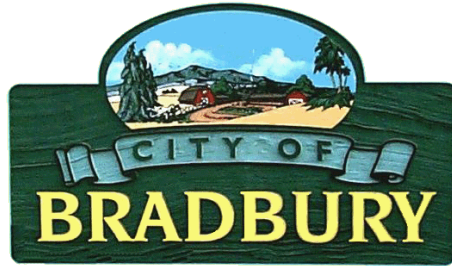

APPENDIX N

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
CHADWICK RANCH ESTATES PROJECT**



Prepared for:

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December 2019

Key Words: City of Bradbury; San Gabriel Mountains; Los Angeles, Calif. USGS 7.5' topo map;
survey; negative findings

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY**

FOR THE

CHADWICK RANCH ESTATES PROJECT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of the proposed project site.

1.1.1 Project Description

The Project area is approximately 111 acres and involves the construction of 14 estate residential parcels with trails and 11 additional non-residential lots. The project includes undisturbed open space that will be controlled by a land conservancy to be determined. The development will also include installation of a water tank, a booster station, debris and water quality basins. The residential estates would allow a primary home and a guest house, other ancillary structures including, but not limited to, garages and stables on each lot.

1.1.2 Site Description

The existing project site is open space bordered by suburban landscape to the south. The project site is situated in the southern foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains on two steep ridgelines generally trending north/south with Bradbury Canyon between. The southeast corner of the project site dips into Spinks Canyon at a low elevation of 790 feet above mean sea level (amsl), while Bradbury Canyon runs through the center of the site, starting at an elevation of approximately 820 feet amsl at the west edge of the project site just above the Debris Basin. The west-side ridgeline reaches an elevation of 1800 feet amsl at the northern point of the project site. These foothills are covered with chaparral vegetation.

1.1.3 Project Location

The Project is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains in the northeast portion of the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California with elevations ranging from approximately 790 feet amsl in the southeast corner in Spinks Canyon to 1800 feet amsl at the northern boundary (**Attachment A, Figure 5**). More specifically, the project site is bound by Flood Control Road to the south and southwest, Spinks Canyon Road to the east and Spanish Canyon Mountain Way to the west (**Attachment A, Figure 6**). Primary regional access is provided by the 605 Freeway, which runs north-south approximately one mile east of the project site and I-210 Foothill Freeway, which runs east and west approximately one mile south of the project site. Major arterials providing regional access to the project site vicinity include East Huntington Drive, East Foothill Boulevard, and South Mountain Avenue.

The archival/records search study area includes a 0.5-mile-radius buffer surrounding the project site. The project is mapped on the *Azusa, Calif.*, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map, Range 10 W, Township 1 N, in the E ½ of the NE ¼ and the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 19 (**Attachment A, Figure 7**).

1.1.4 Methods

A literature search, Native American outreach, and an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey were undertaken by Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards, and

Mrs. Megan B. Doukakis, M.A (**Attachment B**); the cultural resources records search was conducted by Mrs. Doukakis. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and a half-mile radius. The records search also included a review of listed cultural resource surveys and/or excavation reports within that same geographical area. The research was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Center.

Mr. Stephen O'Neil contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and also asked for a list of interested local tribal organizations and potentially affiliated Native American individuals. The identified parties were contacted to comply with the requirement for outreach with Native American tribal organizations.

An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project site was conducted by Mr. O'Neil and Mrs. Doukakis in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.

1.1.5 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the City of Bradbury Planning Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 BACKGROUND SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The Project lies within the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, in southern coastal California. Bradbury is located in the San Gabriel Valley which is separated from the Los Angeles Basin by the Puente Hills on the south. Bradbury is located at the base of the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and borders the Angeles National Forest on the north. The valley itself consists primarily of grasslands. Much of the city remains zoned for agriculture and maintains open space in the foothill portion of the city through the presence of two and five-acre minimum residential lots. Numerous canyons and valleys characterize the region, making it an area of diverse micro-climates. The native vegetation here is predominantly chaparral (chamise or mixed chaparral) and southern coastal scrub with occasional woodlands (coast live oak or California walnut), riparian communities (California sycamore or mixed riparian woodlands), and grasslands (native bunchgrass in valley and southern coastal grassland).

The Project area itself is in a landscape of chaparral vegetation, and includes several different shrubland community types (Pratt 2011). The undisturbed chaparral surrounding the area is dominated by laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), with California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and hoaryleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus crassifolius*) as subordinate species. A California buckwheat dominated shrubland alliance with widely spaced deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*) and laurel sumac shrubs exists nearby. A number of other conspicuous native shrubs exist in the project vicinity, including holly-leaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), bush monkey flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*) golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), Eastwood's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*), chaparral bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*) and chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*).

The forb and grass layer is dominated by annuals and perennials, including California everlasting (*Pseudognaphalium californicum*), grape lupine (*Lupinus excubitus*), slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*), wreath plant (*Stephanomeria virgata*) and western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*). These mountain foothills also contain oak and sycamore trees.

Fauna in the area include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus* sp.), hare (*Lepus* sp.), quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), mice (*Perognathus* spp.), kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys* spp.) and various types of reptiles. Predators include coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) and mountain lion (*Felis concolor*). Several species of rodents, reptiles and birds are also commonly found.

The predominant weather influences in the Los Angeles area is the warm, moist Pacific air, keeping temperatures mild throughout the year. Summers are dry and sunny with most of the precipitation falling during winter, receiving on average 17 inches of rain per year. The city is among the smallest of Los Angeles County at 1.96 square miles and averaging only 676 feet above mean sea level.

Prior to urbanization, creeks flowed across the Los Angeles Basin (better identified as a plain) from the San Gabriel Mountains to the ocean with little hindrance. These water courses often meandered across the plain to different physical locations over time.

The metropolitan area that is the southern portion of the Los Angeles County today is the second most populous community in the United States (second only to New York City) and is home to an

estimated 9 million people in the Los Angeles metropolitan area in 2018 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. It is recognized worldwide for its diverse economy fueled by entertainment, culture, media, fashion, science, sports, technology, education, medicine and research. It exhibits one of the most substantial economic engines within the United States with a gross metropolitan product of \$1.004 trillion (as of 2017). This makes it the third largest economy in the world, only surpassed by Tokyo (second) and New York (first).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euroamericans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson, 2011; Warren, 1984; Jones and Klar, 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that include: the interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree, 1986) and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (Meighan, 1954; True 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Moratto, 1984; Sutton 2008a, 2008b; Wallace, 1978; Warren, 1968 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad-spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Series – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point types) were accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools and were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwing boards). The latter archaeological materials are thought to be representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine and riverine environments.

- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). During this time span mobile hunter-gatherers evolved and became more sedentary. Certain plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often notable for its large assemblage of millingstones. These are especially well-made, deep-basin metates accompanied by formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the prehistoric cultural assemblage of this time period is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), with only a slight representation of dart tipped - projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). Following the Millingstone Horizon were cultures that appeared to have a much more complex sociopolitical organization, more diversified subsistence base and exhibited an extensive use of the bow and arrow. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series), and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s). This final cultural period ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The Project area lies within the area of the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language stock family. This language is further affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group (Golla, 2011).

The Gabrielino, with the Chumash, were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were conducted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978) and McCawley (1996).

According to the recent research of several prehistorians, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that the Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as the Middle Holocene, replacing or intermarrying with indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin. Their territory reached east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to the San Joaquin Hills in central Orange County.

Different groups of the Gabrielino adopted varied subsistence strategies, based on gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, exemplified by basket weaving (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith, 1978). Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1772. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish as a result of the coastal sea expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reduccion* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

The San Gabriel Valley, situated among a foothill transition zone and several streams traversing it on their way to the San Gabriel River, was an ideal location for Native settlements (McCawley, 1996:42). The villages of *Shevaanga* and *Sonaanga*, *Sheshiikwanonga* and *'Akuuronga* were in "a fertile, well-watered region that was eventually chosen as the permanent site of Mission Sn Gabriel" (McCawley 1996:41), approximately eight miles to the west of Bradbury. The Tongva community of *'Ashuukshanga* was set at the base of the foothills, near the current city of Azusa two and a half miles east of Bradbury, while the village of *'Ahwiinga* was located within the Puente Hills (McCawley, 1996:45-46) to the south. The Gabrielino village of *Guinibit*, a smaller ranchería, was located approximately 5 miles to the south, in the area of south Glendora. These villages were situated in a landscape particularly rich in water and other natural resources, inhabited by a populous hunting and gathering people. These Tongva communities would have made extensive economic use of the Bradbury region for the gathering of both plant and animal resources.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769, in San Diego. The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed north and west of the current study area in August 1769 (Brown, 2001), and may have encountered the Tongva village of *Koruuvunga* in the Santa Monica region (Brown, 2001:347;

McCawley, 1996:61). The Expedition camped near here, at the village's water supply, near a spring which still flows to this day on the grounds of University High School. The name was said to mean "we are in the warmth, it says we are in the sun now..." (Harrington, 1986; in McCawley, 1996:61).

Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771, 16 miles to the southwest of the study area. The Los Angeles Pueblo, the Pueblo of *Nuestra Señora de la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula*, was founded September 4, 1781 by the Spanish government. The new pueblo was granted a large tract of land by the Spanish crown for the colonists' (or *pobladores*) dwellings and small gardens, and a large outlying area as a commons. The first structures there are described as "a dozen or so adobe structures surrounded by wooden palisades." This village housed 44 people, with a military guard of four soldiers (Dillon, 1994). This was in the midst of Tongva territory, and only a few of the indigenous peoples had been converted to the nearby Mission San Gabriel (established 1771) by this time. The government's plan was to start settling the new territory with a mix of missionaries, military and civilian institutions, with the colonists providing grain and other food stuffs to the presidios. Soon, retired soldiers were seeking land for cattle raising following retirement, and portions of the Los Angeles Basin were chosen. Both the *rancheros* and *pobladores* had local Native Americans working their land, much to the dismay of the missionaries.

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821 Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions. Except for those ranchos, the Mission San Gabriel lands were used for the support of the mission and provided for the large population of Tongva Native Americans. The mission lands were held in trust for Native peoples by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution. The lands along the coast, however, were open for early settlement by the colonists from New Spain.

In 1833, Mexico also secularized the Franciscan missions and opened lands previously held in trust for the Indian population to ownership by ranchers, which included the Rancho Azusa bordering the Angeles National Forest to the south, just three miles from the project site.

Cattle ranching rapidly came to overshadow the agricultural economy in this region during the Mexican Period, and minor industries and trade grew around this shift. San Pedro, south of Los Angeles, became a port for export of tallow and hides to Boston and Europe. At that time, the pueblo of Los Angeles was also the largest town in California. Shipments to San Pedro from Los Angeles proceeded south across the open plain of the Los Angeles Basin. This early trail system was situated along the west side of the river, in the area that would become the Alameda Corridor. In 1836, Los Angeles was elevated from a pueblo to a *ciudad* or municipality.

After Mexican independence from Spain (1821), the Rancho Azusa (de Duarte) (6,596 acres) was granted in 1841 to Andres Avelino Duarte by Governor Juan Alvarado. Duarte was the son of an Army colonial family, baptized in 1805 at Mission San Juan Capistrano. He joined the Mexican Army at the age of 16 where he raised to the rank of corporal, married Maria Gertrudes Valenzuela and raised a family. He served much of his career at Mission San Gabriel and so knew the Los Angeles region well. Upon retiring from the Army after twenty years he petitioned for the rancho and settled there. His rancho lies adjacent to the west of the Rancho Azusa (de Dalton), where the village of *'Ashuukshanga* was located and gave its name to the area. The original name for Rancho Azusa Dalton was Rancho El Susa (a mispronunciation of the Tongva place names), and Rancho Azusa Duarte, as a smaller adjunct, was often called Susita in a Hispanicized version of the term. It includes what are now all of the towns of Arcadia, Bradbury, Duarte, and portions of the cities of

Monrovia, Irwindale and Azusa. Of Bradbury, the southern half of the city was Rancho Azusa (Duarte) land while the northern half was never officially part of a rancho.

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, United States rule was firmly established. Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the “Cow Counties” and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the “Boom of the Eighties” which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke, 1944). This was the first spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and satellite communities started to form around the city to the east, south and west, and much of the plains between these areas came to be filled with farms and orchards.

2.2.3.2 The American Ranch Period to Founding of Bradbury

Like other Mexican ranchers, Duarte had to defend the title to his land grant in the United States Land Claim Commission following domination by the U.S. This process took place over years, sometimes decades of litigation and testimony, during which Duarte incurred legal expenses and other debts. Also, like many of his compatriots, Duarte covered these costs by selling portions of his rancho to the very willing Anglos moving to California in large numbers. “His first sale was a 225-acre parcel at the southern end of the rancho to Michael Whistler. Whistler later sold the entire parcel to Dr. Nehemiah Beardsley, who started the first school in [the town of] Duarte and laid out the first section of Duarte’s water lines” (Rancho Azusa de Duarte, 2019). (The city of Duarte borders Bradbury to the east and south.) Duarte himself continued to sell portions of his land in an organized manner, dividing it into 40-acre lots and selling them individually to farmers and land speculators. A patent for the rancho was awarded in 1878, over 20 years after the process had started – but Andres Duarte had already died in 1863, so this possibly would have been received by his son Santiago. By then, however, he had been forced to sell off his entire land grant, but his patent did make a clear title for all of its subsequent owners.

The rancho would have been used predominantly for cattle ranching through the 1870s, though the smaller lots purchased by Anglos were likely turned to agricultural use during the late 1800s. The northern portion of the Rancho Azusa (de Duarte) consisting of 2,750 acres was eventually purchased by Lewis Bradbury in 1892. Bradbury had already made his fortune in gold and silver mining, mostly in Mexico. This joined his other local land holdings such as a smaller ranch in the City of San Moreno to the west. He also invested in real estate in downtown Los Angeles, constructing the famous Bradbury Building in 1893 at 304 South Broadway, opening several months following Lewis Bradbury’s death in 1892 (this five-story structure still exists and is on the National Register of Historic Places). He made the Rancho Azusa property his home, building here “an elegant home on his land and surrounded it by a notable garden that is now the site of the Royal Oaks Manor” (City of Bradbury, 2019). In evidence of his influence, the Pacific Electric Railroad placed a line through the towns of Duarte and Bradbury that passed by his residence in an otherwise unpopulated region at the time.

Lewis Bradbury died in 1892, his wife Simona in 1903, and by the 1930s his holdings soon passed out of control of his heirs. “Prolonged legal battle between family members resulted in foreclosure proceedings by the Security National Bank against most of the Bradbury Estate” (City of Bradbury, 2019). Soon the cloud of World War II came over the southland and then passed, and the Post War boom started. Large tracts of land in what had been the Bradbury Estate “were sold to people seeking spacious building sites, which afforded privacy and country living in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains” (City of Bradbury, 2019), while southern portions of the Rancho Azusa de Duarte in the flat lands were subdivided into more modest tract homes available at more affordable costs to the returning servicemen and their families. By the late 1950s the Bradbury Estate Property Owners Association joined with other adjacent property owners in the area surrounded by Woodlyn Lane, Bradbury Hills Road, Royal Oaks Drive North, Mount Olive Drive and Lemon Avenue to seek incorporation which was approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, becoming a municipal corporation on July 26, 1957. This sudden drive had been spurred on by residents in what would become the City of Duarte to incorporate, and the Bradbury Estate Association were fearful of the tract home craze spreading into their foothills and losing control of “their vision for the future” of their unique foothills. (City of Bradbury, 2019).

The City of Bradbury has remained little developed over the decades since. Comprised of 1.9 square miles and with only 3.2 miles of public streets, there are just two small neighborhoods in the southeast and southwest corners of the city that are open, while the overwhelmingly greater portion of the town, upwards of 80%, being comprised of various gated neighborhoods. Much of the city is zoned for agriculture resulting in much open space, and further open space is maintained through rules requiring one and five-acre minimum residential lot in the foothill area.

The project site abuts the Angeles National Forest on the north side. During the Spanish period the local mountains were regarded more as a source of water and timber than as a place to settle. Irrigation ditches were dug from the canyon mouths to transport water to mission fields. In the valleys below the San Gabriel Mountains were Ranchos San Jose and Cucamonga, and the two Azusa Ranchos, Duarte and Dalton segments, directly south of the San Gabriel River and Dalton Canyon. Dalton Canyon was named to “commemorate Henry Dalton, an English trader from Lima” Peru and claimant of the Azusa and Santa Anita Ranchos below (Gudde 2004:101). Gold miners were the first to explore the mountains in detail following the Gold Rush; prospecting along the rivers started in San Gabriel Canyon in 1854. The town of Eldoradoville was established and then washed away in the flood of 1862. After the gold miners came the water seekers. The drainages within the San Gabriel Canyon and San Antonio Canyons were tapped to supply domestic and irrigation water for the towns and cities in the valley below that came with the “Boom of the ‘80s.” Robinson (1991:35) notes that the San Gabriel Mountains were slow to be surveyed, mapped and explored by scientists. The first reconnaissance was conducted for possible railroad grades in 1853. This was the Pacific Railroad Survey conducted for the Army Corps of Topographic Engineers. In the latter part of the 1880s as increasing numbers of people ventured into the San Gabriel Mountains for recreational activities, primarily fishing and hunting, several mountain resorts were established. By 1900, however, over-hunting had seriously depleted the mountain wildlife. Nevertheless, hunting continued unrestricted until 1915 when most of the Angeles National Forest was declared a game preserve (Robinson 1991:26).

