

Cultural Resources Survey for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County



Submitted to:
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OCTOBER 2014

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**Cultural Resources Survey
for the
River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project,
Azusa, Los Angeles County**

Prepared For:

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October 2014

***U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute
Quadrangle:***

Azusa, California (1995)

Area Surveyed: Approximately 22 acres

Keywords: Cultural Resources Survey, Azusa, Los
Angeles County

Cultural Resources Identified:

Building foundations: RWP-001, RWP-002

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A cultural resources survey was conducted for a 22-acre project area in Azusa, Los Angeles County, where improvements are planned for the entrance to River Wilderness Park. The survey was completed September 16, 2014 by ECORP Consulting, Inc. under contract to Withers & Sandgren. The survey was completed as part of environmental planning for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project (Project) to be undertaken by the Watershed Conservation Authority, pursuant to regulations implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

To identify previously recorded cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed project, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center (SCCIC), and a search of the Sacred Lands File of the Native American Heritage Commission was requested. In addition, letters were sent to Native American groups to inform them of the project and to ask for their input.

The records search results indicate that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project area. Two historic-period cultural resources have been previously recorded within 0.5-mile of the project area.

Following a review of the records search results, an intensive field survey of the project area was conducted. No prehistoric archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. Two resources from the historic period were recorded. These consist of a concrete slab foundation, probably for a former park building, and steel framing on a concrete foundation representing the remains of a restroom building. These resources are evaluated as not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they are not Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. Because there are no known Historical Resources in the Project area, the proposed Project will not result in significant impacts to Historical Resources. Recommendations are provided for unanticipated discoveries.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A cultural resources survey was conducted for a 22-acre area within River Wilderness Park in Azusa, Los Angeles County, California. The survey was completed as part of environmental planning for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project to be undertaken by the Watershed Conservation Authority (Project).

The study was completed by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) under contract to Withers & Sandgren to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed Project, as required by regulations implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A cultural resources records search, a search of the Sacred Lands File, and a field survey were conducted for the Project. Results of these investigations are provided in this report, along with management recommendations.

