

Archaeology and Built Environment Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report Devil's Punchbowl Nature Center Replacement Project

Los Angeles County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Withers & Sandgren, Ltd. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an archaeological and built environment resources inventory for the Devil's Punchbowl Nature Center Replacement Project (Project or Proposed Project) in Los Angeles County, California. Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (County) proposes to construct a 3,245-square-foot Nature Center, repair trails, and install new signage and fencing to replace infrastructure destroyed during the 2020 Bobcat Fire. The damaged area is within the vicinity of the Devil's Punchbowl Nature Area, Angeles National Forest, near the unincorporated community of Valyermo, on both Angeles National Forest and Los Angeles County land.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that six previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted in or within one mile of the Project Area, with two previous cultural resource studies including portions of the Project Area. As a result of that study, no sites have previously been recorded within the Project Area. No isolates have been previously recorded within the Project Area. The record search indicated that three previously recorded resources are located within one mile of the Project Area. An additional report completed by Sapphos Environmental, Inc in 2018 was provided by the County. This report included a historical resource evaluation of the Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area and its associated buildings and structures, where it determined the park to not be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded one archaeological (DPB-002) resource, one built environment (DBP-003) resource, and updated one built environment (DPB-001) resource inside the Project Area: DPB-001, the existing ranger's station scheduled to be demolished; DPB-002, the foundation of the old Devil's Punchbowl Nature Center which was destroyed in the 2020 Bobcat fire; and DPB-003, a large water tank located in the southwestern corner of the survey area. These resources have been evaluated using the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria. Of these, resources DPB-002 and DPB-003 have both been evaluated as not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. Resource DPB-001, originally included in the overall historical resource evaluation of the Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area, has been updated to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|---|
| AB | Assembly Bill |
| ACHP | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| BP | Before present |
| Caltrans | California Department of Transportation |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CHL | California Historical Landmarks |
| CHRIS | California Historical Resources Information System |
| CRHR | California Register of Historical Resources |
| DPR | Department of Parks and Recreation |
| ECORP | ECORP Consulting, Inc. |
| FR | Federal Register |
| FTBMI | Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians |
| GLO | General Land Office |
| MLD | Most Likely Descendant |
| NAHC | Native American Heritage Commission |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NPS | National Park Service |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| OHP | California Office of Historic Preservation |
| PRC | Public Resources Code |
| Project | Devil’s Punchbowl Nature Center Replacement Project |
| RPA | Registered Professional Archaeologist |
| SCCIC | South Central Coastal Information Center |

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| SHPO | State Historic Preservation Officer |
| TCRs | Tribal Cultural Resources |
| USC | United States Code |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Withers & Sandgren, Ltd. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an archaeological and built environment resources inventory for the Devil's Punchbowl Nature Center Replacement Project (Project or Proposed Project) in Los Angeles County, California. A survey of the Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible archaeological and built environment resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area (entire surveyed area) consists of approximately 14.46 acres of property located in the western half of the southeastern quarter of Section 19 of Township 4 North, Range 9 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the Valyermo, California (1995) United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figures 1 and 2). The Proposed Project is concentrated in the area of the nature center building and entails construction of a 3,245-square-foot building that includes a Nature Center, administration offices, a shop, a parking lot solar canopy, renovated landscaping, and support facilities to replace infrastructure destroyed during the 2020 Bobcat Fire. The demolition of existing structures, including the Ranger's Residence, is proposed to accommodate the new construction.

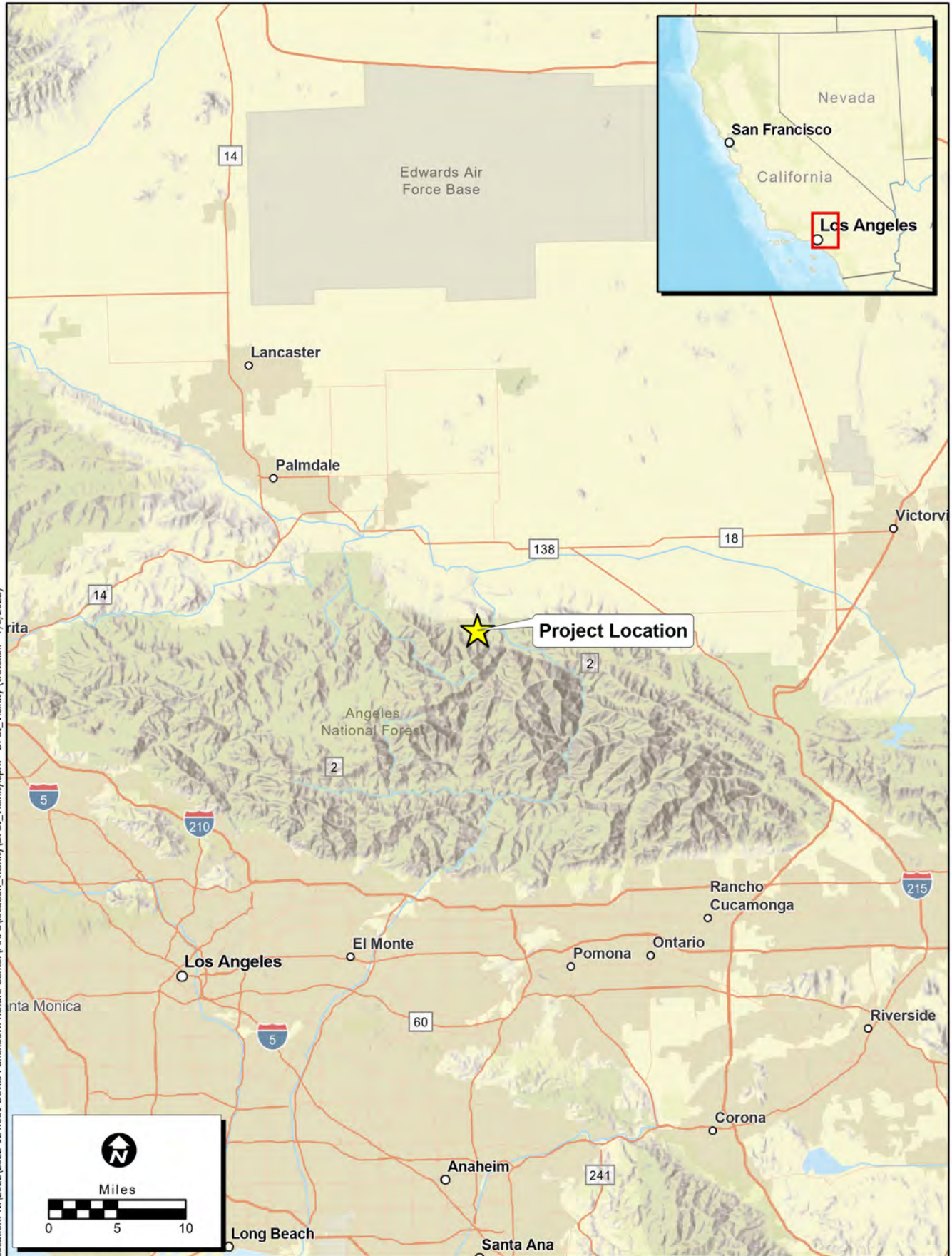
1.2 Area of Potential Effects

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

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for grading, vegetation removal, trenching, stockpiling, staging, boring, and other elements in the official Project Description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 2 and represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 14.46 acres.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. This study assumes ground disturbance will not exceed 15 feet below the ground surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of archaeological and built environment resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is up to 20 feet above the ground surface.

