Appendix C:
Cultural Resources Assessment
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment
Copart Palmdale
City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California

USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map: Lancaster East, California
T7N, R11W, Sec 32

Assessor’s Parcel Number: 3170-015-007

Prepared for:
Copart, Inc.
14185 Dallas Parkway
Dallas, TX 75254
972.391.5375

Contact: Mason Laycock

Prepared by:
FirstCarbon Solutions
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125
San Bernardino, CA 92408
909.884.2255

Contact: David Smith, Archaeologist
Angela Wolfe, Project Manager

Date: March 13, 2019
Updated July 1, 2019
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level archaeological survey and paleontological resource assessment for an 81.06-acre parcel in the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to construct an online car auction storage facility in the City of Palmdale.

The project site, Assessor’s Parcel Number (APN) 3170-015-007, is generally located east of State Route (SR) 14 and north of SR-138. The project site is composed entirely of agricultural fields that were heavily covered in weeds at the time of this study (Appendix A).

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) provided this Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI CRA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines with respect to the identification and preservation of cultural resources.

FCS requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) check their Sacred Lands Files for any cultural resources on or near the project site. The search was negative for resources; however, NAHC provided a list of tribes affiliated with the overall project area and recommended that FCS notify the tribes of the project and invite them to provide any information they may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received from the notified tribes (Appendix B).

An FCS archaeologist conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), the cultural resource information center for Los Angeles County. The SCCIC is a part of the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS). Information obtained from the records searches indicates that the project site has never undergone a cultural resources study and that no prehistoric or historic period archaeological sites have been recorded on the property (Appendix C).

FCS notified the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHM) and requested a review of their geological files for the area to determine if paleontological resources could be present on the surface or sub-surface of the property. The NHM responded stating that no vertebrate fossil localities lie directly within the proposed project site boundaries, but that localities exist nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that probably occur at depth in the proposed project site (Appendix D).

The main parcel was surveyed on February 12, 2019. A 1,300-foot sewer alignment addition to the project was surveyed on June 20, 2019. Neither survey resulted in the discovery of historic or archaeological resources.
SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location and Description

The proposed project site is located on the northwest corner of 40th Street East and Avenue L8 in the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California (Exhibit 1). Specifically, the property is located on the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 7 North, Range 11 West of the USGS Lancaster East 7.5’ Quadrangle (Exhibit 2).

Regional access to the site is provided via SR-14 via the West Avenue M interchange, which runs south of the site. Local vehicular access to the site is provided via 40th Street East on the eastern boundary of the site (Exhibit 3).

On-site facilities would include a 2,448-square-foot office/sales building, vehicle storage lot, customer and employee parking lot, and vehicle loading and unloading area (Exhibit 3). The vehicle storage lot would have the capacity to store up to 11,000 vehicles, and would consist of a cement-treated base course with an impervious chip seal. The customer and employee parking lot and loading and unloading area would consist of a paved asphalt surface. Vehicles for sale would be transported from the loading/unloading area to the storage yard by Caterpillar wheel loaders. When inventory is fully stocked, Copart would operate up to six wheel loaders during business operations. The duration of short-term storage for stored vehicles is 5 to 60 days, on average. The vehicle storage area would be shielded from onlookers and adjacent properties by an 8-foot-high opaque vinyl fence. No nighttime lighting is proposed within the storage lot. Laser scanners would provide nighttime security.

Parking for the project’s customer/employee parking lot would consist of 48 stalls, including 44 standard parking stalls, two handicap stalls, and two van stalls. The 81.98-acre site would be broken up into a 1.99-acre building and parking lot area, a 61.07-acre storage yard, 7.18 acres of off-site street dedications, and 11.74 acres of perimeter interceptor flood channels (including landscaping setbacks). The office building would include a 2,448-square-foot office/sales building on-site and an 8-foot-high opaque vinyl fence surrounding the parking area. Copart employees would have access to the storage lot, and occasionally a customer may be escorted by an employee to view a vehicle before purchase. Vehicles are stored and sold intact. Dismantling, fluid draining, crushing, or parts sales are not proposed.

