
APPENDIX G1: CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



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CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE IRWINDALE BREW YARD SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT, CITY OF IRWINDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Cogstone Project Number: 5908

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment

Archaeological Sites: None within Specific Plan Area

Built Environment Resources: Kincaid Plant, MillerCoors Brewery (secondary buildings), Pacific Electric Railway Segment (P-19-186110), Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (P-19-186804)

Paleontological localities: none within one mile of the Project

USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: Azusa and Baldwin Park

Area: ~143.93 acres

Key Words: City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, Kincaid Plant, Pacific Electric Railway, Southern Pacific Railroad, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Reliance Pit No. 1

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan Project (Project), City of Irwindale (City), Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The City is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan (Specific Plan) will provide for the development of industrial, business park, commercial, warehouse, and/or distribution uses. The Specific Plan will also provide for associated landscaping and open space, pit filling activities, parking, and infrastructure.

Sandy Duarte of Cogstone Resource Management (Cogstone) performed an archaeological and paleontological field survey of the Specific Plan Area on December 12, 2025 in concert with the built environment pedestrian survey conducted by Cogstone's architectural historian Shannon Lopez. No archaeological or paleontological resources and no significant built environment resources were observed during the surveys.

Paleontological Resources

The Project is mapped entirely as Holocene gravel rich alluvial fan which was deposited less than 11,700 years ago. These sediments were deposited by the San Gabriel River. No fossil localities were found within the Specific Plan Area, however one Pleistocene locality was discovered within five miles which produced mastodon (†*Mammut* sp.).

Based on other recorded localities around California, Pleistocene fossils from areas mapped as Pleistocene or Holocene alluvium typically begin appearing about eight to 10 feet deep in California valleys. Shallower sediments in the valleys usually do not contain the remains of extinct animals, although Holocene (<11,000 years old) remains may be present. It is important to note that when the surficial sediments are mapped as very old or old, fossils may occur at shallower depths than those recorded from near to the Project. Due to the proximity to the San Gabriel River, the larger clast size reduces the potential for fossils. As such, all sediments Project sediments are assigned a low potential (PFYC 2).

Augering, potholing, CIDH (cast-in-drilled-hole piles), and pile driving activities will not require monitoring. While such activities may result in fossil fragments being brought to the surface, any specimens produced in this manner will lack needed context such as depth/elevation, formation identification, and other data critical to scientific significance. No mitigation is recommended for these or other excavation activities that will not allow the context of the fossil to be observed.

If unanticipated discoveries of paleontological resources occur during Project construction, all work within 50 feet of the discovery must cease and the find must be protected in place

until it can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50-foot radius.

Archaeological Resources

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, cultural record search results showing a lack of previously recorded significant historic-aged sites within the one-mile search radius, review of historic United States Geological Survey maps and United States Department of Agriculture aerial photographs, the Specific Plan Area is assessed to have low sensitivity for buried historic-aged resources such as foundations or refuse pits.

The review of these data sources, the negative Sacred Land File search result, lack of previously recorded prehistoric resources within one mile of the Specific Plan Area also points to low sensitivity for buried prehistoric-aged resources but is assessed to be moderately low when the proximity of the Specific Plan Area to the San Gabriel River (approximately 0.60 miles northwest of center of Specific Plan Area) is considered. However this finding should be updated to reflect information provided to the City during Assembly Bill 52 or Senate Bill 18 tribal consultations.

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

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

BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

Cogstone completed new Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms sets for four resources (Kinkaid Plant gravel quarry, Reliance Pit No. 1 gravel quarry, a warehouse, and a single story building related to the MillerCoors Brewery) and updated the existing DPR 523 resources records for two railroad segments (Union Pacific (UP) Azusa Industrial Lead [P-19-186110, originally Pacific Electric Railroad], and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad [P-19-186804]). These forms are included as Appendix G. None of these are significant under CEQA and no further work or mitigation is required.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan Project (Project), City of Irwindale (City), Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The City is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan (Specific Plan) will provide for the development of industrial, business park, commercial, warehouse, and/or distribution uses. The Specific Plan will also provide for associated landscaping and open space, pit filling activities, parking, and infrastructure.

The Specific Plan Area is approximately 143.93 acres currently occupied by truck parking, unused solar fields, and two unused quarry areas among other ancillary structures. The Specific Plan Area is located within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 8533-009-025, -026, -028, -029, and 8533-011-052 at 15801 First Street in the City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, the Project is located within Sections 32 and 33, Township 1 North, Range 10 West, on the Azusa and Baldwin Park United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figures 2 through 4).

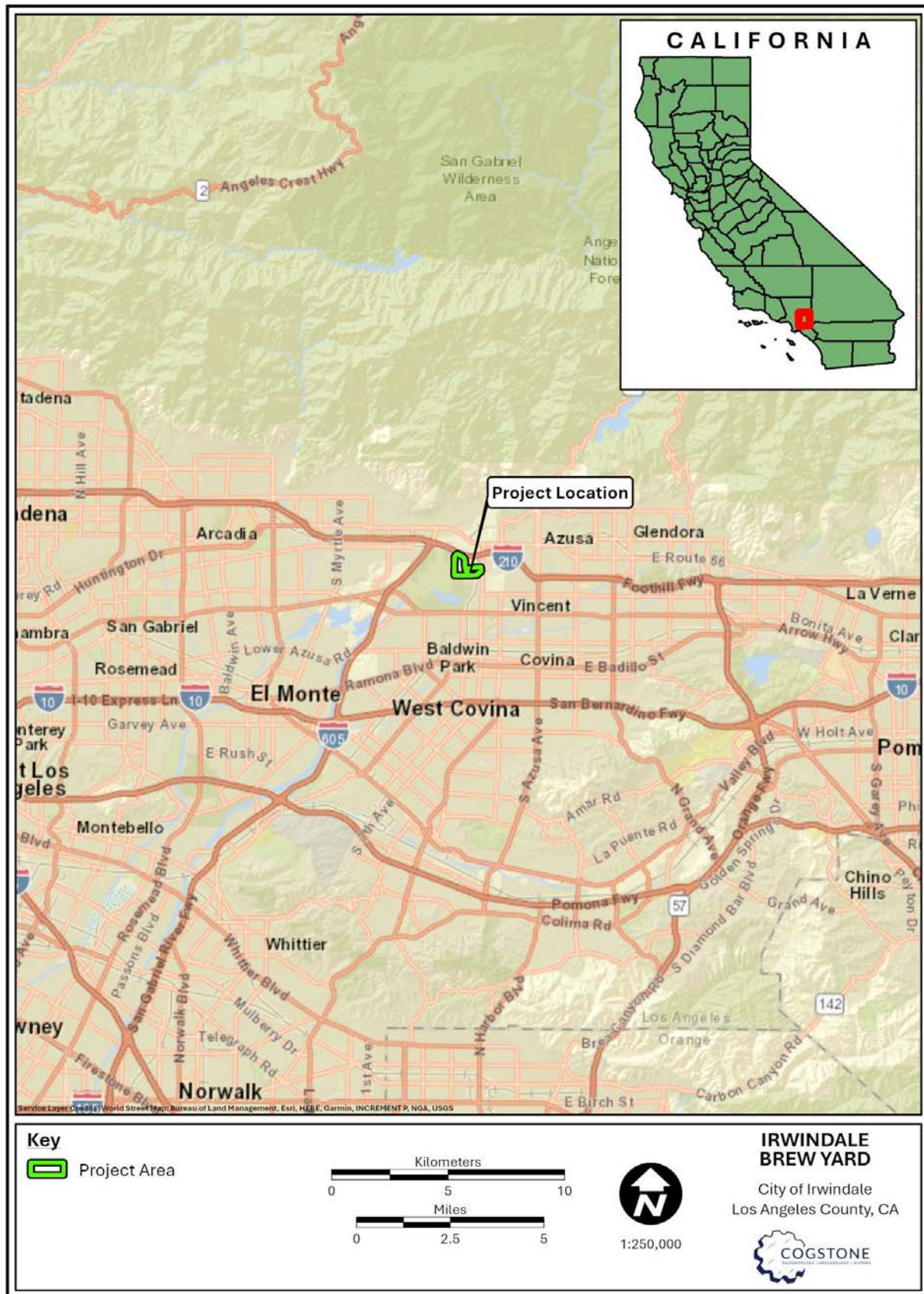


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

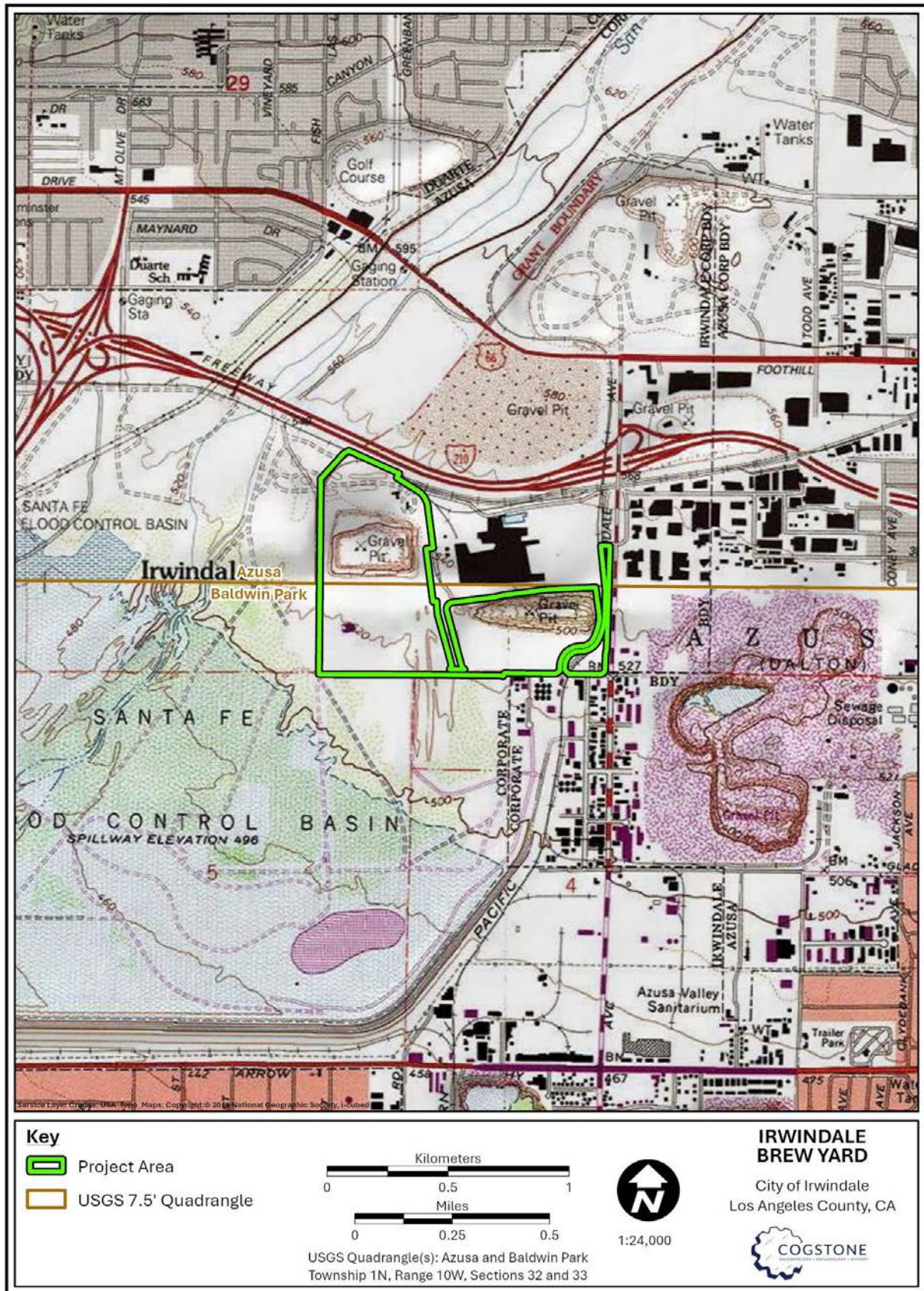


Figure 2. Project location map

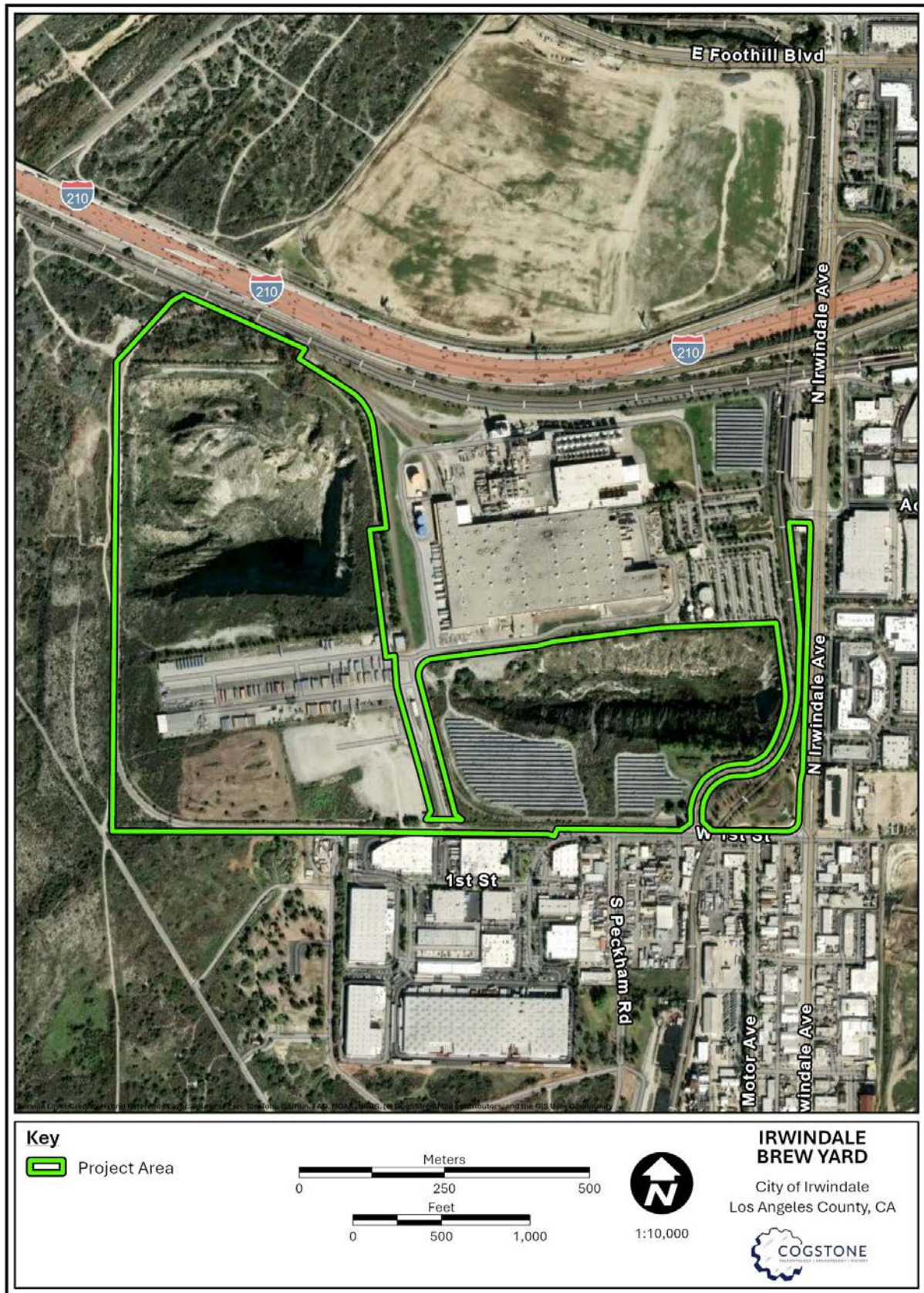


Figure 3. Project aerial map

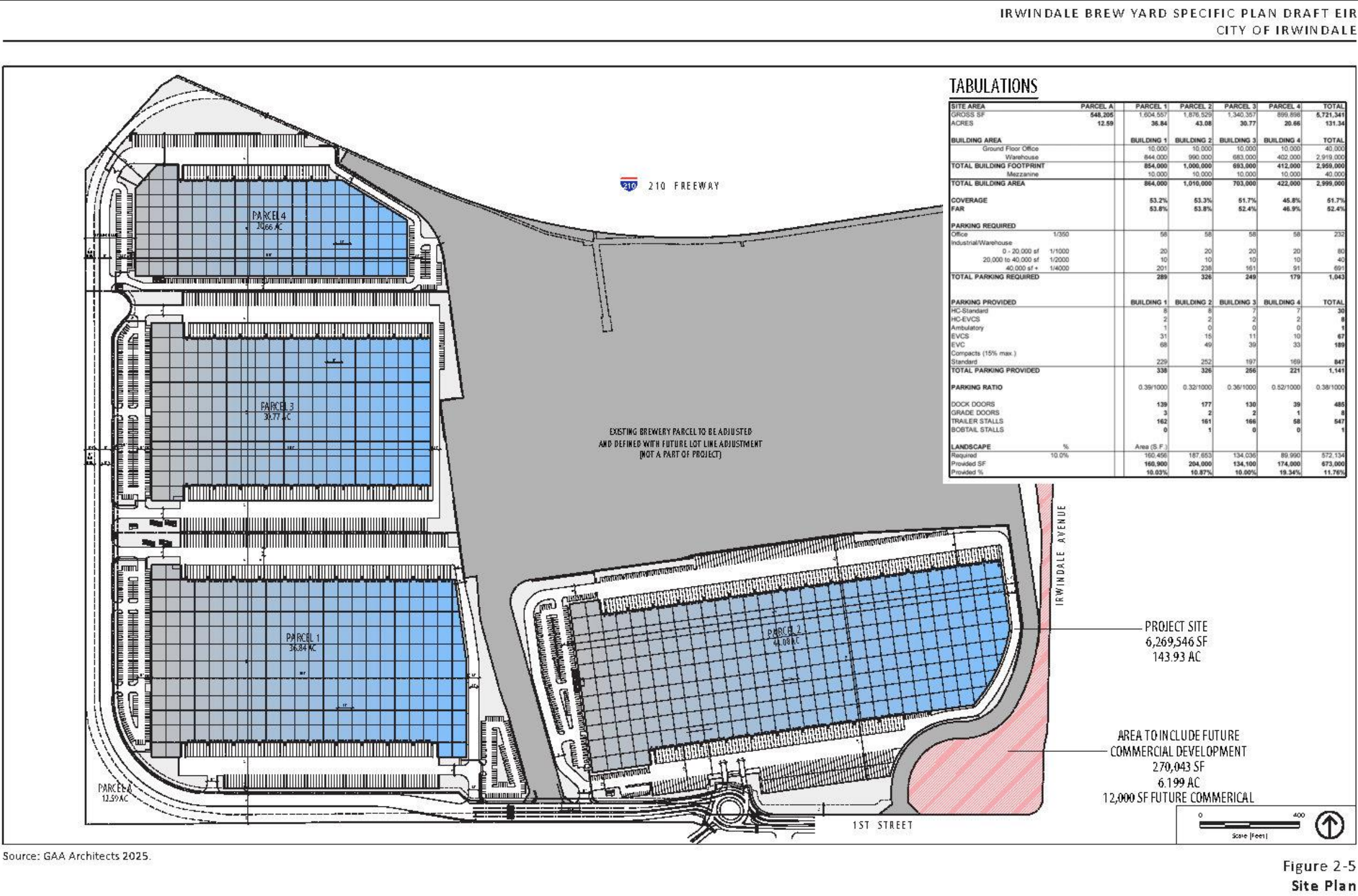


Figure 4. Project plan drawing

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management (Cogstone) conducted the cultural and paleontological resources assessment and authored this report. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

- Molly Valasik provided overall QA/QC for the report. Ms. Valasik holds a Master of Arts (M.A.) in Anthropology from Kent State University and has over 16 years of professional experience in California archaeology.
- Eric Scott served as the Principal Paleontologist for the Project and provided QA/QC for the report. Mr. Scott holds an M.A. in Anthropology (with an emphasis in Biological Paleoanthropology) from the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) and has more than 40 years of professional experience in California paleontology.
- John Gust served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology for the Project and reviewed this report. Dr. Gust holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Anthropology from the University of California (UC), Riverside and has over 13 years of experience in archaeology.
- Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology and co-authored this report. Ms. Scott holds a Master of Science (M.S.) in Biology with an emphasis in paleontology from California State University (CSU), San Bernardino and over 30 years of professional experience in California paleontology and geology.
- Shannon Lopez served as the Architectural Historian, conducted the built environment survey, and co-authored this report. Ms. Lopez holds an M.A. in History (with an emphasis in architectural history) from CSU Fullerton. She has more than eight years of experience in the field of history and architectural history.
- Sandy Duarte conducted the archaeological survey and co-authored this report. Mrs. Duarte holds a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and has more than 20 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Logan Freeberg requested the archaeological and paleontological record searches and prepared the maps for the report. Mr. Freeberg holds a certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from CSU Fullerton and a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and has 22 years of experience in California archaeology.
- Debbie Webster provided technical editing. Ms. Webster has more than 23 years of experience in technical writing.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

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

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

If paleontological resources are identified during the project scoping studies, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

A tribal cultural resource is defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
- b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c)

of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

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

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

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

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

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The CRHR is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106 as well as State Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources must be considered under CEQA if they are listed, determined eligible for listing in the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or are resources that meet the California Register criteria. Other resources, such as resources listed in local registers of historic resources or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant

in accordance with the criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

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

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance which is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

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

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

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

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two

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

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

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

CITY OF IRWINDALE GENERAL PLAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

ISSUE AREA – RESOURCE PRESERVATION

The City of Irwindale will maintain and preserve those natural and man-made amenities that contribute to the City’s livability.

Resource Management Element Policy 8. The City will identify and preserve those sites/buildings that are important to the community for the benefit of the future generations that will reside or work in the City.

Resource Management Element Policy 9. The City will continue to cooperate with the other agencies that are charged with improving air and water quality in the region.

Resource Management Element Policy 10. The City of Irwindale will continue to cooperate with surrounding cities in the formulation and implementation of regional resource management plans and programs.

Resource Management Element Policy 11. The City of Irwindale supports the ethic of conservation of non-renewable resources. This includes efforts to reduce the use of energy (in any form), greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (consistent with AB 32) and efforts to find new and more energy efficient methods for delivering services. The City supports the development of building standards that enable the community to design energy saving features such as solar energy systems, water efficient landscaping, and sustainable, green, and energy efficient building standards.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE CRITERIA

Only qualified, trained paleontologists with specific expertise in the type of fossils being evaluated can determine the scientific relevance of paleontological resources. Fossils are considered to be useful to science if one or more of the following criteria apply:

1. The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct.
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein.
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas.
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life.
5. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations (Scott and Springer 2003, Scott et al. 2004).

Scientific relevance is assessed subsequent to recovery and identification of fossils, typically by the scientific institution receiving the fossils. Typically, all identifiable vertebrate fossils are to be curated in perpetuity at an accredited repository after excavations have finished.

Nonvertebrate fossils (plants, shells, trace fossils, etc.) may be collected as a representative sample when numerous fossils of the same species are present. Although initial identifications can be made in the field, final determination on fossil identifications and relevance to science must be made by the repository.

In the case of unidentifiable fossils, unless they can be used for radiometric dating, these typically do not meet the scientific relevance criteria listed above. In the case of isolated finds or single bones, while they may not initially appear to meet the scientific relevance criteria by themselves, they cannot immediately be discounted as not scientifically relevant. This is because the evaluation of evolutionary relationships, development of biological communities, interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas, or unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life (criteria 1, 3, and 4 above) require a large

quantity of data to assess. The accumulation of information on localities of similar age with identifiable fossils recovered in a geographic area is necessary to build these data sets.

BACKGROUND

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Project lies within the Los Angeles Basin, a sedimentary basin which includes the coastal plains of Los Angeles and Orange counties and extends west to Catalina Island, California. This region is bounded by the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, the Santa Monica Mountains to the north, and the San Joaquin Hills to the south. The Los Angeles Basin began to develop in the early Miocene, about 23 million years ago, initially in a marine setting. Through time the basin transitioned to terrestrial deposition by the middle Pleistocene, about 1 million years ago.

The Los Angeles Basin is part of the coastal section of the northernmost Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, and is characterized by elongated northwest-trending mountain ridges separated by sediment-floored valleys. Subparallel faults branching off from the San Andreas Fault to the east create the local mountains and hills. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province is located in the southwestern corner of California and is bounded by the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province to the north and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province to the east (Wagner 2002).

The Project is mapped entirely as Holocene gravel rich alluvial fan which was deposited between less than 11,700 years ago. These sediments were deposited by the San Gabriel River (Tan 2000). Older and potentially fossiliferous Pleistocene deposits are usually present at approximately eight feet deep in California valleys.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the past half century from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for the grinding of food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7000BP to 3000BP as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Later, the “Millingstone Horizon” was redefined as a cultural tradition named the

Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968), with various regional expressions including those of Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use “Millingstone Horizon” and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics are abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.; Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). Faunal remains vary by location but include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals, and fish.

The Encinitas Tradition is currently redefined as comprising four geographical patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These are (1) Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties; (2) La Jolla in coastal San Diego County; (3) Greven Knoll in inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles counties; and (4) Pauma in inland San Diego County.

About 3500BP, the Encinitas Tradition was replaced in the greater Los Angeles Basin by the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). This tradition has been generally assigned to the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods. The changes that initiated the beginning of the Intermediate Period include new settlement patterns, economic foci, and artifact types that coincided with the arrival of a biologically distinctive population. The Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods have not been well-defined. Many archaeologists have proposed, however, that the beginning of the Intermediate marked the arrival of Takic-speaking groups (from the Mojave Desert, southern Sierra Nevada, and San Joaquin Valley) and that the Late Prehistoric Period reflected Shoshonean groups (from the Great Basin). Related cultural and biological changes occurred on the southern Channel Islands about 300 years later.

As defined by Sutton (2010), the Del Rey Tradition replaces usage of the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric designations for both the southern California mainland and the southern Channel Islands. Within the Del Rey Tradition are two regional patterns named Angeles and Island. The Del Rey Tradition represents the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrielino\Gabrieleño in southern California.

PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

The latest cultural revisions for the Specific Plan Area define traits for time phases of the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to coastal Los Angeles and Orange

counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the Specific Plan Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010).

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
Topanga I	8,500 to 5,000	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scrapers, few but large points, charmstones, cogged stones, early discoidals, faunal remains rare	Shellfish and hunting important, secondary burials under metate cairns (some with long bones only), some extended inhumations, no cremations
Topanga II	5,000 to 3,500	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, adoption of mortars and pestles, smaller points, cogged stones, late discoidals, fewer scraper planes and core tools, some stone balls and charmstones	Shellfish important, addition of acorns, reburial of long bones only, addition of flexed inhumations (some beneath metate cairns), cremations rare
Topanga III	3,500 to 1,000	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, increasing use of mortars and pestles, wider variety of small projectile points, stone-lined ovens	Hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations (some under rock cairns), cremations rare, possible subsistence focus on yucca/agave
Angeles IV	1,000 to 800	Cottonwood arrow points for arrows appear, <i>Olivella</i> cupped beads and <i>Mytilus</i> shell disks appear, some imported pottery appears, possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles V	800 to 450	Artifact abundance and size increases, steatite trade from islands increases, larger and more elaborate effigies	Development of mainland dialect of Gabrielino\Gabrieleño, settlement in open grasslands, exploitation of marine resources declined and use of small seeds increased, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled <i>Olivella</i> beads, addition of Euro-American material culture (glass beads and metal tools)	Use of domesticated animals, flexed primary inhumations continue, some cremations

Topanga Pattern groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Sites known are temporary campsites, not villages, and tend to be along the coast in wetlands, bays, coastal plains, near-coastal valleys, marine terraces and mountains. The Topanga toolkit is dominated by manos and metates with projectile points scarce (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9).