2.0 LOCATION AND SETTING

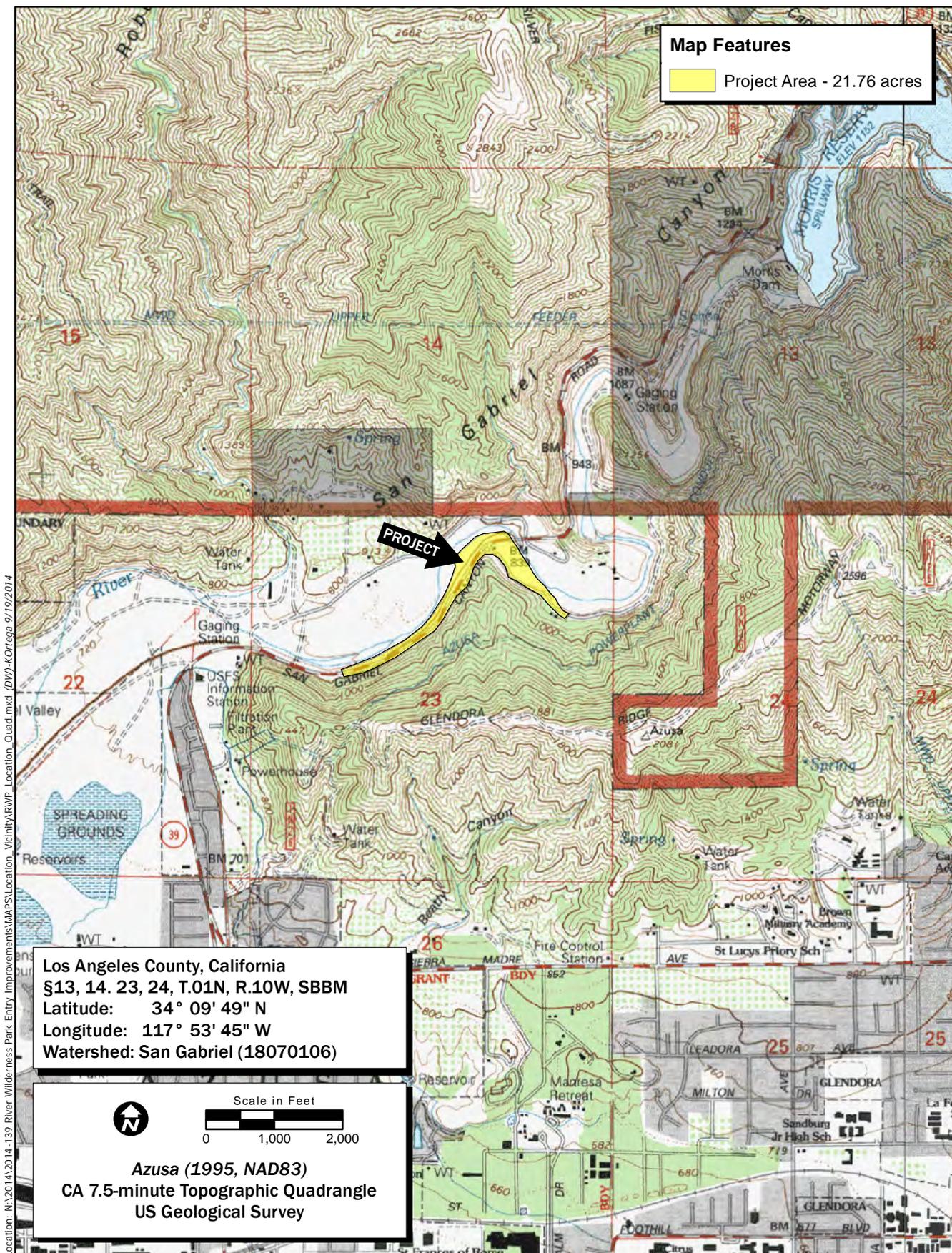
The project area is located in River Wilderness Park along the south side of the San Gabriel River in Azusa (Figure 1). The park is near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon on San Gabriel Canyon Road (SR-39). The park is in northeastern Azusa, just south of the Angeles National Forest boundary in the northeast quarter of Section 23 in Township 1 North, Range 10 West, SBBM, as shown on the USGS Azusa Quad (Figure 2). The project area consists of the San Gabriel River flood plain and a higher terrace to the south where San Gabriel Canyon Road and a bicycle path are located. Southeast of the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road the terrace is considerably wider. This area has been graded and there is some grassland and ruderal vegetation. There is riparian vegetation in the floodplain. A slope (outside the project area) rises steeply to the south to Glendora Ridge. The slopes are covered by chaparral. Sediments in the project area are alluvial deposits consisting of gravelly loamy sand. The elevation of the terrace is about 835 feet.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 Southern California Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California dates to at least 12,000 years before present (B.P.). Five cultural periods of prehistoric occupation of California during the Terminal Pleistocene Epoch/Holocene Epoch (12,000 years B.P. to present) are discussed below: the Paleo-Indian Period, the Early Archaic Period, the Archaic or Milling Stone Period, the Intermediate Period, and the Late Prehistoric Period.

Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.). 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 composed 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).



Map Features
 Project Area - 21.76 acres

Los Angeles County, California
 §13, 14, 23, 24, T.01N, R.10W, SBBM
 Latitude: 34° 09' 49" N
 Longitude: 117° 53' 45" W
 Watershed: San Gabriel (18070106)

Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Azusa (1995, NAD83)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2014\2014-139 River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\RWP_Location_Quad.mxd (DW) Kortege 9/19/2014

Map Date: 9/19/2014

Figure 2. Project Location

Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.). Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of many of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Early Holocene sites were, at one time, only represented by a few examples 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 B.P. (Gallegos 1991:Figure 3.9). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Milling Stone Period, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

Archaic or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,000 to 3,000 B.P.). Residential sites along the coast from this period are shell middens with hearths. The most common artifacts are manos and milling stones (metates) and large core-cobble chopping tools. Other artifacts include hammerstones, large flake tools including scraper-planes and scrapers, worked bone, beads, cogged stones, discoidals, doughnut stones, and stone balls. Projectile points (usually large leaf-shaped points and Elko points) are not plentiful, but faunal remains indicate deer and rabbits were hunted. Sites near bays and estuaries contain abundant shell and fish remains (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Burials were inhumations with associated grinding implements. The Milling Stone Period was originally defined based on sites along the Los Angeles and Ventura County coasts (Wallace 1955). The Milling Stone Period was extended to inland areas when sites with similar artifact inventories (but without shell middens) were investigated near Cucamonga (Salls 1983), in the Prado Basin (Goldberg and Arnold 1988), and in Crowder Canyon near Cajon Pass (Kowta 1969; Basgall and True 1985). Population density was relatively low compared to later periods. The settlement system may have consisted of small bands moving in a seasonal round from the coast to inland areas and back again.