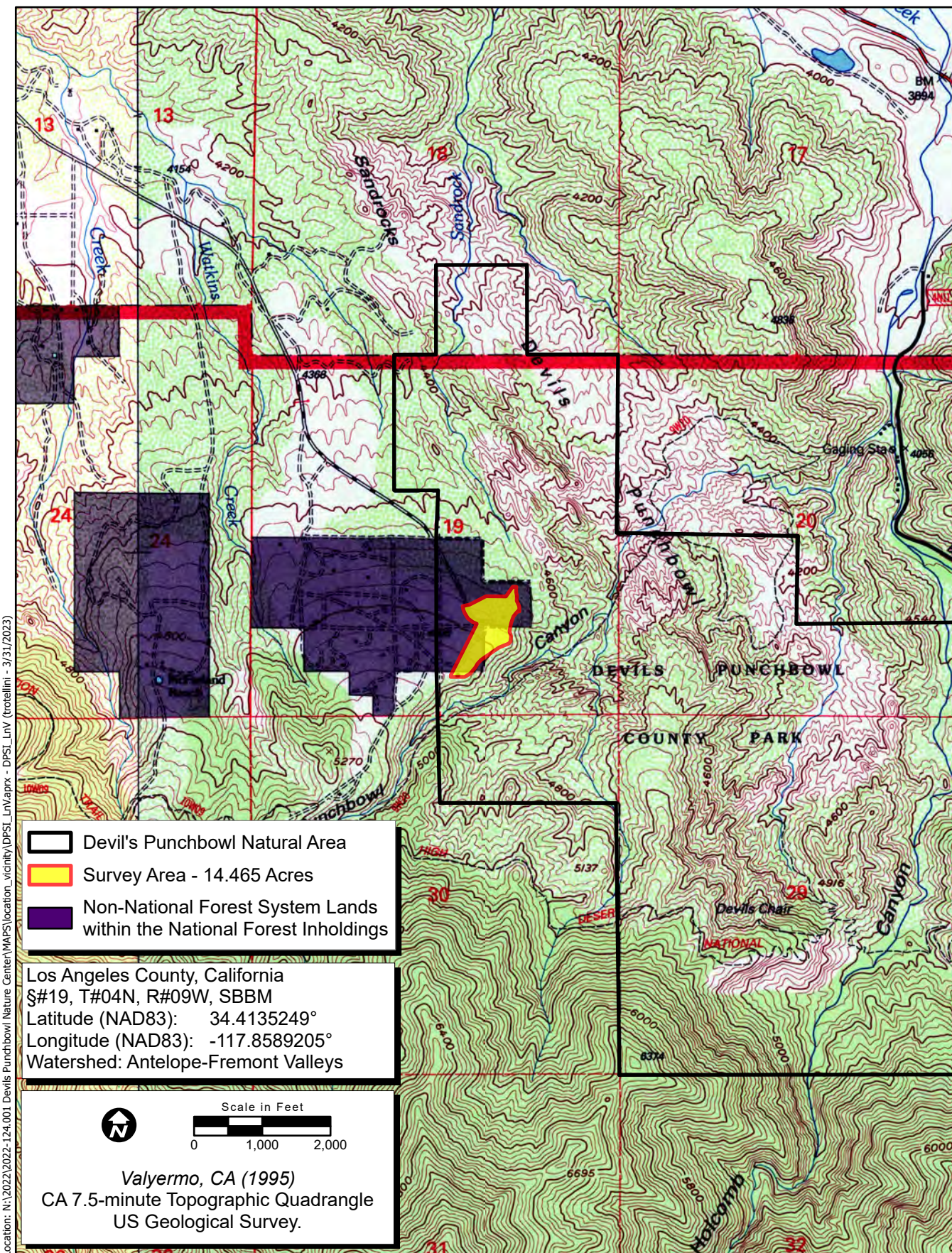


Location: N:\2022\2022-124.001 Devils Punchbowl Nature Center\MAPS\location_vicinity\DPSI_vicinity.aprx - DPSI_vicinity (trotellini) - 7/8/2022

Map Date: 7/8/2022

Service Layer Credits: World Street Map: Esri, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA
 World Street Map: County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin,
 SafeGraph, FAO, METANASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS
 World Hillshade: Esri, CGIAR, USGS

Figure 1. Project Vicinity



Location: N:\2022\2022-124.001 Devils Punchbowl Nature Center\MAPS\location_vicinity\DPSL_LnVaprx - DPST_LnV (trotellini - 3/31/2023)

Map Date: 3/31/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 2. Project Location

1.3 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

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

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National

Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- (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, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) 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 TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it 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 TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs 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) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and Angeles National Forest Heritage coordination as well as the confidential results from both record searches. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area. Appendix D contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records.

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 Section 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code Section 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 United States Code [USC] 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552). Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS 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 public document, which is intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area includes the intersection of Devil's Punchbowl Road and Big Sky Drive, in a relatively level area northwest of Punchbowl Canyon, near the northern end of Devil's Punchbowl Park. Project Area elevations range from 4,520 to 4,800 feet above mean sea level.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The Devil's Punchbowl formation dates to the late Miocene, Clarendonian stage (11.8 to 5.3 million years ago) and consists of three primary crystalline rock classifications. The first rock classification is gray-white bedded arkosic sandstone, which makes up a large portion of the rock formation. It is medium to coarse-grained and contains inclusions of greenish-brown claystone, primarily in the upper portion of the formation. The second classification is a conglomerate of granitic detritus with gray to pink coloring comprising gneiss and sandstone. The third rock classification is a red granitic conglomerate containing schist detritus. The surficial sediments present comprise alluvial boulder gravel, including granitic and gneissic detritus. Sand, silt, and basal caliche are also present in these sediments (Dibblee and Minch 2002).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), two soil types are located within the Project Area: Haploxerolls, warm-Vista Family Association, 2 to 30 percent slopes (734); and rock outcrops (735).

Haploxerolls, warm-Vista family association, 2 to 30 percent slopes (734) is a non-flooding well-drained alluvium, with depth to the water table normally being more than 80 inches. It is primarily found in the footslopes of alluvial fans. The top 10 inches are gravelly loam; 10 to 60 inches below surface are very gravelly sandy loam.

Rock outcrop (735) is an excessively drained lithic bedrock typically found on the backslope of mountain flanks. The top 4 inches are unweathered bedrock.

The potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of alluvium within the Project Area and the presence of other archaeological resources located within 1 mile of the Project Area. This potential is discussed further in Section 7.2 of this report.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes single-leaf pinyon juniper woodland vegetation. Much of the plant life present in the Project Area consisted of burned vegetation; the landscape was dominated by new growth of species typical to chaparral environments (ECORP 2022).

Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include those typical of a chaparral habitat, primarily birds and small reptiles. ECORP biologists observed 25 bird species within the Project Area, including yellow warbler, white-throated swift, common raven, house finch, and mourning dove (ECORP 2022). The biologists also observed three reptile species, including San Diegan whiptail, Great Basin fence lizard, and western side-blotched lizard (ECORP 2022).

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 alive 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 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 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).

Archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments in sites dating to after about 5,000 BP. 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. New peoples from the Great Basin began entering Southern California during this period. 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 settlements 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 that the first Europeans encountered during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The presence of small projectile points indicates the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP (Moratto 1984; Wallace 1978).

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

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

3.2.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 BP 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 BP 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 BP 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 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 of 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 the non-desert areas of Southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed that 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 I phase extends from 8,500 BP to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP 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 BP to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 BP to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos, 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). 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 them. 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," which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas (until circa 1,000 BP) Greven Knoll III (3,000 BP to 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, 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 BP to 150 BP)

The material culture of the inland areas — where Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, were spoken at the time of Spanish contact — is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 BP to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 BP to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP to 750 BP), Peninsular II (750 BP to 300 BP), and Peninsular III (300 BP to 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). 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

3.3.1 Gabrieliño

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrieliño (also known as Gabrieleno, or Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrieliño 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 “Gabrieliño” came from the group’s association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrieliño 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) and spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrieliño 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. Gabrieliño 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 Gabrieliño also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Gabrieliño population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrieliño communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrieliño are preserving Gabrieliño culture.

3.3.2 Serrano

The Project Area is also within the region documented as ancestral lands of the Serrano group of Native Americans. The language spoken by the pre-contact Serrano is a member of the Takic family within the Uto-Aztecan language tradition. At the time of European contact, the Serrano occupied much of Southern California, including the area stretching from the San Bernardino Mountains northward into the Mojave Desert and extending west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains. This territory also extended east to Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne valleys, and south to the Yucaipa and San Jacinto Valleys (Cultural Systems Research 2005).

Subsistence strategies for the Serrano were primarily hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Among the game hunted, quail was a staple of Serrano diets, but other birds, small rodents, rabbits, deer, antelope, and mountain sheep were also consumed. The plants that were commonly foraged included acorns, pinyon nuts, roots and tubers, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua trees (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano used a variety of tools for the purpose of hunting, processing food, storage, and manufacturing clothing and luxury items. Tool materials consisted of plant, animal, and mineral components. The skins, feathers, and bones of hunted game were utilized in tool manufacture. The Serrano also created tools and goods from stone, shell, and wood. Some of the items manufactured included baskets, pouches, pottery, bows and arrows, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978). The lifestyle and resource availability for different Serrano groups was dependent upon the resources available in their particular portion of the territory.

The availability of water was the primary determinant for where Serrano settlements were built. Villages were constructed near water sources and contained round houses and ramadas built around a center pole covered in bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Other typical structures present in Serrano villages included granaries, sweathouses, and a ceremonial house used for religious purposes (Bean and Smith 1978).

Patrilineal exogamous clans were the primary unit of sociopolitical structure in Serrano culture. Each clan was headed by a chief who was both a political and ceremonial leader. Chiefs resided in a principal village within the clan's territory. A moiety system among clans separated them into two groups, and marriage within a group was forbidden (Earle 2004).

The Serrano territory consisted of mountainous and inland desert areas and was therefore not easily traversed by Europeans. For this reason, contact between the Serrano and Euro-Americans was limited until the 19th century. In 1819, a mission outpost was established to relocate the Serrano people to Mission San Gabriel. Many did relocate to the mission, however, some groups remained in their ancestral territory and maintained their traditional lifeways. By the late 1970s, most Serrano live on either the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.3.3 Tataviam

The Project Area also encompasses the traditional area of the Tataviam. The Tataviam were a Takic-speaking group that occupied the upper Santa Clara River drainage in what is now Los Angeles County at the time of Spanish contact. The Inland Chumash occupied the area west of the Tataviam and the Takic-speaking Gabriellino occupied the area to the south in the Los Angeles Basin.

