According to technical maps provided by the City of Lancaster, the pipeline will run between 2 and 30 feet from the outside east edge of the shoulder of Sierra Highway. Assuming the maximum distance from the Sierra Highway (30 ft.), a 50-foot corridor was surveyed on either side of the centerline. Previous surveys had covered 50 feet to the west of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. As a result of this survey and previous surveys, the corridor between the Sierra Highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad was intensively surveyed. Identified sites were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523. A Kodak DC3400 digital camera was used to photograph sites.

4.2.2 Testing Methods

A subsequent field visit was made to formally evaluate the two sites identified in the project area for potential listing on the California Register of Historic Places. Evaluation was conducted to determine if the sites could be removed as part of construction activities for the Lancaster Energy Facility. Daniel Hart, M.A., RPA and Daniel Glennon, B.A excavated both sites on April 26, 2001. Two 50 x 50 cm test units were placed at each site to determine the depth of cultural deposits and to examine how the artifacts had been deposited in their current location. Excavation at each unit was halted when a natural, undisturbed, stratigraphic layer was encountered and sterile levels were excavated, both indicating the end of cultural deposits.

GAA-1. Two 50 x 50 cm test units were placed at site GAA-1. Test unit 1 was placed on top of a low rise above the main artifact concentration. Artifacts were present on top of this rise, but were not as dense as the artifact concentration at the base of the rise. Placement at this location was done to determine if the main artifact scatter, located in a low deflated area, was washing out of that low rise. Artifacts on the surface were inventoried and removed. An overburden layer, (0 to 4 cm), was then removed as Level 1. A few artifacts were found so a second level was excavated. Level 2, (4 to 14 cm), was excavated. No artifacts were found in this level. Because this level was sterile, no further levels were excavated.

A second 50 x 50 cm test unit was placed in a low deflated area at the base below the low rise on which that Test Unit 1 was located. This was also placed to test the depth of the site to determine whether there were any subsurface deposits. Surface artifacts were inventoried and then a very hard sun-dried surface layer was removed and screened for artifacts as Level 1, (0 to 4 cm). Very few artifacts were recovered in this level. Because artifacts were present in Level 1, Level 2, (4 to 14 cm) was excavated to determine the depth of the deposit. This level was sterile of artifacts. No further testing was conducted.

GAA-2. Two 50 x 50 cm test units were placed at site GAA-2. Test unit 1 was placed on top of a low rise above the main artifact concentration. Artifacts were present on top of this rise, and were most dense in this location. The intent of this placement was done to determine if the main artifact scatter extended below the surface and if so, to determine if the artifact scatter located below this rise was a result of materials washing out of this deposit. Artifacts on the surface were inventoried and removed. An overburden layer, (0 to 2 cm), was then removed as Level 1, and artifacts were recovered. Level 2, (2 to 12 cm), yielded a smaller number of artifacts than in Level 1 and they were all within the first 5 cm of the level, leaving the bottom half sterile. A third level, (12 to 22 cm), was then excavated to probe for the bottom of cultural deposits. Because this level was sterile, no further levels were excavated.

A second 50 x 50 cm test unit was placed in a low deflated area, at the base of the low rise where Test Unit 1 was located. This unit was also placed to test the depth of the artifact deposit. Surface artifacts were inventoried and then a very hard, compact sun-dried surface layer was removed and screened for artifacts as Level 1, 0 to 4 cm. Because artifacts were present in Level 1, Level 2, 4 to 14 cm was excavated to determine the depth of the deposit. This level was sterile of artifacts. Because this level was sterile and it appeared that there was a natural undisturbed layer underneath, no further testing was done.

GAA-5. One 50 x 50 cm test unit was placed at site GAA-5. The unit was placed in the area with the highest artifact concentration. Three levels were excavated in this test unit. Level 1 was an overburden layer (0 to 3 cm). At the bottom of this level, a more compact stratigraphic layer was encountered. It was hypothesized that this deposit was very shallow; therefore, 5 cm. levels were used so that tighter artifact distribution could be determined. Level 2 and Level 3 were both a 5-cm. levels.

5.0 Results

5.1 Search Results

Various sources were consulted during the record search. A historic 1933 USGS 15" series topographic quadrangle of the project area was reviewed and did not indicate any structures or other features in the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places contained no properties listed within 0.25 mile of the project area, nor did the California Historical Landmarks (1990) list or the California Points of Historical Interest (1992) list of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation have any landmarks or points of historical interest listed within 0.25 mile of the project area.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps did not indicate that any structures were located in the project area. Overview photos taken in the project area's direction also did not indicate any structures or other activities.

As a result of contacting the Native American Heritage Commission and local consultants, it was determined that no sacred lands are recorded in the project area, and local Native American consultants did not indicate that any sites were present in the project area.

The record search indicated that four studies had been previously conducted in or within a quarter mile of the project site. Two of the studies were conducted in the project area (Norwood 1992a and 1992b), and were within 0.25 mile. One historic site, LAN-2013, had been located in the project area and no prehistoric sites are located in the project area. LAN-2013 was located in the extreme southwest corner of the project area and was subsequently destroyed by later road widening. Twenty-three other studies have been prepared within 0.25 mile of the pipeline route.

5.2 Inventory Results

As a result of survey of the project site, three new historic era trash scatters were identified. No prehistoric archaeological sites were identified. The sites were labeled GAA-1, GAA-2, and GAA-5. Further, one isolated find was located and labeled IF-1. The features associated with IF-1, three shards of amethyst glass, were determined to have come from the same bottle. The site was considered too insignificant to record as a site. In all, a total of eleven sites and one isolated find were identified in the survey; these are shown in Figure 3.

GAA-1. Site GAA-1 is a historic trash scatter composed mainly of railroad ties, sanitary cans, and bottle glass of various colors, with some other material interspersed (Figure 4). The site is situated in the northwestern corner of the project area along a dirt road that runs generally north-south (Figure 2). The main concentration of material is near the

road in one locus. Scattered diffuse material is spread further to the east. The site is about 70 meters from east to west and 40 meters north to south.

Diagnostic features on the cans at the site (Rock 1988) indicate that the site dates from 1935 to the present. The church key opened beer cans at the site date from 1935, and the aerosol can dates from 1947. Also, three ring binder spines, and the absence of amethyst glass all indicate a late historic site from the 1940s. Glass fragment types at the site include green, amber, and clear, and appear to be part of only a few vessels. Two amber half-pint liquor bases were present as well, indicating that some of the amber glass is from liquor bottles. One automatic-bottle-machine made, green, threaded, bottle finish was found at the site. Other modern material, such as a garden hose, fuel filters, and survey lathes, were also present at this site.

GAA-2. Site GAA-2 is a small historic trash scatter located near Division Street adjacent to the extreme eastern boundary of the project area (Figures 2 and 5). The site is composed mainly of glass fragments and can fragments. A diagnostic bottle base was present and dated to between 1925-1930. Amethyst glass, found in the scatter, indicates that the particular glass was manufactured before 1914. There was also an automatic-bottle-machine made clear bottle finish, which dates to post-1890.

GAA-3. GAA-3 is a possible water pumphouse (this use has not been verified by a controlling agency), located between Rosamond and Mojave and adjacent to the Sierra Highway (Figure 2). The structure is approximately 6-feet in diameter and approximately 9-feet high. Local municipal water agencies have been contacted regarding age and use; however, these agencies have no knowledge of the structure. Representatives of the Kern County Water Agency have been contacted by telephone with information requests, but no information has been located. Garcia and Associates is continuing efforts to verify ownership, use, and age of the structure.

GAA-4. GAA-4 is not an individual site, but a feature of the Sierra Highway, which has been previously recorded. Features are 1931 and 1934 concrete culverts constructed so water can pass beneath the highway during flood events. Each of these culverts was given a GAA designation to distinguish them from other sites/features.

GAA-5. Site GAA-5 is a historic trash scatter located in the southern part of Rosamond. It was composed mainly of glass (Figure 6). It is estimated that there are 80 to 90 fragments of amber glass, 80 to 90 fragments of clear glass, 15 to 20 fragments of amethyst glass, 15 to 20 fragments of white-improved earthenware, and 20 to 30 fragments of porcelain. The clear and amber glass could not be dated and may be modern. The amethyst glass dates to pre-1918. Nine fragments of blue glass were present, as were 12 fragments of aqua glass. There were also a few domestic items such as a glazed earthenware doorknob, and a rusty spoon. A few fragments of ceramic sewer pipe were also present.

Figure 3. Site Location Map.

Topographic Map: USGS 7.5 series Lancaster West, Rosamond, Soledad Mtn., and Mojave CA (1974 Editions)

0 4

miles
(scale for topographic map)