In Topanga Phase I, other typical characteristics were a few mortars and pestles, abundant core tools (scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones), relatively few large, leaf-shaped projectile points, cogged stones, and early discoidals. Secondary inhumation under cairns was the common mortuary practice. In Orange County as many as 600 flexed burials were present at one site and dated 6435 radiocarbon years before present (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9, 13).

In Topanga Phase II, flexed burials and secondary burial under cairns continued. Adoption of the mortar and pestle is a marker of this phase. Other typical artifacts include manos, metates, scrapers, core tools, discoidals, charmstones, cogged stones and an increase in the number of projectile points. In Orange County, stabilization of sea level during this time period resulted in increased use of estuary, near shore, and local terrestrial food sources (Sutton and Gardner 2010:14-16).

In Topanga Phase III, there was continuing abundance of metates, manos, and core tools plus increasing amounts of mortars and pestles. More numerous and varied types of projectile points are observed along with the introduction of stone-lined earthen ovens. Cooking features such as these were possibly used to bake yucca or agave. Both flexed and extended burials are known (Sutton and Gardner 2010:17).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing (Sutton 2010).

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

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

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

it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled Olivella disk beads.

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

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Gabrielino\Gabrieleño speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Figure 5). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

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

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland, and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:538- 540).

The nearest recorded Gabrielino\Gabrieleño village, *Tooypinga*, is located approximately 10.88 miles east of the center of the Project.

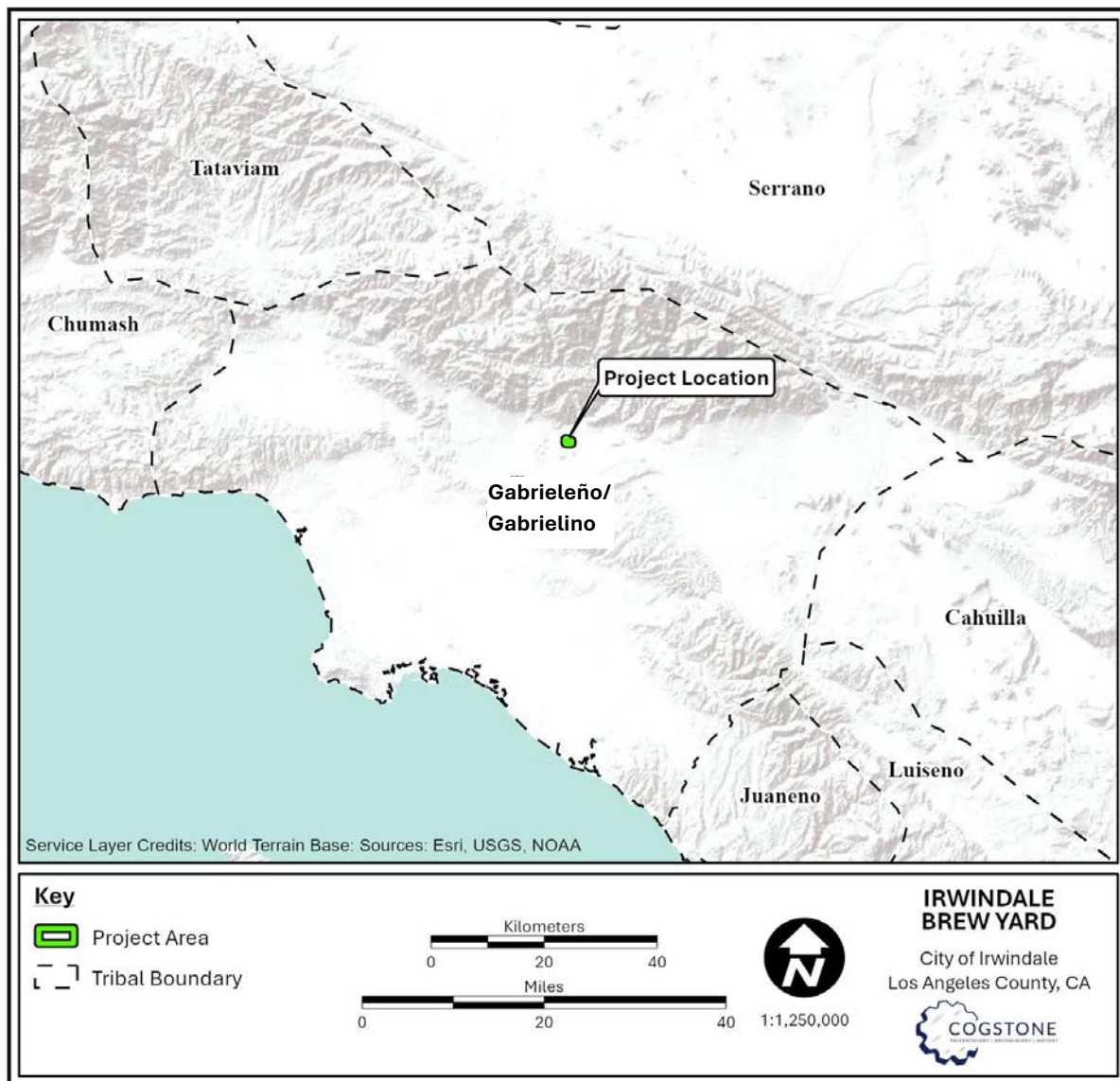


Figure 5. Tribal boundaries map

HISTORIC SETTING

CITY OF IRWINDALE

The area which would become the City of Irwindale was first settled during the 1860s by members of two families – the Ayons and the Fraijos – both of which were originally from Sonora, Mexico and lived in San Juan Capistrano and then Anaheim. Gregorio Fraijo obtained 80 acres of land, which is now occupied by the Irwindale Civic Center. Fraijo then sold half of his holdings to his friend Facundo Ayon. Fraijo grew corn, beans, and chiles on his land and the Fraijo and Ayon families grew even closer by marriage. The settlement attracted new arrivals, many of whom made their living tending cattle and sheep (City of Irwindale 2008).

While Fraijo and Irwin made their fortunes from agriculture, the majority of the land was and remains unsuitable for farming. However, due to Irwindale's location near the San Gabriel River and its massive rock and gravel deposits, mining became the town's core industry. From 1900 to 1930, the City of Los Angeles experienced rapid development in both population and cityscape which required an enormous need for new roads and buildings. Construction grade aggregate (crushed rock and gravel) and sand were now in high demand with Irwindale in a prime position to meet these needs (Petersen 2016).

In 1909, the first quarry opened north of Foothill Boulevard and the minerals it produced earned Irwindale the designation "Significant Mineral Resource Zone." It is estimated that most of California's roads, highways, and byways consist of some percentage of Irwindale rock (Irwindale Community Redevelopment Agency 2009). By the 1950s, 70 percent of Irwindale was occupied by 17 mining sites. Millions of tons of gravel were extracted to build Southern California's roads, generating millions of dollars. A total of 19 quarries (some deep enough to swallow a 20-story building) spread across Irwindale and were operated by major mining companies such as Conrock, Livingston-Graham Division, Blue Daimond, and Owl Rock (The Los Angeles Times 1984a). The large amount of wealth produced by these mines made Irwindale very attractive to neighboring cities who considered annexation of the prospering town. To avoid annexation and the potential of higher taxation, the leaders of the mining companies reached out to town leaders to move towards incorporation (Petersen 2016).

On August 6, 1957, the City of Irwindale incorporated as the 56th city in Los Angeles County. The origin of the name "Irwindale" is in dispute. Some say it comes from Mr. Irwin (the local

citrus farmer), others say its origins lie in name of California's thirteenth governor, William Irwin, who had a post office named in his honor in the area in 1895 (Peterson 2016)

In 1977, the Irwindale Redevelopment Agency offered to purchase 220 acres from Conrock and give it to the Miller Brewing Company for their new brewery. The parcel, adjacent to the northeast of the Specific Plan Area (south of the Foothill Freeway/ 210 Freeway) and land south of the northwest quarry, included the Irwindale Raceway which leased its land from Conrock. At this time, the city's economy remained heavily dependent on its local rock quarries which were quickly drying up or already abandoned. The city's purchase of the land to support the new brewery represented a meaningful shift towards diversifying local industry (The Los Angeles Times 1977).

The Miller Brewing Company accepted the offer and broke ground in October of 1977 (Valley News 1977). The brewery was completed in late 1979 and opened in January of 1980 with a parking area for truck trailers and an existing storage building in the southwest portion of the Specific Plan Area (NETROnline 1979; The Los Angeles Times 1980a). Both the warehouse and the training center (currently the Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center) documented as part of this study were constructed ca. 1979. Sometime between 1977 and 1979 the existing spur of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad within the Specific Plan Area is constructed (NETROnline 1977, 1979). In 1980, the existing building at the check-in/front gate at 15801 W. 1st Street is constructed (NETROnline 1980). The last notable change is in the mid-1990s when the paved parking area at 15801 W. 1st Street (in the southwest portion of the Specific Plan Area) was extended (NETROnline 1995, 1997).

The City of Irwindale currently consists of 9.5 square miles. Less than one percent of the City is zoned for residential use, resulting in a population of less than 1,500 (United States Census Bureau 2010-2019). Irwindale is experiencing a gradual shift from its traditional mining-oriented economy towards manufacturing.

HISTORY OF RESOURCES WITHIN THE SPECIFIC PLAN AREA

The remains of two large quarries are currently present within the Specific Plan Area: one to the northwest fronting the 210 Freeway and the second at the southeast near the corner of West 1st Street and North Irwindale Avenue. A 1984 map published in the Los Angeles Times which depicts the locations of all quarries within Irwindale identifies those two quarries as Kincade Plant (northwest quarry) owned by Livingston-Graham, Inc. (Livingstone-Graham Division) and Reliant Pit No. 1 (southeast quarry) owned by Consolidated Rock Products Co. (Conrock Co.; The Los Angeles Times 1984b; Figure 6). In addition, a spur of the Atchison,

Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (a spur for the MillerCoors Brewery) and a segment of the Pacific Electric Railway intersect with the Specific Plan Area along with two ancillary buildings associated with the Miller Coors Brewery.

The following sections provide background history and historic context for the Pacific Electric Railroad, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Livingston-Graham, Inc., Conrock Co., and Miller Coors Brewery.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Founded in 1901 by railroad magnate Henry Huntington (nephew to Collis Potter Huntington), the Pacific Electric Railway (PER) played a major role in interurban expansion and development. These lines provided residents with high-speed and efficient daily transport services. By 1907, it declared itself the “Greatest Electric Railway System on Earth.” In 1910, Huntington sold his interests in the PER to the Southern Pacific Railroad in exchange for complete control of Los Angeles’ local streetcar system (the Los Angeles Railway).

By 1914, the PER consisted of four operating districts and 1,600 trains which arrived/departed daily from Los Angeles. Inner city lines were double-tracked and, in some locations, occupied by four tracks (two express lines and two local). However, despite the company’s initial success, ridership began to decline notably after 1923, with the rise of efficient bus systems. To pick up some of the lost revenue, the company established its own bus line along with the narrow-gauge Los Angeles Railway (LARy). The company took a massive financial hit from 1929 to 1933 during the Great Depression with revenue falling by half (Burns 2024).

By 1939, business declined to such a degree that the company initiated a program to end services. Several routes were either discontinued or cut back by 1941. However, the United States’ entrance into World War II in December of 1941 resurrected the old routes. The sudden increase in travel demands resulted in the restoration of the old line to Newport Beach and even the purchase of new railcars. In 1945 alone, the system transported 109 million passengers. This burst in activity did not last as the PER once again fell into decline after the war in 1945. By 1950 the last lines still in operation included Burbank, Bellflower, Long Beach, Hollywood, and San Pedro. In 1953, the company completely abandoned passenger transport and shifted to freight service. On April 8, 1961, the last passenger “Red Car” made its final run. In 1965, the PER was absorbed by its parent company, the Southern Pacific Railroad (Burns 2024).

Based on a review of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photographs and United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic maps, the segment of the Pacific Electric Railroad which traverses north/south in the eastern side of the Specific Plan Area was constructed sometime between 1948 and 1952 (NETROnline 1948; FrameFinder 1952). This segment is part of a longer branch which spans from City of Industry at Railroad Avenue/North Baldwin Park Boulevard to its terminus in Azusa at West Crescent Drive and North Angeleno Avenue. The route was originally built by the PER during the company's period of decline in the late 1940s/early 1950s. As the company ceased passenger services in 1953 this line was likely used exclusively for freight transportation. This specific line would have been absorbed by the Southern Pacific Railroad (the Pacific Electric Railroad parent company) in the mid-1960s.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD

Originally chartered in 1859, the AT&SF Railroad was founded to provide service to the cities of Atchison and Topeka in Kansas and the city of Santa Fe in New Mexico. While passenger travel was important, from 1871 and 1885 the primary source of revenue for the AT&SF came from the range cattle industry, transporting on average 90,000 head of cattle per year (Bryant Jr. and Frailey 2020). Fueled by the United States' national expansion movement and the ever-growing need for transcontinental railroads, the AT&SF Railroad expanded westward (Southern California Railway Museum 2025).

While the AT&SF (then often referred to as the 'Santa Fe Railroad') desired to expand into California, the company faced heavy opposition from American industrialist and railroad magnate Collis Potter Huntington (one of the "Big Four"), who represented the Central-Southern Pacific Railroad lines, and fellow railroad magnate and financial speculator Jay Gould (The Ventura Signal 1882). To navigate around these obstacles, in 1883 the California Southern Railroad was chartered by prominent San Diego landowners and city representatives along with numerous financial investors associated with the AT&SF Railroad, including the railroad president Thoman Nickerson. As a subsidiary to the AT&SF Railroad, the California Southern Railroad provided service between the California cities of Barstow and National City (SDERA / National City Depot Museum n.d.).

In 1884, the AT&SF reached an agreement to lease and then later purchase the Southern Pacific Line from Needles, California to the unincorporated community of Mojave marking the AT&SF's official entrance into California under its own name. The following year in 1885, the California Southern Railroad officially connected with the AT&SF's route at Barstow. In 1887, the AT&SF built its own line from San Bernardino to Los Angeles making Los Angeles the railroad's primary terminus in Southern California (Rails West 2025).

In 1970, as the result of a consolidation of the Great Northern Railway and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the Burlington Northern Railroad (BN) was formed. In September of 1995, BN merged with the AT&SF and formed the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway (BNSF; Southern California Railway Museum 2025).

A review of the 1894 USGS topographic map marks the segment of the AT&SF adjacent to the northern boundary of the Specific Plan Area (parallel to the 210 Freeway) as “Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (Southern California Division)” (Pomona, 1:62,500, 1894). This line was constructed between 1881 and 1885 (Holterhoff 1914). The existing branch of the AT&SF railroad that cuts south then east through the Specific Plan Area was constructed in conjunction with the building of the Miller Brewing Company (now MillerCoors LLC) in ca. 1979 and after cessation of mining at the adjacent gravel pits. Offshoots of this spur lead directly to the loading bay of the brewing facility. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume this rail diversion was purpose built to support shipment to and from the brewery.

LIVINGSTON-GRAHAM, INC. (LIVINGSTON-GRAHAM DIVISION)

Livingston-Graham, Inc. (Livingston-Graham Division) originated as two separate companies: Livingstone Rock & Gravel Co. and Graham Bros, Inc. A review of historic newspapers indicates Livingstone Rock & Gravel Co. was founded ca. 1927 (Pasadena Star-News 1927). Graham Bros, Inc. was founded in 1923, headquartered in Long Beach California, and supplied construction grade rock and sand in Southern California (The Long Beach Telegram and the Long Beach Daily News 1923).

While the exact date that the two companies merged (forming Livingston-Graham Inc.) is not clear, a review of historic newspapers first documents Livingston-Graham Inc. in February of 1964 (Camarillo Star 1964).

By 1969, Livingstone-Graham was 50 percent owned by Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. who also represented a major shareholder of the Brown Company (a paper company). In order to diversify, in 1970, the Brown Company purchased an 82 percent interest in Livingston-Graham Inc. and in 1972 acquired 100 percent ownership (The Los Angeles Times 1970; Press-Telegram 1973; Brown Company 1972); Livingston Rock and Gravel Co. Inc. (Livingston-Graham Inc.) then became the Livingston-Graham Division. Also in 1972, the Brown Company acquisitioned Symons Corporation which was a major manufacturer and distributor of equipment for the production and handling of concrete (Brown Company 1972).

In 1977, the Livingston-Graham Division operated four sand/gravel pits in Southern California, two of which were located in Los Angeles County. That year, the El Monte pit at the western end of Irwindale was the number one producer of sand and gravel out of all 7,665 sand and gravel mines in the United States. The following year, the company operated only three pits, with its Irwindale pit being the fifth greatest producer out of all 7,123 sand/gravel mines in the nation. By 1979, the company operated five sites and represented the eighth leading producer of sand and gravel. In 1980, the last year of known production data for the company (according to the U.S. Bureau of Mines), Livingston-Graham Division operated four sites and dropped down to the 10th leading producer in the United States (Bureau of Mines 1979a, 1979b, 1981a, 1981b).

In January 1984, Livingston-Graham Division merged with Symons Corporation (a Delaware corporation), changing its name to Symons Corporation (West Virginia Secretary of State 2025).

CONSOLIDATED ROCK PRODUCTS CO. (CONROCK CO.)

The company originated in February of 1929 when Lee A. Phillips, President of the Pacific Finance Corporation and vice-president of Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, announced one of the largest mergers in Los Angeles history. Overseen by three of the largest banking houses in Los Angeles, the consolidation of Union Rock Company, Consumers' Rock and Gravel Company, Inc., Reliance Rock Company, and numerous smaller groups led to the formation of the Consolidated Rock Products Company (Conrock). In total these companies supplied over 75 percent of all construction grade sand, rock, and gravel in Southern California. At its founding, Conrock was reported as the largest company of its kind in the world (The Los Angeles Times 1929).

In May of 1935, Conrock and its subsidiaries (Union Rock Company and Consumers' Rock and Gravel Company) filed a petition with the United States District Court to reorganize under the Bankruptcy Act (The Los Angeles Times 1935). In November of that year, charges were brought against directors of the company for conspiracy to defraud the public and stock holders as inspection of the company's books traced the secret sale of company shares valued in the millions (equal to tens of millions in current estimated value). The fraud was initially discovered by members of an independent stockholders' committee of Conrock, who for six weeks led the investigation and forwarded their findings to the Better Business Bureau (The Los Angeles Evening Post-Record 1935). The company's fortunes did not improve that decade as in 1938, it filed a first quarter statement stating a consolidated net loss of \$61,056 (approximately \$1.3 million in current estimated value) and the year prior

a \$37,403 net loss (approximately \$830,000 in current estimated value; The San Francisco Call Bulletin 1938).

Despite their previous financial difficulties, the company persevered and by the 1950s it continued its mining operations and maintained two plants in Sun Valley (a neighborhood in Los Angeles) and a large fleet of truck drivers (Valley Times 1953). In 1970, the company completed a new \$150,000 concrete plant in Moorpark, Los Angeles with the production capacity of 200 cubic yards of concrete per hour (Simi Valley Star 1970). In 1977, Conrock operated a total of 12 mines in Southern California; five of these were located in Los Angeles County and one (the Sun Valley #2 Pit) was the fifth largest gravel producer in the entire country. The Reliance Pit (likely Reliance Pit No. 2 to the northeast of Reliance Pit No. 1) is included the company's list of mining operations (Bureau of Mines 1979b). By 1979, the U.S. Bureau of Mines documented "Conrock Co." with a total of 18 active operations in California which produced construction grade sand and gravel (Bureau of Mines 1981b). In June of 1984, Conrock Co. merged with California Portland Cement Co. and was renamed CalMat Properties Co. (The Los Angeles Times 1984b).

MILLER COORS BREWERY

In 1977, the Irwindale Redevelopment Agency purchased 220 acres from Conrock and gave it to the Miller Brewing Company for their new brewery. The Miller Brewing Company broke ground in October of 1977 (Valley News 1977) and completed construction in late 1979. The Brewery opened in January of 1980 and consisted of the brewery, a parking area for truck trailers, a training center (currently the Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center), and an existing storage building. It was reported in the Los Angeles Times that the facility cost \$170 million (The Los Angeles Times 1980a and The Los Angeles Times 1980b).

In August of 1980, the facility was in full operation with 900 employees producing five million barrels a year and regarded as one of the most modern breweries in the country. The Irwindale plant represented a replacement for the Miller brewery in Azusa (constructed in 1948 by original owner General Brewing Corp.) which employed 500 workers and produced two million barrels per year (The Los Angeles Times 1980a). The Irwindale plant's public relations manager, Robert Alaniz, estimated the facility would contribute \$151 million to the state's economy as the result of wages, production costs, and material purchases. The brewery produced three types of Miller beer: Miller High Life, Miller Lite, and Lowenbrau. The brewery changed its name to MillerCoors following the joint venture between SABMiller and Molson Coors in 2008. In 2020, Pabst Brewing Company finalized acquisition of the Irwindale facility via its subsidiary Irwindale Brew Yard (IBY LLC; Kendall 2020).

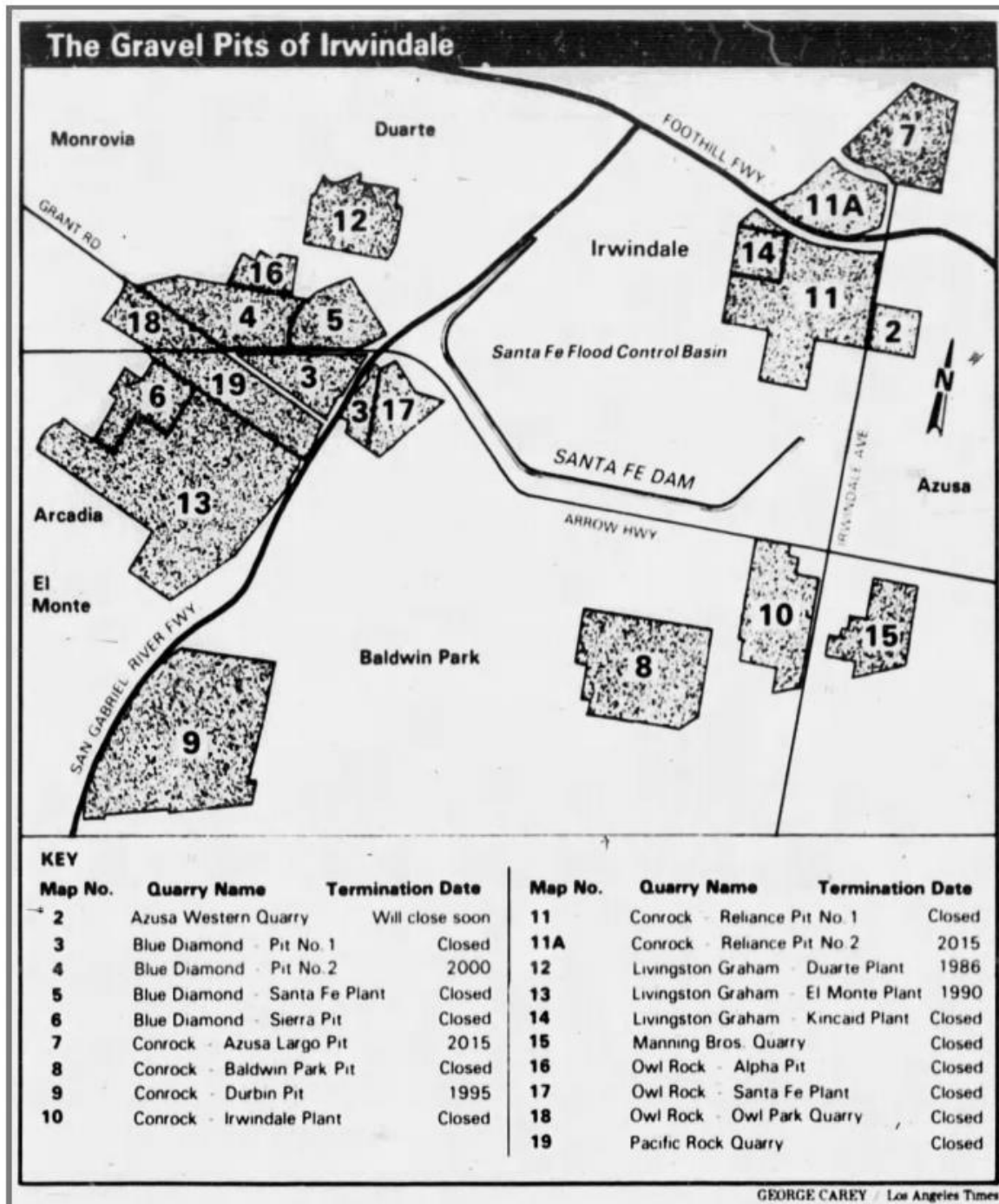


Figure 6. 1984 map of all gravel pits in the City of Irwindale (The Los Angeles Times 1984a)

RECORDS SEARCH

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Cogstone requested a records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Bell 2025; Appendix B). Staff also reviewed online collections databases of the University of California, Museum of Paleontology (UCMP 2025), the California Academy of Sciences (CAS 2025), the Paleobiological Database (PBDB 2025), prior reports, and print sources. No fossil localities were found within the Specific Plan Area, however one Pleistocene locality was discovered within five miles which produced mastodon (*Mammuthus* sp.). The La Brea tar pits are a similarly aged, late Pleistocene deposit and while it is the largest fauna, other late Pleistocene localities across southern California have also produced similar fossils.

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Universal Engineering Sciences (UES) requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on February 29, 2024 which included the entire proposed Specific Plan Area as well as a one-mile radius. Results of the record search were received on April 12, 2024 and indicate that four previous studies have been completed within the Specific Plan Area while an additional 31 studies have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the Specific Plan Area (Appendix C, Table C-1). Cultural studies LA-00261, LA-10643, LA-10896, and LA-12525 have been conducted within the Specific Plan Area.

On December 4, 2025, Cogstone's architectural historian Shannon Lopez conducted a supplemental search of the CHRIS from the SCCIC which also included the entire proposed Specific Plan Area as well as a one-mile radius. Ms. Lopez, with assistance from SCCIC staff, reviewed the information center's records and confirmed the results of the UES search. No additional studies were added to the results, however two cultural resources consisting of railroad segments for the PER (Southern Pacific Railroad, P-19-186110) and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (P-19-186804) were added to the results. The segments previously recorded for P-19-186110 and P-19-186804 did not overlap with the area of study or the one-mile search radius which is why these resources were not captured in the 2024 record search request.

A total of ten cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mile search radius of the Specific Plan Area. Of the ten resources, two historic built environment resources for railroad segments are located within the Specific Plan Area. The remaining eight cultural resources consist of two cultural resources within 0-0.25 miles of the Specific Plan Area, two cultural resources within 0.25-0.5 miles of the Specific Plan Area, and four cultural resources within 0.5-1 mile of the Specific Plan Area (Table 2). All eight of these resources are historical archaeology sites and historic built environment resources.

