Appendix 21
Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed
80 Acre Mining Area in Azusa
Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed 80-Acre Mining Area in Azusa
Los Angeles County, California

Submitted to:
Vulcan Materials
3200 San Fernando Road
Los Angeles, Ca 90065

Submitted by:
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February 2009
Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed 80-Acre Mining Area in Azusa
Los Angeles County, California

February 2009

Prepared For:
Vulcan Materials
3200 San Fernando Road
Los Angeles, Ca 90065

Prepared By:
Evelyn N. Chandler and Jennifer M. Howard

ECORP CONSULTING, INC.
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U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Quadrangles: Azusa

Cultural Resources Identified: None

Area Surveyed: 80 Acres

Keywords: City of Azusa, Cultural Resources Survey, Ethnohistory, Gabrielino, History, Prehistory, Tongva
A cultural resources investigation of a project area located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, in Azusa, California was completed in January and February of 2009 by ECORP Consulting, Inc. under contract to Vulcan Materials, Inc. Vulcan proposes to commence mining activities in an 80-acre plot west of their current phase III mining area. The purpose of the investigation was to identify historical resources that could be affected by the proposed project, pursuant to the terms in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A cultural resources records search was conducted for the project to determine the extent of previous documentation of archaeological sites and historic resources in the vicinity of the project area. In addition, a search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission. An archaeological survey of the project area followed to determine whether any previously unidentified cultural resources exist there.

No cultural resources were identified within the project area as a result of this study. One prehistoric resource (CA-LAN-241) and one historic resource (P-19-186917) were identified within 1.0 mile (1600 meters) of the project area during the records search. Because of their distances from the project area, 1,485 feet (450 meters) and 990 feet (300 meters), respectively, there would be no impacts to these resources from the proposed mining project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would have no effect on any historical resources, and no mitigation measures are required.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION............................................................................................................... .... 1
2.0 LOCATION AND SETTING ..................................................................................................... 2
3.0 CULTURAL SETTING............................................................................................................... 6
  3.1 Prehistory ................................................................................................................ 6
  3.2 Ethnohistory ............................................................................................................. 6
  3.3 History ................................................................................................................... .7
4.0 METHODS....................................................................................................................... ........ 10
  4.1 Records Search Methods ......................................................................................... 10
  4.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Methods ............... 10
  4.3 Field Survey Methods ........................................................................................... 10
5.0 RESULTS ........................................................................................................................... 11
  5.1 Records Search Results ........................................................................................... 11
  5.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results ............... 12
  5.3 Field Survey Results ............................................................................................... 13
6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS ............................................................................. 13
7.0 REFERENCES .................................................................................................................... 14
8.0 REPORT AND FIELD PERSONNEL .................................................................................. 16
  8.1 Report Preparers .................................................................................................... 16
  8.2 Field Personnel ....................................................................................................... 16

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Previous Investigations within 1.0 Mile of the Project Area................................. 12

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Aerial View Showing Previous Mining Phases and Proposed 80-Acre Mining Area...........2
Figure 2 Project Vicinity, Los Angeles County, California...........................................................3
Figure 3 Project Area, Los Angeles County, California.................................................................4
Figure 4 Project Area, Facing southwest ....................................................................................5
Figure 5 Project Area, Facing northeast ....................................................................................5
Figure 6 Aerial View of Project Area Showing Area Surveyed..................................................6

APPENDIX Correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission
1.0 INTRODUCTION

A cultural resources investigation of a project area located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, in Azusa, California was completed in January and February 2009 by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) under contract to Vulcan Materials, Inc (Vulcan). Vulcan currently conducts mining operations on the 190 acres adjacent to the east side of the project area as shown in Figure 1. Vulcan proposes to commence mining activities in an 80-acre plot west of their current Phase III mining area (see Figure 1). The 80-acre plot will be used to mine rock, sand, and gravel as well as for processing and stock-piling of materials and use of off-highway vehicles in concordance with the rest of the mine. In support of this project, a cultural resources investigation was conducted by ECORP under contract to Vulcan pursuant to the terms in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In order to identify any cultural resources within a 1.0-mile (1600-meters) radius of the project area that could be affected by the proposed project, a cultural resources records search was conducted using the California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. In addition, a search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Following a review of the records search results and Sacred Lands File search results, an intensive field survey was conducted for the project area. This report presents the methods, and results of the records search, Sacred Lands File search, and field survey that were conducted for the project. This report also provides recommendations for the treatment of new discoveries (i.e., subsurface archaeological materials and/or human remains) during ground-disturbing activities.
2.0 LOCATION AND SETTING