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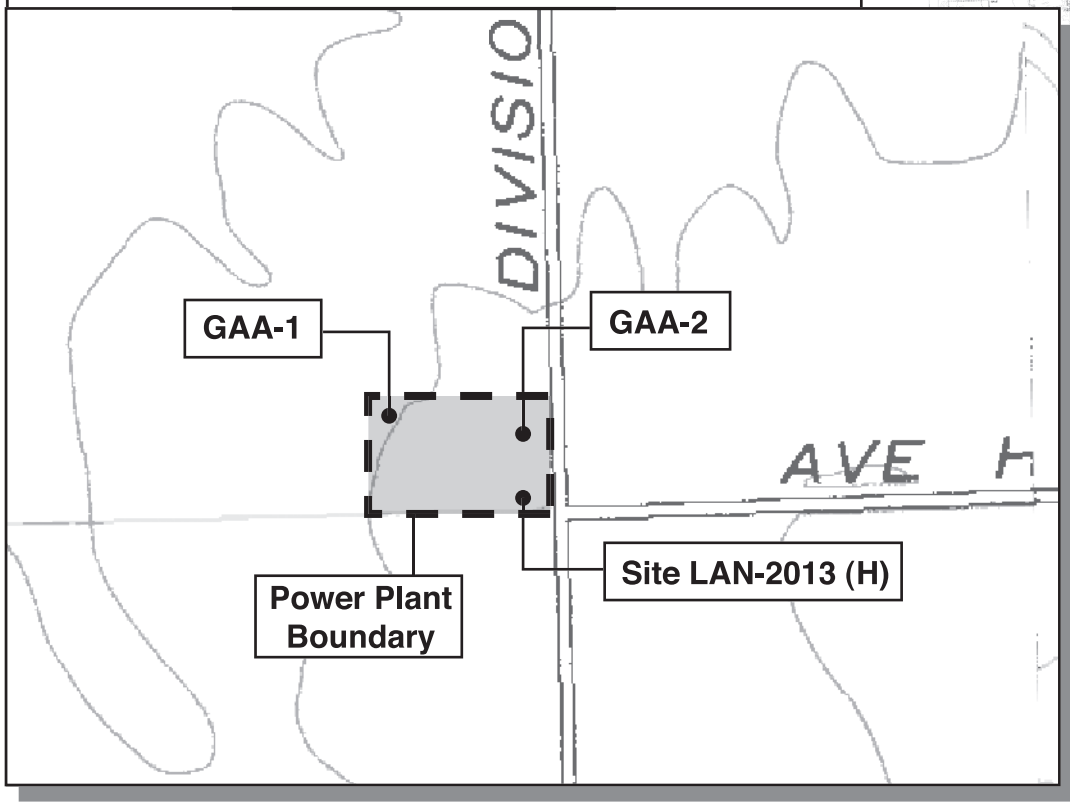
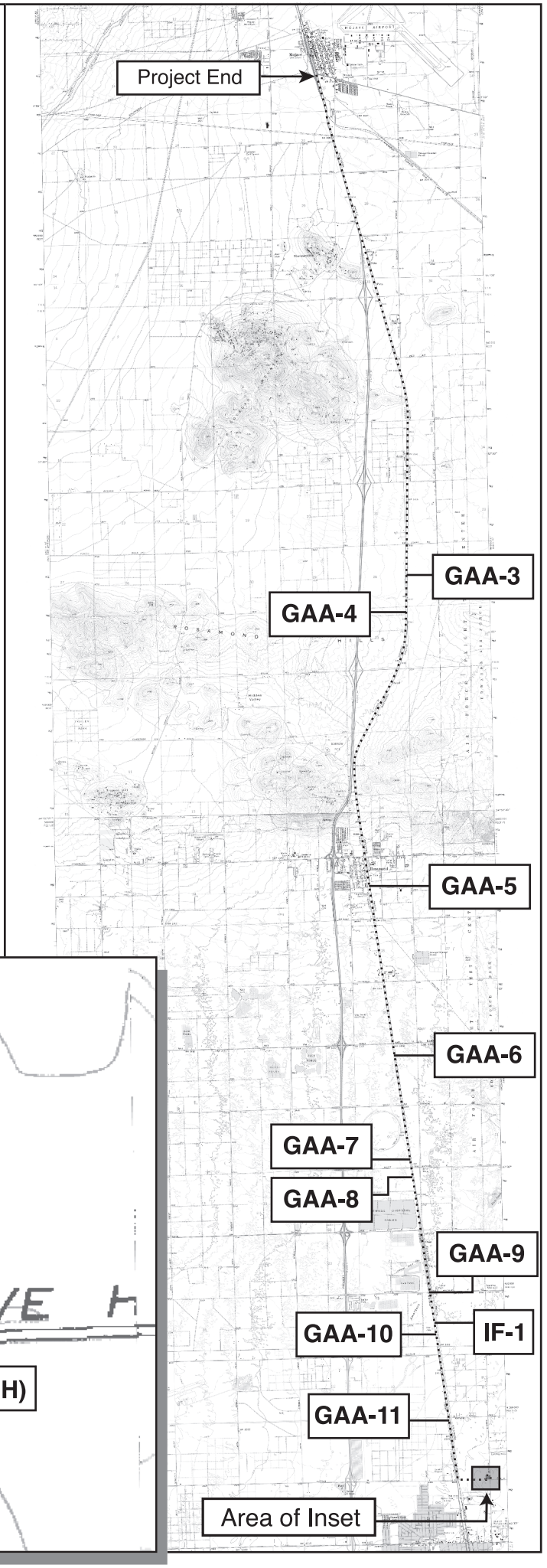
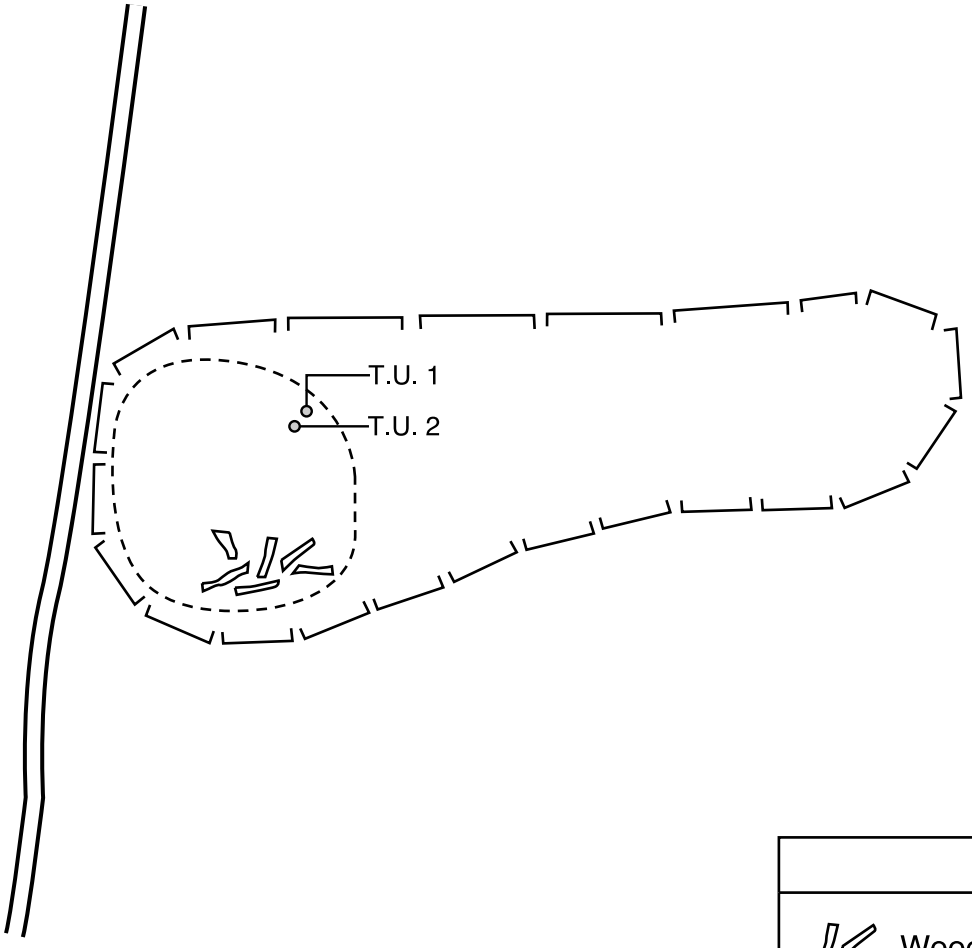
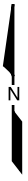




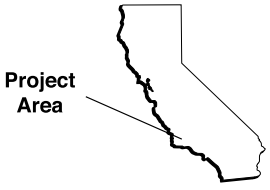




KEY

- Wood Debris
- Site Boundary
- Concentration Boundary
- Dirt Road
- Test Unit

Figure 4. Site GAA-1



Scale

20 m

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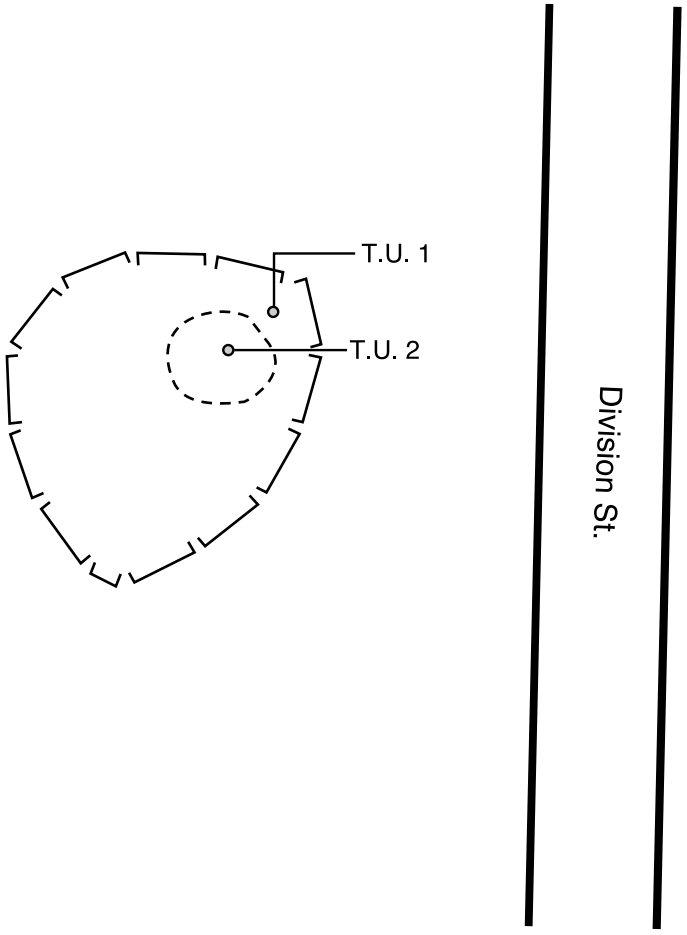
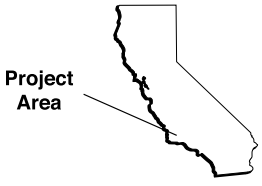


KEY

- Site Boundary
- Concentration Boundary
- Test Unit

N

Figure 5. Site GAA-2



Scale

10 m

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Prepared by Garcia and Associates