Intermediate Period/Late Holocene (3,000 to 1,350 B.P.). Mortars and pestles were first used during the Intermediate Period, and probably indicate the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn, a storable, high-calorie food source, probably allowed greater sedentism. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably accomplished with the *atlatl* or spear thrower. The settlement pattern may have been semi-sedentary with winter residential bases near a permanent water source and use of temporary camps for resource collection during the rest of the year.

In the upper Santa Ana River drainage area, it has been suggested that the Milling Stone Period artifact assemblage (preponderance of manos and metates and core tools and few or no mortars and pestles) continued into the time period designated as Intermediate on the coast (Kowta 1969; Goldberg and Arnold 1988). This may indicate that intensive acorn use began later in inland areas compared to the coast. In western Riverside County the period

corresponding to the Intermediate Period on the coast is the Late Archaic. Mortars and pestles are present in small quantities in some Late Archaic sites and entirely absent in others (Goldberg 2001).

Late Prehistoric Period/Late Holocene (1,350 B.P. to Spanish Contact [A.D. 1769]).

The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spanish in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 inhabitants located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used for hearths.

The more intensive use of resources and settlement in permanent villages near water sources in inland areas may have been a response to a warmer drier period known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (1,050 to 600 B.P.). Droughts during the MCA were “severe enough to cause problems for residents of poorly watered areas of Native California” (Jones and Klar 2007:302).

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which made deer hunting more efficient. The bow and arrow was also used in wars for territorial defense. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorn processing was labor intensive, requiring grinding in a mortar and leaching with water to remove tannic acid (Basgall 1987). Many of the mortars are bedrock mortars which are indicators of the Late Prehistoric Period. Acorns provided a storable resource which promoted sedentism. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls.

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group's territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.

3.2 Ethnography

The Los Angeles Basin and the Santa Ana River drainage west of Cajon Wash were occupied by the Takic-speaking Gabrielino or Tongva (Figure 2). The term “Gabrielino” came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, established in 1771 now in the city of San Gabriel east of Los Angeles. The Tongva are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact, second only to the Chumash (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984).

The Tongva occupied numerous villages with populations ranging from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Villages were located near permanent water sources at the mouths of canyons and along rivers and creeks that crossed the Los Angeles Basin. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Tongva society was organized by lineage 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 1978a; McCawley 1996). People from the village moved to seasonal camps within the territory to collect specific resources, such as acorns in the mountain canyons, grass seeds on the plains, and shellfish and fish at the coast.

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Tongva also fished and collected shellfish along the coast (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996). Villages near the mountains probably exchanged acorns with for dried fish and shellfish from villages at the coast. The Tongva village of *Ashuushanga* or *Asuksa-nga* was located near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon (McCawley 1996:Map 6). The city name Azusa is derived from the name of the Tongva village.

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

3.3 History

Spanish explorers visited the California coast by ship in 1542 and 1602. Spanish colonization of California began with the Portolá land expedition in 1769. 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 Monterrey Bay Area. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and 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 Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mision San Fernando, also in *Tongva*/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978:100). Portions of the southern Los Angeles Basin and the lower Santa Ana River area were given as land grants by the Spanish colonial government to retired Spanish soldiers and other Spanish citizens.

Mexico became independent from Spain in 1822 and the Mexican government closed the missions beginning in 1834. Former mission lands were granted to soldiers and other Mexican

citizens for use as cattle ranches. Most of the land in the San Gabriel Valley was granted during the Mexican period.

The land grant just south of the project area, Azusa Rancho (originally known as El Suza), was granted to Luis Arena, a Mexican trader, in 1841. Arena sold El Suza to Henry Dalton in 1844 (Aviña 1976:76) and Dalton renamed it Azusa Rancho de Dalton. Henry Dalton, originally from England, became a merchant and trader based in Callao, the port for Lima, Peru, beginning about 1827. He later owned trading ships that moved goods between Peru and Mexico. From western Mexico he extended his coastal trade north to San Diego and San Pedro in Alta California. He moved to Los Angeles in 1843 and bought property in San Pedro and Los Angeles (OAC 2009). Dalton moved to Azusa Rancho and built a large house at what became known as Dalton Hill (Sixth Street and Cerritos Avenue). He established a vineyard that extended north from Dalton Hill and built a winery, a distillery, a smokehouse, and a flour mill.