Civic and agricultural concerns about watershed destruction were major concerns that lead to federal protection of forests and brushlands in the San Gabriel Mountains. President Benjamin Harrison signed the 555,520-acre San Gabriel Timberland Reserve into law on December 20, 1892. In 1907, the San Gabriel Forest Reserve became the San Gabriel National Forest. In July of 1908,

President Theodore Roosevelt combined the San Gabriel and San Bernardino forests as the Angeles National Forest. They were administered as one until 1925. In October 2014, President Barack Obama designated 346,177 acres within central and northern portions of the Angeles National Forest as the San Gabriel National Monument (Sahagun, 2014). "This area is also rich in cultural and scientific history. More than 600 archaeologically and culturally significant sites are found within the new monument..." (Obama White House, 2019). The Monument does not encompass the entire Angeles National Forest, and does not include a band along the southwest border adjacent to the City of Bradbury's corporate boundary and therefore, is not adjacent to the project site.

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

Historic aerial maps are available for the City of Bradbury (NETR Online, 2019), the earliest dating to 1952. These maps indicate that the project site was open land with natural native vegetation, vacant and undeveloped up through the present time (NETR Online, 2019: 1952 - 2016). The land to the south and west of the project site is within the City of Bradbury, and this area developed slowly. In 1952 approximately 75% of the land was in agricultural use with scattered homes surrounded by orchards. In the 1962 aerial photo the debris basin at the mouth of Bree Canyon, at the southwest edge of the project site, was in place, while orchards still dominated the area in this 1964 and the following 1965 aerial photos. In the 1979 and 1980 aerial photos orchards remained at the mouth of Bradbury Canyon at the southwest edge of the project site but were mostly gone from the rest of the city, there was an increase in the number of residences in the city (though still relatively few and widely scattered) and the roads throughout the city were now paved. In successive aerial photos starting in 1994 through the present time (NETR Online, 2019: 1994, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016) the land use has not changed significantly.

Topographic maps are also available for the project area with the earliest in 1897 (USGS, 2019). The larger project area was not named until shown as part of the City of Bradbury on maps from 1960 onward (the most recent being 2015). Similar to the aerial photos, these maps indicate that the project site was open land with natural native vegetation, vacant and undeveloped up through the present time. The topographic map available in 1897 was in use through 1946 (USGS, 2019: 1897, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1923, 1932, 1941 and 1946), indicating only five widely scattered homes below the mouth of Bradbury Canyon with several dirt roads connecting the homes and through orchards there and at the mouth of Spinks Canyon, and going up the lower portion of Bradbury Canyon. The topo map changed in 1955 and remained unchanged until 1960 (USGS, 2019: 1955 and 1960); there are several scattered homes surrounded by orchards in the city of Bradbury south and west of the project site at the mouth of Bradbury and Spinks Canyon, dirt roads and a road going up the north/south trending ridgeline just west of the project site. In the topo map available in 1968 (through the present) further residential development is seen in the city of Bradbury with more paved roads and almost a complete absence of orchards. The debris basin at the mouth of Bree Canyon, on the southeast edge of the project site, is now present.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the NAHC, as well as a list of local Native American entities to contact from the NAHC. A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire project area was conducted. This report presents the results of these cultural resource studies including cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted by Mrs. Doukakis, at the SCCIC on August 29, 2019 to identify historic properties on or near the project site. The California State Historic Resources Inventory for Los Angeles County was reviewed to identify local cultural resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, the City of Los Angeles, National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)(2012), California Points of Historical Interest (2012), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (2012), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978), and Historic Spots in California (2002).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint to assess the sensitivity of the project area for subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

3.2 Field Survey

On November 22, 2019, Mr. O'Neil and Mrs. Doukakis personally visited the project area to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric and/or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On August 23, 2019, Mr. O'Neil sent a request to the NAHC via email and fax mail notifying them of the proposed project activities and describing its location. The NAHC was requested to conduct a search of its SLF, as well as to make recommendations of local Native American tribes, organizations and individuals that should be contacted regarding knowledge they may have on local traditional cultural properties and possible concerns they may have about potential impacts on cultural resources resulting from implementation of the project. The Commission's SLF results were received by email on September 12, 2019. The five tribes listed by the NAHC were contacted by mail and email on September 16, 2019.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC on August 29, 2019, no prehistoric cultural resource sites or isolates have been recorded within the project boundary or within the half-mile buffer zone surrounding the project area. The records search did show the presence of three historic properties within the half-mile buffer zone but none within the project boundary (**Table 4.1-1**). The Spanish Canyon Motorway (19-004717) extends along ridgelines from north Bradbury through Angeles National Forest land and into Monrovia; it appears to have been constructed between 1946 and 1952, likely as a firebreak (Garcia 2016:3). It travels north/south along the western ridgeline overlooking Bree Canyon just west of the project site. The Rincon-Red Box-Sawpit Roads Complex (19-186917), Forest Service Number 05-01-52-102, is a set of dirt roads that extends through the Angeles National Forest east to west (Vance 2001: 1). The Sawpit Road (2N30.2) spur runs from the middle south out of the ANF, and the east branch (Van Tassel Truck Trail [1N36]) of this south spur road passes just north of the heads of Bradbury and Spinks Canyons into the cities of Duarte and Azusa, passing approximately 2000 feet to the northeast of the project site. The north half of Van Tassel Truck Trail is shown as a trail in 1924, and was improved to a good motor road to the head of Spanish Canyon by 1942; the southern portion, Van Tassel Road, first appears on the *Azusa* topo map in 1939 as an unimproved dirt road and as a good motor road on a Forest Service map in 1942 (Vance 2005:2). The Bradbury Debris Basin and Flood Control Channel (19-192459) is located at the conjunction of Bradbury and Bliss Canyons in the City of Bradbury (Chasteen 2015:1). These were constructed in 1954 and designed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. This was built to prevent flooding out of the Bree and Bradbury Canyons of the San Gabriel Mountains foothills into the Bradbury, Duarte and surrounding communities of the San Gabriel Valley. The bowl-shaped basin was cut from the hillside; there is a large vent within the basin, the southern end is fortified with a small, cast concrete dam approx. 450 by 65 wide; a central spillway reinforced with steel I-beams connects the basin with the channel; and there is a pumping station east of the dam (Chasteen 2015:1).

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL SITES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Description
P-19-004717	Kyle Garcia	2016	The Spanish Canyon Motorway, which extends along ridgelines from north Bradbury through Angeles National Forest land and into Monrovia, appears to have been constructed between 1946 and 1952, likely as a firebreak. It is a 1.5-mile dirt road maintained by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. While closed to public vehicles, it is open for recreational use.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Description
P-19-186917; Forest service Number 05- 01-52-102	D. W. Vance	2001, updated 2005	The Rincon-Red Box-Sawpit Roads Complex, Forest Service Number 05-01-52-102, is a set of dirt roads that extends through the Angeles National Forest east to west, with a spur from the middle (Sawpit Road [2N30.2]) that extends south out of the ANF. The east branch (Van Tassel Truck Trail [1N36]) of this south spur road passes just north of the heads of Bradbury and Spinks Canyons into the cities of Duarte and Azusa. The eastern half of the Complex was a trail in 1907 connecting with the Sawpit Truck Trail, and was improved to a good motor road by 1942. The north half of Van Tassel Truck Trail is shown as a trail in 1924, and was improved to a good motor road to the head of Spanish Canyon by 1942; the southern portion, Van Tassel Road, first appears on the <i>Azusa</i> topo map in 1939 as an unimproved dirt road and as a good motor road on a Forest Service map in 1942.
P-19-192459	Carrie Chasteen	2015	The Bradbury Debris Basin and Flood Control Channel is located at the conjunction of Bradbury and Bliss Canyons in the City of Bradbury. These were constructed in 1954 and designed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District; there do not appear to be any alterations to the Basin or channel itself, though pipes on sides of the canyon have been added to channel water to the basin. The bowl-shaped basin was cut from the hillside; there is a large vent within the basin, the southern end is fortified with a small, cast concrete dam approx. 450 by 65 wide; a central spillway reinforced with steel I-beams connects the basin with the channel; and a pumping station east of the dam.