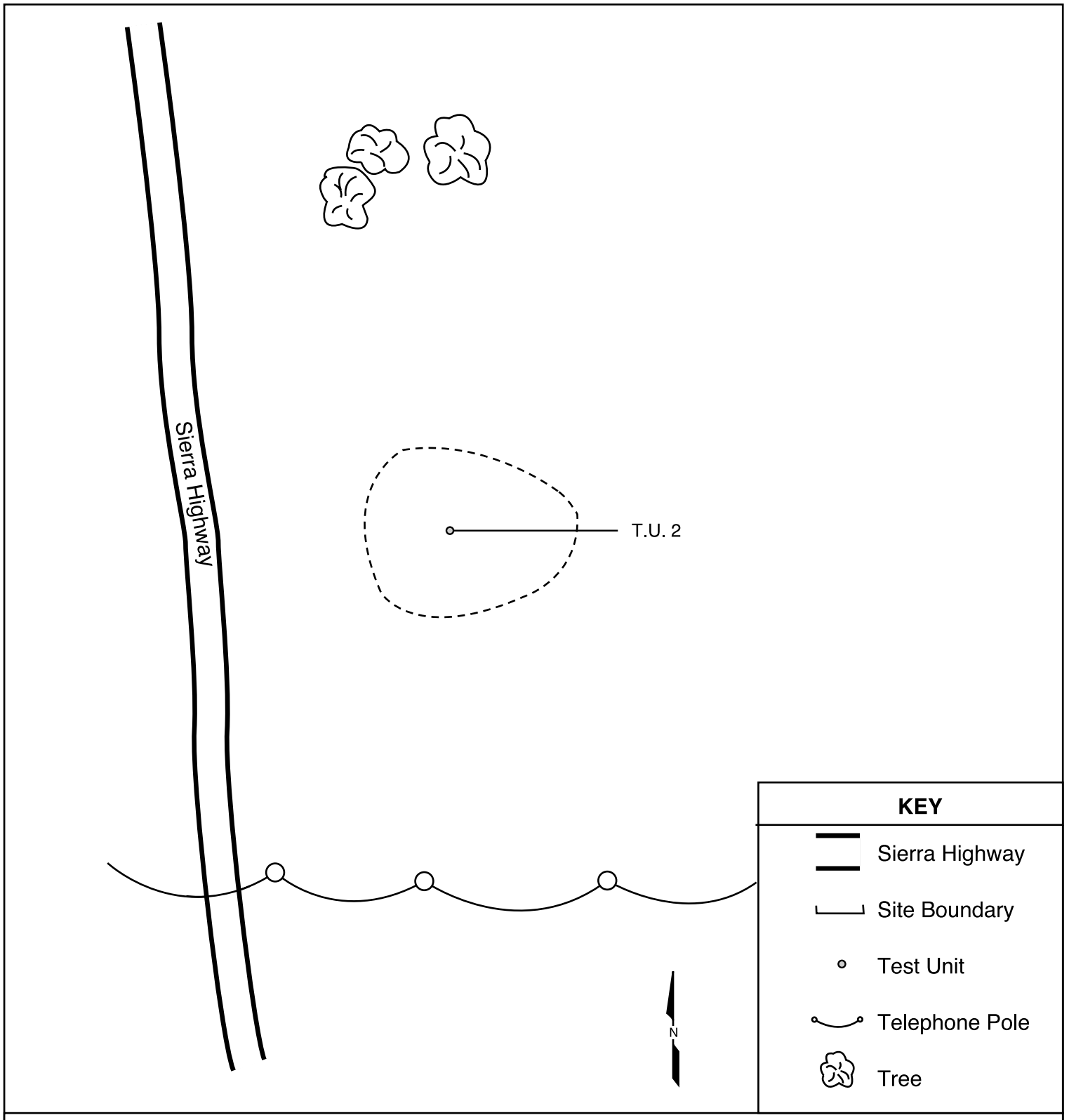
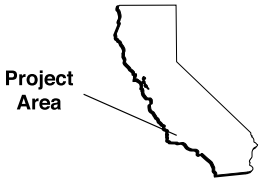


Figure 6. Site GAA-5



Scale

10 m

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GAA-6 through GAA-11. GAA-6 through GAA-11 are not individual sites, but contain features of the Sierra Highway, which have been previously recorded. These features are 1931 and 1934 concrete culverts constructed so water can pass beneath the highway during flood events. Each of these culverts was given a GAA designation to distinguish them from other sites/features.

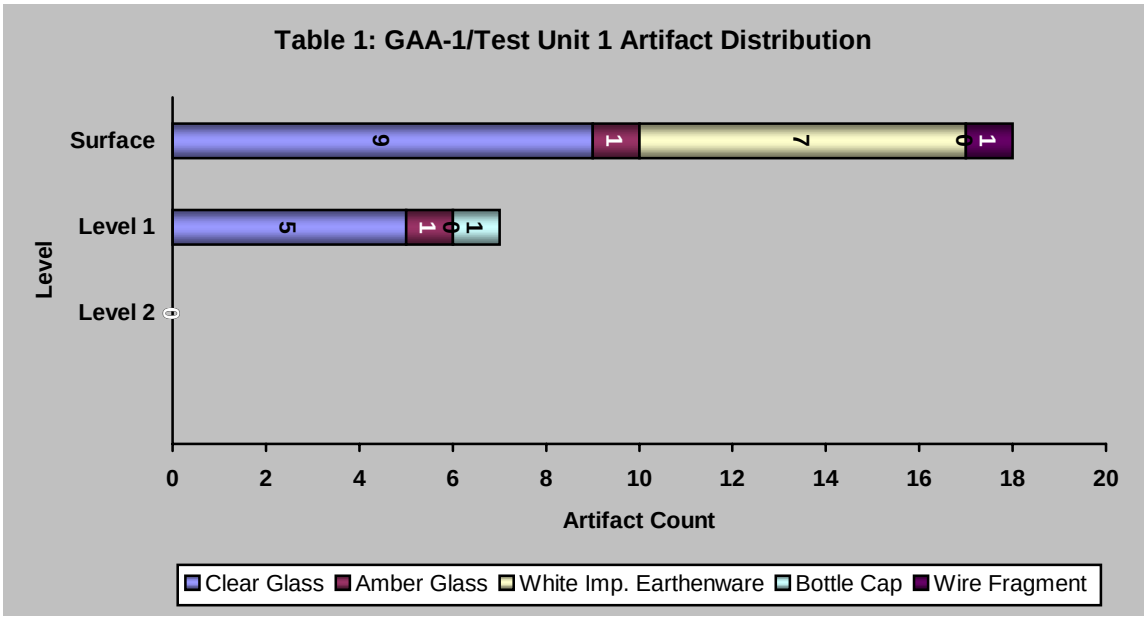
IF-5. This find consisted of three shards of amethyst glass. The shards were determined to have originated from the same base unit, and the find was considered too small to designate as a site.

5.3 Testing Results

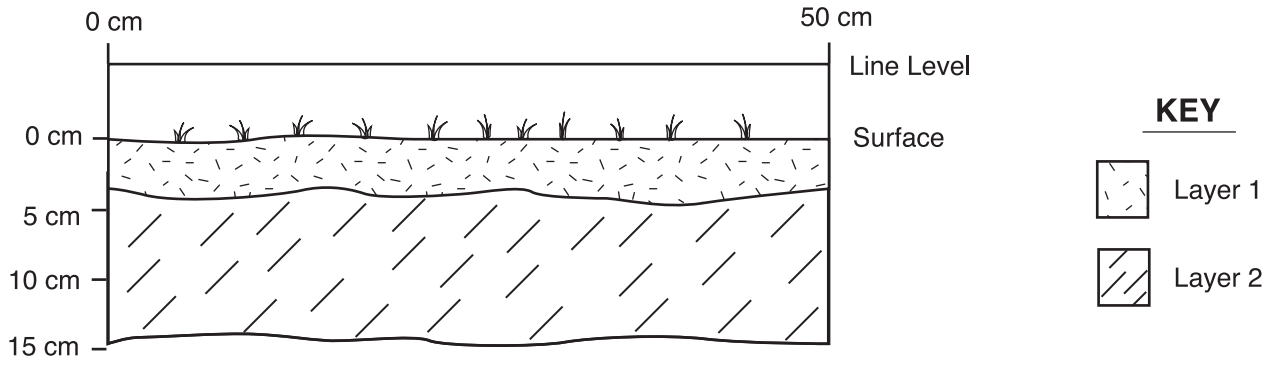
Sub-surface test excavation was conducted at sites GAA-1 and GAA-2. As discussed above, two test excavation units were placed at each site to evaluate the potential for the historic trash deposits to yield information important to the history of Lancaster and Antelope Valley.

5.3.1 GAA-1

GAA-1/Test Unit 1. Two levels were excavated at this test unit (Figure 7). Deposits were very shallow. The artifacts on the small rise were superficial and did not extend far below the surface, indicating an absence of buried deposits. On the surface, 18 artifacts were recorded: 9 clear glass fragments, 1 amber glass fragment, 7 fragments of white-improved earthenware, and 1 fragment of 1/8" wire. In Level 1, seven artifacts were recovered: 5 clear glass fragments, 1 bottle cap, and 1 fragment of amber glass. In Level 2, no artifacts were recovered (Table 1). Two stratigraphic layers were noted: an overburden layer and a hard, compact layer (Figure 7).



