

APPENDIX C
Cultural Resources Assessment



CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE CANYON LOOP TRAIL PROJECT, CITY OF DIAMOND BAR, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Archaeological Isolates: 2020-07-02-LF-01 (temp)

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: San Dimas, 1981

Area: Approximately 31.71 acres

Key Words: Positive survey, cultural resources assessment, vehicle remnants, Chevrolet Deluxe

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the construction improvements to the Canyon Loop Trail (Project), an existing 1.29-mile hardpan trail located in Diamond Bar, California (Assessor's Parcel Number 8701-059-904). Proposed improvements consist of realigning the trail to improve drainage and minimize erosion of the trail; enhance the use of the trail where gradients are steep; re-grade cross-slopes and; add amenities such as directional and interpretive signage, rest areas with benches, small shade shelters, climbing steps with cobblestone swale channelization, and water diverting improvements where necessary. Depth of excavation for most elements of the Project is not expected to exceed six inches but excavation for signage, a retaining wall, and stair construction may be up to ten feet deep.

The Project is located on approximately 31.71 acres roughly 0.5 miles northeast of the intersection of South Diamond Bar Boulevard and Grand Avenue (Project Area). This report meets the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Diamond Bar acting as lead agency.

A California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) cultural records search was requested at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton on May 19, 2020. Results of the records search were received on June 23, 2020, and indicated that nine studies have been completed previously within the Project Area. No cultural resources are located within the Project Area however, one prehistoric archaeological site and one prehistoric isolate are located within the half-mile search radius. The results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 19, 2020 was positive for sacred lands or resources known to the NAHC within the Project Area.

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area was completed on July 2, 2020. One cultural isolate was observed and recorded. The isolate consisted of the remnants of an early 1950s automobile. Cultural isolates are rarely significant. As the vehicle was mass produced, because there are examples in working condition today, and as this example has lost its original integrity, this isolate will not yield important new information to our understanding of history. It is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

No new prehistoric resources were identified during the pedestrian survey but based on the results of the cultural records search, and the positive SLF search, the Project Area is assessed to have moderate sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources. Analysis of these data sources and historical USDA aerial photographs indicates that the Project Area has never been developed so it has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits.

In the event cultural resources are discovered during the Project's development, all work must halt within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from completion of the Canyon Loop Trail Project (Project) located in the City of Diamond Bar (City) in Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The City is the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This assessment report includes all lands within the subject parcel (Assessor’s Parcel Number 8701-059-904).

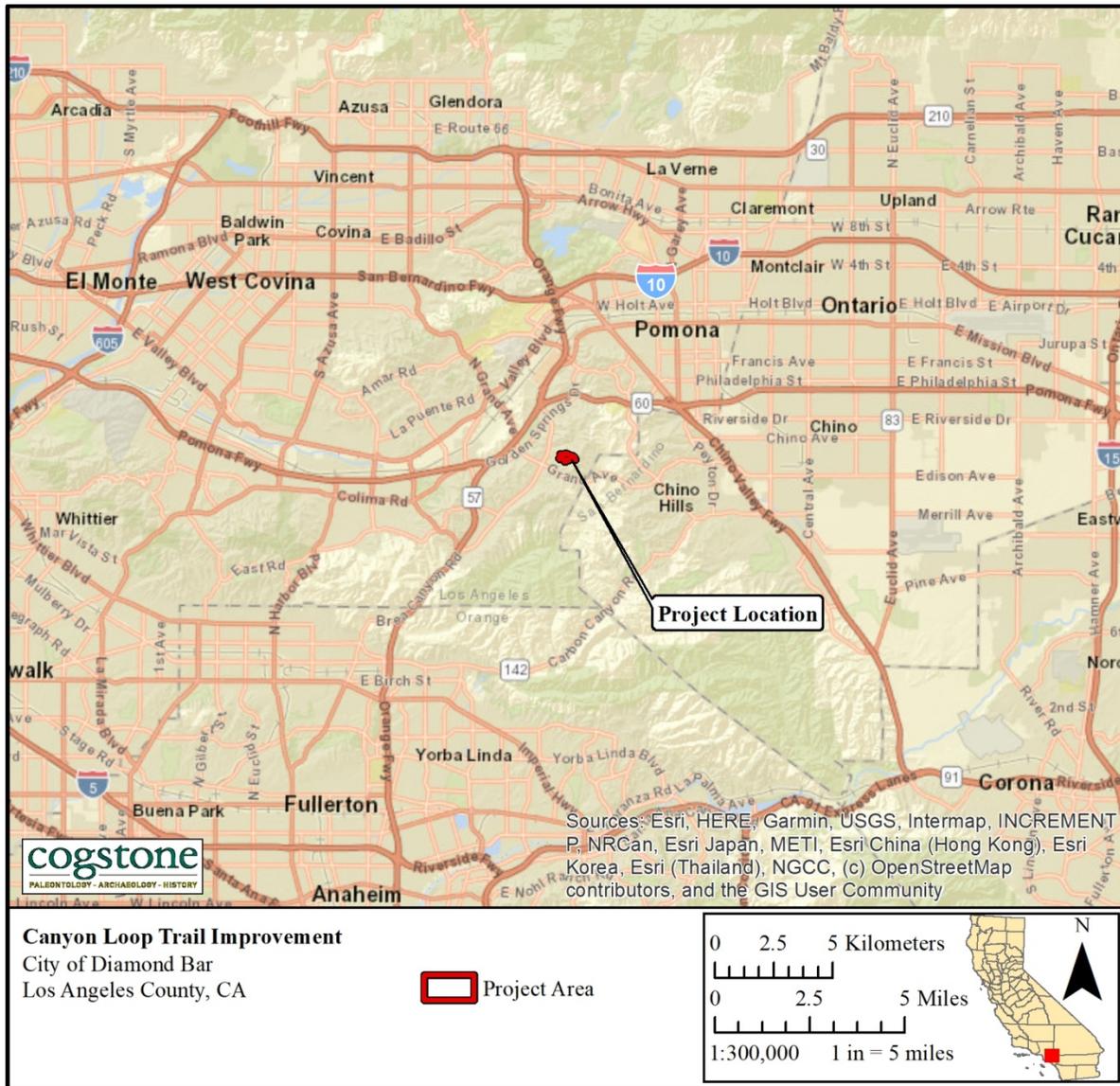


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located adjacent to 1600 Grand Avenue, approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the intersection of South Diamond Bar Boulevard and Grand Avenue in the City of Diamond Bar in Los Angeles County, California. It is situated on the San Dimas 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map, within Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15, Township 2 South, Range 9 West (San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian) (Project Area; Figure 2). The Project Area encompasses approximately 31.71 acres of natural landscape property surrounded by residential developments (Figure 3). The elevation ranges from 981 to 1,286 feet above mean sea level.

The Project consists of construction improvements to the existing 1.29-mile hardpan trail which includes partial realignment of the trail, improving drainage to minimize erosion of the trail, enhancing the usability of the trail where the gradients are steep and re-grading cross slopes. The Project will also consider amenities such as directional and interpretive signage, rest areas with benches, small shade shelters, climbing steps with cobblestone swale channelization, and water diverting improvements where necessary. Depth of excavation for most elements of the Project is not expected to exceed six inches but excavation for signage, a retaining wall, and stair construction may be up to ten feet deep.

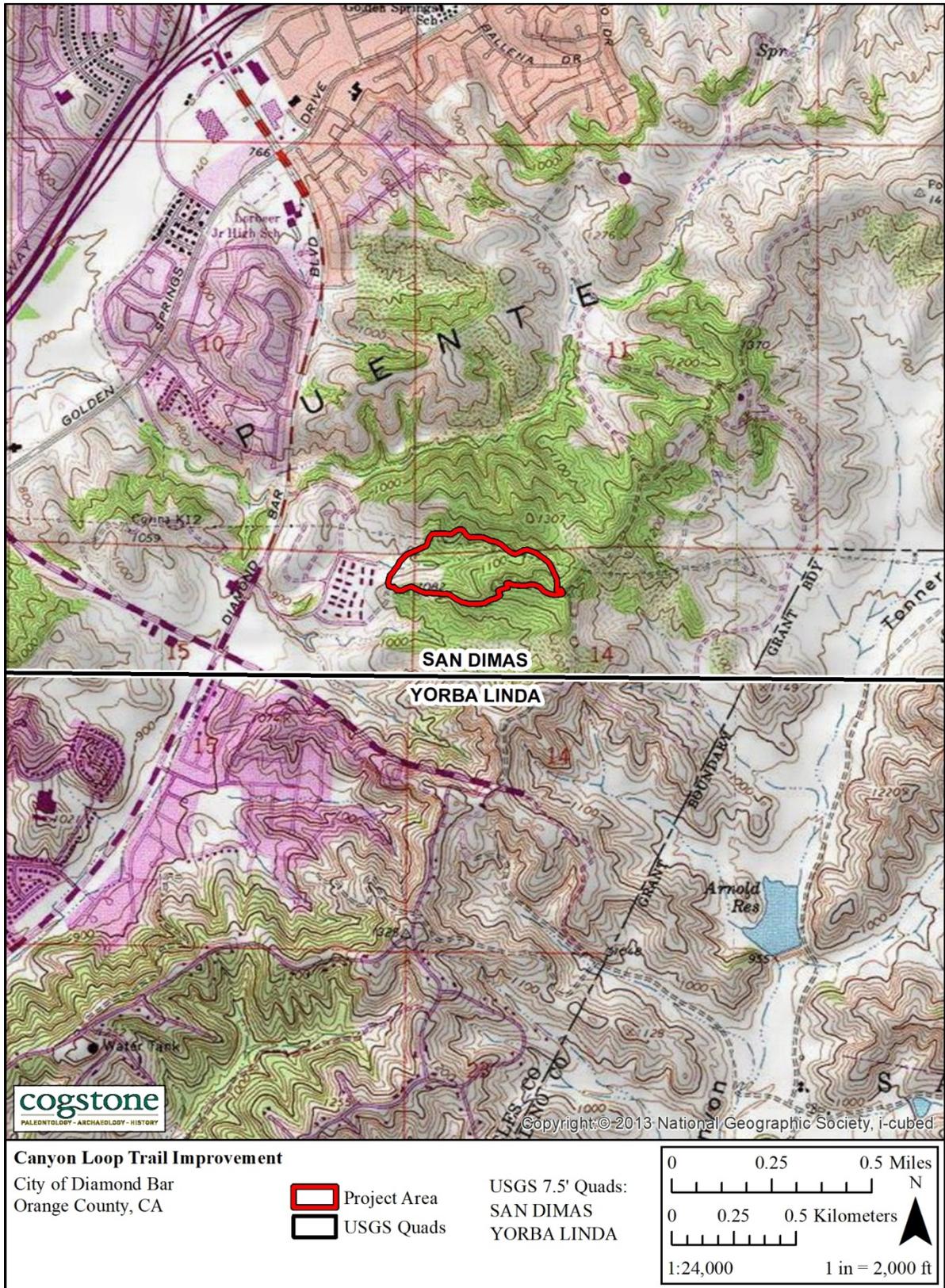


Figure 2. Project location



Figure 3. Aerial map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) conducted this cultural resources assessment. Resumes are included in Appendix A.