Table 2 and Appendix C, Table C-1 incorporate record search results from both the UES and Cogstone searches.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a one-mile radius of the Specific Plan Area

Primary No. (P-19-)	Trinomial No. (CA-OR)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Distance From Specific Plan Area (miles)	NRHP/CRHR Status
001368	-	Historic Archaeological Site	Historic refuse scatter	0.5-1	Unknown
002207	-	Historic Archaeological Site	Concrete footings and historic debris scatter.	0.25-0.5	Unknown
186110		Historic Built Environment Resource	Pacific Electric Railway, Southern Pacific Railroad, Union Pacific Railroad	Within	Not evaluated
186804		Historic Built Environment Resource	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Burlington Northern Santa Fe	Within	Not evaluated
188983	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Dept. of Water and Power Boulder Lines 1&2	0.5-1	Unknown
189104	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	AT&SF Railroad bridge over San Gabriel River	0-0.25	Unknown
190992	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Foothill Blvd. Bridge	0.5-1	Unknown
190993	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Pacific Electric Bridge (Puente Largo)	0.5-1	Unknown
192581	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Steel transmission line	0.25-0.5	Unknown
192850	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Santa Fe Dam/Flood Control Basin	0-0.25	Unknown

P-19-186110 (PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILROAD, SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD)

Various segments of the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) have been documented as summarized below.

Miles-long sections of the UPRR were documented in 1999 by Jones & Stokes Associates Inc. (specific distances were not specified in the site form). These segments spanned the Los Angeles, South Gate, Whittier, Los Alamitos, and Anaheim quadrangles and were originally lines affiliated with the Southern Pacific, Pacific Electric, the Los Angeles and San Pedro railroads, and the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. The major segments of track and associated spurs/sidings/stations documented at this time were built between 1869 and 1905. Jones & Stokes Associates Inc. recommended them eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A (composed of smaller historic railroads that helped form the economy and population of Southern California) and B (associated with the Big Four: Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker).

In 2002, Applied Earthworks, Inc. documented the Hobart Tower located adjacent to a previously documented segment of the UPRR (east of Downey Road and west of Hobart Yard). At the time Hobart Tower was the last officially operating signal tower west of Omaha, Nebraska. The historic significance and eligibility for listing was not stated in this update.

In 2007, a short segment of the UPRR adjacent to the east side of the Los Angeles River was documented by Francesca G. Smith and Caprice D. Harper of Parsons. This segment consisted of a set of five freight tracks, continuous welded arranged in linear configurations, parallel to one another. They were formerly part of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad yard. This segment of railroad (part of the 27,000-mile system) no longer retains sufficient integrity to be eligible.

In 2018, a 621-foot long segment of the UPRR in Downey (at I-605) was documented by ICF. This segment is single-track and standard gauge line. ICF recommended that this small segment of railroad lacks integrity to be eligible for independent listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

P-19-186804 (BURLINGTON NORTHERN SANTA FE, FORMERLY ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY)

In 2002, CRM TECH documented a 14.7-mile segment of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF; formerly Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe [AT&SF]) Railroad which spanned the Los Angeles, South Gate, Whittier, La Habra, and Anaheim quadrangles. Most of the rail lines date to the original 1880s system, however, little of the historic character of the railroad remains due to numerous modern alterations including upgrades/replacement of track, ballast, and signal system. Due to a lack of integrity, this resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR; status code 6Z).

In 2002, CRM TECH documented an 8.1-mile segment of the BNSF. This segment is located within the Whittier quadrangle. Most of the rail line dates to the 1880s, however, due to modern modifications and replacement of original materials this segment of resource no longer retains sufficient historic character. Due to a lack of integrity, this resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR (status code 6Z).

In 2007, a 43-mile segment of the BNSF was documented by Steven McCormick. This segment stretched from the Fullerton Station down to the Orange County/San Diego border. This segment was built between 1885-1888 by the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railway Company (an AT&SF subsidiary) as part of the AT&SF main line from Los Angeles to Orange, to San Diego. Due to a lack of sufficient historic integrity, this segment of railroad was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In 2007, a 450-foot long segment of the railroad, located on the west side of the Los Angeles River under the 6th Street Viaduct (Los Angeles quadrangle), was documented by Parsons who described it as a set of three tracks which ran north to south. Due to a lack of integrity (replacement of original materials) this segment was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. The site form does state that the entire railroad line is likely eligible for national and state listing. Status code 6Z (segment only).

In 2016, AECOM documented a half-mile segment of the railroad located in the City of Los Angeles (south of the First Street Bridge north of Aliso Street/US 101 Freeway). The segment was first documented by Cogstone in 2011 (the Cogstone site form could not be located) and documented again by AECOM. AECOM agreed with previous documentation (likely Cogstone) that this segment of the BNSF/AT&SF was not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

In 2018, ICF documented a 336-foot long segment of the railroad located in the City of Los Nietos (Whittier Quad) under I-605. The resource was described as three parallel tracks on an east-west axis. Due to a lack of historic integrity this segment of the railroad was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

In 2018, ICF prepared an update for the BNSF Railway (former AT&SF Railway, P-19-186804) as part of a Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) for the I-605 Corridor Improvement Project (CIP) in Los Angeles County. At the time the status code for the segment of the resource documented was 6Y and 6Z. In a review by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 2019, SHPO did not concur with the determination of ineligibility for the segment and stated the railway as a whole (P-19-186804) should be assumed eligible for the NRHP for the purpose of the project only.

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the SCCIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in November 2025 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project vicinity (Table 3). Sources included the NRHP, CRHR, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Specific Plan Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Specific Plan Area History section.

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	See Specific Plan Area history section
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	See Specific Plan Area history section
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)	Negative
Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)	Negative
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (2016)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive, see Table 4 below.

Table 4. BLM Land Patents

Name(s)	Year	Accession Number	Type	T; R; Section
Henry Dalton	1876	CACAAA 073740	Grant-Spanish/Mexican	T:1N, R10W, S32 T:1N, R10W, S33
Duarte Andres	1878	CACAAA 073741	Grant-Spanish/Mexican	T:1N, R10W, S32

				T:1N, R10W, S33
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Henry Dalton (1803-1884)

Born in Limehouse, England on October 8, 1803, Henry Dalton left his homeland at age 17. He sailed to South America, earning his passage working as a cabin boy. For 20 years Dalton lived in Peru where he established his own trading company, “Enrique Dalton & Co.,” adopting the more locally familiar name “Enrique” which would stay with him for the rest of his life. Dalton made his fortune while raising his first family in Peru. In 1843, Dalton decided to expand his business and seek a fresh start in California. He left his family in Peru and moved to Los Angeles. He immediately purchased a plot of land in downtown Los Angeles where he built an adobe retail store to sell his Peruvian imports as well as local goods from the nearby ranchos (Kitazawa 2013; Cornejo Jr. 2007).

In 1844, Dalton purchased a third of Rancho San Jose which included what is now Claremont, Pomona, Laverne, and San Dimas, and all of Rancho El Susa (name changed to Rancho Azusa de Dalton) which encompassed what is now Azusa, Arcadia, Monrovia, Irwindale, and Baldwin Park. In 1845, Dalton acquired the Mexican land grant Rancho San Francisquito which included the city of El Monte, more of Irwindale, and Temple City. In 1847, he purchased Rancho Santa Anita which included Arcadia, Monrovia, Sierra Madre, Pasadena, and San Marino. With his extensive land holdings encompassing the majority of the San Gabriel Mountain foothills, Dalton represented one of the largest landholders in Los Angeles (Kitazawa 2013).

In 1847, Dalton (then 43 years old) married 15-year-old Maria Guadalupe Zamorano and with her had 11 children. Following the end of the Mexican-American War and California’s annexation by the United States, Dalton and other rancho owners found themselves overwhelmed by a gradual loss of their land. Squatters would lay claim to the land and even divert water from their irrigation systems. By the 1870s the local courts and districts were controlled by squatters and Dalton found no support in the state’s Supreme Court. Dalton’s patent for Accession Number CACAAA 073740, which encompasses the entirety of the Specific Plan Area, was approved in 1876. After Dalton’s death in 1884 his remaining lands were gradually sold off and developed into modern cities (Kitazawa 2013).

HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONSULTATION

The City of Irwindale does not have an active historical society. Therefore, on December 3, 2025, Cogstone sent a request for information regarding the area of study to the Los Angeles Conservancy via United States Postal Service. On December 10, 2025, Cogstone sent a follow-up request for information via email to the Conservancy. A same day response was

received from Andrew Salimian (Director of Advocacy) regarding the request (Appendix D). In his response, Mr. Salimian stated the Conservancy does not have any information regarding any historic resources in the area but recommended Cogstone review the environmental documentation for the Foothill Gold Line extension and historic aerial photographs. He also suggested the early gravel pits roughly coincided with the construction of the Santa Fe Dam. Mr. Salimian noted, “There may also be Tongva connection given that this site was on the east bank of a much more expansive San Gabriel River floodplain.”

HISTORIC TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND AERIAL IMAGERY

A review of the earliest known USDA aerial photograph of the Specific Plan Area shows both mines (Kincaid Plant and Reliance Pit No. 1) in operation by 1928 (FrameFinder 1928). However, a 1925 USGS topographic map depicts several unimproved access roads, a spur of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF Railroad), and approximately five to six buildings/structures within the Specific Plan Area which suggests the mines were either in full operation or in the beginning stages of operation at this time (Azusa, 1:24,000, 1925). In the 1938 USDA aerial, both mines are in full operation and connected to the AT&SF Railroad to the north via branching spurs. Several structures are present, including a gravel crusher and feeders to the west of the southeast quarry (FrameFinder 1938). By 1952, the quarry at the northwest end of the Specific Plan Area expanded substantially, while the quarry to the southeast appears largely unchanged since 1938. The gravel crusher was subsequently moved to the north of the northwest quarry (NETROnline 1952). Also at this time, the segment of the Pacific Electric Railroad which currently exists along the eastern boundary of the area of study was constructed (NETROnline 1952).

In 1965, the parcel to the northeast of the Specific Plan Area is cleared of vegetation and the beginning of an unimproved roadway (to be the Irwindale Raceway) stretches from that parcel to the southwest, passing just under the quarry in the northwest portion of the Specific Plan Area (NETROnline 1965). The raceway is fully developed by 1972 with a paved racecourse, and multiple ancillary buildings which were outside the Specific Plan Area (NETROnline 1972).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

UES contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 29, 2024 requesting a search of the Sacred Land File (SLF) and a list of potentially interested Native American Tribes. The NAHC responded in a letter dated April 16, 2024, indicating that the SLF search was negative and providing a list of 13 potentially interested tribal groups. They

also requested the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation be contacted for more information.

The City of Irwindale is conducting tribal consultations in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bil (SB) 18.

SURVEY

METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Specific Plan Area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the Specific Plan Area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PAEOLONTOLOGICAL SURVEY

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Sandy Duarte surveyed the Specific Plan Area on December 12, 2025. The Specific Plan Area has been heavily disturbed due to decades of mining both northwest and southeast gravel quarries. The gravel quarries were excluded from the survey due to safety reasons and because the age of the quarries preclude the possibility of intact Native American related resources. The intensive pedestrian survey consisted of using one- to three-meter-wide transects in open (non-landscape and non-hardscaped) areas. Ground visibility within the Specific Plan Area was generally fair (approximately 20 percent with occasional open patches) due to vegetation overgrowth (Figures 7 through 9). Ground cover was a mix of a variety of trees, low non-native grass, and various low shrubs (chaparrals with dodder, sage brush, yerba santa, California salt bush) and prickly pear cactus. Where visible, surficial sediments primarily consisted of

dark tan silty sand with common very fine pebbles and common gravel of all sizes (Figures 10 through 12). No archaeological or paleontological resources were observed.



Figure 7. Overview of the northernmost boundary the of Specific Plan Area, facing north.



Figure 8. Overview of the northeast portion of the northernmost boundary of the Specific Plan Area, facing north.



Figure 9. Overview of the south boundary of the northwest quarry, facing north.



Figure 10. Overview of the west boundary of the southeast quarry. Metal frames of solar panels are in view, facing north.

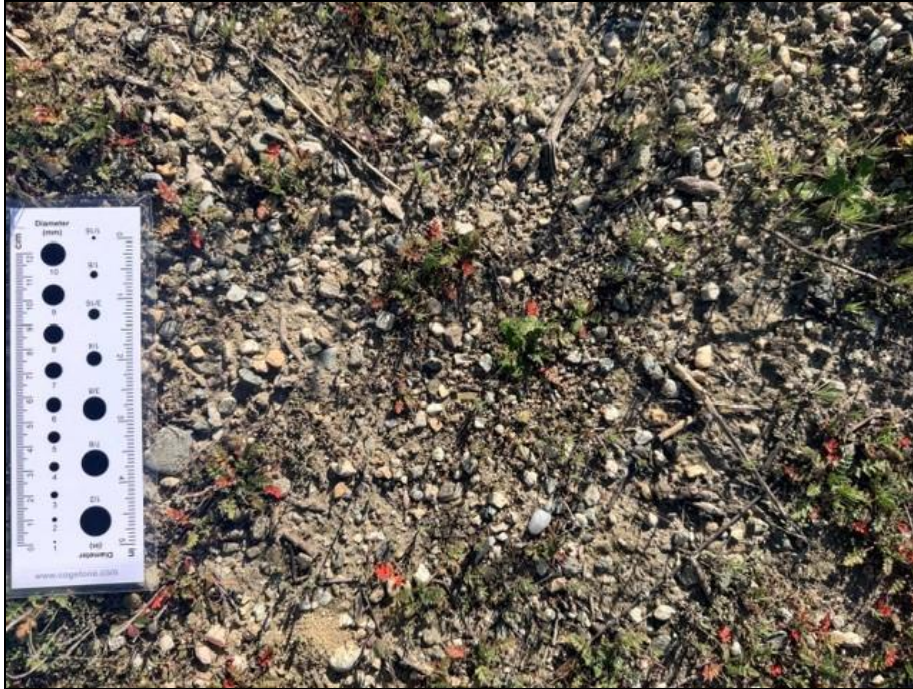


Figure 11. Close up of typical sediments within the Specific Plan Area.



Figure 12. Overview of the south wall of the northwest quarry. Typical sediment and gravel, facing south.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT SURVEY

The built environment resources survey identified and verified the location of all structures and buildings within the area of study aged 45 years or older. Once identified, historic built environment resources were examined to ascertain if they are recommended eligible for listing as a historical resource at the local, state, or national level and if the original integrity of the resource remains intact. The seven aspects of integrity which are considered as part of a determination of eligibility include: location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association.

On December 12, 2025, Cogstone architectural historian Shannon Lopez visited the Specific Plan Area. Ms. Lopez met with Philip Bruttig (Yellow Iron project manager) who provided access. Ms. Lopez photographed and documented a total of six historic in age resources: a segment of Union Pacific (UP) Azusa Industrial Lead (P-19-186110, originally Pacific Electric Railroad), a segment of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (P-19-186804), Kinkaid Plant gravel quarry, Reliance Pit No. 1 gravel quarry, and MillerCoors Brewery secondary buildings consisting of a warehouse and single story building.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY SEGMENT (P-19-186110)

The segment of rail documented is 297.09 meters long (north of the intersection of West 1st Street and Irwindale Avenue), however, as the line remains in active use, close inspection of the segment's materials was not possible due to safety and access restrictions (Figure 13). This segment of railroad appears to be in good condition with rail service passing once per day around 10:00 AM.

This segment of railroad is currently known as the Union Pacific (UP) Azusa Industrial Lead and is part of the UP's broader rail networks in Southern California. The line was originally built as a branch of the Pacific Electric Railroad ca. 1950 and was used primarily for freight transport. The line was fully absorbed by its parent company (the Southern Pacific Railroad since 1910) in the mid-1960s. In 1996, the Union Pacific Corporation (UPC) acquired the Southern Pacific Transportation Company (Fort Worth Star-Telegram 1998). In 1998, the UPC merged both companies and renamed the Southern Pacific Transportation Company to the Union Pacific Railroad. Due to its long-term association with the Southern Pacific Railroad and currently the Union Pacific Railroad, this segment of railroad is documented as an update to P-19-186110.



Figure 13. Segment of railroad, facing northeast from West 1st Street.

ATCHISON TOPEKA & SANTA FE (SPUR SEGMENT), P-19-186804

This 464.55-meter-long segment of spur (built ca. 1981) connects to the AT&SF Railroad (north along 210 Freeway), traverses south on the western side of the MillerCoors Brewery, then moves east until it connects to the Union Pacific Azusa Industrial Lead (originally the Pacific Electric Railroad). It was most likely purpose built to support the MillerCoors brewery which opened in January 1980.

This spur is no longer in use as a large section adjacent to the western side of the brewery was recently removed (estimated within the last year or two). A review of the existing materials shows that parts were salvaged from older portions of the AT&SF in Colorado to construct this spur. Dates embossed on the rails show they were made in 1916 and 1936 with several marked with “Colorado,” inferring at least some of these rails came from the Colorado based branch of the AT&SF. The materials appear to be in good condition for their age and include rails, sleepers, spikes, and rail plates (Figure 14).



Figure 14. Segment of AT&SF spur, facing east.

KINKAID PLANT GRAVEL QUARRY

The Kincaid Plant is a large gravel quarry which began operations in ca. 1928. This site is a massive open pit, 405 meters north to south by 403 meters east to west. It is estimated that the pit is approximately 150 feet deep if not more. An earthen embankment provides access from the top of the quarry down to its base. The quarry ceased operation in the 1970s and a few fragments of a large, corrugated drainage pipe are the only equipment associated with quarry operations that remain. The pit is currently overgrown by dense vegetation (Figure 15).



Figure 15. Overview of gravel pit from the northwest corner of the quarry, facing southeast.

RELIANCE PIT NO. 1 GRAVEL QUARRY,

Reliance Pit No. 1 is a large gravel quarry which began operations in ca. 1928. This site is a large open pit measuring 222 meters north to south and 582 meters east to west. It is estimated to be 100 feet deep if not more. The quarry ceased operations by 1938 and none of the equipment associated with the quarry remains. The pit is heavily overgrown by dense vegetation. A concrete drainage culvert, located at the northwest end of the quarry, was installed ca. 1990s which drains water from the MillerCoors brewery to the north into the quarry basin (Figure 16).



Figure 16. Overview of quarry from the westernmost end, facing east.

MILLERCOORS BREWERY (SECONDARY BUILDINGS)

The Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center and Warehouse are secondary buildings associated with the Miller Brewery Co. facility (now MillerCoors, located at 15801 W 1st Street). The Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center is a small one-story building located to the east of the brewery at 6235 N. Irwindale Avenue and the warehouse is located within Irwindale Brew Yard to the southwest of the brewery. Both buildings are within APN 8533-009-028 along with the brewery, however, these buildings are no longer owned by the brewery. The brewery is not included in this site form as it was outside of the Project's area of study.

Training Center

The Training Center, built in ca. 1979, is a small one-story building built in the Modern Style (Figure 17). It has a multi-level flat roof with eave overhangs over the main entrance at the south façade and window wall sections at the east elevation. The exterior walls are concrete with lined embossing which gives the appearance of concrete blocks. Rough-textured concrete is present at the wide eave level which wraps around the east and north elevations. The primary entrance at the eastern end of the south façade is composed of glass double doors with steel frames and accompanied by sidelights and transom windows. A corrugated unsupported metal overhang projects several feet over the main entrance.

At the center of the east elevation there are two matching window wall sections which are partitioned by rough-textured concrete pilasters. These window walls each consist of six large glass panes, three vertical rectangular panes at the top and three square panes at the bottom. At the north elevation, the only notable feature is a window wall section at the eastern end of the elevation with two vertical rectangular panes on top of two square panes. At the west elevation is a steel access ladder for roof access, a flush pedestrian door, and a roll-up service door. A wide porch overhang, supported by eight tall steel posts, spans the majority of this elevation.



Figure 17. Training Center, south façade (left) and east elevation (right), facing northwest.

Warehouse

Built in ca. 1979, the Warehouse is a large, one-story, Utilitarian style building (Figure 18). It's built on a concrete foundation, has a rectangular footprint, and low-pitched gabled roof with no eave overhang. The roof is clad in corrugated metal sheets as is the exterior of the building at all elevations. The primary entrance is located at the west façade and consists of two very large roll-up garage doors. There are no fenestration openings at the south elevation. At the north elevation are two large roll-up garage doors, with a flush pedestrian

door to the west of each garage door. Due to access restrictions, the western end of the building was not accessed, however a large steel framed shelter, built sometime between 1982 and 1987, is fixed to the western end of this building.



Figure 18. Warehouse, east façade (left) and north elevation (right), facing southwest.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

To be eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR a resource must:

- A/1. be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- B/2. be associated with the lives of significant persons of the past;
- C/3. embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction; or
- D/4. yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory.

In addition to having significance using the above criteria, resources must have “integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association” to the period of significance (OHP 2011). The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions.

Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY SEGMENT (P-19-186110)

Theme: Rail Transportation

Period of Significance: ca. 1950-ca.1960

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

This segment of railroad was originally associated with the PER (a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Railroad) and built in ca. 1950 during the post war decline of the railroad and well after the Southern Pacific Railroad was established in Southern California. This segment of railroad is not associated with events considered significant to the development of either company or the history of transportation/ residential development at the state or local level. Due to a lack of significance, this segment of rail line is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2**Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?**

This segment of the PER is associated with transportation and not with the lives of individuals considered significant to history. Therefore, this segment of the Pacific Electric Railroad is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3**Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?**

This segment of railroad appears to be in good condition, however, as the line remains in active use, close inspection of the integrity of materials was not possible at the time of survey. This segment of railroad itself does not appear to be a remarkable representation of railroad construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Even with the assumption of intact historic integrity, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4**Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?**

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. This resource does not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, this segment of railroad is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity: Due to access restrictions, it is not clear if the materials or workmanship are either original or historic in age. However, this segment of track remains operational and retains its integrity of location, design, feeling and association. Its integrity of setting has been altered over the past 50 years due to commercial development to the west and south of this segment of tract.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD (P-19-186804)

Theme: Rail Transportation

Period of Significance: ca. 1981

Criteria A/1**Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?**

This segment of a railroad spur associated with the AT&SF Railroad was likely purpose built for the Miller Brewing Company which opened in 1980 (the facility located to the north of this segment of spur). This spur, while a part of the AT&SF, was constructed in the latter half of the 20th century and not associated with the AT&SF's historic contributions to national/state/local travel and commerce (from 1860s-mid-1900s). The economic impact of this spur is local in nature and only operated from its construction in 1980 to the removal of segment of rail ca. 2024. The historic integrity of the spur overall is no longer intact with the recent removal of materials. Due to a lack of historic significance and lack of integrity of the spur overall, this segment of the spur is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2**Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?**

This segment of railroad is associated with a spur likely purpose built for the Miller Brewing Company in 1980. It is not associated with the lives of individuals considered significant to history. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3**Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?**

This segment of railroad was purpose built for the Miller Brewing Company and is comprised of materials salvaged from other parts of the AT&SF. This resource is not an exemplary or unique representation of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Therefore, this segment of the railroad is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4**Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?**

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. This segment of railroad does not exhibit a local

variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity: This segment of railroad is part of a larger spur associated and purpose built for the Miller Brewery located directly to the north of this resource. This segment is constructed of salvaged part of rail from much older part of the AT&SF railroad based on the years of construction stamped on each rail. Built in 1980, this segment of spur retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It should be noted that a large portions of the same spur immediately to the north was recently removed therefor the spur overall is no longer usable. There has been some notable loss of setting due to landscaping adjacent to both side of the spur.

KINCAID PLANT

Theme: Mining

Period of Significance: ca. 1928-ca. 1938

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

The full history of the Kincaid Plant is not known, however sufficient information gathered from USDA historic aerials and newspapers show that the gravel quarry was one of many gravel quarries which operated in Irwindale and the surrounding area since the 1920s. While it is a large quarry, is it not the largest nor deepest in comparison to several other quarries within Irwindale city limits such as Reliance Pit No. 2 to the north, Durbin Pit to the southwest adjacent to the San Gabriel River Freeway, or the El Monte Plant. In addition, none of the machinery or other key features associated with the quarry remain, resulting in a notable loss of integrity. While the depth of this gravel pit is visually impressive, it is not unique in comparison to the other neighboring quarries (some of which remain in operation). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?

The Kincaid Plant is not known to be associated with the lives of people considered significant to history. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?

This open gravel pit does not embody a distinct method of construction, nor represents the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. This resource does not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity: All that remains of the Kinkaid Plant is the open mine. None of the associated equipment (materials) used during this resource's decades of operation remain. The mine does however retain some of its integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some of the mine's integrity of setting has been altered with the construction of the 210 freeway to the north and the brewery to the east.

RELIANCE PIT NO. 1

Theme: Mining

Period of Significance: ca. 1928-ca. 1970s.

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

Based on a review of historic USDA aerial photographs, operations at Reliance Pit No. 1 lasted for less than a decade (ca. 1928-ca. 1938). It is unclear if exhaustion of materials at this location is the cause for cessation of work, however, it is clear mining never resumed in the following century. The quarry's period of operation is far shorter when compared to other quarries/mines owned and operated by its parent company, Conrock Co., or the numerous gravel quarries in Irwindale and the surrounding area. While gravel was valued at the time for construction projects throughout Southern California, Reliance Pit No. 1 was one of

many gravel quarries operating in the late 1920s/1930s and due to its short period of operation was limited in its overall output and subsequent contributions to regional development. Therefore, due to a lack of significance, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?

Reliance Pit No. 1 is not associated with the lives of individuals considered significant to history but is associated with Consolidated Rock Products Co. (Conrock Co.) which at the company's peak provided the majority of construction grade gravel in sand in Southern California. However, Reliance Pit No. 1's 10-year (or less) period of operation is insignificant to the overall operation and output of the company's history. Therefore, due to a lack of significance, Reliance Pit No. 1 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?

Reliance Pit No.1 is an unremarkable open gravel pit and does not possess distinctive characteristics, nor represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. This resource does not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity: After abandonment by the mid-1930s, all that remains of Reliance Pit No. 1 is the open mine. None of the associated equipment (materials) used during this resource's decades of operation remain. The pit itself is heavily overgrown with half a century's worth

of vegetation resulting in a loss of integrity of feeling, design, and workmanship. This resource retains its integrity of location, some integrity of association. The surrounding setting has been heavily altered following commercial development to the north (Millers brewery), south, and east.

MILLERCOORS BREWERY (SECONDARY BUILDINGS)

Theme: Commercial Development

Period of Significance: ca. 1979

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

The Training Center and Warehouse are secondary buildings constructed for the support of the Miller Brewery Company facility (now MillerCoors Brewery). The construction and operation of the brewery itself represented an important shift in the City of Irwindale's economy which previously relied heavily on the gravel mining industry. The eligibility of the brewery as a cultural resource for historic listing is not known at this time and will require documentation and assessment for historic integrity. However, the secondary buildings documented within this site form (the Training Center and Warehouse), while known as associated with the brewery, do not retain sufficient historic significance for listing on their own merit for association with events considered significant to history. Therefore, the Training Center and the Warehouse are recommended not eligible for independent listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?

These secondary buildings are associated with the operational support of the MillerCoors brewery. They are not associated with the lives of individuals considered significant to history. Therefore, these buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction?

