

APPENDIX I:

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION REPORT

Paleo Solutions, Inc.,
Juniper Grove Development Project,
City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California
October 29, 2019.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION REPORT

**JUNIPER GROVE DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT, CITY OF PALMDALE,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Parker Environmental Consultants



Prepared for: **Parker Environmental Consultants**
Shane Parker, President
23822 Valencia Boulevard
Suite 301

Prepared by: **Paleo Solutions, Inc.**
911 S. Primrose Ave., Unit N
Monrovia, CA 91016

Liz Denniston, M.A. – Cultural Resources Principal Investigator
Evelyn Chandler, M.A. – Cultural Resources Program Manager

PSI Report: CA19LOSANGELESPRK01

October 29, 2019



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Juniper Grove Development Project, City of Palmdale, Los
Angeles County, California**

Prepared For:

**Parker Environmental Consultants
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Paleo Solutions
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Monrovia, California 91016**

October 29, 2019

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Quadrangle:
Palmdale, California (1996)

PLSS:
NW ¼ of the NW ¼, Section 35, Township 6N,
Range 12W, San Bernardino BM

Area Surveyed: 5 Acres

Cultural Resources Identified:

N/A

Keywords: City of Palmdale, Cultural Resources Survey,
Ethnohistory, History, Los Angeles County, Prehistory



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Juniper Grove Apartments, L.P. proposes to construct a residential development in the City of Palmdale (City), Los Angeles County, California. The development will consist of 49 one-bedroom units, 27 two-bedroom units and 25 three-bedroom units (Project). Fifty of the units will be reserved for households with incomes that do not exceed 30 percent of the area median income, and 49 units will be reserved for households with incomes between 50 and 60 percent of the area median income. This cultural resources investigation provides the methods and results of a records search, literature review, and field survey for the Project. The study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and pertinent City regulations.

A Sacred Lands File search was requested by the City of Palmdale. Project notification letters were sent by the City on April 11, 2019 to four Tribes with an invitation to consult on the Project under Assembly Bill (AB) 52. To date, two responses (San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians) have been received requesting additional information. Consultation is ongoing.

Paleo Solutions conducted a records search of a 0.5-mile radius around the Project area at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The records search results identified 2 previously-recorded archaeological resources and 29 previous archaeological studies (22 original studies and 7 addendums) within the 0.5-mile of the Project area. None of the resources or the studies overlap with the Project area. No resources listed or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources have been identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area.

An intensive-level field survey was performed by a Paleo Solutions archaeologist on October 18, 2019. No cultural resources were observed. No additional cultural resources investigations are recommended.

If any earthmoving activities associated with the Project uncover archaeological objects, features, or structures, earthmoving activities within 100 feet (30 meters) of the find should be diverted or halted until the resource has been recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered, all activity within the work location shall be halted, and the City and the County Coroner notified immediately, with procedures implemented to comply with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b), and California Public Resources Code (PRC) 5097.98. If the Coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she shall notify the NAHC. The NAHC shall then identify the most likely descendant (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or repatriation of the remains. The MLD shall be granted access to examine the remains and then has 48 hours to provide recommendations for the treatment or reburial of the remains. If the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the remains, the City and project proponent shall rebury the remains in a location not subject to further disturbance.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Juniper Grove Apartments, L.P. proposes to construct a residential development in the City of Palmdale (City), Los Angeles County, California. The development will consist of 49 one-bedroom units, 27 two-bedroom units and 25 three-bedroom units (Project). Fifty of the units will be reserved for households with incomes that do not exceed 30 percent of the area median income, and 49 units will be reserved for households with incomes between 50 and 60 percent of the area median income. This cultural resources investigation provides the methods and results of a records search, literature review, and field survey that were completed by Paleo Solutions for the Project. The study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and pertinent city regulations.

The Project is located on approximately 5.0 acres of undeveloped land within the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). Specifically, the Project is within Section 35, Township 6 North, Range 12 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian, as depicted on the *Palmdale, California* (1996) topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The Project is 0.25 mile east of State Route (SR) 14 at the southeast corner of Division Street and East Avenue R (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 3010-030-023) (Figure 3).

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE REGULATORY SETTING

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Proposed Project plans are subject to CEQA as it pertains to cultural resources, and lead agencies or Project proponents are required to comply with the CEQA Statute and Guidelines (as amended through 2015) by determining if cultural resources that could be affected by Project activities are “historically significant,” and whether Project activities will have a significant impact on these resources (CCR, § 15064.5[b]).

A cultural resource is considered “historically significant” if the resource is 50 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the requirements for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria (Title 14 CCR, § 15064.5):

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

Additionally, the CRHR consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and those formally Determined Eligible for the NRHP.
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward.