Tataviam territory included all of the area drained by tributaries of the Santa Clara River from Piru Creek to Soledad Pass (Johnson and Earle 1990). The southern boundary was the crest of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Santa Susana Mountains, and Oak Ridge. The village of Camulos on the Santa Clara River just above Piru Creek was occupied by both Tataviam and Chumash in the early Historic Period, so it is uncertain whether this area should be included in Tataviam territory. The western boundary with the Chumash went north from the Santa Clara River along the ridge west of Piru Creek formed by Hopper Peak and Whiteacre Peak and then turned northeast to the Piru Gorge on Piru Creek. The boundary then went up Piru Creek and Gorman Creek, turning east to include Quail Lake and the north slope of Liebre Mountain. Thus, the San Andreas Rift Zone from Quail Lake to about Pine Canyon seems to have been in Tataviam territory. The boundary then continued east along the crest of Sawmill Mountain and continued to follow the divide between the Santa Clara River drainage area and the Antelope Valley drainage area to Soledad Pass, excluding the eastward extension of the San Andreas Rift Zone. The boundary then

continued south from Soledad Pass to the east-west divide in the San Gabriel Mountains (Johnson and Earle 1990).

Plant communities in the Tataviam area include riparian woodland and riparian scrub along the river and the lower courses of the major creeks. Coast live oak woodland and valley oak savanna is found at the interface of the alluvial terraces and the hills. These communities produced acorns, grass and herb seeds, and bulbs. The hills and canyons supported coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral. Plant foods available in these plant communities include yucca stalks and hearts, sage, manzanita, California buckwheat seeds, and toyon berries (Waugh 2003:6,9). At higher elevations pinyon pine nuts could be collected in the pinyon-juniper woodland in the fall.

The Tataviam settlement system consisted of villages located near permanent water sources at lower elevations, with resource-gathering camps in the higher elevations. Plant foods, in order of importance, included yucca stalks and hearts, acorns, sage seeds, and juniper and holly leaf cherry berries (King and Blackburn 1978:536). Yucca stalks were collected in the spring, and the hearts were roasted in earth ovens. Acorns were available in the fall in oak groves in canyons. The social and political organization of the Tataviam was kinship-based, with clans consisting of individuals with a common ancestor. These clans, or lineages, would occupy their territory through a series of settlements situated around a central village. Marriage, economic exchange, and ceremonial rites were shared between different lineages. Leadership consisted of one individual who led the community. Titles for the leadership position varied by clan, however, the role was always inherited. Marriages were often arranged between members of leading families of different lineages to facilitate alliances (Champagne and Goldberg 2021).

Tataviam villages listed in mission records were located along lower Piru Creek, on Castaic Creek near the confluence with Elizabeth Lake Canyon, along the Santa Clara River at the confluence with Castaic Creek, on the South Fork of the Santa Clara River near Newhall, and north of La Liebre Mountain, probably in Tentrock Canyon (Johnson and Earle 1990: Figure 1; King and Blackburn 1978: Figure 1).

During the early twentieth century, members of the Fernandeno community began meeting at a local San Fernando meeting hall. The meetings began before World War II, and began to occur regularly, as members met twice a month, once at the hall and at a family member's home (Champagne and Goldberg 2021). The members included "all Indians or lineages who were descended from the San Fernando Mission", who were then invited to become tribal members (Champagne and Goldberg 195:2021). Members from lineages of the Ortega, Garcia, and Ortiz families formed the core of the community. Spurred on by the meetings, the group of community members formed the San Fernando Mission Band; this name was adopted in the 1940s and by the 1970s, bylaws were written (Champagne and Goldberg 2021). This marked the formal beginnings of what would become the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians which remains active to this day.

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. The English

adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998:332).

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 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 Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Gabrielino. Mission 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. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978:100).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola 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). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States 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 Local History

Ethnographic data attributes the land in and around Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area to the Mamaviatam clan. This was a sub-group of the Vanyume, who were a part of the Serrano Native American group (Bean and Smith 1978; Whitley 1996). The Vanyume territory is not definitively determined, however, they were believed to occupy an area near the Mojave River in the western Mojave Desert. While ethnographic information about the Vanyume is sparse, it is believed that they lived very similarly to the Serrano, and they have sometimes been referred to as the Desert Serrano. The name Serrano has also been used to describe all Takic speaking groups, including the Serrano, Vanyume, Kitanemuk, and Tataviam (Bean and Smith 1978). Broad usage of the term Serrano in this report is to include the Vanyume, as the only known distinction between these groups is in political affiliation (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano groups settled in this area likely had their first contact with Euro-Americans in the early nineteenth century. While the San Gabriel mission had been established decades earlier, the *asistencia* built in 1819 near Redlands was the catalyst for the Spanish to begin influencing the nearby Native American groups. By the mid-1830s, Serrano culture was nearly extinct. The Vanyume way of life was ended when the last known members were reported to have been massacred in the 1830s or 1840s (Earle 2002).

One of California's initial gold discoveries occurred in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (State Lands Commission 1982). This portion of the San Gabriel Mountains then became inundated with prospectors, but the mines they established did not yield a great quantity of gold, and mining in the area was entirely abandoned by the 1930s (U.S. Forest Service 2004). In the 1850s, major roads were being constructed in the southern portion of the San Gabriel range. Shortly after, major railroad lines were established through Cajon Pass and Soledad Canyon, increasing industrial access to the area. The first road leading into the forest of this area was established in 1864 by Don Benito Wilson. Wilson's objective was to harvest wood, but the chaparral environment was not fruitful for this endeavor. By the mid-1950s, commercial timbering was abandoned in the region (U.S. Forest Service 2004).

In 1892, public concern over the watershed value of the land in the San Gabriel Mountains led President Harrison to establish the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve. The Reserves were renamed National Forest in 1907 after being transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture two years prior. The San Gabriel National Forest was later divided and became portions of the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests (Robinson 1991; U.S. Forest Service n.d.). These events coincided with increased public interest in outdoor recreation. From the 1880s through the 1930s, residents of the

foothill communities began to regularly engage in hiking, fishing, and other recreational activities in the mountains. Six major hiking trails were established, and homesteads, ranches, and resorts were established within forest boundaries (U.S. Forest Service n.d.).

In addition to its watershed and recreational values, the San Gabriel Mountains also served as the nucleus of American astronomy in the late nineteenth century. The same year the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve was established, construction was completed on the Mount Wilson Observatory. This would later be the site of the world's largest telescope and research hub of famous astronomer Edwin Hubble. His research at Mount Wilson would become the basis upon which he established the Big Bang theory (Mount Wilson Institute 2022). Additional scientific value has been garnered from Angeles National Forest via the San Dimas Experimental Forest. Established in 1933, this 25 square mile portion of the forest contains two vital watersheds and is used to study the effects of air pollution, wildfires, and habitat use. Today the Angeles National Forest covers 1,026 square miles (700,176 acres), including five national wilderness areas, and encompasses portions of the San Gabriel and Sierra Pelona Mountain ranges (U.S. Forest Service 2004).

3.6 Property-Specific History

In 1918, Lee A. Watkins, a Littlerock rancher, paid cash for 100 acres of public land in the south half of Section 19 (Township 4 North, Range 9 West; Figure 1), a gently sloping area that overlooked Devil's Punchbowl (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Watkins built a rough stone house on the property. Later a man named Ben Miller occupied the house; Miller unsuccessfully attempted to graze cattle and develop an orchard in Section 19 (Gordon 1973).

Around 1950, Bill and Helen Guy of East Whittier acquired 20 acres in Section 19. At a point along the edge of the rim overlooking Devil's Punchbowl, the couple built a concrete brick house and three-car garage as their weekend vacation home. Bill and Helen Guy also graded a rough dirt road to the property and built a cistern in a nearby stream to supply the house with water; otherwise, they left the property "in its natural, pristine condition other than what was needed for fire prevention" (Guy 2023). During the 1950s, a woman named Helen MacGregor intermittently occupied the house with her teenage sons (Gordon 1973). Helen's husband, Donald MacGregor, was a chemical engineer. Donald MacGregor may have had a professional relationship with Bill Guy, but he does not appear to have lived at the house during the 1950s (Ancestry 2023). Members of the MacGregor family might have assisted Bill and Helen Guy with the house's construction (Guy 2023).

Charles William "Bill" Guy, an M.I.T.-trained rocket scientist, was a longtime business executive at Rocketdyne, a Canoga Park subsidiary of North American Aviation. Rocketdyne developed liquid fuel rocket engines that powered all the initial U.S. space missions, beginning with Explorer I (1958) and followed by the Mercury (1958-1963), Gemini (1961-1966), and Apollo (1968-1972) projects, culminating in the Apollo 11-17 missions that placed astronauts on the moon. Famously, Rocketdyne developed the F-1 engines that powered the Saturn V rockets that delivered Apollo spacecrafts into space. For more than two decades, Guy served as Rocketdyne's second-in-command under company president Sam Hoffman. The company's advertising slogan was "Builders of Power for Outer Space." By 1957, Rocketdyne employed more than 10,000 workers in the San Fernando Valley (Mirror News 1957). Guy is credited with supervising the company's workforce and directing its functional operations (Valley Times 1967).