Molly Valasik served as the Task Manager providing QA/QC for the Project. Ms. Valasik has an M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and over ten years of experience in Southern California archaeology.

Dr. John Gust, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, supervising all work, and co-authored this report. Dr. Gust has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California (UC), Riverside and an M.A. in Geography from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. He has eight years of experience in archaeology.

Logan Freeberg conducted the field survey, prepared the maps, and wrote this report. Mr. Freeberg has a certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from California State University, Fullerton and a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara. He has more than 15 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: “take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities.” It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

If paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed project study area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As of 2015, CEQA established that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Public Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a “tribal cultural resource,” a resource must be either:

- (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
- (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides

examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks No. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic resources or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired,

or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that "No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value."

LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CITY OF DIAMOND BAR

The City's Resource Conservation Element of the General Plan "provides policies to guide the City's stewardship of its resources, ensuring the conservation and enhancement of open spaces, biological resources, water and air quality, and cultural resources" (City of Diamond Bar 2019: 5-2). Policies describing the stewardship of historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources are found on pages 5-51 and 5-52 of the general plan (City of Diamond Bar 2019; Appendix B).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Diamond Bar is situated on the eastern edge of Los Angeles County in the San Gabriel Valley. The City is bounded by the cities of Industry and Pomona to the north and Chino Hills to the east, and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the south and west. Both the Santa Ana Mountains, a north-south trending range, and the Cleveland National Forest lie to the southeast.

The native vegetation consisted of coastal sage scrub, but this has largely been removed in modern times. Characteristic species of the California coastal sage scrub include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*; Ornduff et al. 2003). Additional common species include brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Our Lord's candle (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), and prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia*; Hall 2007).

Modern vegetation communities in this portion of Los Angeles County, specifically the Project Area, include Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub, Oak Woodland and Walnut Woodland (City of Diamond Bar 2019). Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub is a form of coastal sage scrub found in the coastal and cismontane regions of Baja and Southern California. It is comprised of low, softwood shrubs on dry slopes below 3,000-foot elevations. Oak Woodland is dominated solely by coast live oak trees, which can reach approximately 30 to 75 feet in height, and generally grow in shaded ravines on north facing slopes. Walnut Woodland is similar to the coast live oak woodland but is dominated by Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*). Coast live oak is also a common species of this habitat as well.

Native fauna of the region includes mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), rabbits (*Lepus californicus*, *Sylvilagus audubonii*, *Sylvilagus bachmani*), desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), and numerous other species.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the years from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7,000 to 3,000 years before the present as the "Millingstone Horizon." Later, the "Millingstone Horizon" was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition with various regional expressions

including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use “Millingstone Horizon,” and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently, the fact that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time was noted. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area define traits for time phases of the Greven Knoll pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to the Diamond Bar area (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010; Table 1). Each pattern has subdivisions as identified by specific changes in cultural assemblages through time. Phases are identified by their archaeological signatures in components within sites.

Greven Knoll sites tend to be in valleys similar to areas like the Project Area. These inland peoples did not switch from manos/metates to pestles/mortars like coastal peoples (c. 5,000 years before present); this may reflect their closer relationship with desert groups who did not exploit acorns.

Table 1. Culture Chronology

PATTERN	PHASE	DATES (BP)	MATERIAL TRAITS	OTHER TRAITS
Encinitas	Greven Knoll I	8,500 to 4,000	Abundant manos and metates, Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones and discoidals rare, no mortars or pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
	Greven Knoll II	4,000 to 3,500	Abundant manos and metates, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears, core tools, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare

PATTERN	PHASE	DATES (BP)	MATERIAL TRAITS	OTHER TRAITS
Angeles	Angeles I	3,500 to 2,600	Appearance of Elko dart points and an increase in the overall number of projectile points from Encinitas components; beginning of large-scale trade in small steatite artifacts (effigies, pipes, and beads) and <i>Olivella</i> shell beads from the southern Channel Islands; appearance of single-piece shell fishhooks and bone harpoon points; Coso obsidian becomes important; appearance of donut stones	Appearance of a new biological population (Takic proto-Gab/Cupan language), apparent population increase; fewer and larger sites along the coast; collector strategy; less overall dependence on shellfish but fishing and terrestrial hunting more important; appearance of flexed and extended inhumations without cairns, cremations uncommon
	Angeles II	2,600 to 1,600	Continuation of basic Angeles I material culture with the addition of mortuary features containing broken tools and fragmented cremated human bone; fishhooks become more common	Continuation of basic Angeles I settlement and subsistence systems; appearance of a new funerary complex
	Angeles III	1,600 to 1,250	Appearance of bow and arrow technology (e.g., Marymount or Rose Spring points); changes in <i>Olivella</i> beads; asphaltum becomes important; reduction in obsidian use; Obsidian Butte obsidian largely replaces Coso	Larger seasonal villages; flexed primary inhumations but no extended inhumations and an increase in cremations; appearance of obsidian grave goods; possible expansion into eastern Santa Monica Mountains, replacing Topanga III groups
	Angeles IV	1,250 to 800	Cottonwood points appear; some imported pottery appears; birdstone effigies at the beginning of the phase and “spike” effigies dropped by the end of the phase; possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Change in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon; expansion into the San Gabriel Mountains, displacing Greven Knoll III groups
	Angeles V	800 to 450	Trade of steatite artifacts from the southern Channel Islands becomes more intensive and extensive, with the addition or increase in more and larger artifacts, such as vessels and comals; larger and more elaborate effigies	Strengthening of ties, especially trade, with southern Channel Islands; expansion into the northern Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills; development of mainland dialects of Gabrielino

PATTERN	PHASE	DATES (BP)	MATERIAL TRAITS	OTHER TRAITS
	Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of Euroamerican material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools), locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled <i>Olivella</i> beads	Change of settlement pattern, movement close to missions and ranches; use of domesticated species obtained from Euroamericans; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon to the north (nearer the Chumash) but somewhat more common to the south (nearer the Luiseño); apparent adoption of Chingichngish religion

The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its extent. In Phase I, other typical characteristics were pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones, absence of shell artifacts and flexed position burials (Table 1). In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed along with increased indications of gathering (Table 1). In addition, the Greven Knoll populations are biologically Yuman (based on skeletal remains) while the later Angeles populations are biologically Shoshonean (Sutton and Gardner 2010, Sutton 2010).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing. In Angeles Phase I, Elko points for atlatls or darts appear, small steatite objects such as pipes and effigies from Catalina are found, shell beads and ornaments increase, fishing technologies increase including bone harpoons/fishhooks and shell fishhooks, donut stones appear, and hafted micro blades for cutting/graving wood or stone appear. In addition, several Encinitas (Topanga) traits, such as discoidals, cogged stones, plummet-like charm stones and cairn burials (see Sutton and Gardner 2010: Table 1) virtually disappear from the record. Mortuary practices changed to consist of primarily flexed primary inhumations, with extended inhumations becoming less common. Settlement patterns made a shift from general use sites being common to habitation areas separate from functional work areas. Subsistence shifted from mostly collecting to increased hunting and fishing (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles Phase II is identified primarily by the appearance of a new funerary complex, with other characteristics similar to Angeles I. The complex features killed (broken) artifacts including manos, metates, bowls, mortars, pestles, points and others plus highly fragmented cremated human bones and a variety of faunal remains. In addition to the cremains, the other material also often burned. None of the burning was performed in the burial feature (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles III Phase is the beginning of what has been known as the Late Period and is marked by several changes from Angeles I and II. These include the appearance of small projectile points, steatite shaft straighteners and increased use of asphaltum, all reflecting adoption of bow and arrow technology, obsidian sources changed from mostly Coso to Obsidian Butte, and shell beads from Gulf of California species began to appear. Subsistence practices continued as before and the geographic extent of the Angeles Pattern increased (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase IV is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, Olivella cupped beads and Mytilus shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages. Presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used (Sutton 2010).

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands. The exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and use of small seeds increased. Many Gabrielino inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles VI phase reflects the ethnographic mainland Gabrielino of the post-contact (i.e., post-A.D. 1542) period. One of the first changes in Gabrielino culture after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euroamerican tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euroamerican material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled Olivella disk beads (Sutton 2010).