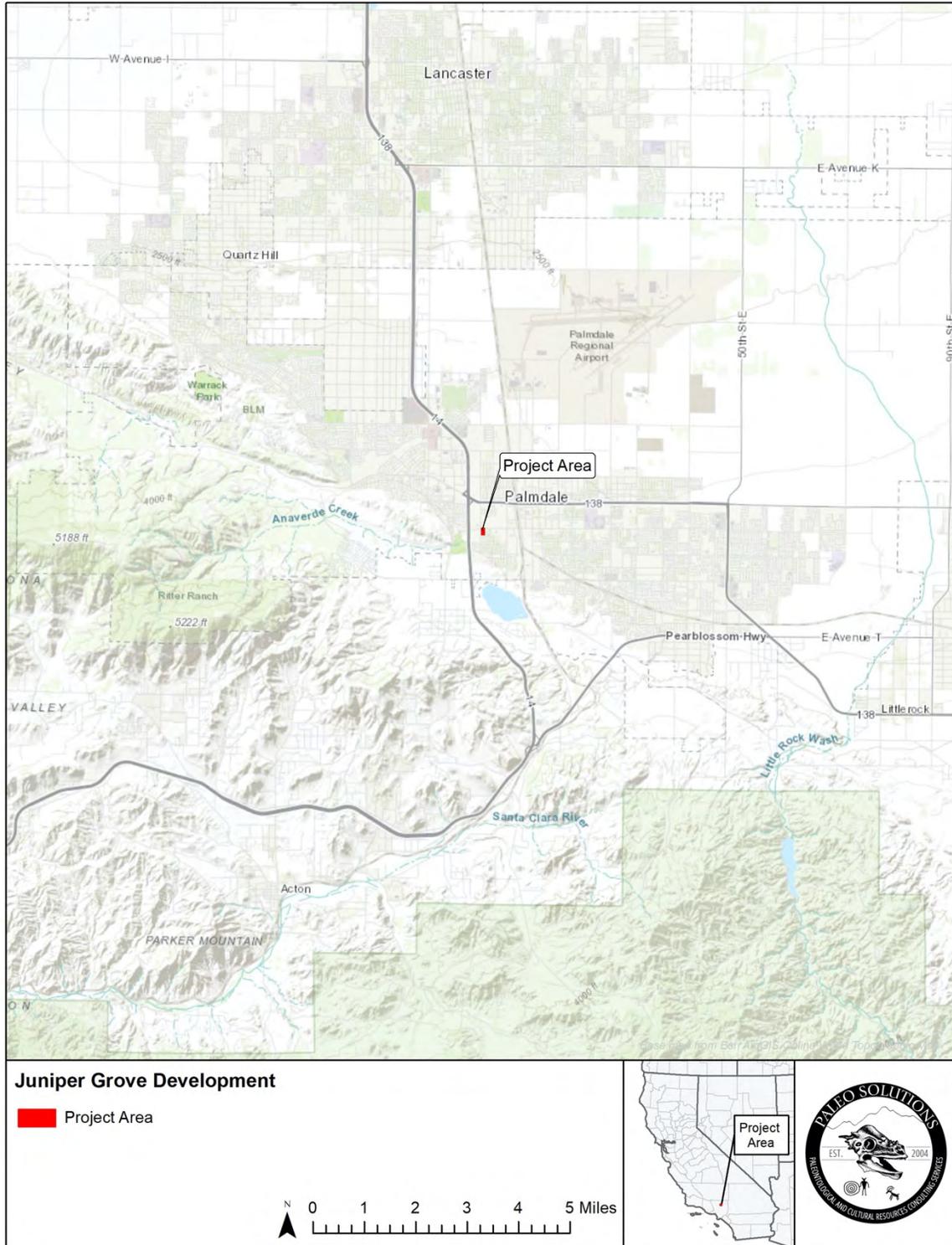


Figure 1. Project Overview Map

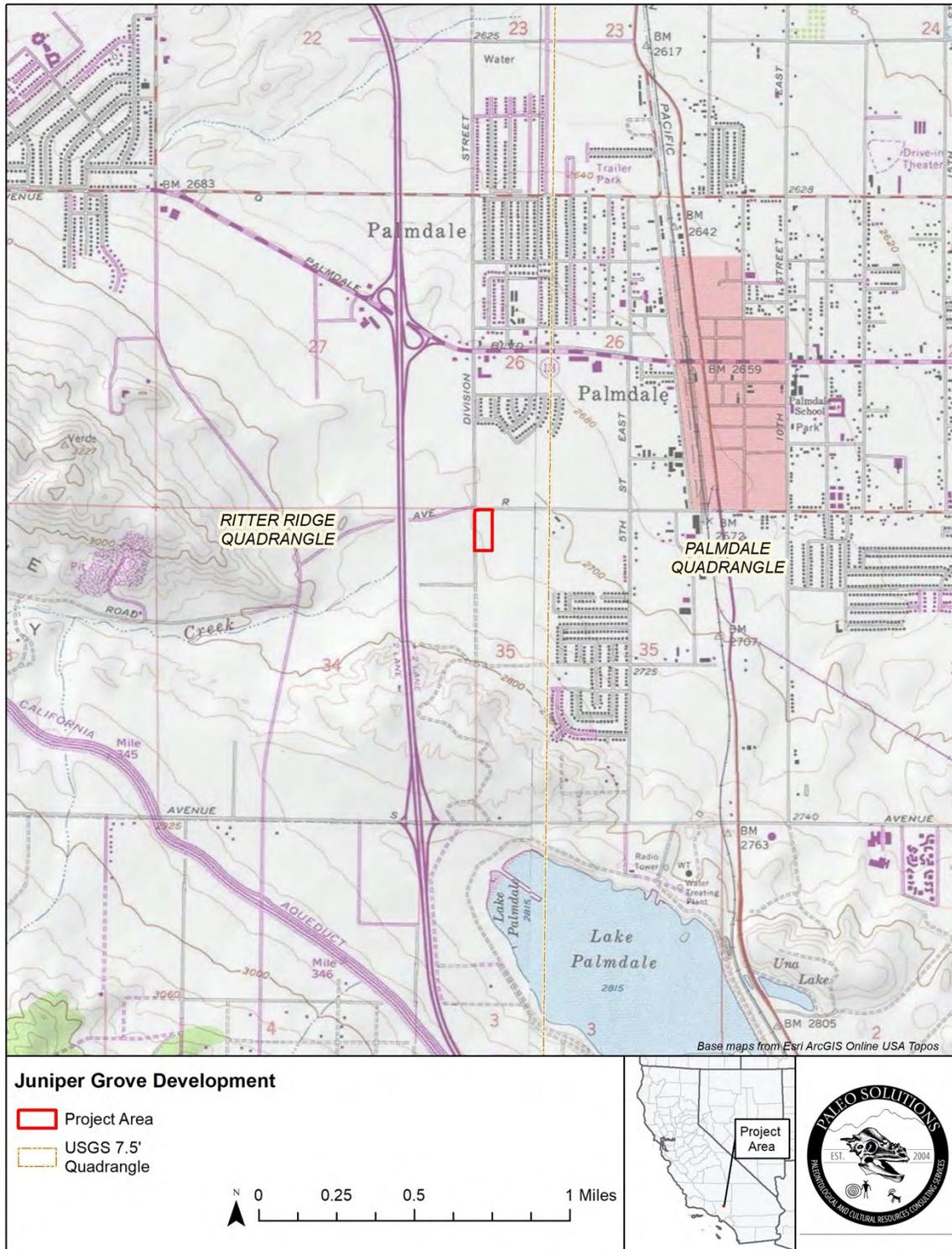


Figure 2. Project Vicinity Map



Figure 3. Project Location Map



- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the CRHR.