The American period in California began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, the Mexican province of Alta California became a territory of the United States. California became a state in 1850. Most of the Spanish and Mexican land grants were confirmed to their grantees by the U.S. government.

In 1854 gold was discovered along the East Fork of the San Gabriel River and the town of Eldoradoville was established at the river forks to house as many as 2,000 miners. The town was destroyed by floods in 1861 (Dalton n.d.).

On Rancho Azusa Dalton began large-scale production of honey after importing honey bees from Italy in 1868. Also in 1868 a school was established in the community around Dalton Hill (Dalton n.d.).

A decision by the U.S. Land Claims Commission and the federal District Court in 1860 resulted in removing 1.5-mile-wide strips from the southern and eastern sides of the land grant that Dalton had purchased. The land removed from Azusa Rancho became federal public land and much of it was homesteaded or purchased from the federal government by settlers (General Land Office). Dalton borrowed money from Los Angeles banker Jonathan S. Slauson in order to appeal the land removal decision in federal court. After many years, Dalton had exhausted his appeals, but did not regain his lost land. In 1885 he defaulted on his loan from Slauson and Slauson took ownership of Azusa Rancho. Slauson let Dalton keep a "homestead" of 45 acres at the intersection of what are now Azusa Avenue and Sierra Madre Avenue. The house at this location was a small adobe that Dalton had originally built for his foreman and was later used by tenants and Dalton's beekeeper (Dalton n.d.).

Slauson had part of the rancho surveyed into town lots and filed a plat for the town of Azusa in late 1887 during the "Boom of the 80s", a real estate boom stimulated by low rail fares from the eastern United States as a result of competition between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad (Dumke 1944). Azusa was on the AT&SF rail line between San Bernardino and Los Angeles which was completed on May 31, 1887 (Robertson 1998). Completion of the line from San Bernardino to Los Angeles also marked the completion of the AT&SF transcontinental railroad line from Kansas City to Los Angeles. Lots in Azusa were in demand and sold quickly. The population of Azusa in 1890 was 800 and in 1900 it was 865. Azusa was incorporated as a sixth class city in 1898. The population was 1,477 in

1910. During another real estate boom in the 1920s Azusa was promoted as “Everything from A to Z in the USA.” Numerous industrial and manufacturing businesses moved into Azusa during World War II and by 1950 the population of Azusa was over 20,000 (City of Azusa 2014).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Records Search Methods

A cultural resources records search was conducted on September 11, 2014 at the South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the project area, and whether any previously recorded archaeological sites or other historic resources exist within or near the project area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

4.2 Field Survey Methods

Fieldwork was conducted by an ECORP archaeologist on September 16, 2014 and consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the relatively level and unpaved areas of the project area. Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the project area.

4.3 Native American Coordination Methods

A search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento, California. The search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the project area that could be affected by the proposed project. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts for the project area. Letters were sent to the Native American contacts to inform them of the proposed project and to request their input regarding the identification of potential effects to cultural resources, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the project area. Copies of correspondence between ECORP, the NAHC, and Native American groups are provided in Appendix A.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search Results

Results of the records search conducted at the SCCIC indicate that 10 cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the project area between 1992 and 2010. Except for one survey area of approximately 140 acres, most of the surveys were linear or only covered a few acres. The project area has not been previously surveyed. Details of all 10 investigations are in Appendix B.

The records search results indicates that two cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5 mile of the project area. They are both historic-period linear features in the slopes and ridge south of the project area. P-19-188290 is the Glendora Ridge Motorway, a historic Forest Service road. P-19-188902 is the Azusa Conduit which was built in the 1890s by the San Gabriel Electric Company to carry water from the San Gabriel River to a hydroelectric generating station. No cultural resources have been recorded within the project area.

The east half of Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 10 West, SBBM, was purchased from the U.S. General Land Office by Henry W. O'Melveny and the San Gabriel Electric Company. A patent (federal deed) was issued to the purchasers in 1901 (BLM 2014).

