Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for Mt. SAC SEIR for 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update and Physical Education Projects, Walnut, Los Angeles County, California

April 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This cultural resources report has been prepared in support of the Supplemental EIR (SEIR) for the Mount San Antonio College (Mt. SAC) 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update (2015 FMPU) and Physical Education Projects (PEP) (Project). The Project includes several construction and renovation projects for the Mt SAC community college campus located at 1100 North Grand Avenue, in Walnut, California. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to discretionary projects undertaken, approved, or funded by a public agency. As such, the proposed 2015 FMPU and PEP are subject to CEQA. The Mt. San Antonio Community College District is the "lead agency" under CEQA and is responsible for the 2015 FMPU and PEP.

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), under contract to Mt. SAC, has prepared this report to evaluate whether the proposed Project would impact any historic resources within the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). This assessment of impacts was conducted in compliance with CEQA and guided by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (SOI Standards). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 define significant impacts as a substantial adverse change to a historic resource, encompassing "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired."

The Mount San Antonio College Historic District (Mt. SAC Historic District) is located within the Project APE. As such, the Project poses the potential to cause significant direct and/or indirect impacts to a CEQA historic resource. The Project entails multiple construction projects, including demolition and reconstruction of the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H), demolition of Oden House (12A/B), expansion of the Wildlife Sanctuary, and renovation of buildings 6, 9A, and 28A/B.

As a result of this cultural resources report, ASM surveyed 22 potentially new contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District. Twenty of those are recommended as eligible contributing resources (3CD) to Mt. SAC Historic District. Ten buildings previously identified as eligible contributing resources were found to have been demolished; one additional resource (12A/B) was found to have lost integrity and is now recommended as a non-contributing resource. As the district retains approximately 75 percent of its eligible contributing resources, ASM recommends that the Mt. SAC Historic District continues to be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1, for the Theme of Education, with a period of significance of 1948-1972. ASM also identified two individually eligible properties: Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) eligible under Criterion 1, for the Themes of Education and Recreation, with a period of significance of 1948-1972; and the Technology Center (28A/B) under Criterion 3, for the Theme of Architecture, with a period of significance of 1971.

The Project will result in adverse direct and indirect visual impacts to the Mt. SAC Historic District, and to the individually eligible Hilmer Lodge Stadium. ASM recommends Mt. SAC implement the mitigation measures detailed in Chapter 7 to reduce the significant adverse impacts in accordance with CEQA. However, those mitigation measures will not result in less than significant impacts, and the Project will result in a substantial adverse change to a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the goals, methods, and findings of the impacts analysis conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), for the Mount San Antonio College (Mt. SAC) 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update (2015 FMPU) and Physical Education Projects (PEP) (Project). The Project includes several construction and renovation projects for the Mt SAC community college campus located at 1100 North Grand Avenue, in Walnut, California. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to discretionary projects undertaken, approved, or funded by a public agency. As such, the proposed 2015 FMPU and PEP are subject to CEQA. The Mt. San Antonio Community College District is the "lead agency" under CEQA and is responsible for the 2015 FMPU and PEP.

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), under contract to Mt. SAC, has prepared this report to evaluate whether the proposed Project would impact any historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). This report provides an assessment and evaluation of direct and indirect impacts on those historic resources as a result of the proposed Project. This report is divided into the following sections: Introduction, Regulatory Framework, Historic Context, Identification of Historic Resources, Impacts Assessment, and Conclusion. Several appendices are included, specifically: California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms (Appendix A), records search (Appendix B), Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Tribal correspondence (Appendix C), original architectural drawings (Appendix D), and structural description and assessment of the Stadium (Appendix E).

The Mount San Antonio College Historic District (Mt. SAC Historic District) is located within the APE, and the project specifically has the potential to impact contributing resources to the district: the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H), Oden House (12A/B), Wildlife Sanctuary, and buildings 6, 9A, and 28A/B. The historic district and of its potential contributors are evaluated for their eligibility for designation on the local, state, and national level as individual resources and potential contributors to a historic district, in accordance with CEQA and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) guidelines. Section 21084.1 of CEQA defines a historical resource as any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR. Mt. SAC Historic District has previously been evaluated and identified as a CEQA historical resource.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The proposed Project is located in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California. Walnut is located approximately 20 miles (mi.) east of the City of Los Angeles within eastern Los Angeles County (Figures 1 and 2). The Mt. SAC campus occupies 421 acres at 1100 North Grand Avenue situated in a flat valley between the Puente and San Jose hills in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature of the setting to the north. The Project is located on the campus of Mt. SAC owned by the Mt. San Antonio Community College District. The direct APE constitutes those areas where specific projects have been identified in the FMUP and PEP, and includes all areas of ground disturbance (Figure 3). The Mt. SAC Historic District is located within the APE and includes buildings proposed for demolition and/or renovation. As such, the Project constitutes potential direct impacts to a CEQA historic resource. The indirect APE is defined as the boundaries of the entire historic district to ensure consideration of indirect impacts on all contributing resources of the historic district (see Figure 3). The Mt. SAC Historic District contains buildings and structures constructed between 1946 and 1972 that are associated with the theme of Education. The buildings were constructed in varying architectural styles such as Spanish Colonial Revival, neo-Romanesque, and Mid-Century Modern. In between the buildings are concrete walkways and landscaped courtyards of grass lawns, low-scale vegetation, and trees.

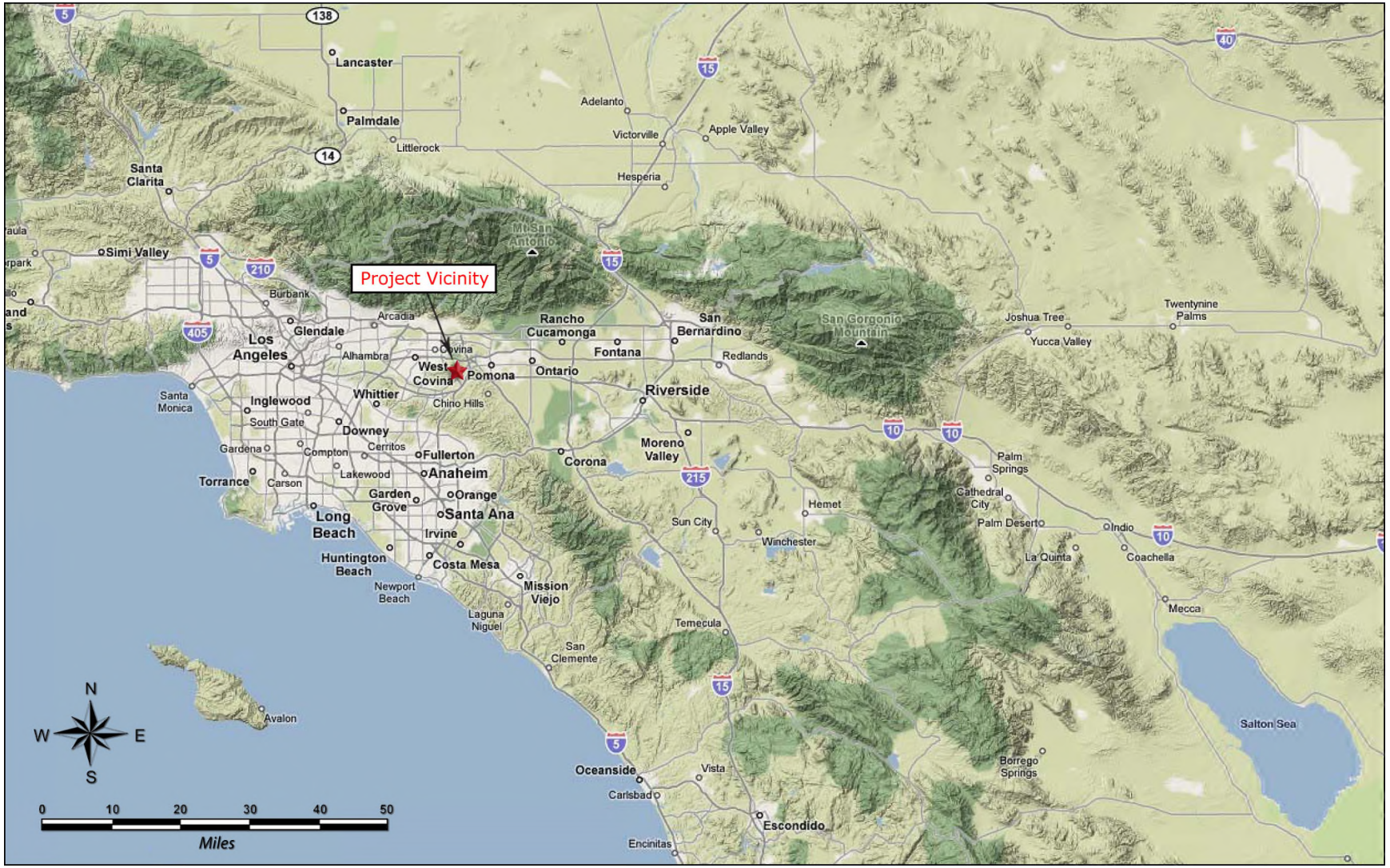

Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

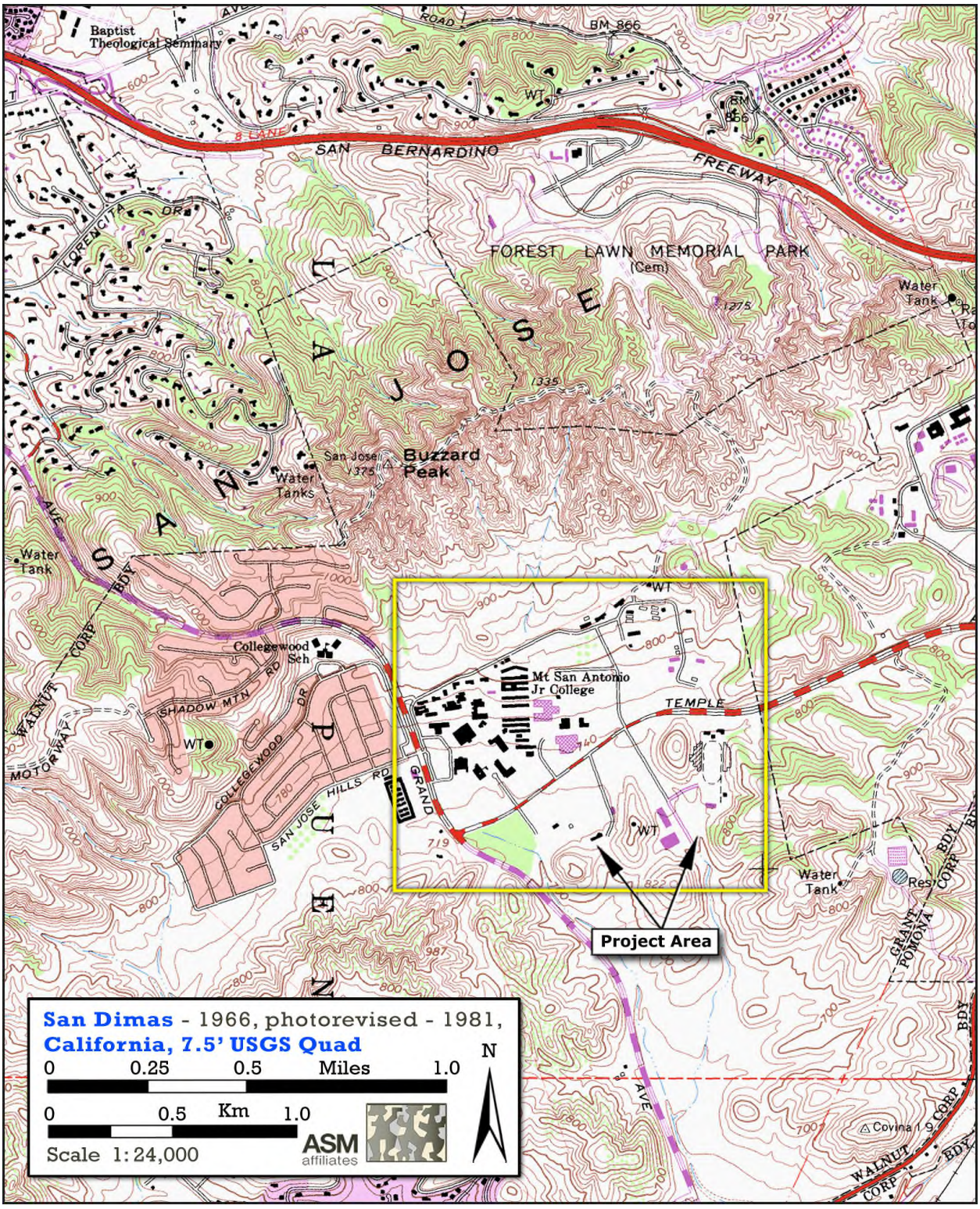

Figure 2. Project location map on USGS topographic map.

Figure 3. Project area map with Area of Potential Effect (direct and indirect) highlighted.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mt. San Antonio Community College District has proposed a 2015 FMPU and the corresponding Land Use Plan is shown as Figure 3. The major change from the 2012 FMP is the re-design of the athletic facilities/Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) south of Temple Avenue and east of Bonita Avenue. The existing stadium will be demolished and a new stadium built at the same location. Other changes for the 2015 FMPU include the demolition of the Oden House (12A/B), relocation of the Public Transportation Center to Lot D3, an expanded Wildlife Sanctuary and Open Space area, and a pedestrian bridge across Temple Avenue connecting the Physical Education Complex to Lot F. The net increase in square footage at 2015 FMPU buildout is approximately 500,000 gross square feet. Special annual events will continue to be held on campus that include the Mt. SAC/Brooks Relays and the Mt. SAC Cross-Country Invitational (XC Invite). The District is also filing an application to host the eight-day 2020 Olympic Track & Field Trials in late July or August 2020.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

ASM reviewed previous documentation and architectural drawings of the buildings and landscapes that required survey and evaluation for this report. Previous documentation included the *Historic Resources on the Campus of Mt. San Antonio College* report by Tim Gregory (Gregory 2003). In 2012, ASM prepared a letter report, *Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College*, in which the following buildings were evaluated: Student Life Center (9C), Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (Aquatic Facility) (27B), Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities) (27C), Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) (27A), and Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar (19C) (Davis 2012). In this report, ASM utilized the 2003 Gregory report to define district boundaries and identify district contributors. The result was a list of contributors that included 24 buildings; however, by 2012 only 16 were extant. Since 2012, two more buildings have been demolished, resulting in 14 documented contributors that remained as of November 2015.

ASM performed an on-site survey of the Project APE overall a period of several days (November 17, 2015, and January 21 and March 11-25, 2016). The intensive level survey included the extant 14 contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District (with a focus on those proposed for demolition: Oden House and the Stadium). Previous evaluation of the historic district did not include all buildings and structures that could be contributing resources to the historic district that were constructed or utilized by the college during the district's period of significance (1946-1972). As such, this survey included all potential contributors to the historic district that have not previously been documented or evaluated: the Art Center (1A), Administration (4), Library (6), Science South (7), Bookstore (9A), Science North (11), Counseling Support (12), Humanities North/East/South (26A/B/D), Planetarium (26C), Technology Center (28A/B), Maintenance/Facilities (47), Receiving/Transport (48), Horticulture Unit (F1), Farm Offices (F2A), Horticulture Storage (F2B), Old Dairy Unit (F3A), Swine Market Pens (F4A), Vivarium (F5), Breeding Barn (F6A), Equipment Tech Unit (F7), Greenhouse (G2), and the Wildlife Sanctuary. Twenty-two new potential contributing resources were documented during the survey; the 14 previously determined contributing resources were also documented to determine if they are still eligible as contributing resources and/or individually eligible historic resources. During the site visits, all of the resources were photographed and detailed field notes were recorded.

An intensive pedestrian archaeological survey was also conducted, encompassing all accessible areas of the Project APE where ground disturbance is proposed. All visible ground surface was surveyed.

As part of the current study, ASM reviewed archival documents located in Mt. SAC library "Vault" specific to the history of the buildings and landscapes surveyed. Documents reviewed included newspaper and memorabilia scrapbooks, yearbooks, college newspapers, and coursebooks (Scrapbook 2016). ASM also

reviewed historic aerial photographs to confirm construction dates of the buildings surveyed, as well as recent demolition projects (historicaerials.com 1948, 1953, 2003, 2004, 2012).

1.4 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

An archival records search was conducted by personnel of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a 1/2-mi. radius around the Project area (Appendix B).

As a result of this records search, it was determined that nine cultural resource inventories and/or research projects have occurred within a 1/2-mi. radius of the Project (Table 1). These have resulted in the documentation of a single resource within that radius, which is the college itself (Table 2). No reports were found at the SCCIC that directly address the Project area. However, reports that previously addressed eligibility of the Mt. SAC Historic District (Gregory 2003; Davis 2012) were consulted for this study and supplied by Mt. SAC.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Projects within 1/2-Mile Radius of the SEIR Project Area

NADB Number	Author(s)	Date	Report Title
LA-00342	Taylor, Thomas T.	1978	Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District
LA-00481	Van Horn, David M.	1979	Archaeological Survey Report: a Parcel Located in the City of Walnut in the County of Los Angeles, California
LA-01268	Mason, Roger D., and Nancy Whitney-Desautels	1983	Archaeological Survey Report and Records Search on Proposed Revised Tract 32158 in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, Ca
LA-01346	Brock, James P.	1984	Archaeological Assessment Report for Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Spadra Landfill Los Angeles County (140 +/- Total Acres)
LA-02679	Cottrell, Marie G.	1979	Focused Draft Environmental Impact Report for Via Verde Development Company Residential Development Tentative Tract
LA-03835	Cottrell, Marie G.	1979	Records Search and an Archaeological Survey for the 400 Acre Parcel Designated South Ranch, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California
LA-05644	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California
LA-05646	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-130-01 Los Angeles County, California
LA-06262	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-04 Los Angeles County, California

Table 2. Previously Documented Resources within 1/2-Mile Radius of the SEIR Project Area

Primary #	Site Type	Description	Construction Date	California Status Code
P-19-186869	HP15 (Educational building); HP41 (Hospital); HP42 (Stadium/sports arena)	Mt San Antonio College 1100 N. Grand Ave.	1946	5S1*

**In 2003, the California Status Code for 5S1 was defined as "Not eligible for the National Register, but of local interest and eligible for listing in a local historic resources survey." The California status codes have since been re-categorized. As of 2016, this definition is listed under the code "5S3."*

1.5 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

ASM submitted a request to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to inquire if they have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the proposed Project APE. A response was provided by the NAHC on February 10, 2016, stating that the SLF search failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places/sites in the Project area. However, the NAHC also stresses that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. The NAHC also provided a list of nine Native American Tribes and individuals to contact for more information. ASM sent letters to each of the contacts provided by the NAHC to solicit their input regarding any information or concerns that they may have about the proposed Project. To date, two tribal representatives have responded. One requested additional information regarding the ground-disturbing impacts of the proposed construction activities. Both felt that the Project area should be treated as sensitive and request the presence of Native American monitors during construction-related ground-disturbance. All related correspondence received to date is provided in Appendix C; responses received after the finalization of this report will be forwarded to the lead agency.

1.6 PROJECT PERSONNEL

ASM Senior Architectural Historian, Shannon Davis, M.A., was the Project Manager and team leader conducting the field survey, archival research, and impacts analysis. Ms. Davis exceeds the professional qualification standards for Architectural Historian and Historian as identified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Architectural Historian at ASM, Ms. Davis has documented and evaluated numerous cultural resources for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, impacts/effects analysis, Historic Structures Reports (HSRs), Historic American Building Survey (HABS), and NRHP nominations. Ms. Davis additionally has past professional experience with the cultural resources programs of the National Park Service (NPS) including eight years as an Historian with the NRHP.

ASM Senior Archaeologist, Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA, conducted the archaeological survey. Ms. Andrews exceeds the professional qualification standards for Archaeology as identified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Archaeologist at ASM, Ms. Andrews has served as Principal Investigator, Co-Principal Investigator, and Field Director. Ms. Andrews has experience in all aspects of project management, ranging from records searches and fieldwork to report writing and preparation. She also has experience in laboratory management, including artifact analysis, cataloging and curation, and has served as laboratory director for three university-run field schools, including the San Clemente Island Eel Point field school run by California State University, Northridge, and the San Elijo Lagoon project run by ASM and University of California, San Diego.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the NRHP.

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

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

Archaeologists assess sites based on all four of the above criteria but usually focus on the fourth criterion provided above. Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must also retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as "the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines upon which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based.

2.1.1 Integrity

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1998). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features, and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property, and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was

intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.

4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory, and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

2.2 CEQA HISTORIC RESOURCES

CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources* requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated for potential environmental impacts, including impacts to historical resources. CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1) states that significant impacts may occur if a project "may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource." CEQA defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate a Project's impacts to historical resources (including archaeological resources) and to determine whether those impacts are significant. Mitigation of significant impacts is required if the proposed Project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired." While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a Project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance.

For purposes of CEQA, a "historical resource" is a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be historic resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a "historical resource" if it:

1. Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
2. Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC.

3. Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. Generally, a resource is considered "historically significant" if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR.

CEQA also requires the lead agency to consider whether a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, and to avoid these resources when feasible or mitigate any effects to less-than-significant levels (PRC Section 21083.2 and Section 21084.1). These are defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person [PRC Section 21083.2(g)].

No further consideration need be given to a non-unique archaeological resource, "other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" (PRC Section 21083.2(h)).

2.3 SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS

The SOI *Standards* were codified in 1995 (36 CFR 68) to establish professional standards that apply to all proposed development grant-in-aid projects assisted through the National Historic Preservation Fund and serve as general guidance for work on any other historic building (Weeks et al. 2001). The *Standards* apply to historic properties of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes. The *Standards* also encompass related landscape features, the site, and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. The SOI *Standards* for *Rehabilitation* are the appropriate approach to apply to this project, and are identified below (Weeks et al. 2001).

1) A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2) The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4) Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5) Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6) Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8) Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9) New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10) New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Weeks et al. (2001) references new construction within historic districts as part of the guidelines for "Setting." The section pertaining to "Alterations/Additions for the New Use" were considered in the analysis of direct impacts. Below are the "recommended" and "not recommended" treatments applicable to the project.

Recommended

- Designing and constructing new additions to historic buildings when required by the new use. New work should be compatible with the historic character of the setting in terms of size, scale design, material, color, and texture.

Not Recommended

- Introducing new construction into historic districts that is visually incompatible or that destroys historic relationships within the setting.

2.4 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING VISUAL IMPACTS

Because there is no universally accepted yardstick for measuring visual impacts, and because those impacts do not always damage the defining characteristics of an historic property in any physical manner, assessing them can be difficult and complicated. If we are to consider that an historic property is affected when its historic significance and integrity have been diminished, determining how a Project harms a resource's historical significance and integrity is essential to any assessment. In assessing the indirect impacts for historic resources, the criteria for significance and the aspects of integrity are factors that require careful evaluation and can provide a defensible qualitative method for determining visual impacts on historic resources.

To ensure a thorough and complete analysis of visual impacts, ASM augmented the nationally recognized guidance of Section 106 (36 CFR 800) regulations of the NHPA and SOI Standards with more specific guidance that has been developed by two state agencies—the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (Delaware SHPO 2003) and the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (Wyoming BLM 2006).

2.4.1 Definitions

For purposes of this analysis, the following definitions have been employed:

Historic Property or Historic Resource: a historic site, district, building, structure, or object that is either eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, or listed therein.