The ethnographic mainland Gabrielino subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited. Ethnographically, the mainland Gabrielino practiced interment and some cremation (Sutton 2010).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Project Area is located within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) who were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers (Figure 4). The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga

Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

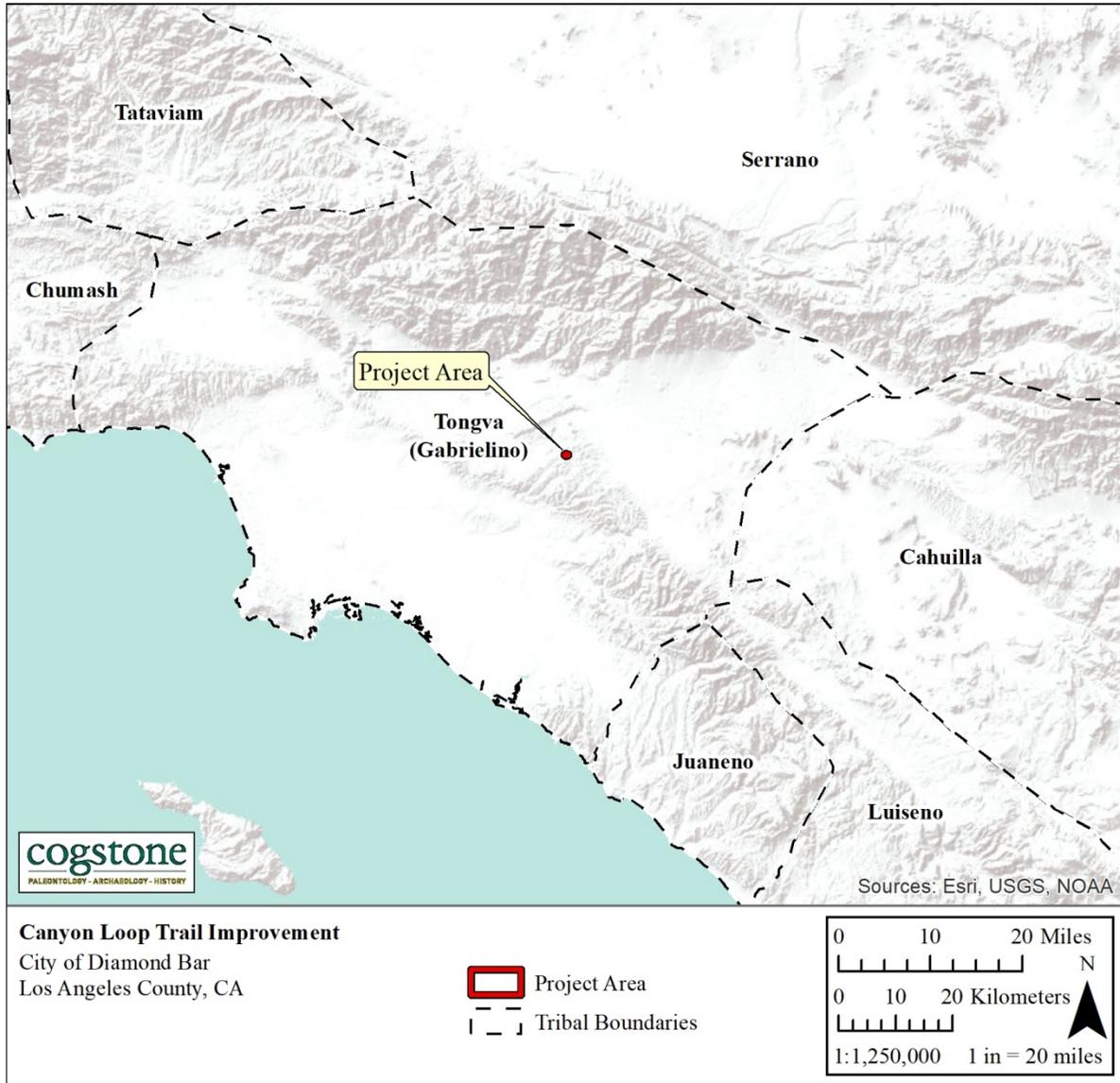


Figure 4. Tribal boundary map

HISTORIC SETTING

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino (Bean and Rawls 1993). Between 1769 and 1822 the Spanish had colonized California and established missions, presidios, pueblos and Ranchos (Figure 5; Bean and Rawls 1993).

In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions' status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands in the form of grants to private owners. Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants (Bean and Rawls 1993; Robinson 1948).

Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, which ceased American/Mexican hostilities, the region transitioned to the American Period of California. In 1850, California was granted statehood and although the United States promised to honor the land grants, the process of defining rancho boundaries and proving legal ownership became time consuming and expensive. Legal debts led to bankruptcies followed by the rise in prices of beef, hide, and tallow. This combined with flooding and drought was detrimental to the cattle industry. Ranchos were divided up and sold inexpensively (Robinson 1948).

HISTORY OF DIAMOND BAR

In 1840, Jose de la Luz Linares received a 1,004-acre land grant from the then Mexican government. The property was located south of the San Jose Creek (the current location of Diamond Bar) which Linares called Rancho Los Nogales (Ranch of Walnut Trees). Upon his death in 1847, Linares' widow sold a portion of the ranch to neighboring rancho owner Ricardo Vejar. Gradually over the next decade, Vejar and his sons obtained ownership of the entirety of Rancho Los Nogales, making Vejar one of the wealthiest landowners in Los Angeles County with his land assets totaling more than 13,000 acres. In 1864, Vejar lost ownership of his lands to creditors following his failure to repay his debts (City of Diamond Bar 2014).

The land was then sold to Louis Phillips, a livestock trader, who divided the land and sold it to newly arrived southern settlers. In 1918, New York native Frederick E. Lewis II purchased 7,800 acres of the former Rancho Los Nogales and named it Diamond Bar Ranch. For the next 25 years, Diamond Bar Ranch operated as a large scale hog-breeding farm. Lewis also found success as an Arabian horse breeder, breeding horses whose bloodlines continue today. In 1943, Lewis sold the ranch to businessman and millionaire William A. Bartholomae, who utilized the ranch for cattle breeding. In 1956, Bartholomae sold the ranch to the Christina Oil Corporation

and the Capital Company (a subsidiary of the Transamerica Corporation) for \$10 million for the purpose of transforming the land into a masterplan community (City of Diamond Bar 2014).

In 1958, development of utilities and infrastructure began as did the formation of the Diamond Bar Water Company and the subsequent installation of a 4,700-foot-long water pipeline along what is now Diamond Bar Boulevard. Immediately thereafter, the Capital Company began selling parcels of varying size for the purpose of home construction. The first homes would appear in in 1960. Due to its low tax base, Diamond Bar would not be incorporated until April 18, 1989. Currently, Diamond Bar has over 55,000 residents (City of Diamond Bar 2014).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The Project area is not within a land grant, but is slightly to the west of a portion of the Santa Ana Del Chico land grant and approximately two miles southeast of the Rancho Los Nogales land grant. No built resources within the Project Area appear on the 1894 Pomona 15-minute topographic map, the earliest USGS topographic quadrangle map available. Unimproved access roads are first visible in the eastern and northwestern portions of the Project Area in the 1948 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photograph. The roads have become more formalized in the 1972 USDA aerial photograph. Between the 1948 and 1972 USDA aerial photographs, existing roads are improved and new roads are added, with eastern and western portions of the Canyon Loop Trail visible in the 1959 USDA aerial photograph. There is little change to the Project Area after 1972, but some tract housing is visible directly west of the Project Area in the 1980 USDA aerial photograph.

RECORDS SEARCH

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

The purpose of the records search is to identify all previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the Project Area. All cultural resources as well as cultural resource studies performed within a half mile of the Project boundaries were reviewed.

Cogstone requested a search for archaeological and historical records on May 19, 2020 from the SCCIC of the California Historical Resource Inventory System (CHRIS) located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton . The Project Area is located within the San Dimas USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The results of the record search received on June 23, 2020, indicated that nine studies have been completed previously within the Project Area, and ten additional cultural resource investigations have been completed previously within a half-mile radius. The Project Area is also within the study area for five overview reports that discuss large portions of Los Angeles County (Table 2).

Table 2. Previous students within a one-half mile radius of the Project Area

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from Project Area	USGS 7.5' Map(s)
633	Schroth, Adella	Archaeological/Paleontological/Historical Resources Assessment for Tracts 36730 and 37075	1979	0-0.5 miles	San Dimas, Yorba Linda
3511	Romani, John F.	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Development of the Waste Water Facilities Plan W.O. 31389	1977	Overview	Los Angeles County-wide
3596	Jertberg, Patricia R., and Beth Padon	Archaeological Resource Assessment Vesting Tentative Tract Maps 52267 and 52308 City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County	1997	0-0.5 miles	San Dimas, Yorba Linda
4323	Hill, James N.	Cultural Evolution in the Archaic/Mesolithic: A Research Design for the Los Angeles Basin	1985	Overview	Los Angeles County-wide
4840	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C948.2, County of Los Angeles	2000	0-0.5 miles	San Dimas
6992	Brown, Joan C.	Archaeological Monitoring, Testing, and Data Recovery of CA-LAN-2805, Located in Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	2002	0-0.5 miles	San Dimas

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from Project Area	USGS 7.5' Map(s)
7174	Maki, Mary K.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report of Approximately Seven-acres, Community/Senior Center Project Summitridge Park City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	2002	0-0.5 miles	Yorba Linda
7704	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Nextel Candidate Ca7164c (Pantera Park) 1600 East Grand Avenue, Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	2005	0-0.5 miles	Yorba Linda
7705	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate Sv-0081-01 (Diamond Bar Comm. Ctr.) 1600 Grand Avenue, Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	2005	0-0.5 miles	Yorba Linda
7825	Mills, Marie Taylor	Historic Sites within the Mount San Antonio College District Depicting Landmarks of the Vintage Years, 1769-1890	1976	Overview	Azusa, Baldwin Park, El Monte, Glendora, La, Habra, Ontario, San Dimas, Whittier, Yorba Linda
8249	Peterson, Patricia A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California	2002	0-0.5 miles	San Dimas, Yorba Linda
8930	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for Proposed Improvements within Sycamore Canyon Park in the City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	2007	0-0.5 miles	San Dimas
10191	Sheppard, Richard S.	Completion of Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program: Diamond Bar Community Center Site	2003	0-0.5 miles	Yorba Linda
11053	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Bechtel/AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8058 (Summit Ridge T-Mobile Colocation)	2009	0-0.5 miles	Yorba Linda
11747	Sakai, Rodney	Programmatic Agreement Compliance Report, Twenty-first Reporting Period, July 1, 2005-March 31, 2006	2006	Overview	Los Angeles County-wide
11748	Sakai, Rodney	Programmatic Agreement Compliance Report Fifteenth Reporting Period July 1-December 31, 2002	2003	Overview	Los Angeles County-wide
11787	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Development of the Grand View Trail in Summitridge Park, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	2012	Within	San Dimas, Yorba Linda

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from Project Area	USGS 7.5' Map(s)
11821	Panich, Lee, and John Holson	Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 Telecommunications Route, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	2010	0-0.5 miles	San Dimas
12071	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Development of the Steep Canyon Connector Trail to the Canyon Loop, Summitridge Park, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	2012	Within	San Dimas, Yorba Linda

The results of these studies indicated that two cultural resources have been previously recorded within a half-mile search radius. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area. The two cultural resources include P-19-002805/CA-LAN-2805, a prehistoric lithic site located between 0.25 and 0.5 miles from the Project Area and P-19-101010, a prehistoric isolate consisting of a mano located 0.25 miles from the Project Area.