Born and raised in Cincinnati, Bill Guy attended M.I.T. during the 1930s and began his career as an engineer at Lockheed, where, according to family lore, he was “placed” by government officials to conduct classified rocket propulsion research. During World War II, Guy served in the U.S. Army Air Corps (forerunner of the U.S. Air Force). After the war, he joined Sam Hoffman at North American Aviation’s rocket division, which North American spun off as Rocketdyne in 1955. In 1970, Guy briefly succeeded Hoffman as president of Rocketdyne before retiring (Guy 2023).

Although Bill and Helen Guy’s primary place of residence remained in the San Fernando Valley, the couple spent numerous weekends at their Devil’s Punchbowl house during the 1950s. The couple became fixtures in Antelope Valley social circles. They were among the founders of the Crystallaire Country Club in Llano. Bill and Helen also frequently entertained guests from Los Angeles at their weekend house. A newspaper profile observed that the couple “often combine golf with business and entertain guests for golfing weekends at their Antelope Valley cabin” (Valley Times 1961). Their son, Bill Guy Jr., recalls his parents hosting numerous guests who “were clearly involved in Rocketdyne activities as high-ranking civilians or military officers” (Guy 2023).

In 1957, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, noting the “distinctive beauty of the rock formations” at Devil’s Punchbowl, began exploring ways to preserve the area as a county park (Valley Times 1957). In December 1959, the Board secured a lease on 1,270 acres under Angeles National Forest management. Months later, they purchased Bill and Helen Guy’s 20-acre parcel, including the house and three-car garage, for \$30,000 (according to their son, Bill Jr., the couple used the proceeds to build a new weekend house on lands nearby). The dirt road established by Bill and Helen Guy became the basis for a paved 2-lane road built by Los Angeles County crews in 1960 (Independence Star 1960). In September 1960, Los Angeles County commissioner Warren M. Dorn announced plans to lease Bill and Helen’s house for \$45 per month as a rental property; reports described the house as containing a living room, kitchen, bedroom, and three-car garage (Van Nuys News 1960).

In August 1962, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved a motion to develop Devil’s Punchbowl as a county park at a cost of \$71,000. The work involved remodeling the interior of Bill and Helen’s house and three-car garage to provide the park with an information center, office, public lounge, and staff facilities. Public restrooms, an entrance road, parking spaces for 50 cars, and “a complete water system” rounded out the plans (Van Nuys News 1962). The park’s dedication occurred on December 4, 1963. A week prior to the opening, Southern California naturalist and author Russ Leadabrand toured the facilities and recorded his impressions. “The Charles Guy family,” Leadabrand noted, “had a weekend cabin right on the western edge of the Punchbowl for years...That will become the caretaker’s cabin when the county takes over December 4” (Pasadena Independent 1963). It continued serving in that capacity for 60 years.

Due to its remote setting, Devil’s Punchbowl remained lightly visited during the 1960s. A 1970s housing boom in the Antelope Valley region, however, made the park “a popular local destination for hiking, mountain biking, nature walks, picnics, bird-watching, and photography” (Los Angeles Times 1992) By 1990, the park hosted approximately 70,000 annual visitors, making it an important local recreational resource for the region.

3.7 Architectural Context: Organic Architecture

Less a style than a guiding principle, Organic architecture takes its cues from the natural world. Its buildings and structures promote harmony with natural settings; its designs and materials reference the natural world rather than subvert it. Organic architecture traces its origins to the turn-of-the-century Modern movement, which embraced new building materials, designs, and methods of construction. Alan Hess describes Organic architecture as “the interrelation of practical architecture, mystical nature, and progressive technology” (Hess 2006:6-7). The Chicago architect Louis Sullivan (1856-1924) is credited as its pioneer. Echoing the Romanticism of his time, Sullivan looked to nature as “the ultimate source of all beauty” (Gelernter 1999: 212-213). But Sullivan was no traditionalist. He opposed academic eclecticism of the late 19th century, which produced neoclassicism and other revival styles. Sullivan also resisted the Arts and Crafts Movement’s disdain for machines. Instead, Sullivan embraced new materials and methods of construction. For his commercial buildings, Sullivan used mass-produced steel to build high-rise office towers that reshaped the skylines of midwestern cities and astonished onlookers. But Sullivan’s modernism also referenced the natural world in subtle ways. In the spandrels and friezes of his high-rises, Sullivan placed terracotta plant forms, Celtic imagery, and other symbols of nature (Gelernter 1999).

Sullivan’s protégé, Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), made Organic architecture and modernism the basis of his life’s work. Wright, like Sullivan, revered the natural world but also embraced new building materials and methods of construction. Wright, however, did more than adorn his buildings with symbols of nature. He situated his buildings in the natural world itself. Wright’s Prairie-style houses of the early 20th century, built on open prairie lands on the edges of midwestern cities, emphasized long, low horizontal lines that related to the long, low landforms of the prairie. Likewise, his use of modern concrete slab foundations made the houses appear “married to the ground” (Frost 2015). Wright’s best example of Organic architecture remains the 1935 Kaufmann House, better known as Fallingwater. For the Kaufmann House, Wright anchored locally-quarried stone walls to a rock outcropping above a waterfall on a stream in the forests of southwestern Pennsylvania. From this organic core he cantilevered a series of concrete slabs featuring clean lines, pure shapes, and white tones, giving the house the appearance of a modern International-style building hovering above a waterfall (Gelernter 1999).

The Kaufman House was a weekend retreat for a wealthy Pittsburgh department store owner. Organic architecture often appeared in remote settings where architects situated buildings in the foregrounds of dramatic landscapes. In 20th-century California, Organic architecture flourished among the state’s upper-middle-class and wealthy, who enjoyed multiple scenic wonders close at hand. By the early 20th century, “Californians had come to revere their rugged natural setting, and valued opportunities to escape into the wilderness where they camped or stayed in small rustic cabins and inns” (Gelernter 1999). As the 20th century progressed, and as Ranch-style tract housing became the state’s residential paradigm, Organic architecture in California’s mountains, deserts, and coastlines exhibited familiar Ranch-style forms built from mass-produced materials. As Alan Hess observes, “the machine is as much a part of Organic architecture as is raw nature” (Hess 2006:7). Its practitioners sought to employ new building materials and methods of construction in ways that promoted harmony with natural settings.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this cultural resource investigation. Staff Archaeologist Casey LeJeune, RPA and Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña, RPA conducted the fieldwork. Julian Acuña, RPA, Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA, and Casey LeJeune, RPA prepared the technical report. Architectural Historian Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. evaluated built environment resources. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist with more than 15 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds an M.S. in Archaeology of the North and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, data recovery excavations, and construction monitoring compliance for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes 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 resources management plans.

Julian Acuña, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with more than 6 years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Casey LeJeune is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 3 years of experience in cultural resource management in Southern California and the Southeastern and Southwestern United States. She holds an M.A. in Anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has been a field crew supervisor and has participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, survey, large-scale data recovery, and construction monitoring. Ms. LeJeune also has extensive lab work experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and prehistoric artifacts.

Michael DeGiovine, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 17 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology and a B.A. in Anthropology. He has prepared or contributed to cultural resource studies dealing with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110.

Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. is a Senior Architectural Historian with more than 17 years of experience in historic preservation, cultural resources management, and academic teaching and scholarship. He has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using National Register criteria to evaluate historic properties. He holds a B.A. in History, an M.A. in Public History, and a Ph.D. in History.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 27 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Fullerton, on August 1, 2022 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic 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, ECORP also reviewed the following historic references:

- Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2023);
- The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022);
- Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022);
- CHL (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] 2020);
- Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); and
- Heritage Records search.

ECORP also examined other references, including a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (BLM 2022). Historic maps include:

- 1903 USGS Rock Creek, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1934 USGS Valyermo, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1940 USGS Valyermo, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1958 USGS Valyermo, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1982 USGS San Bernardino, California topographic quadrangle map (1:100,000 scale); and

- 1995 USGS Valyermo, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1952, 1953, 1954, 1959, 1974, and 1984 for any indications of property usage and built environment.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) does not mention the Devil's Punchbowl Nature Area or the Valyermo community.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The Angeles National Forest Heritage files were found to contain information regarding resources with the Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area. The search revealed that previous surveys had been conducted in the vicinity, and resources were recorded in the surrounding area. However, there were no records of previously recorded resources within the Project Area.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 29, 2022, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with 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 TCRs, however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The County initiated AB 52 tribal consultation on January 5, 2023 and sent the consultation requests to the following tribes: Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians, Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and Tejon Indian Tribe.

