Cultural Resources Inventory Report
Flint Canyon Trail Restoration Project

Los Angeles County, California

Prepared For:

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2020, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Flint Canyon Trail Restoration Project. The Project would result in repairs and slope stabilization of an approximately 1,000-foot section of trail from Hahamongna Watershed Park in Pasadena to Berkshire Street in the City of La Cañada Flintridge in Los Angeles County, California.

The cultural resources inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System indicated that 46 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the Project Area between 1952 and 2013. These studies covered 75 percent of the Project Area. Twenty cultural resources have been previously identified within one mile of the Project Area.

A search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission. The results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative, indicating no recorded presence of Native American Sacred Lands within the Project Area.

ECORP did not identify any cultural resources within the Project Area as a result of the records search or field survey. Thus, the proposed Project would not result in any impacts to known Historical Resources as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GLO	General Land Office
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratories
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NETROnline	Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Flint Canyon Trail Restoration Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coast Information Center
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

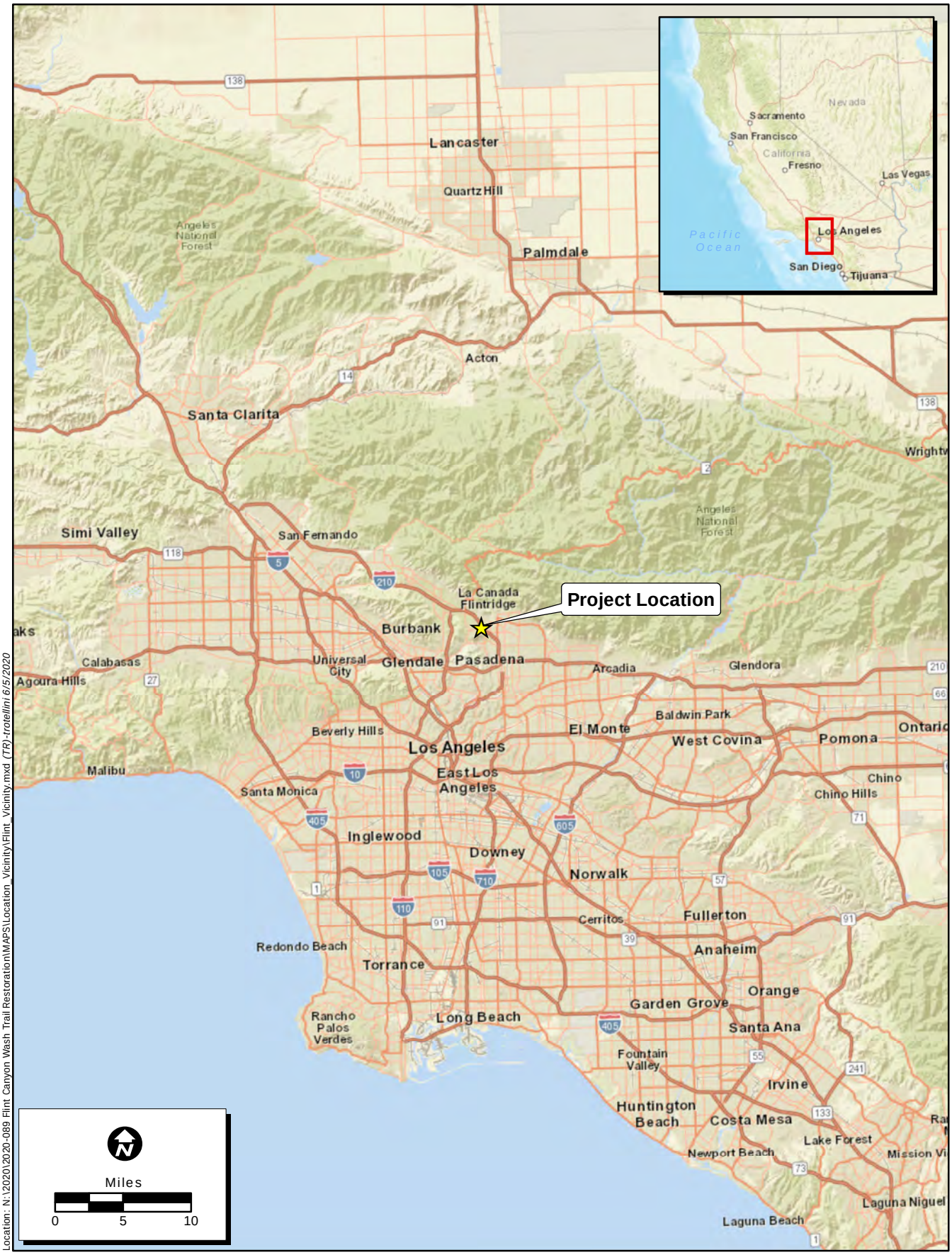
In 2020, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Flint Canyon Trail Restoration Project located in the City of La Cañada Flintridge in Los Angeles County, California. The City of La Cañada Flintridge is the Lead Agency for the Project. Archaeological and historical records searches and a field survey were completed to identify cultural resources that could be impacted by proposed development of the Project Area.

This report presents the methods and results of the cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File Search, and field survey, along with management recommendations. This Project was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area consists of nine discontiguous sections near and along the banks of Flint Canyon Wash, totaling approximately 1.66 acres of land. The Project Area is located in the southwestern quarter of Section 6 of Township 1 North, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian as depicted on the 1995 Pasadena, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). Portions of the Project Area are located to the northeast of Berkshire Avenue, straddling the Interstate 210 freeway (I-210), between the Berkshire place interchange and the overpass connecting Linda Vista Drive to Oak Grove Drive, southwest of Oak Grove school, west of Devil's Gate reservoir, and east of Inverness drive.

The proposed Project seeks to improve an approximately 1,000-foot section of the Flint Canyon Wash Trail (trail), connecting Hahamongna Watershed Park with Berkshire Avenue, and the preparation of plans and specifications to prevent stream flows from eroding and undercutting the slope of the trail. The total 2.4-mile-long Flint Canyon Wash trail, located in the Flintridge area of the City, connects to the Hahamongna Watershed Park in the east (formerly Oak Grove Park), which is located in the City of Pasadena.