Other resources that may be nominated to the CRHR include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (Those properties identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR, and/or a local jurisdiction register).
- Individual historical resources.
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts.
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register of historical resources, does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource.

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) requires that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the County Coroner be called in to assess the remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the NAHC must be contacted within 24 hours. At that time, the lead agency must consult with the most likely descendant (MLD), if any, as identified by the NAHC. Section 15064.5 directs the lead agency (or project proponent), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the MLD for the treatment and disposition of the remains, or to rebury the remains in an area not subject to further disturbance if the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the remains.

2.1.2 State of California Public Resources Code

Archaeological and historical sites are protected pursuant to policies and regulations enumerated under the California Public Resources Code (PRC). The following PRC Sections apply to activities related to this Project:

- California PRC Sections 5020–5029.5 continue the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the CRHR and is responsible for the designation of State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.
- California PRC Sections 5079–5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The OHP is responsible for the administration of federally and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California and the California Heritage Fund.
- California PRC Sections 5097.9–5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites and identify the powers and duties of the NAHC. It also requires notification to descendants of discoveries of Native American human remains and provides for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.



- PRC Section 21083.2(g) protects “unique archaeological resources” which are defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site with a high probability of:
 - 1) Containing information needed to answer important scientific research questions with a demonstrable public interest in that information.
 - 2) A special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
 - 3) Being directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

2.1.2.1 California State Assembly Bill (AB) 52

AB 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that “tribal cultural resource” (TCRs) must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a TCR as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code

The California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b) specifies protocol when human remains are discovered. Specifically, burials or human remains found either inside or outside a known cemetery are not to be disturbed or removed unless by authority of law, and the area of a discovery of human remains should remain undisturbed until the County Coroner is notified and has examined the remains prior to determining the appropriate course of action.



2.2 CITY OF PALMDALE REGULATIONS

2.2.1 City of Palmdale General Plan

2.2.1.1 *Environmental Resources Element: Goal ER7*

Protect historical and culturally significant resources which contribute to the community's sense of history.

Objective:

- **ER7.1:** Promote the identification and preservation of historic structures, historic sites, archaeological sites, and paleontological resources in the City.

Policies:

- **ER7.1.1:** Identify and recognize historic landmarks from Palmdale's past.
- **ER7.1.2:** Promote maintenance, rehabilitation, and appropriate reuse of identified landmarks where feasible.
- **ER7.1.3:** Require that new development protect significant historic, paleontological, or archaeological resources, or provide for other appropriate mitigation.
- **ER7.1.4:** Develop and maintain a cultural sensitivity map. Require special studies/surveys to be prepared for any development proposals in areas reasonably suspected of containing cultural resources, or as indicated on the sensitivity map.
- **ER7.1.5:** When human remains, suspected to be of Native American origin are discovered, cooperate with the Native American Heritage Commission and any local Native American groups to determine the most appropriate disposition of the human remains and any associated grave goods.
- **ER7.1.6:** Cooperate with private and public entities whose goals are to protect and preserve historic landmarks and important cultural resources.
- **ER7.1.7:** Promote recognition, understanding and enjoyment of unique historical resources within the community by identifying resources through the use of landmark designation plaques, directional signage, self-guided tours, school curriculum, programs and events. (General Plan Amendment 04-01, adopted by City Council April 14, 2004.)
- **ER7.1.8:** Discourage historic landmark properties from being altered in such a manner as to significantly reduce their cultural value to the community. (General Plan Amendment 04-01, adopted by City Council April 14, 2004.)

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is located on an undeveloped parcel with residential development to the east and south and vacant parcels to the north and west. It is in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert, approximately 3 miles northeast of the Sierra Pelona Mountains. The predominate plant community is desert scrub and invasive species. This desert environment is home to several different types of wildlife



including coyotes, jack rabbits, reptiles, rodents, and multiple species of desert-dwelling birds such as quail and ravens.

3.2 CULTURAL SETTING

3.2.1 Regional Prehistory

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of the Mojave Desert dates to at least 10,000 years before present (BP). Four cultural periods of pre-Contact occupation of the region have been identified and refined: the Pleistocene Period (Pre-10,000 to 8,000 years BP), the Early Holocene Period (8,000 to 6,000 years BP), the Middle Holocene Period (6,000 to 2,000 years BP), and the Late Holocene Period (2,000 years BP to the time of Euro-American Contact [i.e., AD 1769]) (Sutton et al. 2007).

Occupation of the Mojave Desert during the Pleistocene Period has only been confirmed for the Paleo-Indian or Clovis cultural complex (10,000 to 8,000 years BP) during the later portion of the Pleistocene Period. This cultural complex is characterized by large, fluted projectile points, which have been most commonly found near Pleistocene Lakes indicating a reliance on hunting large game in lacustrine environments (Sutton et al. 2007; Warren 1984). The relative paucity of assemblages dating to this time period leaves gaps in our understanding of the lifeways of these early occupants of the Mojave Desert.

A greater number of sites with more diverse assemblages are observed in resources dating to the Early Holocene Period. An increased diversity of lithic tools is represented, indicating significant advancement in lithic technology and continued hunting and animal processing during this period. Tools include Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points, bifaces, and crescents. Milling-related artifacts also appear during this period, indicating greater use of vegetal foods. Trade is reflected by the presence of shell beads in some desert sites. Sites reflecting extensive residential occupation appear to have been occupied recurrently on a seasonal basis rather than as permanent settlements (Sutton et al. 2007; Warren 1984).

During the Middle Holocene Period, the Mojave Desert appears to have been occupied by multiple culturally and technologically distinct populations. Lithic technologies continued to develop during this period with a greater diversity of raw materials used and an increase in bifacial and unifacial tools, as well as milling implements. Pinto points are common. Use of bone artifacts appears to have increased during this period, and baked-earth steaming ovens first appear. Occupation of permanent or semi-permanent villages occurred in this period, and reoccupation of seasonal sites continued. *Olivella* shell beads reflect continued trade with coastal groups (Sutton et al. 2007; Warren 1984). The lack of sites dating to the last millennium of this period (i.e., 3,000 to 2,000 years BP) has been interpreted to indicate a hiatus of occupation of the Mojave Desert, possibly due to hot, dry conditions (Sutton et al. 2007).