4.4 U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Permit

ECORP contacted the USDA Forest Service to obtain an Application for Permit for Archaeological Investigation for the Project on September 2, 2022. A permit for archaeological investigations is required under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433), the Organic Act of 1897 (16 USC 551), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-mm).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP archaeologists subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on October 19, 2022, under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended one person-day in the field. The archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface archaeological and built environment resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as

rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all archaeological and built environment resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity, and a 2018 report, "Historical Resource Evaluation for Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area," prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. and provided by Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2018).

5.1.1 Previous Research

Six previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted in or within one mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 30 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius (Table 1). Of the six studies, two included portions of the Project Area and the other four were within the 1-mile radius. The two studies that included the Project Area did not reveal any resources located within the Project Area. The remaining five studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites, including structures and refuse scatters. The previous studies were conducted between 1970 and 2007.

| Report Number | Author(s) | Report Title | Year | Includes Portion of the Project Area? |
|----------------------|---|--|-------------|--|
| LA-01039 | Love, Bruce | Archaeological Investigation of Pm 13971, Juniper Hills, Los Angeles County, California | 1981 | No |
| LA-03526 | King, Thomas F., Theodore Gutman, and Joseph L. Chartkoff | UCAS-100 - Survey of Regional Parks | 1970 | Yes |
| LA-08137 | Jordan, Stacey C. | Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of One Deteriorated Pole (#759454e) Titan 12kv Circuit on Public Land in Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California (WO#6036-4800, Ji#6-4863) ARR # 05-01-01055 | 2007 | No |
| LA-09361 | Christy, Juliet L. | Cultural Resource Assessment of Devil's Punchbowl County Park | 2002 | Yes |
| LA-10124 | Foster, John M. | Archaeological Investigation for 28500 Devil's Punch Bowl Road, Valyermo | 2005 | No |
| LA-10165 | Storey, Noelle | White Cliff Association water supply system, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles, California | 2003 | No |

The results of the records search indicate that approximately one-third of the Project Area has been previously surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, by different consultants, and as many as 53 years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

The records search also determined that three previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era archaeological and built environment resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). One resource is believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity. The second resource is a historic-era site associated with early European-American water conveyance activities. The third resource is a California Historic Landmark plaque. There are no previously recorded archaeological and built environment resources within or adjacent to the Project Area.

| Site Number CA-LAN- | Primary Number P-19- | Recorder and Year | Age/Period | Site Description | Within Project Area? |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| – | 003042 | Christy 2002 | Pre-contact | Lithic Scatter | No |
| 3851 | 003851 | Storey 2002 | Historic | Water Conveyance System | No |
| – | 186535 | Arbuckle 1979 | Historic | CA Historic Landmark Plaque #717 | No |

5.1.1.1 Other Previous Research

The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation provided ECORP with a copy of “Historical Resource Evaluation for Devil’s Punchbowl Natural Area,” a 2018 report prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. that covered the entire 1,384-acre County-owned Devil’s Punchbowl. The report was used by the County to inform advanced planning and design, in addition to ongoing operational and maintenance activities. The report was not on file at SCCIC when ECORP conducted its August 2022 records search. The report included a cultural study and recorded built environment resources that overlapped the Project Area; in particular the ranger’s station which is proposed for demolition as part of the Proposed Project. As part of this current report the historical evaluation of the ranger’s station was updated. Please refer to Section 6.1.

5.1.2 Records

The OHP’s Built Environment Resource Directory for Los Angeles County (2023) did not include any resources within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2023) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is located 16.3 miles northwest of the Project Area in the City of Lancaster.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on August 10, 2022. The Project Area is located within the Angeles National Forest (19-186535).

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 19 was patented to Lee A. Watkins on May 13, 1918. The Land Act of 1820 required full payment upon purchase of land rather than the previous credit or installment system but reduced the price per acre to support purchases.

A RealQuest online property search revealed the property surrounding the Project Area consists of 37 acres of federally owned land. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2019) did not list any historic bridges in or within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The Heritage records search revealed one survey has been conducted in the Project Area and two surveys have been conducted within half mile of the Project Area. The Heritage records search also revealed two previously recorded resources recorded within half mile of the Project Area (Appendix A). One resource is a pre-contact rhyolite lithic scatter (FS Site 05015400136) within 365 meters of the Project Area, located near Pinon Pathway trail. The second resource (FS Site 05015400252) does not have an official site record but is described as a site consisting of several circular rock features, most likely food storage caches, and a sparse lithic scatter. Additionally, the study that included the Project Area discussed two historic-period resources located within the Devil's Punchbowl Park: the park ranger's station (dated to the 1940s) and a small refuse scatter (Christy 2002). This report did not officially document or evaluate the ranger's station by an architectural historian (Christy 2002). This report also discusses two additional cultural resources located near, but outside of, the park's boundary. These consist of a pre-contact pictograph site (CA-LAN-447, CA-LAN-723) and the Rock Creek Summer Home Tract (cabins dated to the 1920s; Christy 2002).

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the Project Area was initially undeveloped and later used as a recreation area. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs:

- The 1903 USGS Rock Creek, California (1:62,500 scale) map depicts the Project Area as undeveloped.
- The 1934 USGS Valyermo, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area as undeveloped.
- The 1940 USGS Valyermo, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area as undeveloped. Devil's Punchbowl and Punchbowl Canyon are listed on the map.

- The 1958 USGS Valyermo, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle map shows a structure in the Project Area. Several unpaved roads are visible in the vicinity, with one leading directly to the Project Area; structures are visible in the vicinity.
- The 1982 USGS San Bernardino, California (1:100,000 scale) topographic quadrangle map shows what is now Devils Punchbowl Road leading to the Project Area.
- The 1995 USGS Valyermo, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle map shows two structures in the Project Area and several in the vicinity.
- Aerial photographs from 1952 show the property as undeveloped. To the southwest, the property appears to be cleared. An unnamed dirt road is visible leading to the Project Area from the west.
- Aerial photographs from 1954 shows the Nature Center as built;
- Aerial photographs from 1959 show the second building at the Nature Center as built;
- Aerial photographs from 1974 show several structures in the Project Area surrounded by a cleared area where the present-day parking area is located. A possible circular structure is visible in the southwestern portion of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1984 show a paved from the parking area heading northwest. Present-day conditions remain unchanged.

In sum, the Project Area has been undeveloped and vacant at least since the 1930s, and lightly developed since the 1950s.

5.2 Sacred Lands File And Coordination Results

ECORP received the results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC on August 8, 2022. The search by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area; however, a negative result does not confirm nor deny the presence of tribal cultural resources within the area. A record of all correspondence with NAHC is provided in Appendix B.

On January 9, 2023, the Fernandeano Tataviam band of Mission Indians (FTBMI) responded to the County's coordination request. The FTBMI requested that an updated ethnographic section for their tribe be completed for the report. The FTBMI also stated that there are known tribal cultural resources (TCRs) in the general area surrounding the Project Area, and provided mitigation measure language to be incorporated into subsequent environmental documents.

At the time of writing, no other tribes have responded to the County's consultation requests.

5.3 U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Permit

ECORP received the permit to conduct archaeological investigations on September 30, 2022.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for archaeological and built environment resources on October 19, 2022. Ground surface visibility ranged from approximately 50 to 90 percent across the survey area. Visibility was fair across most of the Project Area, which consisted of recent growth of desert chaparral scrub with the remains of many fire-damaged Joshua trees and pinyon pines. Disturbances present included modern refuse, heavy foot traffic, and damage from the 2020 Bobcat Fire. The parking lot for the Nature Center was in the center portion of the survey area. Visibility throughout the hiking trails and near the structures was good. The existing ranger station, the foundation remaining from the old nature center, and a picnic area were to the east of the parking lot. A seating area was observed to the northwest of the parking lot. Areas free of vegetation due to vehicles or equipment were to the south of the parking lot. The eastern boundary of the survey area was a hiking trail leading down into the Devil's Punchbowl rock formation.



Figure 3. Project Area Overview from Northern Boundary (view south; October 19, 2022).



Figure 4. Project Area Overview from Southeastern Boundary (view northwest; October 19, 2022).



Figure 5. Project Area Overview from Western Boundary (view east; October 19, 2022).

5.4.1 Archaeological and Built Environment Resources

As a result of the field survey, ECORP located and recorded three resources within the Project Area: DPB-001, DPB-002, and DPB-003. DPB-001 comprises the ranger station, a historic-age building in current use. DPB-002 is the foundation remaining of the Devil's Punchbowl Nature Center, which was destroyed by the 2020 Bobcat Fire. DPB-003 is a historic water tank located in the far southwestern portion of the Project Area. No additional resources were recorded in this survey.