OTHER CULTURAL SOURCES

In addition to the SCCIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in June 2020 to obtain information regarding the archaeological and historical context of the Project Area (Table 3). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 3. Additional Archaeological Sources Consulted

SOURCE	RESULTS
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	The 1894 Pomona 15-minute topographic map, the earliest USGS topographic quadrangle map available, depicts no development within the Project Area. Subsequent topographic maps including the 1928 Claremont 7.5-minute, 1954 San Dimas 7.5-minute, and 1981 San Dimas 7.5-minute show no development within the Project Area.

SOURCE	RESULTS
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	Unimproved access roads are first visible in the eastern and northwestern portions of the Project Area in the 1948 USDA aerial photograph. The roads become more formalized and increase in number by the 1972 USDA aerial photograph. The eastern and western portions of the Canyon Loop Trail are visible in the 1959 USDA aerial photograph. There is little change to the Project Area after 1972. Tract housing is visible directly west of the Project Area in the 1980 USDA aerial photograph.
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI; 1976-2014)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	Negative
Historic Society Consultation	Los Angeles Conservancy: Response was negative (Appendix C) Diamond Bar Historical Society: Could not be reached for consultation
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Isaac Williams was granted a land patent in 1869

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION AND SCOPING

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 19, 2020. The NAHC responded on June 2, 2020, that the Project Area is positive for known sacred sites or resources. The NAHC provided a list of seven tribal organizations to be contacted for more information on the potential for tribal cultural resources and sacred sites within the vicinity of the Project (Appendix D). The City is conducting Native American consultation in conformance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Cogstone also sent Native American scoping letters to all tribal organizations on the list provided by the NAHC that had not requested tribal consultation requesting information about tribal cultural resources within the Project Area. As of July 22, 2020, no responses have been received.

SURVEY

SURVEY METHODS

The purpose of the survey is to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project Area, to assess the potential for the Project Area to contain subsurface resources, and to confirm that field observations conform to the prehistoric, historic, and geological maps of the Project Area. All undeveloped ground surface areas that may be impacted within the proposed Project Area are examined for artifacts (e.g., historic debris such as cans and bottles, flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of an archaeological midden, and soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations). Photographs of the Project Area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, are taken with a digital camera.

SURVEY RESULTS

Cogstone archaeologist, Logan Freeberg, completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area on July 2, 2020. At the time of the survey, the Project Area was an existing trail that traverses through the natural topography of the surrounding hills (Figures 6, 7, and 8). Excluding inaccessible areas hidden because of steep slopes or dense vegetation, ground visibility was generally very good averaging approximately 90 percent. Survey mainly consisted of walking the trail and observing conditions on either side of the trail where accessible.

At the surface, the soil is light brown sandy silt loam (Figure 9). Some areas, particularly on the southern side of the Project Area, had bedrock exposures eroding out of the highest points along the trail. All stone/rock material was sub-angular to well-rounded sandstone and siltstone (pebbles to small boulders). The vegetation in the Project Area consisted of oak trees, Russian thistle, sage, anise, poison oak, and various types of weeds and grasses.



Figure 6. Overview of the western portion of the Project Area, view north



Figure 7. Overview of the western portion of the Project Area, view west



Figure 8. Eastern portion of Project Area with northern boundary trail, view east



Figure 9. Surface soils within the Project Area

One cultural isolate (2020-07-02-LF-01) was observed during the pedestrian survey. The remnants of an automobile were encountered along the eastern portion of the trail. The resource is two sections of the same vehicle spread about 60 meters apart (Figures 10 and 11). The first section, located further downslope to the northwest, is most of the vehicle chassis with the car dashboard still intact (see Figure 11). The chassis extends all the way to the rear bumper, which is also intact, however the car's cabin has been detached and is located upslope about 60 yards to the southwest. The dash consists of a portion of the steering column (no steering wheel), the glove box port and other instrumentation port, and chrome dashboard accent. A portion of the front part of the vehicle frame extends downslope into the vegetation; it is unclear whether the hood and front bumper are still intact. Part of the body is visible and is painted a dull, baby blue. The rear bumper is present and has a slightly rusted chrome plating. The second half of the vehicle consists of the rear portion of the cabin and the trunk (see Figure 10). Visible portions of the body have the same dull, baby blue paint color. The trunk lid is rusted, but mostly intact and slightly ajar. The rest of the body section not obscured by vegetation appears to be the passenger side rear quarter panel and possibly the passenger side panel as well. Other parts of the vehicle may be present, but dense vegetation and the presence of a large beehive prevented further observation.

Surrounding vegetation growth indicates the vehicle has been there for an extended period of time. Based on the shape of the rear quarter panel fender, and style of dashboard and glove box (see Figure 11), it is likely an early 1950s Chevrolet Deluxe (Figure 12).



Figure 10. Automobile trunk and rear quarter panel/fender, view east



Figure 11. Dashboard remnants of vehicle, facing northeast.



Figure 12. Dashboard of restored 1952 Chevy Deluxe (for comparison).

Cultural isolates are rarely significant. In this case the isolate consists of two large portions of an automobile with associated smaller fragments. As the vehicle was mass produced, because there are examples in working condition today, and as this example has lost its original integrity, this example will not yield important new information to our understanding of history. The California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms documenting 2020-07-02-LF-01 and in Appendix E. It is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

No new prehistoric resources were identified during the pedestrian survey but based on the results of the cultural records search, and the positive SLF search, the Project Area is assessed to have moderate sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources. Analysis of these data sources and historical USDA aerial photographs indicates that the Project Area has never been developed so it has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One historic cultural isolate (temporary designation 2020-07-02-LF-01) was identified within the Project Area during the intensive pedestrian survey. The CHRIS search results indicate that no cultural resources have been previously identified in Project Area but a large prehistoric archaeological site is located less than one-half mile northwest of the Project Area and SLF search was positive for tribal cultural resources. These findings, in addition to those of desktop research, suggest that the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits is also moderate.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during Project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 10 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is accepted as a principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Brea 265 Specific Plan, City of Brea, Orange County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the proposed Specific Plan. This study provided environmental documentation as required by CEQA. A Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program and full-time monitoring was recommended. Due to the high sensitivity for subsurface archaeological resources, a cultural resources mitigation plan and monitoring was also recommended. Sub to Placeworks. Project Manager & Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018-2019

1874 Alisos Avenue Project, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, CA. The purpose of this study was to determine whether the construction of a building site for a single family residence had the potential to impact cultural or paleontological resources. Cogstone conducted record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search, background research, a pedestrian survey, and produced an assessment. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019

Irvine General Plan Update, Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Archaeologist. 2018-2019

River Street Marketplace, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted an assessment which included record searches, literature studies, and intensive pedestrian surveys to determine the potential effects to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from the construction of 64,900 square feet of proposed commercial and office space. The proposed project consisted of five buildings and was located on a 5.6-acre property occupied by the Ito Nursery which has been in operation since 1970. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

Interstate 605/Katella Avenue Interchange Improvements Project, Caltrans District 12, Orange County, CA. The project involved preparing HPSR/HRER/ASR/XPI for Section 106 of the NHPA compliance. The project involves modifications to the interchange ramps and Katella Avenue. Managed record search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultations, intensive-level pedestrian archaeological and architectural surveys, subsurface testing, as well as coordination and approval by District 12 of an APE map. Sub to Michael Baker. Principal Investigator. 2018

EDUCATION

- 2016 Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside (UCR)
- 2011 M.A., Department of Anthropology, UCR
- 2007 M.A., Applied Geography, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs (UCCS)
- 2002 B.A., Department of Anthropology, minor in Geography/Environmental Studies, UCCS

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 7 years of experience in field archaeology and also serves as Cogstone's Lab Manager. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and his field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Los Serranos Park Project, Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural, paleontological, and Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities of undeveloped lands during the construction of a new 6.6 acre neighborhood park. Record searches, background research, and lab analysis of recovered materials from the project area were completed. As a result, mitigation measures were recommended via a monitoring compliance report. Principal Investigator for Archaeology & Report Author. 2018-2019

Corona Affordable Housing Monitoring Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, CA. The project consisted of grading, for the development of affordable multi-family apartment buildings. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring, analyzed recovered artifacts and prepared a monitoring compliance report. Conducted lab work and artifact analysis. Sub to C&C Development. Archaeology Supervisor & Report Author. 2018-2019

Florence Mills Apartments Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. This project was for the development of affordable and subsidized multi-family apartment buildings along the Historic Central Avenue Corridor in Southeast LA. Cogstone conducted monitoring of construction activities associated with excavation of historic-age and modern-age fill, as well as native soils, functions to ensure archaeological materials not previously exposed would be identified, assessed and impacts mitigated in order to preserve and/or extract the maximum scientific value of the resource. Archaeology Supervisor & Report Author. 2019

60 Ash Avenue Monitoring Project, City of Cayucos, San Luis Obispo County, CA. Cogstone prepared a cultural resources mitigation plan, closely inspected 20 yards of sediment, recovered artifacts, reburied of all archaeological materials at the request of tribal representatives and prepared a monitoring compliance report. Report Author. 2018

Washington Boulevard Stormwater and Urban Runoff Diversion Project, Culver City, Los Angeles County, CA. The project consisted of the construction of a diversion/pumping system and installation of subsurface storage tanks. Tasks included a cultural records search, Native American consultation, background research, and assessment report. Conducted AB 52 consultation. Sub to CWE. Archaeologist. 2018

Old El Mirage Road Project, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone monitored road grading on three roads in San Bernardino County, recorded new sites and prepared reports for each road. Monitored grading and prepared report for two roads. Archaeology Supervisor & Report Author. 2018

10440 Box Springs Mountain Road Project, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone monitored earth disturbing activities for the installation of a new broadcast tower for KVCR public television station, and prepared a report. Supervised the monitoring and prepared the report. Archaeology Supervisor & Report Author. 2018

EDUCATION

2018 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
2003 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 15 years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Laguna Creek Trail and Bruceville Road Project, Caltrans District 3, City of Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA. The City of Elk Grove, in cooperation with Caltrans, proposed multiple trail extensions and gap closures in effort to provide connecting links that would ultimately provide trail users with access to a vast system of trails, with connections to parks, schools, community centers, commercial retail and office areas, and transit facilities. Cogstone conducted pedestrian surveys, records search, and prepared an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR). GIS Analyst. Sub to Helix Environmental. 2019