GAA-1 T.U.1: East Wall Profile



GAA-1 T.U.2: South Wall Profile

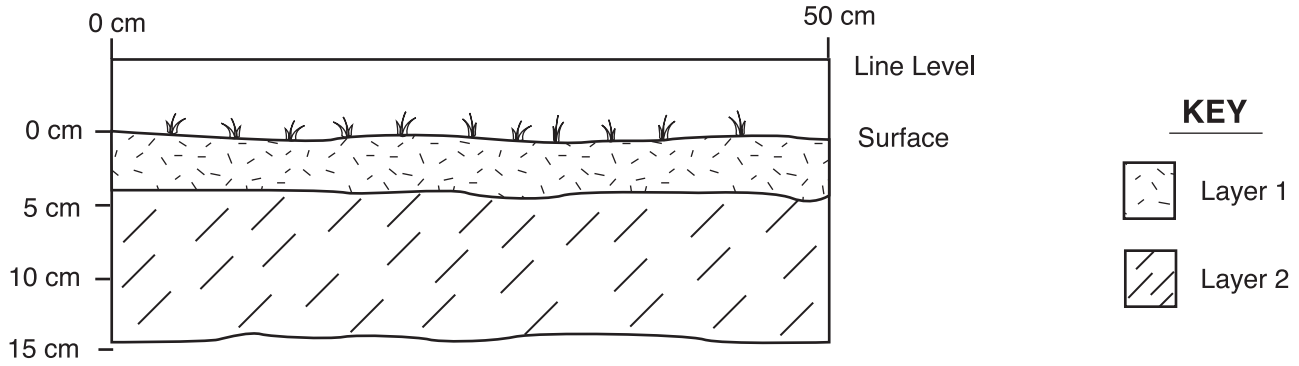


Figure 7. Test Unit Profiles GAA-1

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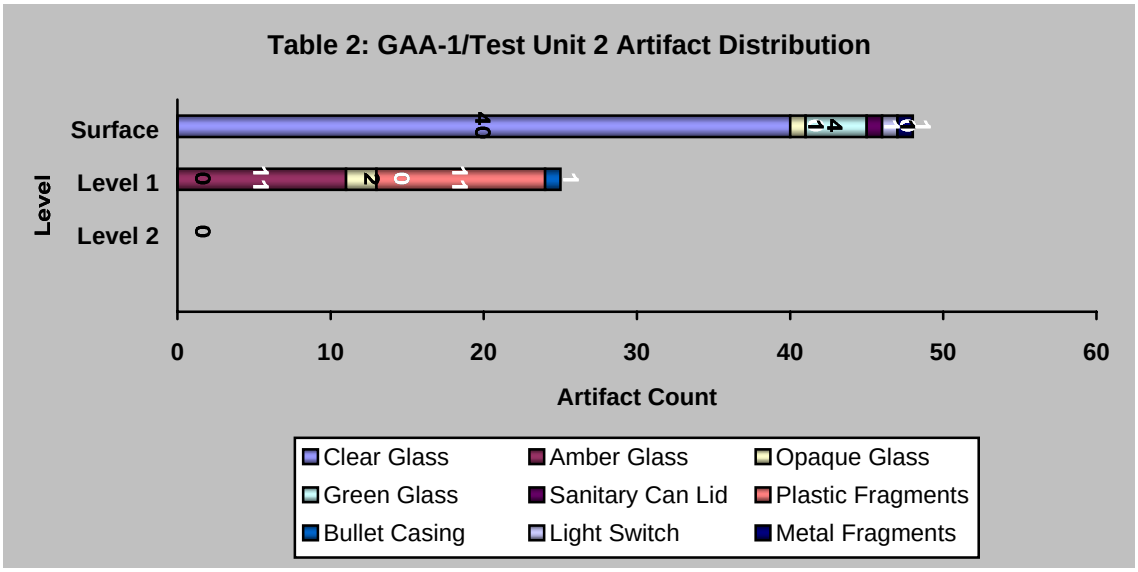
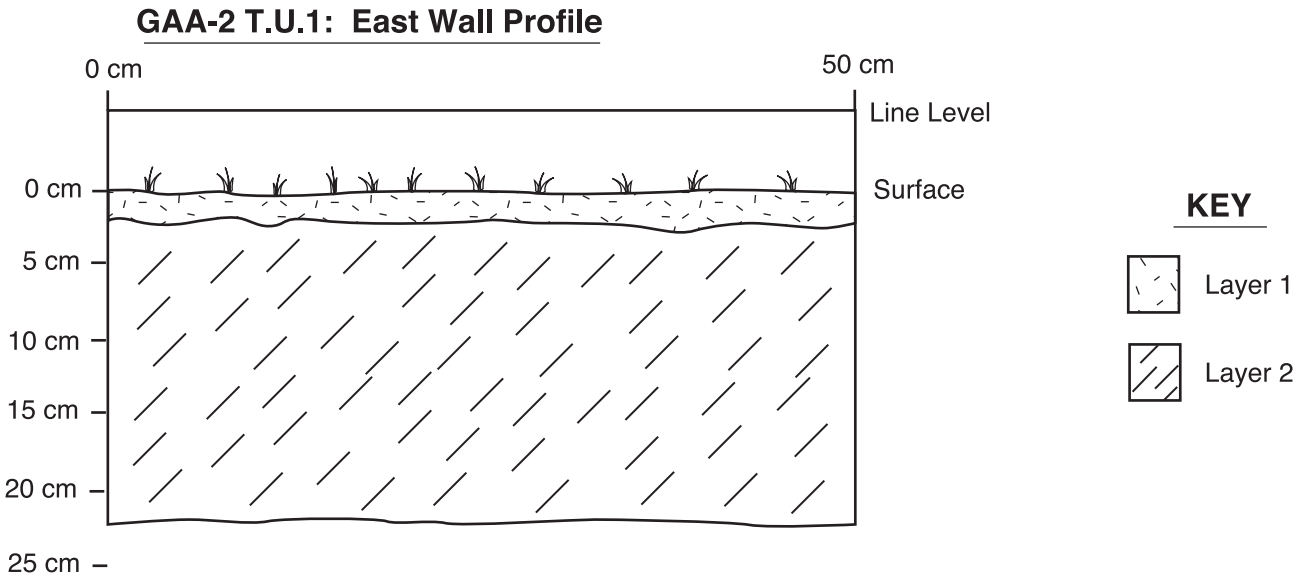
GAA-1/Test Unit 2. Two levels were also excavated in this test unit. Artifacts were more numerous at this test unit because the unit was located in the densest artifact concentration. On the surface, there were 48 artifacts: 40 clear glass fragments, 4 green glass fragments, 1 opaque glass fragment, 1 metal fragment, 1 electrical light switch, 1-2 5/8" sanitary can lid. In Level 1 there were 25 artifacts: 11 plastic fragments, 11 opaque glass fragments, 2 amber glass fragments, and 1-45 caliber pistol bullet casing. No artifacts were recovered in Level 2 (Table 2). Two stratigraphic layers were noted, the surface overburden and a hard, compact, natural stratigraphic layer.



5.3.2 GAA-2

GAA-2/Test Unit 1. Three levels were excavated at this test unit (Figure 8). Test Unit 1 at GAA-2 yielded 61 artifacts total. The surface yielded 14 artifacts: 1-4.5"x 3.5" sanitary can, 2 sanitary can lids, 3 amber glass fragments, 1 light bulb base, 1-1 ½" diameter metal ring of 1/8" diameter wire, 3 plastic fragments, and 3 metal can fragments. Level 1 yielded 31 artifacts: 26 can fragments, 1 amber glass fragment, 3 clear glass fragments, and 1 amethyst glass fragment. Level 2 yielded 16 artifacts: 14 clear glass fragments, 2 amber glass fragments, and 1 glass cabinet knob. The cabinet knob was molded of clear glass with patterns of leaves embossed on the glass. Two mold seams ran the length of the knob. The knob was threaded at one end. A compact natural stratigraphic layer similar to the layer at GAA-1 was also encountered in this level. Level 3 was sterile. The majority of the material from this test unit was glass fragments and rusted can fragments. Very little other material was recovered (Table 3).