The Late Holocene Period saw an increase in rainfall and lake levels, and a corresponding increase in the exploitation of the desert environment, particularly near pluvial lakes and streams. Sites are smaller but more numerous and spread over a larger area. Structures like wickiups and pit houses have been documented. Point types include Elko, Humboldt, Gypsum, Rose Spring, Eastgate, and Desert Side-Notched. Smaller dart and arrow points combined with faunal remains indicate a greater reliance on rabbits, rodents, and other small game. Evidence of ceremonial or ritual practices are represented by quartz crystals, paint, and rock art (Sutton et al. 2007; Warren 1984).

3.2.2 Ethnography

The Project is in an area historically occupied by the Serrano and Tataviam. An overview of each is presented, below.



3.2.2.1 Serrano

Ethnographic accounts indicate that the Serrano were the dominant group of Native Americans in the region that includes the Project area. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet above mean sea level. Their territory extended west into the Cajon Pass, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north to Victorville, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the *Tukum* (wildcat) or the *Wabilyam* (coyote) moiety. Organization of individual bands of Serrano was considered by Kroeber (1925) to be similar to political groups. Tribes, as opposed to bands, were larger in numbers, and were distinguished from each other by having distinct dialects. Unlike bands, tribes often had names that were more than merely a designation for the place where they lived (Kroeber 1925).

Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, a *Capilla* (chapel) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Geronio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.2.2.2 Tataviam

The project area is in the region occupied by the Tataviam before and at the time of European contact. The Tataviam lived primarily in the area along the upper Santa Clara River drainage and the Transverse Range in the Tejon Pass area. “Tataviam” is a Kitanemuk phrase meaning “people of the sun,” (King and Blackburn 1978). The culture is largely enigmatic because of their small size, and few Tataviam people remained to the early twentieth century. The Tataviam language is Takic-family language related to Gabrieleño and Serrano. Archaeological data suggest that the Tataviam began to differentiate from other southern California Takic speakers about 2,900 years ago. It appears that around that time, cremation as a mortuary practice began to predominate in those areas dominated by Takic speakers.

Ethnographic evidence indicates that the Tataviam resided in villages ranging in size from 10 to 15 to as many as 200 people. Large, small, and intermediate-sized villages were located near one another. The Tataviam would have moved from summer and winter villages for more favorable weather and resources. The Tataviam exploited a range of desert and mountain resources such as large and small game, acorns, piñon nuts, yucca buds, sage seeds, and berries (King and Blackburn 1978).

There are no data on Tataviam social organization that differentiates them from the neighboring Kitanemuk, Chumash, and Gabrielino-Tongva cultural groups. Intertribal marriages with the Kitanemuk



and participation in Chumash ceremonies were observed during the post-mission period (King and Blackburn 1978).

The Tataviam population at the time of European contact was probably no more than 1,000 people. By 1834, nearly all of the Tataviam had been baptized at the San Fernando Mission and had married members of other groups. By 1910, the last speaker of Tataviam had died (King and Blackburn 1978). Today, the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians are the ancestors of the Tataviam, located in the San Fernando Valley.

3.2.3 History

The first Europeans to visit the Mojave Desert were Spanish soldiers and explorers including Don Gaspar de Portola in 1769, Pedro Fages in 1772, and Padre Francisco Garcés in 1776. These expeditions were largely focused on establishing travel routes through the area. The North Fork of the Old Spanish Trail, which followed a route similar to Interstate 15, and the Owens Valley Road, which crossed through the Tehachapi Pass, passed west of Ridgecrest, and continued north into the Owens Valley, brought trappers and settlers through the area. By the mid-1800s, the Pony Express and the Butterfield Overland Stage were regularly crossing the region (Goetzmann 1979; Morgan 1964; Thompson 1929). In the 1870s, J.W. Searles discovered borax at what was later named Searles Lake, and in the ensuing decade over 20 million pounds of borax were hauled from the region to the railhead in Mojave. Gold and silver mining began around this time near Randsburg and Johannesburg and in the Argus and Coso ranges, but was limited to precious metals that could be transported by individual prospectors. In the early 20th century, improved transportation in the region allowed the development of industrial mining of non-precious minerals (Miller and Miller 1986; Thompson 1929).

Three railroad lines were established through the Mojave Desert in the 1870s and 1880s. The Southern Pacific Railroad that connected San Francisco and Los Angeles was completed in 1876 and crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains and continued south through the Owens Valley and Mojave Desert. In 1884, the Southern Pacific constructed another line from Mojave to Needles, which was later purchased by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad. The California Southern Pacific completed a line connecting San Bernardino and Barstow in 1885 (Bryant 1991; Preston 1974). These rail lines spurred a real estate boom in the region, leading to the establishment of homesteads throughout the Mojave Desert in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

The first settlement within the current City of Palmdale limits was established in 1886 as the village "Palmenthal" (City of Palmdale 1998). Upon the construction of the post office in 1888, farming families migrated to village to grow grain and fruit. When drought years occurred, however, most settlers were forced to abandon their settlements due to inexperience with desert farming. By 1899 the remaining settlers, along with the community post office, relocated to be closer to the Southern Pacific railroad tracks. This new settlement was renamed, and the community of Palmdale was established (City of Palmdale 1998).

As the population of Palmdale increased, water became scarce. With the completion of the California – Los Angeles Aqueduct system in 1913, however, water began to flow from the Owens Valley into the Palmdale area (Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, n.d.). Grain and fruit crops were again plentiful. In August 1962, the community of Palmdale officially became the City of Palmdale. As of the 2010 census, the population of Palmdale was 152,750 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).