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Map Date: 6/5/2020

Sources:

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Figure 1. Project Vicinity

2020-089 Flint Canyon Wash Trail Restoration

1.2 Project Area

The Project Area consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources could occur as a result of the project. The Project Area is defined for projects subject to CEQA regulations. For projects subject to Section 106 regulations, the term Area of Potential Effects (APE) is used rather than Project Area. For the purpose of this document, the terms Project Area, APE, and Study Area are interchangeable.

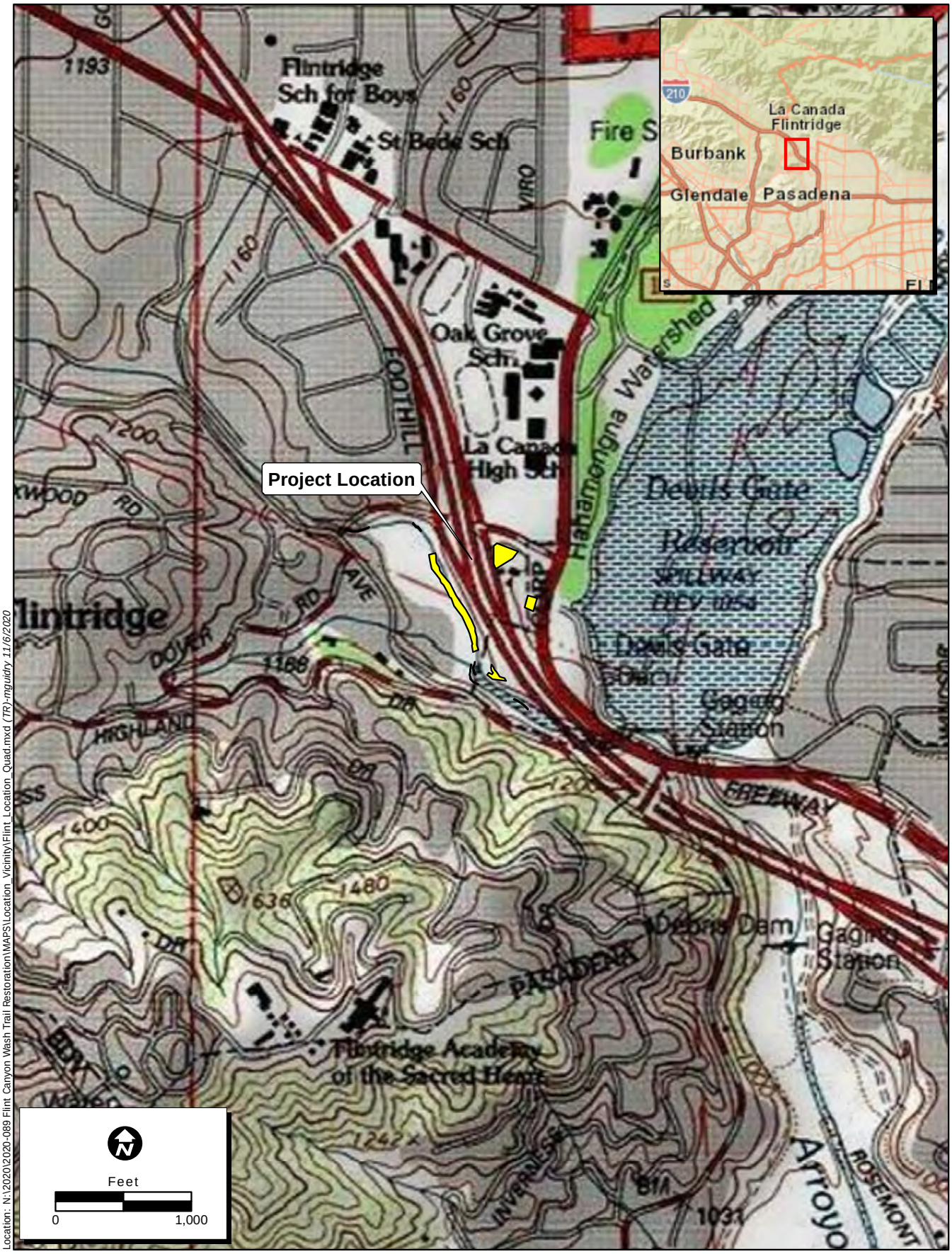
For this Project, the Project Area consists of nine discontiguous sections, or impact areas,, including temporary staging areas (Figure 2). These impact areas include the following:

- one trail erosion protection area (an approximately 800-foot section of the trail) located in the center of the Project Area where gabions (metal structures) will be placed in the slope;
- five erosion monitoring areas (one north and one northwest, two south, and one southeast of the trail erosion protection area) where rebar will be driven into the ground;
- three temporary staging areas (one southeast of the trail erosion protection area; and two potential staging areas located on a portion of the parking lot of the La Cañada United Methodist Church and an adjacent lot located south of Berkshire Place and east of the westbound I-210 off-ramp at Berkshire Place).

The horizontal Project Area consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed and, in the case of the current Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under CEQA. This includes areas proposed for vegetation removal, slope construction, trenching, stockpiling, staging, pile-driving, and other elements described in the official Project description. The horizontal Project Area represents the survey coverage area and is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. It measures approximately 1,800 feet long (north/south) by 71 feet wide (east/west) in nine discontinuous areas.

The vertical Project Area is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for Project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical Project Area includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical Project Area varies across the Project, depending on how deep grading is required to level the current ground surface. This study assumes it will not extend deeper than 25 feet below the current ground surface. A review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical Project Area is also described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current Project, the above-surface vertical Project Area is expected to vary, depending on what type of surface features will be constructed for the trail (i.e., bridges, signpost, fences). This study assumes the vertical Project Area will not extend higher than 10 feet above the ground surface.



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Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Figure 2. Project Location

2020-089 Flint Canyon Wash Trail Restoration

1.3 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require State or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and pre-contact periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are considered Historic Properties under 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA. The current Study was conducted pursuant to CEQA and meets CEQA standards for a cultural resources study.

Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are 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 Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate Tribal Cultural Resources. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological Tribal Cultural Resources, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and Lead Agency and summarized in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment B presents photographs of the Project Area,.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize State agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code [USC] 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 307103 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located amidst a residential and commercially developed area in the city of La Cañada Flintridge, in the greater San Fernando Valley. It is adjacent to the I-210 freeway. Residential development surrounds the Project Area in the hills to the southwest. Arroyo Seco stretches to the southeast, with the Hollywood Bowl about 5,000 feet to the southwest in the arroyo. The Devil's Gate reservoir is located to the east of the Project Area. To the north is the Hahamongna Watershed Park and the Oak Grove school. The areas to the northwest and west of the Project Area contain residential developments.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The Project Area is part of alluvial fan deposits derived from the San Gabriel mountains last deposited during the younger Quaternary (Holocene), with igneous intrusions at the extreme southern end (Correspondence with Samuel A. Mcleod, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History). These mountains were formed by interactions with the San Andreas Fault, and other related fault lines, formed primarily during the Miocene and characterized by northwest-trending offshore ridges and basins. This area is very geologically active. It is on the eastern edge of the Pacific Plate at the transform boundary zone with the North American Plate just south of a bend in the San Andreas Fault. Igneous basement rocks in the Project Area are occasionally exposed. Sediments on these rocks tend to be quaternary deposits, mainly alluvial deposits brought in during the Pleistocene by erosion of the San Gabriel mountains (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1989).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS') Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2020), one soil type is located within the Project Area: the Urban land-Montebello-Xerothents complex, 0-15 percent slopes, terraced (1210).

The Urban land-Montebello-Xerorthents complex (1210) makes up the entirety of the Project Area. This soil complex is found on slopes ranging from 0-15 percent on locally raised land and filled terraces. Urban land does not have an official soil description, but can describe land that has been significantly changed, human-transported material, human-altered material, or minimally altered native soils. It may also be covered by buildings. The Montebello series consists of very deep, well-drained soils formed in human-transported materials on graded alluvial fans that originate from granitic sources. Xerorthents soils are very dry, very thin soils found on recent erosional surfaces, or very old landforms devoid of weatherable materials.

Alluvial deposition has occurred over time in the northern part of the Project Area by alluvial erosion from drainages originating upslope to the north of the Project Area through the Pleistocene and Holocene. Due to this factor, the northern half of the Project Area has a moderately high potential for subsurface archaeological deposits; such deposits are less likely in the southern half of the Project Area, where intrusive igneous dykes are more common.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area is coastal sage scrub, dominated by species such as chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*). Other species include buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), sages (*Salvia* spp.), and sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). The Project Area also contains oak woodland communities, including coast live oak, western sycamore, blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra spp. Cerulea)* and poison oak *Toxicodendron diversilobum*). There are also riparian habitats, containing mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), black willow (*Salix Gooddingii*). Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include mammals such as bobcat (*Felis rufus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and bats. The Project Area includes birds including northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), and a great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) (Sawyer et al. 2009).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still in existence today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

3.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.2.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More

recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.2.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP. and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP. with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains, where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400-4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I, faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal rounds included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was

trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer, drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of these. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" that could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000-1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.2.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 – 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 – 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 – 750 BP), II (750– 300 BP), and III (300 – 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001:I-43). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked- and ground-stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.3 Ethnography

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino (also known as Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term "Gabrielino" came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact. (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

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

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

By the late eighteenth century, Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. (Castillo 1978:100).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed a *pueblo*, or town, at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941:137-138).

3.5 Project Area History

Human occupation of the La Cañada Flintridge area has traditionally been hampered by a lack of natural water sources. By 2,500 BP, Shoshonean groups are believed to have periodically visited for purposes of hunting and gathering supplies. A rancho was established in the area after the establishment of Mission San Fernando and Mission San Gabriel. When the Mexican government surveyed the land, they declared it uninhabited, leading to a period of conflict over ownership that was not settled until the land granted by the Mexican government was purchased by the owner of the land granted by the Spanish government (City of La Cañada Flintridge History 2020).

American real estate speculators attempted to develop the land starting in the 1870s, but had minimal success. Ranching was supplemented by the growing of barley and fruit trees. In 1893, an iron bridge

crossing Arroyo Seco at Devil's Gate began to open the area to visitors from Pasadena, and businesses picked up. When electricity was introduced in 1910, deep-well pumping became possible, and water shortage was less of a concern. A library and a new school were built. In 1913, a streetcar to Glendale was built, roads were paved, and U.S. Senator Frank Flint divided 1,700 acres to create a housing subdivision he called Flintridge (City of La Cañada Flintridge History 2020). People were then able to get water, and travel for work, and the community changed from a farming town into a suburb .

The Great Depression hit the area hard. From 1930-1939 almost no houses were built. A fire on Mont Lukens burnt off the chaparral, allowing a cloudburst to cause a terrible flood and mudslide on New Year's Day in 1934. Some ranches were sold at bargain prices. Manchester Boddy purchased land, and planted a beautiful garden, which he later sold to Los Angeles County to make Descanso Gardens.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) also started in the 1930s as a small test station (City of La Cañada Flintridge History 2020); it now covers 175 acres. By 1941, most ranching and farming had failed, but JPL attracted defense industry workers, who kept the economy afloat.

In 1955, Frank Lanterman was elected to the California State Assembly, and by 1955, he succeeded in campaigning to bring water from the Colorado River to La Cañada (City of La Cañada Flintridge History 2020). Efforts to incorporate as a city failed in 1964 when the boundaries of the proposed city were significantly reduced at the last minute.

In 1972, significant portions of the unincorporated community of La Cañada, including the post office and elementary school, were bought by imminent domain in order to build the I-210 freeway. Nearby cities were eager to add the unincorporated communities nearby into their borders. La Cañada managed to convince Flintridge to join with them, and the City of La Cañada Flintridge was incorporated as a city on November 30, 1976 (City of La Cañada Flintridge History 2020).