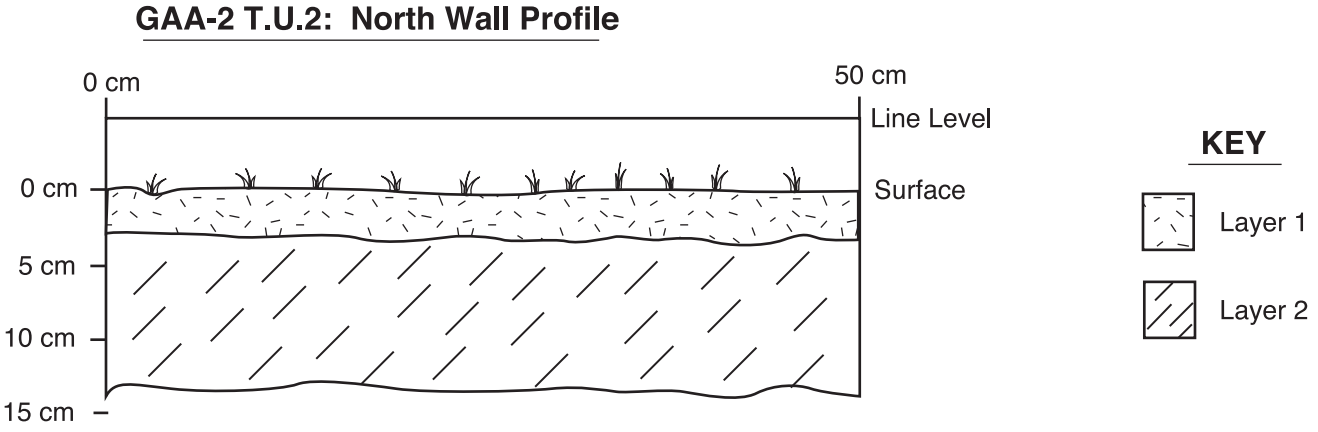


Figure 8. Test Unit Profiles GAA-2

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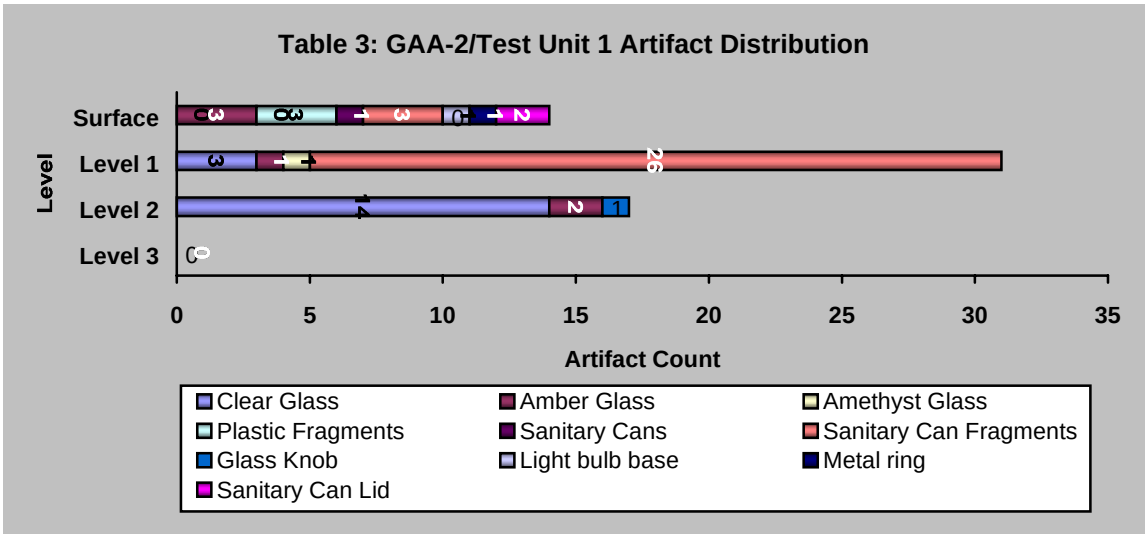
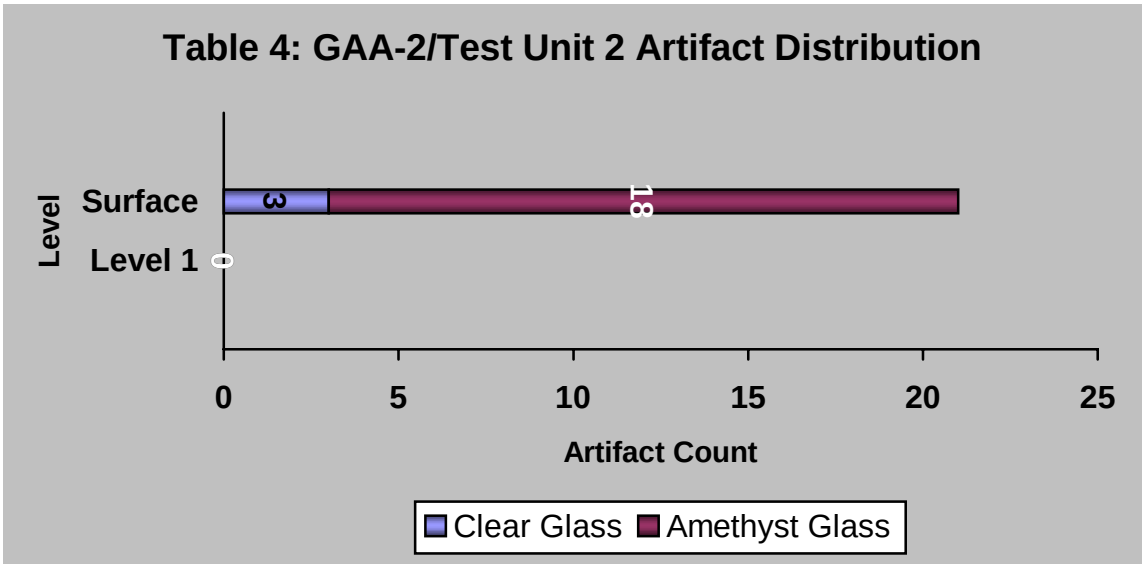


GAA-2/Test Unit 2. Test Unit 2 at site GAA-2 yielded 21 artifacts. All artifacts were found on the surface: 3 clear glass fragments, and 18 amethyst glass fragments (Table 4).



5.3.3 GAA-5

GAA-5/ Test Unit 1. Test Unit 1 was dug in 3 levels (Figure 9). The surface yielded: 8 clear glass fragments, 1 bolt, 2 amber glass fragments, 3 porcelain fragments, 1 green glass fragment, and 1 can fragment. Level 1 yielded: 16 clear glass fragments, 2 amber glass fragments, and 17 can fragments. Level 2 yielded 6 can fragments and 1 .22 caliber short bullet casing. Level 3 was sterile and no further levels were dug. The entire unit was very compact.

GAA-5 T.U.1: South Wall Profile

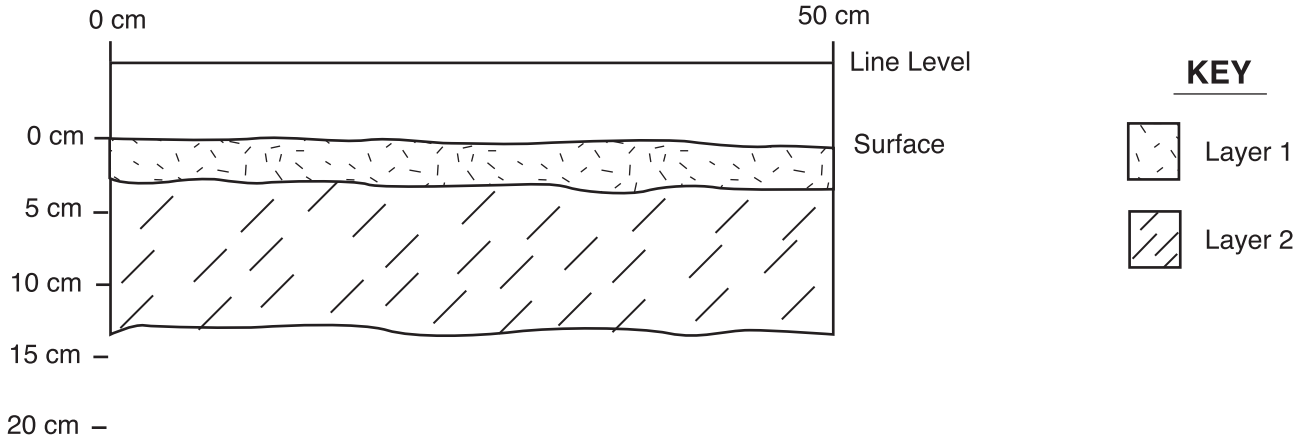


Figure 9. Test Unit Profiles GAA-5

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Prepared by Garcia and Associates

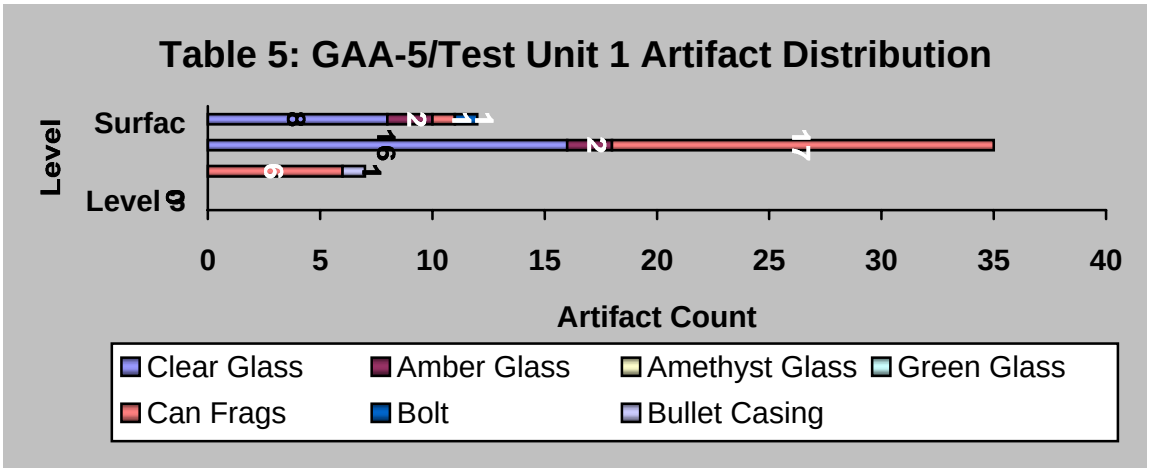
Table 5: GAA-5/Test Unit 1 Artifact Distribution
Level
Surfac
Level 3
8
2
1
16
2
17
9
1
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
Artifact Count
Clear Glass
Amber Glass
Amethyst Glass
Green Glass
Can Frags
Bolt
Bullet Casing

6.0 Evaluation

Sites GAA-1, GAA-2, and GAA-5 were all evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historic Places as Historic Properties. GAA-4 and GAA-6 through GAA-11 were not evaluated for listing because they are not in the Area of Potential Effect where proposed construction will take place. No information about site GAA-3 was able to be located. This tank is probably associated with the water line that runs next to the Sierra Highway between Mojave and Lancaster.

Evaluations under the California Register of Historic Places must consider Criteria 1 through 4, in order to determine if an archaeological or historical site is eligible for listing on the CRHP as a Historic Resource under Guidelines Sec. 15064.5(a). These sites can be eligible for listing based on their historical significance at the local, state, or national level.

- **Criterion 1:** Has the site been associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage?
- **Criterion 2:** Is the site associated with the life/lives of persons significant to California's past?
- **Criterion 3:** Does the site exhibit the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or does it represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value?
- **Criterion 4:** Has the site yielded or is it likely to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California?

In addition, if a site does not meet the criteria of a Historic Resource under CEQA standards, it may still meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" under Pub. Res. Code 21083.2, however, most archaeological resources that meet the definition of "unique" will also meet the definition of a "Historical Resource". It may meet these standards if it:

- is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California of American history or recognized scientific importance in prehistory.
- can provide information that is of demonstrable public interest and is useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions
- has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind.
- is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity
- involves important research questions that historical research has show can be answered only with archaeological resources

GAA-1. This archaeological site has been evaluated for inclusion as a Historic Resource on the California Register of Historic Resources based on Criteria 1 through 4 of the CRHP. There is no historical or archaeological evidence indicating that site GAA-1 is

eligible for listing on the CRHP as Historical Resource based on Criteria 1 through 3. It is not associated with important local, state, or national events, important people, and does not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a method, type, region, or period of construction or represent the work of a creative individual. However, the trash deposit at this site had the potential to yield information important to the history of Antelope Valley in general, and the City of Lancaster in particular under Criterion 4, which meant it had the potential to be a Historic Resource.

Excavation at the site determined that the deposit was very shallow and did not yield any information that might make a significant contribution to local, regional, state, or national history.

GAA-2. This archaeological site has been evaluated to be included as a Historic Resource on the California Register of Historic Resources based on Criteria 1 through 4 of the CRHP. There was no historical or archaeological evidence indicating that site GAA-1 is eligible for listing on the CRHP as Historical Resource based on Criteria 1 through 3. It is not associated with important local, state, or national events, important people, and does not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a method, type, region, or period of construction or represent the work of a creative individual. However, the trash deposit at this site had the potential to yield information important to the history of Antelope Valley in general, and the City of Lancaster in particular under Criterion 4, which meant it had the potential to be a Historic Resource.