Fresno West Area Specific Plan, City of Fresno, Fresno County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Fresno's West Area Specific Plan. The purpose of the West Area Specific Plan is to implement and refine the City's vision for the West Area in order to guide future growth and development in the most northwest area of the City. Cogstone's services included record searches, mapping, and extensive background research. Sub to De Novo Planning. GIS Analyst. 2019

Avenida La Pata Extension, District 12, Cities of San Clemente and San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. This project was initiated to construct a roadway to connect La Pata Avenue to Antonio Parkway San Juan Capistrano running through the Prima Deshecha Landfill. Served as a field technician for the preconstruction archaeological surveying and data recovery for this project, as well as the archaeological and paleontological monitoring of this project. During laboratory analysis, Mr. Freeberg prepared numerous pinniped specimens with zip scribes. Technician & Monitor. 2014

Measure M2 Freeway Environmental Mitigation Program, Orange County, CA. This project consisted of 6 open space properties and 11 restoration project areas selected for the mitigation of impacts from the Measure M2 Freeway Environmental Mitigation Program. Mr. Freeberg served as the lead field technician for the cultural resource surveys of each project area. Lead Archaeologist. 2014

Southern California Gas (SCG) Line 85 and Line 225 Repair, unincorporated community of Los Angeles County, CA. SCG was repairing Line 85 and Line 225 pipelines (both 26-inch natural gas transmission lines that run through the Angeles National Forest). Mr. Freeberg was the lead archaeological and paleontological monitor and was in charge of the in-field cultural resource awareness training of all construction crew members working in the area. In addition, he monitored the work of the construction crew. His other duties included videotaping the Old Ridge Route (ORR) before and after construction activities, recording all vehicles that drove on and off the ORR, protecting the National Forest Inn, enforcing the speed limit on the ORR, enforcing the Transportation Plan, and ensuring that no damage was done to the ORR. Lead Archaeological & Paleontological Monitor/WEAP Trainer. 2007-2008; 2012-2013

**APPENDIX B. CITY OF DIAMOND BAR POLICIES ON THE
STEWARDSHIP OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

HISTORICAL RESOURCES:

RC-P-41

Support property owners in seeking registration of eligible historic structures and sites in registration programs such as California's Historical landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, California Register of Historical Resources, and the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

RC-P-42

Establish a procedure for the management of archaeological materials found on-site during a development, including the following provisions:

- a. If significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, require that a qualified archaeologist conduct monitoring of building demolition and/or construction grading activities.
- b. If materials are found on-site during construction activities, require that work be halted until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the find and makes a recommendation for the preservation in place or recovery of the resource.

RC-P-43

Seek to preserve discovered archaeological resources in place to maintain the relationship between the artifacts and their archaeological context, where feasible.

RC-P-44

Preservation can be achieved through measures such as planning construction to avoid archaeological sites, incorporating within open space areas, capping the site prior to construction, and permanently protecting the site using a conservation easement.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

RC-P-45

Establish development processes to avoid the disturbance of tribal cultural resources. Where possible, seek to preserve resources in place, exploring opportunities of permanent protection of the resources where feasible.

RC-P-46

Conduct project-specific Native American consultation early in the development review process to ensure adequate data recovery and mitigation for adverse impacts to significant Native American sites. Ensure that City staff and local developers are aware of their responsibilities to

facilitate Native American consultation under Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52.

APPENDIX C. HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONSULTATION



June 9, 2020

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 W. Sixth St., Suite 826
Los Angeles, CA 90014

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Canyon Loop Trail Project, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California.

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Diamond Bar (City) is proposing to improve an existing 1.29-mile hardpan trail in the City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California. Proposed improvements consist of:

- Realigning the trail to improve drainage and minimize erosion of the trail;
- Enhance the use of the trail where gradients are steep;
- Re-grading cross-slopes and;
- Add amenities such as directional and interpretive signage, rest areas with benches, small shade shelters, climbing steps with cobblestone swale channelization, and water diverting improvements where necessary.

There are no known buildings or structures within the Project area.

We are contacting you because we would like to invite members of the Los Angeles Conservancy to provide input regarding the Canyon Loop Trail Project. We appreciate your providing any comments, issues, and/or concerns relating to the history of the APE. Please contact me at slopez@cogstone.com or at (714) 974-8300. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shannon Lopez, M.A.
Architectural Historian
(714) 974-8300 x.108
slopez@cogstone.com

1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
San Diego - Riverside - Morro Bay - Sacramento - Arizona