4.1.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Records at the SCCIC indicated that there have been no previous cultural resource surveys that included a portion of the project site, and no surveys were conducted within the 0.5-mile-radius project buffer of the project site boundary (**Table 4.1-2**). One survey record (LA-03528) was indicated on the SCCIC *Azusa* topo map in the project buffer zone, but a search of the report

indicated that the survey location was “undefinable” and the report tile indicated it was for an area in Ventura County.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-03528	King, Chester	1966	UCAS – 133 Albertson Ranch, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County.	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

On August 23, 2019, Mr. O’Neil submitted a request to the NAHC via email and fax for a SLF search within the 0.5-mile project buffer. The results of the search request were received September 12, 2019, at the office of UltraSystems from Mr. Steven Quinn, Associate Governmental Program Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that “A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced Project. The results were positive [emphasis in the original].” The Commission identified the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation to contact for information regarding the site in the SLF. (See **Attachment C**.)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the five tribal contacts representing five tribal organizations provided by the NAHC (**Attachment C**). On September 16, 2019 Mr. O’Neil mailed letters with accompanying maps to all five tribal contacts describing the project and showing the project’s location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area that they wished to share, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project. On the same day the same five tribal contacts that provided an email address were sent the contact letter and map by this method as well.

The Administrative Specialist for the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, replied for Chairperson Andrew Salas by email on September 17, 2019 stating that they wished to have AB 52 consultation on the project; O’Neil replied by email the same day explaining that such consultation would be between the tribe and the project’s lead agency, which would be the City of Bradbury’s Planning Department, and not with the client’s cultural resource consultant; O’Neil took the opportunity to again request information on the potential traditional cultural resource in the project area listed on the SLF as recommended by the NAHC. The Kizh Nation Admin Specialist replied on September 18 requesting contact information for the project’s lead agency, which O’Neil provided the same day (See **Attachment C**). Chairperson Salas provided no information regarding the SLF traditional cultural site. On October 3, 2019, an email was received from the Tribal Specialist, indicating that they would like to consult with the Lead Agency if any ground disturbance will be taking place for this project. On December 10, 2019 O’Neil sent another email to Mr. Salas and the Gabrielino – Kizh Nation requesting information on the SLF site noted by the NAHC; no reply to date.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Mrs. Doukakis on October 17, 2019 to the three tribal organizations who had not previously responded by email. Two calls were placed with no answer (see **Attachment C**). A message was left with Mr. Charles Alvarez of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. A message was not left for Chairperson

Sandonne Goad of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation as her telephone inbox was full and would not allow for a message to be left.

When telephoned on October 17, 2019, Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairman of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, stated that the area around the project site was of concern for the Band as that region had been inhabited by the Tongva and so would be sensitive for cultural resources. Furthermore, the project area is a watershed as such would contain many natural resources that would have been of importance to the Tongva tribe. He noted that the adjacent Angeles National Forest was declared a national monument by President Obama in 2014 giving special protection to archaeological resources in the vicinity. Based on these factors Mr. Morales stated that Native American monitoring should be conducted during ground disturbance for construction of the project, and further recommended that monitors from the San Gabriel Band be used for this work. He requested that O'Neil telephone him following an archaeological field survey to let him know the results. On December 20, 2019, O'Neil telephoned Chairperson Morales to provide a summary of the archaeological field survey results, noting the lack of cultural resources and the topography that would make the presence of such resources unlikely, and the abundance of natural resources that were observed. Morales expressed the belief that the abundance of natural resources and presumed water sources would make this area heavily used by the Tongva people and stated his strong recommendation that both archaeological and tribal monitors be present during construction grading for the project. (See **Attachment C.**)

During the October 17th telephone call Mr. Robert Dorame, Chairman of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council stated that he was unable to give an answer at the time but requested that the original letter and map be resent to him. This was done the same day. No further response from this group has been received.

These contacts and replies are documented in the Native American Contact Log in **Attachment C.**

4.2.1 Tribal Cultural Resources (Assembly Bill 52)

Assembly Bill 52 requires meaningful consultation with California Native American Tribes by the Project Lead Agency on potential impacts on tribal cultural resources (TCRs), as defined in Public Resources Code § 21074. TCRs are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either eligible or listed in the CRHR or local register of historical resources. The lead agency for the Chadwick Ranch Estates Project, the City of Bradbury Planning Department, will conduct the AB 52 tribal consultation.

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

On November 22, 2019, Mr. O'Neil and Mrs. Doukakis conducted a Phase I pedestrian cultural resources survey using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for cultural resources inventory.

The project site area is completely undeveloped, with a paved access road to adjacent debris basins and related graded hillsides along the southern boundary of the project. The project site consists of foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains with steep sided ridges overlooking Spinks, Bradbury and Bliss Canyons which drain southward into two debris (Debris Basin for Bliss and Bradbury Canyons to the southwest and the Spinks Canyon debris basin to the southeast) just outside the project boundary. Due to the steepness of the slopes and the dense vegetation (**Figure 4.3-1**), such areas

could not be accessed and surveyed; approximately 80% of the project site. Because of the density of brush in the project area and predominance of steep ridgelines, it was decided to search out and walk the various ridgelines to look for any cultural resources along them, as well as to seek out large rock outcrops that might contain bedrock mortars/grinding slicks. If canyon/ravine bottoms looked wide enough to walk, these would also be surveyed. The relatively flat areas along the top of the ridgelines as well as canyon bottoms were accessible and surveyed. Los Angeles County Flood Control District and Public Works personnel were encountered throughout Flood Control Road this day.

Access to the project site was through Flood Control Road at the Debris Basin (Bliss Canyon), the entrance being at end of Bliss Canyon Road. Driving Flood Control Road to the Spinks Canyon debris basin, we entered an unnamed canyon immediately west of Spinks Canyon. Along the road observed saw oak (*Quercus* spp.), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), yucca (dried) (*Yucca whipplei*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and many shrubs on the hillsides.

The first set of ridgelines that could be accessed was in this far southern section of the project site, between the small unnamed canyon on the east (immediately west of Spinks Canyon which is outside the project boundary) and the graded hillsides (identified as Spinks Debris Disposal Area on the Bradbury City map) to the west just outside the project boundary. The crew walked generally north up the unnamed canyon a few hundred feet and then turned west to reach the foot of the ridgeline. The first ridgeline went north; had been graded in the past, possible as a firebreak, but was now partially overgrown with brush and fully covered with grass (**Figure 4.3-2**). This trail ended at another connecting ridgeline that went southwest/northeast that had also been graded by a firebreak in the past. This was followed to the northern end while to the south the survey continued past the firebreak and down an animal trail to the cliff edge. Oak (*Quercus dumosa* and *Q. agrifolia*), toyon (the dominant plant) (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) (**Figure 4.3-3**), *Opuntia* (flat), black sage (infrequent) (*Salvia mellifera*), creosote (*Larrea tridentata*) at north end of ridgeline cut, California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), monkey flower (*Mimulus* sp.) (infrequent) were observed, along with yucca (infrequent - dried stalks and new plants), dried spiny cucumber (*Marah macrocarpus*) and dodder (*Cuscuta subinclusa*) in the toyon and poison oak (one patch at ridgeline crossing). Rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) pellets and runs were observed. A bear cub (*Ursus* sp.) was encountered at the base of trail to ridgeline when returning; it ran up canyon to the north.

Observed a line of roughly poured concrete on the right (east) side of the ravine was observed. It appeared to have been purposeful, not construction material dump, but was situated too far up the slope and was too short in length to really direct water flowing down the canyon. As a function or handiwork could not be determined, and as it is located outside the project boundary, the feature was not recorded.

The wide mouth of Spinks Canyon just beyond the far southeast corner of the project site is crossed by Flood Control Road, with its own debris basin on the south side. This is outside the project boundary, but the slope on west edge of mouth is within project site and animals and plants pass freely among the properties. Multiple fresh deer tracks were observed here, and within the Spinks debris basin there is mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), rush (*Scirpus californicus*), and some nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus*) within this damp basin.

Bradbury and Bliss Canyons enter the main Debris Basin from the east, at the southwest corner of the project site. The south ridgeline overlooking Bradbury Canyon was also surveyed by Mr. O'Neil and Mrs. Doukakis. This ridgeline extends southwest to northeast with a relatively straight

east/west segment in the middle. This ridgeline had also been graded, likely for a firebreak, but long ago and not maintained. The irregular surface was covered with various grasses and sometimes brush blocked the way (**Figure 4.3-4**). There were generally the same dominant plants here as along the southern ridgeline and along the Flood Control Road – oak and toyon. There were also patches of penstemon (*Penstemon* sp.) and white sage (*Salvia apiana*) along the Bradbury Canyon ridgeline. Deer tracks on the west start of the ridgeline, a pile of rabbit pellets scattered along the ridgeline, and extensive appearance of both old and fresh coyote (*Canis latrans*) scat were observed.