Excavation at the site determined that the deposit was very shallow and did not yield any information that might make a significant contribution to local, regional, state, or national history.

GAA-5. This archaeological site has been evaluated to be included as a Historic Resource on the California Register of Historic Resources based on Criteria 1 through 4 of the CRHP. There was no historical or archaeological evidence indicating that site GAA-1 is eligible for listing on the CRHP as Historical Resource based on Criteria 1 through 3. It is not associated with important local, state, or national events, important people, and does not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a method, type, region, or period of construction or represent the work of a creative individual. However, the trash deposit at this site had the potential to yield information important to the history of Antelope Valley in general, and the City of Lancaster in particular under Criterion 4, which meant it had the potential to be a Historic Resource.

Excavation at the site determined that the deposit was very shallow and did not yield any information that might make a significant contribution to local, regional, state, or national history.

7.0 Mitigation Measures

No further mitigation measures are recommended at sites GAA-1, GAA-2, and GAA-5. After evaluation, these sites were not found to be Historic Resources, and therefore not eligible for listing on the CRHP and can be removed. Site GAA-3, the large metal tank set on a concrete pad, has not been evaluated for listing on the CRHP as a Historic Resource due to insufficient data. As a result, it has been flagged for avoidance as a mitigation measure. The remaining features were all 1931 or 1934 concrete culverts located under/adjacent to the Sierra Highway. These features do not fall in the construction zone's Area of Potential Effect, and, therefore, will not be affected.

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Appendix A: Correspondence

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

Date: March 8, 2001 Job Number: 300-2
No. of Pages: (Including cover) 1 of 3

IN CASE OF TRANSMISSION ERROR, PLEASE CALL (415) 458-5803

GANDA

From: Daniel J. Glennon
Garcia and Associates
One Saunders Avenue
San Anselmo, CA 94960
Phone: (415) 458-5803
Fax: (415) 458-5829

To: South Central Coastal Information Center
Attn: Margaret Lopez
Fax#:1 714 278-5542
Regarding: Records Search for Lancaster, CA in Los Angeles County

Here is the records search request about which we spoke earlier today. As it is such a tiny area, we hope that you might be able to fit this search into your schedule ASAP.

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact either me or Christopher Dore at this office.

Thank you,

Daniel J. Glennon

This facsimile is intended to be a confidential communication with the person to whom it is addressed. If you have received this facsimile in error, please notify us by telephone.

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Attn: Margaret Lopez
Dept. of Anthropology
California State University, Fullerton
800 North State College
PO Box 6846
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
Via Facsimile to 1 (714) 278-5542

Re: Records Search in Los Angles County for Job # 300, Task 2

Dear Ms. Lopez,

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting in Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electrical generating facility within the boundaries of the city of Lancaster, CA, within Los Angeles County.. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location.

This project area is located on the USGS topographic quadrangle map, Lancaster, West.
T: 7N
R: 12W
Section: 3

Included in this fax is a copy of a section of that quad map with the project area marked.

Please perform an expedited, "Rapid Response" records search, (consulting all sources on file at your office) for this project area and a ¼ mile radius around it. We authorize your office to bill this office for up to three hours at your rapid response rate.

Thank You,

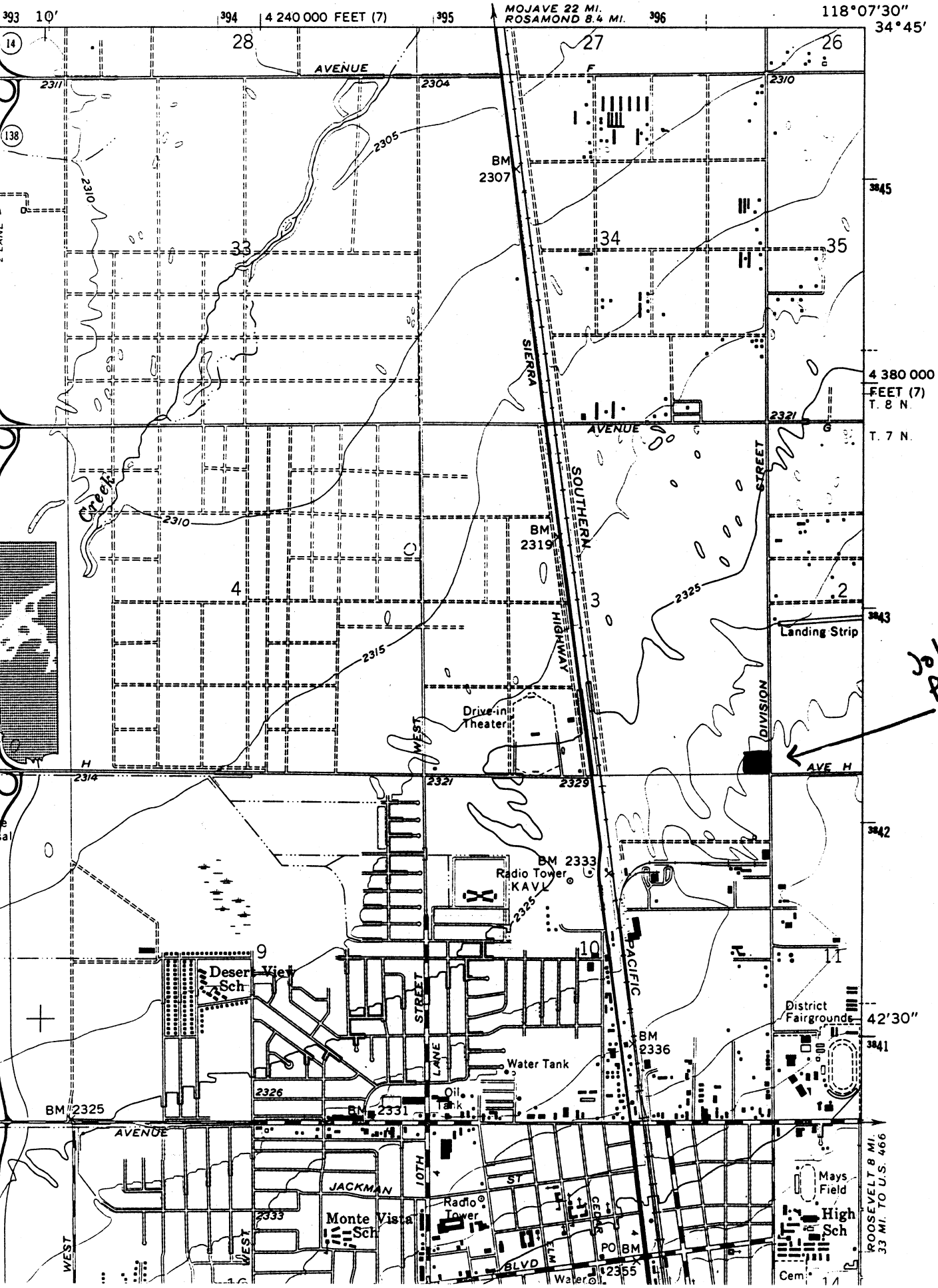
Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeological Technician
Acting for:
Christopher Dore, Ph.D. RPA
Archaeologist

GANDA

NGELES COUNTY
D OF SUPERVISORS

LANCASTER WEST QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA–LOS ANGELES CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 LANCASTER 15' QUADRANGLE

2353 I SE (ROSAMOND LAKE)



South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
(714) 278-5395 / FAX (714) 278-5542
anthro.fullerton.edu / sccic.html

Los Angeles
Orange
Ventura

March 20, 2001

Daniel J. Glennon
Garcia and Associates
One Saunders Avenue
San Anselmo, CA 94960

RE: Records Search for the Lancaster Job #300, Task 2

Dear Mr. Glennon,

As per your request received on March 8, 2001, we have conducted a records search for the above referenced project. This search includes a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports. In addition, we have checked our file of historic maps, the National Register of Historic Places, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, the California Points of Historical Interest, and the listing of California Historical Landmarks in the region. The following is a discussion of our findings.

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES:

One prehistoric site (19-002185) has been identified within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). The site is not within the project area, nor is the site listed on the Determination of Eligibility list.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

Two historic archaeological sites (19-002013, 19-002014) have been identified within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). One of which is within the project area (19-002013). 19-002013 and 19-002014 are listed on the Determination of Eligibility list (see enclosed list).

A copy of our historic map – Oban 1933 edition 15' series – is enclosed for your review.

The California State Historic Resources Inventory lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area.

The National Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area.

The California Historical Landmarks (1990) of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no landmarks within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area.

The California Points of Historical Interest (1992), of the Office of Historic Preservation California Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Four studies (LA-3067, 2965, 2538*, 2769*) have been conducted within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area. Of these, two (LA2538 or LA2769) are located within the project area. There are two additional investigations located on the Lancaster West 7.5' USGS quadrangle and are potentially within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

Please forward a copy of any reports resulting from this project to our office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of site location data, we ask that you do not include record search maps in your report. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please feel free to contact our office at (714) 278-5395.

Invoices are mailed approximately two weeks after records searches are completed. This enables your firm to request further information under the same invoice number. **Please reference the invoice number listed below when making inquiries.** Requests made after invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice with a $15.00 handling fee.

Sincerely,

Margaret Lopez for

Susan Underbrink
Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures:

(X) Primary Number Explanation
(X) Map –Lancaster West 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
(X) Bibliography - 2 pages
(X) Confidentiality Form
( ) Invoice # 9255

Sent 3/26

AGREEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

I, the undersigned, have been granted access to archaeological site data for Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties housed at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

I fully understand the confidential nature of the information contained in these records, and I agree to respect that confidentiality.

I will attempt to ensure that specific site location information is not distributed in public documents or made available to unauthorized individuals within my institution or agency. I also understand that prior written consent of the Information Center or State Historic Preservation Officer is required for any exceptions to the above stipulations.

Furthermore, I agree to forward to the above Information Center, no later than 30 days after completion of field reconnaissance and investigation, any preliminary reports and complete site records for any sites that are identified. I also agree to forward to the Information Center all subsequent reports on the identified sites, which are pertinent to archaeological resource management.

I understand that failure to comply with any aspect of the above agreement is grounds for denial of subsequent access to the archaeological site data.