The Training Center is an example of Modern style and the Warehouse is Utilitarian in style. Neither are exemplary representations of their architectural style and do not represent the

work of a master architect, nor possess high artistic value. Therefore, these buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4**Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?**

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. These buildings do not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, these buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity: The secondary buildings consist of two resources: the warehouse and training center. Both resources maintain their integrity of location and setting. The warehouse was expanded to the west sometime between 1980 and 1987, however, maintains most of its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The training center, shows no substantial alterations to its exterior and maintains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

A multilevel ranking system was developed by professional resource managers within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as a practical tool to assess the sensitivity of sediments for fossils. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system (BLM 2016; Appendix F) has a multi-level scale based on demonstrated yield of fossils. The PFYC system provides additional guidance regarding assessment and management for different fossil yield rankings.

Fossil resources occur in geologic units (e.g., formations or members). The probability for finding significant fossils in a Specific Plan Area can be broadly predicted from previous records of fossils recovered from the geologic units present in and/or adjacent to the Specific Plan Area. The geological setting and the number of known fossil localities help determine the paleontological sensitivity according to PFYC criteria.

Sediments that are close to their basement rock source are typically coarse; those farther from the basement rock source are finer. The chance of fossils being preserved greatly increases once the average size of the sediment particles is reduced to 5 millimeters in diameter or less. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases after natural burial in rivers, lakes, or oceans. Remains left on the ground surface become weathered by the sun or consumed by scavengers and bacterial activity, usually within 20 years or less. So the sands, silts, and clays of rivers, lakes, and oceans are the most likely sediments to contain fossils.

Using the PFYC system, geologic units are classified according to the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts within the known extent of the geological unit. Although significant localities may occasionally occur in a geologic unit, a few widely scattered important fossils or localities do not necessarily indicate a higher PFYC value; instead, the relative abundance of localities is intended to be the major determinant for the value assignment.

The surface of the Specific Plan Area is mapped as Holocene gravel rich alluvial fan which was deposited less than 11,700 years ago. These sediments were deposited by the San Gabriel River.

Based on other recorded localities around California, Pleistocene fossils from areas mapped as Pleistocene or Holocene alluvium typically begin appearing about eight to 10 feet deep in California valleys. Shallower sediments in the valleys usually do not contain the remains of extinct animals, although Holocene (<11,000 years old) remains may be present. It is important to note that when the surficial sediments are mapped as very old or old, fossils may occur at shallower depths than those recorded from near to the Project. Due to the proximity to the San Gabriel River, the larger clast size reduces the potential for fossils. As such, all sediments Project sediments are assigned a low potential (PFYC 2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, cultural record search results showing a lack of previously recorded significant historic-aged sites within the one-mile search radius, review of historic USGS maps and USDA aerial photographs, the Specific Plan Area is assessed to have low sensitivity for buried historic-aged resources such as foundations or refuse pits.

The review of these data sources, the negative Sacred Land File search result, lack of previously recorded prehistoric resources within one mile of the Specific Plan Area also points to low sensitivity for buried prehistoric-aged resources but is assessed to be moderately low when the proximity of the Specific Plan Area to the San Gabriel River (approximately 0.60 miles northwest of center of Specific Plan Area) is considered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The project sediments are assigned a low potential for fossils. Augering, potholing, CIDH, (cst-in-drilled-hole) pile and pile driving activities will not require monitoring. While such activities may result in fossil fragments being brought to the surface, any specimens produced in this manner will lack needed context such as depth/elevation, formation identification, and other data critical to scientific significance. No mitigation is recommended for these or other excavation activities that will not allow the context of the fossil to be observed.

If unanticipated discoveries of paleontological resources occur during Project construction,

all work within 50 feet of the discovery must cease and the find must be protected in place until it can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50-foot radius.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Based on the data currently available the Specific Plan Area is assessed to have low to moderately low sensitivity for buried archaeological resources. However, this finding should be updated to reflect information provided to the City during AB52 or SB18 tribal consultations.

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

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

BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

Cogstone completed new Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms sets for four resources (Kinkaid Plant gravel quarry, Reliance Pit No. 1 gravel quarry, a warehouse, and a single story building related to the MillerCoors Brewery) and updated the existing DPR 523 resources records for two railroad segments (Union Pacific (UP) Azusa Industrial Lead [P-19-186110, originally Pacific Electric Railroad], and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad [P-19-186804]). These forms are included as Appendix G. None of these are significant under CEQA and no further work or mitigation is required.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS



MOLLY VALASIK
QA/QC

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik serves as Cogstone's CEO and CFO and helps guide the vision and direction of Cogstone. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 16 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is accepted as a Principal Investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and is listed as a Principal Investigator on Cogstone's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Permit for Archaeological Investigations.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Brandywine Glendora Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to resources resulting from the project. The 1.85-acre Project Area contained a historic in age commercial structure to be demolished and the lot re-graded and redeveloped with the construction of six three-story residential buildings. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), consultation with local historical societies, and intensive pedestrian survey. The existing building was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the findings. The City of Glendora was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. 2024

The Department of Public Services Building Demolition Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a Historic Built Environment evaluation prior to demolition of the historic in age Department of Public Social Services office building. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works proposed emergency demolition of the six-story building due to recent fire damage. Cogstone's services included a cultural resources records search, consultation with local historical societies, and a built environment survey. The building was recorded on DPR 523 forms and evaluated for NRHP and CRHR eligibility. A Historic Built Environment Assessment Report was prepared at the conclusion of the survey. The City of Los Angeles was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Geode Environmental. Project Manager. 2024



ERIC SCOTT
Paleontology QA/QC

EDUCATION

1990 M.A., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Los Angeles
1985 B.A., Anthropology (Physical), California State University, Northridge

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Scott is a professional vertebrate paleontologist with over 40 years of experience in paleontological mitigation, fieldwork, curation, and research. He is emeritus paleontology curator at the San Bernardino County Museum, an adjunct instructor at California State University, San Bernardino, and a research associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the La Brea Tar Pits and Museum. Mr. Scott is a 30+ year member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, an international society of professional scientists where he currently serves on the Government Affairs Committee. He also holds membership in the Geological Society of America and other professional societies. He has published over 40 research articles in professional scientific journals. He is listed as a Principal Investigator on Cogstone's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Paleontological Resource Use Permit.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Brandywine Glendora Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to resources resulting from the project. The 1.85-acre Project Area contained a historic in age commercial structure to be demolished and the lot re-graded and redeveloped with the construction of six three-story residential buildings. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), consultation with local historical societies, and intensive pedestrian survey. The existing building was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the findings. The City of Glendora was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Principal Paleontologist. 2024

Arcadia Hilton Project, City of Arcadia, Los Angeles County, CA. Development for the project involved the renovation of an existing three-story building which included addition of a new basement, and the demolition of an existing hardscaped parking lot area for the development of a new six-story building, patio, and pool. Cogstone prepared the Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP) for the project and prepared a cultural and paleontological Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training which was presented to all project personnel prior to construction. Cogstone provided paleontological resources monitoring during ground disturbing construction activities and is on-call for inadvertent cultural resources finds during construction. A final Cultural and Paleontological Monitoring Compliance Report will be prepared at the conclusion of monitoring. The City of Arcadia was the lead agency for this project under CEQA. Sub to 123 Huntington LLC. Principal Paleontologist. 2023

Del Amo Circle Apartments Project, City of Torrance, Los Angeles County, CA. This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of a 234,928-square foot, 5-story apartment building, a 169,946-square foot, 6.5-story parking structure, and an amenity deck on the 2.83-acre project site. Maximum depth of ground disturbance was up to eight feet for the apartment building and a minimum of two feet for the parking structure. Services included cultural and paleontological records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, intensive pedestrian cultural and paleontological resources survey, and preparation of a Cultural and Paleontological Assessment Report. The City of Torrance was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Paleontologist. 2022



JOHN GUST

Principal Investigator for Archaeology

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 13 years of experience in archaeology. His field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis. Dr. Gust has extensive experience in California cultural resources, having served as Principal Investigator on projects for Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas and Electric, and Los Angeles International Airport. He has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. He has also managed cultural resources monitoring projects for both public and private sector clients. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Dr. Gust is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association. He is listed as a Principal Investigator on Cogstone's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Permit for Archaeological Investigations.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Brandywine Glendora Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to resources resulting from the project. The 1.85-acre Project Area contained a historic in age commercial structure to be demolished and the lot re-graded and redeveloped with the construction of six three-story residential buildings. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), consultation with local historical societies, and intensive pedestrian survey. The existing building was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the findings. The City of Glendora was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Task Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2024

Water Main Replacement Phase 5 Project, City of Inglewood, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the replacement of approximately 20,810 feet of existing cast iron and asbestos cement water pipelines. This work includes trenching, backfilling, as well as compacting and constructing new pavement over the excavated trench. Cogstone's services included a cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, and Native American consultation support. As the entire Project Area was landscaped/hardscaped, a photographic reconnaissance survey was conducted. Cogstone prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment Report to document the findings. The Project was funded through a United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Community Grant and required compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The City of Inglewood was the lead agency under CEQA. Prime. Task Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2024



KIM SCOTT

Principal Investigator for Paleontology and Co-Author

EDUCATION

- 2013 M.S., Biology with paleontology emphasis, California State University San Bernardino
2000 B.S., Geology with paleontology emphasis, University of California, Los Angeles

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Scott has over 30 years of experience in California as a paleontologist and sedimentary geologist. She has worked extensively in the field surveying, monitoring, and salvaging fossils on hundreds of projects. In addition, she has special skills in jacketing large fossils, fossil preparation (cleaning and stabilization) and in the preparation of stratigraphic sections and other documentation for fossil localities. Ms. Scott frequently authors paleontological assessments, paleontological mitigation plans, and monitoring compliance reports to all agency requirements. She authors and conducts crew sensitivity training, serves as company safety officer, and has authored both the company safety and paleontology manuals.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Brandywine Glendora Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to resources resulting from the project. The 1.85-acre Project Area contained a historic in age commercial structure to be demolished and the lot re-graded and redeveloped with the construction of six three-story residential buildings. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), consultation with local historical societies, and intensive pedestrian survey. The existing building was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the findings. The City of Glendora was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2024

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway) Sections 1 and 2 Construction Management, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involves construction of seven stations from the existing Purple Line at Wilshire/Western Avenue along Wilshire Boulevard to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Westwood for 8.6 miles. Cogstone manages all paleontological services for Sections 1 and 2 of the subway project including budgets, Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, monitoring, fossil recovery, fossil preparation, identification, cataloguing curation with the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, and reporting. Sub to JV West (Stantec/Jacobs JV) (Section 1), AECOM (Section 2). Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2017-ongoing

Century Villages at Cabrillo, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the demolition of 215 dwelling units, 20,000 square feet of administrative and supportive services, and 10,000 square feet of amenities and the construction of 750 dwelling units, areas for administrative and supportive services, amenities and educational areas, and areas for commercial/retail uses. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search from the NAHC, and intensive cultural and paleontological survey. A total of 42 historic-aged buildings were present in the 31.6-acre Project Area. Cogstone conducted a Built Environment survey, prepared or updated DPR 523 forms for each building, and evaluated their eligibility for the NRHP and the CRHR. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment report was prepared at the conclusion of the survey. The City of Long Beach was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2021



SHANNON LOPEZ
Architectural Historian and Co-Author

EDUCATION

- 2022 Certificate in Historic Preservation, The Boston Architectural College, Boston
- 2018 M.A., History (with an emphasis in architecture), California State University, Fullerton
- 2012 B.A., History, Minor in Asian-Pacific Studies, California State University, Dominguez Hills

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez is a qualified architectural historian with over seven years of experience who meets or exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural History*. Her experience includes architectural history research and surveys with photo documentation and recording of built environment resources for local and federal projects. She has extensive knowledge with Native American consultation, consultation with local and state historical societies, and in the analysis of primary and secondary sources. Ms. Lopez is acknowledged as an approved Architectural Historian by Caltrans and is listed as a Principal Investigator on Cogstone's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Permit for Archaeological Investigations. She is accepted as a Principal Investigator for Architectural History and History by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Brandywine Glendora Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to resources resulting from the project. The 1.85-acre Project Area contained a historic in age commercial structure to be demolished and the lot re-graded and redeveloped with the construction of six three-story residential buildings. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), consultation with local historical societies, and intensive pedestrian survey. The existing building was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the findings. The City of Glendora was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Architectural Historian. 2024

Walnut Business Park Project, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a built environment assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources as a result of the project which planned to demolish all 34 buildings in the 23-acre site. While none of the buildings within the Project are historic in age, 18 buildings met or surpassed the 45-year threshold. Cogstone's services included background research, consultation with local historical societies, and a built environment survey. The 18 buildings were photographed and documented on DPR 523 forms and evaluated for NRHP and CRHR eligibility. Cogstone prepared a Built Environment Assessment Report to document the findings. The City of Walnut was the lead agency under CEQA. Prime. Architectural Historian. 2024



SANDY DUARTE
Archaeologist and Co-Author

EDUCATION

2002 B.A., Cultural Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mrs. Duarte is a skilled archaeologist with over 20 years of experience in monitoring, surveying, and excavation in the state of California. She has experience with Native American consultation in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Assembly Bill (AB) 52, and Senate Bill (SB) 18. Beginning in 2006, she worked for the United States Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist and as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites in forest fires. In addition, Mrs. Duarte is skilled in paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and curation, and has authored cultural resources reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. She is listed as a Field Director on Cogstone's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Permit for Archaeological Investigations.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Water Main Replacement Phase 5 Project, City of Inglewood, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the replacement of approximately 20,810 feet of existing cast iron and asbestos cement water pipelines. This work includes trenching, backfilling, as well as compacting and constructing new pavement over the excavated trench. Cogstone's services included a cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and Native American consultation support. As the entire Project Area was landscaped/hardscaped, a photographic reconnaissance survey was conducted. Cogstone prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment Report to document the findings. The Project was funded through a United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Community Grant and required compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The City of Inglewood was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Prime. Supervisor. 2024

Brandywine Glendora Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to resources resulting from the project. The 1.85-acre Project Area contained a historic in age commercial structure to be demolished and the lot re-graded and redeveloped with the construction of six three-story residential buildings. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, consultation with local historical societies, and intensive pedestrian survey. The existing building was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the findings. The City of Glendora was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Supervisor. 2024



LOGAN FREEBERG
GIS Manager

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

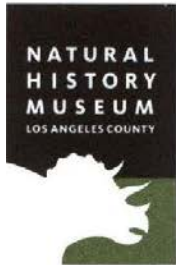
Mr. Freeberg has over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS and prepares maps for Cogstone's deliverables. He has experience with Native American consultation in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Assembly Bill (AB) 52, and Senate Bill (SB) 18. He is listed as a Field Director on Cogstone's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Permit for Archaeological Investigations.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Water Main Replacement Phase 5 Project, City of Inglewood, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the replacement of approximately 20,810 feet of existing cast iron and asbestos cement water pipelines. This work includes trenching, backfilling, as well as compacting and constructing new pavement over the excavated trench. Cogstone's services included a cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and Native American consultation support. As the entire Project Area was landscaped/hardscaped, a photographic reconnaissance survey was conducted. Cogstone prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment Report to document the findings. The Project was funded through a United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Community Grant and required compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The City of Inglewood was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Prime. GIS Manager. 2024

Brandywine Glendora Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to resources resulting from the project. The 1.85-acre Project Area contained a historic in age commercial structure to be demolished and the lot re-graded and redeveloped with the construction of six three-story residential buildings. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, consultation with local historical societies, and intensive pedestrian survey. The existing building was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the findings. The City of Glendora was the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. GIS Manager. 2024

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH RESULTS



Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

November 23, 2025

Cogstone Resource Management
Attn: Logan Freeberg

re: Paleontological resources records search for the Irwindale Brew Yard Project (Cogstone 5908)

Dear Logan:

I have conducted a search of our paleontology collection records for the proposed development at the Irwindale Brew Yard Project area as outlined on the portion of the Azusa and Baldwin Park USGS topographic quadrangles map that you sent to me via e-mail on November 12, 2025. We do not have fossil localities that have been recorded or georeferenced directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from similar sedimentary deposits that may occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 1807	Manning Gravel Pits, Irwindale	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mastodon (<i>Mammuf</i>)	115 - 120 feet bgs
LACM VP 2027	Bridgen Rd., Pasadena	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3363	Coyote Pass; Monterey Park	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; sand and silt)	Horse (<i>Equus</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (<i>Gasterosteus</i>); snake (Colubridae), rodents (<i>Thomomys</i> , <i>Microtus</i> , <i>Reithrodontomys</i>); rabbit (<i>Sylvilagus</i>)	30 feet bgs
LACM VP 1728	Peyton Dr, Chino	Unknown (light brown shale with interbeds of very coarse brown sand; Pleistocene)	Horse (<i>Equus</i>), camel (<i>Camelops</i>)	15-20 feet bgs

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search is limited to the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project for the purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a paleontological assessment be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Federal

(43 Code of Federal Regulations Part 49.110) or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards for compliance with applicable regulations, such as CEQA or NEPA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alyssa Bell". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first letters of each name being capitalized and prominent.

Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

APPENDIX C. CHRIS RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

Table C-1. Previous Studies within a one-mile radius of the Specific Plan Area

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance miles from Specific Plan Area
00186	Brock, James and John F. Elliot	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Raiders Stadium Project, Irwindale, California	1988	0 - 1 Mile
00261	Rosen, Martin Dean	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Proposed Debris removal and Recreation Developments at the Santa Fe Dam and Basin, Los Angeles County	1975	Within
00333	Jacobs, David	An Archaeological Survey, 82.5 Acre Parcel in Duarte, Los Angeles County, California	1977	0 - 1 Mile
03101	White, William	Cultural Resources Investigation of Eight Monitoring Well Locations for the San Gabriel Basin Demonstration Project	1994	0 - 1 Mile
04880	Smith, Philomene and Adam Siro	Negative Archaeological Survey Report	2000	0 - 1 Mile
02111	Farnsworth, Paul and L.A. Wilkie Farnsworth	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Azusa Quarry Conveyor /Haul Road	1989	0 - 1 Mile
02412	Singer, Clay	UCAS-086	1969	0 - 1 Mile
02649		Historic Properties Overview for Routine Operations and Maintenance, Los Angeles County Drainage Area	1989	0 - 1 Mile
03824	Anonymous	Cultural Resources Report for the Baldwin Park Operable Unit Water Delivery Plan	1995	0 - 1 Mile
04116	Mason, Roger	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature review for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: LA088-12 in the City of Irwindale, California	1998	0 - 1 Mile
04508	McKenna, Jeanette	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Parkside Azusa Development Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	1999	0 - 1 Mile
04678	McKenna, Jeanette	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Azusa Light and Water Substation Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	1999	0 - 1 Mile
05186	Maki, Mary	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 0.03 Acre for the Mountain View School Improvements Project Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	2001	0 - 1 Mile
06110	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. VY268-01 Los Angeles County, CA	2002	0 - 1 Mile
06274	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. LA928-03 Los Angeles County, CA	2001	0 - 1 Mile

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance miles from Specific Plan Area
06275	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. LA928-02 Los Angeles County, CA	2001	0 - 1 Mile
06691	Mason, Roger	Cultural Resources Survey Report For an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunications Facility Cell Site C949 in the City of Irwindale. Los Angeles County, CA	2000	0 - 1 Mile
06704	Billat, Lorna	No title	2003	0 - 1 Mile
06708	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report	2001	0 - 1 Mile
08416	Schmidt, June	No Title	2006	0 - 1 Mile
08679	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for the T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24753A	2006	0 - 1 Mile
09668	Wlodarski, Robert	Proposed Bentel Wireless Telecommunications Site SV0139 (City of Duarte Park), Located at 2660 Royal Oaks Drive, Duarte, CA	2009	0 - 1 Mile
09705	Anonymous	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, CA	2007	0 - 1 Mile
10175	Anonymous	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Renewal Transmission Project	2009	0 - 1 Mile
10501	Toren, A. George	Cultural Resources Survey of the three Segments of the Proposed San Gabriel Valley Water Reclamation Project Los Angeles County, CA	1994	0 - 1 Mile
10532	Landis, Daniel G.	A Preliminary Cultural Resources Overview for the Proposed San Gabriel Valley Water Reclamation Program Los Angeles County, California	1993	0 - 1 Mile
10643	Tang, Bai and Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Gold Line Foothill Extension Phase 2A	2010	Within
10896	Greenwood, David	Historic Properties Survey and Effects Report for the Gold Line Phase II Project (Pasadena to Montclair)	2004	Within
11082	Wlodarski, Robert	No title	2009	0 - 1 Mile
11185	Glenn, Brian	Cultural Resources Assessment Letter Report for the El Encanto Project Area, County of Los Angeles, California	2007	0 - 1 Mile
11213	Hunt, Kevin and John Dietle	Cultural Resources Constraints Study in Support of the Waste Management Material Recovery Facility, Transfer Station, and Household Hazardous Waste Facility Draft Environmental Impact Report, City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	2010	0 - 1 Mile
11746	Supernowicz, Dana	Archaeological Survey Report of the Arrow Irwindale Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. LA0231, 1801 West	2012	0 - 1 Mile

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance miles from Specific Plan Area
11991	Schneider, Tsim and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report #2, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7, Los Angeles County, CA	2010	0 - 1 Mile
12525	Poka, Ervin	NHPA Section 106 Review; Metro Gold Line Phase II Extension Project	2003	Within
12835	Anonymous	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report	2009	0 - 1 Mile

APPENDIX D. HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONSULTATION



December 10, 2025 (1st attempt: December 3, 2025)

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

RE: Request for Information regarding the Cultural Resources Assessment for the The Brew
Yard Specific Plan, City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California.

To Whom It May Concern:

Cogstone Resource Management (Cogstone) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Brew
Yard Development Project (Project) located on 150.1 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs)
8533-009-025, -026, -027, -028, -029 and 8533-011-052 in the City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County,
California.

The Brew Yard Specific Plan (Specific Plan) will provide for the continued operation and
maintenance of, and enhancements to, the Irwindale Brew Yard (the former Molson Coors
Brewery) along with the complementary development of industrial, business park, commercial,
warehouse, and/or distribution space on adjoining parcels. The Specific plan will also provide for
associated landscaping and open space, parking, infrastructure, and site reclamation activities.
Within the area of study are the remains of two gravel mining pits formerly associated with
Consolidated Rock Products Co. (Conrock Co.) and Livingston-Graham, Inc. (Livingstone-
Graham Division). Segments of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and Pacific Electric
Railway (currently the Southern Pacific Railroad) also intersect with the area of study.

**We are contacting you because we would like to invite members of the Los Angeles Conservancy to
provide input regarding Cogstone's research of the area of study.** We appreciate any information
regarding the history of the area of study that you may have as well as any comments, issues, and/or
concerns you may have relating to the history of the area of study. Please contact me at
slopez@cogstone.com. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shannon Lopez, M.A.
Architectural Historian
slopez@cogstone.com

1518 West Teft Avenue
Orange, CA 92665
Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
Riverside – Morro Bay – Sacramento

cogstone.com
Toll free (888) 333-3212

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



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

cogstone.com

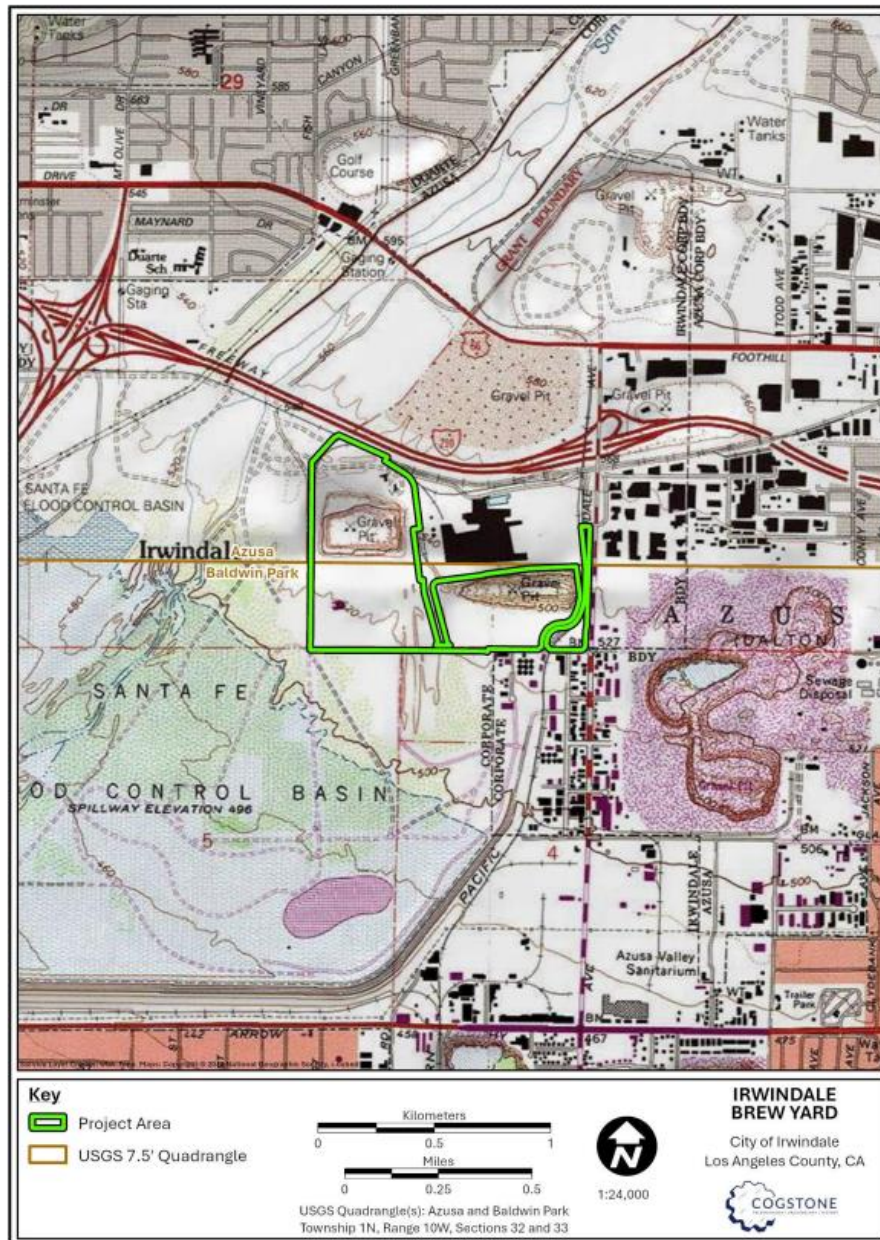


Figure 2. Project Location Map

cogstone.com

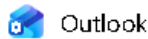


Figure 3. Project Aerial Map

cogstone.com

Firefox

https://outlook.office365.com/mail/inbox/id/AAkALgAAAAAHYQ...



RE: Request for information-City of Irwindale, CA

From Andrew Salimian <asalimian@laconservancy.org>
Date Wed 12/10/2025 1:16 PM
To Shannon Lopez <SLopez@cogstone.com>
Cc Reception <info@laconservancy.org>; Advocacy <advocacy@laconservancy.org>

Shannon,

Thanks for reaching out. I know this area pretty well, but the Conservancy does not have any information regarding any historic resources in the area. You may find some information in the environmental documentation from the Foothill Gold Line extension. I'd also recommend using historic aerials, given the relative lack of documentation. I believe the early gravel pits roughly coincided with the construction of the Santa Fe dam, but they're large enough that they can be easily identified through the aerials.

There may also be Tongva connection given that this site was on the east bank of a much more expansive San Gabriel River floodplain.

In the future, can you reach out to advocacy@laconservancy.org for environmental notices? It will be directly routed to my team.