The 1904 USGS Pomona Quad shows a building on the other side of the river just east of the project area. The USGS 7.5-minute Azusa quad (1966, photo-revised 1972) shows a building in the project area at the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road, as well as buildings (currently the offices of the Watershed Conservation Authority) just outside the project area along Old San Gabriel Canyon Road to the south. This map also shows multiple buildings across the river to the east. The Historic Property Data File for Los Angeles County (on file at the SCCIC) lists no properties in the project area on San Gabriel Canyon Road or Old San Gabriel Canyon Road. The NAHC reports that a search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

5.2 Native American Coordination Results

Letters were sent to the contacts on the list provided by the NAHC. No responses were received. Any responses received after the submission of the environmental document will be forwarded to the lead agency. Correspondence between ECORP, the NAHC, and Native American groups can be found in Appendix A.

5.3 Field Survey Results

Between the entrance to the River Wilderness Park at the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road and the park parking lot to the south is an open moderately vegetated terrace that consists mostly of previously graded sediment. Most of this area is covered with gravel, asphalt, and some brick rubble, overlying water-worn pebbles and cobbles with a silty sand matrix. Frequent rodent burrows occur in this area. Surface visibility was about 80%. Some recent trash is present in this area, but no historic-period artifacts are present.

Two features were found in the project area. One of these is a concrete pad measuring roughly 35 feet by 18 feet (RWP-01) (Figure 3). This pad has no diagnostic features and was not plumbed for a water supply or a drain. The concrete pad probably represents the foundation of the building shown at this location on the USGS Azusa quad (1966). About 100 feet east of this pad near the San Gabriel River embankment, there are the remains of a restroom building, consisting of steel framing on concrete footers (RWP-02). This structure has been stripped of its roof and side paneling. A water supply line and a vented drain are clearly visible. DPR 523 records for RWP-01 and RWP-02 are in Appendix C.

North of San Gabriel Canyon Road and across from the road intersection, the survey area is divided between disturbed road easement in the south and San Gabriel River flood plain below

and to the north. The road easement in the south has been disturbed by road work. On the flood plain below, the surface mostly consists of pebbles and cobbles with sandy matrix. This area has about 65% surface visibility with scrub and small trees being common. Some discarded rusty cans occur in this area, but these are of fairly recent origin and have no diagnostic features such as solder dots.



Figure 3. Project Area Overview

The part of the survey area from the road intersection running west and southwest along San Gabriel Canyon Road to the bridge at Mountain Laurel Way consists of a paved bike path (Azusa Bike Trail) with a mulch-covered easement above the San Gabriel River flood plain to the north and north east. The upper (southern) part of this survey area has about 20% surface visibility. The area was disturbed during construction of the bike path. North from the bike path a steep slope descends to the San Gabriel River and its associated riparian environment. For the most part, the river is immediately adjacent to this steep slope. The flood plain is covered with thick brush and trees and was not accessible to survey due to the steep slope and virtually no river embankment. Along the south side of San Gabriel Canyon Road there is a steep slope and rock fall area behind a k-rail and chain link fence.

6.0 EVALUATION

6.1 CRHR Eligibility Criteria

CEQA guidelines require that cultural resources identified in a project area be evaluated using California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility and integrity 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 historical significance, a property must have integrity to be eligible for the CRHR. Integrity is the property's ability to convey its demonstrated historical significance. Seven individual elements comprise integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource also must be at least 50 years old.

Cultural resources that are determined eligible for the CRHR by the lead agency (usually done by certifying the project environmental document) are significant and are Historical Resources. Impacts to Historical Resources are potentially significant. If no Historical Resources are present, there is no potential for significant impacts to cultural resources.

6.2 Evaluated Resources

RWP-01 is a concrete pad that probably served as the foundation for the building shown at this location on the 1966 USGS Azusa quad. This building probably served a park function, such as a visitor center. The building pad is 50 years old because the 1966 USGS Azusa quad is based on air photos taken in 1964. RWP-002 is the foundation of a restroom building that was likely also part of the park facilities.