Daniel J. Glennon
Garcia and Associates
(415) 458-5803

Signature of Researcher

3/26/2001
Date

Invoice # 9255

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Rob Wood
California Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

March 8, 2001

Re: Native American Contacts and Inventory Check in Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Wood,

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting for the construction of a natural gas powered electrical generating facility within the boundaries of the city of Lancaster, CA. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location.

This project area is located on the USGS topographic quadrangle map, Lancaster, West.
T: 7N
R: 12W
Section: 3

I am enclosing a copy of a portion of that map with the project area highlighted in blue. I am also requesting a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center at Cal State, Fullerton.

Please provide us with a list of Native American representatives to contact regarding cultural resources on this project. Also, please check your inventory of sacred lands for properties that may be effected by this project.

If you have any questions, or need any additional information, please contact either me, or my supervisor, Christopher Dore, Ph.D. at this office.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

GANDA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gray Davis, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390

March 23, 2001

Daniel J. Glennon
Garcia and Associates
1 Saunders Avenue
San Anselmo, CA 94960

RE: Natural gas powered electrical generating facility within the boundaries of the city of Lancaster, CA.

Sent By Fax: (415) 458-5829
Pages Sent: 3

Dear Mr. Glennon:

A record search of the sacred lands 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 other with specific knowledge. A minimum of two weeks must be allowed for responses after notification.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any 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) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

775 329-7527

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
Los Angeles County
March 21, 2001

✓ Charles Cook
32835 Santiago Road
Acton, CA 93510
(805) 269-1244

Chumash
Gabrielino
Yokut
Kitanemuk

✓ Kern Valley Indian Community
Ron Wermuth, Chairperson
P.O. Box 168
Kernville, CA 93238
(760) 376-4240 - Home
(916) 802-4720 - Cell
(619) 717-1176 - Work Cell
(916) 445-7243 -Office

Tubatulabal
Kawaiisu
Koso
Yokut

✓ Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
805 492-7255

Chumash
Tataviam
Fernandeño

✓ Paul (Valenzuela) Varela
10770 Banning Ave.
Hesperia, CA 92345
(805) 446-8309

Chumash
Tataviam
Kitanemuk
Tongva
Serrano

✓ San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Deron Marquez, Chairperson
PO Box 266
Patton, CA 92369
(909) 864-8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
Bingo Hall:(909) 864-5050

Serrano

✓ Delia Dominguez
981 N. Virginia
Covina, CA 91722
(626) 339-6785

Yowlumne
Kitanemuk

✓ Christine Hernandez
5680 North Victoria
Highland, CA 92346
(714) 864-3076

Serrano

✓ John Valenzuela
PO Box 402597
Hesperia, CA 92340
760 949-2103 Home
805 492-8076 Work

Chumash
Tatavian
Tongva, Gabrielino
Vanyume; Serrano
Kitanemuk

✓ LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
500 West Temple, Room 780
Los Angles, CA 90012
(213) 974-7554
(213) 626-7034 FAX

✓ Randy Guzman - Folkes
614 Jordan Ave.
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-3227- Home

Chumash
Fernandeño
Tataviam
Shoshone Paiute
Yaqui

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regards to the cultural assessment for the proposed construction of a natural gas powered electrical generationg facility within the boundaries of the city of Lancastar, Los Angeles County.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
Los Angeles County
March 21, 2001

*✓ Alfred L. Valenzuela
18678 Pad Court
Newhall, C A 91321
(661) 252-1486 Home
(661) 755-8314 Work

Chumash
Tataviam
Gabrelino
Kitanemuk
Vanyume ; Serrano

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regards to the cultural assessment for the proposed construction of a natural gas powered electrical generationg facility within the boundaries of the city of Lancaster, Los Angeles County.

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Deron Marquez
Chairperson: San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 266
Patton, CA 92369

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Deron:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

We have already checked the records of the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC reports that a search of the Sacred Lands file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area. However, at our request, they recommended that we contact you to provide an opportunity for you to contribute information about cultural resources in this study area. An important element of our investigation is to identify sites, resources, or locations of cultural importance to the local Native American community. We would appreciate receiving any information you have concerning these resources in the project area. If you cannot supply information but know of others who can, we would appreciate it if you would contact us with the names of these other individuals.

We have also requested a complete records search from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). We have received back their initial results, indicating that one historic-period site was reported at the site of the proposed plant. Additionally, CHRIS reported two other archaeological sites within ¼ mile of the project area. One is reported to be a prehistoric-period site; the other is another historic-period site. Unfortunately, CHRIS did not identify any of these three sites any further, so we have requested any site records or reports they have. We also plan to undertake an on-site surface survey of the build site.

GANDA

We encourage you to participate in the process of identifying cultural resources within the project area. The potential impacts that this project may have on cultural resources important to the Native American community cannot be evaluated unless we are aware that these resources exist. Feel free to contact me with any information, questions or concerns you may have. I will assume that if you do not respond to this information request by 30 April 2001, you do not have information to contribute.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

LA City/County Native American Indian Commision
500 West Temple, Room 780
Los Angeles, CA 90012

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Commission:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Ms. Christine Hernandez
5680 North Victoria
Highland, CA 92346

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Ms. Hernandez:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Randy Guzman-Folkes
614 Jordan Avenue
Ventura, CA 93001

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr Guzman-Folkes:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Delia Dominquez
981 N. Virginia
Covina, CA 91722

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Ms. Dominquez:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Mr. Charles Cook
32835 Santiago Road
Acton CA 93510

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr. Cook:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Ron Wermuth
Chairperson, Kern Valley Indian Community
PO Box 168
Kernville, CA 93238

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr. Wermuth:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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We encourage you to participate in the process of identifying cultural resources within the project area. The potential impacts that this project may have on cultural resources important to the Native American community cannot be evaluated unless we are aware that these resources exist. Feel free to contact me with any information, questions or concerns you may have. I will assume that if you do not respond to this information request by 30 April 2001, you do not have information to contribute.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 PHONE 415.458.5803 FAX 415.458-5829

Paul (Valenzuela) Varela
10770 Banning Avenue
Hesperia, CA 92345

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr. Varela:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Alfred L. Valenzuela
18678 Pad Court
Newhall, CA 91321

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr Valenzuela:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

John Valenzuela
PO Box 402597
Hesperia, CA 92340

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr Valenzuela:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

PLACE STICKER AT TOP OF ENVELOPE
TO THE RIGHT OF RETURN ADDRESS.
FOLD AT DOTTED LINE

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 0600 0026 4460 2636

UNITED STATES POSTAGE

156
6351 $03.95 0 PB8670204
0841 SAN ANSELMO CA MAR 28 01
94960

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES
1 SAUNDERS AVENUE
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960

GANDA

John Valenzuela
PO Box 402597
Hesperia CA 92340

UNCLAIMED

NU
3-30
4-6
4-14

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Ms. Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

27 March, 2001

RE: New electricity-generating facility in Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Ms. Salazar Folkes:

We are providing cultural resources consulting to Navigant Consulting of Sacramento, CA for the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility to be built in Lancaster, California. This proposed plant would occupy 4.3 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Division Street and Avenue H, plus approximately one to three acres for temporary lay-down facilities at that same location. I am including a copy of a USGS map with the build-site highlighted.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Rob Wood
California Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

April 19, 2001

Re: Follow-up on construction project in Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Wood,

You may recall that I wrote to your office on March 8, 2001 regarding the construction of a natural gas powered electrical generating facility in Lancaster, California. You have already completed a search of your Sacred Lands files for the location of the power plant itself, and sent to us a negative finding report as well as a list of Native Americans in the project area whom we have attempted to contact. Thank you.

The purpose of this letter is twofold: First, to give you information to help you keep your list of Native American contacts up to date, and Second, to give new information about the project, including the location of a natural gas pipeline to be constructed from the city of Mojave to the plant site in Lancaster, which we request you to compare with you Sacred Lands inventory.

First, three of the phone numbers you provided are no longer valid, and one of the addresses seems to be outdated as well. So that you can keep your files accurate, the invalid phone numbers are for:
Christine Hernandez (714) 864-3076
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission (213) 974-7554
Paul (Valenzuela) Varela (805) 446-8309
Additionally, the Post Office returned as unclaimed the letter we sent to Paul Varela at 10770 Banning Avenue, Hesperia, CA 92345. Since his phone is disconnected as well, we presume he has moved. I hope this helps you.

Also, we have completed a surface survey of the plant's build site, and have located two historical-period trash scatters, but found no indications of prehistoric-period occupation or use on that parcel.

Finally, Navigant, the company for which we are providing cultural resource consulting, has now provided us with a map showing the proposed alignment of a natural gas pipeline to the power plant.

GANDA

This addition to the project area is located on the following USGS topographic quadrangle maps and sections:

Lancaster West
T 7N
R 12
Sections: 3
T 8N
R 12W
Sections: 34, 27

Rosamond
T 8N
R 12W
Sections: 27, 22, 21, 15, 16, 9, 4
T 9N
R 12W
Sections: 33, 28, 21, 16

Soledad Mtn.
T 9N
R 12W
Sections: 16m 9m 4
T 10N
R 12W
Sections: 33, 34, 28, 27, 21, 22, 15, 10, 9, 4
T 11N
R 12W
Sections: 33

Mojave
T 11N
R 12W
Sections: 33, 28, 21, 20, 17
Section: 3

I am enclosing copies of those portions of the above maps with the pipeline alignment highlighted in green. I am also initiating a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center at Cal State, Fullerton. Furthermore, we will be completing a pedestrian surface survey of the pipeline alignment during the week of April 23, and I would be happy to inform your office of any Native American cultural sites that we discover.

Please check your inventory of sacred lands for properties that may be effected by this addition to the previous project. Since you already provided a list of Native Americans in the general area, I am contacting them again to give them the opportunity to inform us of any cultural resources they may know of in the vicinity of the new pipeline. Unless your office has any names to add to that list, there is no need for you to resend that list.

If you have any questions, or need any additional information, please contact either me, or my supervisor, Christopher Dore, Ph.D. at this office.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Ron Wermuth
Chairperson, Kern Valley Indian Community
PO Box 168
Kernville, CA 93238
19 April, 2001

RE: New information on electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California.