cogstone.com
Toll free (888) 333-3212

Federal Certifications EDWOSB, SDB
State Certifications DBE, WBE, SBE, UDBE

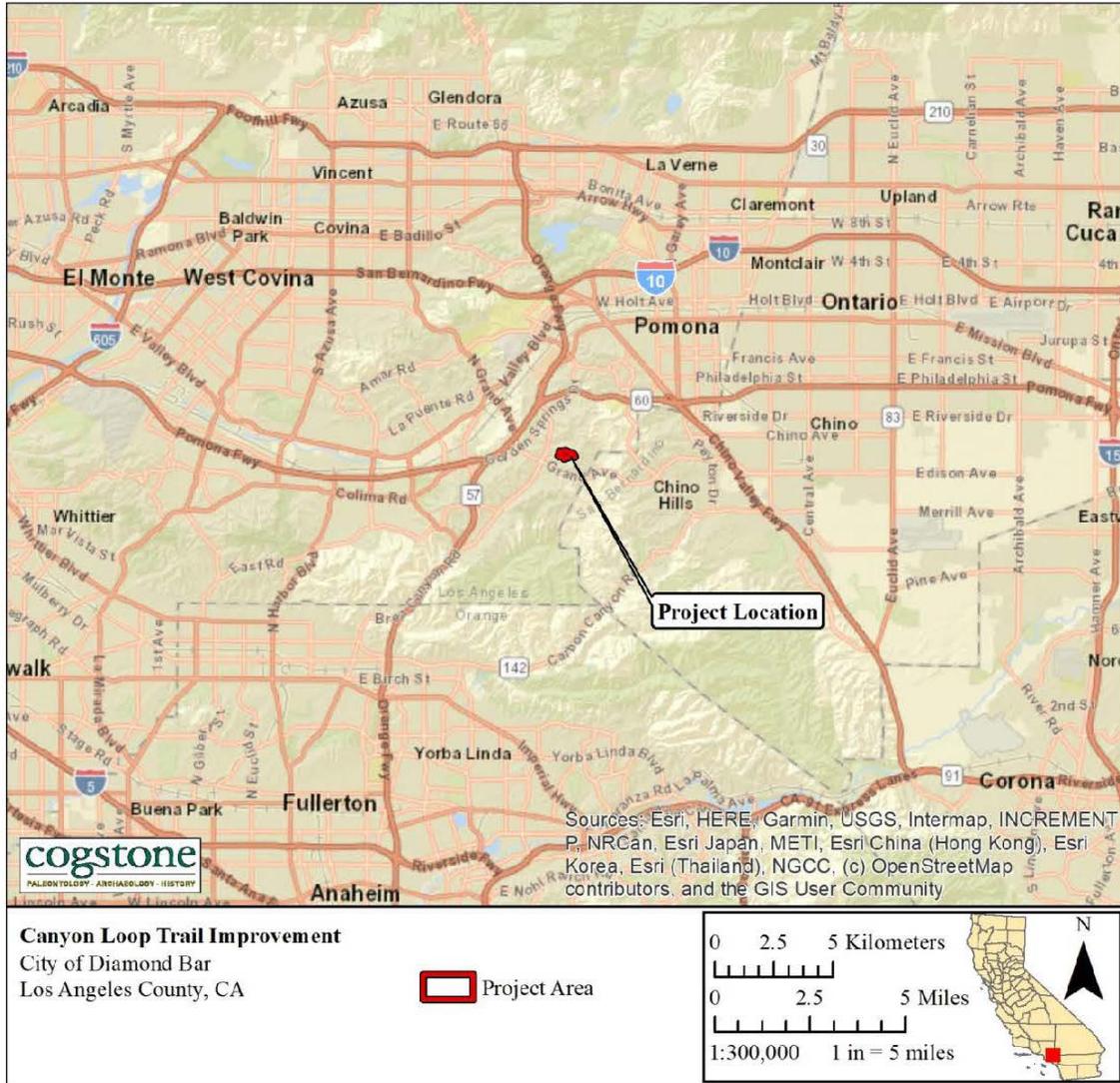


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

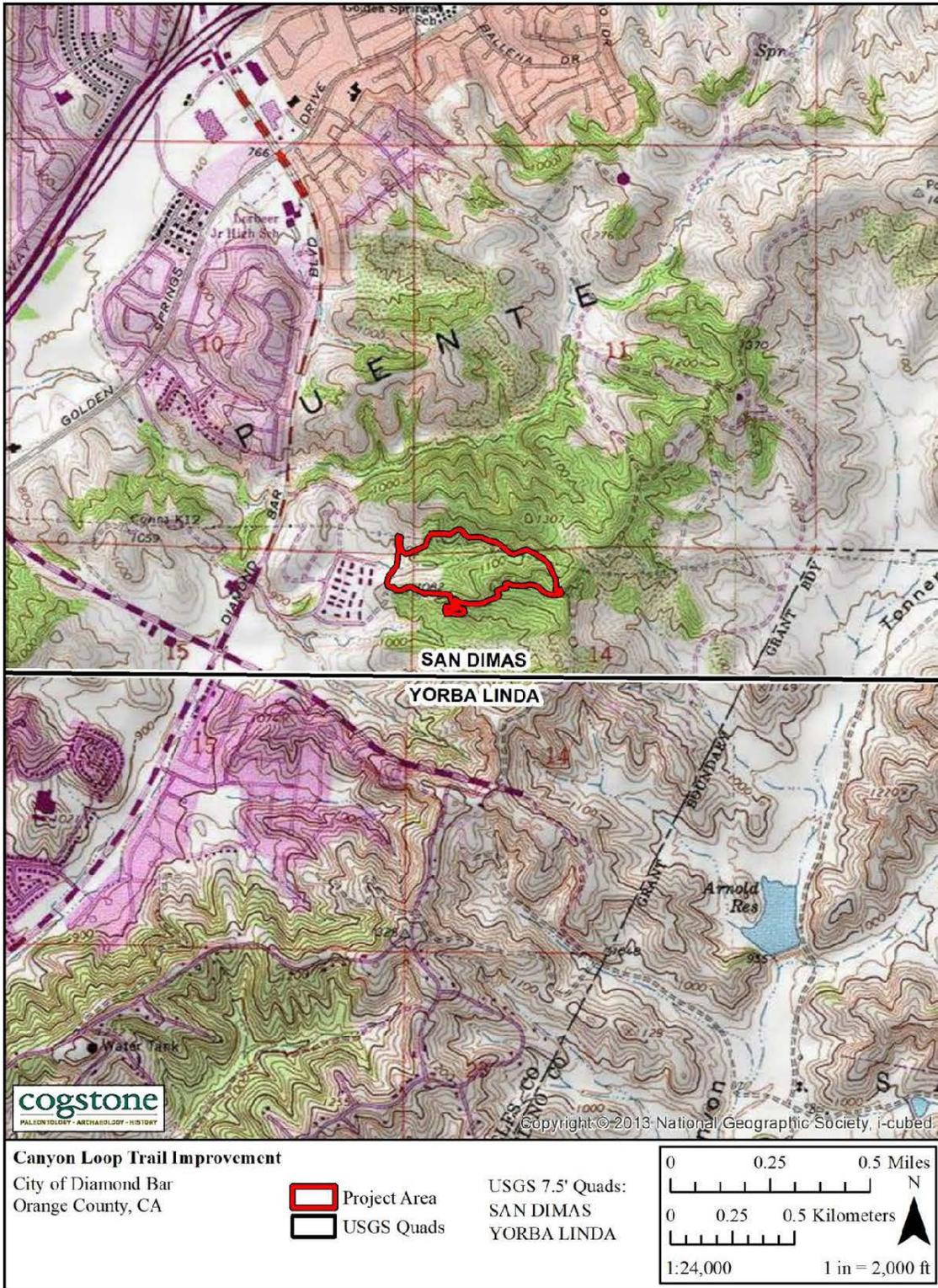


Figure 2. Project Location



Figure 3. Project aerial

Re: Request for information for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Canyon Loop Trail Project, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County

From: Erik Van Breene <vanbreene@laconservancy.org>
To: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Date: 6/9/2020 9:01 AM

Hi Shannon,

Unfortunately, I don't have an email for the Diamond Bar Historical Society. As for the trail, I don't have any information on it either. We generally don't cover wilderness trails unless there's historic structures.

In the future, feel free to email me with RFI's. I will receive them much quicker than mail as it may be months before we go back to the office full time.

Best,
Erik

Erik Van Breene

Preservation Coordinator

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 430-4206 | vanbreene@laconservancy.org

laconservancy.org

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**APPENDIX D. SACRED LAND FILE SEARCH, AB 52 TRIBAL
CONSULTATION AND NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING**



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 2, 2020

Ryan Wright
City of Diamond Bar

Via Email to: rwright@diamondbarca.gov

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Wiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Altebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Canyon Loop Trail Improvement Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Wright:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;

- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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 consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
6/2/2020**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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 Canyon Loop Trail Improvement Project, Los Angeles County.



July 1, 2020

[FIRST LAST]
[TRIBE]
[TITLE/ROLE]
[ADDRESS, STREET]
[CITY, CA, ZIP]

RE: CEQA Consultation Request for the Canyon Loop Trail Project, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California.

[TITLE & LAST NAME]:

The City of Diamond Bar (City) proposes to develop the Canyon Loop Trail Project (Project). The Project involves the improvement of an existing 1.29-mile hardpan trail. Proposed improvements consist of the realignment of the trail to improve drainage and minimize erosion of the trail, enhance the use of the trail where gradients are steep, re-grade cross-slopes and add amenities such as directional and interpretive signage, rest areas with benches, small shade shelters, climbing steps with cobblestone swale channelization, and water diverting improvements where necessary (see Figure 1). The Canyon Loop Trail is located within the central portion of the Summitridge Park Trail System. This trail is adjacent to the Diamond Bar Center (1600 Grand Avenue), and connects to the Ridge Route Trail to the north, and the Grand View Trail to the south. The Assessor’s Parcel Number is 8701-059-904 (see Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The City will be the CEQA Lead Agency.

We are contacting you because the [TRIBE] requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City’s jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the [TRIBE]. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City is requesting to consult with the [TRIBE] in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City is below.

Steve Tye Mayor
Nancy A. Lyons Mayor Pro Tem
Andrew Chou Council Member
Ruth M. Low Council Member
Jennifer “Fred” Mahke Council Member

City of Diamond Bar | 21810 Copley Drive Diamond Bar CA 91765-4178
www.DiamondBarCA.gov | 909.839.7000

City of Diamond Bar Point of Contact Information	
Name/Title:	Ryan Wright, Director of Parks and Recreation, City of Diamond Bar
Address:	21810 Copley Drive
City:	Diamond Bar, California 91765
Tel:	909-839-7061
E-Mail:	rwright@diamondbarca.gov

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) has been retained to assist the City with their cultural resources assessment of the Project Area.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on May 19, 2020 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on June 2, 2020 and reported positive results for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the Project Area or the immediate vicinity.

Cogstone requested a record search of the Project Area and a half-mile buffer from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton on May 19, 2020 and received the results on June 23, 2020. Results of the record search determined that no previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area and two resources are located within a half-mile radius of the Project Area. A survey for the Project is upcoming.

The City would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources, sacred lands, and tribal cultural resources that you may have within the Project Area. All information provided will be kept confidential.

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on this Project. If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitate to contact Ryan Wright at the City of Diamond Bar at the address above or via email rwright@diamondbarca.gov or phone 909-839-7061.

Thank you for your assistance.