The project will connect to an off-site gravity sewer collection system 3,000 feet from the project site within Avenue L, west of 35th Street. The development would include an on-site holding tank and private lift station to transport sewer effluent from the office building on the east side of the project to the off-site sewer connection point on the northwest side of the project. Implementation of water quality/retention basins around the site perimeter is included in development of the project. Domestic and irrigation water for the site would be provided by drilling a new well and installing a storage tank and associated pumps.
Review of historic aerials depicts the site as utilized for previous agricultural uses; however, the site is currently vacant. The surrounding land uses consist of agricultural and vacant land uses.

1.2 - Natural Setting

The proposed project site is located in northern Los Angeles County, northeast of where the Santa Clara River Valley forms a topographical break between the Sierra Pelona Mountains to the northwest and the San Gabriel Mountains to the southeast (Exhibit 1). Review of historic aerials depicts the site as utilized for previous agricultural uses; however, the site is currently vacant (Appendix A).

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Senior Archaeologist, David Smith, provided project management for this PI CRA and prepared this report. FCS Staff Archaeologist, Stefanie Griffin, conducted the records searches and Ms. Griffin and FCS Field Archaeologist, Brett Jones, surveyed the parcel.
Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map
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Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

Legend
- Project Site

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery
SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview.

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

For prehistoric backgrounds, Fagan (2003), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology in general and review the history of the desert regions in southern California. The most accepted regional chronology for the coastal and central interior Southern California is derived from Wallace’s four-part Horizon format, which was later updated and revised by Warren. Presently, regional archaeologists generally follow Wallace’s Southern California format but the loosely established times for each period subunit are often challenged. The documented stages are as follows:

2.1.1 - Desert Culture Period (12000 to 10000 BC)

Comparatively, little is known of Paleo-Indian peoples in the California archaeological record, although highly documented archaeological village sites in the Southwest have revealed associated bones of now extinct large mammals, as well as Clovis and Folsom tool traditions (Fagan 2003). However, this period is noted for an increase in drier weather; consequently, most of the known California Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic sites are located near extinct desert valley lakes, rock shelters and on the Channel Islands off the California coast (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Forbes 1989). These consist of occupation sites, butchering stations, and burials. Typically, this period ends with a marked extinction of large game native to North America and a distinct change in prehistoric tool kits used to prepare plant foods. Small projectile points, choppers, flat scrapers, drills, and digging sticks are also common (Forbes 1989).

2.1.2 - Western Hunting Culture or Lake Mohave Period (9000 to 5000 BC)

It is thought that, as the hunting of large mammals became less available as a food resource because of drier weather conditions, the West and Southwest show an increased reliance in using small game, such as squirrels and rabbits, and wild plants to sustain the small tribal bands (Jennings 1989; Oswalt 1988). This period is also marked by the absence of food-grinding stone implements. However, the period ends when stone grinding implements become increasingly more prevalent in the archaeological record (Forbes 1989; Jennings 1989; Oswalt 1988).

In the early part of this period, large lakes formed in much of the now-dry eastern California deserts. The large playa known as Rosamond Dry Lake formed at this time and was filled with water, due to the wetter climate; the lake lasted for several thousand years. Numerous flaked lithic sites have been found on the periphery of the Rosamond Dry Lake.
2.1.3 - Pinto Period (5000 to 2500 BC)

This period highlights a combination of both Desert Culture and Western Hunting Cultures, where an increase in grinding tools appears in the archaeological record. Such tools suggest an increased level of reliance on wild plants and small animals (Forbes 1989; Jennings 1989; Oswalt 1988). The Pinto spear-point tool tradition is the hallmark of this period. This tradition is characterized by small coarsely chipped points, which tend to be triangular and sometimes are found with parallel sides. These points may have tipped the atlatl. A slight variation in tool type appears toward the end of this period, which is represented by Gypsum points and Elko points. The Gypsum point is typified by its contracting stem, whereas Elko points are corner notched (Jennings 1989). It is thought that the playa lakes in the eastern Antelope Valley dried at the end of this period.