The Bradbury Canyon wash, accessible from the back of the Debris Basin, was surveyed. (This is the right (east) canyon entering into the Debris Basin; the west or north canyon entrance is to Bliss Canyon.) The wash is narrow at the canyon entrance, but opens wider a few hundred feet in, a flat canyon bottom with grass, shrubs and some oaks, while the narrow wash cutting down the middle is sandy with small and large rocks. This is a riparian environment containing numerous tree tobacco, abundant mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*) and mule fat along the edge of the bank (**Figure 4.3-5**); and an oak grove on south slope facing north, while the north slope facing south is drier, containing open brush. There is some mature elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) in creek bed (the first seen on the project site), a patch of native grape vine (*Vitis californica*) growing over a prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia littoralis*) patch; gooseberry (uncommon) (*Ribes californicum*), and California fuchsia (*Epilobium canum*). Pits resembling those of the holly leafed cherry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*) were observed in a deposit of coyote scat. A small (five member) flock of mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*) was observed at the entrance to Bradbury Canyon, and there were some small lizards throughout. A mature doe (*Odocoileus hemionus*) was seen up the south bank, and the scapula of a medium size deer was observed on the adjacent ridgeline.

A large oak on the north bank of Bradbury Canyon had a metal chair positioned about ten feet high facing upstream (**Figure 4.3-6**); a possible deer stand. An LA County Flood Control District equipment operator was met at the eastern stretch of Flood Control Road, who stated that he has seen numerous trespassers in this area who come here to hunt deer, who will cut the entrance locks and remove “no hunting” signs.

Until the survey entered Bradbury Canyon no lizards or birds had been observed or heard; only crows in the lowlands of Bradbury among the houses. No elderberry, usually a common shrub in coastal southern California, was seen until in the creek bed of Bradbury Canyon. Very common on the ridgelines is a dense low-growing bush that may be a variety of scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) with small leaves.

Boulder outcrops potentially suitable for groundstone were looked for but there were none on ridgelines we walked, nor were there suitable bedrock outcrops observed on the surrounding slopes. No suitable lithic deposits that could be used for worked material were observed. No cultural isolates or features were observed during the survey.

The foothills do contain numerous plants and animals utilized by the Tongva tribe, which inhabited this region. Deer, rabbit, bear, various reptiles and birds are present. Several species of oak, toyon, Opuntia, grape, elderberry, multiple sage species, creosote, sage and other edible and medicinal plants are available in abundance. This area would have been extensively used to harvest and gather natural resources by the various clans inhabited the nearby villages of ‘Ashuukshanga, ‘Ahwiinga and Guinibit described in **Section 2.2.2** above.

Figure 4.3-1
CANYONS AND SLOPES IN SOUTH AREA OF THE PROJECT SITE



Figure 4.3-2
SOUTHWEST RIDGELINE CUT WITH GRASS AND SHRUBS; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



Figure 4.3-3
BRADBURY CANYON SOUTH RIDGELINE CUT WITH GRASS AND SHRUBS; VIEW TO
NORTHEAST



Figure 4.3-4
BRADBURY CANYON WASH SHOWING RIPARIAN ENVIRONMENT; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

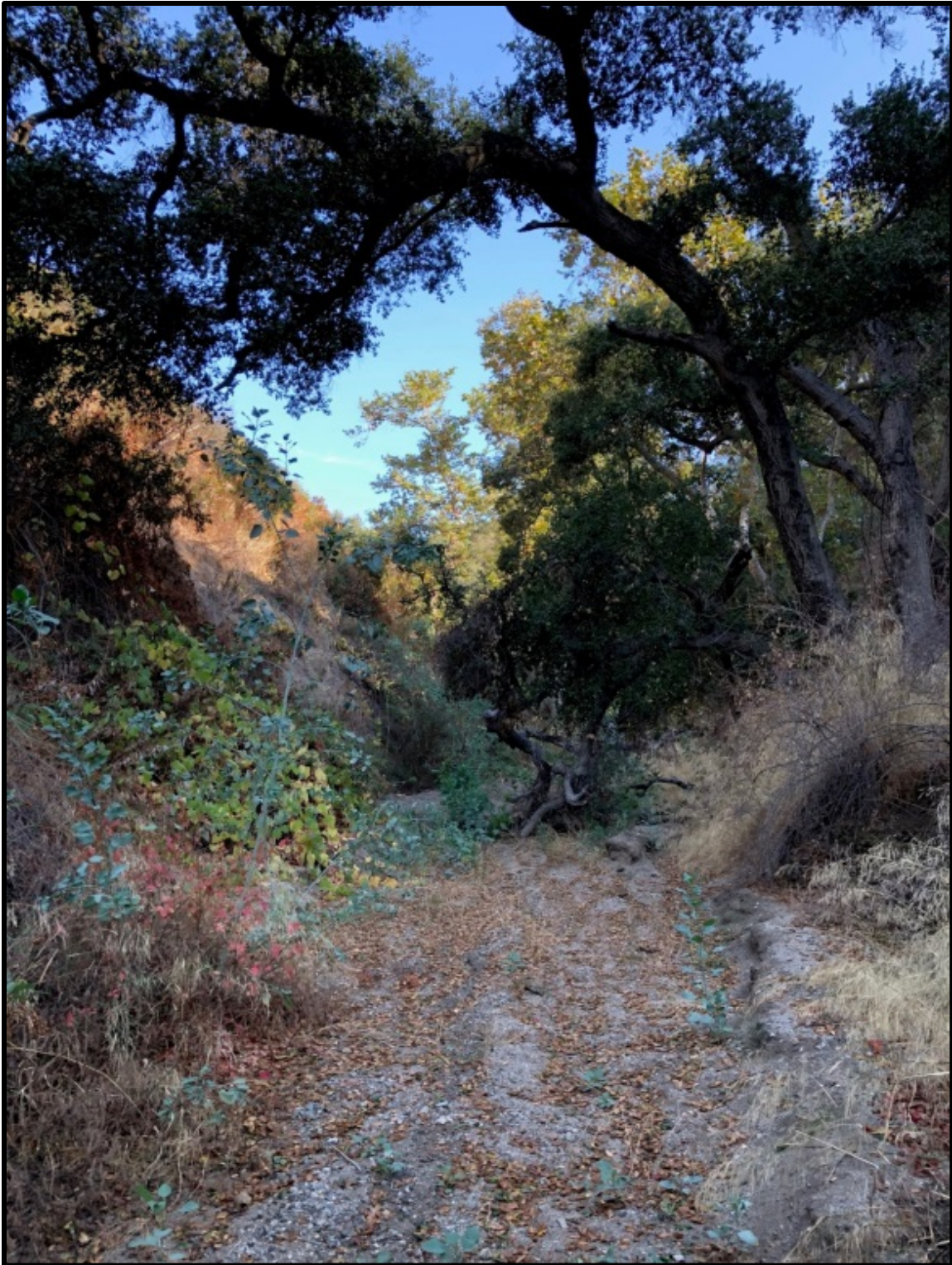


Figure 4.3-5
HUNTING PERCH IN OAK TREE IN BRADBURY CANYON ON NORTH BANK; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility statements for the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as a potentially significant if it:

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

The four primary evaluation criteria to determine a resource's eligibility to the NRHP, in accordance with the regulations outlined in 36 CFR 800, are identified by 36 CFR 60.4. These criteria (listed below) are used to facilitate the determination of which properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment resulting from project-related impacts (36 CFR 60.2).

These include impacts to the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Resources that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

5.2 Potential Effects

No cultural resource finds were made during the archaeological survey. There are no other potentially significant cultural resources on the project site and therefore, no other sites will be adversely impacted by the project.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resource was observed during the pedestrian field survey. There have been no cultural resources surveys within the project boundary in the past. The previous cultural resource surveys in the half-mile buffer zone of the project site resulted in no prehistoric archaeological sites or isolates being recorded. No prehistoric cultural resources were observed during the project pedestrian field survey.

The Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians recommended archaeological and tribal monitoring take place during ground disturbance construction activity associated with the project undertaking. No other local tribal organizations replied stating concerns for cultural resources on the project site or area.