4.0 RECORDS SEARCH

4.1 METHODS

On October 17, 2019, Paleo Solutions completed a records search of the Project area and 0.5-mile (805-meter [m]) buffer at the South Central Coastal Information Center located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search was conducted to identify previously-recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within the Project area and within a 0.5-mile (805 m) radius. The records search reviewed technical reports and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records. Additional consulted sources included the Historic Property Data File, which identifies resources listed on or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, the CRHR, local registers, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

4.2 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

4.2.1 Previously Recorded Resources

The records search resulted in the identification of two previously-recorded cultural resources within the 0.5-mile records search radius (Table 1). Neither overlaps with the Project area. The resources include one historic-era (i.e., 50 years old or older) water conveyance system and one historic-era refuse deposit. Neither resource has been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Resources Within 0.5-Mile Records Search Area

CHRIS Primary No. (P-19)	Trinomial (CA-LAN)	Prehistoric / Historic	Resource Type	Resource Description	Proximity to Project area
002535	02535H	Historic	Site	Water pipeline: four inches in diameter, made of rolled sheet metal sealed with tar and wrapped with wire in spiral fashion	Outside
000099	-00099	Historic	Site	Domestic refuse deposit associated with a homestead from the 1890's. No structural remains were observed.	Outside

4.2.2 Previous Investigations

The record search results indicate 29 previous archaeological studies (22 original studies and 7 addendums) are within the 0.5-mile record search radius (Table 2). None overlap the Project area.

Table 2. Summary of Previous Reports Within 0.5-Mile Records Search Area

Report No. (LA-)	Year	Author(s)	Title	Proximity to Project area
1168	1982	King, Linda B.	Medea Creek Cemetery: Inland Canalino Patterns of Social Organization, Exchange, and Welfare (A Dissertation Submitted In Partial Satisfaction of the Requirements For the Degree Doctor Of Philosophy in Anthropology)	Outside



Report No. (LA-)	Year	Author(s)	Title	Proximity to Project area
1547	1986	Dillon, Brian D.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the Antelope Valley Master Plan of Drainage, Anaverde Basin to Lockheed Basin, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
2115	1990	Campbell, Mark M.	Archaeological Resource Management Report for the Chelsea Center at 2nd Street East And Palmdale Blvd., Palmdale, California	Outside
2206	1989	White, Robert S.	Appendix G: An Archaeological Assessment of Tracts 38031, 48183, and 48387 at the Intersection of Rayburn Road and Tierra Subida Ave., Palmdale, Los Angeles County	Outside
3335	1985	Meighan, Clement W.	Cultural Resources Survey, Anaverde Retention Basin Antelope Valley, California	Outside
3428	1996	Padon, Beth	An Archaeological Resource Review of The Proposed Anaverde Flood Control Basin Project, City Of Palmdale, Los Angeles County	Outside
4069	1996	Unknown	Avenues S Corridor Study Area Final Environmental Constraints Analysis Report	Outside
5252	2001	Robinson, R. W.	A Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed Ana Verde Elementary School Site: City Of Palmdale, County Of Los Angeles	Outside
7168	2003	Gust, Sherri, Mary Pat Hickson, and Robin Turner	Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment Report and Mitigation Plan for the Palmdale 93 Project, Palmdale Los Angeles County, California	Outside
7940	2005	Schmidt, June A.	Dwo 6036-4800, Ai #5-4834: 2005 Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project Pick B-1 And C-2; Bootlegger A-3, B-3, C-2, And C- 3; Leona A-1; Titan C-3; Calli Valli D-1; Acrobat A-2; Target B-1; and Dennis 12 kV Distribution Lines, Los Angeles County	Outside
9002	2004	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey at 5th Street East and Avenue R, City of Palmdale, California	Outside
10056	2005	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Cultural Resources Survey for Property at Division and Rayburn, City of Palmdale, California	Outside
10553	2005	Schmidt, James J.	Green Valley 4kv Distribution Line in the Green Valley Area, Los Angeles County	Outside
11135	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, City of Palmdale Recycled Water Master Plan Supplement, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
12871	2014	Gust, Sherri M., Kim Scott, and Courtney Richards	Combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report Without Survey for the High Desert Corridor Freeway, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Outside
12872	2014	Sikes, Nancy, Dustin Keeler, Molly Valasik, and Sherri M Gust	Extended Phase I Testing Report, P- 19-004366, P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (Ca-Sbr-182), and P-36-012609 (Ca-SBR-12336) High Desert Corridor Project From SR 14 To SR 18 Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720	Outside



Report No. (LA-)	Year	Author(s)	Title	Proximity to Project area
12872A	2014	Sikes, Nancy and Sherri M Gust	Extended Phase I Testing Proposal, P-19- 004366, P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182) And P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project From SR 14 To SR 18, Los Angeles And San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138 EA No. 116720	Outside
12873	2014	Gust, Sherri, Victoria Harvey, Kim Scott, Dustin Keeler, Tadhg Kirwan, Nancy Sikes, David Earle, Karolina Chmiel, Mark C. Robinson, and Catharine M. Wood	Archaeological Survey Report for the High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 To SR-18, EA 116720	Outside
12873A	2014	Earle, David D.	Historic Context and Potential National Register Eligibility of Archaeological Sites at Turner Springs, San Bernardino County.	Outside
12874	2014	Gust, Sherri M., Tadhg Kirwan, and Lynn Furnis	Extended Phase I Testing and Phase II Evaluation Proposal, High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project From SR 14 To SR 18 Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138 EA No. 116720	Outside
12875	2015	Gust, Sherri M., Caprice "Kip" Harper, Lynn Furnis, Justin Lev Tov, Ian Seharlotta, and Desiree Martinez	Preliminary Historic Property	Outside
12875A	2015	Unknown	Hdc Shell Bead Analysis	Outside
12875B	2015	Unknown	Lithic Analysis by Desiree Martinez	Outside
12875C	2015	Unknown	Reflectance Transformation Imagery (RTI) Analysis	Outside
12875D	2015	Unknown	Variable Pressure Scanning Electron Microscopy	Outside
12875E	2015	Riches, Mark	Geophysical Investigation for the High Desert Corridor SR-138 Widening Project in Victorville, California	Outside
12876	2014	Sikes, Nancy	Historic Property Survey Report for the High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 To SrR18, EA 116720 Efs 07-1200- 35	Outside
12877	2014	Furnis, C. Lynn, Victoria Harvey, Tadhg Kirwan, Christina Peterson, Sherri Gust, Andrea Galvin, Jenna Kachour, and Amanda Yoder	Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California	Outside
12998	2015	Ruzicka, Denise, Michael H. Dice, Robin D. Turner, and Michael X. Kirby	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Phase 1 Assessment, Palmdale Calvet REN Development, Built by Habitat for Humanity, in the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California	Outside



5.0 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File search was requested by the City of Palmdale. Project notification letters were sent on April 11, 2019 by the City to four Tribes with an invitation to consult on the Project under AB 52. To date, two responses have been received requesting additional information. Consultation is ongoing. A summary of AB 52 Consultation Communication to date is presented in Table 3. Copies of correspondence to date with the NAHC and tribal groups is provided in Appendix A.