2.1.4 - Protohistoric (2500 BC to AD 1769)

In the southwestern Great Basin, this period is characterized by cooler and wetter conditions than previously experienced, similar to the modern-day environment. Sites appear in previously unoccupied areas of California. The numbers of sites in some regions, especially near ephemeral lakes, seem to have risen dramatically. In the Owens Valley, permanent village sites were utilized, along with the addition of upland dry-environment sites. These changes reflect a phenomenon found throughout the western United States where an increase in population and changes in tool kits and living arrangements resulted in more specialized uses of materials and landscapes. Diagnostic artifacts associated with this period consist of Elko and Gypsum projectile points.

2.2 - Native American Background

The project site is located in the traditional homeland of the Tatavium people whose range stretched from the Liebre and Sawmill Mountains to the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River drainage in northern most counties of Los Angeles and Kern. This small Native American group adopted a general ecological and subsistence strategy that differed only slightly from the neighboring Chumash, Gabrieliño, and Kitanemuk groups. The native language of the Tatavium may have been of the Takic family, and is thought to have diverged from various other languages in the family as late as 1,000 BC. The language was mutually exclusive at the onset of the historic period and unrecognizable to neighboring groups. Today, only a little historical information regarding the group is known, although their population at the time of historic contact is thought to have been around 1,000 (King and Blackburn 1978:535).

2.3 - Historical Background

The Antelope Valley is located in the western side of the Mojave Desert and is approximately 3,000 square miles. On the northwest, the Valley is separated from the San Joaquin Valley by the Tehachapi Mountains. On the south and southwest, it is separated by the San Gabriel Mountains. The north and east boundaries of the Antelope Valley are distinguished by isolated buttes.

Hundreds of years ago, before any white settlements existed, the Kitanemuk Indians occupied this area. They were hunters and gatherers, depending almost entirely on the natural productivity of the land. They did not farm or practice animal husbandry, but they did trade with the Chumash of Santa
Barbara, and ranged the foothills of the Antelope Valley. It is believed that many other tribes probably were in the Antelope Valley at one time or another, including the Yokuts, Chumash, and Shoshone.

The City of Palmdale has its roots in two small, early communities: Harold (Alpine Station) and Palmenthal. Harold was a natural location for a community because it was at the crossroads of the two major routes on the Valley floor: the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and Fort Tejon Road (now Barrel Springs Road). As the story goes, Palmenthal came to be in 1886, when between 50 and 60 families of Swiss and German descent, predominantly from Nebraska and Illinois, moved westward to California. They had been told that when they saw palm trees, they would be very close to the Pacific Ocean. As they came to the Antelope Valley and saw the Joshua trees, they mistook them for palm trees. The families settled here and called their new town Palmenthal (City of Palmdale).
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SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Record Search

3.1.1 - South Central Costal Information Center Search

An FCS Archaeologist conducted a records search at the SCCIC on January 9, 2019, for the project site, including a 0.5-mile buffer (Appendix C). Sources consulted to identify historic properties included the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historic Landmarks List, and California Points of Historical Interest. An FCS Archaeologist also reviewed the Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) and archival maps to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources. The results of the combined record searches indicate that there have been at least 10 cultural resources investigations conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. None of those studies included the project site. Additionally, none of the studies resulted in the identification and recordation of any historic or prehistoric sites within the search radius or on the project site (Table 1).