Because of the lack of presence of the prehistoric/historic feature, and that only one of the four contacted local Gabrielino tribal groups requested monitoring at the project site, it is not recommended that archaeological monitoring of subsurface excavation during construction of the project be conducted. However, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, a qualified archaeologist should be called to evaluate the find and make recommendations to mitigate the resource(s), including that an archaeological monitor be present at subsequent excavation and have the authority to stop work in that area and be allowed to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

It is also recommended that if human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of his or her notification by the NAHC and being allowed access to the project site to observe the remains. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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- 1898 *Los Angeles, Calif.* 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
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- 1904 *Los Angeles, Calif.* 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
- 1908 *Los Angeles, Calif.* 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
- 1912 *Los Angeles, Calif.* 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
- 1923 *Los Angeles, Calif.* 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
- 1941 *Los Angeles, Calif.* 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
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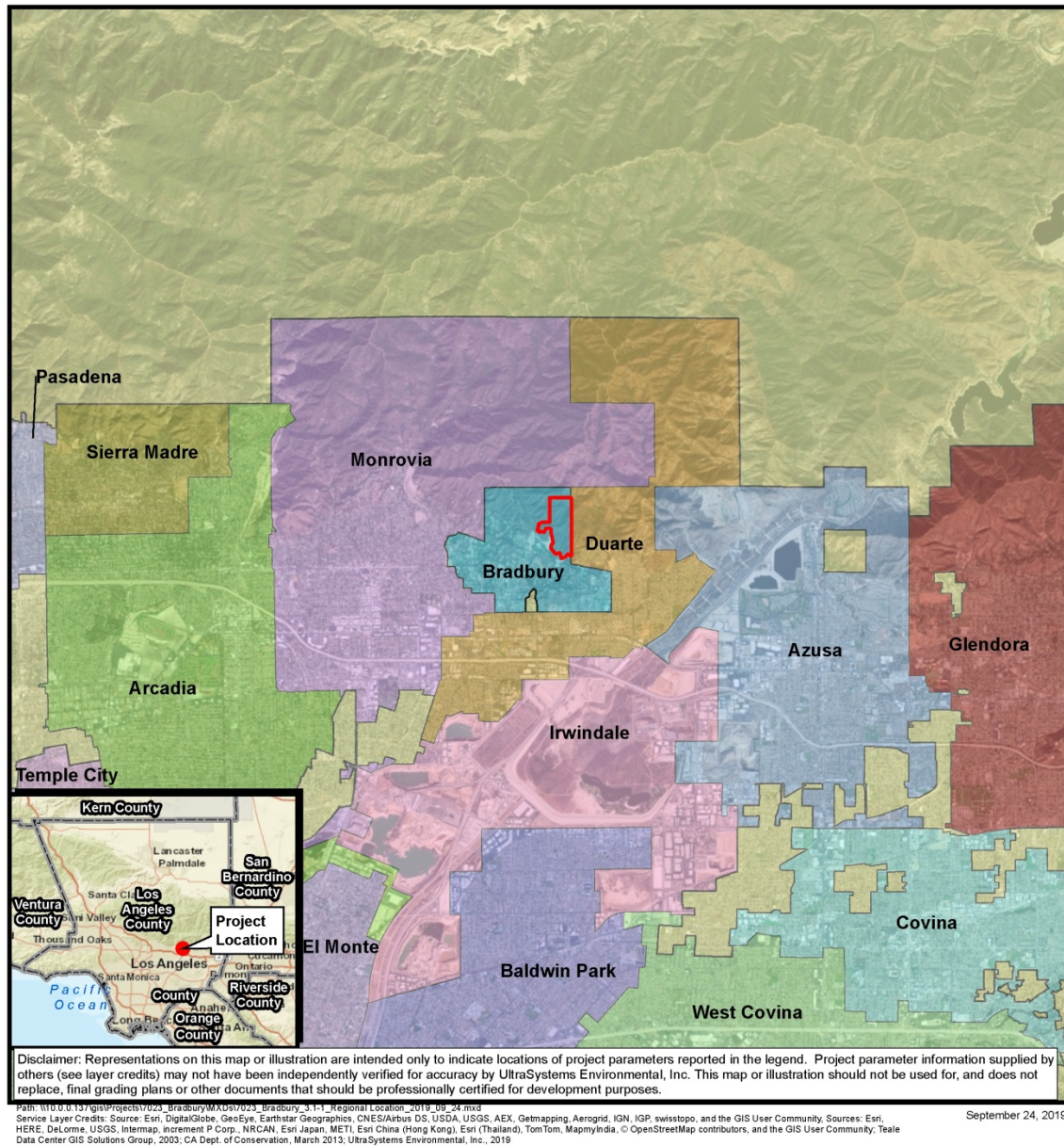
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Figure 5
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Scale: 1:100,000