Adverse Visual Impact: an impact that negatively affects the integrity of the setting or feeling of an historic property, to the extent that significance and eligibility for listing in the NRHP are compromised. In particular, adverse visual impacts can be seen as negatively affecting the following characteristics of integrity: setting, feeling, or association.

Obstructive Visual Impacts: any visual impact that carries the potential to obstruct any part of the view of an historic property, or the scenic view from such a resource. Adverse obtrusive impacts can obstruct all or a portion of an historic property and/or its viewshed, in turn negatively affecting the property's historic character.

Scenic Views: any scenic resources or resources that are visually and aesthetically important and that contribute to an historic property's significance.

Viewsheds: those areas visible from a specified location or locations.

Visual Impacts: any aspect of a proposed undertaking that will be seen from or will be in the view of an historic property. A visual impact may be beneficial or adverse and may affect the historic property in an aesthetic or obstructive manner. The determination that a visual impact exists does not automatically imply that the impact is adverse.

2.4.2 Adverse Visual Impacts

Adverse visual impacts may be created when an undertaking is visible within the viewshed of the historic property, when it blocks a view toward the historic property, or when it introduces an element that is incompatible with the criteria under which the property is eligible.

Simply because an undertaking will be visible from an historic property does not mean it automatically will create an adverse visual impact. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the visual changes and alterations the undertaking will introduce to the resource. In assessing adverse visual impacts on a historic property, it is necessary to identify the criterion or criteria under which the resource is eligible and what qualities or characteristics of the resource contribute to its significance or eligibility. For example, if a resource is eligible for its innovative engineering qualities, visual impacts on the property may not be adverse, whereas if the property is eligible on the basis of its architectural significance, an adverse impact very well may be created.

An adverse visual impact may be obstructive, which is to say it may block the view to or from an historic property; it may also not be obstructive and still create an adverse visual impact in that it introduces elements so incompatible with the criterion or criteria under which the property is eligible for listing that it diminishes the property's significance to a substantial degree. For example, a highway proposed to run alongside an historic rural church, while it would not directly obstruct the view to or from the building, might still introduce an element so incompatible with the rural setting of the property that it would have a diminishing impact upon the integrity of the property's setting.

Adverse visual impacts should be determined on a case-by-case basis, weighing the following factors:

- **Significance.** An historic built-environment resource's historical significance and its key aspects of integrity must be taken into account in order to evaluate the Project's impacts on the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

- **Character-Defining Features.** The alteration of character-defining features at the Project location (including open space) can affect the view from the historic built-environment resource and possibly the location, feeling, setting, and association of that resource.

- **Compatibility.** Whether in an open space or a developed area, the compatibility of the Project with the character of the Project's location and surrounding area, including historic resources, is important. The character of the historic property's site and architectural

features should be the basis for determining the appropriate characteristics of the proposed Project. The compatibility of the Project is determined by:

- Mass—the arrangement of the Project's spaces;
- Scale and proportion—the size and the proportion of the Project to the surrounding structures and features;
- Height—sometimes it may be necessary that a Project height extend beyond that of the surrounding buildings and other features within view of the Project; it is important that the height of the Project not cause the line of sight to move so far up that the surrounding features are out of view, thereby detracting from the original view;
- Shadows;
- Color;
- The degree to which the Project would contribute to the area's aesthetic value;
- The degree of contrast, or lack thereof, between the Project and the background, surrounding scenery, or neighborhood; and
- The amount of open space.

2.4.3 Obstructive Impacts

Whether a Project is on or near an historic property, it can block the resource from being viewed, or block a view seen from that resource, thereby possibly diminishing its integrity. Determination of adverse obstructive impacts should be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

- The historic property's significance. It is necessary to understand the resource's historic significance and its key aspects of integrity in order to evaluate the Project's impacts on the resource's eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Nature and quality of the view from the historic property. This includes such features as natural topography, settings, man-made or natural features of visual interest, and other historic property seen from the historic built-environment resource, any of which would contribute to its significance and integrity.
- Extent of obstruction. This includes total blockage, partial interruption, or interference with a person's enjoyment and appreciation of a scenic view or historic property viewed from the historic property, to the extent it affects the integrity of the historic property.
- Obstruction of an historic property. The Project might obstruct the historic property from being viewed from the Project site or other area. If the historic property is visually appreciated from surrounding viewpoints, obstructing its view may affect its feeling, setting, location, or association.

3. HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY AND WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

The first occupants of the San Gabriel Valley were the Gabrielino Indians of Shoshonean origin. After the arrival of the Spanish in the late 1700s, large ranches, extensive agricultural development occurred and residences were constructed. The first land grants included the Rancho de San Jose, established in 1837 by Don Ricardo Vejar and Don Ygnacio Palomares; the Rancho de los Nogales, presented in 1840 to Jose de la Cruz Linares; and La Puente Rancho, issued to John Rowland and William Workman in 1842. Prior to the establishment of these land grants, the land had been used for cattle and sheep grazing by the San Gabriel Mission (Gregory 2003).

Walnut originally obtained its name from Rancho de los Nogales (*nogal* is the Spanish word for "walnut tree"), the land the city came to occupy. The Rancho obtained its name from the black walnut trees located along the hillsides. The name of the town was originally Lemon, due to the many citrus trees in the area and the name of the town's station (Lemon Station) for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The name "Walnut" was adopted as the community's official name in 1912 with the construction of the new post office (Gregory 2003).

From the 1880s to just after World War II, the area was used predominantly for cattle-raising and farming, well-known particularly for its walnut and citrus groves. Walnut as well as the surrounding communities remained primarily rural, Pomona being the only major city (Gregory 2003).

After World War II, returning veterans created an increasing demand for housing across southern California, including the city of Walnut. The small rural town developed quickly and, fearing that they might be annexed by their faster-growing neighbors, the residents of Walnut decided to incorporate with approximately 7.5 mi.^{2} of territory and about 1,000 residents in January 1959 (Gregory 2003).

Between 1980 and 1990, Walnut grew by 133 percent, to a population of 29,105, and became the second-fastest-growing city in Los Angeles County (Gregory 2003). Today, Walnut has a population of 29,661. Four elementary schools, three middle schools, two high schools, and Mt. SAC are located within the city boundaries (City of Walnut 2012).

3.2 EARLY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN WALNUT AND SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Walnut's first school was constructed ca. 1876. After the schoolhouse burned in 1892, students transferred to Spadra School. The Lemon School District, of which Walnut was a part, was established in 1893. High school students traveled to Pomona and El Monte until 1915, when La Puente High School was constructed (Gregory 2003).

When the first junior colleges were established in California at the beginning of the twentieth century, most (two-thirds) were begun either on high school campuses or as parts of high school districts. Citrus College, located in Glendora and founded in 1915, is the oldest junior college in Los Angeles County and the fifth oldest in the state. One of the first junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley was Pomona Junior College, planned in 1916 and established on the Pomona High School campus in 1917. Oscar H. Edinger was the director of the college (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). Chaffey, located in Rancho Cucamonga, was first established as a private college in 1883 and became public in 1916. Pasadena City College was established in 1924, and Glendale Community College was founded in 1927.

With the return of young men and women after World War II, the San Gabriel Valley, along with much of the state, increasingly recognized the limitations of having colleges set on high school campuses, and pushed for the establishment of junior colleges independent from high schools. Pomona Junior College was seen as inadequate to accommodate the many veterans seeking higher education. Thus, in October 1945, the California State Board of Education was petitioned by the school districts of Pomona, Covina, Puente, and Bonita for a junior college to serve the combined communities (Pomona, La Verne, San Dimas, Covina, Baldwin Park, West Covina, Puente, Otterbein, Walnut, and Spadra). Edgar Rothrock, chairman of the Board of Trustees for Bonita High School, and Carl L. Lorbeer, president of the Pomona Board of Education, were particularly influential in encouraging community members to support the creation of the college. In his 1945 statement as candidate to be president of the Pomona Board of Education, Mr. Lorbeer advocated for "the formation of a junior college not only for general relief of the school system but to separate the high school and junior college activities. It would be my intention, if elected, to immediately have a representative committee appointed to make a thorough study of the entire junior college situation" (*Mt. SACourier* 1966). Voters approved the formation of a new college by a 7-to-1 vote margin, and the first Board of Trustees was formed (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The new college was to replace Pomona Junior College, and Mt. SAC became one of the first junior colleges to be established as independent from a high school campus at the time of its foundation.

A few different locations were considered for the new college, including Kellogg Ranch in Pomona, the Voorhis School in San Dimas, and the Naval Hospital located in Walnut. The Naval Hospital was eventually chosen as the location for the school, as it was considered an ideal location at the center of the proposed college district. The Kellogg Ranch and the Voorhis School were soon after acquired by California Polytechnic School for their southern California branch (Cal Poly Pomona 2012; Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

3.3 MT. SAC PROPERTY HISTORY

In 1920, the State of California purchased lots 6 and 7 of the C. M. Wright Tract on the eastern edge of the original La Puente Rancho, consisting of 800 acres. The land had previously been owned by the Stern Realty Company since 1914. Lot 7 was transferred to the Regents of the University of California and later became the site of the California Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus. Lot 6, the location of the current Mt. SAC, was used to establish the Pacific Colony, an institution for the insane, founded in 1921. The Pacific Colony only operated briefly at this location, as it closed in 1923 due to an inadequate water supply, later reopening in 1927 on Pomona Boulevard (Gregory 2003).

In the early 1930s, lot 6 was occupied by the State Narcotic Hospital, and during World War II, the United States Government leased the property for a U.S. Army Hospital and later a U.S. Naval Hospital. In February 1945, the Pomona Chamber of Commerce requested the state to make the hospital site (which was scheduled to close in 1946) the temporary location for a new junior college which eventually became Mt. SAC (Gregory 2003).

The first staff of the new junior college included several members of surrounding educational facilities: Dr. George H. Bell, superintendent of education for Bonita High School District, became president; Oscar H. Edinger, former director of Pomona Junior College, became director of instruction; Ernest W. Carl, an officer in the Navy, became director of business; and Marie T. Mills, physical education teacher for Covina High School, became dean of women. Additionally, a small group of support staff and 23 faculty members were selected (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The new staff and faculty were faced with the almost impossible task of preparing the buildings of the old Naval Hospital for college classes in only a matter of months. (The property was authorized in July 1946, and the college was to open in September that same year.) Community members as well as prospective

students contributed countless hours as well as small sums of money to prepare the campus for opening day (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The temporary name for the college was the East Los Angeles County Junior College. A contest was held to choose the official name for the college, resulting in its official name being changed to Mt. SAC, named after the most visible snow-capped mountain north of the college (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

When Mt. SAC opened in 1946, nine permanent buildings and 99 temporary barrack buildings from the site's previous uses were utilized as classrooms and faculty housing. A two-story building used by the director of the hospital became the home of President Bell and his family (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

When registration began in August 1946, the college advertised seven divisions and 12 departments, including art, commerce, English and speech arts, foreign languages, homemaking, math and engineering, music, physical education and hygiene, science, social sciences, vocational agriculture, and trades and industries. There were 682 students the first year. Over half the students were veterans, and the average age was 25 (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

In March 1947, the college Advisory Committee requested a $1,750,000 bond to aid in the construction of new classrooms and service buildings. The bond issue received an overwhelming approval ratio of 11 to 1. On June 14, 1947, the day of the first commencement, Governor Earl Warren approved Assembly Bill 1904 to allow the college to acquire the former hospital site as their permanent home (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The first campus master plan, known as Building Plan "M", was designed by President Bell and Pasadena architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. The first buildings designed and approved were the stadium, field houses, shops, gymnasium, and library (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

Enrollment continued to increase and the college grew, with construction of new buildings ongoing until the early 1970s, when the development of the college was complete and its growth reached a plateau. With a Walnut city population increase of 133 percent between 1980 and 1990, the college experienced a new period of growth and construction, and become one of the largest community colleges in the state; additional buildings were added to the campus in the 1990s and early 2000s. Today, Mt. SAC is the largest of six community colleges located in the San Gabriel Valley (including Glendale Community College, Chaffey College, Pasadena City College, Citrus College, and Rio Hondo College), and one of the largest of California's 112 junior colleges. The college serves approximately 20 communities and one million residents in the San Gabriel Valley, and offers more than 200 degree and certificate programs. More than 35,000 students are currently enrolled for credit at the junior college (Mt. San Antonio College 2012).

3.3.1 Mount San Antonio Athletic Facilities

From the time the college was established, physical education and athletics have been an integral part of campus life. Two of the first buildings constructed for the college were the stadium and the gymnasium, further exemplifying the campus's commitment to athletic activities. Sports quickly drew attention from the students as well as the community. When the college opened, Archie Nisbet was the only full-time instructor for physical education; however, several faculty members, including Marie T. Mills, assisted in teaching physical education and coaching various sporting activities (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

During the 1950s and 1960s, major changes occurred in the physical education arena, as interest in and participation in physical education grew tremendously. Women in particular were deeply affected by this change in outlook, and they began to play a much more active role in physical activity. Campus programs began to reflect these changes in attitudes, and in 1971, Linda Garrison started the community fitness program (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

4. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

4.1 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY

During the field survey of the APE, ASM identified the previously documented Mt. SAC Historic District, as well as an additional 20 buildings that were never before documented.

4.1.1 Mt. SAC Historic District

As of November 2015, the Mt. SAC Historic District contained 14 contributing resources (Davis 2012; Gregory 2003). Table 3 and Figure 4 illustrate those buildings that have been previously identified as contributors to the historic district. Of the 24 buildings previously identified within the historic district, 8 have been demolished between 2003 and 2012, and two from 2012 to November 2015 for a total loss of 10 contributing resources (FMPU 213).

Table 3. Contributing Resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, November 2015

Building Number	Building Name	Current Status
1B/C	Art Center/Gallery	Extant
3	Gym	Extant
5/5A	Information Educational Technology	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
8	Campus Café	Demolished (Nov. 2015)
9C	Student Life Center	Extant
10	Founder's Hall	Extant
12A/B	Oden House	Extant
13	Design Technology	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
14N	Biology	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
14S	History/Geography/Political Science	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
15	Modern Languages	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
16	Building 16	Demolished (Dec. 2013)
17	Building 17	Extant
18	Building 18	Extant
19A	Building 19A	Extant
19B	Building 19B	Extant
20	Building 20	Extant
21	Building 21	Demolished (Feb. 2013)
22	Welding	Demolished (2007?)
27A	Exercise Science/Wellness Center	Extant
27B	Pool	Extant
27C	Physical Education Center	Extant
F-9	Livestock Pavilion	Demolished (2003?)
50A-H	Stadium	Extant

Figure 4. Mt. SAC Historic District identifying contributing resources and demolished contributors, as of November 2015.

The district was previously recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of Education, for its association with the development of Walnut, California, and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mt. SAC was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mt. SAC is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 35,000 students enrolled. The Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Women's Locker Facilities, and the Exercise Science/Wellness Center each reflect the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. Each building/structure contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resources maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district was not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. The district was also recommended as not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five herein evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

The district was not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

4.1.2 Hilmer Lodge Stadium (Buildings 50A-H)

In 1947, the Mt. SAC administration began to plan a new football stadium to be constructed southeast of the campus as part of the larger master plan for the campus. The location was chosen based on the flatness of the terrain situated between two hills, which reduced construction costs (Scrapbook 2016). It was designed by Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. and was finished in 1948 (Figures 5-10). The builder was the West-Douglas Company, a firm from Los Angeles.

In October of 1948, the stadium was dedicated "To Those Who Served Their Country." Then-State representative Richard M. Nixon was presiding speaker (Gregory 2003; Scrapbook 2016). The stadium was later renamed the Hilmer Lodge Stadium after the college's first track coach, Hilmer Lodge. He is known for founding the Mt. SAC track relays in 1959. These relays soon became one of the world's largest track and field meets, held annually in April. Mr. Lodge retired in 1963 and passed away in 1977 (Mt. SAC Relays 2016). The stadium has been the venue for the 1962, 1979, and 1980 U.S. National Track & Field Championships. It is also the host of the Mt. SAC Cross Country Invitational, the world's largest cross-country event (LA Sports 2016; Mt. SAC Relays 2016).

The stadium is situated between two hills in the southeast portion of Mt. SAC's campus. The stadium consists of several elements including the press box (50F), concession stand (50H), Physical Education Center Field House (50G), ticket booth (50A), four restrooms (50B-E), running track, football field, two

sections of bleachers, and scoreboard. The cross-country track runs west and south of the stadium. A fitness course runs south and east of the stadium.

The stadium holds a maximum of 15,000 spectators between the two sections of concrete bleachers on either side of the track and field. The seating consists of both wood board benches and metal benches, all with back supports. Seating is accessed by concrete steps with metal railings at various areas along the bleachers. On the rear peak of each side of bleachers are two elevated metal structures that hold the arena lighting fixtures. The football field is natural grass. The track is 400 meters of polyurethane athletic surface with nine lanes. The scoreboard is located to the north of the field and is free-standing.

At the peak of the west bleachers sits the stadium press box, Building 50F. This building is rectangular in form and faces east toward the track and field. It consists of a concrete foundation, vertical wood boards, and a flat roof. The building is single story with a bottom level that is accessed on the west façade; the bottom level is enclosed with doors that lead to the mezzanine level. The mezzanine consists of an unenclosed recessed deck that has seating and a metal and glass-enclosed press box. There are rectangular fluorescent light fixtures on the ceiling and an open metal grid-pattern wall on either end of the building within this level. On top of the mezzanine is an open upper deck with a metal railing. The east façade of the building reads “Mt. San Antonio College” on the fascia between the upper deck and the mezzanine level, and “Home of the Mounties” on the fascia between the mezzanine level and lower level.

At the north end of the track and field is Building 50H, the stadium concession stand. This is a single-story brick building with a shed roof. The footprint is rectangular and the foundation is concrete. It has boarded-over concession stand openings on the north and east façades. The roof has exposed rafter tails and overhanging eaves. On the south façade are three doors, two with metal security doors and one flush wood. The interior of the building consists of a concrete floor and a metal industrial sink.

The Physical Education Center Field House, Building 50G is located south of the track and field and was constructed in 1972. This building contains the men’s and women’s locker rooms, and track and field and other offices. The building is composed of a single-story concrete building, irregular in footprint with a concrete foundation. The exterior siding is scored concrete. The roof is flat with a concrete canopy surrounding the roofline. The windows are primarily aluminum fixed and awning. The primary entrance is on the north façade and consists of a partial-width recessed porch with a concrete breeze block wing wall to the east of the entrance. The primary door is metal and surrounded by aluminum sidelights and transoms. The interior of the building has glass and metal enclosed offices, linoleum tile and carpeted floors, flush wood doors, and drop tile ceilings.

Other buildings associated with the stadium include two sets of men’s and women’s restroom buildings. The earlier set are single-story concrete buildings located to the southwest and southeast of the track and field on the south ends of the bleachers. These buildings consist of rectangular footprints, concrete foundations, scored concrete exterior walls, and flat roofs with an overhang on the primary façades. The buildings are divided into two rooms, each with an entrance on either end of the primary façade, with one leading to the women’s restrooms and the other leading to the men’s. The buildings appear to have been constructed c. 1970 (historicaerials.com 1966, 1972).

To the north of the track and field are ticket sales and general admission buildings with concrete walls and metal gates. There is another restroom building as well. These buildings are similar in style with concrete brick siding, single-story, metal flush doors with metal pent roofs. They appear to have been built c. 1985 and replaced the original 1948 ticket sales and general admission buildings (historicaerials.com 1980, 1995; Mt. SAC 1948).

Hilmer Lodge Stadium (consisting of Buildings 50A-H as well as other related elements built prior to 1973) is a contributor to the Mt. SAC Historic District.

Figure 5. View looking southwest at Hilmer Lodge Stadium, including the track, western bleachers, and press box (50D).

Figure 6. View looking east from western bleachers toward eastern bleachers.

Figure 7. Press box (50F), view looking west of east façade.

Figure 8. Field House (50G), view looking southeast of east and north façades.

Figure 9. Concessions building (50H), view looking west of east and north façades.

Figure 10. Detail view of track, view looking southeast of southwest section.

4.1.3 Oden House (Buildings 12A/B)

Buildings 12A/B were constructed in 1947 as a single-family residence in the Spanish Colonial Revival style (Figure 11). They served as the residence for the college's first campus maintenance supervisor. According to the 2003 Gregory DPR form, the building is referred to as the "Oden House," presumably named after the first college maintenance supervisor; however, no other documentation or mention of this name is given in the report or DPR (Gregory 2003). Building 12A is the residence. Building 12B is believed to have served as a garage for the residence, but unusually contains a vented cupola at the top of the hipped roof that housed a siren.

Figure 11. Oden House (12A) and garage (12B) to the right, view looking north at south façade.

Oden House is located in the northwest part of the campus, south of Edinger Way and Walnut Drive. At the time of the survey, the building was vacant and in a partial state of demolition. The single-story building has a concrete foundation and a T-shaped footprint. It was covered in stucco prior to partial demolition. The exterior siding at the time of the survey consisted of diagonal wood boards that were originally used as lathing for the stucco exterior. The roof is cross-gable with shallow eaves and is clad in red clay tiles. Concrete steps with an iron railing lead to the primary entrance which is located within the northeast corner of the south façade and consists of a recessed entrance with a wood door. Since demolition began, the windows have been removed. Originally they consisted of wood casements. Other features of the building include bird's nest vents made of red clay tiles located under the apex of the gable end projections. The building has a chimney on the west gable end lateral interior. The interior of the building consists of wood floors, plaster walls, arched entryways, pocket doors, and exposed beams on the ceiling. The building plan consists of eight rooms (Oden House 1999).

Extensive modifications to the building include the removal of the stucco, windows, chimney cap, as well as the addition of the ramp that is on the south façade. This ramp does not appear in a 2003 photo of the building, only the concrete steps that lead to an open stoop in front of the primary entrance door (Gregory 2003). As a result, there has been a significant loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The detached garage building (12B) is located east of the residence. The garage consists of a single-story building clad in textured stucco with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The roof is pyramidal and clad in red clay tiles. There is a metal vented cupola at the peak of the roof housing a siren. The garage also has paired aluminum sash windows and two pedestrian doors on the east and west façades, and a metal roll top garage door on the south façade.

4.1.4 Building 1A

Building 1A, the Art Center, was constructed in 1972 (Figure 12). The Modern single-story building has a rectangular floor plan and concrete foundation. The educational building has brick and poured concrete siding and a flat roof. The windows are primarily fixed steel and are located on the north façade. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the primary entrance on the south façade that consists of a partial-width arcade with rectangular concrete columns. At the center of the walkway within the arcade is a large glass display case flanked by walls of built-in lockers. In between the columns of the arcade are large concrete bulkheads adorned with geometric mosaics facing south; the north sides of the bulkheads have built-in lockers. Within the arcade are five entrances consisting of flush metal doors, some with partial glazing.

Figure 12. View of the south façade of Building 1A.

On the north, the façade consists of a poured concrete exterior with squared pilasters. In between the pilasters are boarded-over window openings with small partitions in between. Above the row of boarded-over windows are rows of steel-framed windows. Some classroom entrances are located on this façade, as well as a recessed porch entrance with mechanical equipment within. There is a kiln for the ceramics department located on the east façade within a walled partition. Secondary entrances are located on the east and west façades.

Modifications to the building include the boarding-over of windows on the north façade. Landscape features include walled-in garden beds on the south façade, and grass lawns between concrete walkways. The interior of the building consists of concrete tile floors, locker partitions, drop tile ceilings, and classroom tables and chairs. The integrity of the building is good as the building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was designed by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry.