Best,

Andrew Salimian

Director of Advocacy
 Los Angeles Conservancy
 (213) 430-4203 | asalimian@laconservancy.org

Pronouns: He/Him

laconservancy.org
[E-News](#) – [Facebook](#) – [Twitter](#) – [Instagram](#)

Membership starts at just \$50

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From: Reception <info@laconservancy.org>
Sent: Wednesday, December 10, 2025 8:06 AM
To: Advocacy <advocacy@laconservancy.org>
Subject: Fw: Request for information-City of Irwindale, CA

Forwarding question on Irwindale.

Leana Scott

1 of 2

12/11/2025, 7:32 AM

Firefox

https://outlook.office365.com/mail/inbox/id/AAkALgAAAAAHYQ...

Operations Assistant

Los Angeles Conservancy
 (213) 430-4207 office
lscott@laconservancy.org

Pronouns: She / Her / They / Them

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From: Shannon Lopez <SLopez@cogstone.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 10, 2025 7:47 AM
To: Reception <info@laconservancy.org>
Subject: Request for information-City of Irwindale, CA

Good morning,

My name is Shannon Lopez with Cogstone Resource Management in the City of Orange. We are currently working with the City of Irwindale regarding a cultural resource assessment to support the development of The Brew Yard Specific Plan. As the City of Irwindale does not have a working historical society, our team would like to reach out to the Conservancy to inquire if you have any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the history of the area of study. Please see the attached letter for additional information.

All the best,
 Shannon

Shannon Lopez, MA
 Architectural Historian

Cogstone Resource Management
 P.O. Box 7366, Orange, CA 92863
 714-974-8300 office x 108
slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com
 Offices in Orange, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento
 Uncover the past. Build the future.

2 of 2

12/11/2025, 7:32 AM

APPENDIX E. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yakaya Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Chilone-Castanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Govin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 27, 2023

Brandi Jones
City of Irwindale

Via Email to: BJones@irwindaleca.gov

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Irwindale Brew Yard (15801 First Street) Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Jones:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

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

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

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission. The request form can be found at <http://naahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Local-Government-Tribal-Consultation-List-Request-Form-Update.pdf>.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@naahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokaya Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gov. Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 13, 2024

Brandi Jones
City of Irwindale
5050 Irwindale Avenue
Irwindale, CA 91707

CITY OF IRWINDALE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

FEB 20 2024

RECEIVED

Re: 2024020415, Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan Project

Dear Ms. Jones:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd. (a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:
 - a. A brief description of the project.
 - b. The lead agency contact information.
 - c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
 - d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).
2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).
 - a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).
3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:
 - a. Alternatives to the project.
 - b. Recommended mitigation measures.
 - c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:
 - a. Type of environmental review necessary.
 - b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
 - c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
 - d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).
6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:
 - a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
 - b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

- 7. Conclusion of Consultation:** Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
- The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
 - A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).
- 8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document:** Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).
- 9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation:** If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).
- 10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:**
- Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
 - Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
 - Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
 - Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
 - Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
 - Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
 - Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
 - Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).
 - Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).
 - Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).
- 11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource:** An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
- The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.
 - The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
 - The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf.

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. **Tribal Consultation:** If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. **No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation.** There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. **Confidentiality:** Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).
4. **Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation:** Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
 - a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
 - b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: <http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/>.

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (https://ahp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30331) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
 - a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:

- a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
- b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.

- a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
- b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
- c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address:
Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse



GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians recognized by
the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

February 26, 2024

Project Name: Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan, 15801 First Street Irwindale, CA 91706

Thank you for your letter dated February 7, 2024. Regarding the project above. This is to
concur that we agree with the Specific Plan Amendment. However, our Tribal government would like to
request consultation for all future projects within this location.

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman
Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

www.gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 16, 2024

John Gorczyk
UES

Via Email to: jgorczyk@teamues.com

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Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
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Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

Re: Irwindale Brew Yard Development Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information 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 information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological information center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 16, 2024

John Gorczyk
UES

Via Email to: jgorczyk@teamues.com

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

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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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians recognized by
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Project Name: Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan, 15801 First Street Irwindale, CA 91706

Thank you for your letter dated February 7, 2024. Regarding the project above. This is to
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Andrew Salas, Chairman
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PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

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gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

APPENDIX F. POTENTIAL FOSSIL YIELD CLASSIFICATION (PFYC) SYSTEM

PFYC Description Summary (BLM 2016)	PFYC Rank
Very Low. The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous (excluding air-fall and reworked volcanic ash units), metamorphic, or Precambrian rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary except in very rare or isolated circumstances that result in the unanticipated presence of fossils.	1
Low. Sedimentary geologic units that are unlikely to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units less than 10,000 years old and sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) which decrease the potential for fossil preservation. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.	2
Moderate. Units are known to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and/or of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found and opportunities may exist for casual collecting. Paleontological mitigation strategies will be based on the nature of the proposed activity. Management considerations cover a broad range of options that may include record searches, pre-disturbance surveys, monitoring, mitigation, or avoidance. Surface-disturbing activities may require assessment by a qualified paleontologist to determine whether significant paleontological resources occur in the area of a proposed action, and whether the action could affect the paleontological resources.	3
High. Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrates or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but may vary in occurrence and predictability. Mitigation plans must consider the nature of the proposed disturbance, such as removal or penetration of protective surface alluvium or soils, potential for future accelerated erosion, or increased ease of access that could result in looting. Detailed field assessment is normally required and on-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during land disturbing activities. In some cases avoidance of known paleontological resources may be necessary.	4
Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. Paleontological resources are highly susceptible to adverse impacts from surface disturbing activities. Paleontological mitigation may be necessary before or during surface disturbing activities. The area should be assessed prior to land tenure adjustments. Pre-work surveys are usually needed and on-site monitoring may be necessary during land use activities. Avoidance or resource preservation through controlled access, designation of areas of avoidance, or special management designations should be considered.	5
Unknown. An assignment of “Unknown” may indicate the unit or area is poorly studied and field studies are needed to verify the presence or absence of paleontological resources. The unit may exhibit features or preservational conditions that suggest significant fossils could be present, but little information about the actual unit or area is known. Literature searches or consultation with professional colleagues may allow an unknown unit to be provisionally assigned to another Class, but the geological unit should be formally assigned to a Class after adequate survey and research is performed to make an informed determination.	U
Water or Ice. Typically used only for areas which have been covered thus preventing an examination of the underlying geology.	W, I

APPENDIX F. DPR 523 FORMS

Page 1 of 9 *Resource Name or # Pacific Electric Railway (Union Pacific Azusa Industrial Lead) ☐
Continuation ☒ Update

*Recorded by: Shannon Lopez

*Date: December 16, 2025

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION OF P-19-186110

Various segments of the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) have been documented as summarized below.

Miles-long sections (specific distance not specified in site form) of the UPRR were documented in 1999 by Jones & Stokes Associates Inc. These segments spanned the Los Angeles, South Gate, Whittier, Los Alamitos, and Anaheim quadrangles and were originally lines affiliated with the Southern Pacific, Pacific Electric, the Los Angeles and San Pedro railroads, and the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. The major segments of track and associated spurs/sidings/stations documented at this time were built between 1869 and 1905. Jones & Stokes Associates Inc. recommended them eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A (composed of smaller historic railroads that helped form the economy and population of Southern California) and B (associated with the Big Four: Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker).

In 2002, Applied Earthworks, Inc. documented the Hobart Tower located adjacent to a previously documented segment of the UPRR (east of Downey Road and west of Hobart Yard). At the time Hobart Tower was the last officially operating signal tower west of Omaha, Nebraska. The historic significance and eligibility for listing was not stated in this update.

In 2007, a short segment of the UPRR adjacent to the east side of the Los Angeles River was documented by Francesca G. Smith and Caprice D. Harper of Parsons. This segment consisted of a set of five freight tracks, continuous welded arranged in linear configurations, parallel to one another. They were formerly part of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad yard. This segment of railroad (part of the 27,000-mile system) no longer retains sufficient integrity to be eligible.

In 2018, a 621-foot long segment of the UPRR in Downey (at I-605) was documented by ICF. This segment is single-track and standard gauge line. ICF recommended that this small segment of railroad lacks integrity to be eligible for independent listing in the NRHP or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

DECEMBER 2025 COGSTONE SURVEY

On December 12, 2025, Cogstone's architectural historian Shannon Lopez documented a segment of what is now the Union Pacific Azusa Industrial Lead located in the City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County. The segment of rail documented is 297.09 meters long (north of the intersection of West 1st Street and Irwindale Avenue), however, as the line remains in active use, close inspection of the segment's materials was not possible due to safety and access restrictions. This segment of railroad appears to be in good condition with rail service passing once per day around 10:00 AM.

This segment of railroad is currently known as the Union Pacific (UP) Azusa Industrial Lead and is part of the UP's broader rail networks in Southern California. The line was originally built as a branch of the Pacific Electric Railroad ca. 1950 and was used primarily for freight transport. The line was fully absorbed by its parent company (the Southern Pacific Railroad since 1910) in the mid-1960s. In 1996, the Union Pacific Corporation (UPC) acquired the Southern Pacific Transportation Company (*Fort Worth Star-Telegram* 1998). In 1998, the UPC merged both companies and renamed the Southern Pacific Transportation Company to the Union Pacific Railroad. Due to its long-term association with the Southern Pacific Railroad and currently the Union Pacific Railroad this segment of railroad is documented as an update to P-19-186110.

Page 2 of 9 *Resource Name or # Pacific Electric Railway (Southern Pacific Railroad) ☐ Continuation
☒ Update

BACKGROUND HISTORY

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Founded in 1901 by railroad magnate Henry Huntington (nephew to Collis Potter Huntington), the Pacific Electric Railway (PER) played a major role in interurban expansion and development. These lines provided residents with high-speed and efficient daily transport services. By 1907, it declared itself the “Greatest Electric Railway System on Earth.” In 1910, Huntington sold his interests in the PER to the Southern Pacific Railroad in exchange for complete control of Los Angeles’ local streetcar system (the Los Angeles Railway).

By 1914, the PER consisted of four operating districts and 1,600 trains which arrived/departed daily from Los Angeles. Inner city lines were double-tracked and, in some locations, occupied by four tracks (two express lines and two local). However, despite the company’s initial success, ridership began to decline notably after 1923, with the rise of efficient bus systems. To pick up some of the lost revenue, the company established its own bus line along with the narrow-gauge Los Angeles Railway (LARy). The company took a massive financial hit from 1929 to 1933 during the Great Depression with revenue falling by half (Burns 2024).

By 1939, business declined to such a degree that the company initiated a program to end services. Several routes were either discontinued or cut back by 1941. However, the United States’ entrance into World War II in December of 1941 resurrected the old routes. The sudden increase in travel demands resulted in the restoration of the old line to Newport Beach and even the purchase of new railcars. In 1945 alone, the system transported 109 million passengers. This burst in activity did not last as the PER once again fell into decline after the war in 1945. By 1950 the last lines still in operation included Burbank, Bellflower, Long Beach, Hollywood, and San Pedro. In 1953, the company completely abandoned passenger transport and shifted to freight service. On April 8, 1961, the last passenger “Red Car” made its final run. In 1965, the PER was absorbed by its parent company, the Southern Pacific Railroad (Burns 2024).

Based on a review of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photographs and United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic maps, the segment of the Electric Pacific Railroad which traverses north/south in the eastern side of the study area was constructed sometime between 1948 and 1952 (NETROnline 1948; FrameFinder 1952). This segment is part of a longer branch which spans from City of Industry at Railroad Avenue/North Baldwin Park Boulevard, to its terminus in Azusa at West Crescent Drive and North Angeleno Avenue. The route was originally built by the PER during the company’s period of decline in the late 1940s/early 1950s. As the company ceased passenger services in 1953 this line was likely used exclusively for freight transportation. This specific line would have been absorbed by the Southern Pacific Railroad (the Pacific Electric Railroad parent company) in the mid-1960s.

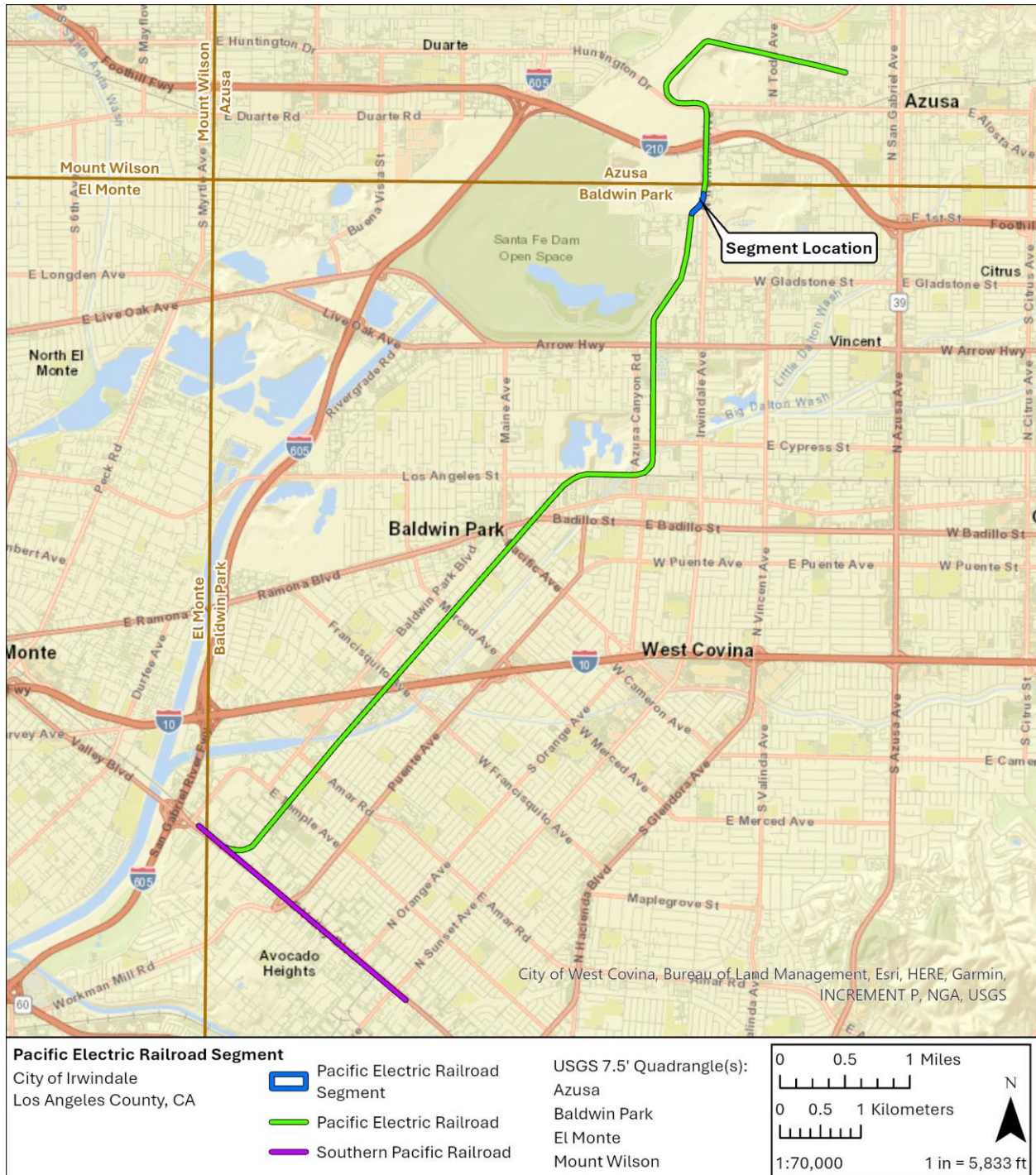
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-19-186110 **UPDATE**

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 3 of 9 *Resource Name or # Pacific Electric Railway (Southern Pacific Railroad) ☐ Continuation
☒ Update



CONTEXT MAP

Green: Originally the Pacific Electric Railroad. Officially absorbed by the Southern Pacific Railroad in the 1960s. Currently the Union Pacific (UP) Azusa Industrial Lead.

Purple: Currently the Union Pacific. The UP purchased the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1996.

HISTORIC EVALUATION

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

This segment of railroad was originally associated with the PER (a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Railroad) and built in ca. 1950 during the post war decline of the railroad and well after the Southern Pacific Railroad was established in Southern California. This segment of railroad is not associated with events considered significant to the development of either company or the history of transportation/residential development at the state or local level. Due to a lack of significance, this segment of rail line is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?

This segment of the PER is associated with transportation and not with the lives of individuals considered significant to history. Therefore, this segment of the Pacific Electric Railroad is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?

This segment of railroad appears to be in good condition, however, as the line remains in active use, close inspection of the integrity of materials was not possible at the time of survey. This segment of railroad itself does not appear to be a remarkable representation of railroad construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Even with the assumption of intact historic integrity, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. This resource does not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, this segment of railroad is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.



1952 USDA aerial photograph of Pacific Electric Railway segment (FrameFinder 1952).

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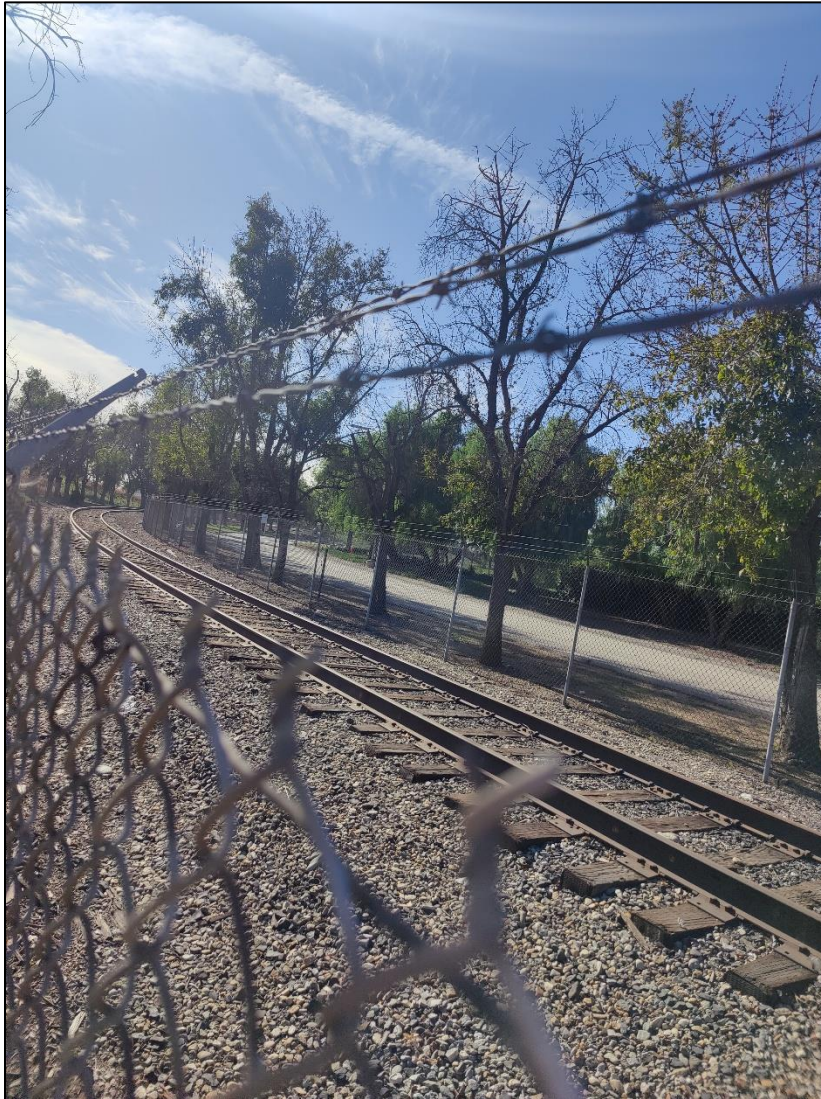
1948 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>. Accessed November 17, 2025.



Segment of railroad, facing northeast from West 1st Street.



Railroad on western side of West 1st Street and Irwindale Avenue intersection, facing north.



Railroad on western side of Irwindale Avenue, going north, facing southwest.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

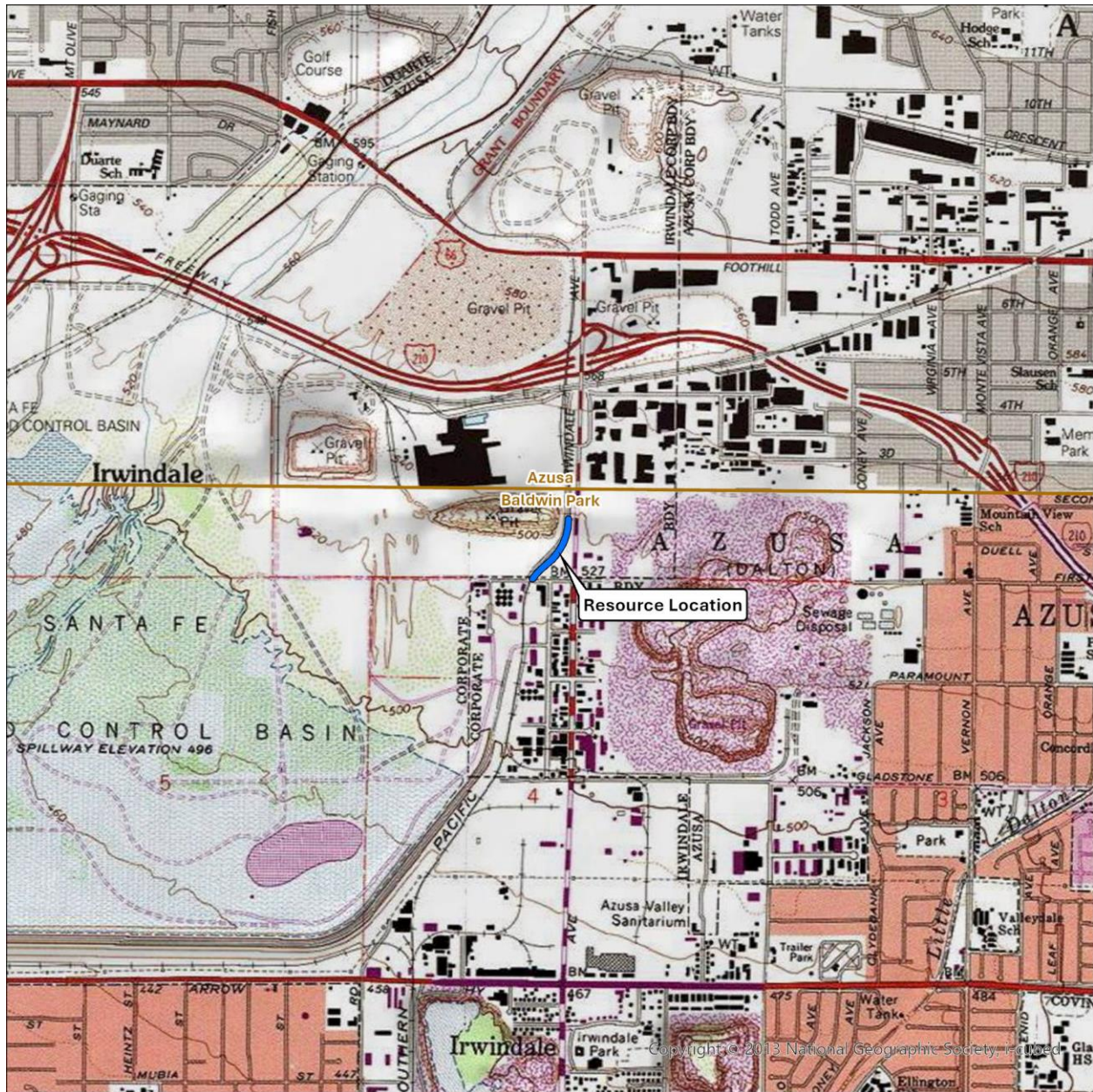
Page 9 of 9

Map Name: Baldwin Park

*Resource Name or #:

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1981



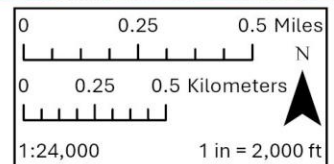
Electric Pacific Railroad Segment

City of Irwindale
Los Angeles County, CA



Electric Pacific Railroad
Segment

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s):
Azusa
Baldwin Park



Page 1 of 8 *Resource Name or # Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (spur segment) ☐ Continuation
☒ Update

*Recorded by: Shannon Lopez

*Date: December 16, 2025

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION OF SEGMENTS OF P-19-1886804

In 2002, CRM TECH documented a 14.7-mile segment of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF; formerly Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe [ATSF]) Railroad which spanned the Los Angeles, South Gate, Whittier, La Habra, and Anaheim quadrangles. Most of the rail lines date to the original 1880s system, however, little of the historic character of the railroad remains due to numerous modern alterations including upgrades/replacement of track, ballast, and signal system. Due to a lack of integrity, this resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; status code 6Z).

In 2002, CRM TECH documented an 8.1-mile segment of the BNSF. This segment is located within the Whittier quadrangle. Most of the rail line dates to the 1880s, however, due to modern modifications and replacement of original materials this segment of resource no longer retains sufficient historic character. Due to a lack of integrity, this resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR (status code 6Z).

In 2007, a 43-mile segment of the BNSF was documented by Steven McCormick. This segment stretched from the Fullerton Station down to the Orange County/San Diego border. This segment was built between 1885-1888 by the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles Railway Company (an ATSF subsidiary) as part of the ATSF main line from Los Angeles to Orange, to San Diego. Due to a lack of sufficient historic integrity, this segment of railroad was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In 2007, a 450-foot long segment of the railroad, located on the west side of the Los Angeles River under the 6th Street Viaduct (Los Angeles quadrangle), was documented by Parsons who described it as a set of three tracks which ran north to south. Due to a lack of integrity (replacement of original materials) this segment was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. The site form does state that the entire railroad line is likely eligible for national and state listing. Status code 6Z (segment only).

In 2016, AECOM documented a half-mile segment of the railroad located in the City of Los Angeles (south of the First Street Bridge north of Aliso Street/US 101 Freeway). The segment was first documented by Cogstone in 2011 (site form not located) and documented again by AECOM. AECOM agreed with previous documentation (likely Cogstone) that this segment of the BNSF/ATSF was not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

In 2018, ICF documented a 336-foot long segment of the railroad located in the City of Los Nietos (Whittier Quad) under I-605. The resource was described as three parallel tracks on an east-west axis. Due to a lack of historic integrity this segment of the railroad was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

In 2018, ICF prepared an update for the BNSF Railway (former ATSF Railway, P-19-186804) as part of a Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) for the I-605 Corridor Improvement Project (CIP) in Los Angeles County. At the time the status code for the segment of the resource documented was 6Y and 6Z. In a review by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 2019, SHPO did not concur with the determination of ineligibility for the segment and stated the railway as a whole (P-19-186804) should be assumed eligible for the NRHP for the purpose of the project only.

Page 2 of 8 *Resource Name or # Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (spur segment) ☐ Continuation
☒ Update

DECEMBER 2025 SURVEY

On December 12, 2025, Cogstone architectural historian Shannon Lopez visited a previously undocumented 464.55-meter long segment of the AT&SF. This spur (built ca. 1981) connects to the AT&SF Railroad (north along 210 Freeway), traverses south on the western side of the MillerCoors Brewery, then moves east until it connects to the Union Pacific Azusa Industrial Lead (originally the Pacific Electric Railroad). It was most likely purpose built to support the MillerCoors brewery which opened in January 1980.