The project area is located on land currently owned by Vulcan, in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, in Azusa, California (Figure 2). The majority of the project area encompasses the southeastern portion of the Van Tassel Ridge. The 80-acre project area begins at the western border of the Phase III mining area. The northern boundary of the project area extends along the City of Azusa – National Forest Boundary from the end of the Phase III line for approximately 0.29 mile (470 meters) (see Figure 1). The western boundary extends from the western terminus of the northern boundary for approximately 0.42 mile (690 meters). The southern boundary extends from the southern terminus of the western boundary for approximately 0.29 mile to the border of the Phase III mining operations. As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Azusa topographic quadrangle, the project area lies in the eastern half of Section 21, Township 1 North, Range 10 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figure 3).

The project area ranges in elevation from 1,600 to 2,000 feet (488 to 610 meters) above mean sea level. Numerous small ephemeral drainages and shallow washes criss-cross the area. The project area is mountainous and comprised of extremely steep slopes and deep canyons. The soil consists of alluvial granitic sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders. Local vegetation is dominated by creosote scrub brush and sage brush communities. Figures 4 and 5, show a portion of the project area.
Figure 2. Project Vicinity, Los Angeles County
(Generated from DeLorme Xmap 4.5)
Figure 3. Project Area, Los Angeles County
(Generated from DeLorme Xmap 4.5)
Figure 4. Project Area, Facing southwest

Figure 5. Project Area, Facing northeast.
3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California dates back to at least 10,000 years before present (BP). Four cultural periods of prehistoric occupation of California during the Holocene Epoch (10,000 years BP to present) are discussed below: the Early Holocene Period, the Early Horizon Period, the Middle Horizon Period, and the Late Horizon Period. During the Early Holocene Period (10,000 to 8,000 years BP), hunters/gatherers utilized lacustrine and marshland settings for the varied and abundant resources found there. Milling-related artifacts are lacking from archaeological sites dating to this period, but the atlatl and dart are common. Hunting of large and small game occurred, as well as fishing. A few, scattered permanent settlements were established near large water sources, but a nomadic lifestyle was more common (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984).

Milling-related artifacts first appear in archaeological sites dating to the Early Horizon Period (8,000 to 4,000 years BP). Hunting and gathering continued during this period, but with greater reliance on vegetal foods. Mussels and oysters were a staple among coastal groups. This gave way to greater consumption of shellfish in the Middle Horizon Period (4,000 to 2,000 years BP). Use of bone artifacts appears to have increased during this period, and baked-earth steaming ovens were developed. Occupation of permanent or semi-permanent villages occurred in this period, as did reoccupation of seasonal sites. During the Late Horizon Period (2,000 years BP to the time of European Contact (around A.D. 1769), population densities were high and settlement in permanent villages increased. Regional subcultures also developed, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect. These groups, bound by shared cultural traits, maintained a high degree of interaction, including trading extensively with one another (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Ethnohistory

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Tongva (or Gabrielino) once occupied the region that encompasses the project area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Tongva were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term “Gabrielino” came from the group’s association with Mission San Gabriel Archangel, established in 1771. Today, however, the group prefers to be known by their ancestral name,
Tongva. The Tongva are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact, second only to the Chumash (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984).

The Tongva occupied numerous villages with populations ranging from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Tongva society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Tongva also fished (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Tongva population had significantly dwindled due to introduced diseases and dietary deficiencies. Tongva communities near the missions disintegrated as individuals succumbed to Spanish control, fled the region, or died. Later, many of the Tongva fell into indentured servitude to Anglo-Americans. By the early 1900s, few Tongva people had survived and much of their culture had been lost (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, in the 1970s, a revival of the Tongva culture began that continues today with growing interest and support.