4.1.5 Building 4

Building 4, the Administration building, was constructed in 1965 in the Modern style (Figure 13). It is a two-story building located on the northeast of Temple and Grand avenues on the southwest side of the Mt. SAC campus. The administration building has a rectangular footprint with a concrete foundation. The upper portion of the building's exterior is clad in brick with scored concrete siding on the lower portion of the building. The brick is laid in three sections of running bond with a single sailor course in between each section. The concrete on the lower portion of the building is scored in a grid pattern. The roof is flat and has a poured concrete parapet cap. There is a penthouse on the roof that houses mechanical equipment. The primary entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a centrally-located recessed aluminum and glass entryway with a steel canopy over the double doors that have steel beams and screens to shade the entrance. The recessed entrance has been framed-in with steel posts and beams and accommodates lighting fixtures at the ceiling of the entryway. A secondary entrance is located on the north façade where a non-original steel canopy has also been installed. The south and west façades also have secondary entrances located within the lower portion of the building that has scored concrete siding. These entrances, like the east and north, consist of aluminum-framed glass entryways.

Figure 13. View of the primary (west) façade of Building 4.

Modifications to the building include two additional fixed windows on the north façade, four additional fixed windows on the east façade, the steel post and beam framing and canopy on the east entrance, the canopy on the north façade's entrance, and the addition of five windows on south façade. According to original building plans, the narrow paired windows on the north and south façades were originally filled in with colored glass block windows, and have since been replaced with fixed metal windows. The interior of the building consists of carpet and tile floors, squared columns and a designed angular, cut-out ceiling. The building retains high integrity of material, location, setting, and association. The building has lost some integrity of design and workmanship with the installation of a number of additional windows that change the fenestration of the building. The building retains sufficient overall integrity.

Building 4 was originally constructed to function as the administration center for registration, admission counseling, and other auxiliary services. The architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry designed the building and the Steed Brothers Construction Company of Alhambra were the building contractors.

Figure 14. Oblique view of the north and west façades of Building 6.

4.1.6 Building 6

Building 6, the Library, was constructed in 1963 in the Modern style (Figure 14, above). It is a three-story building located on the northeast side of Temple and Grand avenues on the west side of the Mt. SAC campus. The educational building has a rectangular footprint with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick and scored concrete siding. The brick is laid in three sections of running bond with a single

sailor course in between each section. Precast concrete panels are located in groupings of three, creating projecting bays along the upper-stories' exterior plane. The roof is flat and has a screened projection that holds mechanical equipment. The primary entrance is located on the south façade and consists of a glass and metal entryway underneath a partial-width porch with a canopy projection that is supported by two perforated brick walls. A secondary entrance is located on the north façade and consists of a recessed entryway with two electronic sliding doors surmounted by scored concrete siding. Windows are located on the side of the bay projections and are fixed glass. There are louvered vent openings along the lower portion of the building. The interior of the building includes large linoleum tile floors and drop-tile ceilings with a large cut-out on the ceiling at the south entrance that leads to a rotunda on the second floor.

Modifications to the building include the redesigning of the concrete bays. According to original building plans, the concrete bays were precast in a Mid-Century Modern geometric design. Other modifications include replacement doors, the addition of windows along the bay projections, and the replacement of the south façade's porch canopy. The building has experienced some loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling.

The building was designed by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry; the building contractors were the Steed Bros. of Alhambra, California. It was originally constructed to house a library with four sections: biological-applied sciences and physical sciences, technical trades, social science, and the humanities.

4.1.7 Building 7

Building 7, the Science South building, was constructed in 1960 in the Modern style (Figure 15). It is a two-story building located on the northeast side of Temple and Grand avenues on the west side of the Mt. SAC College campus. The educational building has an L-shaped floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in scored concrete siding with a brick bulkhead along the east. The roof is flat and has a screened projection that holds mechanical equipment. The primary entrance is located on the southwest corner of the building and consists of concrete steps and a concrete ramp that lead to three metal and glass double-doors located within a recessed entryway covered by a flat canopy porch roof. On the south section of the L, the building is single-story. There is a secondary entrance on the east end of this section which consists of a recessed entryway with a metal canopy. This section has no windows, but there are louvered vents on the south façade. On the north façade the exterior siding is flush concrete with the brick bulkhead. The north section of the L consists of two stories. On the inside of the L on the east façade of the north section, there are two rows of fixed metal windows that line the façade. These rows of windows are interrupted by vertical projections that create bays along the façade. On the north façade of the north section is another entrance to the building that has a metal canopy over a recessed entryway. Above this entryway are two columns of windows. The west façade of the north section of the building consists of another entrance that is within a brick and concrete entrance on the northwest corner of the building. The west façade is also lined with two rows of fixed metal windows. The interior of the building includes linoleum tile floors, a floating brick wall within the south entrance, and plaster ceilings.

Modifications to the building include the additional door on the south façade, addition of the canopy on the entrance on the south section of the L's east façade, the replacement of all the windows, the removal of the louvered shade projections over the windows, the canopy over the entrance on north façade, and the new entryway projection on the northwest corner of the building. These modifications have resulted in some loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The building was designed by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry.

Figure 15. Oblique view of the west and south façades of Building 7.

Figure 16. Oblique view of the south and east façades of Building 9A.

4.1.8 Building 9A

Building 9A, the Bookstore, was constructed in 1969 in the Modern style (Figure 16, previous page). It is a single-story educational building located on the northeast side of Temple and Grand avenues on the west side of the Mt. SAC campus. The bookstore has a rectangular plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick siding with vertical concrete post inlays. The roof is flat with concrete parapet caps. The primary entrance is located south façade and consists of a full-width porch canopy made of a poured concrete roof and squared posts. Within this arcade are three recessed entrances surrounded by sidelights and transom windows. There are also two illuminated display cases built into the wall plane as well as two pass-thru counter windows on this façade. There is a secondary entrance located on the west façade that has a metal canopy and a mosaic tile wing wall covering part of the recessed entrance. On the north façade is a sloped driveway that leads to a loading dock. Modifications to the building include replacement doors. The building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location.

The building was designed as the Student Union and Activity Facility by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry.

Figure 17. Oblique view of the east and south façades of Building 11.

4.1.9 Building 11

Building 11 was constructed in 1960 as the second unit in a new physical science complex on the Mt. San Antonio College campus (Figure 17, above). Building 11 is a generally L-shaped one-story Modern educational building with a basement. A lower, windowless addition at the southwest tip of the building is clad in smooth stucco. The building primarily has brick and smooth stucco cladding and a flat roof with no eaves. A wing wall at the southeast façade of the main wing is clad in smooth stucco with widely spaced scoring. Deep, flat metal-clad cantilevered roofs shelter the open passageways extending across the

northeast and southwest façades of the main wing. A series of stucco-clad pylons support the roof at the south end of the southwest façade of the main wing. A metal pergola extends across the northwest façade. Back-to-back classrooms are accessed from open corridors on both sides of the building, and breezeways provide access through the two wings of the building. Fixed-pane windows and flat metal doors mark the locations of the classrooms. Lecture halls are located in the southwest wing, with a metal pergola and corrugated metal canopies over the doors.

Modifications to the building include the addition to the secondary wing at the western terminus of the original building, the metal pergolas at the northwest façade and at the southwest façade of the secondary wing, and a series of concrete ramps, stairs, and paths with steel tubular railings. These modifications have resulted in some loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.1.10 Building 12

Building 12, the Counseling Support or North Hall building, was constructed in 1963 in the Modern style (Figure 18). It is a single-story educational building located on the located on the northeast side of Temple and Grand avenues on the west side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a V-shaped plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick siding. The roof is a low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves and clad in metal. The primary entrance is located within a full-width recessed arcade on the south façade and consists of several doors that lead to offices and classrooms. The porch arcade is supported by large rectangular columns of scored concrete. The doors and windows have been replaced since the building's original construction and consist of metal-framed opaque windows and doors. There is a central breezeway that leads to the rear of the building, which has a parking lot. The north façade of the building consists of multi-light fixed metal-framed windows. There is a chimney near the center of the building along the rear of the ridgeline along the roof. Modifications to the building include the replacement of doors and windows and roofing material. According to original building plans, the roof was made of tile, and the north façade did not have windows. Landscape features include a concrete central courtyard to the south of the building with planting beds and a central walkway. These modifications have resulted in significant loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The building was designed as the Agricultural Science Building and originally had animal labs, offices, and classroom space. It was designed by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry.

4.1.11 Buildings 26A/B/D

Buildings 26A, B, and D (Humanities North, Humanities East, and Humanities South, respectively) were constructed in 1967 as a complex of educational buildings for the humanities (Figures 19-21). The Modern-style buildings have flat roofs and are clad in red brick with a wide band of poured concrete at the top and base of the buildings. Because of the grade of the site, the complex is three stories in height at the north and four stories at the south. The three buildings are arranged in an H shape, forming a courtyard at the west and an area to accommodate Building 26C (the Planetarium) at the east. The buildings are connected by continuous open passageways. A series of regularly spaced rectangular concrete columns extend from the ground level to the roof, and metal railings span the distance between the columns. The floor of each passageway provides a shelter for the passageway below, and a wide, deep roof provides shelter for the passageway at the highest level. The complex has interior staircases at each end of the two larger buildings; at the west façades, elevators are housed in scored-concrete elements that project from the brick façade of the building.

The focal point of the complex is the spacious landscaped courtyard. At the east end of the courtyard is a three-story suspended concrete staircase anchored by a multi-story curved brick-clad pylon. At the center of the concave side of the pylon is a dramatic modern clock with stylized numbers and hands separately mounted on the façade.

Figure 18. View of the south façade of Building 12.

Figure 19. View of the east façade of Building 26A.

Figure 20. View of the breezeway between Buildings 26A and B.

Figure 21. View of the second story corridor of Building 26D.

The buildings have back-to-back classrooms accessed from the open corridors. Classrooms have flat metal doors, generally with a single large light. Windows are sparse throughout the complex, consisting of one or two fixed-pane windows for each classroom.

The complex was designed by campus architects Austin, Field & Fry. The contract for the "social science center" for $3,053,000 was awarded to Steed Bros. Construction Co. of Alhambra in March 1966. At the time, the project was said to be the largest construction project in Mt. SAC's history. The complex was planned for 102,000 square feet, including 63 classrooms, five laboratories, 50 offices, and a lecture room in the connecting building. It was to house the sociology, psychology and philosophy, historic and political science, and public service and safety departments (*Progress-Bulletin* 1966).

Modifications to Buildings 26A/B/D include addition of elevators to the west façades of Buildings 26A and 26C and a pedestrian bridge from the second floor of Building 26A north to the parking lot. As a result, there are minor losses of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The interiors were not accessible at the time of the survey.

Figure 22. View of the south façade entrance of Building 26C.

4.1.12 Building 26C

Building 26C, constructed in 1967, houses the Planetarium (Figure 22, above). It is associated with the Humanities complex (Buildings 26A/B/D) and is stylistically similar. Building 26C is a Modern one-and-a-half-story building with an irregular floor plan. The nearly flat roof of the building extends slightly upward toward the east. At the west end, it is physically connected to Building 26B, and it intrudes on the space between Buildings 26A and 26D without touching.

Building 26C is clad in red brick with a wide band of poured concrete at the top and base. The exterior walls are vertically scored. Two identical primary entrances are aligned with each other at the north and south façades. The primary entrances are inset into the main mass of the building and are defined by a projecting one-story poured-concrete frame with two square cut-outs on one side and a concrete planter box below. Individually mounted aluminum letters reading "Jim and Eleanor Randall Planetarium" is mounted on a wall of rectangular, vertically laid brown glazed ceramic tile to the side of each door. Each entrance has a double aluminum-framed glass door with a glass transom above and side lights. A series of three bubble-style acrylic skylights is above each entrance. Two secondary entrances consisting of flat metal doors are at the north façade. Other than the lights near the primary entrances, the building has no windows.

Building 26C was built as part of the new social science center (now called Humanities). Constructed at a cost of $88,000, it housed a 50-seat planetarium (*Valley Tribune* 1966). It was designed by campus architects Austin, Field and Fry and built by Steed Brothers Construction Co. of Alhambra (*Progress-Bulletin* 1966).

Exterior modifications to Building 26C appear to be minimal, and it retains high integrity in all seven aspects. Architectural plans show renovations in about 2001. The interior of the Planetarium was not accessible at the time of the survey.

4.1.13 Buildings 28A/B

Buildings 28A and 28B were constructed in 1971 as a single complex to house the Technology Center (Figure 23). The complex has an irregular plan with sections of varying heights. The Modern complex has a flat roof and is clad in red brick with poured concrete with scoring. The east portion of Building 28A is clad in aggregate poured concrete with vertical scoring. There are no eaves, with the exception of the four-story Building 28B to the south, which has a dramatic flat, deep overhang on all four sides. At the west and east façades of Building 28B, a poured concrete slab with a scored grid extends the full height of the building. It is offset from the brick façade, and a door and a vertical row of windows is tucked behind each side of the projection. In contrast, the north and south façades are simple brick-clad walls with squared projecting concrete pilasters extending the full height of the building.

A one-story wing connects Building 28B to Building 26A to the north and east. The primary entrance recessed below a heavy horizontal concrete shelter consists of a double set of aluminum-framed glass doors set in a wall of glazing. A row of evenly spaced vertical windows extends along to the façade to the south of the entrance at the west façade, and a one-and-a-half-story windowless wing housing a large lecture hall is to the north. There is a secondary entrance with a small canopy at the north façade.

The interiors of the west and south sections of the complex consist of double-loaded interior corridors with classrooms accessible on both sides. The ceilings are acoustical tile with recessed fluorescent lighting, the walls are painted brick and plaster, and the floors are asphalt tile. There is an elevator and two staircases. The staircases have mosaic tile wainscoting, an ornamental feature that is repeated in the first-floor hallways.

The Technology Center opened in the fall of 1971, although the shop-laboratory was in use by fall of 1969 It housed space for aeronautics, machine tool, drafting, electronics, and other technical vocational programs (*Progress-Bulletin* 1971). It was designed by architects Austin, Field & Fry, who were responsible for the redevelopment plan of the campus in the late 1950s and who designed several of the individual buildings added to the campus in the postwar period and into the 1970s.

Buildings 28A and 28B appear to be minimally altered, although some of the corrugated concrete sections toward the northeast appear to have been added later. The buildings retain high integrity in all seven aspects.

Figure 23. Oblique view of south and east facades of Building 28 A/B.

4.1.14 Building 47

Building 47, the Maintenance and Facilities building, was constructed in 1968 in the Modern style (Figure 24). It is a single-story maintenance building located on the southwest side of Temple Avenue and Service Road on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in baked enamel finished galvanized steel siding with a concrete block bulkhead. The roof is a low-pitched side gable roof with overhanging eaves and clad in metal. The primary entrance is located on the north façade. The windows are primarily aluminum sliding windows. There are also roll-top metal garage doors for maintenance equipment and vehicles. On the gable ends are large steel frames that sit over the steel siding. There is no ornamentation on the building. The interior of the building includes tile and carpet floors with garage spaces and offices.

Constructed as the Maintenance and Operations building, it was designed to house five offices and shops for carpenters, electricians, plumbers, general maintenance, painters, and gardeners. It was part of a larger complex which included Building 48 to consolidate facilities, maintenance, operations, receiving-distribution, and transportation departments in a single modern complex called the College Service Center. The cost was $1.1 million, including outdoor storage areas and the construction of Bonita Drive. The complex was designed by Mt. SAC campus architects Austin, Field & Fry as an element of the college master plan, with Hartman Construction Company of San Bernardino as contractor. The modern concrete block-and-steel buildings are Type V-N construction. Groundbreaking for the center was August 1967, with completion on August 2, 1968 (Mt. SAC c. 1948).

Figure 24. Oblique view toward the west of the northeast and southeast façades of Building 47.

The center originally included two buildings, as well as parking lots and storage yards. Building 47, with an area of 21,000 square feet, was dedicated to maintenance and operations and included air-conditioned offices, locker rooms, and custodian, grounds, plumbing, heating-ventilating, electrical, paint, and carpenter shops. Building 48, with an area of 34,450 square feet, was dedicated to transportation and receiving-distribution. It included offices, a large warehouse, hydraulic dock levels, and a three-bay garage with two hoists.

Modifications to Building 47 include the replacement metal-framed windows on the northeast corner of the building. Despite these modifications, the building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

4.1.15 Building 48

Building 48, the Warehouse and Transportation building, was constructed in 1968 in no particular architectural style (Figure 25). It is a single-story maintenance building located on the southwest side of Temple Avenue and Service Road on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vertically-oriented steel siding with a concrete block bulkhead. The roof is a low-pitched side gable roof with overhanging eaves and clad in metal. The primary entrance is located on the north façade. The windows are primarily multi-light steel security windows. The building also has metal louvered vents under the roofline and over the roll-top metal garage doors. There is no ornamentation on the building. The interior of the building includes bays for equipment and vehicles as well as a large warehouse space with a concrete floor, a tall exposed metal frame ceiling, and metal shelving for storage.

Figure 25. Oblique view toward the south of the northwest and northeast façades of Building 48.

The building was constructed as the Maintenance and Operations building and was designed to house three offices and warehouse storage space as well as an adjustable dock by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

There appear to be no major modifications to the building. As such, the building retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, location, and setting.

4.1.16 Farm Buildings History

The Mt. SAC School Farm has been an integral part of the campus since at least the postwar era. In the 1950s, there were areas dedicated to horticulture, turkeys, chickens, pigs, and cattle. There were orchards of citrus and avocados, as well as vineyards. During the 1950s, a beef barn and corrals, an agricultural engineering building, and tractor storage buildings were constructed. In the 1970s, the animal sciences curriculum was expanded, and a veterinary laboratory and small animal vivarium (F5) were built (Hall and Pietzsch 1996:77). The buildings on the farm were simple utilitarian structures that were initially considered temporary. The first permanent agricultural facility to be built at the college was the agricultural sciences building (Building 12), which is on the main campus and not a part of the farm per se. In 1969, campus architects Austin, Field & Fry reported on campus buildings that did not conform to the earthquake specifications of the Field Act. Among the 13 buildings slated to the replaced or remodeled during the 1969-1970 school year, most were in the agricultural sciences area (Mt. SAC archives, "SAC Accepts Campus Architectural Report," no source, n.d.).

Building F1

Building F1, the Horticulture Unit/G3, was constructed in 1959 in no particular architectural style (Figure 26). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. It has a rectangular, open plan sitting on a poured-concrete foundation. The moderately pitched front-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Three turban-style aluminum ventilation units sit at the ridgeline of the roof. The walls consist of horizontal wood boards on the lower portion and screens or aluminum slider windows on the upper portion. A Greenhouse (G3) is connected to the north end of the building. The entrance is a flat double metal door at the south façade.

At the interior a wall of glazing with a central door separates Building F1 from Building G3. The ceiling is exposed wood beams with plywood in between. The major beams are supposed by round steel poles. The floor is poured concrete. Lighting is rows of hanging fluorescent fixtures. Modifications to the building include the replacement windows on the east façade. Despite these modifications, the building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was constructed as the Horticulture Head House by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Building F2A

Building F2A, the Horticultural Offices, was constructed in 1971 in no particular architectural style (Figure 27). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. It has a rectangular plan. The front-gabled roof has a small clerestory at the ridgeline and is covered in corrugated metal. Wide eaves at the north and south façades have exposed rafters. There are large centrally located barn-style doors at the west and east façades. The walls and doors are constructed of corrugated metal. Horizontal openings at the top of the south wall are covered in wire screen. The interior is a single open space. It has exposed wood beam ceilings and poured concrete and dirt flooring. Lighting consists of strings of bare lightbulbs. Modifications to the building include the boarding over of windows on the east and west façades with wood paneling, and replacement of the primary entrance door. The building has undergone loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and association.

The building was constructed as the Poultry Warehouse by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Building F2B

Building F2B, the Horticultural Offices, was constructed in 1960 in no specific architectural style (Figure 28). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheet siding. The roof is a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. Wide eaves at the north and south façades have exposed rafters. The primary entrance is located on the west façade and consists of a top hinged sliding metal door. A row of metal-framed windows line the south façade and sit underneath the overhanging eaves. There are no windows on the north façade. The interior is a single open space. It has exposed wood beam ceilings and poured concrete and dirt flooring. Modifications to the building include the boarding over of the north façade with wood paneling, and replacement of the east façade door. The building has undergone loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and association.

The building was constructed as the Poultry Warehouse by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Figure 26. View of the south façade of Building F1.

Figure 27. View of the west façade of Building F2A.

Figure 28. View of the west façade of Building F2B.

Building F3A

Building F3A, the Old Dairy Unit, was constructed in 1960 in no particular architectural style (Figure 29). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in cement plaster siding. The roof is a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. The primary entrance is located on the west façade and consists of two metal-framed glass door. A row of metal-framed windows line the south façade and sit underneath the overhanging eaves. There are also galvanized metal vertical louvers on the south end of the building that is on the south and north façades. There is a breezeway on the south and north façades that is connected by the continuation of the front gable roof and has a sliding metal door. Modifications to the building include the removal of a concrete wall on the north façade. Despite these modifications, the building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was constructed as the Dairy Unit by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Building F4A

Building F4A, the Swine Market Pens, was constructed in 1971 in no specific architectural style (Figure 30). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in galvanized metal siding on the west end of the building. The building is mostly unenclosed on the east part of the building, and has no exterior walls. There are concrete curbs along the east, north, and south façades. There appear to be no modifications to the building. The building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was constructed as the Swine Unit by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Figure 29. Oblique view of the north and west façades of Building F3A.

Figure 30. Oblique view of the north and west façades of Building F4A.

Building F5

Building F5, the Vivarium, was constructed in 1971 in no particular architectural style (Figure 31). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheet siding. The primary entrance is located on the west façade and consists of a single flush wood door. There is a secondary entrance on the south façade and consists of a single flush wood door next to double partially-vented doors. The east end of the building is open on the south façade. Modifications include replacement siding and possible alterations in fenestration. The building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

Figure 31. View of the west façade of Building F5.

Building F6A

Building F6A, the Breeding Barn, was constructed c. 2000 in no specific architectural style (Figure 32). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in metal shed siding. The roof is a front gable roof with shed roof extensions that are clad in standing seam metal sheets. The primary entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a top-hinged sliding metal door. A row of metal-framed windows line the south and north façades that sit underneath the overhanging eaves of the front gable roof. There are secondary entrances on the north and south façades and a corral on the south end of the building. The interior is made of metal-framed horse stalls with a concrete tile floor.

Figure 32. Oblique view of the east and north façades of Building F6A.

Building F7

Building F7, the Equipment Tech Unit, was constructed in 1971 in no specific architectural style (Figure 33). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheet siding. The roof is a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. The primary entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a top-hinged sliding metal door. The windows are metal industrial jalousie windows. Modifications to the building include the boarding over of the north façade with wood paneling and replacement of the east façade door. The building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was constructed by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Building G2

Building G2, the Greenhouse, was constructed in 1963 in no particular architectural style (Figure 34). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheet siding. The roof is a curved semicircular roof clad in vinyl sheets. The primary entrance is located on the south façade and consists of a top-hinged sliding metal door. There are no windows on the building. The building appears to be completely remodeled from its original construction.

The building was constructed as the Poultry Warehouse by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Figure 33. View of the east façade of Building F7.

Figure 34. View of the south façade of Building G2.