This spur is no longer in use as a large section adjacent to the western side of the brewery was removed recently (estimated within the last year or two). A review of the existing materials shows that parts were salvaged from older portions of the AT&SF in Colorado to construct this spur. Dates embossed on the rails show they were made in 1916 and 1936 with several marked with "Colorado," inferring at least some of these rails came from the Colorado based branch of the AT&SF. The materials appear to be in good condition for their age and include rails, sleepers, spikes, and rail plates.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT EVALUATION

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

This segment of a railroad spur associated with the AT&SF Railroad was likely purpose built for the Miller Brewing Company which opened in 1980 (the facility located to the north of this segment of spur). This spur, while a part of the AT&SF, was constructed in the latter half of the 20th century and not associated with the AT&SF's historic contributions to national/state/local travel and commerce (from 1860s-mid-1900s). The economic impact of this spur is local in nature and only operated from its construction in 1980 to the removal of segment of rail ca. 2024. The historic integrity of the spur overall is no longer intact with the recent removal of materials. Due to a lack of historic significance and lack of integrity of the spur overall, this segment of the spur is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?

This segment of railroad is associated with a spur likely purpose built for the Miller Brewing Company in 1980. It is not associated with the lives of individuals considered significant to history. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?

This segment of railroad was purpose built for the Miller Brewing Company and is comprised of materials salvaged from other parts of the AT&SF. This resource is not an exemplary or unique representation of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Therefore, this segment of the railroad is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Page 3 of 8 *Resource Name or # Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (spur segment) ☐ Continuation
☒ Update

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. This segment of railroad does not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

BACKGROUND HISTORY

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD (AT&SF)

Originally chartered in 1859, the AT&SF Railroad was founded to provide service to the cities of Atchison and Topeka in Kansas and the city of Santa Fe in New Mexico. While passenger travel was important, from 1871 and 1885 the primary source of revenue for the ATSF came from the range cattle industry, transporting on average 90,000 head of cattle per year (Bryant Jr. and Frailey 2020). Fueled by the United States' national expansion movement and the ever-growing need for transcontinental railroads, the ATSF Railroad expanded westward (Southern California Railway Museum 2025).

While the ATSF (then often referred to as the 'Santa Fe Railroad') desired to expand into California, the company faced heavy opposition from American industrialist and railroad magnate Collis Potter Huntington (one of the "Big Four"), who represented the Central-Southern Pacific Railroad lines, and fellow railroad magnate and financial speculator Jay Gould (*The Ventura Signal* 1882). To navigate around these obstacles, in 1883 the California Southern Railroad was chartered by prominent San Diego landowners and city representatives along with numerous financial investors associated with the ATSF Railroad, including the railroad president Thoman Nickerson. As a subsidiary to the ATSF Railroad, the California Southern Railroad provided service between the California cities of Barstow and National City (SDERA / National City Depot Museum n.d.).

In 1884, the ATSF reached an agreement to lease and then later purchase the Southern Pacific Line from Needles, California to the unincorporated community of Mojave marking the ATSF's official entrance into California under its own name. The following year in 1885, the California Southern Railroad officially connected with the ATSF's route at Barstow. In 1887, the ATSF built its own line from San Bernardino to Los Angeles making Los Angeles the railroad's primary terminus in Southern California (Rails West 2025).

In 1970, as the result of a consolidation of the Great Northern Railway and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the Burlington Northern Railroad (BN) was formed. In September of 1995, BN merged with the ATSF and formed the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway (BNSF; Southern California Railway Museum 2025).

A review of the 1894 United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map marks the segment of the ATSF adjacent to the northern boundary of the study area (parallel to the 210 Freeway) as "Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (Southern California Division)" (*Pomona*, 1:62,500, 1894). This line was constructed between 1881 and 1885 (Holterhoff 1914). The existing branch of the ATSF railroad that cuts south then east through the study area was constructed in conjunction with the building of the Miller Brewing Company (now MillerCoors LLC) in ca. 1979 and after cessation of mining at the adjacent gravel pits. Offshoots of this spur lead directly to the loading bay of the brewing facility. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume this rail diversion was purpose built to support shipment to and from the brewery.

Page 4 of 8 *Resource Name or # Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (spur segment) ☐ Continuation
☒ Update

Miller Brewing Company

In 1977, the Irwindale Redevelopment Agency offered to purchase 220 acres from Conrock and give it to the Miller Brewing Company for their new brewery. The parcel, adjacent to the northeast of the study area (south of the Foothill Freeway/210 Freeway) and land south of the northwest quarry, included the Irwindale Raceway which leased its land from Conrock. At this time, the city's economy depended heavily on its local rock quarries which were quickly drying up and were being abandoned. The city's purchase of the land to support the new brewery represented a meaningful shift towards diversifying local industry. (*The Los Angeles Times* 1977).

The Miller Brewing Company accepted the offer and broke ground in October of 1977 (*Valley News* 1977). The brewery was completed in late 1979 and opened in January of 1980 with a parking area for truck trailers, training center to the east of the brewery, and existing storage building southwest of the brewery (NETROnline 1979; *The Los Angeles Times* 1980).

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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-19-186804 **UPDATE**

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 5 of 8 *Resource Name or # Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (spur segment) ☐ Continuation ☒ Updated

The Ventura Signal

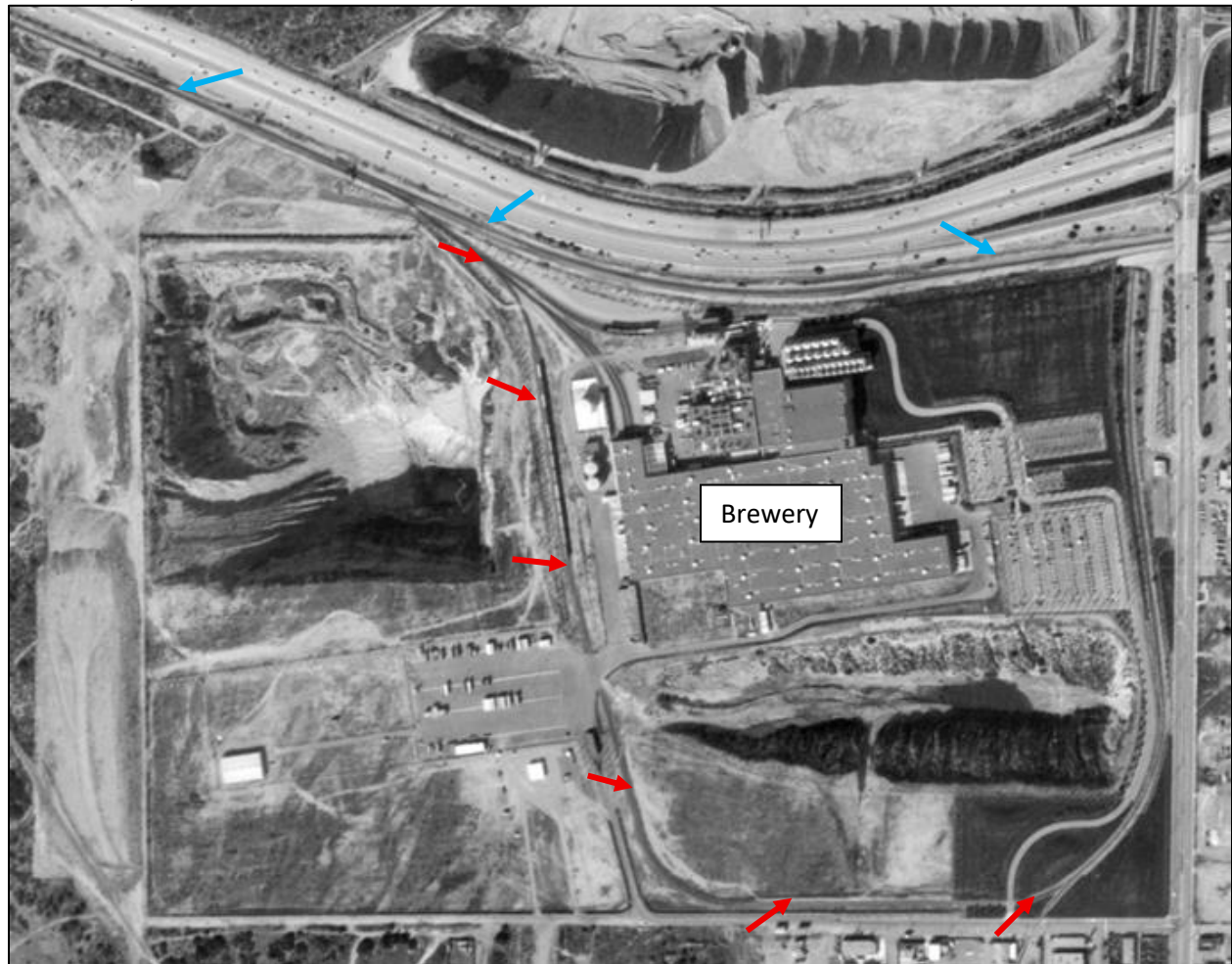
1882 "Railroad Situation: Gould and Huntington Still Working for a Monopoly...". *The Ventura Signal* (Ventura, California). Published: Saturday, February 4, 1882. Page 1. Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/929478790>. Accessed: November 18, 2025.

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1982 USDA aerial photograph of AT&SF Railroad (FrameFinder 1982).

Blue: AT&SF Railroad main line

Red: AT&SF Railroad spur connecting to the Union Pacific Azusa Industrial Lead (previously the Pacific Electric Railway) to the east.



North/south segment of AT&SF spur, facing south.



Rail embossed with "Colorado 1936".

State of California — The Resources Agency
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-19-186804 **UPDATE**

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 7 of 8 *Resource Name or # Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (Spur segmet) ☐ Continuation ☒ Update



West/east segment of AT&SF spur, facing east.



Segment of AT&SF connecting with Union Pacific Azusa Industrial Lead at northwest corner of W. 1st Street and Irwindale Avenue, facing east.

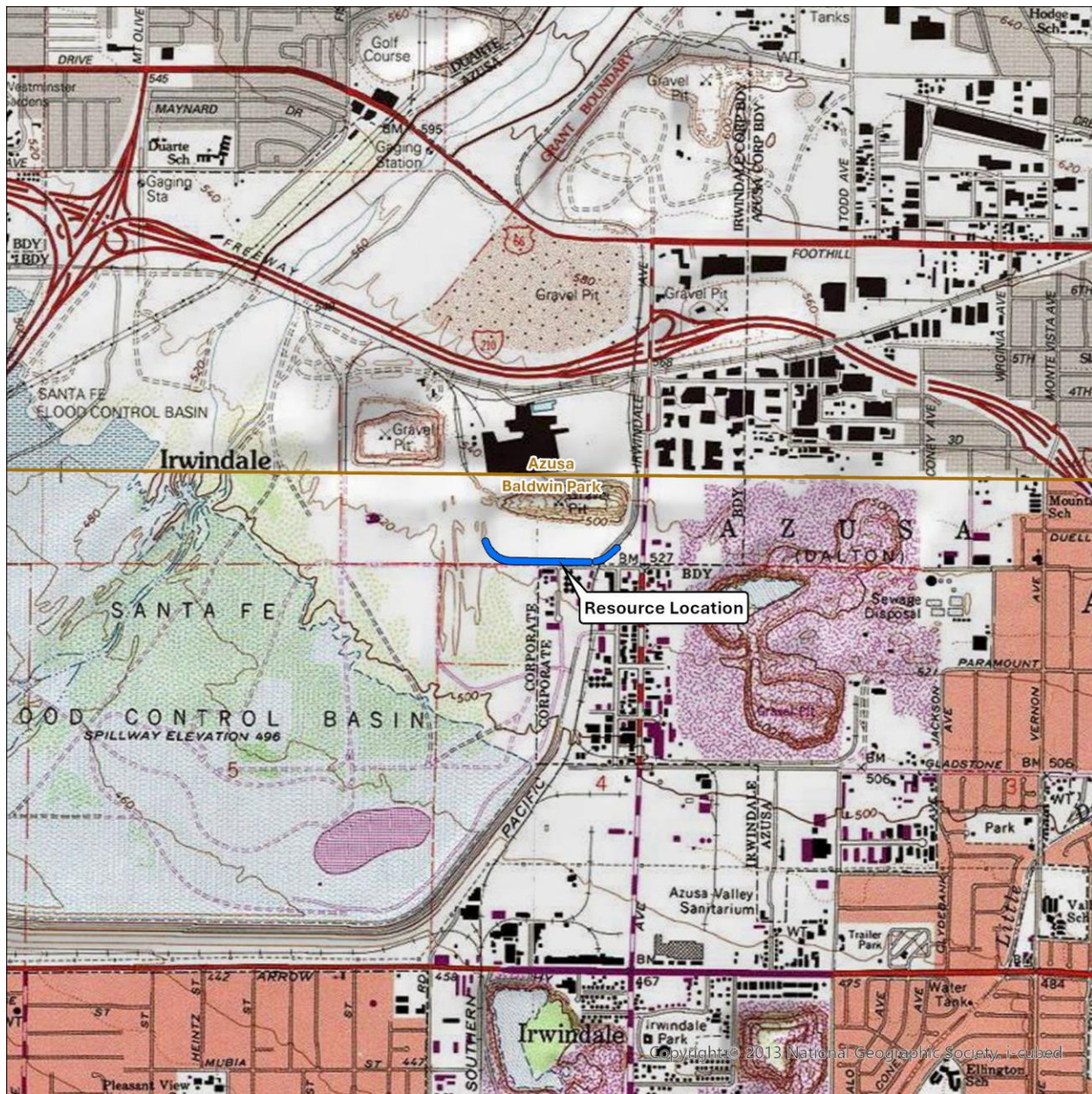
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-19-1886804 **UPDATE**

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 8 of 8 *Resource Name or # Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (Spur segment) ☐ Continuation
☒ Update



Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Spur

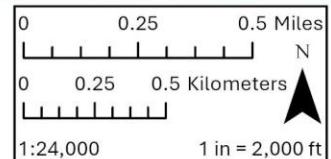
City of Irwindale
Los Angeles County, CA



Atchison Topeka and Santa
Fe Railroad Spur

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s):

Azusa
Baldwin Park



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 15

*Resource Name or #: Kincaid Plant

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Azusa Date: 1995 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: City: Irwindale Zip: 91706

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 8533-009-028

Elevation:

P3a. Description:

The Kincaid Plant is a large gravel quarry which began operations in ca. 1928. This site is a massive open pit, 405 meters north to south by 403 meters east to west. It is estimated that the pit is approximately 150 feet deep if not more. An earthen embankment provides access from the top of the quarry down to its base. The quarry ceased operation in the 1970s and a few fragments of a large, corrugated drainage pipe are the only equipment associated with quarry operations that remain. The pit is currently overgrown by dense vegetation.

P3b. Resource Attributes: AH9. Mine/Quarry

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of gravel pit from the northwest corner of the quarry, facing southeast.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Ca. 1928

P7. Owner and Address:

P8. Recorded by:

Shannon Lopez
Cogstone Resource
Management; 1518 W. Taft
Ave., Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:

December 12, 2025

P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian
survey

P11. Report Citation: *Cultural*

and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Brew Yard Development Project, City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for: JoAnn Hadfield, PlaceWorks. Prepared by: John Gust, Ph.D., RPA
Kim Scott, M.S., Shannon Lopez, M.A.. January 2026.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 15

*Resource Name or #: Kincaid Plant

A1. Dimensions: a. **Length:** 403 m. (east to west) × b. **Width:** 405 m. (north to south)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: ArcGIS

Method of Determination: ☐ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography

☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations: ☒ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined

☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other

A2. Depth: Approximately 150 feet deep ☐ None ☐ Unknown **Method of Determination:** Visual estimate

A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown

A4. Features:

Open gravel quarry pit. Machinery associated with mining operations is no longer extant.

A5. Cultural Constituents: None

A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes

A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor

The gravel pit is heavily overgrown by vegetation. Equipment associated with operations of the pit is no longer extant with the exception of a large steel drainage pipe.

A8. Nearest Water: Santa Fe Dam to the west

A9. Elevation: 525 feet above sea level

A10. Environmental Setting:

Bound by 210 Freeway to the north and Santa Fe Dam Recreation Center to the west. The area consists of dense vegetation including large white sage bushes and sunflowers. Sediment berms between 3 to 6 feet high surround the exterior perimeter quarry.

A11. Historical Information: A review of the earliest known United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photograph of the Project area shows this mine/quarry was in operation by 1928 (FrameFinder 1928). However, a 1925 United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map depicts several unimproved access roads, a spur of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (ATSF Railroad), and approximately five to six buildings/structures within the Project area which suggests the quarry was either in full operation or in the beginning stages of operation (Azusa, 1:24,000, 1925). It is not clear when operations ceased but Kincaid Plant was closed by 1984. *See Continuation sheet.*

A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined

A13. Interpretations:

This pit is the remains of the Kincaid Plant, a gravel quarry which operated from ca. 1928 until it closed in the 1970s.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References: See Continuation Sheet

A16. Photographs: See Continuation Sheet

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Cogstone

A17. Form Prepared by: Shannon Lopez

Date: December 16, 2025

Affiliation and Address: Cogstone Resource Management; 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

LOCATION MAP

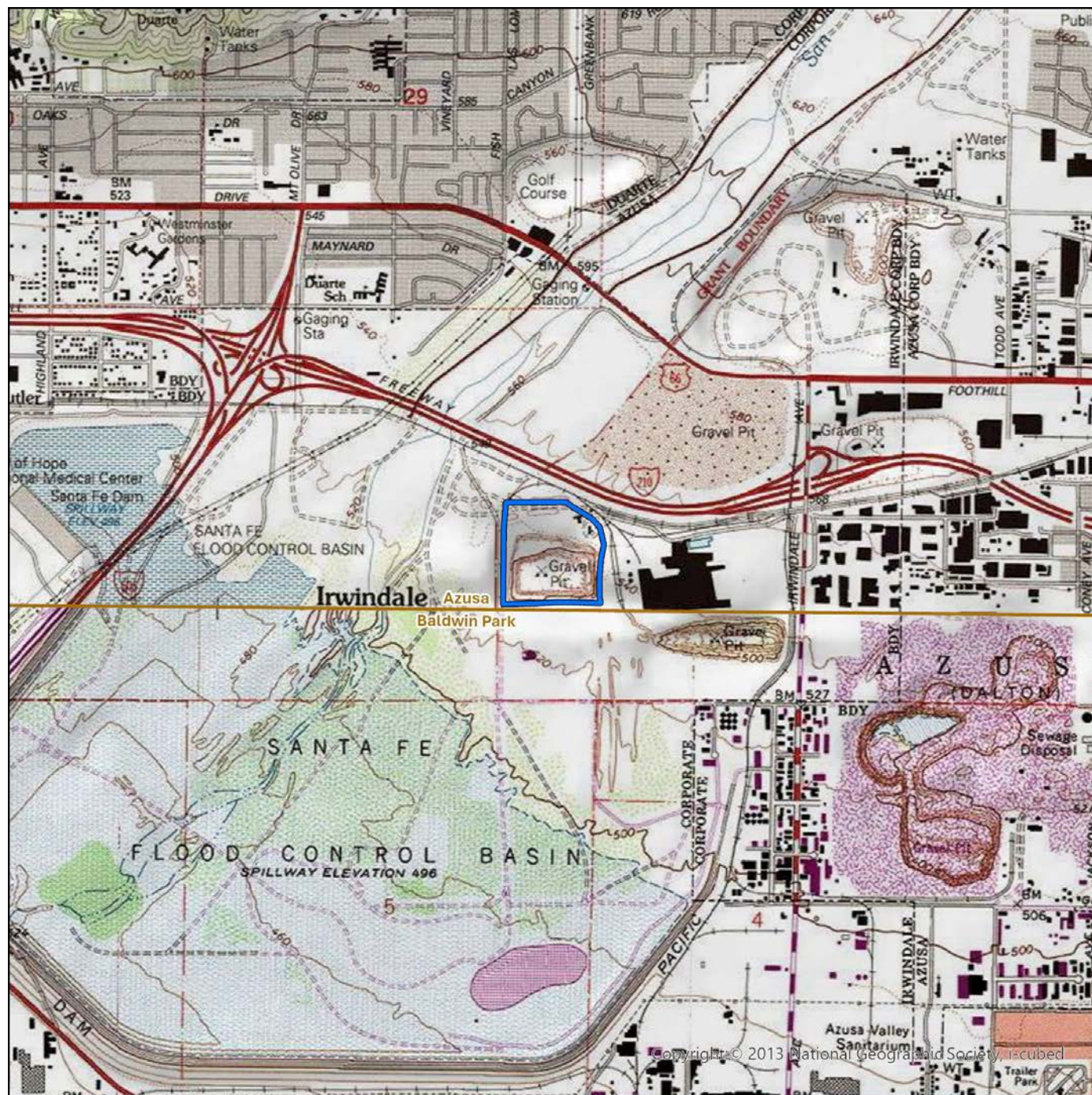
Page 3 of 15

*Resource Name or #: Kincaid Plant

Map Name: Azusa

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



Kincaid Plant

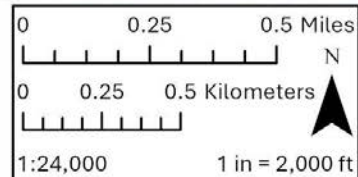
City of Irwindale
Los Angeles County, CA

 Kincaid Plant

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s):

Azusa

Baldwin Park



CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

The full history of the Kincaid Plant is not known, however sufficient information gathered from USDA historic aerials and newspapers show that the gravel quarry was one of many gravel quarries which operated in Irwindale and the surrounding area since the 1920s. While it is a large quarry, is it not the largest nor deepest in comparison to several other quarries within Irwindale city limits such as Reliance Pit No. 2 to the north, Durbin Pit to the southwest adjacent to the San Gabriel River Freeway, or the El Monte Plant. In addition, none of the machinery or other key features associated with the quarry remain, resulting in a notable loss of integrity. While the depth of this gravel pit is visually impressive, it is not unique in comparison to the other neighboring quarries (some of which remain in operation). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?

The Kincaid Plant is not known to be associated with the lives of people considered significant to history. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?

This open gravel pit does not embody a distinct method of construction, nor represents the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. This resource does not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

CONTINUATION SHEET

BACKGROUND HISTORY

MINING INDUSTRY IN IRWINDALE

From 1900 to 1930, Los Angeles experienced rapid development in both population and cityscape which required an enormous need for new roads and buildings. Construction grade aggregate (crushed rock and gravel) and sand were now in high demand and Irwindale was in a prime position to meet these needs. Due to Irwindale's location near the San Gabriel River and its massive rock and gravel deposits, mining became the town's core industry (Petersen 2016).

By the 1950s, 70% of Irwindale was occupied by 17 mining sites. Millions of tons of gravel were extracted to build Southern California's roads, generating millions of dollars. A total of 19 quarries (some deep enough to swallow a 20-story building) spread across Irwindale and were operated by major mining companies such as Conrock, Livingston-Graham Division, Blue Daimond, and Owl Rock (*The Los Angeles Times* 1984). The large amount of wealth produced by these mines made Irwindale very attractive to neighboring cities who considered annexation of the prospering town. To avoid annexation and the potential of higher taxation, the leaders of the mining companies reached out to town leaders to move towards incorporation. In 1957 an election for incorporation was held and passed (Petersen 2016).

LIVINGSTON-GRAHAM, INC. (LIVINGSTON-GRAHAM DIVISION)

Livingston-Graham, Inc. (Livingston-Graham Division) originated as two separate companies: Livingstone Rock & Gravel Co. and Graham Bros, Inc. A review of historic newspapers indicates Livingstone Rock & Gravel Co. was founded ca. 1927 (*Pasadena Star-News* 1927). Graham Bros, Inc. was founded in 1923, headquartered in Long Beach California, and supplied construction grade rock and sand in Southern California (*The Long Beach Telegram and the Long Beach Daily News* 1923).

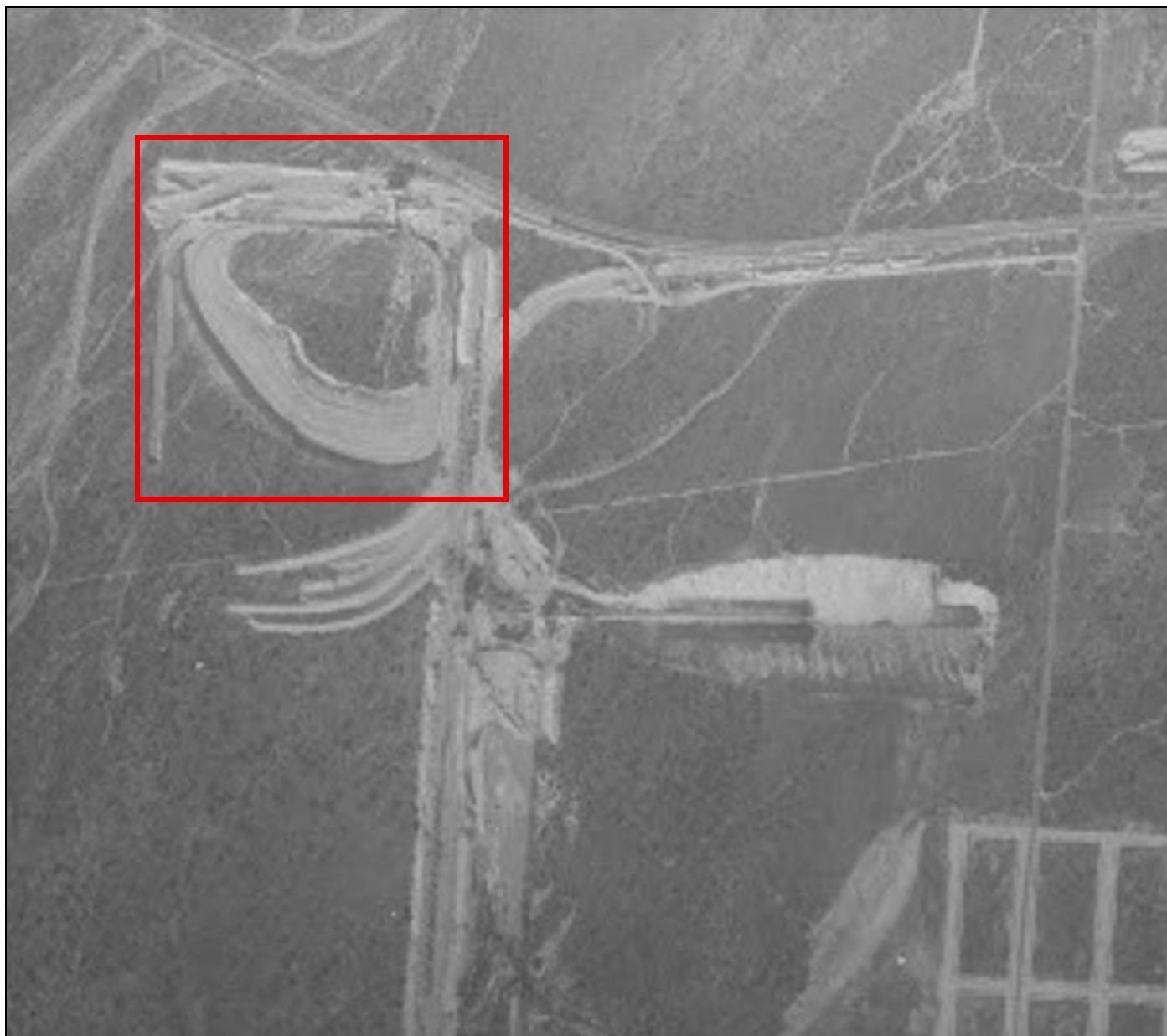
While the exact date that the two companies merged (forming Livingston-Graham Inc.) is not clear, a review of historic newspapers first documents Livingston-Graham Inc. in February of 1964 (*Camarillo Star* 1964).