### 3.3 History

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) when 21 missions and 4 presidios were established between San Diego and Sonoma. Although located primarily along the coast, the missions dominated economic and political life over the majority of the California region during this period. The purpose of the missions was mainly to provide economic support to the presidios, to assimilate Native Americans into Hispanic society, and to convert the Indians to Spanish Catholicism (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941). The first Europeans to visit the San Gabriel Valley were soldiers of the Gaspar de Portolá expedition, who arrived in 1769 on their way from San Diego to Monterey. The party's priest, diarist, and engineer, Father Juan Crespi, noted that the local Tongva Indians called the area “Asuksa-nga,” from which the name Azusa was derived (City of Azusa 2009a).
The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821, but changes to the mission system were slow to follow. When secularization of the missions finally occurred in the 1830s, their vast land holdings were divided into large land grants called ranchos. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978). In 1841, Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado granted the land that now includes Azusa to Luis Arenas, who named it Rancho El Susa. Three years later, Arenas sold Rancho El Susa; along with his interest in Rancho San Jose, to Don Enrique Dalton, a wealthy immigrant from England whose real name was Henry Dalton. Dalton changed the name from Rancho El Susa to Rancho Azusa de Dalton (City of Azusa 2009a).

In addition to cattle ranching, Dalton planted hundreds of acres of vineyards on Rancho Azusa. A winery, a distillery, and a vinegar house were built to complement the vineyards. The rancho also included a meat smokehouse and a flour mill built of imported French stones (City of Azusa 2009a).

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period (1848 to present). The discovery of gold the same year initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, bringing thousands of miners and settlers to the state, most of whom remained in the north. Much of the economic prosperity of the settlers who chose to come to southern California was fueled by cattle ranching rather than gold. This prosperity, however, came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of a series of floods that alternated with severe droughts, leaving many ranchos bankrupt. Rancho Azusa de Dalton was no exception, and went into decline. During the winter of 1861-1862, however, when disastrous flooding destroyed all of the other flour mills in the area, Dalton’s mill remained in operation and received all of the local business (Castillo 1978; City of Azusa 2009a; Cleland 1941).

While Dalton carried out his ranching, farming, viticultural, distilling, and milling enterprises, an exciting discovery was made a short distance to the north, in the San Gabriel Mountains that formed a massive barrier along the edge of Rancho Azusa. In 1854, a Captain Hannager, accompanied by several other prospectors discovered gold along the East Fork of the San Gabriel River. A moderate amount of placer mining took place over the next few years, then in 1859 a rich strike was made and a gold rush began. By July of that year, the original San Gabriel Canyon Road had been cleared to the claims, passing near the project area. A mining camp called Eldoradoville developed, that included stores, boarding houses, and saloons. A dam, waterwheels, sluices, and other mining works were constructed, all to be washed away by
a flood at the end of November. By the beginning of 1860, however, the miners were back, reconstructing their equipment and recovering more gold. The Eldoradoville Mining District was formed, and Wells, Fargo & Company reported an average of $15,000 per month being shipped out of the canyon. The great gold rush north of Azusa was short-lived, however. In mid-January, 1862, a record flooding of the San Gabriel River scoured the entire settlement from the mountains, leaving nothing behind but mud and boulders. This time, no one returned to rebuild Eldoradoville (Robinson 1983).

As Eldoradoville thrived, then disappeared in the mountains, settlers began filing claims on former Rancho Azusa lands in the nearby San Gabriel Valley. In 1860, the U. S. General Land Office surveyed the property and took large swaths from its southern and eastern boundaries, opening them to homesteaders. Dalton spent more than two decades fighting the action in Washington, D.C. courts, finally losing the battle. In the process, he nearly went bankrupt, and borrowed money for legal fees from Los Angeles banker Jonathan Slauson. To pay his debt, Dalton deeded Rancho Azusa to Slauson in 1880. Slauson, in turn, gave Dalton 55 acres of the rancho, and “Don Enrique” continued to live and ranch there (City of Azusa 2009a).

During his battle with the federal government, Dalton continued to expand his enterprises on Azusa Rancho de Dalton. In 1867, he planted some of the first orange groves in the area of present day Azusa. He was also instrumental in conceiving the construction of the first public schoolhouse in the present day San Gabriel Valley. The schoolhouse was constructed by the community and was made of logs and brush. In 1874, Dalton and his friend Captain J.R. Gordon imported 15 types of honey bees from Italy. These are thought to be the first honeybees imported to the United States (City of Azusa 2009a).