Dear Mr. Cook:

You may recall that, on March 27, 2001, I wrote to you regarding the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California. Navigant, the company for whom we are providing cultural resource consultation, has chosen the alignment for a proposed natural gas pipeline for this power plant. The purpose of this letter is to give you the opportunity to provide us with any information you might have regarding cultural resources along this pipeline route.

This pipeline will run from the city of Mojave to the power plant site in Lancaster (a total distance of 23 miles). It will begin just south of Highway 58 in Mojave and run to the town of Fleta along the east side of Highway 14. Then it will follow Sierra Highway (running between the Highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad line) all the way to Avenue H in Lancaster. Finally, it will run along the north side of Avenue H to the plant's build site near the intersection with Division Street. To help you, I am enclosing maps with this pipeline alignment highlighted in green.

Also, to keep you abreast, we have completed our surface survey of the power plant build site at the northwest corner of Division Street and Avenue H in Lancaster, and have identified two historical-period trash scatters, but no prehistoric-period sites within the project area.

Again, we encourage you to participate in the process of identifying cultural resources within the project area by giving us any information you have on resources along this pipeline route. If you cannot supply information but know of others who can, we would appreciate it if you would contact us with the names of these other individuals.

Feel free to contact me with any information, questions or concerns you may have. I will assume that if you do not respond to this information request by 15 May 2001, you do not have information to contribute.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GANDA

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Paul (Valenzuela) Varela
10770 Banning Avenue
Hesperia, CA 92345

19 April, 2001

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Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

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GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Alfred L. Valenzuela
18678 Pad Court
Newhall, CA 91321

19 April, 2001

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Archaeologist

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GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Ms. Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

19 April, 2001

RE: New information on electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California.

Dear Ms. Salazar Folkes:

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Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

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GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Deron Marquez
Chairperson: San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 266
Patton, CA 92369
19 April, 2001

RE: New information on electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California.

Dear Deron:

You may recall that, on March 27, 2001, I wrote to you regarding the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California. Navigant, the company for whom we are providing cultural resource consultation, has chosen the alignment for a proposed natural gas pipeline for this power plant. The purpose of this letter is to give you the opportunity to provide us with any information you might have regarding cultural resources along this pipeline route.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

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GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

LA City/County Native American Indian Commision
500 West Temple, Room 780
Los Angeles, CA 90012

19 April, 2001

RE: New information on electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California.

Dear Commission:

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

ANDA

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Ms. Christine Hernandez
5680 North Victoria
Highland, CA 92346

19 April, 2001

RE: New information on electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California.

Dear Ms. Hernandez:

You may recall that, on March 27, 2001, I wrote to you regarding the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California. Navigant, the company for whom we are providing cultural resource consultation, has chosen the alignment for a proposed natural gas pipeline for this power plant. The purpose of this letter is to give you the opportunity to provide us with any information you might have regarding cultural resources along this pipeline route.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

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GANDA

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Randy Guzman-Folkes
614 Jordan Avenue
Ventura, CA 93001

19 April, 2001

RE: New information on electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California.

Dear Mr. Guzman-Folkes:

You may recall that, on March 27, 2001, I wrote to you regarding the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California. Navigant, the company for whom we are providing cultural resource consultation, has chosen the alignment for a proposed natural gas pipeline for this power plant. The purpose of this letter is to give you the opportunity to provide us with any information you might have regarding cultural resources along this pipeline route.

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

Enclosure

GANDA

GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Delia Dominquez
981 N. Virginia
Covina, CA 91722
19 April, 2001

RE: New information on electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California.

Dear Ms. Dominquez:

You may recall that, on March 27, 2001, I wrote to you regarding the construction of a natural gas powered electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California. Navigant, the company for whom we are providing cultural resource consultation, has chosen the alignment for a proposed natural gas pipeline for this power plant. The purpose of this letter is to give you the opportunity to provide us with any information you might have regarding cultural resources along this pipeline route.

This pipeline will run from the city of Mojave to the power plant site in Lancaster (a total distance of 23 miles). It will begin just south of Highway 58 in Mojave and run to the town of Fleta along the east side of Highway 14. Then it will follow Sierra Highway (running between the Highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad line) all the way to Avenue H in Lancaster. Finally, it will run along the north side of Avenue H to the plant's build site near the intersection with Division Street. To help you, I am enclosing maps with this pipeline alignment highlighted in green.

Also, to keep you abreast, we have completed our surface survey of the power plant build site at the northwest corner of Division Street and Avenue H in Lancaster, and have identified two historical-period trash scatters, but no prehistoric-period sites within the project area.

Again, we encourage you to participate in the process of identifying cultural resources within the project area by giving us any information you have on resources along this pipeline route. If you cannot supply information but know of others who can, we would appreciate it if you would contact us with the names of these other individuals.

Feel free to contact me with any information, questions or concerns you may have. I will assume that if you do not respond to this information request by 15 May 2001, you do not have information to contribute.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

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GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES 1 SAUNDERS AVENUE PHONE 415.458.5803
SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960 FAX 415.458-5829

Mr. Charles Cook
32835 Santiago Road
Acton CA 93510

19 April, 2001

RE: New information on electricity-generating facility in Lancaster, California.

Dear Mr. Cook:

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Sincerely,

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Archaeologist

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Phone Call Log, Daniel J. Glennon
Job 300, Task 2
Lancaster

4/2: Called all phone numbers for Native American contacts as provided by NAHC
(see separate list)

4/24: Returned call from Eddie Phillips
(see separate sheet)

4/27: Called Adele. She would like Sierra Highway recorded as a site
(including the previously recorded abandoned portion), using the previously
assigned P number. Record culverts as features.

4/27: Retuned call to Ms. Beverly, Salazar Folkes. Her son had me leave a message on their machine.

4/30: Margaret returned my call. She's fine with Adele's decision, except
that her copies must not have a P number, as they are in a different county.

Phone Contacts 4/2/01

Charles Cook 805 269-1244
0930 Busy / 1000 Busy / 1035 Busy / 1115 Busy / 1135 Busy
Indian Museum in Lancaster administered by State Parks
Ron Wermuth suggested I try ↑ to find Charles Cook
Web Search: "Antelope Valley Indian Museum"
661-942-0662

Beverly Salazar-Folkes 805 492-7255 (an MLD)
A few village sites in Lancaster - A growing area. Them
Likely to be close to one
Chumash
Can provide Monitors if needed
Did a Leuck 3 in Lancaster w/son Randy

Randy Guzman-Folkes 805 641-3227
will check records

Deron Marquez 909 864-8933
LM M

Christine Hernandez 714 864-3076
Phone # not working

LA N.A. Indian Community 213 974-7554
Phone # disconnected

Ron Wermuth (Kern Valley Indian Comm.) 916 445-7243
Has no objections to project
& no info on area
said area was lightly used by NAs
suggested that Charlie Cook is most knowledgable
about this region

Paul (Valenzuela) Varela 805 446 - 8309
Phone not in service
+ No Return Receipt returned as of 4/18/01
Mail returned - not picked up.

Delia Dominquez 626 339-6785
1015 LMM

John Valenzuela W) 805 492 - 8076
LM-M ~~[illegible]~~ - open Tues, not Monday
H) 760, 949 -2103
Wants us to contact him if any NA finds
Does monitoring

Alfred Valenzuela 661 755-8314
On a project in Santa Barbara
Has relatives in area - he will call them

Antelope Valley Indian Museum 661-942-0662
(State Parks ↑ Mojave Sector)
No connection made w/ Charlie Cook

Client: City of Lancaster, CA

REPORT OF CONVERSATION

Job: Lancaster

✓ Telephone ____ Meeting

Project Number/Task: 300 - 2

Name Eddie ~~Phelps~~ Phillips (sp?) Date 4/24/2001 Time 11:40 am

Title ____ Phone 909 382-2222 Ext. 270

Agency/Firm San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (I)/He/She called / returned call

Eddie confirmed he had received the letter notifying them about the project. I described the pipeline alignment and results of our CHRIS records search and Dan Hart's survey of the build site.

Eddie stated that they have 'no problem' with the project, however they want a Native American monitor on site for all excavations.

He recommended:

Native Grounds Monitoring Services
760 617-2872

He also said they are having trouble with another monitor, whom they do not wish us to use: Sam Dunlop

I told him that ~~I~~ we would inform our client of his wishes.

By Daniel J. Glennon

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gray Davis, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov

May 3, 2001

Daniel J. Glennon, B.A.
Garcia and Associates
1 Saunders Avenue
San Anselmo, CA 94969

RE: Proposed natural gas pipeline from Mojave to Lancaster, Kern County and Los Angeles County.

Sent By Fax: (415) 458-5829
Pages Sent: 2

Dear Mr. Glennon:

A record search of the sacred lands 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 other with specific knowledge. A minimum of two weeks must be allowed for responses after notification.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any 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) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Rob Wood

Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

NATIVE AMERICAN ...
Los Angeles and Kern Counties
May 1, 2001

Charles Cook
32835 Santiago Road
Acton, CA 93510
(805) 269-1244

Chumash
Gabrielino
Yokut
Kitanemuk

Alfred L. Valenzuela
18678 Pad Court
Newhall, CA 91321
(661) 252-1486 Home
(661) 755-8314 Work

Chumash
Tataviam
Gabrielino
Kitanemuk
Vanyume ; Serrano

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Deron Marquez, Chairperson
PO Box 266
Patton, CA 92369
(909) 864-8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
Bingo Hall:(909) 864-5050

Serrano

Kern Valley Indian Community
Ron Wermuth, Chairperson
P.O. Box 168
Kernville, CA 93238
(760) 376-4240 - Home
(916) 802-4720 - Cell
(619) 717-1176 - Work Cell
(916) 445-7243 -Office

Tubatulabal
Kawaiisu
Koso
Yokut

Delia Dominguez
981 N. Virginia
Covina, CA 91722
(626) 339-6785

Yowlumne
Kitanemuk

John Valenzuela
PO Box 402597
Hesperia, CA 92340
760 949-2103 Home
805 492-8076 Work

Chumash
Tatavian
Tongva, Gabrielino
Vanyume; Serrano
Kitanemuk

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regards to the cultural assessment for the proposed natural gas pipeline from Mojave to Lancaster, Kern County and Los Angeles County.

Appendix B: Site Records

CONFIDENTIAL

(Refer to Confidentiality Statement on page ii)