4.1.17 Wildlife Sanctuary

In 1965, Mt. SAC college officials began to make plans for the Wildlife Sanctuary to the east of the intersection of Temple and Grand avenues, at a corner where a gas station had been considered (*Los Angeles Times* 1965). Located on an 18-acre triangular site, the proposed sanctuary was organized around an existing flood channel, which had been a naturally flowing creek until the 1960s (historicaerials.com 1953, 1964). In addition to extensive planting, landscaping included a lake, marshes, a meadow, a pond, an amphitheater, and a network of bridges and paths (Figure 35). The main goal was to use the landscaped area for educational purposes, but it was also intended for wildlife observation and recreation by the public. Paul Shaddle, chair of the biological sciences department, and Professor Bill Hawkins developed the plan for the Wildlife Sanctuary (*Valley Tribune* 1965), which was designed by Santa Barbara landscape architect John R. Russell and constructed by contractor Roy C. Barnett. The Sanctuary was completed in March 1967, but did not open until later that year to allow native animals displaced by construction to return and give vegetation a chance to grow (*Walnut Valley Bulletin* 1967). Biology students were trained to conduct tours for faculty, students, and the public.

Figure 35. View of a dirt path and field within the Wildlife Sanctuary.

The current Wildlife Sanctuary is a landscaped area situated on a fenced 10-acre site to the east of the intersection of Temple and Grand avenues. To the northeast of the Sanctuary are the campus soccer fields and a parking lot. The primarily heavily wooded Sanctuary includes a Walnut Woodland, a Native Plant Exhibit, a Lake Shelter, Sycamore Woodland, as well as open grassy areas. Vegetation consists of a wide variety of both native and non-indigenous species, including sumac, toyon, bay trees, live oak, sycamore, and black walnut. Within the Sanctuary are water features including a lake, a swamp, and a pond, with a central stream running through the site in a northwest to southeast direction. A system of bridges, paths, and walkways provides pedestrian circulation throughout. Several small amphitheaters, shelters, and

seating areas are scattered throughout the site. At the time of the survey, construction was under way to expand the Sanctuary by continuing the creek to the southeast.

A hill to the southeast of the Sanctuary displays lettering reading "MSAC" in white-painted concrete on the north and south flanks. According to Sanctuary personnel, the hill was added to the Sanctuary as a mitigation for the widening of Grand Avenue, which meant a loss of acreage to the Sanctuary (personal communication, Janine Petersen, March 25, 2016).

4.1.18 Previously Documented Contributing Resources

Buildings documented as contributing resources to the historic district in 2002 had not been surveyed for more than five years. As such, during the current survey effort, those buildings were re-documented and included Buildings 1B/C, 3, 10, 17, 18, 19, and 20 (Figures 36-40). All buildings were found to still be extant and that no major alterations had taken place since they were recommended eligible in 2002.

Buildings 27A, B, and C and Building 9C had been documented in 2012, and in accordance with guidelines from the California State Historic Preservation Office, did not require resurvey as that survey look place within five years. However, the prior survey report was reviewed (Davis 2012), and the buildings were visually inspected during this effort to confirm that no major alterations had taken place.

Figure 36. Detail of mosaic on east façade of Building 1B/C.

Figure 37. Primary (north façade) of Building 3.

Figure 38. View of the west façade of Building 10.

Figure 39. Oblique of east and north façades of Buildings 17, 18, 19.

Figure 40. Oblique view of the west and south façades of Building 20. Building 18 is to the left of the photo.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey was conducted by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews. Survey was undertaken primarily within the area of the Stadium and the Mt. SAC Wildlife Sanctuary, as the other Project areas are currently developed with ground surfaces obscured by buildings, sidewalks, parking lots, and introduced landscaping.

The Stadium area survey was conducted on January 21, 2016. This entire area has been heavily modified by construction of the Stadium and its surrounding facilities, as well as additional sports fields, parking lots, etc. (Figure 41). There was little evidence of extant original landforms or ground surfaces in the area. Only areas of exposed soils within and surrounding the structures were available to be examined for evidence of the presence of prehistoric or historic artifacts or deposits.

Figure 41. View looking southeast of disturbed ground west of Stadium's press box (50F).

As some modifications in the form of additions to the Mt. SAC Wildlife Sanctuary are also part of the Project, the Sanctuary was surveyed on March 26, 2016. Descriptions of the history of the Sanctuary (see above) indicate that its creation included extensive landscaping within its 10-acre boundaries. As such, while this represents one of the last open spaces on the campus, it is unclear the degree to which the ground surface and original features and topography were modified at that time or since. As in the Stadium area, all accessible areas within the Sanctuary were examined for the presence of archaeological artifacts or deposits. Accessible areas were primarily found along the edges of the maintained paths that have been constructed throughout the Sanctuary and around areas cleared for use as teaching locales. In fact, on the date of the survey, a large group of school children was present in the Sanctuary for a day-long teaching experience about Native American lifeways. Additionally, it was observed that significant ground disturbance was already underway in the area to the south of the Sanctuary where its expansion will be taking place. That area was under active construction and as such, not accessible for survey.

4.3 SUMMARY

No previously undocumented archaeological artifacts, features, or deposits were encountered or identified within the Project area as a result of the archaeological surveys.

Twenty-two potential contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District were documented as a result of this survey from November 2015-March 2016. Of those 22, one was determined to not be old enough to be a potential contributor (F6), and one was found to not retain sufficient integrity (12). Of the 24 buildings previously identified as contributing resources to the historic district, 10 were found to have been demolished, and one additional resource was documented as having lost integrity (12A/B).

5. EVALUATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

5.1 MT. SAC HISTORIC DISTRICT

ASM concurs with our prior recommendation of eligibility of the Mt. SAC Historic District, with the addition of 20 additional contributing resources, and a boundary expansion as indicated on Table 4 and Figure 42. Consistent with our prior recommendation, the district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of Education, for its association with the development of Walnut, California, and its surrounding communities. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). Each eligible building/structure contributes to the educational theme of the historic district, was built during the period of significance, and is located within the boundaries of the historic district. All contributing resources also maintain good individual integrity in all seven aspects.

ASM seriously considered whether the historic district as a whole retains sufficient overall integrity, given the new construction and demolition that has taken place within the district since it was first identified in 2003 (Figure 43). Four major permanent buildings have been constructed since 2003. Buildings 60 and 61 were built in 2006 and 2009, respectively. More recently, the Design Technology Center, Building 13 (2012) and the New Food Services building (2015) have been constructed. A few other buildings have been constructed in the south and east area of campus. Building 9B, built in 1994, was significantly expanded in 2009. Additionally, 10 buildings originally identified as contributing resources in 2003 have since been demolished, and one more has lost integrity. As a result of this evaluation, 44 contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District have now been identified. Of those 44 contributing resources, 33 (75 percent) remain as eligible contributing resources. The NRHP bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* discussion on integrity for historic districts notes "[f]or a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished" (National Park Service 1991:46). The Mt. SAC Historic District retains significantly more than a majority of its contributing resources, and despite the four major buildings added to the historic center of campus, the district still retains sufficient continuity and cohesion to convey the sense of its historic environment from the end of its period of significance. A comparison of its appearance in 1972 to a contemporary aerial photograph is a good illustration of the similarities and differences (Figures 44 and 45).

Furthermore, NRHP bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that for properties eligible for association under Criterion A (comparable to CRHR Criterion 1), "integrity of design and workmanship might not be as important to the significance of the property" as the other aspects of integrity (National Park Service 1991:48). Although the Mt. SAC Historic District retains sufficient integrity in all seven aspects, it especially retains those most important aspects of integrity for associational significance: location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Finally, it passes the "basic integrity test" as defined by the NRHP: "whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today" (National Park Service 1991:48).

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 or Criterion 3. The district is also not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

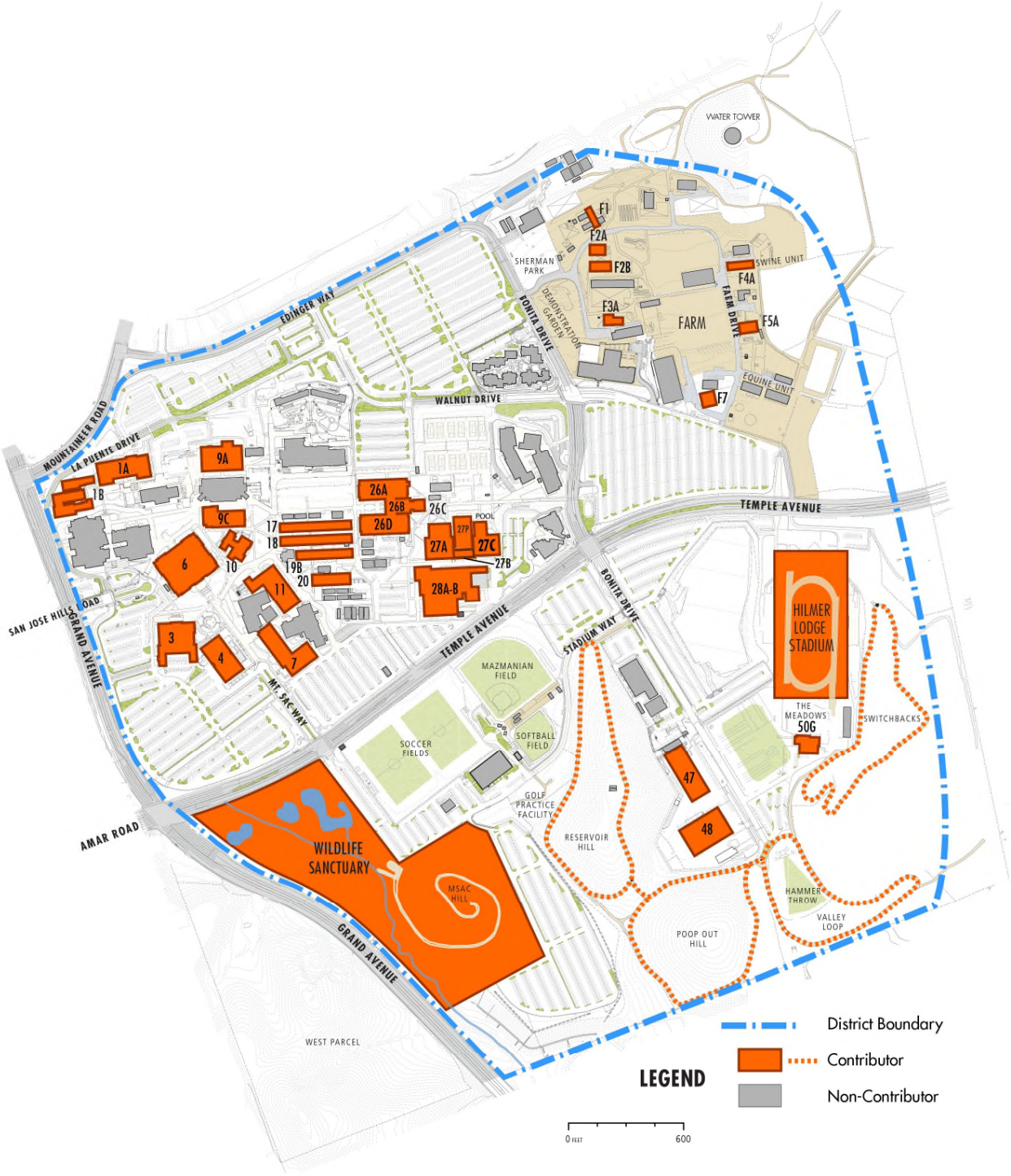

Figure 42. Mt. SAC Historic District identifying contributing resources for comprehensively surveyed campus, April 2016.

Figure 43. Historic aerial photograph of the Mt. SAC campus at the end of the period of significance, 1972.

(*Courtesy of Historicaerials.com*)

Figure 44. Current aerial photograph of the Mt. SAC campus.

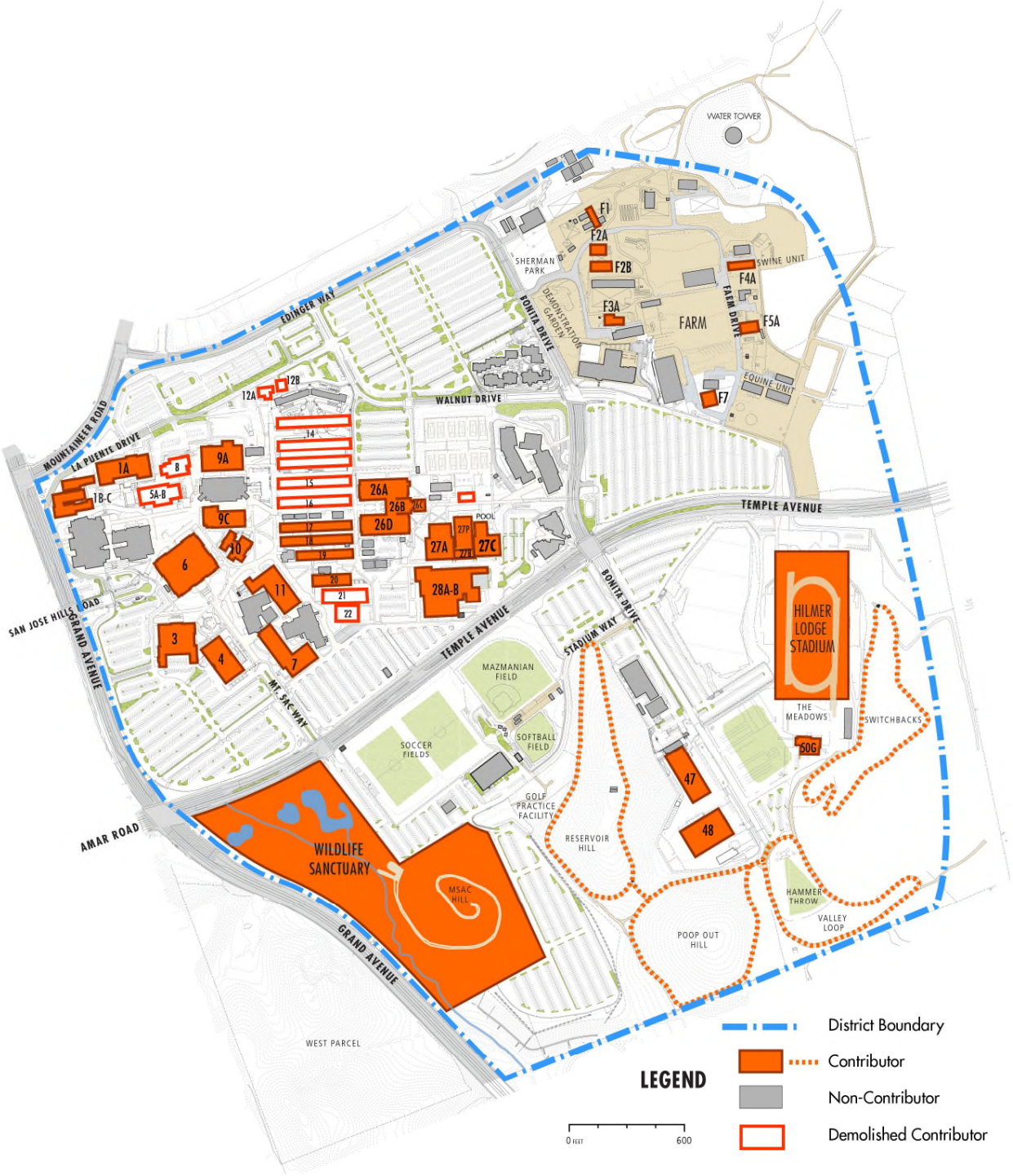

Figure 45. Mt. SAC Historic District illustrating extant contributing resources and demolished contributing resources since 2003 establishment of historic district, April 2016.

Several buildings are non-contributing resources. Counseling Support (12) and Oden House (12A/B) no longer retain sufficient integrity to the period of significance—as such, they are not recommended as contributors. ASM concurs with our prior recommendation that the Mountie Grill (19C) is not directly associated with the theme of Education, and therefore is a non-contributing resource. Finally, although Mt. SAC's current records indicate that the Breeding Barn (F6A/B) was constructed in 1971, the building is not evident on aerial photographs until 2002. It is likely that the date of construction on record is incorrect. As the Breeding Barn (F6A/B) was not constructed during the period of significance, it is also a non-contributing resource. All new buildings constructed within the historic district are also non-contributing resources, as illustrated on Figure 42.

Table 4. Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, April 2016*

Building Number	Building Name	Current Status	Contributing Resource	Individually Eligibility	CA SHPO Status Code
1A	Art Center	Extant	Yes		3CD
1B/C	Art Center/Gallery	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
3	Gym	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
4	Administration	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
5/5A	Information Educational Technology	Demolished	No longer		
6	Library	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
7	Science South	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
8	Campus Café	Demolished	No longer		
9A	Bookstore/Auxiliary Services	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
9C	Student Life Center	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
10	Founder's Hall	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
11	Science North	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
12	Counseling Support	Extant	**No**		6Z
12A/B	Oden House	Extant	**No longer**		6Z
13	Design Technology	Demolished	No longer		
14N	Biology	Demolished	**No longer**		
14S	History/Geography/Political Science	Demolished	No longer		
15	Modern Languages	Demolished	No longer		
16	Building 16	Demolished	No longer		
17	Building 17	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
18	Building 18	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
19A	Building 19A	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
19B	Building 19B	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
19C	Mountie Grill	Extant	No (Davis 2012)		6Z
20	Building 20	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**

21	Building 21	Demolished	No longer		
22	Welding	Demolished	No longer		
26A/B/D	Technology Center	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
26C	Planetarium	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
27A	Exercise Science/Wellness Center	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
27B	Pool	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
27C	Physical Education Center	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
28A/B	Technology Center	Extant	**Yes**	Yes, Criterion 3	3CB
47	Maintenance/Facilities	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
48	Receiving/Transport	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
F1	Horticulture Unit/G3	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
F2A	Farm Offices	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
F2B	Horticulture Storage	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
F3A	Old Dairy Unit	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
F4A	Swine Market Pens	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
F5	Vivarium	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
F6	Breeding Barn	Extant	**No**		6Z
F7	Equipment Tech Unit	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**
F9	Livestock Pavilion	Demolished	**No longer**		
G2	Greenhouse	Extant	**Yes**		
50A-H	Stadium	Extant	**Yes**	Yes, Criterion 1	3CB
	Wildlife Sanctuary	Extant	**Yes**		**3CD**

*Recommendations date to April 2016. Status of each building surveyed is based on date of survey of that specific building, conducted between November 2015 and March 2016.

5.2 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

ASM carefully considered each of the contributors to the historic district to determine whether they are individually eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4. With the exception of the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) and the Technology Center (28A/B), none of the contributors meet these criteria, as described below.

ASM considered whether any of the contributors are eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 for association with the themes of Education, Recreation, or other any other broad historical theme. However, with the exception of the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H), none of the contributors were found to be good representations of any of these themes on a larger regional level, and therefore none are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 1. ASM also considered whether any of the contributors are eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 for association with the lives of any person of historical significance. As no evidence of such association was found, none of the contributors are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 2.

Additionally, ASM considered whether any of the contributors are eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 for architectural significance. ASM considered each of the contributors as examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival or Modern architectural styles, or a vernacular property types. However, with the exception of Buildings 28A/B, none of the contributors individually embody the distinctive characteristics of these architectural style or method of construction. The original design of Building 6 was a good representation of Modernism, however, it has experienced too many alterations and does not retain sufficient to be individually eligible. Mt. SAC campus architects Austin, Field & Fry, designers of the [1959] master plan and of several of the college's buildings addressed in this report, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County. However, their works were not important or influential enough for them to be considered master architects. Therefore, none of the contributors are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 3.

Finally, ASM considered whether any of the contributors are eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. They are all common property types that do not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research. Therefore, none of the contributors are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 4.

5.2.1 Technology Center (28A/B)

The Technology Center (28A/B) embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Modern architectural style. The building exhibits this style through its character-defining features, which include exterior materials of concrete and brick veneer, the wide cantilevered overhanging flat roof, the heavy rectangular Neoclassical pilasters on Building 28B, the full-height stepped-out concrete plane at the east and west façades of Building 28B, the irregular massing, and the lack of emphasis on entrances in the recessed central entrance between buildings 28A and 28B and the doors at the sides of the concrete planes. The building has not experienced any significant alterations and as such retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship–the most important aspects of integrity under Criterion 3 (National Park Service 1991:48). In comparison with other local examples of the Modern style in Walnut, specifically with other examples found on the Mt. SAC campus, the building is a relatively good local representation of Modernism (National Park Service 1991:47). Therefore, the Technology Center (28A/B) is recommended individually eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 under the Theme of Architecture, with a period of significance of 1971.

5.2.2 Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H)

Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) played a prominent role at the school's early athletic program and reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities. The Stadium was one of the first buildings constructed for the new college in 1948. Mt. SAC has since hosted several national and international track and field events. The Mt. SAC relays soon became one of the world's largest track and field meets, held annually in April. As a result of the events that took place at Hilmer Lodge Stadium, Mt. SAC garnered a worldwide reputation in the third quarter of the twentieth century as one of the largest venues for track and field relays. Historically, athletic and /recreation has been a major influence in the educational focus of the college, which has played a strong role regionally as well at the community college level. Therefore, Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) is recommended individually eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 under the Themes of Education and Recreation, with a period of significance of 1948-1972.

6. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

6.1 DIRECT IMPACTS

6.1.1 Demolition

Because of the demolition proposed, the Project poses the potential to cause an adverse direct impact (Figure 46). The Project will result in the demolition of two contributors within the Mt. SAC Historic District: the Stadium (50A-H) and Oden House (12A/B). Additionally, the Stadium is an individually eligible CEQA historical resource. In 2010, IDS Group conducted a structural assessment to identify necessary repairs to make the Stadium (excluding the Press Box) safer and more functional and to minimize future damage. IDS Group estimated the cost of those repairs at $560,225 (Appendix E).

The demolition of the Stadium constitutes an adverse effect because the Project results in the complete loss of contributing resources to a historic district, as well as an individually eligible resource. As such, the Project will result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

As Oden House (12A/B) is no longer a contributing resource to the historic district, its demolition will not result in a direct adverse impact on a CEQA historical resource.

6.1.2 Renovation

Because the FMP proposes renovation of the Library (6), Bookstore (9A), and Technology Center (28A/B) the Project poses the potential to cause an adverse direct impact to those buildings (Figure 46). Specific designs for the renovations and/or additions have not yet been developed. As long as the designs for the renovations and/or additions to those buildings comply with the SOI *Standards for Rehabilitation* (see Section 2.3), those aspects of the Project will not result in a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

An architectural historian or historic architect who meets the SOI *Professional Qualification Standards* (https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm) for either of those two disciplines must review the proposed architectural drawings and renderings to ensure compliance with the *Standards for Rehabilitation.* It is preferable that this qualified individual be involved with the project from its earliest conception to ensure adherence to the Standards for Rehabilitation and to minimize alterations to plans later in the design process.

6.2 INDIRECT IMPACTS

The new construction proposed as part of the Project poses the potential to cause adverse indirect visual impacts. Visual impacts upon the historic district and individually eligible resources potentially include views to and from the district and buildings. Mid-ground views of the historic district towards and from the contributing resources are character-defining features. Distant views are not a character-defining feature of the historic district, due to the dense concentration of buildings and/or topography of the land.

Traveling west on Temple Avenue, the Stadium is the first building or area of the campus that is visible upon approaching the school. The Stadium is a visual demarcation of the campus at this location, and of the eastern edge of the campus and historic district. As a prominently sited building, demolition of the Stadium will result in a significant change to the historic district's integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As such, its demolition constitutes not just a direct impact, but an adverse visual impact on the historic district as a whole. At the time of this analysis, plans have not yet been drawn for the proposed new stadium, so it is not possible to assess whether the new Stadium would be a beneficial or adverse visual impact.