Table 1: Cultural Resources Reports within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Author/Date</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA-00249</td>
<td>Love, Bruce. 1988</td>
<td>Archaeological Overview of 508 Acres on the East Side of Lancaster Known As General Plan Amendment (GPA) 88-04 and 88-09,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-07510</td>
<td>McKenna, Jeanette A. 2005</td>
<td>A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Assessor Parcels 3170-013-002 and -027, Approximately 40 Acres in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1 (cont.): Cultural Resources Reports within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Author/Date</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 3.1.2 - Historic Aerials

A review of 11 historic aerals depicting the project site from 1948 until 2014 indicate that from the earliest aerial in 1948 until the present, the project site has been used for agriculture, as was most of the land in the general area. The 1948 image also depicts one or more structures in the southeast corner of the project site. It is unknown exactly what these structures were, although it is likely that they were residential in nature or farm-related facilities. Sometime between 1994 and 2005, the structures were removed. Aerials from 2005 to the present do not exhibit any trace of the structures.

### 3.1.3 - Paleontological Records Search

FCS notified the NHM of the project and requested a review of the paleontological records for the project and surrounding area (Appendix D). The NHM responded on January 22, 2019, and according to Dr. Sam McLeod, no vertebrate fossil localities lie directly within the proposed project site boundaries; however, there are localities nearby from the same sedimentary units that occur in the proposed project site, either at the surface or at depth:

rabbit, Sylvilagus audubonii, and antelope ground squirrel, Ammospermophilus leucurus. In addition, farther east-southeast of the proposed project area, along Avenue S from Little Rock east almost to the San Bernardino County line, we have localities LACM 5942-5953 from pipeline excavations in the Quaternary Alluvium and older Quaternary sediments that produced a fauna of small vertebrates including gopher snake, Pituophis, kingsnake, Lampropeltis, leopard lizard, Gambelia wislizenii, cottontail rabbit, Sylvilagus, pocket mouse, Chaetodipus, kangaroo rat, Dipodomys, and pocket gopher, Thomomys.

Even relatively shallow excavations in the proposed project area may well uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations below the very uppermost layers in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

3.1.4 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On January 8, 2019, FCS sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project site. The response from the NAHC arrived on January 11, 2019, and it noted that its files contained no information regarding Sacred Lands or other cultural resources in the area. A list of Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge of the general project area was included with the results. Letters were mailed to the tribes on January 11, 2019, requesting any additional information they might have concerning the project site. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

On February 12, 2019, two FCS Archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey to search for unrecorded cultural resources at the project site. The survey covered the subject site beginning in the southeast corner of the project site and moving west, using north-south transects spaced at standard 15-meter intervals. The project site consists entirely of agricultural land that has been subject to ground disturbance associated with farming. Soil visibility was poor across the site, ranging from 5 to 10 percent. The areas in the northwest portion of the site contained <5 percent ground visibility as result of grasses and bushes measuring approximately 2 feet tall. Soils in sections of poor visibility were intermittently inspected using a hand trowel. Observed soils were largely composed of medium brown loam with low clay content, interspersed with small (2 to 3-centimeter) stones primarily composed of quartz, schist, and basalt.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, FCS Archaeologists examined all areas of the exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human
Results

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics).

All areas of the project site were closely inspected for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or prehistoric resources. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed. Photographs from the pedestrian survey may be found in Appendix A.

In June 2019, a 1,300-foot sewer alignment, extending north from the northwest corner of the parcel to the intersection of Avenue L and 35th Street, was added to the project. On June 20, the FCS Archaeologist surveyed the proposed sewer alignment. The results of the survey were negative for historic or archaeological resources.
SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

FCS conducted cultural and paleontological records searches, an NAHC Sacred Lands File search, desktop studies, and field surveys, and produced this report. The results of the cultural records search indicated that no previously recorded historic or prehistoric resources are recorded on the project site, nor has the property ever been the subject of a cultural resources study. The paleontological records search indicated that fossils may be present in undisturbed subsurface sediments. The following recommendations are designed to mitigate the negative effects to potential resources.

4.2 - Recommendations

The results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search, and desktop research, suggest that the possibility that archaeological resources could be present in undisturbed native sediments is highly unlikely; therefore, archaeological monitoring is not recommended for the project.

Paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity in relatively shallow deposits. Because the sensitivity is moderate to high for fossiliferous resources, paleontological monitoring is recommended for excavations below three feet in depth.

If human remains were encountered during excavations associated with this project, Mitigation Measure (MM) CUL-1 would be required. If archaeological resources are encountered during construction, MM CUL-2 would be required. Implementation of MM CUL-3 would reduce impacts to paleontological resources to a level of less than significant.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

Recommended Mitigation Measures

**MM CUL-1**  
If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work shall stop within 50 feet of the find, and the County Coroner shall be notified (Health and Safety Code § 7050.5). If the Coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, he or she shall contact the NAHC.

**MM CUL-2**  
If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area would be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) would be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and cannot be avoided by the project, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be
warranted to exhaust the data potential of the resource thereby reducing any impact to a less-than-significant level.

**MM CUL-3**  Even relatively shallow excavations in the proposed project site may well uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations below the very uppermost layers in the proposed project site should therefore be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project site. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.
SECTION 5: REFERENCES


City of Palmdale. Website: http://www.cityofpalmdale.org/Library/Local-History.


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Appendix A: Project Area Photographs
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Photograph 1: View of the project site from the northeast; facing southwest.

Photograph 2: View of the project site facing south.
Photograph 3: View of the project site from the south; facing north.

Photograph 4: Overview of ground visibility; facing west.
Photograph 5: Detail view of ground visibility.
Appendix B:
Cultural Resources Correspondence
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B.1 - Native American Heritage Commission
Sacred Lands File Search
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA  95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project:  Copart Palmdale
County:  Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle
Name:  Lancaster East
Township:  7N  Range:  11W  Section(s):  32

Company/Firm/Agency:
First Carbon Solutions
Contact Person:  David M. Smith
Street Address:  250 Commerce, Suite 250
City:  Irvine  Zip:  92602
Phone:  (714) 508-4100  Extension:  1046
Fax:  (714) 508-4110
Email:  dsmith@fcs-intl.com

Project Description:
The 81.06 acre site in the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California (APN: 3170-015-007) consists of land that was previously in agricultural use but is currently vacant. The project proposes to construct an online car auction facility on this site.

✔ Project Location Map is attached
January 11, 2019

David Smith
First Carbon Solutions

VIA Email to: dsmith@fcs-intl.com

RE: Copart Palmdale Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Smith:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment
This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Copart Palmdale Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2019-000272

01/11/2019 11:35 AM
B.2 - Native American Information Request Letters
January 11, 2019

Kern Valley Indian Community
Robert Robinson
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93283

Subject: Proposed Copart Palmdale Online Car Auction Facility in Palmdale, CA

Dear Robert Robinson:

At the request of Copart, Inc, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for a proposed online car auction facility project.

The project site is located on the northwest corner of 40th Street East and Avenue L8 in Palmdale, California. The project site consists of 81.06 acres of land that was previously in agricultural use but is currently vacant. The project proposes to construct an online car auction facility, which would include a 66.7-acre storage yard, with 6.17 acres for street dedications, 6.36 acres for an interceptor and dissipator channel, and 1.83 acres for a building and parking lot area.

To determine the presence or absence of cultural and historical resources within the proposed project area and a ½ mile radius, FCS will conduct a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register of Historic Resources (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for Los Angeles County will be reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. An intensive pedestrian survey will also be conducted at the project locations.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA.

If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2
January 11, 2019

Kern Valley Indian Community
Julie Turner
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240

Subject: Proposed Copart Palmdale Online Car Auction Facility in Palmdale, CA

Dear Julie Turner:

At the request of Copart, Inc, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for a proposed online car auction facility project.

The project site is located on the northwest corner of 40th Street East and Avenue L8 in Palmdale, California. The project site consists of 81.06 acres of land that was previously in agricultural use but is currently vacant. The project proposes to construct an online car auction facility, which would include a 66.7-acre storage yard, with 6.17 acres for street dedications, 6.36 acres for an interceptor and dissipator channel, and 1.83 acres for a building and parking lot area.