3.5.1 Hahamongna Watershed park

Hahamongna Watershed Park, formerly known as Oak Grove Park, is located just north of the Project Area. It has been in use as an informal park since 1880 and has gained some recognition as possibly being the first Disc Golf Course.

Although the original Oak Grove park existed as early as 1880, and likely had trails carved into it by then, most of the area was relatively unaltered until modern developments associated with the watershed park. Improvements to the park include various recreation amenities such as picnic areas, hiking trails, equestrian activities, ball fields, and a disc golf course. There is also an associated nature center (McKenna 2012).

The park was directly associated with the establishment of the world's first disc "Frisbee" golf course. Known as the Oak Grove Disc Golf course, it has developed over time into the current 18 hole course. Originally there were two posts in the 1970s. In 1976, the posts were replaced with baskets. The original, and now trademarked "Frisbees" were replaced by uniform discs and the sport became more formal. Popularity of disc golf has afforded this course some international recognition as international competitions are held here (McKenna 2012)

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Wendy Blumel, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña. Associate Archaeologists Steven Wintergerst, Julian Acuña, and Robert Cunningham prepared the report. Dr. John O'Connor, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Wendy Blumel, the Principal Investigator, has 12 years of experience in cultural resources and is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resource management plans, and has contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents.

Steve Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist for ECORP with 12 years of experience in cultural resources management in California. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. He has participated in numerous surveys, testing, and data recovery excavations for both pre-contact and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He occasionally authors cultural resources technical reports for environmental compliance.

Julian Acuña Is an Associate Archaeologist for ECORP with eight years of experience in archaeology, and four years of experience in cultural resources management in California. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Applied Archaeology. He has participated in, and supervised numerous surveys, testing, monitoring, data recovery excavations and academic excavations for both pre-contact and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He regularly authors cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resource management plans, and has contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents. He has also authored several academic archaeological papers.

Mr. Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 13 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

John O'Connor, Ph.D., is an RPA with over 11 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He serves as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

A CHRIS records search for the property was requested from the SCCIC on June 5,, 2020. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-mile radius of the proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic-period archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, the following historic references were also reviewed: *The National Register Information System websit*e (National Park Service [NPS] 2020); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks* website (OHP 2018); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2018); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2019); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include Historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2020). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1894 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62500 scale)
- 1898 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62500 scale)
- 1900 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62500 scale)
- 1904 USGS Los Angeles, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62500 scale)
- 1908 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62500 scale)
- 1910 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62500 scale)
- 1915 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62500 scale)
- 1920 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62500 scale)
- 1928 USGS Alta Dena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24000 scale)
- 1949 USGS Los Angeles, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250000 scale)
- 1955 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24000 scale)
- 1960 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24000 scale)
- 1968 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24000 scale)
- 1975 USGS Pasadena, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24000 scale)

Historic aerial photographs taken in 1952, 1954, 1964, 1972, 1977 and more recent aerial photographs from 1980, 1994, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

The results of the Historic Resource Survey for the City of Los Angeles were also reviewed.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the record search, ECORP contacted the California NAHC on June 4, 2020, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Attachment A). This search will determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the Project Area, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community who have knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding tribal cultural resources, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable State and federal law. ECORP was not delegated authority by the Lead Agency to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Field Methods

On October 1, 2020, ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 2). At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Three large portions (greater than 50 percent) of the Project Area contained slopes that were too steep (greater that 40-percent slopes) to survey using standard transect methods. Five additional areas were inaccessible due to a chain link fence restricting access with entry being prohibited in one of these areas (church parking lot). Inaccessible areas were examined from the nearest accessible point (the Flint Canyon trail for areas in the west, and the sidewalk for the areas in the east) for any obvious cultural resources that may be present (see Figure 2).

All cultural resources encountered during the survey would be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources would be photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

ECORP received the results of the CHRIS records search as conducted by SCCIC staff on July 17,2020. The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