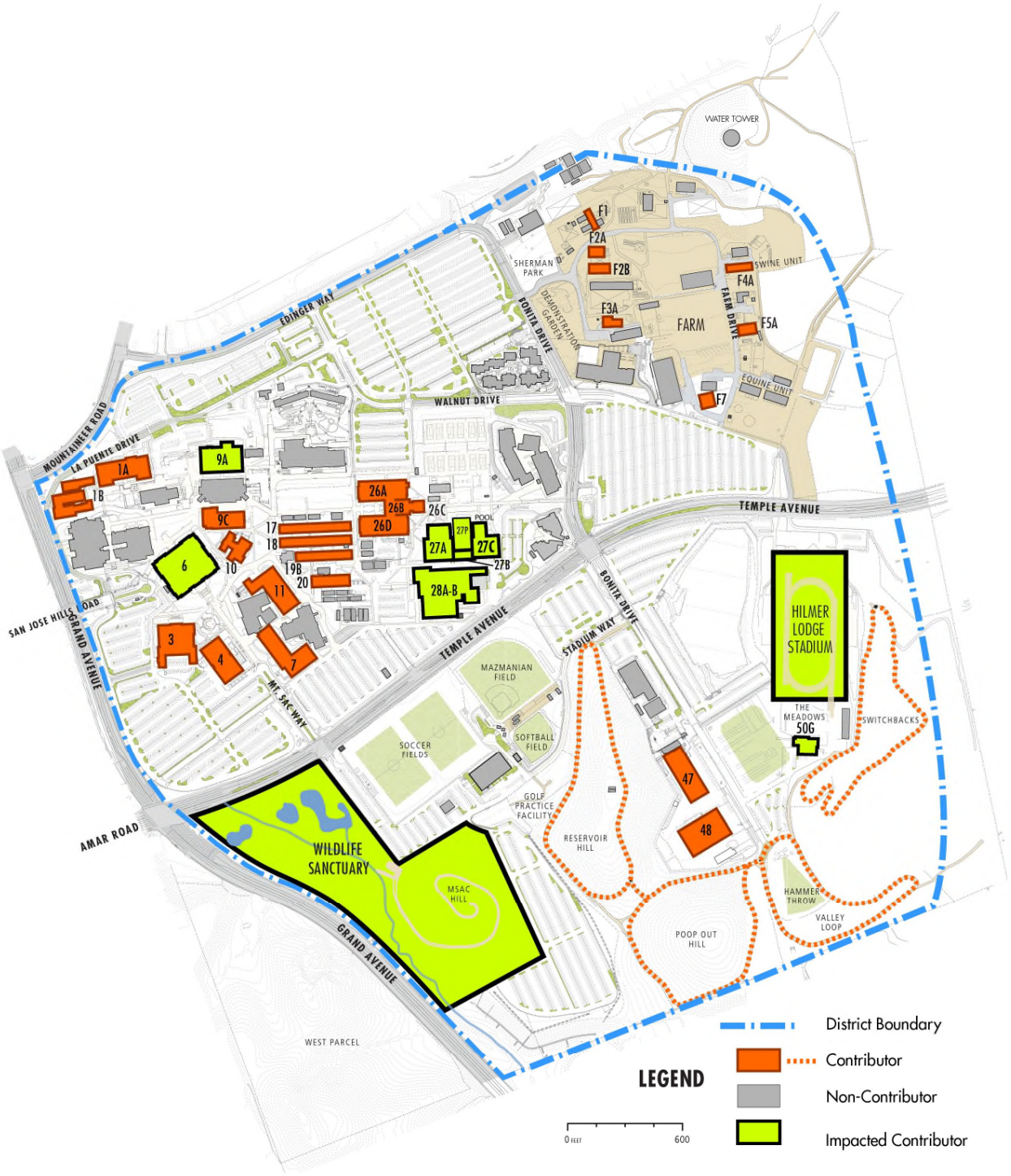

Figure 46. Contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District that could potentially be impacted by the SEIR.

New construction is also proposed for the expansion of the Wildlife Sanctuary. Based on ASM's conversation with Mt. SAC staff familiar with the design plans, it does not appear that the proposed expansion will result in an adverse indirect impact on the historic district. The design of the proposed expansion will be visible from the Wildlife Sanctuary, but it will not introduce an element that is incompatible with the criteria under which the property is eligible nor will it result in obstructive views. The design will be compatible with the character-defining features of the Wildlife Sanctuary. The overall impact to the historic district's integrity of setting, feeling, or association as a whole is minimal; there is no impact on the historic district's integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. As such, this aspect of the project will not result in any adverse indirect visual impacts.

A pedestrian bridge will be constructed across Temple Avenue connecting the Physical Education Complex to Parking Lot F. The pedestrian bridge will be visible from individually eligible Buildings 28A/B; however, viewshed from that resource is not one its character-defining features. This pedestrian bridge will create a minor, partial visual interruption of the mid-ground views from contributing resources in the historic district. As the visual interruption is partial and minor, the overall impact to the historic district's integrity of setting, feeling, or association as a whole is minimal; there is no impact on the historic district's integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. As such, this aspect of the project will not result in any adverse indirect visual impacts.

Finally, the Project includes a series of special annual events to be held on campus that include the Mt. SAC/Brooks Relays, the Mt. SAC XC Invite, and 2020 Olympic Track & Field Trials in 2020. It is not anticipated that any of those events will result in adverse indirect visual impacts. Any disruption in the historic views from and towards the historic district and its contributing resources will be a temporary visual intrusion, and therefore, not adverse.

7. MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION MEASURES

The archaeological investigations discussed above have not identified any prehistoric sites, historic sites, isolated artifacts, or human remains within Project boundaries. However, as the majority of construction undertaken on the Mt. SAC campus took place before the institution of the NHPA and CEQA, the Project areas have never been fully assessed for the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Further, various local Native American tribes claim this area as part of their ancestral and traditional territory (see Appendix C). As such, there is a possibility of unanticipated and accidental archaeological discoveries during ground-disturbing Project-related activities.

No mitigation measures specific to archaeology exist within the current EIR documents. We recommend that the mitigation measures detailed below should be undertaken to minimize any potentially significant impacts in accordance with CEQA.

- During construction grading and site preparation activities, the Contractor shall monitor all construction activities. In the event that cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric sites, historic sites, and/or isolated artifacts) are discovered, work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery and the Contractor shall inform the Project Manager. A qualified archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology shall be retained to analyze the significance of the discovery and recommend further appropriate measures to reduce further impacts on archaeological resources. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures. Facilities Planning & Management shall monitor compliance.
- If, during the course of implementing the project, human remains are discovered, all work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery, the Contractor shall inform the Project Manager, and the County Coroner must be notified according to Section 5097.98 of the PRC and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and the procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed.

7.2 HISTORIC RESOURCE MITIGATION MEASURES

The Project, as proposed, will result in adverse direct and indirect visual impacts to the Mt. SAC Historic District and individually eligible Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H). The preferred mitigation approach is project redesign to avoid demolition of a CEQA historic resource.

- **Avoid Demolition, Evaluate Feasible Options**
  The recommended action for the adverse impact on historic resources and on the Mt. SAC Historic District due to buildout of the 2015 FMPU and the PEP is revision of the Land Use Plan to avoid demolition of a CEQA historic resource. An evaluation of feasible options shall be prepared for CMPCT prior to certification of the Final EIR. The college shall evaluate whether the impacts on 3CD or 3CB buildings proposed for removal or demolition in the recommended District may be reduced to Less than Significant. The alternatives to be considered include: (1) redesign of the 2015 Facility Master Plan Update to avoid impacting the 3CD or 3CB buildings, (2) redesign of the 2015 Facility Master Plan Update to reduce the project impacts on 3CD or 3CB buildings to Less than

Significant, (3) redesign of phases of the project to reduce impacts on 3CD or 3CB buildings to Less than Significant as more detailed planning for each phase comes up for review before the Campus Master Plan Coordinating Team (CMPCT), and (4) evaluation of adaptive reuses of 3CD or 3CB buildings prior to construction. Planning Facilities & Management shall monitor compliance. The Facilities Planning & Management Department shall ensure compliance

- **Mitigation Measures if No Feasible Alternatives**
  If project redesign is not feasible to achieve the Project and College's educational goals and facility needs, the following mitigation shall be implemented to reduce the significant impacts on historical resources: (a) HABS Level II History Report for the (1) Mt. SAC Historic District and (2) Hilmer Lodge Stadium consistent with *Historic American Buildings Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports* (National Park Service 2007); (b) HABS Level II Standard Photography following the *Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* and HABS specific guidelines for the Mt. SAC Historic District and Hilmer Lodge Stadium; (c) reproduction of select existing drawings for each building proposed for demolition or alteration following HABS Level II guidelines; (d) creation of a interpretative exhibit within Heritage Hall (HH) including not only the history of Hilmer Lodge Stadium, but the entire historic district as well, and (e) development of a "Mt. SAC History" section of the campus website. The Facilities Planning & Management Department shall ensure compliance.

  a) HABS Level II Narrative Historical Report
  Prior to demolition, removal, or remodeling of any 3CD or 3CB building on campus, the college shall enlist the services of a qualified architectural historian to prepare the HABS Narrative Historical Report as well as CA DPR 523 forms. Documentation through HABS is an important measure because it allows documentation of the resource before alterations begin. Given the relative historic significance of the resources, Level II HABS is the recommended documentation standard, to be prepared in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* and HABS specific guidelines (http://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/habsguidelines.htm). A narrative historical report following the *Historic American Buildings Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports* (National Park Service 2007) should be prepared for the (1) Mt. SAC Historic District and (2) Hilmer Lodge Stadium. The college shall enlist the services of a qualified architectural historian to prepare the HABS Narrative Historical Report as well as CA DPR 523 forms. The DPR forms shall be submitted to the State Office of Historic Preservation (via the SCCIC) for their records. All other historic documents shall be made available to the public in the collection of the College's Learning Technology Center, including: the HABS Narrative Historical Report, DPR 523 forms, the *Historic Resources on the Campus of Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California* (The Building Biographer, June 1, 2003) and *The Historical Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California* (Davis 2012), and a copy of this report. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

  b) HABS Level II Large-format Photographs
  Prior to demolition, removal or remodeling of any 3CD or 3CB building, the college shall hire a qualified HABS photographer to provide photo-documentation for the properties on campus identified as 3CD or 3CB which are proposed for

removal or demolition in the 2012 Facilities Master Plan or 2015 FMP Update. The photo-documentation shall be made available to the public in the collection of the College's Learning Technology Center. The documentation should be done in accordance with the Guidelines provided in the *Photographic Specifications: Historic American Building Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, Division of National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Region*. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

To date, several buildings have already been photographed to HABS Level II standards, including the following: 08, 12A, 17, 18, 19B, 20, 27A-C, and 50.

c) HABS Level II Reproduction of select existing drawings (if available).
Prior to demolition, removal or remodeling of any 3CD or 3CB building, the college shall prepare archivally stable reproduction of original as-built drawings. Reproductions of drawings shall be done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*. Select existing drawings, where available, may be photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on Mylar in accordance with the U.S. Copyright Act, as amended. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

d) Establishment of Heritage Hall
To recognize the history of Mt. SAC, part of the facilities for the new Stadium will include Heritage Hall, an area dedicated to historical interpretation of the history of the stadium and the college. The interpretative panels could utilize information from the HABS Level II Narrative Historical Report and large-format photographic documentation. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

e) Establishment of a "Mt. SAC History" section on the school's website
To further recognition of the history of Mt. SAC, a page or series of pages should be developed for inclusion on the school's website. This project could be completed as a multi-disciplinary school project, prepared by students in the Technology and History departments utilizing the information from the HABS Level II Narrative Historical Report and large-format photographic documentation. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

Although the above recommended mitigation measures are recommended by ASM to lessen the significant adverse impacts, demolition or complete loss of eligibility of a CEQA resource cannot be mitigated to less than significant. As such, even after the implementation of the mitigation measures, the Project will still result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

8. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

In consideration of cumulative impacts within the APE, several prior Projects have been conducted that resulted in adverse impacts. The 2003 Facilities Master Plan resulted in the demolition of several contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, as identified by Tim Gregory (Gregory 2003). The 2015 Facilities Master Plan resulted in the demolition of several additional contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, as identified by Gregory in 2003 and ASM in 2012 (Gregory 2003; Davis 2012). The Cultural Resources Survey conducted by Applied EarthWorks, Inc. for the current adjacent West Parcel Solar Project did not identify any impacts to historic resources (Thomas and Smallwood 2014).

As the prior two Facilities Master Plans identified adverse impacts, combined with the currently identified adverse impacts, the Updated FMP and PEP will result in adverse cumulative impacts to a CEQA historic resource, specifically, the Mt. SAC Historic District.

9. CONCLUSION

As a result of this cultural resources report, ASM surveyed 22 potentially new contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District. Twenty of those are recommended as eligible contributing resources (3CD) to Mt. SAC Historic District. As the district retains approximately 75 percent of its eligible contributing resources, ASM recommends that the Mt. SAC Historic District continues to be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1, for the Theme of Education, with a period of significance of 1948-1972. ASM also identified two individually eligible properties: Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) eligible under Criterion 1, for the Themes of Education and Recreation, with a period of significance of 1948-1972; and the Technology Center (28A/B) under Criterion 3, for the Theme of Architecture, with a period of significance of 1971.

The Mt. SAC Historic District, Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H), and the Technology Center (28A/B) are located within the Project APE. The Mt. SAC Historic District and Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) are directly and indirectly impacted by the Project. The demolition of the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) constitutes an adverse direct and indirect visual effect as the loss of individually eligible and contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District. As such, the Project will result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

The preferred mitigation approach is project redesign to avoid these potential impacts. If project redesign is not feasible, the mitigation measures detailed in Chapter 7 are recommended to minimize the potentially significant impacts in accordance with CEQA. However, demolition of a CEQA resource cannot be mitigated to less than significant. As such, even after the implementation of the mitigation measures, the Project will still result in a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

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1948 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
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1964 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
1972 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
1980 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
1995 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
2003 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
2004 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
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1948 Original architectural drawings of the stadium, designed by Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.
c. 1948 MSAC Service Center Brochure, likely produced for open house after completion in 1948.
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DPR-523 Forms

APPENDIX B

SCCIC Records Search

Report Detail: LA-00342

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-00342
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Taylor, Thomas T.
Year: 1978
Title: Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District
Affliliation:
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-19-000883	CA-LAN-000883	ELEPHANT HILL

No. resources: 1
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): BALDWIN PARK, LA HABRA, SAN DIMAS, YORBA LINDA
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay
Last modified:	3/12/2015	agarcia

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
3/12/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-00481

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-00481
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Van Horn, David M.
Year: 1979
Title: Archaeological Survey Report: a Parcel Located in the City of Walnut in the County of Los Angeles, California
Affliliation: Archaeological Associates, Ltd.
No. pages: 5
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay
Last modified:	3/12/2015	agarcia

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/12/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-01268

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-01268
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Mason, Roger D. and Nancy Whitney-Desautels
Year: 1983
Title: Archaeological Survey Report and Records Search on Proposed Revised Tract 32158 in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, Ca
Affliliation: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
No. pages: 14
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified:	3/13/2015	agarcia	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/13/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-01346

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-01346
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Brock, James P.
Year: 1984
Title: Archaeological Assessment Report for Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Spadra Landfill Los Angeles County (140 +/- Total Acres)
Affliliation: Archaeological Advisory Group
No. pages: 17
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay
Last modified:	3/13/2015	agarcia

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/13/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-02679

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-02679
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie G.
Year: 1979
Title: Focused Draft Environmental Impact Report for Via Verde Development Company Residential Development Tentative Tract
Affliliation: ARMC
No. pages: 23
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified:	3/16/2015	agarcia	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/16/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-03835

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-03835
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie G.
Year: 1979
Title: Records Search and an Archaeological Survey for the 400 Acre Parcel Designated South Ranch, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
No. pages: 4
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified:	3/16/2015	agarcia	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/16/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-05644

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-05644

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Cellular	

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Duke, Curt
Year: 2002
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
No. pages: 8
No. maps:
Attributes: Literature search
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay
Last modified:	3/18/2015	agarcia

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/18/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-05646

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-05646

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Cellular	

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Duke, Curt
Year: 2001
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-130-01 Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
No. pages: 8
No. maps:
Attributes: Literature search
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay
Last modified:	3/18/2015	agarcia

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/18/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-06262

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-06262

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Cellular	

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Duke, Curt
Year: 2002
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-04 Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
No. pages: 16
No. maps:
Attributes: Literature search
Inventory size: QC
Disclosure:
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay
Last modified:	3/19/2015	agarcia

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/19/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00342		1978	Taylor, Thomas T.	Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District		19-000883
LA-00481		1979	Van Horn, David M.	Archaeological Survey Report: a Parcel Located in the City of Walnut in the County of Los Angeles, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	
LA-01268		1983	Mason, Roger D. and Nancy Whitney-Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report and Records Search on Proposed Revised Tract 32158 in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, Ca	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
LA-01346		1984	Brock, James P.	Archaeological Assessment Report for Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Spadra Landfill Los Angeles County (140 +/- Total Acres)	Archaeological Advisory Group	
LA-02679		1979	Cottrell, Marie G.	Focused Draft Environmental Impact Report for Via Verde Development Company Residential Development Tentative Tract	ARMC	
LA-03835		1979	Cottrell, Marie G.	Records Search and an Archaeological Survey for the 400 Acre Parcel Designated South Ranch, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
LA-05644	Cellular -	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05646	Cellular -	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-130-01 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06262	Cellular -	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-04 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-186869		Resource Name - Mt San Antonio College	Building	Historic	HP15 (Educational building); HP41 (Hospital); HP42 (Stadium/sports arena)	2003 (T. Gregory, The Building Biographer)	

Resource Detail: P-19-186869

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-19-186869
Trinomial:
Name: Mt San Antonio College
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Mt San Antonio College

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Other
Attribute codes: HP15 (Educational building); HP41 (Hospital); HP42 (Stadium/sports arena)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections:
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
5/27/2003	T. Gregory	The Building Biographer	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Los Angeles
USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS
Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
1100 N Grand Ave	Walnut		

PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/1/2008	jay
Last modified:	7/25/2012	sstjames

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
5/1/2008	jay	Appended records from Encodent database.

Record status:

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial 19-186869
NRHP Status Code 5S1

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Mt. San Antonio College Campus

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T 1S ; R 9W ; NE ¼ of NW¼ of Sec 32 ; M.D. S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422100 mE/ 3767500 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The Mount San Antonio College campus occupies 421 acres northeast and southeast of the intersection of Grand Avenue and Temple Avenue in the City of Walnut. The campus occupies a fairly flat valley between the Puente and San Jose Hills--low, rolling grass- and chaparral-covered hills that show signs of increasing urbanization. On clear days, Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature to the north. The campus consists of at least sixty buildings of varying architectural styles, some of which date back to the 1930s. The buildings are separated, for the most part, by well-landscaped areas of grass and trees. Vast parking lots occupy the peripheral areas. Of the sixty buildings, thirteen buildings or clusters of connected buildings contribute to the historical significance of the campus. Of the thirteen, seven are used for direct educational purposes and six are used for student or physical plant supportive services.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Hospital (HP41); Educational Building (HP15); Stadium/Sports Arena (HP42)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☑District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

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

*Required information

*NRHP Status Code: 5S1

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Mt. San Antonio College Campus

D1. Historic Name: D2. Common Name:

*D3. Detailed Description (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.): The Mount San Antonio College campus occupies 421 acres northeast and southeast of the intersection of Grand Avenue and Temple Avenue in the City of Walnut. The campus occupies a fairly flat area surrounded by low, rolling grass- and chaparral-covered hills that show signs of increasing urbanization. On clear days, Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature to the north. The campus consists of at least sixty buildings of varying architectural styles, some of which date back to the 1930s. The buildings are separated, for the most part, by well-landscaped areas of grass and trees. Vast parking lots occupy the peripheral areas. Thirteen buildings or clusters of connected buildings contribute to the historical significance of the campus and are documented on separate Primary Record forms. They are: Art Center/Gallery (01); Physical Education Center (03); Campus Inn (08); Staff Center (10); Classroom Buildings (13, 14N, 14S, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19B); Stadium (50); Information Technology/Nursing (05); Oden House (12A); Child Development Center South (19A); Family and Consumer Sciences (20); Air Conditioning (21); Welding (22); Beef Unit (F9).

*D4. Boundary Description (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):
The boundary of the district is the same as the boundaries of the college itself, as shown on the attached map.

*D5. Boundary Justification: The significant buildings of the district are spread throughout the campus among other structures of little or no significance.

*D6. Significance: Theme: Education Area: Los Angeles County
Period of Significance: 1947- Applicable Criteria: A, C (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

A) ***Brief History of Walnut***: The first residents of this area can be traced back to the Gabrielino Indians who were of Shoshoean origin. Walnut has one recorded site of archaeological significance dating from the era of Native-American habitation. (This site is not on the campus of Mount San Antonio College.)

The arrival of the Spanish in the area introduced large ranches, the beginnings of agricultural development, and the creation of extensive home-sites. The first land grants in the Walnut area were those of the Rancho de San Jose (22,340 acres), presented in 1837 to Don Ricardo Vejar and Don Ygnacio Palomares; the Rancho de los Nogales (4,340 acres), issued in 1840 to Jose de la Cruz Linares; and La Puente Rancho, consisting of 48,790 acres, issued to John Rowland and William Workman in 1842. All this land had first been used as grazing for the cattle and sheep of the San Gabriel Mission. (see continuation sheet)

*D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):
Hall, Barbara Ann and Odette Marie Pietezsch *Mt. San Antonio College: The First Fifty Years.* The College, 1996.
King, William F. *The Vintage Years: Our Valley Before 1945.* 1975.
Swain, J. G. *Walnut Before and After Incorporation* in *The Historical Volumes and Reference Works*, Vol. II, 1963.
Los Angeles Times
Pomona Valley Historian

*D8. Evaluator: Tim Gregory Date: 5/27/03
Affiliation and Address: DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory *Date: 5/27/03 ☑ Continuation ☐ Update

Jose de la Cruz Linares died in 1846, and his wife had to sell part of their rancho to Ricardo Vejar to help pay her husband's debts. Vejar's home was in the bend of the hills near the springs of the San Jose Creek, which is now known as Spadra, within the city limits of Pomona. Serving all of the Vejar family's needs, their adobe consisted of living quarters, a chapel, blacksmith shop, silver working shop, and a stable. Ricardo Vejar's adobe served as a social center for the people of the valley in those days. A team change station for the Butterfield Overland Stage Company was also located near the Vejar home from 1858 until 1861.

A second adobe, located in what is now Walnut's Lemon Creek Park, has been preserved as one of the City's most important historical resources. The William R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch House was designated a point of historical interest by the State of California in 1975. This mixed adobe and redwood structure, built in 1883, served as the home of Rowland's ranch foreman and is one of the last original ranch houses in the area.

Walnut originally obtained its name from the Rancho de los Nogales land grant–*nogal* being the Spanish word for "walnut." The Rancho itself had derived its name from the many wild black walnut trees that covered nearby hillsides. The Southern Pacific Railroad came through in 1874, bringing with it more visitors and potential residents. A stop was established, called the Lemon Station because it was situated on Lemon Street and because of the many citrus trees then in the area. "Lemon" became the town's informal name. "Walnut" was not adopted as the community's official name until 1912, with the building of a new post office.