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Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2
January 11, 2019

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Proposed Copart Palmdale Online Car Auction Facility in Palmdale, CA

Dear Denisa Torres:

At the request of Copart, Inc, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for a proposed online car auction facility project.

The project site is located on the northwest corner of 40th Street East and Avenue L8 in Palmdale, California. The project site consists of 81.06 acres of land that was previously in agricultural use but is currently vacant. The project proposes to construct an online car auction facility, which would include a 66.7-acre storage yard, with 6.17 acres for street dedications, 6.36 acres for an interceptor and dissipator channel, and 1.83 acres for a building and parking lot area.

To determine the presence or absence of cultural and historical resources within the proposed project area and a ½ mile radius, FCS will conduct a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register of Historic Resources (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest (CPIH) list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for Los Angeles County will be reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. An intensive pedestrian survey will also be conducted at the project locations.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA.

If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2
January 11, 2019

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Proposed Copart Palmdale Online Car Auction Facility in Palmdale, CA

Dear Robert Martin:

At the request of Copart, Inc, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for a proposed online car auction facility project.

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Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2
January 11, 2019

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91323

Subject: Proposed Copart Palmdale Online Car Auction Facility in Palmdale, CA

Dear Donna Yocum:

At the request of Copart, Inc, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for a proposed online car auction facility project.

The project site is located on the northwest corner of 40th Street East and Avenue L8 in Palmdale, California. The project site consists of 81.06 acres of land that was previously in agricultural use but is currently vacant. The project proposes to construct an online car auction facility, which would include a 66.7-acre storage yard, with 6.17 acres for street dedications, 6.36 acres for an interceptor and dissipator channel, and 1.83 acres for a building and parking lot area.

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Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2
January 11, 2019

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

Subject: Proposed Copart Palmdale Online Car Auction Facility in Palmdale, CA

Dear Lee Clauss:

At the request of Copart, Inc, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for a proposed online car auction facility project.

The project site is located on the northwest corner of 40th Street East and Avenue L8 in Palmdale, California. The project site consists of 81.06 acres of land that was previously in agricultural use but is currently vacant. The project proposes to construct an online car auction facility, which would include a 66.7-acre storage yard, with 6.17 acres for street dedications, 6.36 acres for an interceptor and dissipator channel, and 1.83 acres for a building and parking lot area.

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Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2
January 11, 2019

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Proposed Copart Palmdale Online Car Auction Facility in Palmdale, CA

Dear Goldie Walker:

At the request of Copart, Inc, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for a proposed online car auction facility project.

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Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2
January 11, 2019

Tubatulabals of Kern Valley
Goldie Walker
P.O. Box 226
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240

Subject: Proposed Copart Palmdale Online Car Auction Facility in Palmdale, CA

Dear Goldie Walker:

At the request of Copart, Inc, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for a proposed online car auction facility project.

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Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2
Appendix C:
SCCIC Records Search
## Report List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Other IDs</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Resources</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>LA-07510</td>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>McKenna, Jeanette A.</td>
<td>A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Assessor Parcels 3170-013-002 and -027, Approximately 40 Acres in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>McKenna et al.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LA-11395</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Larocque, Mark</td>
<td>Crown Castle tower project: &quot;Boeing WT #878097&quot;</td>
<td>PES LLC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D:
Paleontological Records Search
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA  92602