The results of the CHRIS records search indicate that forty-six previous cultural resources investigations were conducted within one mile of the Project Area. The previous studies were conducted between 1952 and 2013 and vary in size covering 75 percent of the total area surrounding the Project Area within the record search radius (Table 1). Eight previous surveys cover portions of the Project Area. Due to limitations of CHRIS information center responses during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the exact location of three previous surveys is unknown.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number (LA-XXX)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
LA-02886	Walker, Edwin Francis	A Cemetery at the Sheldon Reservoir Site in Pasadena - Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Los Angeles County, California	1952	No
LA-02513	Crabtree, Robert H.	Highway Construction Survey Foothill Freeway UCAS-082-d	1965	Yes
LA-00108 (LA108)	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	Cultural Resources Report on Pasadena Heliport Site Los Angeles County, California	1973	No
LA-04469	Romani, John F.	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Installation of a Sewer Pipeline in La Crescenta and Glendale	1977	No
LA-00396 (LA396)	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Lots 6 and 7 of Tract #14279, City of La Cañada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California.	1978	No
LA-00880 LA880	Chavez, David	Cultural Resources Overview for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Environmental Resources Document, Pasadena, California	1980	No
LA-03508	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	1985	No
LA-02665	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	1985	No
LA-01903 (LA1903)	Blodgett, Leslie M.	Preliminary Assessment of the Prehistoric Cultural Resources of the Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.	1987	Yes
LA-02638 (LA2638)	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, and Shelley M. Gomes	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the La Cañada Water Reclamation Plant Outfall and Football Boulevard Main Projects, Los Angeles County, California.	1992	No
LA-02975 (LA2975)	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Alternative Locations for the Proposed Jet Propulsion Laboratory Parking Structure, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	1993	No
LA-03619 (LA3619)	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Richard S. Shepard	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed La Cañada-Flintridge Sewer Collection System, La Cañada-Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California	1997	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number (LA-XXX)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
LA-03927	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 096-09, 4815 Oak Glen Drive, City of La Cañada Flintridge, County of Los Angeles, California	1998	No
LA-13048	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Investigation, Los Angeles County Tax Parcel 5704-1-44, Pasadena, California	1998	No
LA-04626	Maki, Mary K.	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of 5 Acres West Altadena Shopping Center Project West Altadena, Los Angeles County, California	1999	No
LA-05154	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of Area 2-proposed Sanitary Sewer Improvements Project in the City of La Cañada-Flintridge, Los Angeles County, CA 2006 La Cañada-Flintridge Update	1999	No
LA-05160 (LA5160)	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 979-01, County of Los Angeles, CA	2000	No
LA-05161 (LA5161)	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facilities LA 977-01 and LA 978-01, County of Los Angeles, CA	2000	No
LA-05162 (LA5162)	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 940-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca	2000	No
LA-05233	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Sanitary Sewer Improvements Project in the City of La Cañada-Flintridge, Los Angeles County, CA	2000	No
LA-05235	Vance, Darrell W.	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Oak Grove Ranger Station, Angeles National Forest A.R.P. #05-01-00-607	2000	No
LA-05249	Smith, Philomene C.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 210:kp30.3/40.2-170-129971	2000	Yes
LA-05860	Duke, Curt	Review of Pacific Bell Wireless Facilities LA977-01 and LA978-01, County of Los Angeles, California	2000	No
LA-05639	McKenna, Jeanette A. and David Brunzell	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Parker and Johnson Property in La Cañada Flintridge Area Los Angeles County, California	2001	No
LA-05640	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report	2001	Yes
LA-07451	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility VY256-01 City of Pasadena Los Angeles County, California	2002	No
LA-11194	Unknown	Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan, A Component of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan	2002	Yes
LA-06950	McKenna, Jeanette A.	La Cañada-Flintridge Sewer Improvement Project Summary	2003	No
LA-06951 (LA6951)	Maki, Mary K.	Negative Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 2.5 Acres for the Windsor Woodbury Development Project Altadena, Los Angeles County, California	2003	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number (LA-XXX)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
LA-10541-A	Monica Strauss and Christy Dolan	Historic Property Survey Report Proposed Arroyo Seco Bike Path County Of Los Angeles, California	2003	No
LA-10541-B	Monica Strauss and Christy Dolan	Arroyo Seco Bike Path Historic Resources Evaluation Report HRER - Appendix 1	2003	
LA-07430	Feldman, J., Hope, A	Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory Update: Concrete Box Girder Bridges	2004	no
LA-10541-C	OHP - Steve Mikesell acting SHPO	HPSR/Determinations of Eligibility for Arroyo Seco Bike Path Project	2004	
LA-07455	Strauss, Monica and Angel Torres	Historic Property Survey Report for the Oak Grove Drive Bridges 53c-1829 and 53c-1851 Seismic Retrofit Project Los Angeles County, California District 7, Expense Authorization Ep04-013	2005	Yes
LA-10541	Dolan, Christy and Monica Strauss	Finding of Effect for the Proposed Arroyo Seco Bike Path, Los Angeles County, California	2005	
LA-08927	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I (CEQA) and Class III (NEPA) Cultural Resources Investigation for the Sunset Overlook Trailhead Area of the Hahamongna Watershed Park in the City of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	2007	No
LA-10834	Andrews, Sherri	Phase I archaeological study for the Flint Canyon Trail Improvements Project, City of La Cañada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California	2007	Yes
LA-11193	Bellas, John	Sunset Overlook Trailhead Area in Hahamongna Watershed Park, Master EIR Initial Study Environmental Checklist	2007	No
LA-09561	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site LA0267 (JPL), Located at 740 West Woodbury Road, Pasadena, California 91103	2008	No
LA-09899	Antonina Delu	Results of the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Ravine New Circuit and Reconductoring Distribution Substation Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California	2009	No
LA-11231	Meiser, M.K.	Historic American Engineering Record Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel, Los Angeles County, California	2009	No
LA-11387	Wlodarski, Robert J.	JPL - LA0267 740 West Woodbury Road, Pasadena, CA 91103	2011	No
LA-11625	Mckenna, Jeanette	A Phase I (CEQA) and Class III (NEPA) Cultural Resources Investigation for the Hahamongna Multi-Benefit/Multi-Use Project in the Hahamongna Watershed Park, City of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	2012	No
LA-12346	Chasteen, Carrie and King, Greg	Finding of No Adverse Effect for Interstate Route 210 Phase 1 Sound Wall Project City of La Cañada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California	2013	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number (LA-XXX)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
LA-12427	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04517A (Caltrans) 2122 North Windsor Avenue, Altadena, Los Angeles County, California	2013	No
LA-12779	Tang, Tom and Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Foothill Municipal Water District Recycled Water Project, City of La Cañada Flintridge and Unincorporated La Crescenta-Montrose and Altadena Areas Los Angeles County, California	2013	Yes

The results of the CHRIS records search indicate that 75 percent of the Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The most recent of these studies was completed in 2013. Therefore, because the most recent study was conducted over 7 years ago and previous studies only covered approximately 75 percent of the Project Area, a pedestrian survey was warranted.