Walnut's first school was established in about 1876, the teacher taking the train back and forth to El Monte every day. After the schoolhouse burned in 1892, students attended Spadra School. The Lemon School District, which incorporated Walnut, was established in 1893. High school students had to travel to Pomona or El Monte until La Puente High School was constructed in 1915. In 1884, Pierre Carrey, originally from France, and his wife Maria settled in Walnut. Carrey, who had worked for William Rowland when the latter was a sheriff, had received part of his pay in land consisting of forty acres above Valley Blvd. on the south side of La Puente Road and east of Lemon Street. The Carrey family operated the first Walnut store and post office on Valley Blvd. Other enterprising French emigres, as well as Basques and Italians, acquired land in the Walnut-Spadra area.

Another historically significant figure, Captain William Banning, son of Phineas Banning, retired to what is now Walnut, transporting there the Banning Stable that had housed the first Los Angeles- Wilmington stages. Another important landowner was Alvan T. Currier, formerly of Maine. In 1869, he purchased 2,400 acres between Spadra and Walnut along the Southern Pacific tracks. He was later elected County Sheriff in 1881 and served as a State Senator beginning in 1898. Currier helped found the Walnut Fruit Growers Association which, in 1906, built the first packing house to handle both citrus and walnut crops. In would function for the next fifty years. Currier also developed the first reliable water sources in Walnut when he established seven wells on the southern fork of San Jose Creek. Another important source of water was the southern branch of the San Jose Creek (sometimes called Walnut Creek).

From the 1880s until just after World War II, the valley's land was used for farming and cattle-raising. It became known as one of the finest agricultural areas in the state, particularly for citrus and walnuts. (The first commercial walnut grove was established in 1912, but the industry had more or less faded by 1940 after many of the trees had succumbed to disease .) Walnut and other neighboring communities remained small and rural, the only city of any major size being Pomona. Numerous fruit packing houses, the major local industry, were linked with each other and with the nation's urban markets by the railroad's freight lines. Only a narrow paved highway, Valley Boulevard, connected the valley to Los Angeles.

A pioneer in the pre-World War II establishment of Walnut's image as a rural retreat was Percy G. Winnett, the founder, with John G. Bullock, of the Bullocks Wilshire chain. He bought eighty acres in Walnut in the 1930s, turning the hay and grain farm into an equestrian showcase. He raised thoroughbred racehorses and threw parties, barbeques, and fox hunts.

Immediately following the war, returning G.I.'s unloosed a pent-up demand for housing all over Southern California, and the Walnut area was no exception. The rural lifestyle of open rolling hills, oranges, and horses began to be supplanted with freeways and housing tracts. Fearing they might be swallowed up by other fast-growing neighboring cities, the citizens of Walnut voted to incorporate in 1958 with about 7.5 miles of territory and about one thousand residents. The eastern boundary of the new city was the easterly edge of the Mt. San Antonio College campus.

By 1990, Walnut, with a population of 29,105 (a 133% increase over 1980), was the second-fastest-growing city in Los Angeles County. It was also quickly becoming a multiethnic community, with Asian Americans and Latinos constituting about 60% of the population.
(See continuation sheet)

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory *Date: 5/27/03 ☑ Continuation ☐ Update

B) ***Brief History of the Campus of Mount San Antonio College (to 1956)*:** In 1920, the State of California purchased 800 acres in Walnut--adjacent Lots 6 and 7 of the C. M Wright Tract on the eastern edge of the original La Puente Rancho. The land had been owned by the Stern Realty Company since 1914. Lot 7 was transferred to the Regents of the University of California and would become the future site of the Pomona campus of California Polytechnic University.

In 1915, the state Legislature had passed a bill that called for a comprehensive study of "feeble-mindedness." A committee studied the issue and recommended the creation of an institution for the insane in Southern California. In March 1921, the Pacific Colony was founded in Walnut on the above-mentioned Lot 6 (about 388 acres). Nineteen male patients were transferred to it from the state facility in Sonoma. However, the site did not have an adequate water supply and closed in January 1923. The state reopened the Pacific Colony in May 1927 on Pomona Blvd., a facility that is now known as the Lanterman Developmental Center.

In the early 1930s, the State Narcotic Hospital occupied the Lot 6 site and a number of still-extant buildings were constructed. During World War II, the facility was leased to the United States Government as the location of a U.S. Army Hospital, and later a U.S. Naval Hospital. There were eventually 9 permanent buildings and 99 temporary barracks-like structures spread over the site.

In February 1945, the Pomona Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution requesting the state to make the hospital site (which was scheduled for closure in 1946) the temporary quarters for a new junior college in Eastern Los Angeles County. The rising population had made the area's only junior college in Pomona woefully too small to meet the demand for post-secondary education, especially among returning older students. In October 1945, the California State Board of Education was petitioned by four school districts–Pomona, Covina, Puente, and Bonita–for a junior college to serve the combined areas. In December of that year, voters approved the establishment of a new junior college district which would incorporate the old Pomona district.

A two-year lease was negotiated with the state for use of the U.S. Naval Hospital site. It was an ideal location, in the center of the new district, seven miles east of Puente and seven miles west of Pomona. Also, it would be a physically independent campus, not sharing a site with a high school, which the majority of junior colleges did in those days. The perennial problem of obtaining a guaranteed flow of water to the campus was solved when an agreement was reached with the Metropolitan Water District in December 1947.

The almost impossible task of organizing a junior college from scratch began in earnest on July 1, 1946. Twenty-three faculty members were hired initially. Dr. George H. Bell, the newly hired president, and his family moved into the former hospital director's house (now known as the Staff Center–Building 10), which was then surrounded with gardens. Tom Oden, the chief of maintenance, and his family lived in what is now the Oden House (Building 12A). Some naval personnel remained on the site until the complete changeover from hospital uses was accomplished. What is now the Information Building (Building 05) housed the first administrative offices. It had served as the narcotics treatment center of the hospital and had bars on the windows, special therapy rooms, and jacuzzi baths. The driveway to the campus was lined with camphor trees and there was a small orange grove just south of Building 05.

Instruction on the new campus began in September 1946, many of the first 682 registered students attending class in the non-air-conditioned old barracks buildings, connected by clay and weed-choked paths. Apple- and orange-crates were used for furnishings until war surplus furniture could be purchased. Money remained tight during the first year or two of the college's existence. The old state and military buildings had not been maintained, and Mr. Oden was credited with keeping everything going by patching and repairing where possible, often at his own expense. Nevertheless, a tremendous amount of financial and volunteer time was donated by faculty, students (the average age was 25), administrators, and committed members of the community, creating the legendary "spirit of Mt. San Antonio College" to make it all work.

Barbara Ann Hall and Odette Marie Pietzsch in their history of the college entitled *Mt. San Antonio College: the First Fifty Years* vividly describe the college's early setting:

> Being surrounded by foothills, the college supported an abundance of wildlife. Many native birds nested in the swamp at the south edge of the property. Occasional road runners, coyotes and skunks roamed the grounds. Above the area where the stadium was to be constructed, a bob-tailed bobcat was reported. Several deer grazed near the east boundary of the campus. Large tarantulas burrowed into the hillsides and roamed the campus during their migration, and rattlesnakes basked in the sun. Oden reported killing a rattlesnake about three feet long (Hall 8).

Until 1948, the campus was still considered a temporary site. While the state Department of Mental Health was considering other uses for the 445-acre leased property, a building program could not be instituted. Finally, in March 1947, a bond election was conducted. The amount requested, $1.75 million, was to be used to purchase land and construct the first classrooms and support facilities specifically designed for Mt. San Antonio College. The bond issue received an overwhelming approval of almost 11 to 1. At the first commencement exercises in June 1947, word was received from Governor Warren that the state had decided to sell the former hospital land to the college. The sales price turned out to be $270,000. (see continuation sheet)

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory *Date: 5/27/03 ☑ Continuation ☐ Update

In May 1947, architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., was hired to create a campus master plan and to design the first real college buildings. Mr. Kennedy would be retained as the campus architect until 1955. (Please see Appendix 4 for a biographical essay on Mr. Kennedy and his career.) The first buildings of which Mr. Kennedy supervised the design were the stadium, field houses, shops, gymnasium, and library. With the exception of the shop buildings, all roofs were to be of mission tile. Form was to follow function, so that what took place in the buildings was to dictate the design. Faculty, recognized as specialists in their field, were to have a great deal to say in the lay-out of the academic buildings.

In November 1947, the board of trustees approved the plans for a new football stadium. The natural bowl between the hills in the southeast corner of the property adjoining Cal Poly was the selected site. Only the west side of the bowl was scheduled to have bleachers, to seat 11,000. The stadium was planned to have a state-of-the-art cinder track. Built at a cost of $100,000, the stadium, said to be the largest such facility in the San Gabriel Valley, was dedicated by State Representative Richard M. Nixon in 1948.

Anticipating a greatly expanded student body of 2,000 by 1957, Mt. San Antonio College embarked upon another building campaign. In March 1950, a financing election was held, but this time it was a pay-as-you-go tax override rather than a bond issue. It carried, 1,220 to 828.

Dr. Bell retired from the college's presidency in 1956. It was at this time his home was converted to the Faculty and Staff Center.

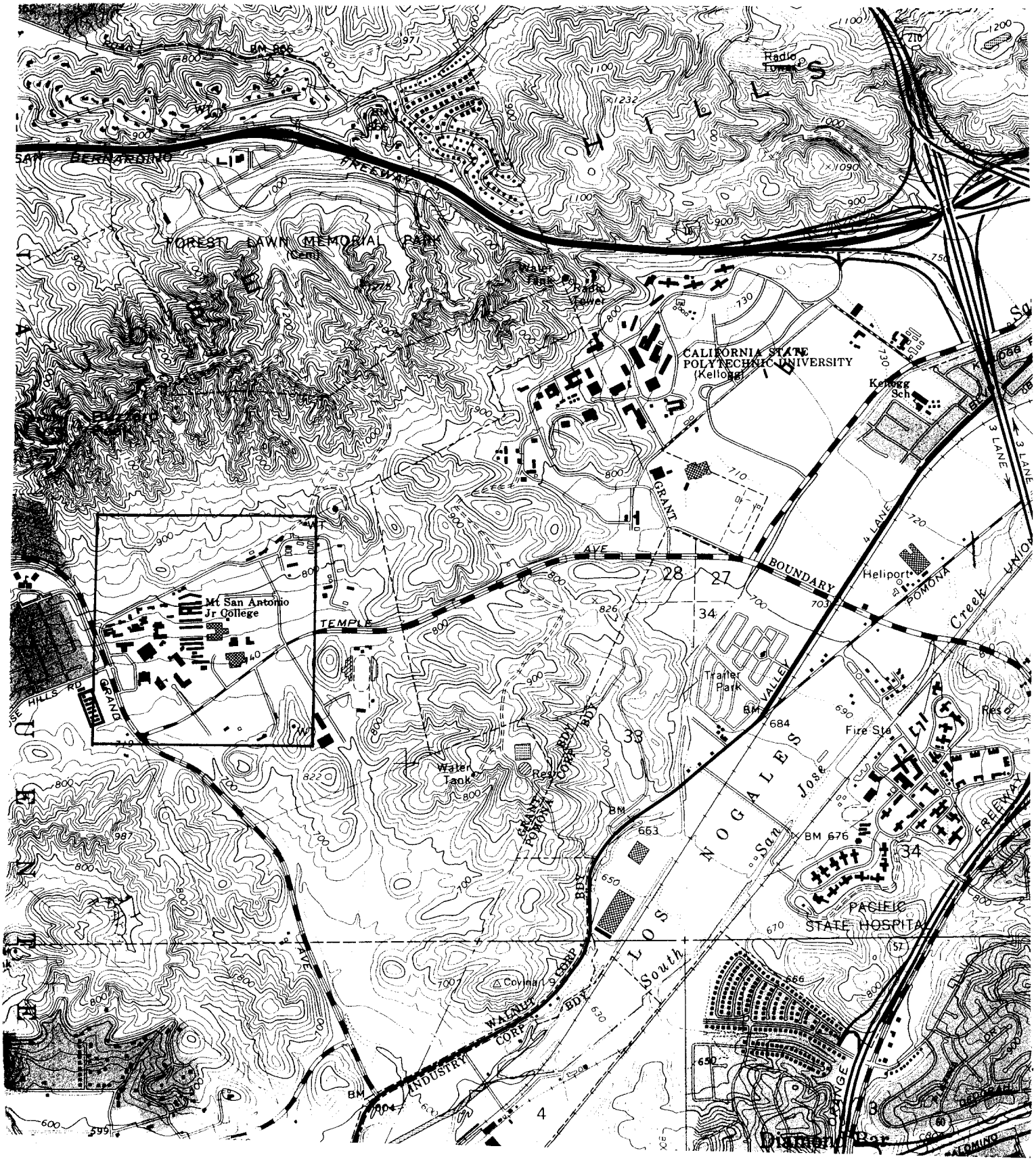
C) ***Summary of Significance***: The significance of the Mt. San Antonio College Campus district is based on both Criteria A and C. The evolution of the site from the Pacific Colony of 1927, to the State Narcotic Hospital of the 1930s, to a U.S. Naval Hospital during World War II, and finally to a community college campus in 1946 is documented by surviving buildings from each era. Many of the post-war buildings were designed between 1947 and 1955 by Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., an architect of regional renown in the areas of residential, school, and church design. Mr. Kennedy also prepared the campus master plan of 1947.

Thirteen buildings or clusters of buildings contribute to the historical significance of the district. These are recorded on their own Primary Record forms. The exteriors of all these significant buildings have good to excellent integrity, meaning that the physical characteristics that existed during their period of significance are still intact and have not been removed, substantially altered, or lost due to neglect, etc.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial 19-186869

Page 6 **of** 20 ***Resource Name or #:** Mt. San Antonio College Campus

***Map Name:** San Dimas ***Scale** 2.5" = 1 mile ***Date of Map:** 1981



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

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI# 19-186869
Trinomial

 Resource Name or #: Mt. San Antonio College Campus

***Drawn By:** The College

***Date:** 5/27/03

SEE ATTACHED

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Art Center/Gallery

P1. Other Identifier: Building 1 B/C; Art Center West, Mt. San Antonio College

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422300 mE/ 3767540 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This is an inter-connected 13,200-square-foot complex of three one- and two-story buildings of Spanish Colonial Revival style. The basically rectangular buildings have plaster walls, multi-paned metal sash (some having been replaced), and gabled tile roofs of low pitch. The central building has return gables. A newer mosaic occupies the east gable-end of the central building. Stucco chimneys with arched caps punctuate the roofs of the north and south buildings. Arcades sheltered by flat roofs supported by brick piers and metal posts link the buildings and run along their side walls. The north sides of the central and northerly buildings have large studio-type multi-paned windows. The northerly building extends further east than the others and has eight-paned casement windows on both the north and south sides of the extension.

The north and south buildings of the complex were probably designed by the State of California in 1931 as part of the old state narcotics hospital that once occupied the College site. As such, these parts of the complex are the oldest still-extant structures on the campus. The central building, a rear two-story extension of the north building, and the connecting arcades appear to have been designed around 1947 by campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., when the rest of the campus was expanded. The complex is surrounded by mature landscaping and low brick walls with metal railings. The integrity of the buildings is good.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

***P4. Resources Present:** ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
East side, looking west 6/5/02

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Mt. St. Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/03

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

*Required information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Physical Education Center/Gymnasium

P1. Other Identifier: Building 03; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422160 mE/ 3767300 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This two-story basically rectangular building of a contemporary neo-Romanesque style has a gabled tiled roof, plaster walls, and steel sash. Three louvered vents appear in the gable-ends on the east and west sides. These sides also each have eight windows having transom tops and bottoms with six panes of stationary glass in between. Brick detailing appears at the corners of the building with courses of counter-laid brick. Intaglios of figures engaged in sports activities have been cut into the second-floor exterior northerly wall. Below them is a one-story flat-roofed brick-walled extension with small-paned windows high on the walls. The main entrance is centered in this wall recessed under a flat-roofed canopy supported by pairs of slender steel poles. The entrance consists of three pairs of double-doors evenly spaced, each with an upper glass panel and six rectangular-paned stationary transoms above. There are shed-roofed brick-walled extensions of the building on both its southeast and southwest corners. Brick detailing also appears around each of the two door openings on the south side as well as on the balustrades of the parallel staircases leading up to them.

This 22,921-square-foot building, designed in 1950 by campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., is the largest still-extant structure from the campus' earliest years. It was built in a style that blends the Mediterranean architecture prescribed in the campus' original general plan with more "modern" school design concepts. It represents a departure from architect Kennedy's usual output. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) North and east sides, looking southwest 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*P

*At ilding, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☑District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

*Required information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Campus Inn

P1. Other Identifier: Building 08; College Dining Hall; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422120 mE/ 3767560 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

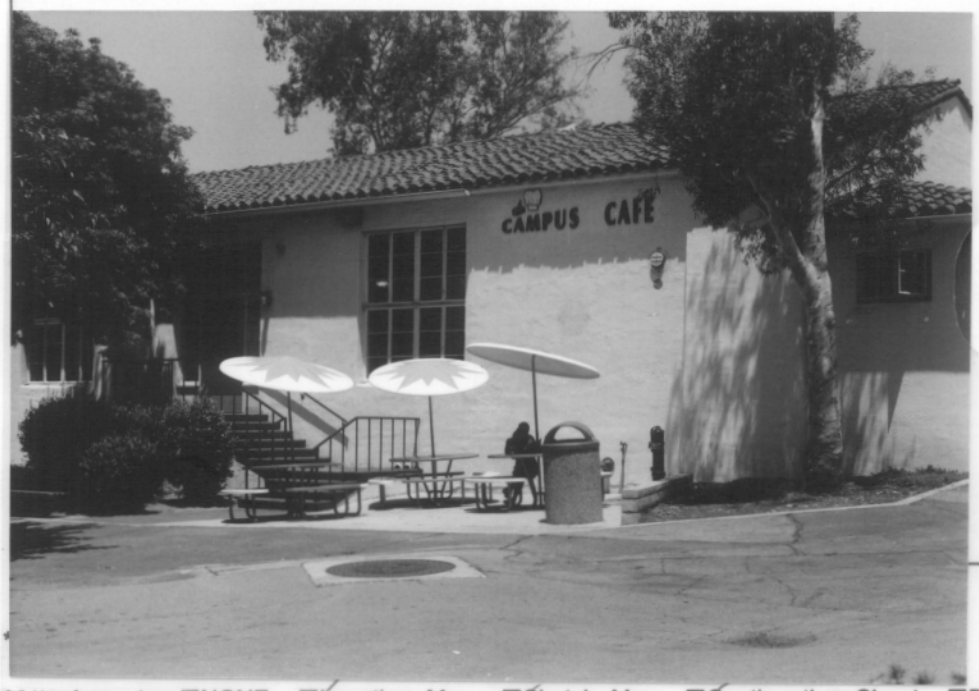
This is a basically rectangular one-story building in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with a tile roof, stucco walls, and steel sash. Its recessed main entrance on the southerly façade is approached by a side staircase with wrought-iron railings. Tall double casement windows with multi-panes flank the main entrance. A paved area outside the main entrance is used for outdoor dining. Another entrance into a small wing on the west end of the front façade is sheltered by a shed-like roof supported by a single stucco pier and is approached by a perpendicular staircase. There is a chimney at the west end of the building. On the east side there is a door to the deli recessed on the south end; a door to the café recessed centrally and flanked by two large casement windows like those in the front; and two large recessed windows on the north end flanked by stucco engaged pilasters. Chevron-shaped venting appears in the gable-end above these windows. The north side of the building has two sets of double wood-paneled doors. The west side of the building has been significantly altered.

This building was designed by the State of California in 1941 and has served as a social gathering center for all three past and present tenants of the site: two hospitals and the school. Although the northerly section has been somewhat altered, the general integrity of the building is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Community Center/Social Hall (HP13)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
South side, looking northwest 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 East North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Staff Center

P1. Other Identifier: Building 10; Faculty Center; Mt. San Antonio College

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted ***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981 **T** ; **R** ; **¼ of** **¼ of Sec** ; M.D. **B.M.**

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422060 mE/ 3767480 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This basically T-shaped one-and-two-story building is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. It has a gabled tile roof, stucco walls, and wood sash. Tiled venting appears in the gable-ends. The front (northerly) façade has a large multi-paned double-casement window positioned centrally in the wall to the east of the front door. It has a projecting canopy made of stucco and is protected by a wrought-iron grille. The front entrance consists of a recessed arched wood-paneled door with a an elongated glass panel and a decorative tile surround, protected by its own shed-like tile roof supported by scrolled wood brackets. Wrought-iron light fixtures appear on both sides of the entrance porch with has a tiled floor and is approached by tiled steps. A cut-out plaster grille covers a recessed window on the easterly end of the wall. On the second floor above the large window are two French doors on the second floor that share a wrought-iron balcony. A pair of small casements are placed east of the French doors. The one-story west side of the house features a stepped chimney flanked by elongated multi-paned casement windows. The south side of this west wing has a double door centered in it which is flanked by arched multi-paned windows and is surmounted by a fanlight in a similar style. There is another set of double doors perpendicular to it on the west side of the "T" at the rear of the house which is approached by tiled steps with a wrought-iron railing. These doors are flanked by large windows that have a stationary pane in the center with four-paned casements to each side.

This 3,769-square-foot house was originally built by the State of California in 1931 as a residence for the director of the state narcotics hospital and was later used by the directors of the military hospitals that once occupied the site. It was also the home of the College's first president. Its integrity is moderately good, but it has been somewhat altered by blocked-up or replaced windows and by a non-sympathetic addition on the southeast corner.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) Single Family Property (HP2)

***P4. Resources Present:** ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
North side, looking southeast 6/5/02

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/03

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

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

*Required information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Biological Sciences; Liberal Arts; Business Education Classrooms

P1. Other Identifier: Buildings 13, 14N, 14S, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19B; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423880 mE/ 3767500 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

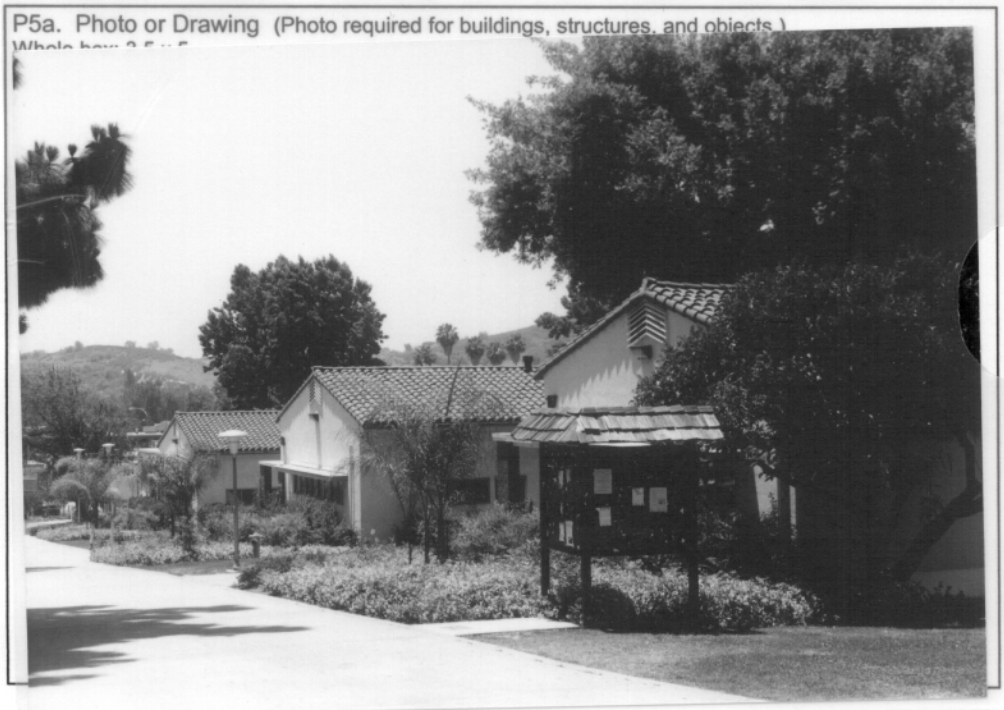
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The eight long, one-story rectangular buildings in this classroom complex are designed in a neo-Spanish Colonial Revival style and are stair-stepped up their hillside site. They have gabled tiled roofs, stucco walls, chevron-shaped venting in the gable-ends (although there are some older-looking tile venting in places on the west ends), and continuous flat-roofed outdoor passageways, supported by brick piers and steel columns, on the southerly sides onto which the classroom and faculty office doors face. The northerly sides of the buildings have bands of tall multi-paned (mixed transom and fixed) windows that look out onto landscaping planted between the buildings. Each of the east ends of the buildings has a band of four two-paned windows high on the wall. The mid-points of some of the buildings are connected by covered passageways placed perpendicularly to them.