5.4.2 DP-001

DPB-001 is a circa 1950 single-story Ranch-style house. It currently serves as a ranger station at Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area and Nature Center. The house is irregular in plan and has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, exposed 3x2 rafter tails, and metal roofing. The rafter tails are set in a smooth concrete frieze. The house is built on a slope. A raised poured concrete foundation supports concrete brick exterior walls. The raised foundation projects beyond the house's northern, eastern, and southern elevations to form an uncovered patio enclosed by a non-historic wooden fence. A concrete brick chimney on the southern elevation vents an interior fireplace. Single-leaf entries on the northern and eastern elevations provide access to the interior. Fenestration consists of original steel casement windows of varying configurations. On the southern elevation, a window opening holds an air conditioning unit that has replaced an original window; on the house's northern elevation, a Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area bulletin board has replaced an original window. Below the house's northern elevation, mortared boulders form multiple non-historic landscape features: steps to access the patio, a garden bed retaining wall, a freestanding bench, and decorative facing on the house's raised poured concrete foundation. The house's western elevation is obscured by a chain-link fence enclosure and dense trees and shrubs; the enclosure forms an aviary where County of Los Angeles Parks and Recreation crews kept a trio of rescued great horned owls.



Figure 6. Northern Facade of DPB-001 (view southwest; October 19, 2022).

5.4.3 DP-002

DPB-002 is the foundation of the Devil's Punchbowl Nature Center, which was destroyed by the 2020 Bobcat Fire. It is located [REDACTED]. DPB-002 is a poured concrete foundation that consists of a lower level surrounded by concrete walls on the eastern, southern, and western sides. The entire foundation measures approximately 50 feet in length by 25 feet in width and is oriented east to west. The eastern portion consists of the lower level, which is connected to the upper level by a set of eleven poured concrete steps. The western portion consists of a raised, poured concrete foundation with

walls measuring 6 feet tall by 9 inches thick and oriented in a "U" shape, with no visible foundation on the southern side. Lag bolts are present in the upper foundation. The north-facing wall of the foundation consists of a mortar and stone façade measuring 6.5 inches thick.



Figure 7. Eastern (Lower) Portion of DPB-002 (view south; REDACTED).

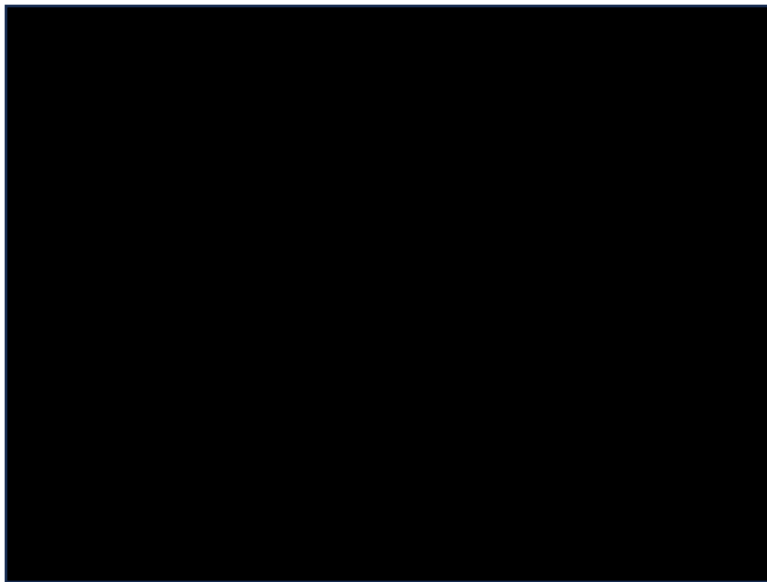


Figure 8. Western (Upper) Portion of DPB-002 (view northeast; REDACTED).

5.4.4 DP-003

DPB-003 is a metal water tank and groundwater pump built in 1963. It is approximately 20 feet in height by 30 feet in width and has an asphalt foundation. A groundwater pump located immediately to the north

sits on a raised poured concrete foundation. The foundation measures approximately 12 by 18 feet. Lag bolts are present throughout the top of the foundation wall. Pipes connect the groundwater pump and tank. A well house destroyed by the 2020 Bobcat Fire previously sheltered the groundwater pump.



Figure 9. Northern Side of DPB-003 (view south; October 19, 2022).

6.0 EVALUATIONS

This section provides an evaluation of the significance of the archaeological and historic built environment resources located within the Project Area relative to eligibility criteria set forth in the NRHP, the CRHR and Los Angeles County Historic Preservation Ordinance's criteria for designation of landmarks and historic districts.

6.1 DPB-001

The evaluation of DPB-001 has been updated at part of this report from its original evaluation in 2018. DPB-001, a circa 1950 Ranch-style house built by Bill and Helen Guy and acquired by the County of Los Angeles in 1960, is locally significant for its association with Devil's Punchbowl, a popular Los Angeles County park and wilderness area. Beginning in 1963, when Devil's Punchbowl opened to the public, the house served as the park's ranger station and administrative headquarters. A subsequent housing boom in the Antelope Valley region made the park "a popular local destination for hiking, mountain biking, nature walks, picnics, bird-watching, and photography" (Los Angeles Times 1992). By 1990, the park hosted approximately 70,000 annual visitors, making it an important recreational resource for the region. For its association with Devil's Punchbowl County Park as an administrative headquarters, DPB-001 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and CRHR under Criterion 1.

Bill and Helen Guy built DPB-001 in c. 1950. Bill Guy (1917–1975) was an executive vice president at Rocketdyne. As the company's longtime second-in-command, Guy is credited with supervising the company's workforce and directing its functional operations; he briefly served as president of Rocketdyne

before retiring in the 1970s. Additionally, beginning in 1963, Los Angeles County Parks personnel stationed at Devil's Punchbowl made DPB-001 their park headquarters. However, despite Guy's influence over the corporate direction of Rocketdyne, and despite Los Angeles County Parks personnel's effective management of Devil's Punchbowl after 1963, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that DPB-001 is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Rocketdyne, as a business entity, possesses historical significance, but its executives and engineers, who as a team developed engines that delivered U.S. spacecraft into space, do not. Therefore, DPB-001 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a concrete brick Ranch-style house situated on the edge of a rim overlooking the sandstone formations of Devil's Punchbowl, DPB-001 embodies the distinctive characteristics of 20th-century Organic architecture in California and possesses high artistic values. Organic architecture, as defined by Alan Hess, involves "the interrelation of practical architecture, mystical nature, and progressive technology" (Hess 2006:6-7). Rooted in the Modern Movement, Organic architecture embraced new building materials, designs, and methods of construction. Crucially, its practitioners designed buildings that harmonized with natural settings, typically remote vacation destinations that possessed dramatic scenery. DPB-001, with its prominent raised poured concrete foundation and its concrete brick exterior walls set against the gray sandstone outcroppings of Devil's Punchbowl, achieved what Hess describes as an architecture "so rooted in its landscape that it seemed to be part of the geology" (Hess 2006:4). Its builders, Bill and Hellen Guy, sought to leave the property "in its natural, pristine condition other than what was needed for fire prevention" (Guy 2023). Likewise, DPB-001's Ranch-style form and its use of concrete bricks (a material invented in 1900 but little used before achieving widespread recognition in U.S. building codes after 1940) make DPB-001 an example of modern architecture (Rosell 2012). DPB-001's architect remains unknown, and the house does not represent the work of a master or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Nevertheless, as an example of Organic architecture that relates to the rugged sandstone formations of Devil's Punchbowl, DPB-001 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of DPB-001 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

DPB-001 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house remains in its original location, set against the backdrop of Devil's Punchbowl, an area only lightly developed for recreational activities by Los Angeles County Parks personnel after 1963. With the exception of two windows removed, a chain-link fence installed on the western elevation, and mortared boulder landscaping added below the house's northern elevation, DPB-001 retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Furthermore, these modifications do not compromise the house's integrity of feeling; the mortared boulder landscaping, likely accomplished in c. 2000 as a Boy Scout project, abides by the Organic architectural principles of the house's original design. Lastly, DPB-001 still conveys the aesthetic of a mid-20th-century Ranch-style vacation house and park headquarters set against the backdrop of Devil's Punchbowl. Therefore, DPB-001 meets NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource. It would also qualify as a contributor to a Devil's Punchbowl historic district, should

the area be evaluated as a district. It could also potentially qualify as a Los Angeles County Historical Landmark.

6.2 DPB-002

DPB-002 is the remaining foundation of the Devil's Punchbowl Nature Center, previously Bill and Helen Guy's 3-car garage. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that DPB-002 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

Los Angeles County Parks personnel stationed at Devil's Punchbowl remodeled and maintained DPB-002 after 1963. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that DPB-002 is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As the poured concrete foundation of a building destroyed in the 2020 Bobcat Fire, DPB-002 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of DPB-002 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. Likewise, there is no indication that more data could be garnered from subsurface deposits. DPB-002 has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

DPB-002 possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location at Devil's Punchbowl, an area only lightly developed for recreational activities by Los Angeles County Parks personnel after 1963. As a concrete building foundation, it survived the 2020 Bobcat Fire that destroyed its associated building but lacks integrity of feeling and association due to the loss of its former building.

Regardless of integrity, DPB-002 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource, nor does it qualify as contributor to a Devil's Punchbowl historic district, should the area be evaluated as a district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

6.3 DPB-003

DPB-003, a metal water tank and groundwater pump built in 1963, provided Devil's Punchbowl park facilities with fresh water. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that DPB-003 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or CRHR under Criterion 1.