The CHRIS records search also determined that no previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area. One previously recorded pre-contact cultural resource is located within one mile of the Project Area: P-19-000026, also known as CA-LAN-26, which was partially excavated by E.F. Walker. The site was believed to have been buried or destroyed by a bulldozer some time before 1967. Within one mile of the Project Area, there are also 19 historic-period sites. Of the 19 historic-period sites, three are related to JPL, one is a flood control channel, one is a dam, one is a bridge, one is a line of historic trees, one is a school, two are parks, three are roads, one is a country club, three are historic-period homes, one is a historic-period residential district with 25 homes, and one is a park administration area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-LAN-	Primary Number P-19-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
000026	000026	Walker (1951) and RHC (1962)	Pre-contact	Walker's Sheldon Reservoir Site	No
002189H	002189	Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al. (1993)	Historic	Jet Pro. Lab	No
--	150321	J.A. McKenna, R. Shepard, and EIP Associates (1997)	Historic	Gold Avenue Eucalyptus Trees	No
--	180710	H. Butowsky (1984)	Historic	Space Flight Operation Facility	No
--	180711	H. Butowsky (1984)	Historic	Twenty-Five-Foot-Space-Simulator	No
--	186859	M. Strauss (2003)	Historic	Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-LAN-	Primary Number P-19-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
--	186878	D.W. Vance (2000)	Historic	Oak Grove Administration Site	No
--	187571	J. Feldman, D. Greenwood, and Myra I. Franck (2003)	Historic	Oak Grove Dr. over Arroyo Seco Bridge; 53C-1829	No
--	188157	Merchell (2007)	Historic	Buffum House	No
--	188404	Daniel Evans and Delu Antonina (2009)	Historic	Devils Gate Dam	No
--	189445	--	Historic	Pegfair Estates Historic District	No
--	189942	Jeanette A. McKenna; McKenna et al. (2012)	Historic	Hahamongna Watershed Park	No
--	189993	--	Historic	Building	No
--	190576	Carrie Chasteen, Parsons (2012)	Historic	E.P. Barker Residence	No
--	190577	Carrie Chasteen, Parsons (2012)	Historic	Dwight Hamlin Residence	No
--	190578	Carrie Chasteen, Parsons (2012)	Historic	Flintridge Country Club	No
--	190590	Teresa Grimes (2007)	Historic	Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District	No
--	190633	K.A. Crawford (2013)	Historic	California Department of Transportation	No
--	192442	Justin Castells (2017)	Historic	Flintridge Preparatory School	No
--	192582	David Brunzell (2015)	Historic	4235 Woodleigh Lane	No

5.1.2 Records

The National Register Information System (NPS 2020) did not list any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is the Thomas Franklin Rosborough "Frank" House (Reference Number 14001233), located 0.6 miles west of the Project Area.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and by the OHP (OHP 2020) were reviewed on October 29, 2020. California Historic Landmark No. 717, The Angeles National Forest, the first national forest in the State of California and second in the United States, located three miles northeast of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2020) showed that the area was part of the Spanish/Mexican La Cañada and San Rafael Land Grants of the 1850's but did not provide information on the specific area of the Project. The Land Grant was then patented to Jonathan R. Scott of Missouri, in 1866.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2019) did not list any historic-period bridges within the Project Area. However, four historic-period bridges are located within one mile of the Project Area:

- Bridge 53C0860, Flint Canyon Channel/Equestrian Trail, is a concrete arch bridge built in 1924. Caltrans evaluated this bridge as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.
- Bridge 53C1829, Arroyo Seco built in 1955. Caltrans evaluated this bridge as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.
- Bridge 53C1843, Oak Grove Drive built in 1955. Caltrans evaluated this bridge as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.
- Bridge Flint Canyon Wash built in 1955. Caltrans evaluated this bridge as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

A review of the Los Angeles Historic Resources Survey (Historic Resources Surveys 2020) did not reveal any resources in the immediate vicinity.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historic aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the Project Area and the potential for buried archaeological sites. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

On the 1894, 1898, and 1900 USGS 1:62500-scale Pasadena, California Quadrangle map, the Project Area is undeveloped. Devils Gate (and its watershed) and the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad are visible to the southeast. On the 1904 USGS 1:62500 scale Los Angeles, California Quadrangle map, the Project Area remains undeveloped. In the vicinity, roads and structures are visible at Devils Gate and Linda Vista. On the 1908, 1910, 1915, and 1920, USGS 1:62500-scale Pasadena, California Quadrangle maps, the Project Area remains unchanged. On the 1928 USGS Alta Dena, California 1:24000-scale Quadrangle map, the Project Area appears undeveloped with a small stream running northwest to southeast. Devils Gate Dam is visible. On the 1949 USGS Los Angeles, California 1:250000-scale Quadrangle map, the Project Area appears as an open undeveloped greenspace west adjacent to the three-lane Highway 118. On the 1955 and 1960 USGS Pasadena, California 1:24000-scale Quadrangle maps, the Project Area remains relatively unchanged. Structures are visible in the northwest and southwest of the Project. Residential and commercial developments are expanding in the vicinity. On the 1968 and 1975 USGS Pasadena, California 1:24000-scale Quadrangle maps, five structures are visible in the northwest adjacent to the Project Area. An unpaved road is visible running adjacent to the stream in the Project Area. The I-210 freeway is now visible with the Devils Gate Reservoir to the east. The Project Area is bounded by paved roads. The vicinity is in varying degrees of commercial, residential, and public development.

Historic aerial photographs from 1952 and 1954 show the Project Area as partially undeveloped land. A small portion of the area, center south, appears to be agricultural property. The Project Area is bounded on the east by a north-to-southeast-trending two-lane road. To the west, an unpaved light-duty road is visible. In the vicinity, residential properties are visible in the west and northwest. East of the two-lane highway, two structures are visible and trees line open areas. Devils Gate Dam is visible in the southeast. On 1964 aerial photographs, three structures are visible in the northeast outside of the Project and immediately south, trees line an undeveloped ovoid-shaped area that leads to a larger open space (which is adjacent to the Project) that is bounded by dirt trails/roads. The two-lane highway to the east has been divided by a larger median; this would later be a portion of the I-210 freeway. In the vicinity, newly paved roads are visible in the northeast and southeast. On 1972 aerial photographs, the Project Area remains relatively unchanged. The highway to the east appears to have expanded with more lanes on both its northbound and southbound lanes. On the 1977 and 1980 aerial photographs, the unpaved trail within the Project Area appears to be clearly defined. The three structures in the northwest are still visible, but immediately south (just outside of the Project) the undeveloped area has been divided into 13 parcels with a building in the southwest. These parcels appear to be tennis courts of the now-established Flint Canyon Tennis Club. To the east, the I-210 freeway has again expanded its number or northbound and southbound lanes and included an overpass in the northeast. Immediately east of the freeway structures are visible. In the southeast of the Project, beyond the freeway and what would become Oak Grove Drive, the area appears undeveloped. On 1994 aerial photographs, the Project Area remains unchanged. More residential, commercial, and community development is visible in the north, northwest, and northeast. These conditions remain unchanged in aerial photographs from 2002 to present (Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online [NETROnline] 2020).

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by NAHC staff were received on June 16, 2020. The search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Attachment A. Any additional comments received after the submission of this report will be forwarded to the Lead Agency for further consideration and appropriate action.