RWP-001 and RWP-002 are not associated with significant historical events in Azusa history (CRHR Criterion 1). RWP-001 and RWP-002 probably represent the foundations of buildings in River Wilderness Park. However, the park is not associated with the historical development of Azusa which began with the economic pursuits of Henry Dalton on the Azusa Rancho in the area of Dalton Hill, about 1.5 miles south of the park. Development of the City of Azusa by Slauson began with platting the town and selling lots around the AT&SF Railroad line, up to 2 miles south of the park. No known important historical persons are associated with River Wilderness Park (CRHR Criterion 2). The buildings have been demolished and therefore do not have any distinctive architectural characteristics and lack integrity (CRHR Criterion 3). There are no associated artifacts on the surface and significant subsurface artifacts are unlikely because the buildings did not have a residential function (no domestic refuse). Thus, further study of RWP-001 and RWP-002 is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history (CRHR Criterion 4).

RWP-001 and RWP-002 are evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria and are not Historical Resources as defined by CEQA.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric archaeological material was identified as a result of the records search and field survey completed for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project. Two concrete building foundations from the historic period, designated RWP-001 and RWP-002, were identified in the project area. They have been evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR and are not Historical Resources as defined by CEQA. Therefore, no known Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, will be impacted by the proposed River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project.

The archaeological sensitivity of the project area is believed to be low. However, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during construction activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and AB 2641 shall be followed. According to these requirements, all construction activities must cease immediately and the Los Angeles County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. The Coroner will examine the remains and determine the next appropriate action based on his or her findings. If the Coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after gaining access to them, the Native American human remains and associated grave goods shall be buried with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

8.0 REFERENCES

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BLM

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9.0 REPORT AND FIELD PERSONNEL

9.1 Report Preparers

Roger D. Mason, Author

1980 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin

1971 B.A., Anthropology, University of Washington

Years of experience: 30

9.2 Field Personnel

Mark Deering, Archaeologist

M.A., Philosophy, University of California, Irvine

B.A., Philosophy and English Writing, Pennsylvania State University

Years of experience: 15

APPENDIX A
NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



September 15, 2014

Roger D. Mason
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
1801 Park Court Place, Building B, Suite 103
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Sent by Fax: (714) 648-0935

Number of Pages: 2

Re: River Wilderness Park Project, Los Angeles County.

Dear Mr. Mason,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
September 15, 2014**

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.

Gabrielino Tongva

tattnlaw@gmail.com
(310) 570-6567

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson

Contact information unavailable Gabrielino

Last attempted verification 9/5/14
(626) 676-1184 Cell

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson

P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva

San Gabriel, CA 91778

GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians

Andrew Salas, Chairperson

P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino

Covina, CA 91723

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

(626) 926-4131

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson

106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St. Gabrielino Tongva

Los Angeles, CA 90012

sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

(951) 807-0479

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Conrad Acuna

Contact information unavailable Gabrielino

Last attempted verification 9/5/14

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources

P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva

Bellflower, CA 90707

gtongva@verizon.net

(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director

P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva

Los Angeles, CA 90086

samdunlap@earthlink.net

(909) 262-9351

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson

Contact information unavailable Gabrielino

Last attempted verification 9/5/14

(310) 428-5690 Cell

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed River Wilderness Park Project. Azusa, Los Angeles County.



September 18, 2014
(2014-139)

Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Email: gtongva@verizon.net

Subject: River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Dorame:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County. The Watershed Conservation Authority plans to improve the entry to the River Wilderness Park by constructing a roundabout, extending the San Gabriel River Bike Trail, installing new utility lines (water and sewer), and building new park amenities on the Canyon Inn portion of the park. The Park is located on San Gabriel Canyon Road (SR-39) near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon (see enclosed map, a portion of the Azusa quad). The Park entrance is at the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road and is in the northeast quarter of Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 10 West, SBBM.

Cultural resources investigations for this project are being performed to identify resources that could be affected by the proposed park development project, as required by CEQA. Investigations will include a cultural resources records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File, and a field survey of the property.

I am requesting information about any sacred lands or other cultural resources that could be affected by the Project that you have knowledge of. If there are specific sacred lands or other cultural resources in or near this location that should be avoided by the proposed project, please contact me in writing at the address below, reply by e-mail to rmason@ecorpconsulting.com, or call me at (714) 648-0630.