Table 3. Summary of AB 52 Consultation Communication

Recipient	Response
Mr. Lee Clauss San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	<p>April 11, 2019: Request to initiate consultation sent.</p> <p>May 1, 2019: Jessica Mauck (Cultural Resources Analyst) replied stating that the Project is within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, of interest to the Tribe. Ms. Mauck stated the area was moderately sensitive for cultural materials.</p> <p>May 6, 2019: Ms. Mauck requested the cultural resources report and geotechnical study for the Project.</p> <p>May 13, 2019: Geotechnical investigation and Records Search results were provided to Ms. Mauck.</p> <p>May 20, 2019: Ms. Mauck replied, stating that the Tribe still had concerns for potential subsurface cultural materials. Ms. Mauck requested a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment (this document).</p>
Ms. Kimia Fatehi Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	<p>April 11, 2019: Request to initiate consultation sent.</p> <p>May 23, 2019: A formal consultation request was received by the City from Jairo F. Avila (Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer). Mr. Avila stated that the Project is within traditional Tataviam ancestral territory and within distance of tribal-known significant cultural resources. Mr. Avila requested a geotechnical and cultural resources report prior to providing comments and recommendations.</p> <p>May 23, 2019: Geotechnical investigation and Records Search results were provided to Mr. Avila.</p> <p>September 23, 2019: Geotechnical investigation and Records Search results were provided a second time.</p> <p>September 26, 2019: Mr. Avila requested a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment (this document).</p>
Mr. Anthony Morales San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	<p>April 11, 2019: Request to initiate consultation sent.</p> <p>No reply to date.</p>
Mr. Andrew Salas Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians Kizh Nation	<p>April 11, 2019: Request to initiate consultation sent.</p> <p>No reply to date.</p>



6.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

6.1 FIELD METHODS

Paleo Solutions archaeologist Dean Duryea completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the 5-acre Project area on October 18, 2019. The surface was examined along with subsurface exposures, such as rodent burrows and cut banks, for physical manifestations of human activity greater than 45 years in age. The survey included walking transects at no more than 15 m (49 foot) intervals. Field conditions and survey results were photo-documented using a Sony Cyber-shot DSC-W800 camera. Field notes were taken using the Kordata app on the Apple iPad. All photographs and documentation are on file at Paleo Solutions' headquarters in Monrovia, California.

6.2 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

An intensive-level pedestrian field survey was performed on the approximately 5-acre parcel (APN 3010-030-023) on October 18, 2019. The Project area is flat with a ground visibility of approximately 80 percent (Figure 4). An established, northeast-southwest trending dirt road extends through the Project area (Figure 5). No archaeological resources or historic-age elements of the built environment were observed during field survey.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Paleo Solutions conducted a cultural resources investigation in support of the proposed residential development in the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California. The Project is located on approximately 5.0 acres of undeveloped land (APN 3010-030-023). This cultural resources investigation provides the methods and results of a records search, literature review, and field survey for the Project. The study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and pertinent city regulations. No previously or newly recorded resources were identified during either the records search or the field survey. No further cultural resources studies are recommended.

Native American consultation under AB 52 was initiated by the City. Two tribes, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, have responded requesting additional information. Consultation is ongoing.

If any earthmoving activities associated with the Project uncover archaeological objects, features, or structures, earthmoving activities within 100 feet (30 meters) of the find should be diverted or halted until the resource has been recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are encountered during construction, the procedures and protocols set forth in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(e)(1); Health and Safety Code §7050.5, subdivision (c); and Public Resources Code §5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641) shall be followed. According to these requirements, if human remains are discovered, all work within 100 feet of the find shall be halted immediately and Los Angeles County Coroner and the City of Palmdale shall be notified. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the NAHC. The NAHC will identify the most likely descendants (MLD) to be consulted by the City regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. The MLD shall be afforded an opportunity to inspect the find and make recommendations for treatment options. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after being granted access to the project area to examine the remains, the landowner, working with the City, shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.



Figure 4. Project Area Overview. View to the Southwest



Figure 5. Established Dirt Road. View to the Northeast



8.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION



PALMDALE

a place to call home

April 11, 2019

STEVEN D. HOFBAUER
Mayor

AUSTIN BISHOP
Mayor Pro Tem

LAURA BETTENCOURT
Councilmember

JUAN CARRILLO
Councilmember

RICHARD J. LOA
Councilmember

Mr. Andrew Salas
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

**RE: Request for AB 52 Consultation for Site Plan Review 19-004
and Density Bonus Agreement 19-001**

Dear Mr. Salas:

The City of Palmdale wishes to initiate tribal consultation for the above-mentioned project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); specifically, Public Resources Code 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (also known as AB 52). The City of Palmdale, as the lead agency, is contacting you because your Tribe requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of CEQA. The proposed project is a request to construct a multiple-family residential development on an approximately 5-acre vacant site. The site is located at the southeast corner of Division Street Avenue R (APN 3010-030-023).

Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

You may contact me by phone at 661-267-5200, email me at mtaggart@cityofpalmdale.org, fax at 661-267-5233, or mail your response to the following address:

Megan Taggart, Senior Planner
City of Palmdale
Department of Economic and Community Development
Planning Division
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, California 93550

Auxiliary aids provided for

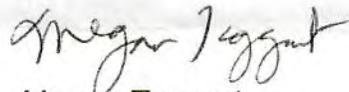
communication accessibility

upon 72 hours notice and request.