5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on October 1, 2020. The majority of the survey area was covered with dense vegetation, greatly reducing visibility (Figure 3). The eastern staging area, located on the modern church parking lot, was entirely paved with asphalt and had 90-percent visibility (this area was surveyed from the adjacent sidewalk as access was prohibited). The staging area northwest of the church parking lot area was similarly surveyed from the curb as access was prohibited. Much of the property in this area was covered with gravel road base with the perimeter of the area covered by brush and weedy grasses (visibility was approximately 60 percent). The erosion monitoring portion in the northwest was covered with dense vegetation. The only visible surfaces were on the walking trail and the immediate bank of the creek. Visibility in this area, and along the canyon trail, including the remaining four erosion monitoring areas, the trail erosion impact area, and the staging impact area, were similarly

covered in vegetation (visibility ranges from 10-80 percent) or inaccessible due to steep drop-offs and blocked access by chain link fencing.

Figure 3. Project Area Trail Erosion Impact overview from northwest corner (view south). October 1, 2020.

Several built environment structures of unknown age were noted during the survey. These include a wall, a wood pole retention wall, and a corrugated steel drainage pipe. These features were photographed and recorded during the field survey for further analysis later.

Based on the materials used in the construction of wood pole retention wall, this structure appears to be modern in age.

The age of the retaining wall (Figure 4) and pipe (Figure 5), however, were more difficult to determine, as the materials were not diagnostically modern. Following the field survey, ECORP conducted a detailed review of aerial photographs of the portion of the Project Area containing the retaining wall to see if these photos yielded any information on when the wall and pipe may have been constructed. Based on historic-period aerial photographs, the Arroyo Seco, which ran through the Flint Canyon Wash, shifted east throughout the historic period. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the creek through Flint Canyon Wash appears narrower, the vicinity was relatively undeveloped, and appeared to contain a gradual slope that lead to the wash to the west of the Project Area. The roads to the east (which would become the I-210 freeway) were being developed and expanded in the photograph from 1972. This development likely necessitated stabilization of the wash below. Therefore, the concrete retention wall and the drainage pipe are likely modern features that were constructed to stabilize the area below the expanding roadway and freeway to the east. Further, because no associated diagnostic markers or artifacts were identified with any of these structures during the field survey, these structures are not likely historic in age, and thus are presumed modern.

Figure 4. Overview of retention wall, southern view (view northwest). October 1, 2020.

Figure 5. Detail view of drainage pipe (view northeast). Taken October 1, 2020.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for the Project Area. As a result of the CHRIS records, Sacred Lands File search, and field survey, no newly-identified pre-contact or historic-period cultural resources were identified within the Project Area. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in any impacts to known Historical Resources as defined by CEQA. Until the lead agencies concur with this finding, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

There exists the potential for subsurface resources within the Project Area. Alluvial deposition has occurred over time in the northern part of the Project Area throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene. The presence of pre-contact archaeological sites in Holocene alluvial deposition is known throughout the region, and a pre-contact site was previously recorded in the vicinity of the proposed Project. Due to these factors, the northern half of the Project Area has a moderately high potential for subsurface archaeological deposits; such deposits are less likely in the southern half of the Project Area (in the location of the three erosion monitoring areas and the southern staging impact area), where intrusive igneous dykes are more common.

6.3 Post-Review Discoveries

Based on information gathered during the inventory, there remains a possibility that there will be unanticipated discoveries during construction. ECORP recommends the following post-review discovery procedures.

6.3.1 Post-Review Discovery Procedures

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the City of La Cañada Flintridge and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the Lead Agency, through consultation

as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC may mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the Lead Agency, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these post-review discovery procedures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

Sacred Lands File Coordination

From:	Robert Cunningham
To:	"nahc@nahc.ca.gov"
Subject:	Sacred Lands File Search for a 20.27-acre Project in La Cañada Flintridge, Los Angeles County
Date:	Thursday, June 4, 2020 2:53:00 PM
Attachments:	image001.png 2020-089 NAHC Contact Form.pdf

ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for an approximately 20.27-acre project area in the City of La Cañada Flintridge, Los Angeles County. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention at (909) 307-0056. Please reference the project number 2020-089 on all correspondence.

Robert J. Cunningham

Staff Archaeologist

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

A Federal Small Business

215 N. Fifth St. Redlands, CA 92374

Ph:909.307.0046 ◆ Fax: 909.307.0056

rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com ◆ www.ecorpconsulting.com

Rocklin ◆ Redlands ◆ Santa Ana ◆ San Diego ◆ Chico ◆ Flagstaff, AZ ◆ Santa Fe, NM

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2020-089 Flint Canyon Wash Trail Restoration Project

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Pasadena

Township: 1N **Range:** 12W **Section(s):** Unsectioned portions of the La Canada and San Rafael Landgrants