This complex was the historic academic center of the campus, its buildings among the first to be specifically designed to reflect the needs of one of California's first post-war colleges. Built over a period of four years as funds became available, they were designed as a single master-planned unit. In February 1976, *Los Angeles Times* columnist Jack Smith described his discovery of this tile-roofed complex "was like coming upon an unexpected village in the Italian countryside...low buildings on the west slope of the greening hills between the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys." The lay-out reflected the emerging, rather revolutionary philosophy of educational architecture espoused by the designer Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. It allowed for the introduction of as much natural north light as possible and the opening up of both sides of the classroom to an outside environment of landscaped courts rather than the traditional practice of enclosing the entrances within an interior hallway. The buildings show fairly good integrity, but air-conditioning equipment was later installed in an insensitive manner and detracts from the appearance of the westerly ends of the buildings.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Bldg. 14 in foreground, looking south 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

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

*Required information

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

Primary # 19-186869
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Biological Sciences, etc.

***Recorded by:** Tim Gregory

***Date:** 5/27/03 ☐ Continuation ☐ Update

Building 16 in foreground, looking northwest 6/5/02

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory *Date: 5/27/03 ☐ Continuation ☐ Update

1) Building 14, north side, looking southwest 6/5/02
2) Building 14, north side, looking southeast 6/5/02

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Stadium

P1. Other Identifier: Building 50; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423220 mE/ 3767340 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

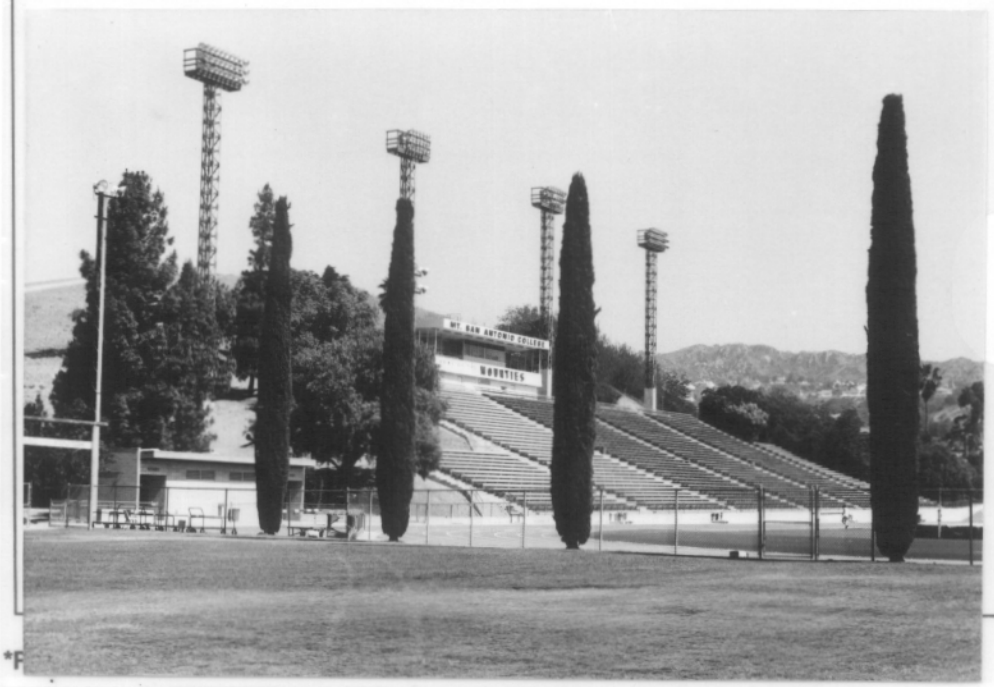
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The stadium consists of two raked concrete seating areas facing each other on the west and east sides of an oval track made of composite material with grass in the center. Each seating area has rows of bleacher-like benches, broken into six sections by seven stairway-aisles. A press-box with glass and partly-open walls is situated at the top of the west side of the stadium and, above this, are four tall steel-lattice columns surmounted by banks of lights. Similar banks of lights appear on the east side of the stadium. Adjacent to the seating areas to the south on both the west and east sides are one-story flat-roofed utility buildings made of concrete block. A manual scoreboard appears on the north end of the stadium beyond which is a park-like landscaped area and a view of the hills.

Designed as part of the campus master plan in 1948 by Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., this is the largest such stadium in the San Gabriel Valley and was considered state-of-the-art when dedicated in 1948 by then-State Representative Richard M. Nixon. The annual amateur U.S. track and field meet is held at the stadium, bringing it national attention. It has been a historical landmark over the last 54 years for the campus and the surrounding community. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Stadium/Sports Arena (HP42)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Westerly seating area, looking northwest 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D3

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Information Technology/Nursing

P1. Other Identifier: Buildings 05 and 05A/Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422180 mE/ 3767540 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This is a U-shaped building with a hipped tiled roof and stucco walls designed in a modern interpretation of Spanish Colonial Revival. Metal cupolas with finial tops appear on the east end of the roof and at the northwest corner of the building. Small steel casement windows, each with six panes, are positioned in groups of twos and threes on the west end of the south facade. Windows on the east end are larger and double-hung, but also arranged in groups of twos and threes. Tapered stucco chimneys pierce the ridge-line of the roof in several places. The entrance porch is located easterly of the central point on the building's southerly façade. Its hipped tiled roof is supported by four large square stucco posts. The southern section of a stepped-back addition on the west end of the building appears to be newer than the rest. A solid door with a molding surround appears on the easternmost end of the south façade. Building 5A was apparently built onto the rear of the older structure at a later date. Its gable-ends have chevron-shaped venting. There is a square brick-detailed bay with a multi-paned window on its west end. An outdoor passage running along the addition's southern façade (which faces the northern façade of the older building) is sheltered by a slanted tile roof supported by stucco piers. Still clearly visible on the east end of the north façade of the original building is a molded arch recessed under which is an entrance porch with a southerly wooden door with artistically arranged metal studs. An entrance into the building from the west side of the porch has been plastered over.

Designed in 1941 by the State of California and probably added to by architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., during the campus expansion program of 1947, this 8,890-square-foot building was originally used as a treatment center for narcotics addicts and later as the campus' first administration building. It is of interest because of its early uses and its dominant siting on the campus. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
South side looking northwest 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Oden House

P1. Other Identifier: Building 12A; Custodial Center; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423980 mE/ 3767680 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This is an L-shaped, 2,153-square-foot Spanish Colonial Revival cottage with a gabled tiled roof, stucco walls, and single and double wood casement windows, each side of the casement having four panes. Vents, consisting of a triangular arrangement of six roofing tiles, appear in the gable-ends. The front door, with an ornate wooden screen, is recessed on the east end of the westerly leg of the "L". It is approached by a flight of concrete steps with a wrought-iron railing. A stucco chimney, capped with an arch, appears on the west end of the house. There is a small wing that juts out at the northeast corner of the building. It has a cut-out plaster grille over a recessed window on the west end of its south façade.

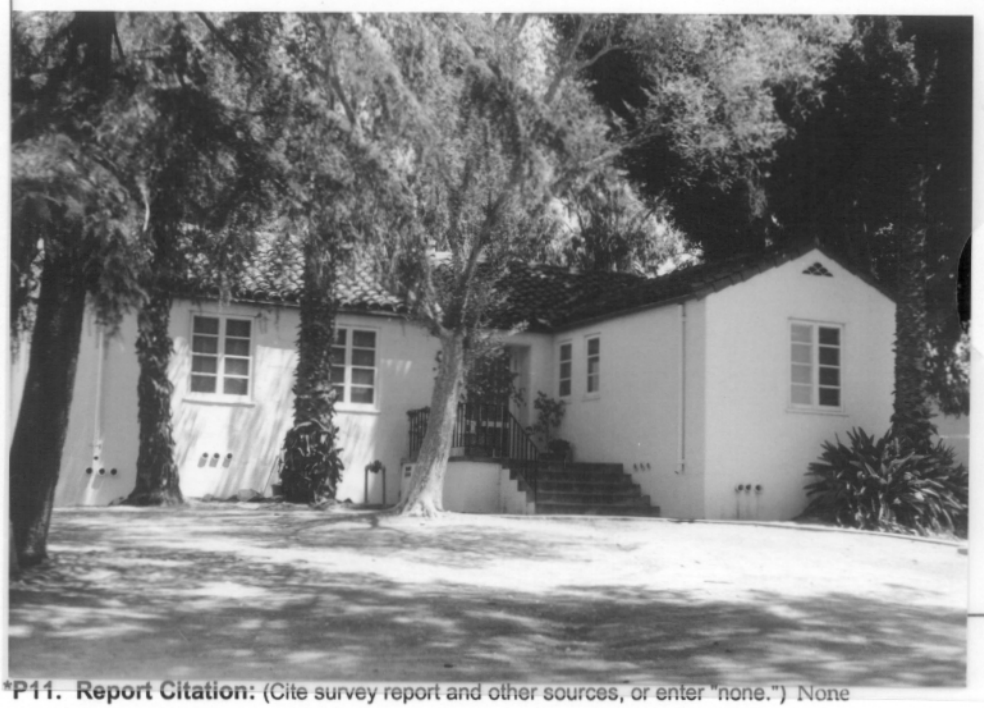
Although this building's official construction date is 1949, there are historical references to the college's first maintenance supervisor having moved into it as early as 1947. However, its architecture is very similar to those of other buildings on campus that date from the early 1930s, which means it was probably built during the site's earlier use as a hospital. If so, it would have been designed by the State of California as one of the two original residences on the grounds. Integrity is good, although some window openings have been stuccoed over. There is some physical evidence that the building may have been moved from its original location.

Adjacent to the northeast is a square garage building with stucco walls and a pyramidical tiled roof topped with a round-roofed hexagonal cupola. The roof's overhanging eaves are supported by molded beam-ends. Two large vehicle openings on the south side have been plastered over, but the concrete driveway apron remains. On the east side, a utility door on the south end and a window opening on the north end have also been plastered over. A band of newer steel sash windows appears between them. On the west side of the building are a newer utility door and a pair of steel windows.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Single Family Property (HP2)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
West and south sides, looking northeast

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D3

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Child Development Center South

P1. Other Identifier: Building 19A; Nursery School; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423960 mE/ 3767460 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

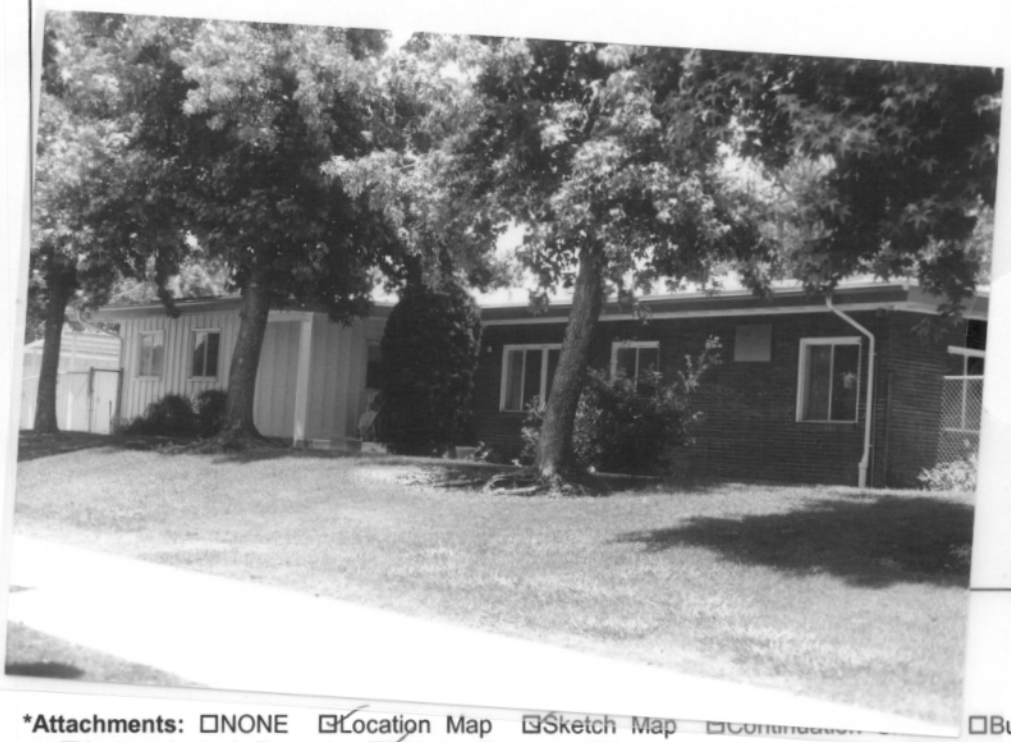
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This is a basically flat-roofed, small home-like building of 1,686 square feet in the shape of an "L." Designed in a contemporary style, it has deep eaves with exposed rafter-tails, metal casement and fixed windows, and brick walls on its east and southeast sides and board-and-batten walls on its west, north, and southwest sides. The main entrance to the building is on the south facade where the southerly projecting leg of the "L" begins. The entry porch is protected by the projecting roof of the wing, supported by a single wooden post. The play area at the easterly rear of the building is situated under a projecting part of the roof.

Built in 1952 and designed by campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., this is one of the earlier structures built especially for the college, probably funded by the second financing election of 1950. It is of some historical interest, because the construction of a nursery school on the campus would have been a rather revolutionary concept in 1952. It has good integrity.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
South side, looking northwest 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☑Sketch Map ☐Continuation ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D3

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or #: Family and Consumer Sciences

P1. Other Identifier: Building 20; Homemaking 2; Langdon Hall; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423880 mE/ 3767410 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

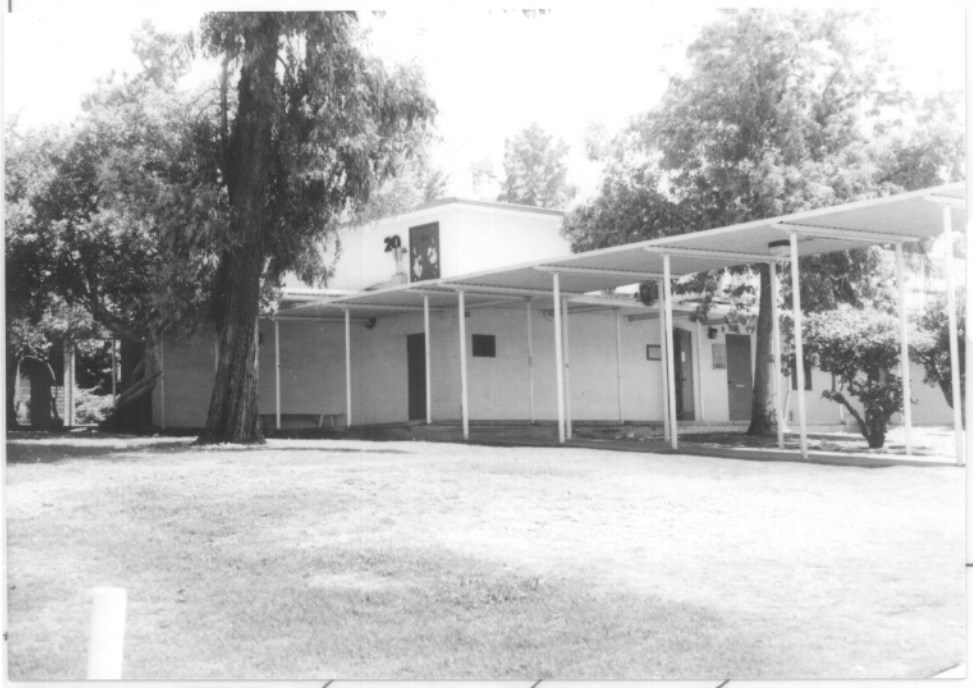
A 1 ½-story classroom complex designed in a contemporary style with a flat roof, an outdoor hallway with a roof supported by thin metal poles, and solid classroom doors bordering the hallway on the south side. Bands of painted-over transom windows in groups of three, separated by pilasters, appear above the hallway roof, each window having eight panes. The north side, with a wall of mixed stucco and vertical siding, has three bands of tall transom windows, each with ten panes. A metal plaque mounted at the west end of the south façade reads: "Langdon Hall/dedicated to the memory of Herbert G. Langdon/founder-trustee-friend/of/Mt. San Antonio College." The building has a stripped-down industrial look, but its open layout is similar to other more traditionally styled classroom structures on the campus.

This 7,095-square-foot building was designed in 1948 by the campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. It is one of the three oldest still-extant buildings designed specifically for the new college. Its contemporary style was unusual, since Spanish Colonial Revival was the prevalent style for other campus structures that were built beginning just one year later. It is reminiscent of the elementary schools that the architect was designing at that time for many Southern California school districts. Integrity is good, except for deferred maintenance and the evidence that a bay on the west end of the north façade has been filled in with siding and newer windows.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
West and south sides, looking northeast 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D3

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Air Conditioning Building

P1. Other Identifier: Building 21; Shop Building; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91689

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423880 mE/ 3767370 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This is a plain, 1 ½-story flat-roofed rectangular building of 7,205 square feet designed in a contemporary style of form following function. Its westerly side is plain stucco with a flat-roofed outdoor passageway along the entire façade (which links it with Building 20), the roof of which is roof supported by slender metal poles. The northerly façade has bands of continuous steel transom multi-paned windows, each with 27 panes. The southerly façade consists of a solid wall onto which open solid classroom doors. The outdoor hallway that runs along this façade is sheltered by a continuation of the flat roof of the west façade. Bands of eight-panedwindows, arranged in groups of three separated by pilasters, appear above the hallway roof. These windows have all been painted over and are partially obscured by the ducts of a later-added air-conditioning system.

This building was designed and built in 1948 by the campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. An addition with walls of corrugated-metal and brick has been added to the east end of the building. The original building has fairly good integrity despite evidence of deferred maintenance.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
North and west sides, looking southeast 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial 19-186869
NRHP Status Code 5D3

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 *Resource Name or #: Welding Building

P1. Other Identifier: Building 22; Welding Shop; Mt. San Antonio College
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.
c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789
d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423860 mE/ 3767340 mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This is a 6,419-square-foot two-story square utilitarian building designed in a contemporary style. It has a flat roof, steel sash, and stucco walls. On the west (front) side are bands of windows on each floor—9 panes each on the first floor and 12 panes each on the second floor. The north side has a band of three 20-paned transom windows on the west end of the second floor and a band of nine taller windows, each with 44 panes, on the east end that covers both floors. The rear (east) side of the building was once open but is now covered with movable sections of vertical wood siding. Large metal horizontal louvers cover all the windows on the south side of the building.

Built in 1948, this building was designed by campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)
*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
West and north sides, looking southeast 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D3

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Beef Unit

P1. Other Identifier: Building F9; Mt. San Antonio College
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.
c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue City: Walnut Zip: 91789
d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423620 mE/ 3767180 mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The Beef Unit consists of a barn and an attached feed shed with a combined square footage of 2,301. Both of these buildings, designed in a vernacular style, have gabled corrugated-metal roofs. The walls of the barn are also corrugated-metal. Two ventilators pierce the ridgeline of the barn roof. The walls of the feed shed are open, except on its west end, the roof supported by wooden posts. A shed with open walls and its own metal roof is attached to the northerly side of the barn. Corrals, fenced with wood or metal, surround the buildings. A round feed hopper is immediately adjacent to the east side of the barn.