0 1 2 Miles

0 1 2 Kilometers

Legend

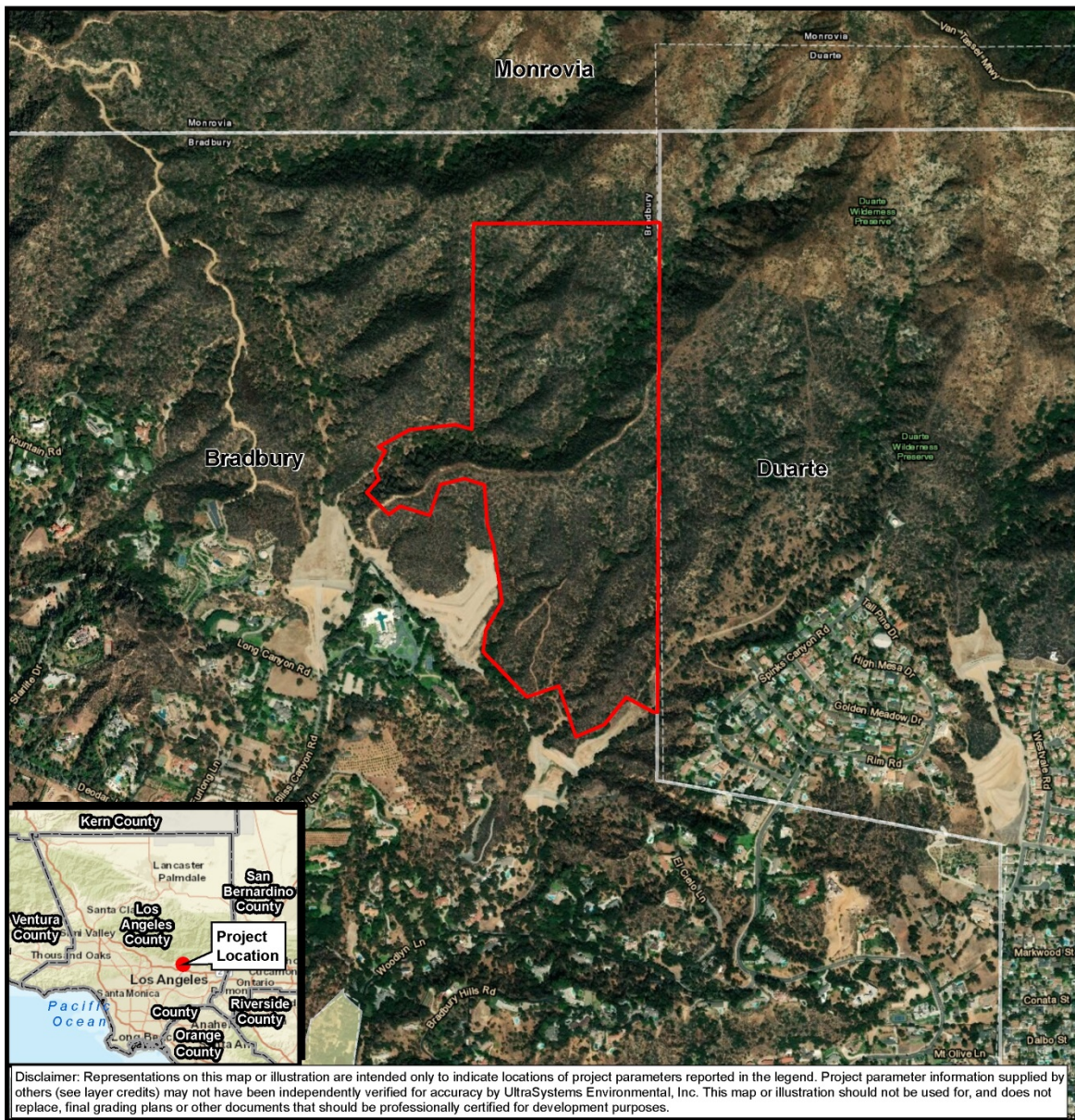
- Project Boundary
- Unincorporated

Chadwick Ranch Estates Project

Regional Location Map



Figure 6
PROJECT STUDY AREA



Scale: 1:12,000



0 500 1,000 Feet

0 180 360 Meters

Legend

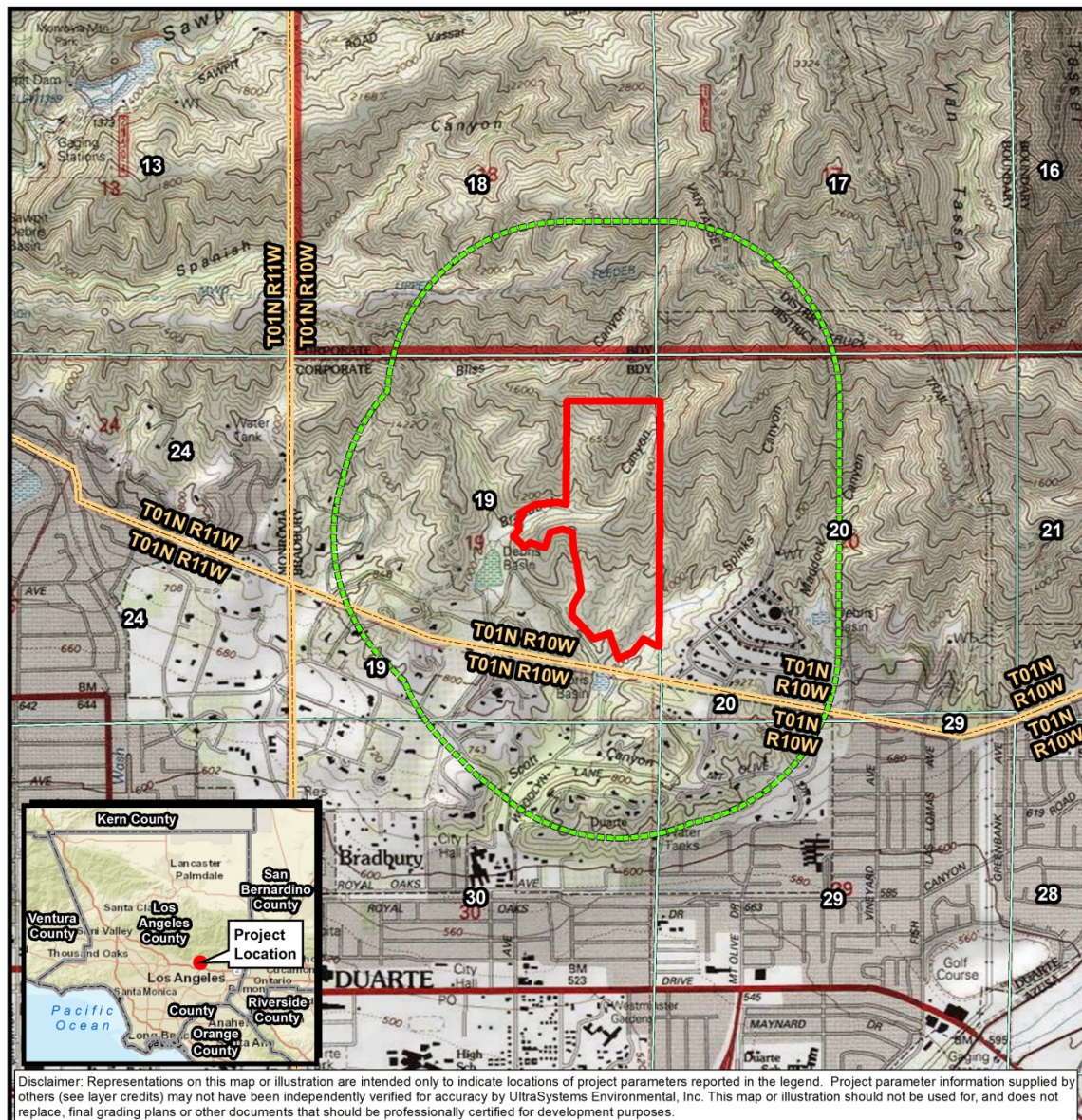
 Project Boundary

Chadwick Ranch Estates Project

Aerial View of Project Site and Vicinity



Figure 7
USGS TOPO MAP OF PROJECT STUDY AREA



Path: J:\Projects\7023_Bradbury\MXD\7023_Bradbury_4_5_Topo_2019_08_13.mxd

Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Teale Data Center GIS Solutions Group, 2003; CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

August 13, 2019

Scale 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Half-Mile Buffer
- Project Boundary
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Chadwick Ranch Estates Project

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: Azusa
Township: 01N Range: 10W



ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA*Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology***Education**

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select Project Experience***Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013–2014***

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011–2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select Project Experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA***Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12***

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA***Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.***

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA***Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.***

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA***Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13***

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

ATTACHMENT C

Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American Contacts



August 23, 2019

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Chadwick Ranch Estates Project, in the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7023.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Bradbury to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Chadwick Ranch Estates Project (Project) for residential development. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The Project area is approximately 111-acres and involves the construction of 14 estate residential parcels. The Project also includes undisturbed open space that will be controlled by a land conservancy to be determined. The development will also include installation of a water tank, a booster station, debris and water quality basins. The residential estates would allow a primary home and a guest house, other ancillary structures including but not limited to garages and stables on each lot.

The Project area is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains in the northeast portion of the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. The project is specifically located on the *Azusa, Calif.*, USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 10 W, Township 1 N, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

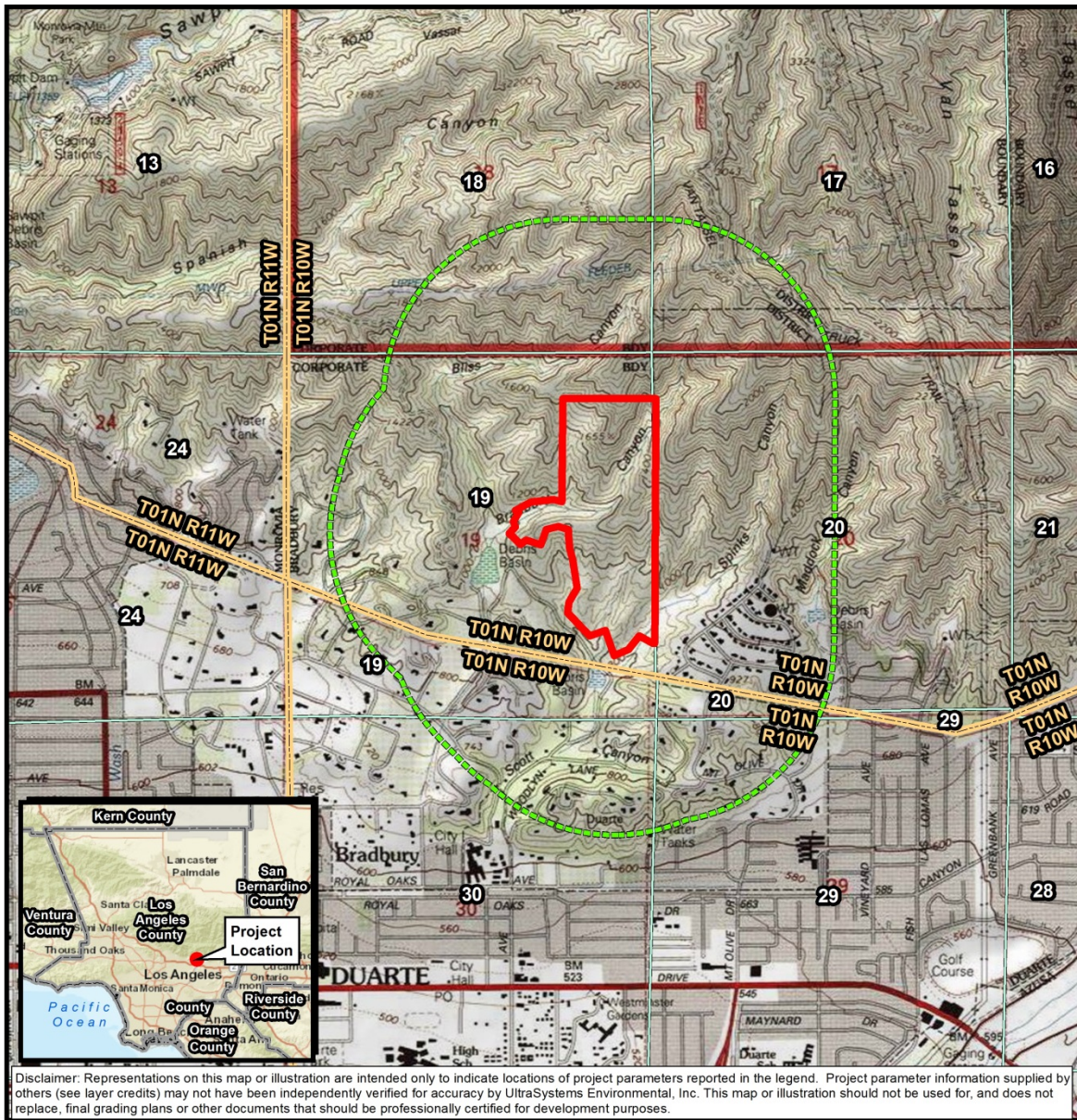
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Path: J:\Projects\7023_Bradbury\MXDs\7023_Bradbury_4_5_Topo_2019_08_13.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Teale Data Center GIS Solutions Group, 2003, CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

August 13, 2019

Scale 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Half-Mile Buffer
- Project Boundary
- Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

Chadwick Ranch Estates Project

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: Azusa
 Township: 01N Range: 10W



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: naahc@naahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



September 12, 2019

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems

VIA Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

RE: Chadwick Ranch Estates Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment



September 16, 2019

Charles Alvarez,
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Re: Cultural Resources Study, Chadwick Ranch Estates Project, in the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7023.