The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the late 1870s and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway in the mid 1880s opened up travel, communications, and shipping throughout southern California. A land boom brought about by inexpensive rail fares and aggressive real estate promotions was in progress by the late 1880s. Many new families began to arrive and numerous small towns were founded. One of these was Azusa, where the population had been gradually increasing since the late 1860s, and a school had been built. In 1887, Slauson filed a plat for the townsite of Azusa, lots were surveyed, and grading began on a grid of streets. On December 29, 1898, the City of Azusa was incorporated with a population of 865 (City of Azusa 2009a).
The development of Azusa mirrored that of most other small cities in southern California during the 20th century. The Great Depression of the 1930s brought hardships, but the Los Angeles area’s wartime defense industries helped revive the economy of the city and the entire region, providing many jobs. The post-World War II years saw continued growth. Increasing urbanization of the Los Angeles basin, rising population, and the completion of Interstate Highway 10 in the 1950s and Interstate Highway 210 in the 1970s eclipsed most of what remained of the small early 20th century town of the pre-war years. As of 2000, the City of Azusa had a population of more than 44,700 (City of Azusa 2009b).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Records Search Methods

A cultural resources records search for the project area was conducted in January 2009 at the SCCIC, located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resource investigations and/or previously recorded cultural resources within a 1.0-mile (1600-meter) radius of the project area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historic maps, and listings of resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

4.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Methods

ECORP also sent a letter to the NAHC in Sacramento notifying them of the proposed project. The NAHC was asked to conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File to identify any known sensitive or sacred Native American resources located in or near the project area.

4.3 Field Survey Methods

Fieldwork was conducted by ECORP archaeologists on February 2, 2009. Archaeological fieldwork consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey of approximately 5% of the project area (Figure 4). The remaining 95% of the project area is occupied by precipitous, rocky slopes covered in a thick layer of chapparal and native plants. Slope angles measure approximately 30 degrees to less than 10 degrees. Walking on these slopes proved to be nearly impossible. As a safety measure, the steepest slopes were not directly surveyed, but
were only viewed from above or below. The parts of the ridge that could be safely negotiated on foot were walked using east-west, north-south, and northwest-southeast transects with 10 to 15-meter intervals.

![Figure 6. Aerial View of Project Area Showing Area Surveyed](image)

### 5.0 RESULTS

#### 5.1 Records Search Results

Results of the cultural resources record search indicate that seven previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a 1.0-mile (1600-meter) radius of the project area between 1988 and 2002. None of these investigations include or overlap the project area. Details of all of these investigations are provided below in Table 1.

The records search revealed two previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile (1600-meters) radius of the project area. The first resource, CA-LAN-241, is a small scatter of artifacts consisting of two manos, two scrapers, and one core tool (Crabtree and Glassow, 1962). CA-LAN-241 is located approximately 1,485 feet (450 meters) southwest of the current project area. The second resource is the Rincon-Red Box-Sawpit Roads Complex (P-19-186917). This
road complex is composed of Rincon Red-Box Road, Sawpit Truck Trail, Sawpit Road, and the Van Tassel Truck Trail. This resource extends for 40 miles in a general east-west direction (Vance, 1995). A portion of this road complex can be found 990 feet (300 meters) southwest of the project area.

### Table 1

**Previous Investigations within 1.0 Mile of the Project Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Report Title and Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>In Project Area</th>
<th>Type of Resource Investigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>De Barros, Phillip</td>
<td><em>Department of the Army Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers Preliminary Environmental Assessment Engineers Preliminary Environmental Assessment</em> (LA-00391)</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Area Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singer, Clay A.</td>
<td><em>Cultural Resources Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for a 24 Acre Parcel in Duarte, Los Angeles County, Ca.</em> (LA-02076)</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Area Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farnsworth, Paul S. and L.A. Wilkie Farnsworth</td>
<td><em>A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Azusa Quarry Conveyor/Haul Road, Azusa, California.</em> (L.A.02111)</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Linear Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer and John Cooper</td>
<td><em>Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study.</em> (L.A. 03509)</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Area Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntyre, Michael J.</td>
<td><em>Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Canyon Fire Suppression and Rehab Projects, Los Angeles County.</em> (L.A. 03827)</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Linear Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romani, Gwendolyn, R.</td>
<td><em>Archaeological Survey Report: Fish Canyon Trail Rehabilitation Project (Arr 05-01-00-603)</em></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Linear Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schneyder-Case, Stacy</td>
<td><em>San Gabriel Rock, Inc. Sand and Gravel Processing Plant (Special Use Permit Issuance SGR 435301), Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California.</em> (L.A. 06700)</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Area Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results

The search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC can be found in the appendix to this report.
5.3 Field Survey Results

No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological materials or features were identified during the field survey. No historic-age buildings or structures exist within or near the project area. The project area has been previously disturbed by the construction of firebreaks and narrow walking trails in some parts. A scatter of modern trash can be seen throughout the area.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One prehistoric resource (CA-LAN-241) and one historic resource (P-19-186917) were identified within 1.0 mile (1600 meters) of the project area during the records search. Because of their distances from the project area, 1,485 feet (450 meters) and 990 feet (300 meters), respectively, there would be no impacts to these resources from the proposed mining project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would have no impact on any historic resources, and no mitigation measures are required.