Ryan Wright,
Director of Parks and Recreation

Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map
Project aerial map

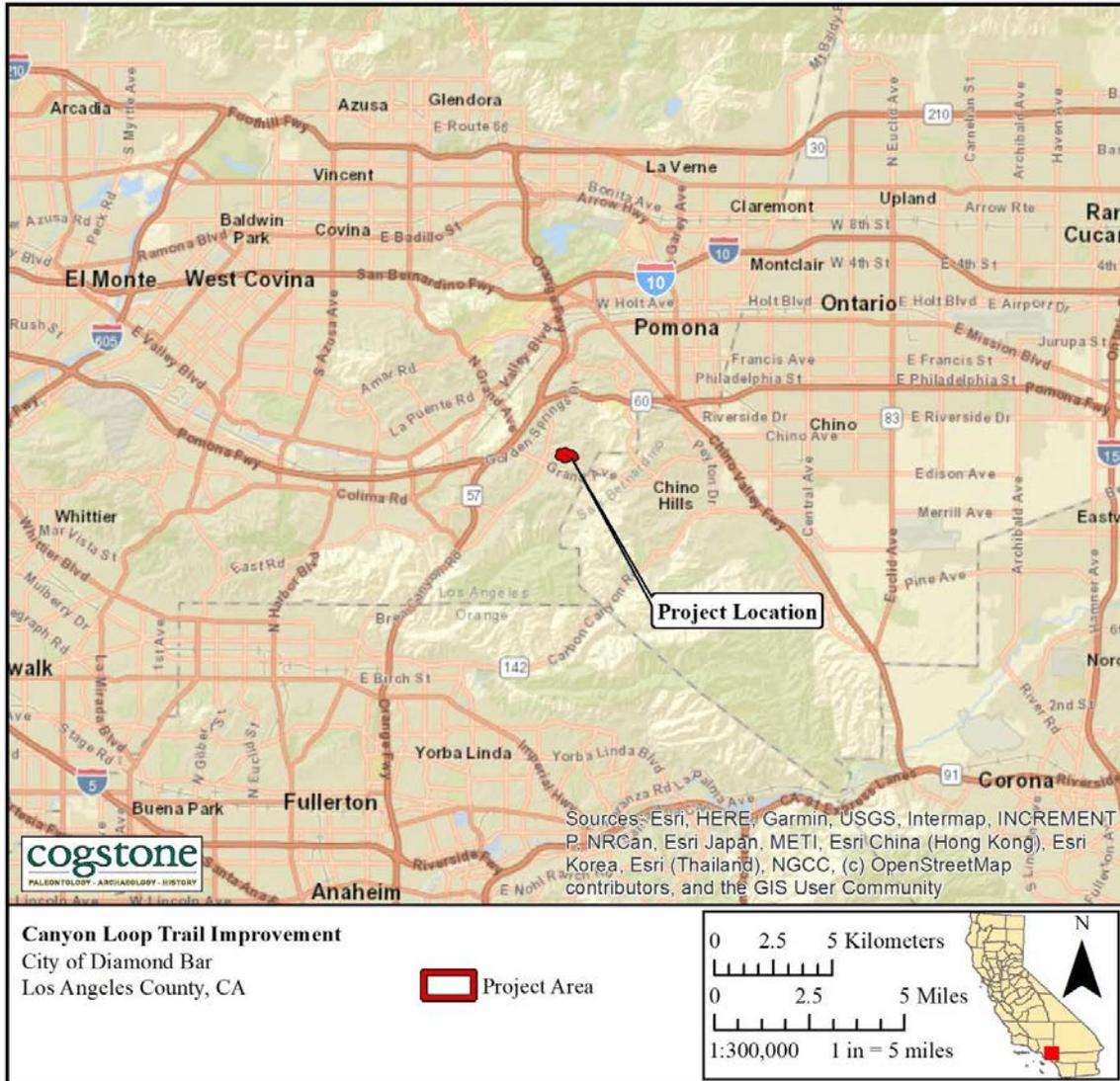


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

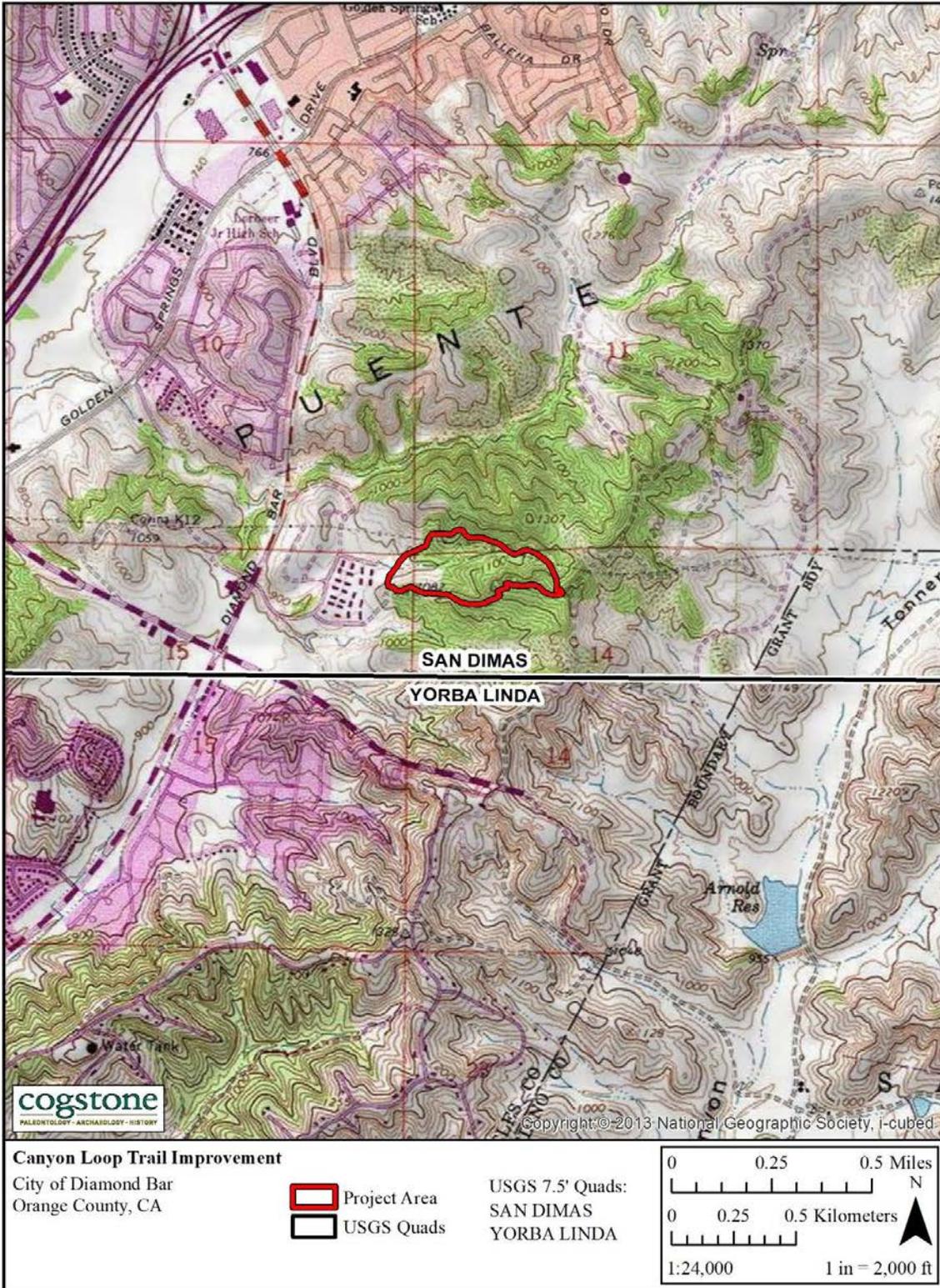


Figure 2. Project location map



Figure 3. Project aerial map

7020 0090 0001 2715 3180

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Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fees as appropriate)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$1.20
Total Postage and Fees	\$4.75

Postmark: FOUNTAIN VALLEY CA 92708 JUL 2 2020

Sent To: Anthony Morales
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: P.O. Box 693
City, State, ZIP+4®: San Gabriel, CA 91778

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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San Jacinto, CA 92581

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.55
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fees as appropriate)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$1.20
Total Postage and Fees	\$4.75

Postmark: FOUNTAIN VALLEY CA 92708 JUL 2 2020

Sent To: Joseph Ontiveros
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: P.O. Box 487
City, State, ZIP+4®: San Jacinto 92591

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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Thermal, CA 92274

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Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fees as appropriate)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$1.20
Total Postage and Fees	\$4.75

Postmark: FOUNTAIN VALLEY CA 92708 JUL 2 2020

Sent To: Michael Mirelez
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: P.O. Box 1160
City, State, ZIP+4®: Thermal, CA 92274

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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Covina, CA 91723

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.55
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fees as appropriate)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$1.20
Total Postage and Fees	\$4.75

Postmark: FOUNTAIN VALLEY CA 92708 JUL 2 2020

Sent To: Andrew Salas
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: P.O. Box 393
City, State, ZIP+4®: Covina, CA 91723

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions



July 6, 2020

[FIRST LAST]
 [TRIBE]
 [TITLE/ROLE]
 [ADDRESS, STREET]
 [CITY, CA, ZIP]

RE: Native American Scoping Request for the Canyon Loop Trail Project, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California.

[TITLE & LAST NAME]:

The City of Diamond Bar (City) proposes to develop the Canyon Loop Trail Project (Project). The Project involves the improvement of an existing 1.29-mile hardpan trail. Proposed improvements consist of the realignment of the trail to improve drainage and minimize erosion of the trail, enhance the use of the trail where gradients are steep, re-grade cross-slopes and add amenities such as directional and interpretive signage, rest areas with benches, small shade shelters, climbing steps with cobblestone swale channelization, and water diverting improvements where necessary (see Figure 1). The Canyon Loop Trail is located within the central portion of the Summitridge Park Trail System. This trail is adjacent to the Diamond Bar Center (1600 Grand Avenue), and connects to the Ridge Route Trail to the north, and the Grand View Trail to the south. The Assessor’s Parcel Number is 8701-059-904 (see Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The City will be the CEQA Lead Agency.

City of Diamond Bar Point of Contact Information	
Name/Title:	Ryan Wright, Director of Parks and Recreation, City of Diamond Bar
Address:	21810 Copley Drive
City:	Diamond Bar, California 91765
Tel:	909-839-7061
E-Mail:	rwright@diamondbarca.gov

We are contacting the [TRIBE] because the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated on June 2, 2020 that the [TRIBE] may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project Area. Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) has been retained to assist the City with a cultural resources

1518 West Taft Avenue
 Orange, CA 92865
 Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
 San Diego – Riverside – Morro Bay – Northern California

cogstone.com
 Toll free (888) 333-3212

Federal Certifications EDWOSB, SDB
 State Certifications DBE, WBE, SBE, UDBE

assessment of the Project Area. We invite you to help identify cultural resources and/or areas of religious and cultural significance that might be affected by the Project. If the Project might have an impact to these resources and/or spaces and places, we would like to discuss possible ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the potential effects.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on May 19, 2020 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on June 2, 2020 and reported positive results for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the Project Area or the immediate vicinity.

Cogstone requested a record search of the Project Area and a half-mile buffer from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton on May 19, 2020 and received the results on June 23, 2020. Results of the record search determined that no previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area and two resources are located within a half-mile radius of the Project Area. A survey for the Project is upcoming.

This is not a tribal consultation request. Cogstone would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources and sacred lands that you may have within the [APE/project area] so that they can be included in the assessment that is being prepared. All information provided will be kept confidential.

If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (714-974-8300), email (cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com), or fax (714-974-8303). You can also contact Ryan Wright at the City of Diamond Bar at the address or email above. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Thank you for your assistance.



Logan Freeberg, B.A.
Archaeologist and GIS Supervisor
(714) 974-8300
lfreeberg@cogstone.com

Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map



Figure 1. Project vicinity map



Figure 3. Project aerial map

Table 4. AB 52 tribal consultation and Native American scoping log

Tribal Organization, Contact Person	AB52 Consultation/ Scoping	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians, Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	AB 52 Consultation	July 2, 2020, Certified US Mail	July 16, 2020, Email	July 24, 2020, Phone call, left voicemail		No response as of July 23, 2020
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Andrew Salas, Chairman	AB 52 Consultation	July 2, 2020, Certified US Mail	July 16, 2020, Email		On July 16, 2020 the Tribe contacted the City requesting consultation for the Project.	
San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Anthony Morales, Chief	AB 52 Consultation	July 2, 2020, Certified US Mail	July 16, 2020, Email	July 24, 2020, Phone call	On July 24, 2020 Chief Morales requested monitoring for Project	
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director	AB 52 Consultation	July 2, 2020, Certified US Mail	July 16, 2020, Email	July 24, 2020, Phone call, left voicemail		No response as of July 23, 2020
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Scoping	July 2, 2020, Certified US Mail	July 16, 2020, Email	July 24, 2020, Phone call, left voicemail		No response as of July 23, 2020
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Scoping	July 2, 2020, Certified US Mail	July 16, 2020, Email	July 24, 2020, Phone call, left voicemail		No response as of July 23, 2020
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Charles Alvarez,	Scoping	July 2, 2020, Certified US Mail	July 16, 2020, Email	July 24, 2020, Phone call, left voicemail		No response as of July 23, 2020
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Scoping	July 2, 2020, Certified US Mail	July 16, 2020, Email	July 24, 2020, Phone call, left voicemail		No response as of July 23, 2020

APPENDIX E. DPR 523 FORMS

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T 2S; R 9W; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 14; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 1600 Grand Ave (Approximate) City: Diamond Bar Zip: 91765

d. UTM: Zone: 11N ; 426464 mE / 3762843 mN

UTM: Zone: 11N ; 426435 mE / 3762903 mN

e. **Other Locational Data:** From the intersection of Grand Ave. and S. Diamond Bar Blvd., head north and turn east on Steep Canyon Rd. Turn north on Clear Creek Canyon Dr. and park at the Steep Canyon Trail entrance. Follow the trail route and walk northeast for 35 meters, turn and walk southeast for 367 meters. Continue to follow the trail route, turn and head east for 1,034 meters to first section of vehicle remnants. Continue along the trail route another 54 meters to the second location of the vehicle remnants.

Elevation: 1192 – 1222 feet asl.