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 N. 5th Street

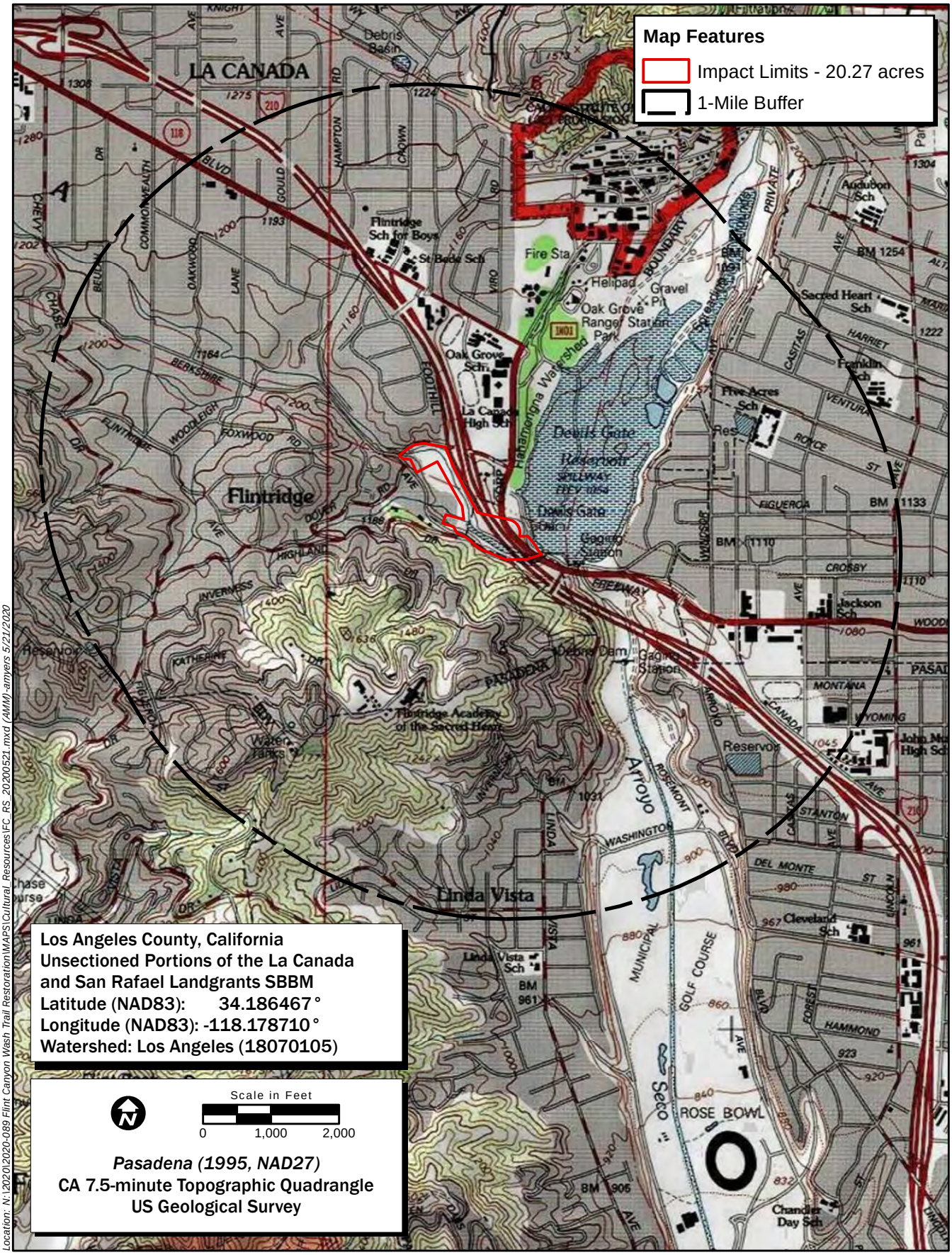
City: Redlands **Zip:** 92373

Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP will conduct a cultural resources investigation for an approximately 20.27-acre project area located in the city of La Cañada Flintridge, Los Angeles County. This project is for the proposed restoration of an approximately 2,000-foot segment of the Flint Canyon Wash Trail.



Location: N:\2020\2020-089 Flint Canyon Wash Trail Restoration\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\FC_RS_20200521.mxd (AMM)-amyers 5/21/2020

Map Date: 5/21/2020

iService Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

DRAFT

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search Map

2020-089 Flint Canyon Wash Trail Restoration

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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Luiseño

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Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
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COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

June 16, 2020

Robert Cunningham
ECORP

Via Email to: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2020-089 Flint Canyon Wash Trail Restoration Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
6/16/2020

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2020-089 Flint Canyon Wash Trail Restoration Project, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT B

Project Area Photographs

Photolog Project Name: Flint Canyon Wash Project Number: 2020-089

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Samsung	110019	Staging Impact church lot NE corner	NW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110146	Staging Impact church lot NE corner	SW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110240	Staging Impact church SE corner	W	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110356	Staging Impact church lot	NW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110809	Staging Impact W of church NE corner	SW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110814	Staging Impact W of church NE corner	SW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110816	Staging Impact W of church NE corner	W	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110931	Staging Impact W of church NW corner	W	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110935	Staging Impact center of area	S	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	110938	Staging Impact center of area	S	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	114552	Erosion Monitoring NW beginning of area	SE	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	114823	Erosion Monitoring N boundary	SE	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	115103	Erosion Monitoring S boundary	NW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	115422	Erosion Monitoring NE area from trail	NE	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	115639	Erosion Monitoring S boundary	NW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	115652	Erosion Monitoring S boundary	NE	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	115855	Drainage pipe and culvert	N	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	115916	Drainage pipe and culvert	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	120000	Drainage pipe and culvert	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	120601	Drainage pipe and culvert	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	120959	Drainage pipe and culvert	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	121007	Drainage pipe and culvert	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	121409	Trail Erosion Impact NW corner	S	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	121606	Trail Erosion Impact NE corner	S	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	121938	Concrete retention wall FC-001	NW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	122001	Concrete retention wall FC-001	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	122123	Concrete retention wall FC-001	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	122201	Concrete retention wall FC-001	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	122337	Trail Erosion Impact S boundary	N	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	122634	Erosion Monitoring (2 areas SE)	W	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	122650	Erosion Monitoring (2 areas SE)	W	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	122830	Staging Impact SW, NE boundary	SW	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	122833	Staging Impact SW, S boundary	NE	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	123023	Erosion Monitoring S fence blocking access	S	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	123137	Erosion Monitoring S fence blocking access	N	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	123153	Erosion Monitoring S fence blocking access	W	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	124202	FC-001	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	124207	FC-001	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	124716	Drainage pipe	Detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	125435	Wood retention wall in NW	detail	10/1/2020	JEA
Samsung	125444	Wood retention wall in NW	N	10/1/2020	JEA


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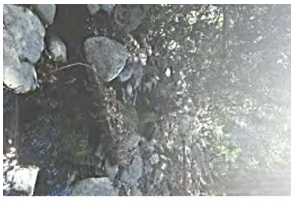
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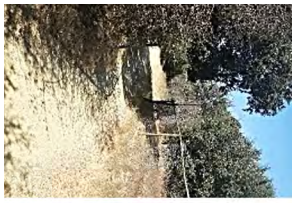
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