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



September 18, 2014
(2014-139)

Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Email: samdunlap@earthlink.net

Subject: River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County. The Watershed Conservation Authority plans to improve the entry to the River Wilderness Park by constructing a roundabout, extending the San Gabriel River Bike Trail, installing new utility lines (water and sewer), and building new park amenities on the Canyon Inn portion of the park. The Park is located on San Gabriel Canyon Road (SR-39) near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon (see enclosed map, a portion of the Azusa quad). The Park entrance is at the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road and is in the northeast quarter of Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 10 West, SBBM.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



September 18, 2014
(2014-139)

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
106½ Judge John Aiso Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Email: sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Subject: River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Goad:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County. The Watershed Conservation Authority plans to improve the entry to the River Wilderness Park by constructing a roundabout, extending the San Gabriel River Bike Trail, installing new utility lines (water and sewer), and building new park amenities on the Canyon Inn portion of the park. The Park is located on San Gabriel Canyon Road (SR-39) near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon (see enclosed map, a portion of the Azusa quad). The Park entrance is at the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road and is in the northeast quarter of Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 10 West, SBBM.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



September 18, 2014
(2014-139)

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

Email: GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Subject: River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Morales:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County. The Watershed Conservation Authority plans to improve the entry to the River Wilderness Park by constructing a roundabout, extending the San Gabriel River Bike Trail, installing new utility lines (water and sewer), and building new park amenities on the Canyon Inn portion of the park. The Park is located on San Gabriel Canyon Road (SR-39) near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon (see enclosed map, a portion of the Azusa quad). The Park entrance is at the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road and is in the northeast quarter of Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 10 West, SBBM.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



September 18, 2014
(2014-139)

John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administration
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

Email: tattnlaw@gmail.com

Subject: River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Rosas:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County. The Watershed Conservation Authority plans to improve the entry to the River Wilderness Park by constructing a roundabout, extending the San Gabriel River Bike Trail, installing new utility lines (water and sewer), and building new park amenities on the Canyon Inn portion of the park. The Park is located on San Gabriel Canyon Road (SR-39) near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon (see enclosed map, a portion of the Azusa quad). The Park entrance is at the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road and is in the northeast quarter of Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 10 West, SBBM.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



September 18, 2014
(2014-139)

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

Email: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Subject: River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Salas:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project, Azusa, Los Angeles County. The Watershed Conservation Authority plans to improve the entry to the River Wilderness Park by constructing a roundabout, extending the San Gabriel River Bike Trail, installing new utility lines (water and sewer), and building new park amenities on the Canyon Inn portion of the park. The Park is located on San Gabriel Canyon Road (SR-39) near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon (see enclosed map, a portion of the Azusa quad). The Park entrance is at the intersection of San Gabriel Canyon Road and Old San Gabriel Canyon Road and is in the northeast quarter of Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 10 West, SBBM.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure

APPENDIX B

LIST OF REPORTS FROM THE SCCIC

Report List

River Wilderness Park Entry Improvements Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03001		1993	Simon, Joseph M. and David S. Whitley	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the USGS/Ucla Seismic Reflection/refraction Line Within Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	
LA-04331		2008	Cotterman, Cary D. and Evelyn N. Chandler	Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Pole Replacement in the City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California (DWO 6027-4800, AI 8-4813)	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
LA-06690		1999	Allen, Kathleen C.	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Covell Ranch Project Area, City of Azusa	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
LA-06696		1999	Allen, Kathleen C.	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Covell Ranch Project Area, City of Azusa	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
LA-07427		2004	McMorris, Christopher	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges	JRP Historical Consulting	19-187827, 19-188524
LA-07838		2001	Sirro, Adam	Proposes a 45mm Cold Plane and 45mm Rac Overlay for the Mainline and Overlay of All Existing Paved Turnouts on Route 39 in Los Angeles County	Caltrans District 7	19-002025
LA-08068		1996	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Draft Report: Peer Review of the Monrovia Nursery Project Cultural Resources Element	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000240
LA-08073		1992	Farrell, Nancy	Monrovia Nursery Project Cultural Resources Investigation	Cultural Resource Management Services	19-000240
LA-10172		2006	Brasket, Kelli S.	Glendora Ridge Motorway and Van Tassel Road Maintenance Project	Angeles National Forest	19-186917, 19-188290
LA-11304		2010	Tibbet, Casey	Historic Resources Assessment, Azusa Conduit Repair Project, Los Angeles County, California	LSA	19-188902