Letter to Mr. Salas
SPR 19-004 & DBA 19-001
April 11, 2019
Page 2

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1.d, if you would like to consult on this project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Megan Taggart
Senior Planner

Enclosure

cc: Parker Environmental Consultants



PALMDALE

a place to call home

April 11, 2019

STEVEN D. HOFBAUER
Mayor

AUSTIN BISHOP
Mayor Pro Tem

LAURA BETTENCOURT
Councilmember

JUAN CARRILLO
Councilmember

RICHARD J. LOA
Councilmember

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

**RE: Request for AB 52 Consultation for Site Plan Review 19-004
and Density Bonus Agreement 19-001**

38300 Sierra Highway

Dear Mr. Morales:

Palmdale, CA 93550-4798

Tel: 661/267-5200

The City of Palmdale wishes to initiate tribal consultation for the above-mentioned project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); specifically, Public Resources Code 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (also known as AB 52). The City of Palmdale, as the lead agency, is contacting you because your Tribe requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of CEQA. The proposed project is a request to construct a multiple-family residential development on an approximately 5-acre vacant site. The site is located at the southeast corner of Division Street Avenue R (APN 3010-030-023).

Fax: 661/267-5233

Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

TDD: 661/267-5167

You may contact me by phone at 661-267-5200, email me at mtaggart@cityofpalmdale.org, fax at 661-267-5233, or mail your response to the following address:

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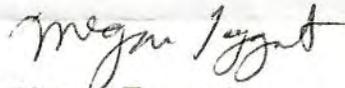
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Letter to Mr. Morales
SPR 19-004 & DBA 19-001
April 11, 2019
Page 2

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1.d, if you would like to consult on this project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Megan Taggart
Senior Planner

Enclosure

cc: Parker Environmental Consultants



PALMDALE

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April 11, 2019

STEVEN D. HOFBAUER
Mayor

AUSTIN BISHOP
Mayor Pro Tem

LAURA BETTENCOURT
Councilmember

JUAN CARRILLO
Councilmember

RICHARD J. LOA
Councilmember

Ms. Kimia Fatehi
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street
San Fernando, CA 91340

**RE: Request for AB 52 Consultation for Site Plan Review 19-004
and Density Bonus Agreement 19-001**

Dear Ms. Fatehi:

The City of Palmdale wishes to initiate tribal consultation for the above-mentioned project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); specifically, Public Resources Code 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (also known as AB 52). The City of Palmdale, as the lead agency, is contacting you because your Tribe requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of CEQA. The proposed project is a request to construct a multiple-family residential development on an approximately 5-acre vacant site. The site is located at the southeast corner of Division Street Avenue R (APN 3010-030-023).

Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

You may contact me by phone at 661-267-5200, email me at mtaggart@cityofpalmdale.org, fax at 661-267-5233, or mail your response to the following address:

Megan Taggart, Senior Planner
City of Palmdale
Department of Economic and Community Development
Planning Division
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, California 93550

Auxiliary aids provided for

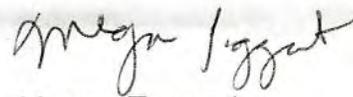
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Letter to Ms. Fatehi
SPR 19-004 & DBA 19-001
April 11, 2019
Page 2

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1.d, if you would like to consult on this project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Megan Taggart
Senior Planner

Enclosure

cc: Parker Environmental Consultants

From: Jairo Avila jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us 
Subject: Re: FTBMI AB52 Site Plan Review 19-004 and Density Bonus Agreement 19-001
Date: September 26, 2019 at 8:40 AM
To: Perry Banner pbanner@cityofpalmdale.org



Hello Perry,

Thank you for the email to follow up on this Project. We should be able to provide further comments by end of day today or early tomorrow.

However, do you know if a Cultural Resource Assessment was conducted for this Project? Is the report available for review? The document provided by Megan and reattached in your email is a Cultural Resource Record Search. While the Record Search provides information on previous investigations and resources in the area, a Cultural Resource Assessment includes a survey and updated assessment of the Project site.

Thank you,

On Wed, Sep 25, 2019 at 4:31 PM Perry Banner <pbanner@cityofpalmdale.org> wrote:

Hello Jairo,

It was great talking with you earlier. Coincidentally, I am working on a different project of Megan's today and wanted to follow-up on an email that she sent in May. We are at a point of deeming the application complete and I wanted to see if you had any comments on the cultural assessment and geotechnical report sent earlier (reattached).

Thank you,

Perry Banner
Contract Planner



CITY OF PALMDALE

Department of Economic and Community Development

Planning Division

38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550
661/267-5200 Main
661/267-5233 Fax

www.cityofpalmdale.org

From: Megan Taggart
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2019 5:32 PM
To: 'Jairo Avila'
Subject: RE: FTBMI AB52 Site Plan Review 19-004 and Density Bonus Agreement 19-001

Good Afternoon,

Per your request, I have attached the cultural assessment and geotechnical investigation. If you have any additional questions or need additional documentation, please let me know.

Thanks,

Megan Taggart
Senior Planner



CITY OF PALMDALE

Department of Economic and Community Development

38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550
661-267-5213 Direct

661-267-5200 Main
661-267-5233 Fax

www.cityofpalmdale.org

Hours: Monday-Thursday, 7:30 am-6 pm. Closed Friday.

From: Jairo Avila [mailto:jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us]

Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2019 2:20 PM

To: Megan Taggart

Subject: FTBMI AB52 Site Plan Review 19-004 and Density Bonus Agreement 19-001

Tribal Historic & Cultural Preservation Department

Project: *Site Plan Review 19-004 and Density Bonus Agreement 19-001*

Address: *Division St & E Avenue R, Palmdale, CA, 93550, USA*

Hello Megan,

On behalf of the Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation (THCP) Department of the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI), thank you for the formal notification regarding the Project referenced above. The area in which the Project area is located is within the traditional Tataviam ancestral territory and encompasses the lineage-villages from which members of the Tribe descend. This message constitutes a formal request for tribal consultation under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (as amended, 2015) and CA Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1.

Our records indicate the presence of significant cultural resources within distance of the Project. Although cultural resources have not been reported within the Project area, the range of archaeological sites and isolate artifacts that have been documented throughout the region warrant precautions when proposing any ground disturbing activities.