Attn: David M. Smith, Project Manager, Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Copart Palmdale Project, near Palmdale, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Copart Palmdale Project, near Palmdale, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Lancaster East USGS topographic quadrangle map that Eric Soycher sent to me via e-mail on 8 January 2019. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project site boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary units that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium beneath soil, derived broadly as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the south. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from these deposits is LACM 7884, northwest of the proposed project area on the north side of Lancaster just north of Avenue I east of Division Street, that produced a fossil specimen of camel, Camelops hesternus, from only four feet below the surface. A little farther to the north-northwest of the proposed project area, near Avenue F and 10th Street, but from only three feet deep in the younger quaternary deposits, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 7853 produced fossil specimens of smelt, Osmeridae, western whiptail lizard, Aspidocelis tigris, desert iguana, Dipsosaurus dorsalis, desert spiny lizard, Sceloporus magister, side-blotched lizard, Uta stansburiana, desert night lizard, Xantusia vigilis, skink, Plestiodon, whip snake, Masticophis,

Even relatively shallow excavations in the proposed project area may well uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations below the very uppermost layers in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

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

Sincerely,

![Signature]

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice
Appendix E: Regulatory Framework
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact is considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA regulations (36 CFR 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps outlined in these regulations. They must determine if NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a–d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP include—significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

a) That are associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history; or
b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or
   that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that; represent a
   significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least
one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its
historical properties and conveys its historical character.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious
institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original
locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and
properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible
for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet
the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

   a.) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or
       historical importance.

   b.) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant
       for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with
       a historic person or event.

   c.) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no
       appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.

   d.) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent
       importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic
       events.

   e.) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and
       presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other
       building or structure with the same association has survived.

   f.) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value
       has invested it with its own exceptional significance.

   g.) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance
to identified historic properties, the agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic
properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

**Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects**

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property’s eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property’s historic significance.

**If Adverse Effects Are Found**

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).
According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the NHPA Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies’ responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j) or, if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per the California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

As used in this report, a “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California State Office of
Historic Preservation recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14 of the CCR, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5, is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4850, et seq.).

2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
   A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
   B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
   C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
   D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1, even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

**Threshold of Significance**

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA. If analysis
and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

Local Regulations

City of Palmdale General Plan

The Environmental Resources Element addresses the related issues of resource conservation and open space, and provides a basis to evaluate existing resources and plan for their protection. The goal of this Element is to improve the long-term quality of life for Palmdale residents through the rational management of natural resources and open space lands. The Element establishes policies concerning air, water, land open space, recreation, and energy resources that relate to their conservation, preservation, and managed use. The Element has been divided into four major issue areas: open space, conservation, outdoor amenities, and scenic highways.

Open space refers to land devoted to the conservation of on-site resources, resource management, or outdoor recreation areas kept undeveloped because of public health and safety concerns. In order for residents to continuously avail themselves of the aesthetic, recreational, and public health benefits of open space, the state mandates that cities include open space and conservation elements in their general plan. These elements shall provide a comprehensive management program for the environment. Because the earth’s resources are limited, there must be conservation and managed use of local resources. Water, soil, and minerals are valuable but finite resources. Their continued use can only be possible with conservation. The protection of animal and plant habitats, especially of endangered species, is also necessary to limit disruption of ecological cycles. Landforms, geologic features, historic and archaeological resources all contribute to the unique character of Palmdale.
SECTION 2: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES
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.

Policy ER7.1.1: Identify and recognize historic landmarks from Palmdale's past.

Policy ER7.1.2: Promote maintenance, rehabilitation, and appropriate reuse of identified landmarks where feasible.

Policy ER7.1.3: Require that new development protect significant historic, paleontological, or archaeological resources, or provide for other appropriate mitigation.

Policy 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.

Policy 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.

Policy ER7.1.6: Cooperate with private and public entities whose goals are to protect and preserve historic landmarks and important cultural resources.

Policy 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.)

Policy 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.)

Tribal Consultation

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research website.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list are maintained by the NAHC and are distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or
amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from the local government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

- 30 days: time the NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended, not mandatory.
- 90 days: time the tribe has to respond indicating whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary or productive, and need not result in agreement.
- 45 days: time the local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral is required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- 10 days: time the local government has to provide the tribes with notice of a public hearing.