The archaeological sensitivity of the project area is believed to be low; however, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during ground-disturbing construction activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If human remains of any kind are found during construction, all construction activities must cease immediately and the Los Angeles County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. The Coroner will examine the remains and determine the next appropriate action based on his or her findings. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after gaining access to them, Vulcan 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.
7.0 REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell J. and Charles R. Smith

Castillo, Edward D.

City of Azusa


Cleland, Robert G.
1941 *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870.* Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Crabtree, R. and M. Glassow

Erlandson, Jon M.

McCawley, William

Miller, Bruce W.

Moratto, Michael J.

Robinson, John W.
1983 *The San Gabriels II: The Mountains from Monrovia Canyon to Lytle Creek.* Big Santa Anita Historical Society, Arcadia, California.
RGP P Azusa Rock, Inc.
2008 Revised Conditional Use Permit & Reclamation Plan: Project Description. Prepared by RGP Planning & Development Services for Vulcan Materials Company - Western Division. Submitted to the City of Azusa Department of Economic and Community Development Planning Division.

Vance, D.W.
2001 Primary Record for P19-186917. On file at the San Bernardino County Museum.
8.0 REPORT AND FIELD PERSONNEL

8.1 Report Preparers

Evelyn N. Chandler, Contributing Author, Project Manager  
1989  B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of Redlands, California  
1989  B.A., Political Science, University of Redlands, California  
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Years of experience: 16

Jennifer M. Howard, Principal Author  
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2008  M.A., Anthropology, Northern Illinois University  
Years of Experience: 8

8.2 Field Personnel

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2008  M.A., Anthropology, Northern Illinois University  
Years of Experience:  8

Cary D. Cotterman, Field Archaeologist  
1994  B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino  
Years of experience: 16
January 27, 2009
Mr. Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed 80-acre Mining Area in Azusa, California.

Dear Mr. Wood:

We are requesting on behalf of our client that a review of the Sacred Lands file be conducted for a cultural resources study in the City of Azusa, in Los Angeles County, California. Azusa-Rock, Inc. (Azusa Rock) proposes to mine rock, sand, and gravel from an 80-acre project area in the foothills of the Angeles National Forest. The project would consist of ground disturbing activities related to mining such as excavation, processing and stock-piling of materials, and use of off-highway trucks. Upon project completion, Azusa Rock plans to restore and reconstruct the entire project area through slope reconstruction and stabilization and revegetation of the slope face.

The project area is located approximately 900 meters northwest of the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, east of Van Tassel Canyon, and west of the San Gabriel River. The northern most portion of the project area runs along the National Forest - Azusa Corporate border. As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Azusa (1972), California topographic quadrangle map, in the northeast quarter of section 21, Township 1 north, Range 10 west, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian. The attached map shows the project location.

Please fax the results of this search to my attention at (909) 307-0056. For correspondence, please reference the Azusa Rock project. If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at jhoward@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

[Signature]

Jennifer M. Howard, M.A.
Cultural Resources Field Director

Attachment: as stated
January 30, 2009

Ms. Jennifer M. Howard, M.A., Cultural Resources Field Director
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 North 5th Street
Redlands, CA 92374

Sent by FAX to 909-307-0056
No. Pages: 2

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search and Native American Contacts list for 80-acre Aggregate Mining Project located in the City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Howard:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE). The SLF search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area (APE or 'area of potential effect'). However, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only source of information about a cultural resource. They may have specific knowledge as to whether or not the known cultural resources identified may be at-risk by the proposed project.

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

PS: Ms. Howard: Rob Wood left the NAHC in October 2006 to head up the development of the new State Indian Museum, California Indian Heritage Center located in West Sacramento on the banks of the Sacramento River. DS
Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
January 30, 2009

Ti'At Society
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562-925-7989 - fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
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tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
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San Gabriel, CA 91778
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(626) 286-1758 - Home
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Gabrielino Tongva Nation
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samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351 - cell

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 80-acre Mining Area in the City of Azusa; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.