In order to have a better understanding of the project and provide the proper comments and recommendations regarding cultural resources, the THCP department would like to review the following information and documents:

- Geotechnical Report
- Cultural Resource Report

I appreciate your time and look forward to further information on this Project.

Respectfully,

--

Jairo F. Avila, M.A., RPA.

Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer

Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

1019 Second Street, Suite 1

San Fernando, California 91340

Office: [\(818\) 837-0794](tel:(818)837-0794)

Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>

--
Jairo F. Avila, M.A., RPA.
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, California 91340
Office: [\(818\) 837-0794](tel:(818)837-0794)
Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>



PALMDALE

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April 11, 2019

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Mayor

AUSTIN BISHOP
Mayor Pro Tem

LAURA BETTENCOURT
Councilmember

JUAN CARRILLO
Councilmember

RICHARD J. LOA
Councilmember

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

**RE: Request for AB 52 Consultation for Site Plan Review 19-004
and Density Bonus Agreement 19-001**

Dear Mr. Clauss:

The City of Palmdale wishes to initiate tribal consultation for the above-mentioned project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); specifically, Public Resources Code 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (also known as AB 52). The City of Palmdale, as the lead agency, is contacting you because your Tribe requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of CEQA. The proposed project is a request to construct a multiple-family residential development on an approximately 5-acre vacant site. The site is located at the southeast corner of Division Street Avenue R (APN 3010-030-023).

Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

You may contact me by phone at 661-267-5200, email me at mtaggart@cityofpalmdale.org, fax at 661-267-5233, or mail your response to the following address:

Megan Taggart, Senior Planner
City of Palmdale
Department of Economic and Community Development
Planning Division
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, California 93550

Auxiliary aids provided for

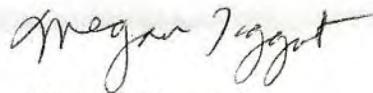
communication accessibility

upon 72 hours notice and request.

Letter to Mr. Clauss
SPR 19-004 & DBA 19-001
April 11, 2019
Page 2

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1.d, if you would like to consult on this project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Megan Taggart
Senior Planner

Enclosure

cc: Parker Environmental Consultants



From: Jessica Mauck JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
Subject: RE: Site Plan Review 19-004 and Density Bonus Agreement 19-01
Date: May 20, 2019 at 5:09 PM
To: Megan Taggart mtaggart@cityofpalmdale.org

Hi Megan,

In taking a look through the provided documentation, SMBMI does still have concerns with potential subsurface given the soil type, lack of disturbance, and nearness to a village site to the south. However, I would like to take a look at the archaeological report Canejo is putting together before making any recommendations.

Thank you,

Jessica Mauck
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249
M:(909) 725-9054
26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346

-----Original Message-----

From: Jessica Mauck
Sent: Tuesday, May 14, 2019 1:41 PM
To: 'Megan Taggart'
Subject: RE: Site Plan Review 19-004 and Density Bonus Agreement 19-01

Hi Megan,

Thank you for the requested documentation. . I am quite inundated this week, so I have scheduled this review for Monday, May 20 -- you will receive word from me before 6 pm that day.

Sincerely,

-----Original Message-----

From: Megan Taggart [mailto:mtaggart@cityofpalmdale.org]
Sent: Monday, May 13, 2019 5:33 PM
To: Jessica Mauck
Subject: RE: Site Plan Review 19-004 and Density Bonus Agreement 19-01

Jessica - I have attached the geotechnical investigation and cultural report. If you need anything else, let me know.

Thanks,

Megan Taggart
Senior Planner

Department of Economic and Community Development
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550
661-267-5213 Direct
661-267-5200 Main
661-267-5233 Fax

www.cityofpalmdale.org

Hours: Monday-Thursday, 7:30 am-6 pm. Closed Friday.

-----Original Message-----

From: Jessica Mauck [mailto:JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 6, 2019 11:59 AM
To: Megan Taggart
Subject: Site Plan Review 19-004 and Density Bonus Agreement 19-01

Subject: CEQA Plan Review for CMA and Density Bonus Agreement for CMA

Hi Megan,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above-referenced project, documentation for which was received by the Cultural Resources Management Department (CRM) on 15 April 2019, pursuant to CEQA. Below is the cultural sensitivity information provided to the CRM firm for their cultural resources study and, as they just reached out 2 weeks ago, it is unlikely they have completed their report. As such, I will simply submit an information request to the City for the time being for the following:

- Cultural resources report
- Geotechnical study/soils report

SMBMI received the project plans within the original notice package from the City. Should the geotechnical report not be required for this project, please let me know and I will conduct my review upon receipt of the cultural report.

Thank you,

Jessica Mauck
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249
M:(909) 725-9054
26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346

-----Original Message-----

From: Jessica Mauck
Sent: Wednesday, May 1, 2019 4:01 PM
To: 'mmaki1@verizon.net'
Subject: FW: Juniper Grove Apartments Project, Palmdale, Los Angeles County

Hi Mary,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above-referenced project, documentation for which was received by the Cultural Resources Management Department (CRM) on 24 April 2019. The proposed project is located within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. After my preliminary review of Tribe's information, I believe the project area resides within an area of moderate cultural sensitivity. There is a Village approximately .8 miles south (associated archaeological resources are located to the southeast), but is associated with a specific landscape and may not necessarily mean the project area will have a related signature. I will request to take a look at additional soil/geotechnical information during consultation with the Lead Agency so that I can better identify existing disturbance as well as the potential for the presence of subsurface cultural resources within the project area.

Thank you,

-----Original Message-----

From: Lee Clauss
Sent: Wednesday, April 24, 2019 6:52 PM
To: Jessica Mauck
Subject: FW: Juniper Grove Apartments Project, Palmdale, Los Angeles County

For your review...

Lee Clauss
DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
O: (909) 864-8933 x503248
Internal: 50-3248
M:(909) 633-5851
26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346

-----Original Message-----

From: Mary Maki <mmaki1@verizon.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 24, 2019 5:47 PM
To: Lee Clauss <LClauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Subject: Juniper Grove Apartments Project, Palmdale, Los Angeles County

Hi,

Please see the attached letter regarding the above project.

Thank you,

Mary Maki
Conejo Archeological Consultants
805-494-4309

+++++
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