P3a. Description: The resource is two sections of the same vehicle spread about 60 meters apart. The first section, located further downslope to the northwest, is most of the vehicle chassis with the car dashboard still intact. The chassis extends all the way to the rear bumper which also intact, however the car's cabin has been detached and is located upslope about 60 yards to the southwest. The dash consists of a portion of the steering column (no steering wheel), the glove box port and other instrumentation port, and chrome dashboard accent. A portion of the front part of the vehicle frame extends downslope into the vegetation. It is unclear whether the hood and front bumper are still intact. Part of the body is visible and is painted a dull, baby blue. The rear bumper is present and has a slightly rusted chrome plating... See Continuation Sheet

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP39 – Other (automobile)

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
Rear portion of vehicle, looking east

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

P7. Owner and Address:

City of Diamond Bar
21810 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar California 91765

P8. Recorded by:

Logan Freeberg, Cogstone
Resource Management, Inc;
1518 W Taft Ave, Orange, CA
92865

P9. Date Recorded: 7/2/2020

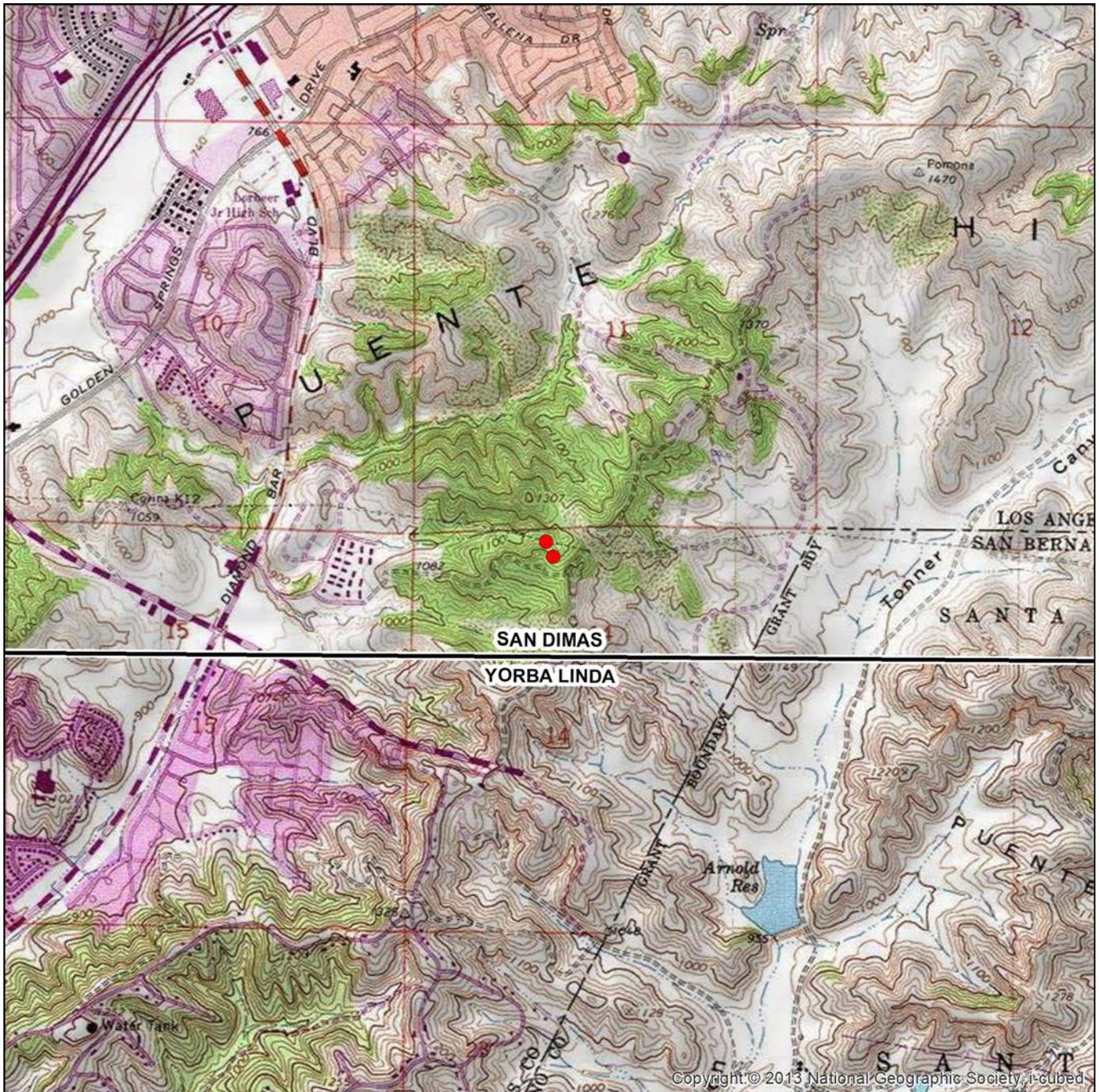
P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian

P11. Report Citation:

Freeberg, Logan. 2020. Cultural Resources Assessment for the Canyon Loop Trail Project, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California. Report Prepared for Michael Baker International.

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

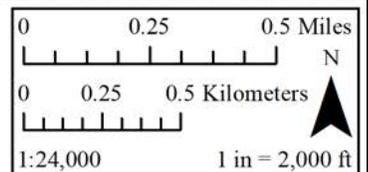
LOCATION MAP



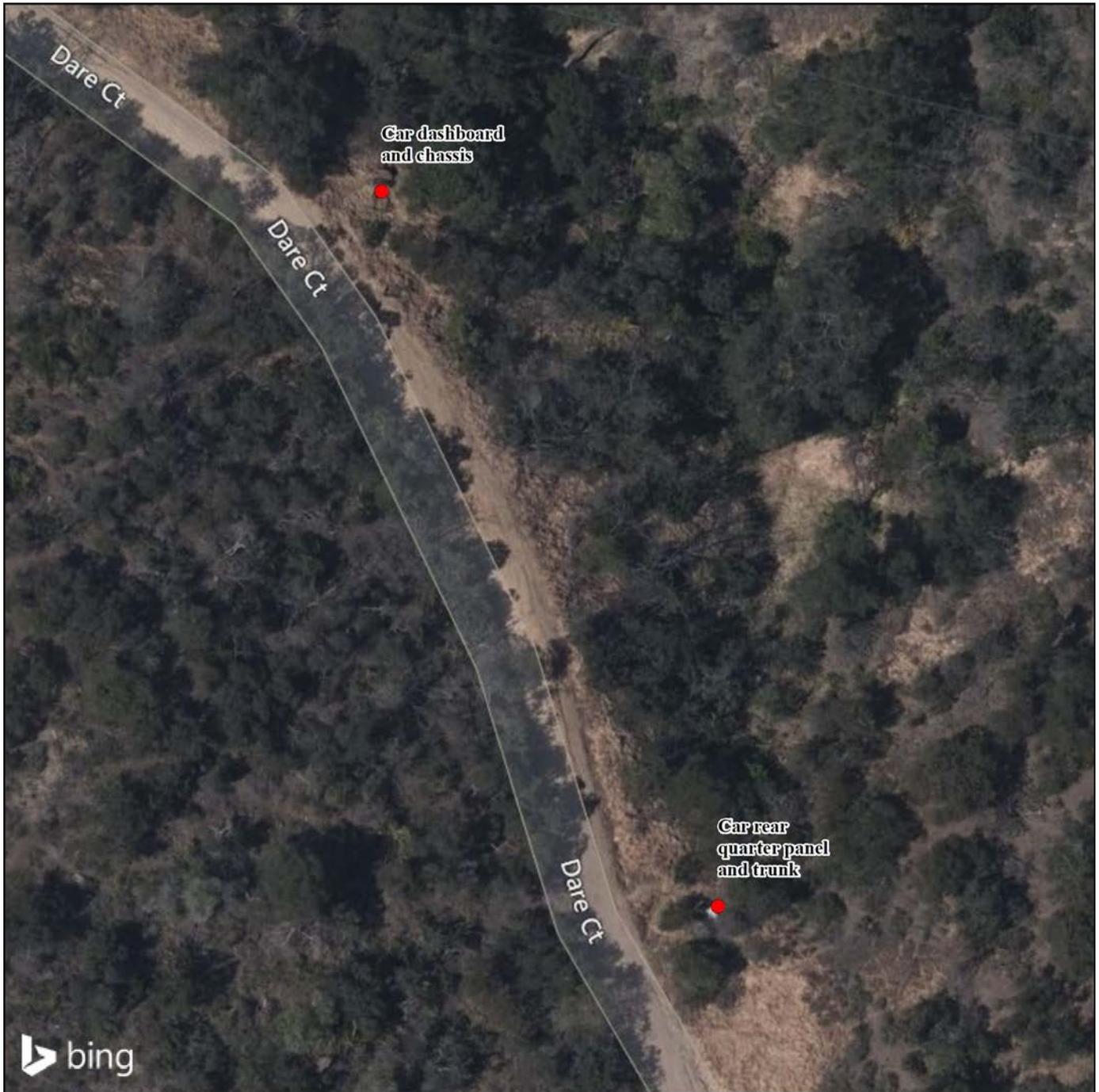
2020-07-02-LF-01
City of Diamond Bar
Los Angeles County, CA

● Resource
□ USGS Quads

USGS 7.5' Quads:
SAN DIMAS
YORBA LINDA

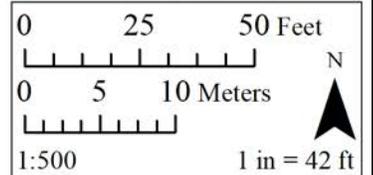


SKETCH MAP



2020-07-02-LF-01
City of Diamond Bar
Los Angeles County, CA

● Resource



*Drawn By: Logan Freeberg

*Date of Map: 7/6/2020

DPR 523K (9/2013)

*Required information

CONTINUATION SHEET

The second half of the vehicle is the rear portion of the cabin and the trunk. Visible portions of the body have the same dull, baby blue paint color. The trunk lid is rusted, but mostly intact and slightly ajar. The body section not obscured by vegetation appears to be the passenger side rear quarter panel and possibly the passenger side panel as well. Other parts of the vehicle may be present, but dense vegetation and the presence of a large beehive prevented further observation.

The vehicle appears to have been there for quite some time based on the amount of vegetation growth around it. Based on the style of the rear quarter panel fender, dashboard, and glove box, it is likely an early 1950s Chevrolet Deluxe.



Dashboard remnants of vehicle, facing northeast.



Dashboard of 1952 Chevy Deluxe.



Rear quarter panel/fender remnants of vehicle, facing east.



Restored 1952 Chevy Deluxe (for comparison).



Dashboard and chassis of vehicle remnants, facing northeast.



Rear bumper attached to chassis of vehicle remnants, facing east.

NRHP/CRHR Eligibility – Cultural isolates are rarely significant. In this case the isolate consists of two large portions of an automobile with associated smaller fragments. As the vehicle was mass produced, because there are examples in working condition today, and as this example has lost its original integrity, this example will not yield important new information to our understanding of history. It is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR and no further work is required.