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Bradbury to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Chadwick Ranch Estates Project (Project) for residential development. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated September 12, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive" [emphasis in the original]. (The Commission did not identify or provide a location for the traditional cultural resource.) They recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The Project area is approximately 111-acres and involves the construction of 14 estate residential parcels. The Project includes undisturbed open space that will be controlled by a land conservancy to be determined. The development will also include installation of a water tank, a booster station, debris and water quality basins. The residential estates would allow a primary home and a guest house, other ancillary structures including but not limited to garages and stables on each lot.

The Project area is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains in the northeast portion of the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. The project is specifically located on the *Azusa, Calif.* USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 10 W, Township 1 N, in the NE ¼ and SE ¼ of Section 19. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
sonil@ultrasystems.com
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276

Corporate Office – Orange County
18431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 278
Facsimile: 949.788.4901



September 16, 2019

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Re: Cultural Resources Study, Chadwick Ranch Estates Project, in the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7023.

Dear Chairperson Dorame,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Bradbury to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Chadwick Ranch Estates Project (Project) for residential development. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project area is approximately 111-acres and involves the construction of 14 estate residential parcels. The Project includes undisturbed open space that will be controlled by a land conservancy to be determined. The development will also include installation of a water tank, a booster station, debris and water quality basins. The residential estates would allow a primary home and a guest house, other ancillary structures including but not limited to garages and stables on each lot.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901



September 16, 2019

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Re: Cultural Resources Study, Chadwick Ranch Estates Project, in the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7023.

Dear Chairperson Goad,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Bradbury to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Chadwick Ranch Estates Project (Project) for residential development. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project area is approximately 111-acres and involves the construction of 14 estate residential parcels. The Project includes undisturbed open space that will be controlled by a land conservancy to be determined. The development will also include installation of a water tank, a booster station, debris and water quality basins. The residential estates would allow a primary home and a guest house, other ancillary structures including but not limited to garages and stables on each lot.

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Respectfully yours,

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sonail@ultrasystems.com
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18431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901



September 16, 2019

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Re: Cultural Resources Study, Chadwick Ranch Estates Project, in the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7023.

Dear Mr. Morales,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Bradbury to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Chadwick Ranch Estates Project (Project) for residential development. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901



September 16, 2019

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

Re: Cultural Resources Study, Chadwick Ranch Estates Project, in the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7023.

Dear Mr. Salas,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Bradbury to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Chadwick Ranch Estates Project (Project) for residential development. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated September 12, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive" [emphasis in the original]. The Commission recommended that we contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation for more information regarding the listed traditional cultural resources. Please remember that this current letter is not related to AB 52 consultation, which is government-to-government, and so background regarding the SLF recorded site that may be used for the cultural resources report would need to be provided to UltraSystems.

The Project area is approximately 111-acres and involves the construction of 14 estate residential parcels. The Project includes undisturbed open space that will be controlled by a land conservancy to be determined. The development will also include installation of a water tank, a booster station, debris and water quality basins. The residential estates would allow a primary home and a guest house, other ancillary structures including but not limited to garages and stables on each lot.

The Project area is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains in the northeast portion of the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California. The project is specifically located on the Azusa, Calif., USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 10 W, Township 1 N, in the NE ¼ and SE ¼ of Section 19. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
sonel@ultrasystems.com
(949) 788-4900, ext. 276

Corporate Office – Orange County
18431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901

**Chadwick Ranch Estates Project; City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County, California.
Native American Contact Log**

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Steven Quinn, Ass. Government Program Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	August 23, 2019 (Fax)	August 23, 2019 (email)	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received September 12, 2019 from Steven Quinn.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	September 16, 2019 (letter, no fax available)	September 16, 2019 (email)	October 17, 2019	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, September 16, 2019. No fax number available. Telephone call made October 17, 2019, no answer, mailbox was full, no message was left. No response.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	September 16, 2019 (letter, and fax)	September 16, 2019 (email)	October 17, 2019; December 20, 2019	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, September 16, 2019. Telephone call made October 17, 2019. Chairman Morales stated that the project site is in an area of cultural sensitivity, an area of concern, and would have been inhabited by the Tongva tribe. He stated that the area is sensitive for natural and cultural resources as indicated by being in a region declared a national monument by President Obama in 2014. He recommended Native American monitoring during construction. He asked that UltraSystems call him back following the cultural resources survey. Telephoned Mr. Morales on December 20 to describe results of survey; he

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					expressed recommendation for tribal and archaeological monitoring during construction grading.
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	September 16, 2019 (letter, and fax)	September 16, 2019 (email)	October 17, 2019	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, September 16, 2019. Telephone call made October 17, 2019; Chairperson Dorame stated that he was unable to respond at the moment but requested that the letter and map be sent to him again and he would get back to us. This material was emailed to him the same day. No response to date.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation	September 16, 2019 (letter, no fax available)	September 16, 2019; September 16, 2019; October 3, 2019; December 10, 2019 (email)	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, September 16, 2019. No fax number available. Email response was received on September 17, 2019 from the Kizh Nation Admin Specialist stating that they would like to conduct consultation regarding the project. O'Neil replied the same date explaining that AB 52 consultation is conducted between the tribe and the project Lead agency, which in this case would be the City of Bradbury Planning Department; also, that the NAHC stated that information on the traditional site listed in the SLF should be directed to the Kizh Nation. On September 18, 2019 the Kizh Nation

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					Admin Specialist replied requesting contact information for the project lead agency; O'Neil replied the same day with contact information of the Bradbury Planning Department. An email received October 3, 2019 from the Tribal Specialist indicated that they would like to consult with the Lead Agency if any ground disturbance is going to take place. Email sent to Mr. Salas and tribal office requesting information on SLF site mentioned by NAHC; no reply to date.
Charles Alvarez	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	September 16, 2019 (letter, no fax available)	September 16, 2019	October 17, 2019	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, September 16, 2019. No fax number available. Telephone call made October 17, 2019, no answer, message was left. No response.

From: Administration Gabrieleno [mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org]
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2019 2:36 PM
To: steve oneil
Subject: Re: Project 7023 - Chadwick Ranch Estates, Bradbury, Los Angeles County

Hello Steve

Thank you for your letter our Tribal government would like to consult with you regarding the above project.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



On Tue, Sep 17, 2019 at 3:12 PM steve oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com> wrote:

Dear Brandy,

Thank you for the tribe's reply to my inquiry concerning the Chadwick Ranch Estates project. I would be happy to talk with a tribal representative about the project and information you may have on traditional cultural resources in and around the project site. As stated in my letter, the NAHC said that there is such a site recorded their Sacred Lands File in the area and that the Kizh Nation would have knowledge of it.

Please understand that I am preparing the cultural resources inventory report and am conducting outreach to you and other tribes. It is only the Lead Agency, here the Bradbury City Planning Department, that can conduct AB 52 government-to-government "consultation" with you. If the tribe can provide traditional resources information for my report, that would be greatly appreciated, and any information the tribe wishes to remain confidential will not go into the public record.

Would a telephone call later this week be of help?

Best regards,

Steve

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way

Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
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From: Administration Gabrieleno [mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org]
Sent: Wednesday, September 18, 2019 2:07 PM
To: steve oneil
Subject: Re: Project 7023 - Chadwick Ranch Estates, Bradbury, Los Angeles County

Hello Steve

Can you provide the lead person's contact info.

Thank you

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



megan black

From: steve oneil
Sent: Wednesday, September 18, 2019 4:42 PM
To: Administration Gabrieleno
Cc: Megan Black
Subject: RE: Project 7023 - Chadwick Ranch Estates, Bradbury, Los Angeles County

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Brandy,

The Lead Agency for the Chadwick Estates project is the City of Bradbury's Planning Department. Small town, so they have limited office hours. Here is the contact person for there:

Jim Kasama, City Planner
CITY OF BRADBURY
600 Winston Avenue
Bradbury, CA 91008
(626) 358-3218
jkasama@CityofBradbury.org
Office Hours: Tuesdays & Wednesdays
8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Yours,

Steve

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
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megan black

To: steve oneil
Subject: RE: Chadwick Estates project in the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County

From: Administration Gabrieleno [mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org]
Sent: Thursday, October 3, 2019 12:14 PM
To: Steve O'Neil
Subject: Chadwick Estates project in the City of Bradbury, Los Angeles County

Thank you for your letter dated September 16, 2019. If there will be any type of ground disturbance taking place at the above project our Tribal Government would like to consult. Please get back to us so we can provide you with a date and time to consult.
Thank you,

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



Attachments area

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS Records Search Bibliography

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03528		1966	King, Chester	Ucas-133 Albertson Ranch Thousand Oaks, Ventura County	UCAS	