Los Angeles County Parks personnel stationed at Devil's Punchbowl built and maintained DPB-003 after 1963. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that DPB-003 is associated with the lives

of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

As a conventional metal water tank and groundwater pump, indistinguishable from multiple similar properties in Los Angeles County, DPB-003 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

The information potential of DPB-003 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D or CRHR under Criterion 4.

DPB-003 possesses integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location at Devil's Punchbowl, an area only lightly developed for recreational activities by Los Angeles County Parks personnel after 1963. DPB-003 still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century water tank and groundwater pump that provided Devil's Punchbowl park facilities with fresh water. However, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship were diminished by the 2020 Bobcat Fire, which destroyed a well house that previously sheltered the groundwater pump, compromising the structure's overall integrity.

Regardless of integrity, DPB-003 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource. Due to a loss of integrity, it also does not qualify as contributor to a Devil's Punchbowl historic district, should the area be evaluated as a district. The resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

7.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The records search and the 2022 field survey did not yield any pre-contact archaeological resources in the Project Area. Historic period resource DPB-001 was updated and re-evaluated as eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. Historic period resources DPB-002 and DPB-003 were evaluated as not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR.

Because Historic Properties/Historical Resources are present within the APE, a determination of effect on those Historic Properties will be required. If Historic Properties/Historical Resources will be adversely affected by the Proposed Project, the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation will first require a justification as to why the Historic Property cannot be avoided or the effects minimized. This rationale will be required even if the Project proponent will seek resolution of adverse effect through mitigation via a Memorandum of Agreement or Historic Properties Treatment Plan.

If the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation determines that all archaeological and built environment resources within the Project Area are ineligible for the NRHP and the SHPO concurs, no mitigation measures for archaeological and built environment resources on the property will be necessary under Section 106.

If the County of Los Angeles determines that the archaeological and built environment resources within the Project Area are ineligible for the CRHR and, therefore, are not Historical Resources for the purpose of CEQA, no mitigation measures for the archaeological and built environment resources on the Devil's Punchbowl property will be necessary under CEQA.

It is further recommended that determination of effects take place for Section 106 compliance, analysis of impacts take place for CEQA compliance, and preservation or data recovery for both Section 106 and CEQA compliance.

7.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Archaeological and Built Environment Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium within the Project Area, previously recorded sites near the Project Area, and known Tribal Cultural Resources in the general area of the Project Area, there exists the potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area. Therefore, there remains a possibility that unanticipated subsurface discoveries may arise during Project construction. The CHRIS records search identified one previously recorded pre-contact archaeological site is located within one mile of the Project Area. However, no pre-contact resources were encountered within the Project Area as a result of this study. No subsurface testing was conducted as part of this study as no pre-contact resources were encountered, and the built environment resources are not likely to yield any additional information that has not already been documented. Therefore, the potential for buried pre-contact archaeological resources in the Project Area is considered low to moderate.

7.3 Recommendations

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded archaeological and built environment resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the Lead Agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the Lead Agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt and a 60 foot buffer must be established around the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for pre-contact and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to expand the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. Work on the portions of the Project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. 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 lead

agencies. 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 agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- The Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI) shall be contacted about any pre-contact and/or post-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes their initial assessment of the nature of the find, to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.
 - Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), the Project Applicant shall retain a professional Native American monitor procured by the FTBMI to observe all remaining ground-disturbing activities including, but not limited to, excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, clearing, driving posts, auguring, blasting, stripping topsoil or similar activity, and archaeological work.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures, including but not limited to a 100-foot buffer around the find, are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 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 (Section 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 can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 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 agencies, 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 mitigation measures. 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 APPENDICES

Appendix A – **Confidential** Records Search Confirmation and Results **REDACTED**

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – **Confidential** Archaeological and Historic Built Environment Resource Site
Locations and Site Records **REDACTED**

Confidential Records Search Confirmation and Results **REDACTED**

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: Devil's Punch Bowl 2022-124

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: _____

Township: 4N **Range:** 9W **Section(s):** 19

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting

Street Address: 2861 Pullman Street

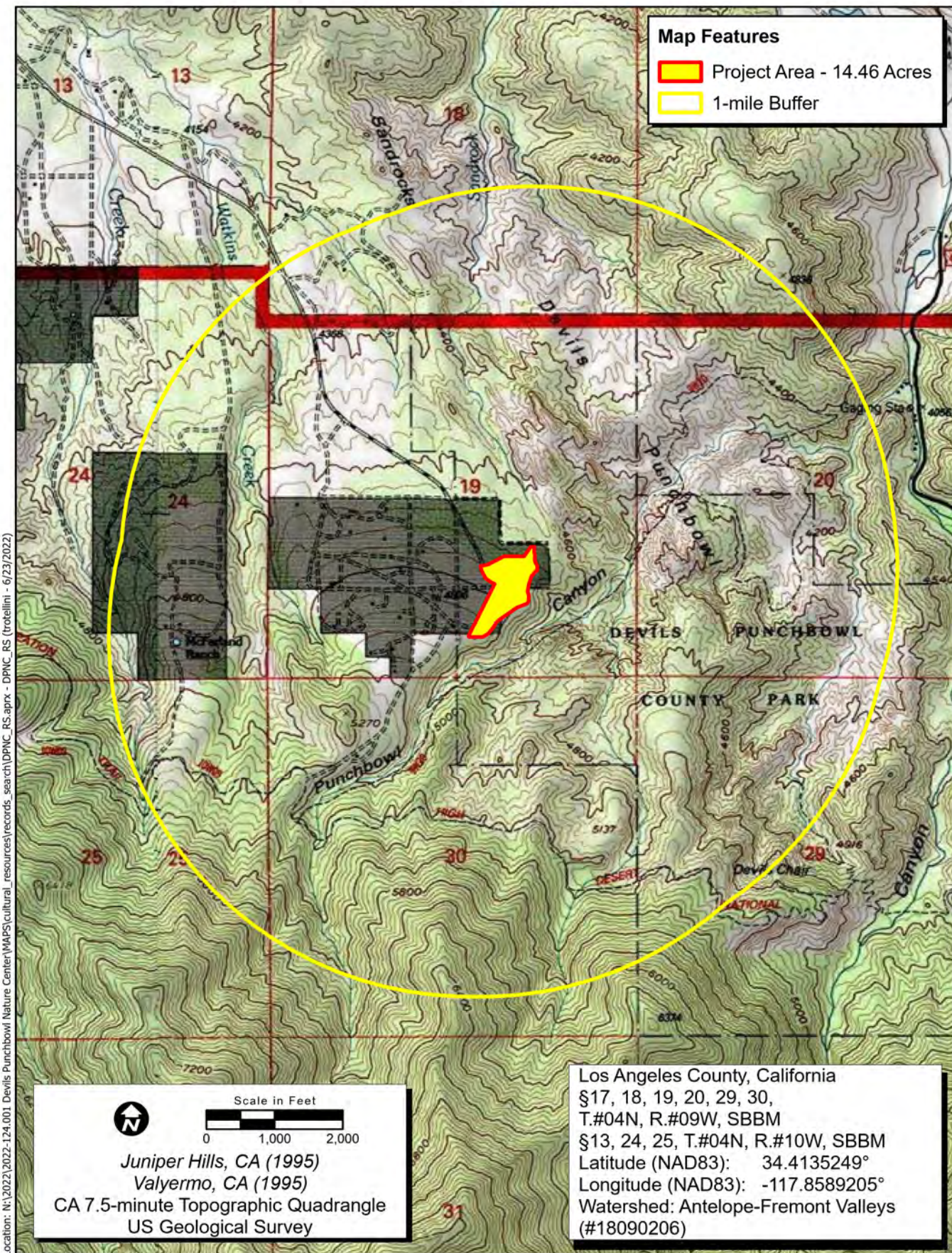
City: Santa Ana **Zip:** 92705

Phone: (714) 648-0630

Fax: (714) 648-0935

Email: nbizzell@ecorpconsulting.com


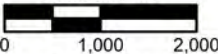
Project Description: The County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (County) proposes the preparation of an Initial Study (IS)/Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and supporting technical studies for rebuilding of the nature center and associated site improvements at the Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area south of the Valyermo community in the County of Los Angeles. Repairs to existing features and a new nature center building (approximately 2,000-3,000 square feet) are proposed at the site in order to reopen. Please refer to the project number 2022-124 for all correspondence.