By 1969, Livingstone-Graham was 50% owned by Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. who also represented a major shareholder of the Brown Company (a paper company). In order to diversify, in 1970, the Brown Company purchased an 82% interest in Livingston-Graham Inc. and in 1972 acquired 100% ownership (*The Los Angeles Times* 1970; *Press-Telegram* 1973; Brown Company 1972); Livingston Rock and Gravel Co. Inc. (Livingston-Graham Inc.) then became the Livingston-Graham Division. Also in 1972, the Brown Company acquisitioned Symons Corporation which was a major manufacturer and distributor of equipment for the production and handling of concrete (Brown Company 1972).

In 1977, the Livingston-Graham Division operated four sand/gravel pits in Southern California, two of which were located in Los Angeles County. That year, the El Monte pit at the western end of Irwindale was the number one producer of sand and gravel out of all 7,665 sand and gravel mines in the United States. The following year, the company operated only three pits, with its Irwindale pit being the fifth greatest producer out of all 7,123 sand/gravel mines in the nation. By 1979, the company operated five sites and represented the eighth leading producer of sand and gravel. In 1980, the last year of known production data for the company (according to the U.S. Bureau of Mines), Livingston-Graham Division operated four sites and dropped down to the 10th leading producer in the United States (Bureau of Mines 1979a, 1979b, 1981a and 1981b).

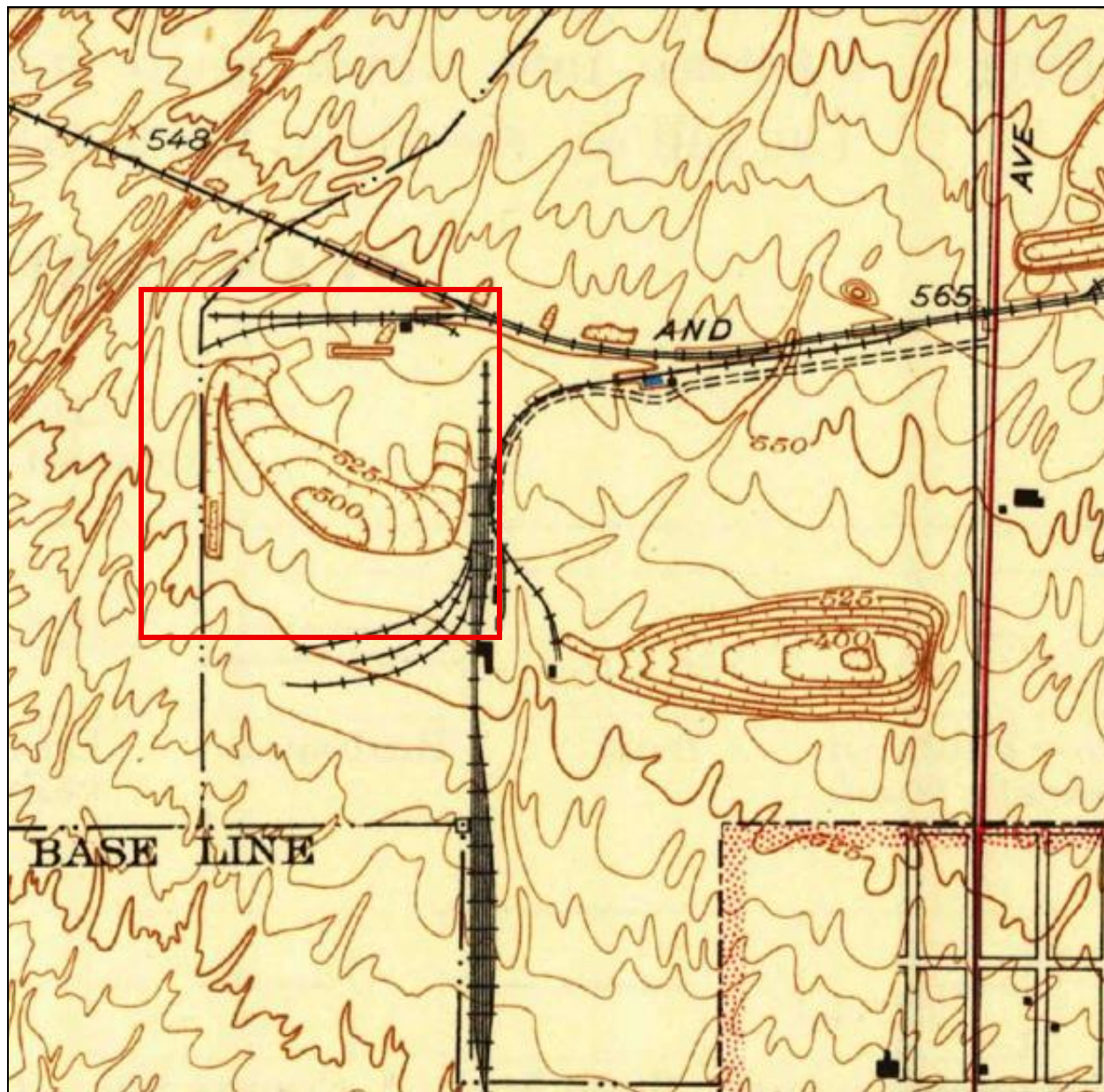
In January 1984, Livingston-Graham Division merged with Symons Corporation (a Delaware corporation), changing its name to Symons Corporation (West Virginia Secretary of State 2025).

CONTINUATION SHEET



1928 USDA Aerial photograph of Kincaid Plant (FrameFinder 1928).

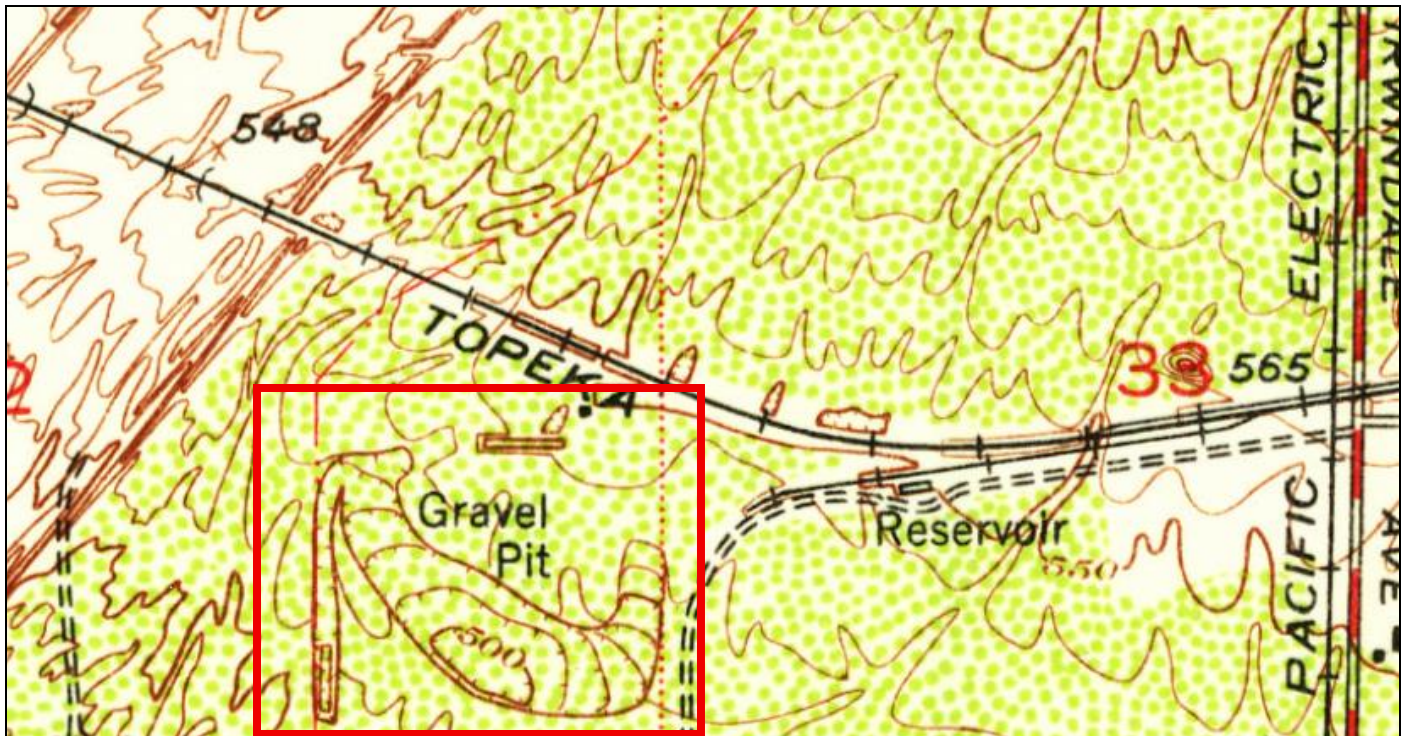
CONTINUATION SHEET



1939 topographic map of Kincaid Plant (United States Geological Survey, Azusa 1939).

*The elevation of the outer depression contour is 525 feet above sea level. The elevation of the inner depression contour is 75 feet lower, or 500 feet above sea level.

CONTINUATION SHEET

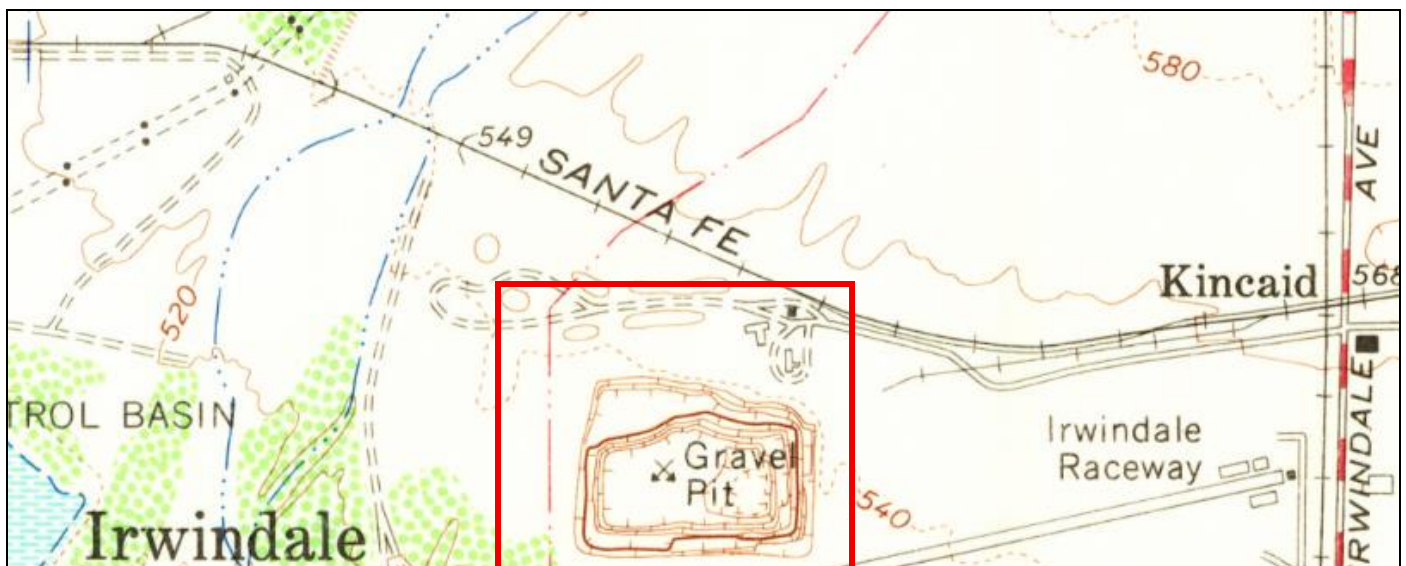


1953 Topographic map of Kincaid Plant (United States Geological Survey 1953).

CONTINUATION SHEET



1960 USDA aerial photograph of Kincaid Plant (FrameFinder 1960).



1966 Topographic map of Kincaid Plant (United States Geological Survey 1966).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#

Trinomial

Page 10 of 15

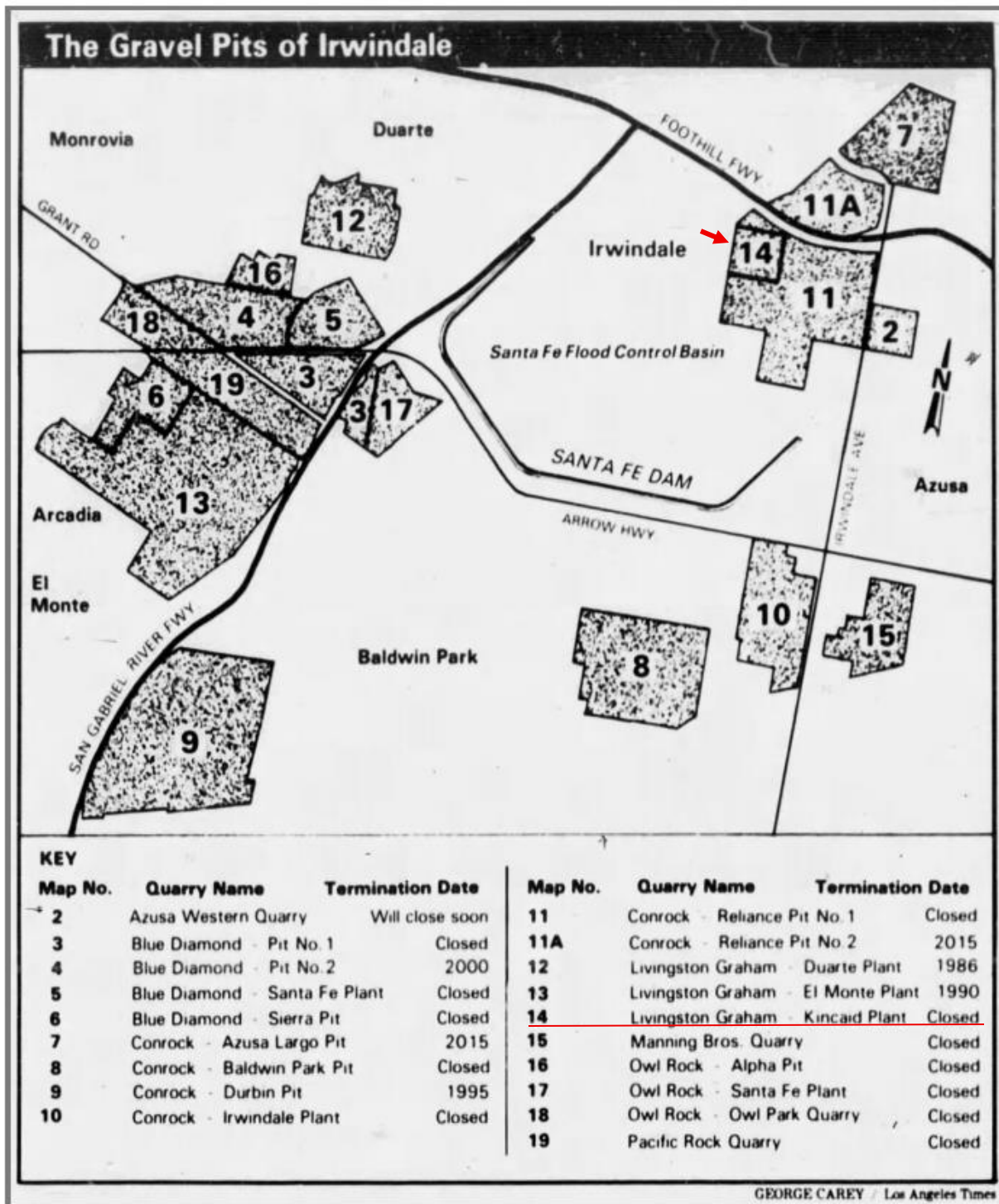
*Resource Name or # Kincaid Plant

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



1982 USDA aerial photograph of Kincaid Plant (FrameFinder 1982).

CONTINUATION SHEET



1984 Map of Gravel Pits of Irwindale (The Los Angeles Times 1984).

CONTINUATION SHEET

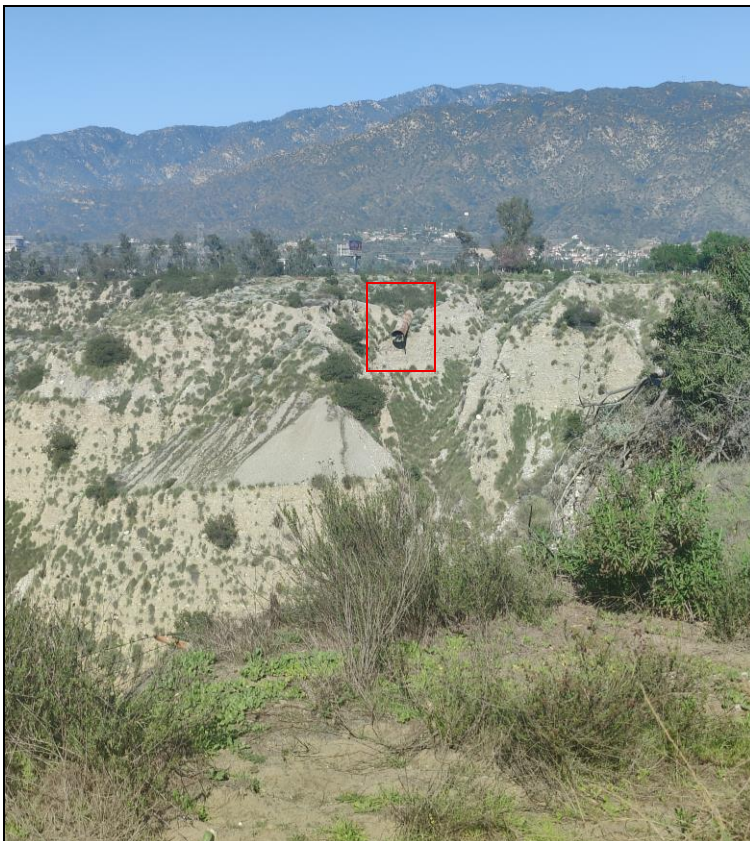


Overview of pit from northwest corner, facing southeast.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Overview of pit from the southeast corner, facing northwest.



Remaining drainage pipe at northern face of quarry.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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1939 *Azusa*. [map]. U.S. Geological Survey. 1:24000. Topographic Quadrangle Map. Azusa, CA, 1925. Available at: <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topomapexplorer/#maps>. Accessed: November 20, 2025.

1953 *Baldwin Park*. [map]. U.S. Geological Survey. 1:24000. Topographic Quadrangle Map. Baldwin Park, CA. 1960. Available at: <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topomapexplorer/#maps>. Accessed: November 20, 2025.

1966 *Azusa*. [map]. U.S. Geological Survey. 1:24000. Topographic Quadrangle Map, Azusa, CA. 1968. Available at: <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topomapexplorer/#maps>. Accessed: November 20, 2025.

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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 12

*Resource Name or #: Reliance Pit No. 1

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Baldwin Park Date: 1981

c. Address: City: Irwindale

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 8533-009-026

T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.
Zip: 91706

Elevation:

P3a. Description:

Reliance Pit No. 1 is a large gravel quarry which began operations in ca. 1928. This site is a large open pit measuring 222 meters north to south and 582 meters east to west. It is estimated to be 125 feet deep. The quarry ceased operations by 1938 and none of the equipment associated with the quarry remains. The pit is heavily overgrown by dense vegetation. A concrete drainage culvert, located at the northwest end of the quarry, was installed ca. 1990s which drains water from the MillerCoors brewery to the north into the quarry basin.

P3b. Resource Attributes: AH9. Quarry

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of quarry from the westernmost end, facing east; photo taken December 1, 2025

P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Ca. 1928

P7. Owner and Address:

P8. Recorded by:

Shannon Lopez
Cogstone Resource
Management; 1518 W. Taft
Ave., Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:

December 12, 2025

P10. Survey Type:

Pedestrian Survey

P11. Report Citation:

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 12

*Resource Name or #: Reliance Pit No. 1

A1. Dimensions: a. **Length:** 582m. (east to west) × b. **Width:** 222m. (north to south)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GIS

Method of Determination: ☐ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography

☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations: ☒ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined

☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other

A2. Depth: 125 feet ☐ None ☐ Unknown **Method of Determination:** 1939 topographic map

A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown

A4. Features: Concrete drainage culvert at the western end of the quarry is likely not historic in age.

A5. Cultural Constituents: None

A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes

A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor

Heavily overgrown by vegetation

A8. Nearest Water: San Gabriel River approx. 1000ft west and Santa Fe Flood Control Basin to the west

A9. Elevation: 525 feet above sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: Industrial development to the north, east, and south. Santa Fe Flood Control Basin to the west.

A11. Historical Information: While the exact date that Reliance Pit 1 was established is not clear, a review of a 1925 United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map depicts railroad spurs and several buildings to the west of the pit, though any meaningful excavation is not marked as seen with the numerous gravel pits to the north (*Azusa*, 1:24,000, 1925). The mine is in operation by 1928 (FrameFinder 1928), however review of a 1938 aerial photograph (FrameFinder 1938) shows no significant expansion of the mine when compared to the 1928 aerial. The presence of vegetation and trees inside the pit infers the mine was abandoned for some time prior to 1938.

A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined

A13. Interpretations: This gravel quarry was likely exhausted within 10 years of the beginning of mining (late 1920s/1930s). No attempts to restart mining efforts are known.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References: See Continuation Sheet

A16. Photographs: See Continuation Sheet

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Cogstone

A17. Form Prepared by: Shannon Lopez

Date: December 16, 2025

Affiliation and Address: Cogstone Resource Management; 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

LOCATION MAP

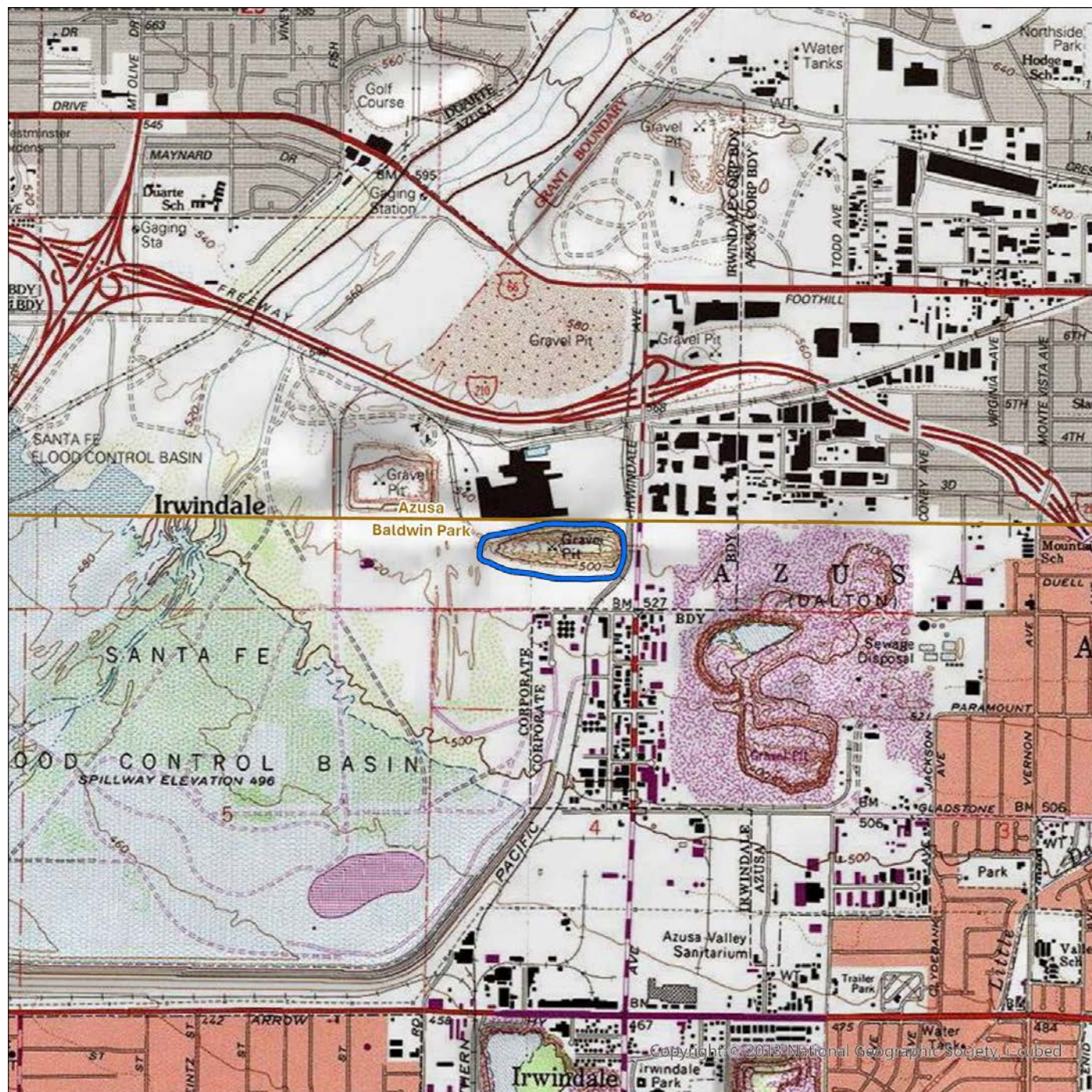
Page 3 of 12

*Resource Name or #: Reliance Pit No. 1

Map Name: Baldwin Park

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1981

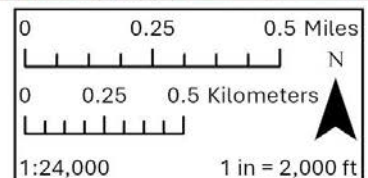


Reliance Pit No. 1

City of Irwindale
Los Angeles County, CA

 Reliance Pit No. 1

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s):
Azusa
Baldwin Park



CONTINUATION SHEET

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

Based on a review of historic United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photographs, operations at Reliance Pit No. 1 lasted for less than a decade (ca. 1928-ca. 1938). It is unclear if exhaustion of materials at this location is the cause for cessation of work, however, it is clear mining never resumed in the following century. The quarry's period of operation is far shorter when compared to other quarries/mines owned and operated by its parent company, Conrock Co., or the numerous gravel quarries in Irwindale and the surrounding area. While gravel was valued at the time for construction projects throughout Southern California, Reliance Pit No. 1 was one of many gravel quarries operating in the late 1920s/1930s and due to its short period of operation was limited in its overall output and subsequent contributions to regional development. Therefore, due to a lack of significance, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2

Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?

Reliance Pit No. 1 is not associated with the lives of individuals considered significant to history but is associated with Consolidated Rock Products Co. (Conrock Co.) which at the company's peak provided the majority of construction grade gravel in sand in Southern California. However, Reliance Pit No. 1's 10-year (or less) period of operation is insignificant to the overall operation and output of the company's history. Therefore, due to a lack of significance, Reliance Pit No. 1 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?

Reliance Pit No.1 is an unremarkable open gravel pit and does not possess distinctive characteristics, nor represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. This resource does not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINING INDUSTRY IN IRWINDALE

From 1900 to 1930, Los Angeles experienced rapid development in both population and cityscape which required an enormous need for new roads and buildings. Construction grade aggregate (crushed rock and gravel) and sand were now in high demand and Irwindale was in a prime position to meet these needs. Due to Irwindale's location near the San Gabriel River and its massive rock and gravel deposits, mining became the town's core industry (Petersen 2016).