Map Features

- Project Area - 14.46 Acres
- 1-mile Buffer

Location: N:\2022\2022-124.001 Devils Punchbowl Nature Center\WAPS\cultural_resources\records_search\DPNC_RS.aprx - DPNC_RS (trotellini - 6/23/2022)


 Scale in Feet

 Juniper Hills, CA (1995)
 Valyermo, CA (1995)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Los Angeles County, California
 §17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30,
 T.#04N, R.#09W, SBBM
 §13, 24, 25, T.#04N, R.#10W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.4135249°
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.8589205°
 Watershed: Antelope-Fremont Valleys
 (#18090206)

Map Date: 6/23/2022
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 8, 2022

Nick Bizzell
ECORP ConsultingVia Email to: nbizzell@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Devil's Punch Bowl 2022-124 Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Bizzell:

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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,


Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
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NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/8/2022**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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1019 Second Street, Suite 1
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Fax: (818) 837-0796
jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us

Tataviam

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
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Bellflower, CA, 90707
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Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
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Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
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Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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Gabrielino

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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Gabrielino

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abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
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Cahuilla
Serrano

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
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christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

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 Devil's Punch Bowl 2022-124 Project, Los Angeles County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/8/2022

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
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Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
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**Serrano Nation of Mission
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**Serrano Nation of Mission
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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 Devil's Punch Bowl 2022-124 Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: Devil's Punch Bowl Survey

Project Number: 2022.124.001

| Camera | Photo No. | Description | Facing | Date | Initials |
|--------|-----------|---|--------|----------|----------|
| Fuji | 4881 | W boundary overview of project | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4882 | Ground cover at W boundary | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4883 | Front view old ranger station | SE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4884 | Front view old ranger station | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4885 | Front view old ranger station | SW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4886 | NW corner old ranger station | SE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4887 | Door old ranger station | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4888 | Foundation old ranger station | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4889 | Window display, N wall | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4890 | Window, N wall | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4891 | Roof, N side, old ranger station | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4892 | oblique view N side of building | SW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4893 | oblique view, N roof line | SE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4894 | Oblique view, E side wall | SW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4895 | Window, E side wall | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4896 | Window closeup, E side wall | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4897 | Window closeup, E side wall | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4898 | Oblique view, S side of building | NW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4899 | Shuttered window, S side of building | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4900 | Chimney & roofline, S side of building | NW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4901 | Window, S side of building | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4902 | Window closeup, " | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4903 | Chimney, S side of building | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4904 | Oblique view, S side of building | NE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4905 | Window, S side of building | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4906 | W side of building | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4907 | Window, W side of building | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4908 | Oblique view, W side of building | NE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4909 | Foundation w/ scale, W side of building | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4910 | Window, W wall | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4911 | Closeup of window, W wall | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4912 | Oblique view, W side | SE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4913 | Foundation w/ scale, W side | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4914 | Foundation w/ scale, W side | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4915 | W side of building | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4916 | Oblique view, N side | SE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4917 | NW corner of roof | SE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4918 | NW corner of roof | SE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4919 | W wall oblique view | SE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4920 | Front of old ranger station | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4921 | Info/photo panel by old ranger station | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |

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|------|------|--|----|----------|-----|
| Fuji | 4922 | REDACTED | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4923 | REDACTED | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4924 | REDACTED | SW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4925 | REDACTED | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4926 | REDACTED | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4927 | Side wall/foundation of basement | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4928 | Basement foundation closeup | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4929 | REDACTED | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4930 | Stone wall @ foundation | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4931 | REDACTED | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4932 | REDACTED | SW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4933 | REDACTED | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4934 | REDACTED | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4935 | REDACTED | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4936 | REDACTED | NW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4937 | REDACTED | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4938 | REDACTED | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4939 | REDACTED | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4940 | REDACTED | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4941 | REDACTED | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4942 | REDACTED | N | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4943 | REDACTED | NE | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4944 | REDACTED | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4945 | Oblique view of basement | NW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4946 | W wall basement foundation w/ scale | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4947 | W wall basement foundation w/ scale | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4948 | W wall basement foundation w/ scale | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4949 | Picnic area in N portion of survey area | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4950 | N portion of survey area w/ trails, building | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4951 | South portion of survey area | NW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4952 | SW portion of project area | SW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4953 | Water tank in SW corner | SW | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4954 | Water tank in SW corner | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4955 | Water tanks in SW corner | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4956 | Water tanks in SW corner | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4957 | Foundation of small water tank | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4958 | Foundation of small water tank | W | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4959 | Water tanks in SW corner of survey | S | 10/19/22 | CLL |
| Fuji | 4960 | Small water tank overview | E | 10/19/22 | CLL |



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DSCF4882.JPG



DSCF4883.JPG



DSCF4884.JPG



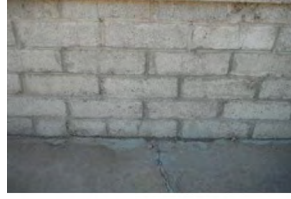
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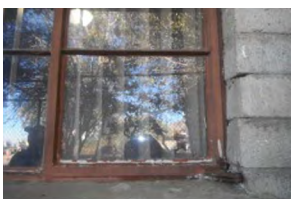
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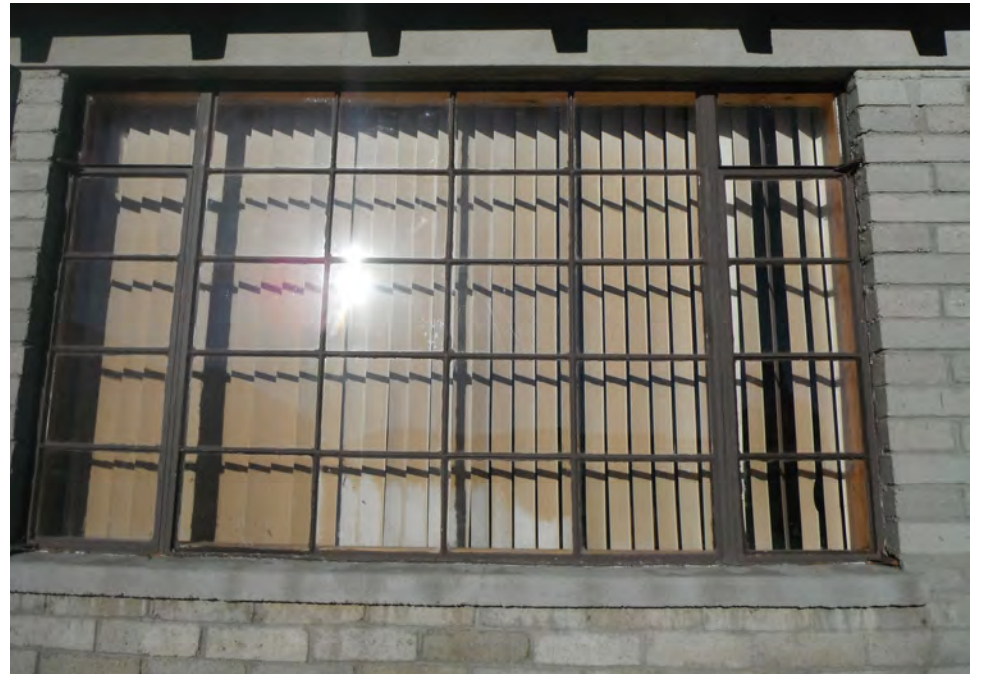
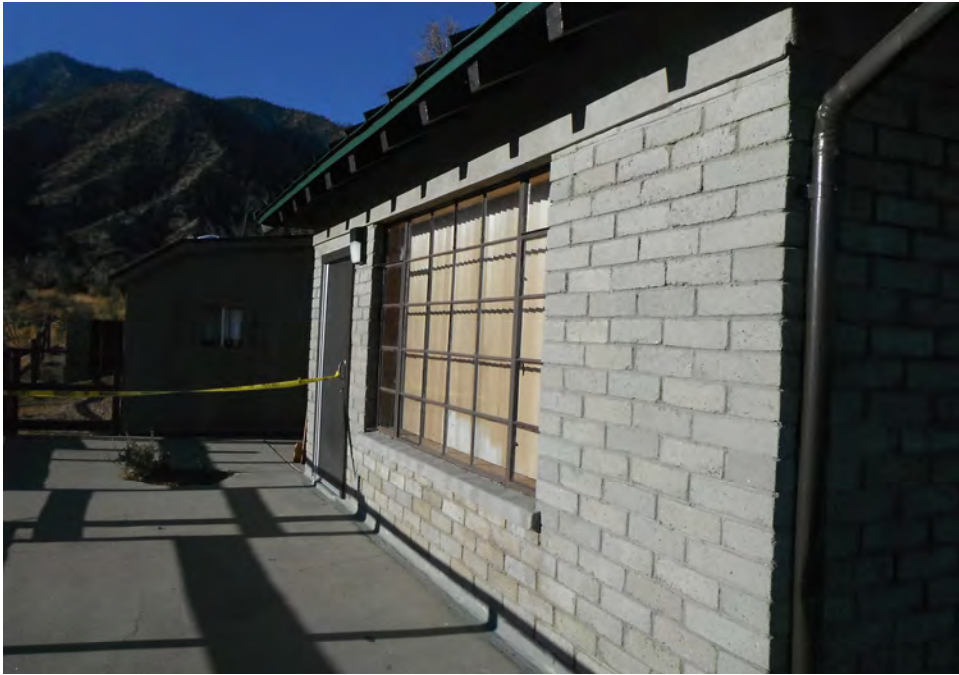


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Environment Resource Site Locations and Site Records **REDACTED**