By the 1950s, 70% of Irwindale was occupied by 17 mining sites. Millions of tons of gravel were extracted to build Southern California's roads, generating millions of dollars. A total of 19 quarries (some deep enough to swallow a 20-story building) spread across Irwindale and were operated by major mining companies such as Conrock, Livingston-Graham Division, Blue Daimond, and Owl Rock (*The Los Angeles Times* 1984a). The large amount of wealth produced by these mines made Irwindale very attractive to neighboring cities who considered annexation of the prospering town. To avoid annexation and the potential of higher taxation, the leaders of the mining companies reached out to town leaders to move towards incorporation. In 1957 an election for incorporation was held and passed (Petersen 2016).

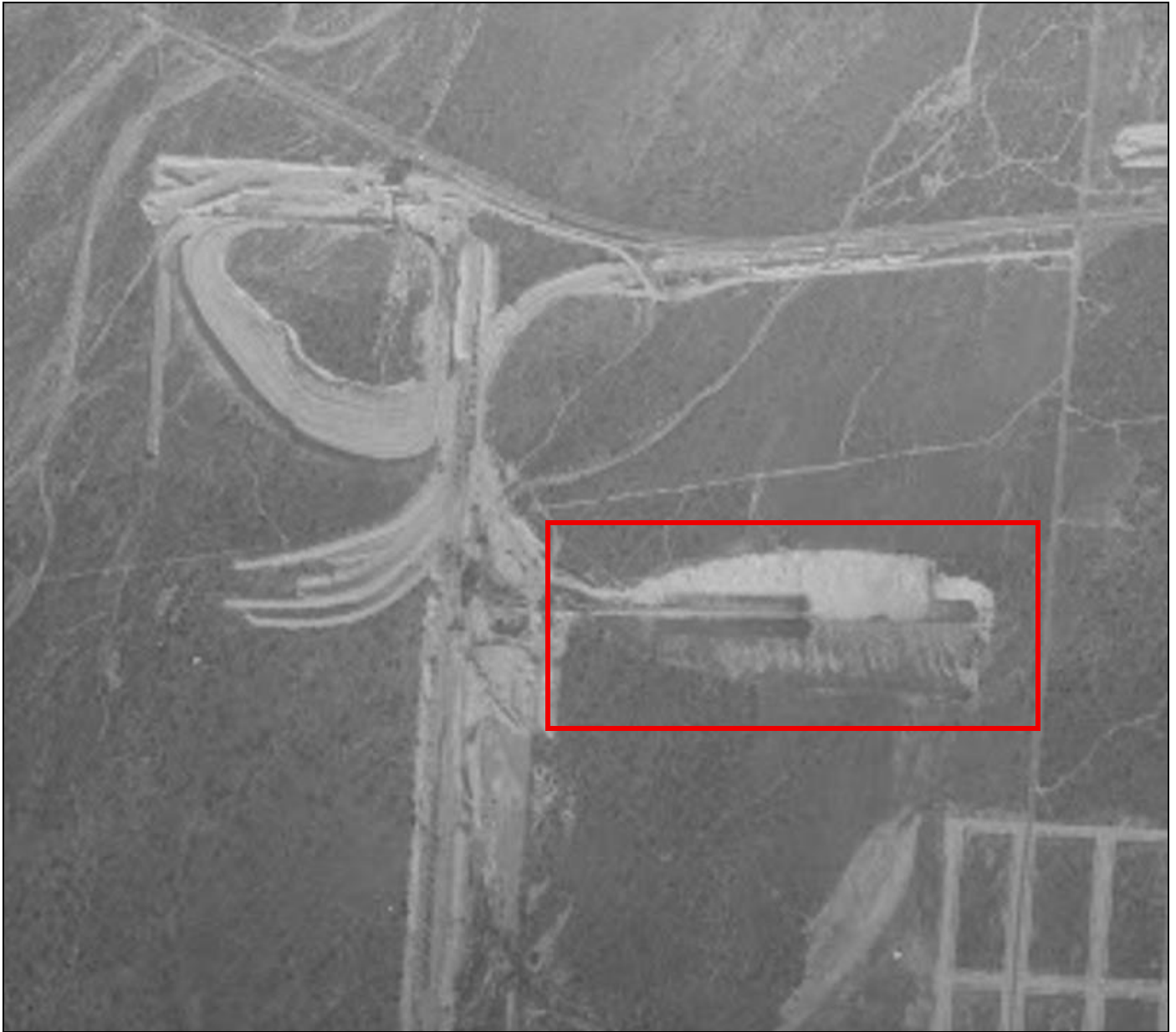
CONSOLIDATED ROCK PRODUCTS CO. (CONROCK CO.)

The company originated in February of 1929 when Lee A. Phillips, President of the Pacific Finance Corporation and vice-president of Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, announced one of the largest mergers in Los Angeles history. Overseen by three of the largest banking houses in Los Angeles, the consolidation of Union Rock Company, Consumers' Rock and Gravel Company, Inc., Reliance Rock Company, and numerous smaller groups led to the formation of the Consolidated Rock Products Company (Conrock). In total these companies supplied over 75% of all construction grade sand, rock, and gravel in Southern California. At its founding, Conrock was reported as the largest company of its kind in the world (*The Los Angeles Times* 1929).

In May of 1935, Conrock and its subsidiaries (Union Rock Company and Consumers' Rock and Gravel Company) filed a petition with the United States District Court to reorganize under the Bankruptcy Act (*The Los Angeles Times* 1935). In November of that year, charges were brought against directors of the company for conspiracy to defraud the public and stock holders as inspection of the company's books traced the secret sale of company shares valued in the millions (equal to tens of millions in current estimated value). The fraud was initially discovered by members of an independent stockholders' committee of Conrock, who for six weeks led the investigation and forwarded their findings to the Better Business Bureau (*The Los Angeles Evening Post-Record* 1935). The company's fortunes did not improve that decade as in 1938, it filed a first quarter statement stating a consolidated net loss of \$61,056 (approximately \$1.3 million in current estimated value) and the year prior a \$37,403 net loss (approximately \$830,000 in current estimated value; *The San Francisco Call Bulletin* 1938).

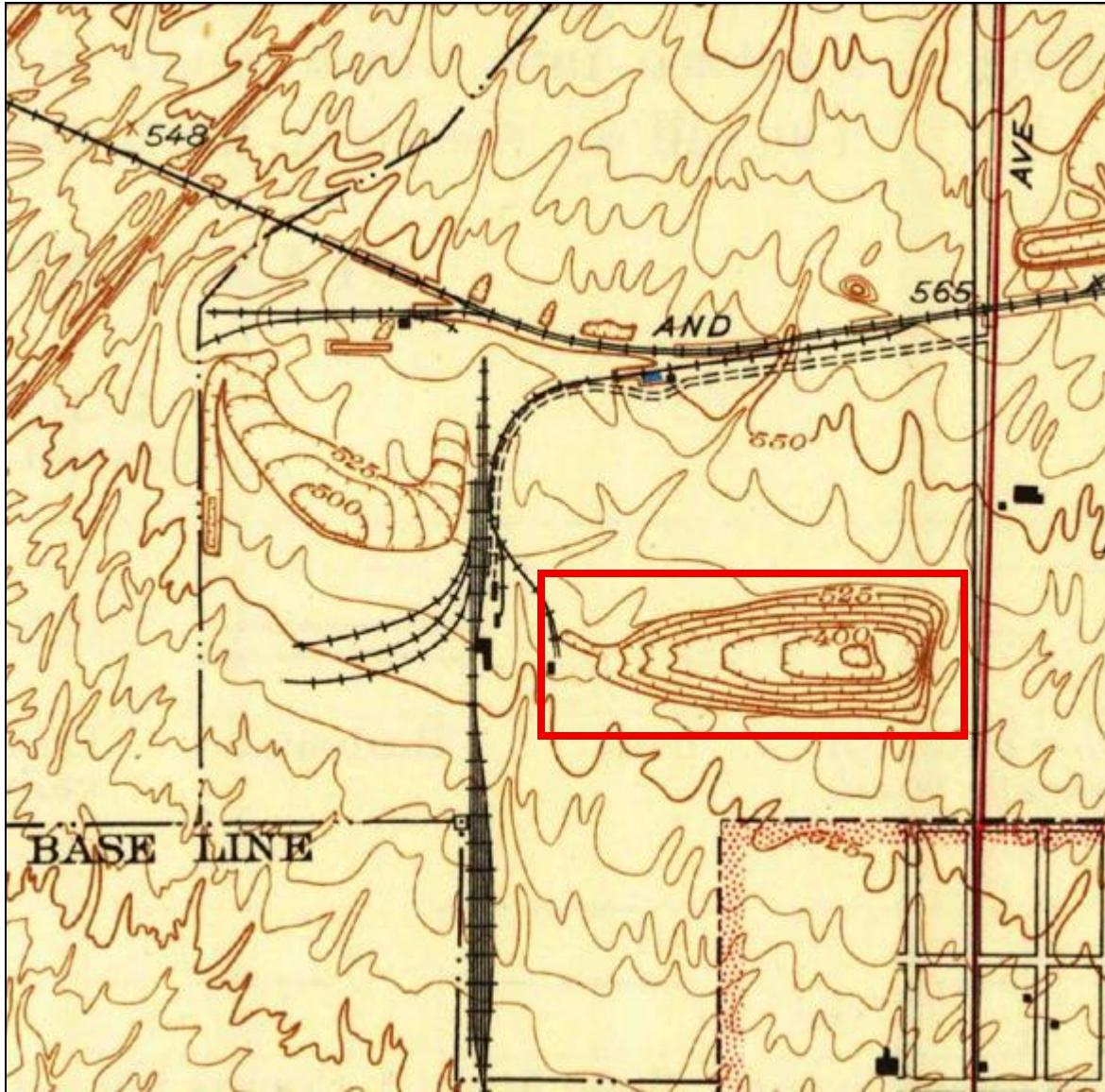
Despite their previous financial difficulties, the company persevered and by the 1950s it continued its mining operations and maintained two plants in Sun Valley (a neighborhood in Los Angeles) and a large fleet of truck drivers (*Valley Times* 1953). In 1970, the company completed a new \$150,000 concrete plant in Moorpark, Los Angeles with the production capacity of 200 cubic yards of concrete per hour (*Simi Valley Star* 1970). In 1977, Conrock operated a total of 12 mines in Southern California; five of these were located in Los Angeles County and one (the Sun Valley #2 Pit) was the number #5 gravel producer in the entire country. The Reliance Pit (likely Reliance Pit No. 2 to the northeast of Reliance Pit No. 1) is included the company's list of mining operations (Bureau of Mines 1979). By 1979, the U.S. Bureau of Mines documented "Conrock Co." with a total of 18 active operations in California which produced construction grade sand and gravel (Bureau of Mines 1981). In June of 1984, Conrock Co. merged with California Portland Cement Co. and was renamed CalMat Properties Co. (*The Los Angeles Times* 1984b).

CONTINUATION SHEET



1928 USDA Aerial photograph of Reliance Pit No. 1 (FrameFinder 1928).

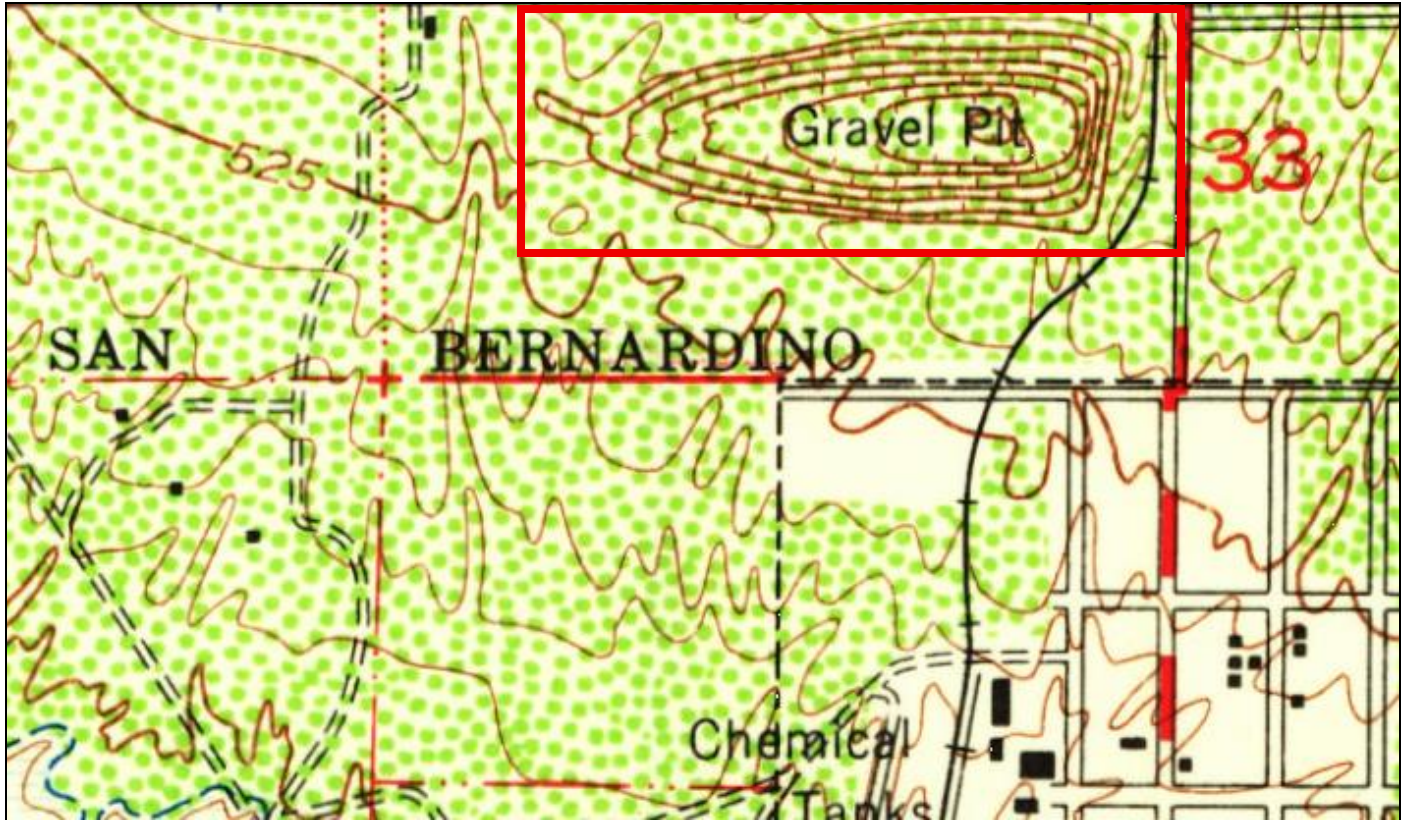
CONTINUATION SHEET



1939 topographic map of Reliance Pit No. 1 (USGS Topographic Map 1939).

*The elevation of the outer depression contour is 525 feet above sea level. The elevation of the inner depression contour is 125 feet lower, or 400 feet above sea level. There appears to be moderate changes to the overall footprint of the quarry when compared to the 1928 USDA aerial photograph.

CONTINUATION SHEET



1953 Topographic map of Reliance Pit No. 1 (USGS Topographic Map 1953).

*There appears to be no notable change to the overall footprint or depth of Reliance Pit No. 1 when compared to the 1939 topographic map, inferring there had been no significant excavation of this quarry since at least 1939.

CONTINUATION SHEET



1960 USDA aerial photograph of Reliance Pit No. 1 (FrameFinder 1960).

*No change to the footprint of the quarry is seen when compared the to 1939 and 1953 USGS topographic maps. The aerial also shows the interior of the quarry is densely vegetated indicating a long term lack of activity.

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Bureau of Mines

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 10 of 12

*Resource Name or # Reliance Pit No. 1 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

FrameFinder

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CONTINUATION SHEET



Overview of quarry from westernmost end, facing east.



Drainage culvert installed ca. 1990s from MillerCoors brewery to the north, at western end of quarry.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Eastern end of quarry, facing north (access restricted by fence).

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Miller Coors Brewery (Secondary Buildings)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Azusa Date: 1995 T

c. Address: 15801 W 1st Street City: Irwindale

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 8533-009-025

; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.

Zip: 91706

Elevation:

P3a. Description:

The Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center and Warehouse are secondary buildings associated with the Miller Brewery Co. facility (now Miller Coors, located at 15801 W 1st Street). The Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center is a small one-story building located to the east of the brewery at 6235 N. Irwindale Avenue and the warehouse is located within Irwindale Brew Yard to the southwest of the brewery. Both buildings are within APN: 8533-009-028 along with the brewery, however, these buildings are no longer owned by the brewery. The brewery is not included in this site form as it was outside of the Project's area of study. *See Continuation Sheet*

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15. Educational Building (Training Center), HP4. Ancillary building

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Training Center, south façade (left) and east elevation (right), facing northwest.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Ca. 1979 (NETROnline 1979)

P7. Owner and Address:

P8. Recorded by:

Shannon Lopez
Cogstone Resource
Management; 1518 W. Taft
Ave., Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:

December 12, 2025

P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian
survey

P11. Report Citation: *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Brew Yard Development Project, City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared for: JoAnn Hadfield, PlaceWorks. Prepared by: John Gust, Ph.D, RPA Kim Scott, M.S., Shannon Lopez, M.A., Cogstone. January 2026.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Miller Coors Brewery (Ancillary Buildings)

Status Code: 6Z

B1. Historic Name: MillerCoors Training Center

B2. Common Name: Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center and Warehouse

B3. Original Use: Training center company event venue and Warehouse

B4. Present Use: Training Center, warehouse (remains in use)

***B5. Architectural Style:** Training Center- Modern Style; Warehouse- Utilitarian

***B6. Construction History:** Based on a review of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) historic aerals and consultation with the current property owner, the Training Center was likely built ca. 1979 (NETROnline 1979) to serve as a training center for the brewery and occasionally as a company event venue. The training center is currently called the Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center. The warehouse was also built ca. 1979 and was expanded at the western elevation sometime between 1982 and 1987 (Framefinder 1982; NETROnline 1987).

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:**

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

Miller Brewery Co./ MillerCoors brewery within same APN.

B9a. Architect: Not known

b. Builder: Not known

***B10. Significance:** None

Theme: Commercial Development **Area:** Irwindale, CA

Period of Significance: ca. 1979

Property Type: Educational Building and Ancillary Building

Applicable Criteria: None

Criteria A/1

Is this resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history?

The Training Center and Warehouse are secondary buildings constructed for the support of the Miller Brewery Company facility (now MillerCoors Brewery). The construction and operation of the brewery itself represented an important shift in the City of Irwindale's economy which previously relied heavily on the gravel mining industry. The eligibility of the brewery as a cultural resource for historic listing is not known at this time and will require documentation and assessment for historic integrity. However, the secondary buildings documented within this site form (the Training Center and Warehouse), while known as associated with the brewery, do not retain sufficient historic significance for listing on their own merit for association with events considered significant to history. Therefore, the Training Center and the Warehouse are recommended not eligible for independent listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

***B12. References:**

See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez

***Date of Evaluation:** December 16, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



LOCATION MAP

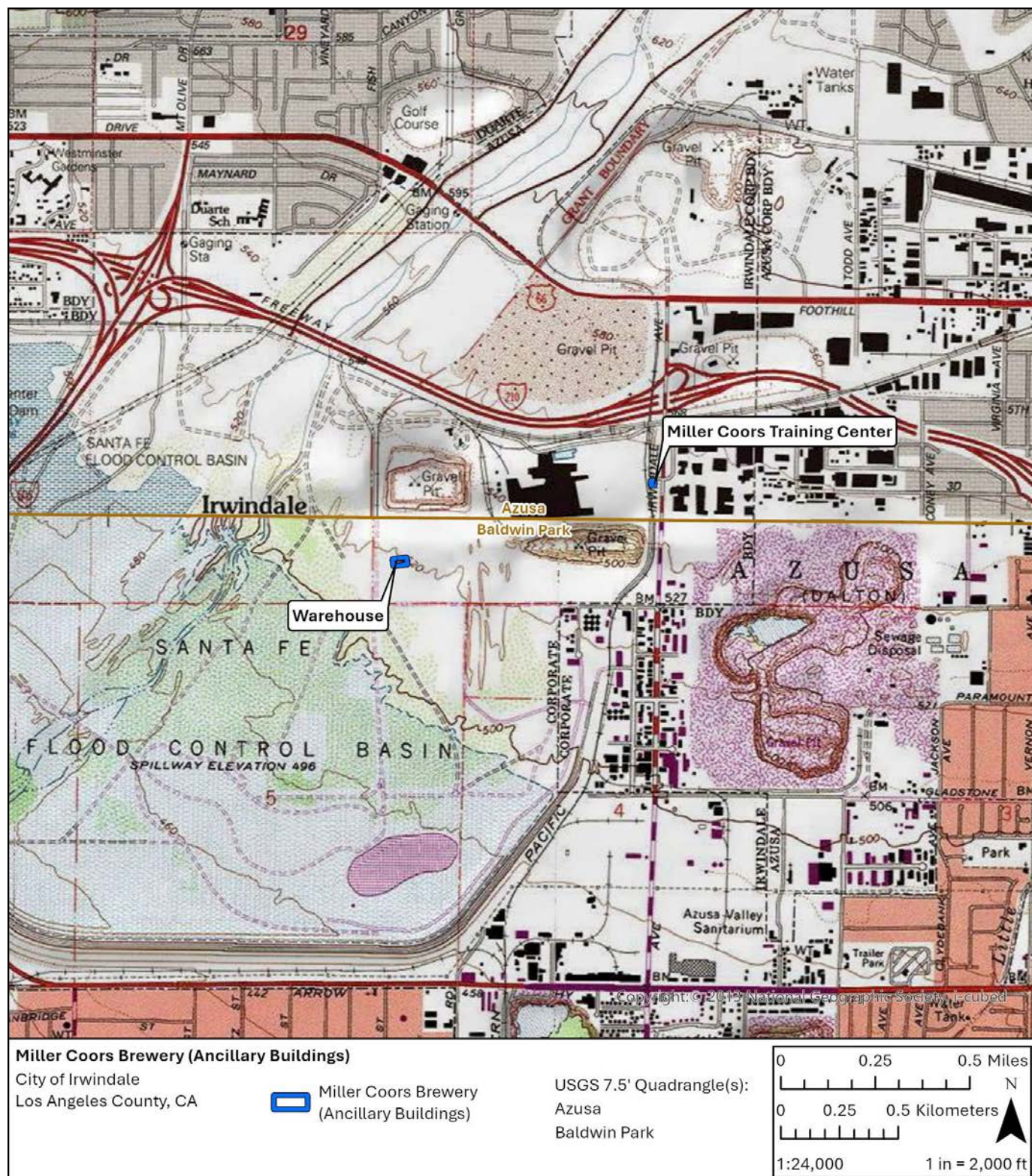
Page 3 of 11

*Resource Name or #: Miller Coors Brewery (Ancillary Buildings)

Map Name: Azusa

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 11 *Resource Name or # Miller Coors Brewery (Ancillary Buildings) ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3A. DESCRIPTION CONT.

Training Center

The Training Center, built in ca. 1979, is a small one-story building built in the Modern Style. It has a multi-leveled flat roof with eave overhangs over the main entrance at the south façade and window wall sections at the east elevation. The exterior walls are concrete with lined embossing which give the appearance of concrete blocks. Rough-textured concrete is present at the wide eave level which wraps around the east and north elevations. The primary entrance at the eastern end of the south façade is composed of glass double doors with steel frames and accompanied by sidelights and transom windows. A corrugated unsupported metal overhang projects several feet over the main entrance.

At the center of the east elevation there are two matching window wall sections which are partitioned by rough-textured concrete pilasters. These window walls each consist of six large glass panes, three vertical rectangular panes at the top and three square panes at the bottom. At the north elevation, the only notable feature is a window wall section at the eastern end of the elevation with two vertical rectangular panes on top of two square panes. At the west elevation is steel access ladder for roof access, a flush pedestrian door, and a roll-up service door. A wide porch overhang, supported by eight tall steel posts, spans the majority of this elevation.

Warehouse

Built in ca. 1979, the Warehouse is a large, one-story, Utilitarian style building. It's built on a concrete foundation, has a rectangular footprint, and low-pitched gabled roof with no eave overhang. The roof is clad in corrugated metal sheets as is the exterior of the building at all elevations. The primary entrance is located at the west façade and consists of two very large roll-up garage doors. There are no fenestration openings at the south elevation. At the north elevation are two large roll-up garage doors, with a flush pedestrian door to the west of each garage door. Due to access restrictions, the western end of the building was not accessed, however a large steel framed shelter, built sometime between 1982 and 1987, is fixed to the western end of this building.

BACKGROUND HISTORY

MILLER COORS BREWERY (IRWINDALE PLANT)

In 1977, the Irwindale Redevelopment Agency purchased 220 acres from Conrock and gave it to the Miller Brewing Company for their new brewery. The Miller Brewing Company broke ground in October of 1977 (*Valley News* 1977) and completed construction in late 1979. The Brewery opened in January of 1980 consisting of the brewery, a parking area (for truck trailers), training center (currently the Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center), and existing storage building. An article from July of 1980 reported the new facility cost \$170 million (*The Los Angeles Times* 1980).

In August of 1980, the facility was in full operation with 900 employees and producing 5 million barrels a year and regarded one of the most modern breweries in the country. The Irwindale plant represented a replacement for the Miller brewery in Azusa (facility constructed in 1948 by original owner General Brewing Corp.) which employed 500 workers and produced 2 million barrels per year (*The Los Angeles Times* 1980). The Irwindale plant's public relations manager, Robert Alaniz, estimated the facility would contribute \$151 million to the state's economy as the result of wages, production costs, and material purchases. The brewery produced three types of Miller beer: Miller High Life, Miller Lite, and Lowenbrau.

The brewery changed its name to MillerCoors following the joint venture between SABMiller and Molson Coors in 2008. In 2020, Pabst Brewing Company finalized acquisition of the Irwindale facility via its subsidiary Irwindale Brew Yard (IBY LLC) (Kendall 2020).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 11 *Resource Name or # Miller Coors Brewery (Ancillary Buildings) ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B10. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT CONT.**

Criteria B/2

Is this resource associated with the lives of significant persons of the past?

These secondary buildings are associated with the operational support of the MillerCoors brewery. They are not associated with the lives of individuals considered significant to history. Therefore, these buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3

Does this resource embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity those components may lack individual distinction?

The Training Center is an example of Modern style and the Warehouse is Utilitarian in style. Neither are exemplary representations of their architectural style and do not represent the work of a master architect, nor possess high artistic value. Therefore, these buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criteria D/4

Has this resource yielded or may likely yield information important in history or prehistory?

Criterion 4 is most often applied to archaeological sites and districts but can also apply to buildings, structures, and/or objects. These buildings do not exhibit a local variation of a standard design or construction technique that can yield important information (such as construction expertise or availability of local materials). Therefore, these buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MillerCoors Training Center (currently called the Irwindale Brew Yard Training Center)



Primary entrance at south façade, facing north.



East elevation, facing west.

CONTINUATION SHEET



North elevation (left) and west elevation (right), facing southeast.



West elevation (left) and south façade (right), facing northwest.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Parking area for Training Center to south of building, facing southwest.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Warehouse



West façade, facing southwest.



North elevation and partial west elevation, facing southeast.

CONTINUATION SHEET



South elevation, facing north.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # Miller Coors Brewery (Ancillary Buildings) ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



1982 USDA aerial (FrameFinder 1982). Red: Warehouse; Blue: Training Center.