The barn and feed shed were constructed in 1954 under the general oversight of the campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. They are the oldest still-extant agricultural buildings on the campus and hark back to the days when the college was still in the middle of a prosperous rural area. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Farm/Ranch (HP33)
*P4. Resources Present: ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for building)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
North and west sides, looking southeast 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

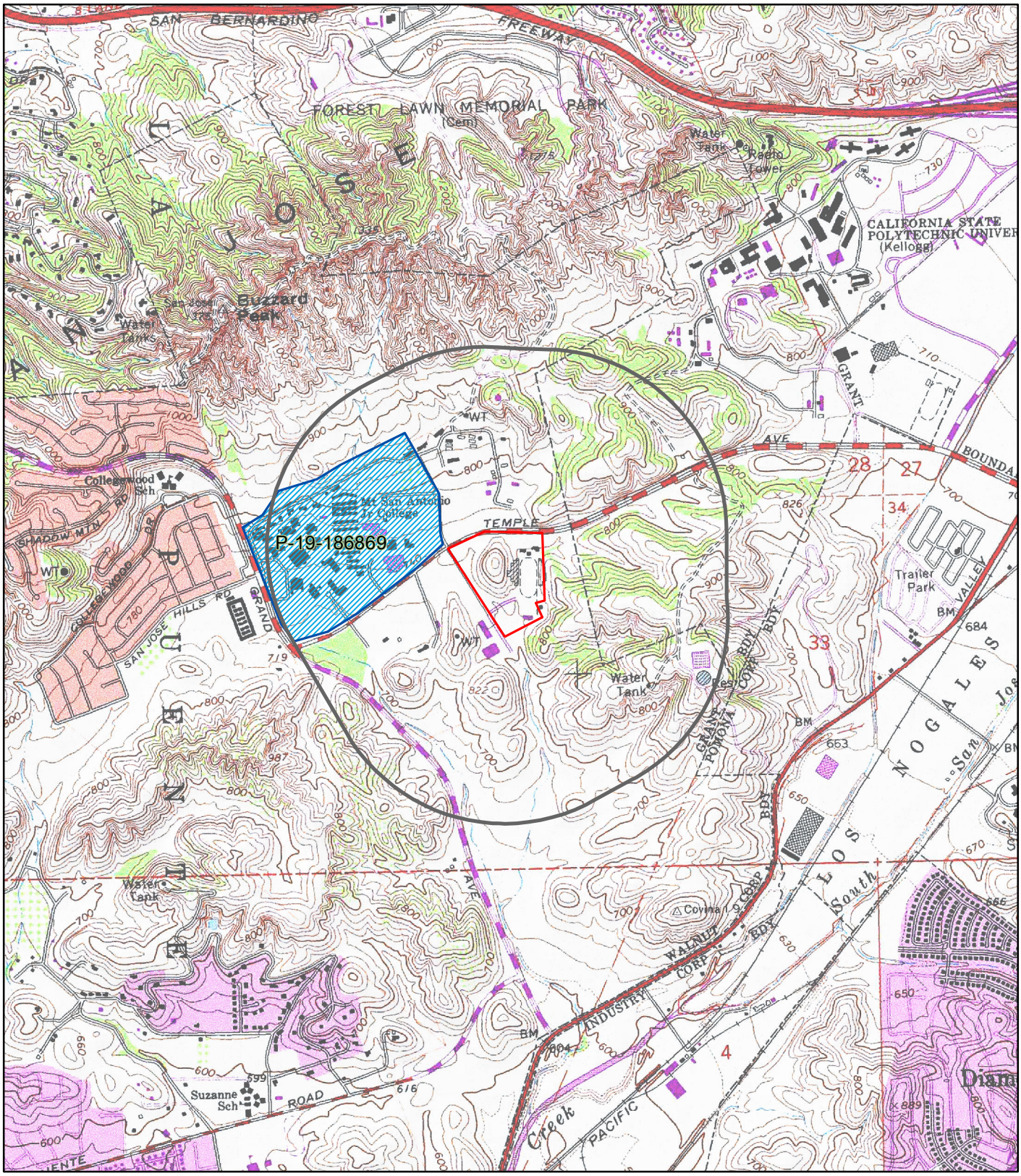
*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

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



Miles
0 0.15 0.3 0.6

Kilometers
0 0.15 0.3 0.6

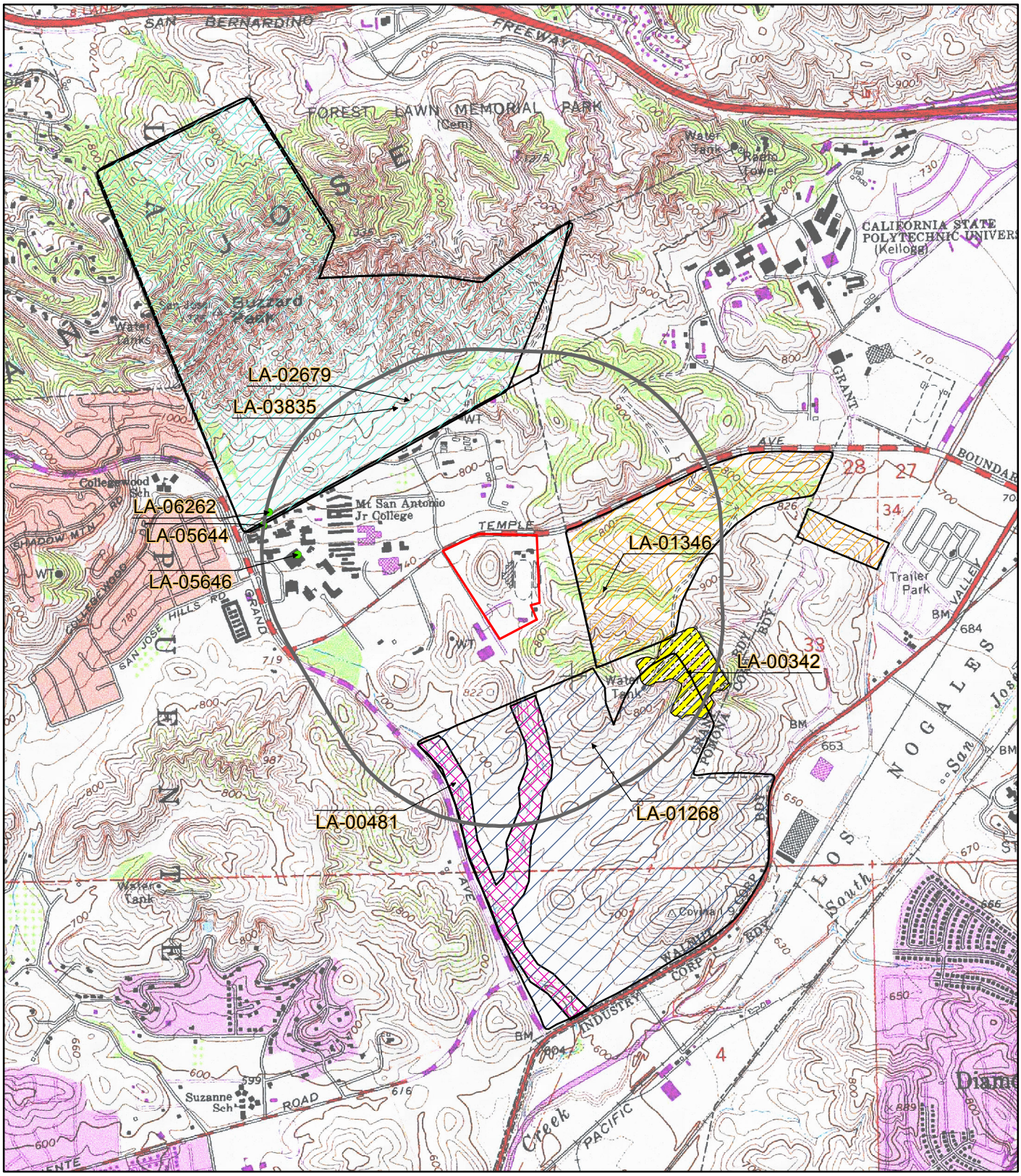
N
W E
S

South Central Coastal Information Center

Resources, 1/2-mile APE:
19-186869

San Dimas, CA
USGS 7.5'
PR: 1981 | 1:24,000
Inv. #15911
Jan 2016

May contain confidential information, NOT for public distribution



South Central Coastal Information Center

Reports, 1/2-mile APE:
LA342, LA481, LA1268, LA1346, LA2679, LA3835, LA5644, LA5646, LA6262

San Dimas, CA
USGS 7.5'
PR: 1981 | 1:24,000
Inv. #15911
Jan 2016

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CALIFORNIA
POMONA QUADRANGLE

(Mt. Wilson 15'000) 118°00' R.11 W. (Chileno Canyon 15'000) R.10 W. 55' (Camp Rincon 15'000) 50' R.9 W. (Camp Bonita 15'000) R.8 W. 117°45' (San Antonio)

34°15' T.2 N.

(Mt. Wilson 15'000)

(Sierra Madre 15'000)

T.1 N.

Club House

West Fork San Gabriel River

Bear Creek

North Fork

Burrow Canyon

Susanna Canyon

Graveyard Canyon

Roberts Canyon

San Gabriel River

Cattle Canyon

Cape Horn Canyon

Horse Canyon

East Fork

A N G E L E S

S A N G A B R I E L M O U N T A I N S

CANYON

Browns Gulch

Monrovia Peak

Rankin Peak

N A T I O N A L F O R E S T

Islip Canyon

Silver Mt.

Deer Park

Fish Canyon

Roberts Canyon

Water Canyon

Pine Canyon

Sawpit Canyon

R.11 W.

R.10 W.

Van Tassel Canyon

Harrow Canyon

Little Dalton Canyon

Big Dalton Canyon

Lewis Paul Canyon

Monroe Canyon

Volfe Canyon

Bell Canyon

West Fork

San Dimas Canyon

Wolfskill Canyon

Johnstone Pk.

Sycamore Flat

R.9 W.

R.8 W.

T.1 N.

SANTA ANITA

Monrovia

Duarte

A Z U S A

D U A R T E

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R.R.

Azusa

AZUSA DITCH

COVINA CANAL

Glendora

(SOUTHERN PACIFIC)

Alosta

A Z U S A

D A L T O N

S A N J O S E

EL WASH

T.1 N.
T.1 S.

BASE T.1 N. LINE
T.1 S.

(Cucamonga)

AZUSA

DUARTE

AZUSA

DALTON

SAN JOSE

ADDITION

SAN JOSE

LA PUENTE

PUENTE HILLS

SAN JOSE HILLS

Azusa

Glendora

Alosta

San Dimas

Lavern

Loraburg

North Pomona

Vineland

Covina

Pomona

San Jose

Spadra

Bassett

Puente

Rowland Siding

Lemon

Hartford

Park

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

COVINA BRANCH

SAN DIMAS WASH

AZUSA DITCH

COVINA CANAL

CALIFORNIA DIVISION

BASE TIN. LINE T.1S.

TIN T.1S.

SAN GABRIEL WASH

SAN FRANCISQUITO

R.11 W. R.10 W.

T.1S. T.2S.

Walnut Creek

San Jose Creek

San Jose Wash

BOUNDARY LINE

LOS ANGELES CO. SAN BERNARDINO CO.

SANTA ANA

DEL CHINO

(El Monte 15000)

(Whittier 22000)

(Anaheim)

(Cucamonga)

(Corona 15000)

34°00' 118°00' 55' 50' R. 9 W. R. 8 W. 11745' 34°00'

Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
R.U.Goode, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by A.P.Davis.
Topography by L.C.Fletcher and T.G.Gerdine.
Surveyed in 1894.

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1902

SCALE 1:62500

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
3000 0 2000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET
1 5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1960

Polyconic projection. To place on 1927 North American datum move projection lines 560 feet south and 560 feet west

This area also covered by 1:24 000-scale maps of Glendora; Azusa, Baldwin Park, and San Dimas 7.5-minute quadrangles, surveyed in 1953

POMONA, CALIF.
N3400—W11745/15
1894

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

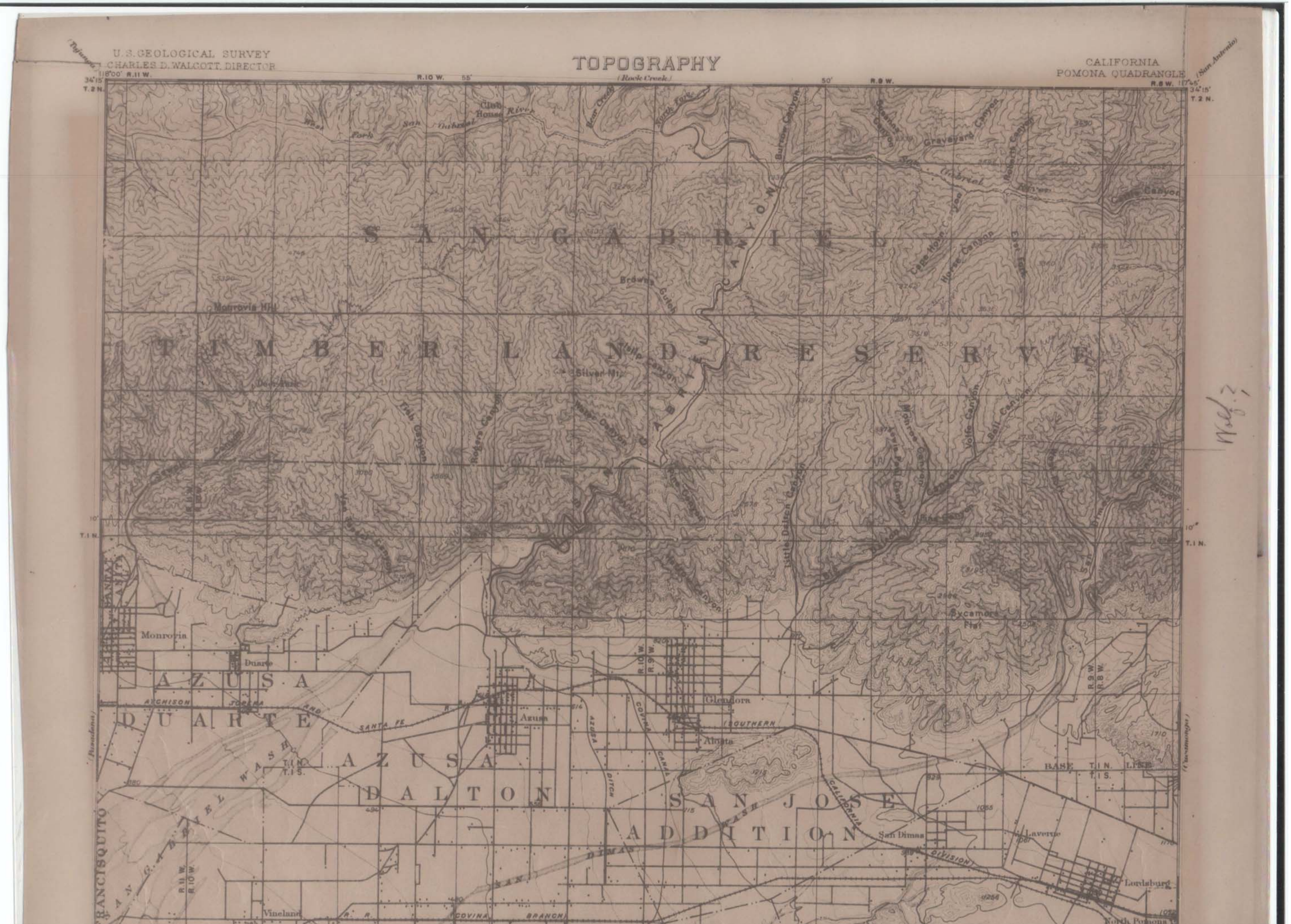
Los Angeles

M

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

TOPOGRAPHY

CALIFORNIA
POMONA QUADRANGLE



Monrovia
Duarte
AZUSA
DUARTE
AZUSA
DALTON
SAN JOSE
ADDITION
SAN FRANCISQUITO
SAN GABRIEL
WASH
R.11W.
R.10W.
T.1S.
Azusa
Glendora
Alosta
(SOUTHERN
PACIFIC)
ATCHISON
TOPEKA
AND
SANTA FE
AZUSA
COVINA
CANAL
DITCH
CALIFORNIA
BASE
T.1N.
LINE
T.1S.
San Dimas
Laverne
DIVISION)
SAN DIMAS
WASH
Lordsburg
North Pomona
Vineland
R. R.
COVINA
BRANCH
Covina
Creek
Walnut
L A P U E N T E
SAN JOSE
Pomona
San Jose Wash
San Jose
Spadra
Bissett
SOUTHERN
PACIFIC
Sun
Jose
Creek
Puente
Rowland Siding
CAÑADA
Lemon
Hartford
SAN JOSE HILLS
PUENTE
HILLS
BOUNDARY
LINE
LOS ANGELES CO.
ANTI-HORSE QUARANTINE
SANTA ANA
DEL CHINO
(Anaheim)
Downey
Compton
Pasadena
Arcadia
34°00'
118°00'
117°45'
55'
50'
5'
Henry Gannett Chief Topographer.
R.U.Goode, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by A.R.Davis.
Topography by L.C.Fletcher and T.G.Gerdine.
Surveyed in 1894.
Scale 62500
Miles
Kilometers
Contour interval 50 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of Feb. 1904.
U.S.G.S.
FILE COPY
Ed. Div. Topographic Maps.
U.S. Geological Survey,
Historical File
APR 11 1904 3116
Topographic Division
Ed. Div. Topographic Maps.
Pomona, Cal.

APPENDIX C

NAHC Response Letter

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

February 10, 2016

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates

Sent by Email: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Proposed 2015 Traffic Study and Physical Education Division Projects, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms.Andrews:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
February 10, 2016

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
, Gabrielino Tongva
tattnlaw@gmail.com
(310) 570-6567

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067
(626) 676-1184 Cell

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
(626) 926-4131

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Conrad Acuna
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067

(310) 428-5690 Cell

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 2015 Traffic Study and Physical Education Division Project, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California.

APPENDIX D

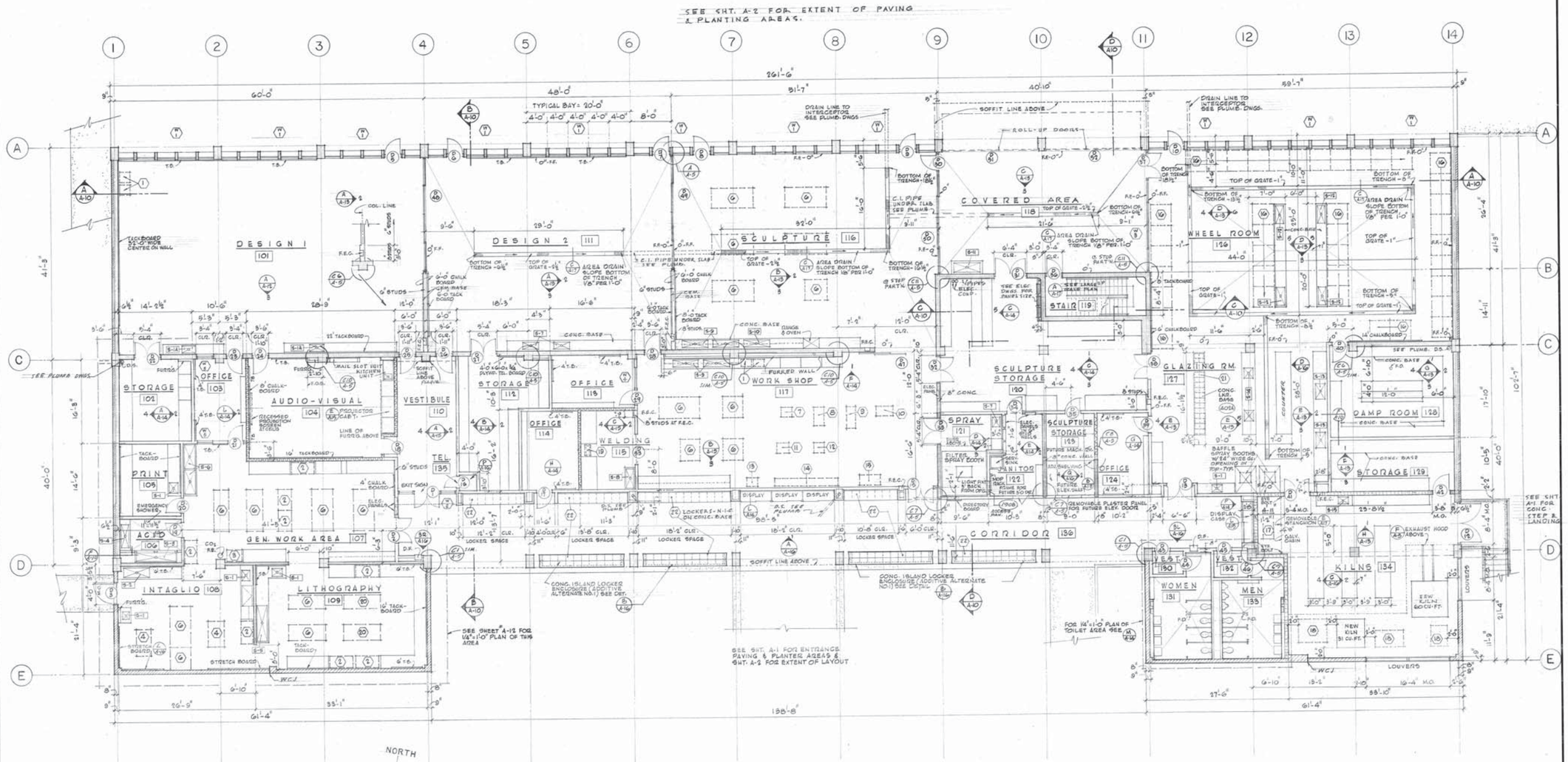
Original Architectural Drawings

APPENDIX D - ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS INDEX

1. Building 1A: First Floor Plan
2. Building 1A: Building Elevations
3. Building 4: Lower Floor Plan
4. Building 4: Upper Floor Plan
5. Building 4: Building Elevations
6. Building 6: Building Elevations
7. Building 7: Second Floor Plan
8. Building 7: Building Elevations
9. Building 7: North Elevation
10. Building 9A: Building Floor Plan
11. Building 9A: Building Elevations
12. Building 12: Building Floor Plans
13. Building 12: Building Elevations
14. Building 47: Building Floor Plans
15. Building 47: Building Elevations
16. Building 48: Building Floor Plan
17. Building 48: Building Elevations

18–25. Building 50ABC: Building Elevations, Plans, Sections

26. Buildings F1-F4A: Site Plan
27. Building F2A: Building Elevations
28. Building F3A: Building Elevations
29. Building F4A: Building Elevations
30. Building G2: Building Floor Plan
31. Wildlife Sanctuary: Site Plan



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

DATUM: FINISH SLAB ELEVATION 780.8'

NOTE: VERIFY EXACT LOCATION OF WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT OUTLETS WITH OWNER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH POURING OF FLOOR SLAB

SINK SCHEDULE

SINK Nº	SIZE	MATERIAL	GA.	FITTING	RM. LOCATION
S-1	24 x 21 x 8	SEE PLUMB. DWGS.	—	——	109, 106, 108, 127
S-1A	30 x 21 x 8	SEE PLUMB. DWGS.	—	——	101
S-2	60 x 24 x 12	STAINLESS STL. #302	#16	A - 2"	108
S-3	60 x 24½ x 6	STAINLESS STL. #302	#16	A - 2"	106
S-4	54 x 18 x 8	STAINLESS STL. #316	#16	A - 2"	106
S-5	84 x 24 x 9	STAINLESS STL. #302	#16	A - 2"	108
S-6	54 x 24 x 10	STAINLESS STL. #302	#16	A - 2"	107
S-7	30 x 19 x 8	GALV. IRON	#14	A - 2"	111, 121
S-8	54 x 20 x 18	"	#14	A - 2"	115
S-9	60 x 19 x 12	"	#14	A - 3"	116, 117
S-10	60 x 19 x 18	"	#14	A - 3"	116
S-11	60 x 24 x 24	"	#14	B	118
S-12	42 x 18 x 12	"	#14	A - 2"	120
S-13	36 x 20 x 12	"	#14	A - 2"	127
S-14	24 x 20 x 12	"	#14	A - 2"	127
S-15	24 x 19 x 12	"	#14	A - 2"	134

FITTING DESCRIPTION

A - WASTE FITTING AND LEVER HANDLE - ELKAY #87R
B - J.R. SMITH #7940 DRAIN W/GROUND JOINT PLUG-S# PROVIDE CHAIN FOR PLUG.

SINKS IDENTIFIED THUS ON PLAN S-4

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SEP 8 1971

N.I.C. EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

Nº	DESCRIPTION	RM. LOCATION
(1)	FUTURE ELECTRIC KILNS	101, 117
(2)	6 SPEED RACK	107, 108, 109
(3)	AQUA-TINT BOX	107
(4)	ETCH PRESS	108
(5)	ELECTRIC HOT PLATE	109
(6)	TABLE	107, 108, 109, 117
(7)	BAND SAW	117
(8)	JIG SAW	117
(9)	JOINTER - FUTURE	117
(10)	TABLE SAW - FUTURE	117
(11)	DISC/BELT SANDER	117
(12)	DISC/BELT SANDER - FUTURE	117
(13)	DRILL	117
(14)	PANEL SAW - FUTURE	117
(15)	RADIAL ARM SAW - FUTURE	117
(16)	ELECTRIC POTTERS WHEELS	126
(17)	PUG MILL	134
(18)	KILNS, GAS FIRED	134
(19)	PORTABLE TANK CART	118
(20)	LITHO PRESS	109
(21)	MET. BOX LOCKERS	127
(22)	CORRIDOR, STUDENT LOCKERS	136

BUILDING AREA:

1ST. FLOOR	21,345 S.F.
MECH. EQUIP. FLOOR	2,450 S.F.
COVERED AREA #2	1,195 S.F.
TOTAL	24,990 S.F.
OCCUPANCY	C
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	I
FIRE ZONE	3

LEGEND

- 4" MET. STUDS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE DET. (C-4/A-5)
- CONCRETE
- CONCRETE BLOCK
- BRICK
- SOUND INSULATED WALLS - DET. (C-4/A-5)
- (15) EQUIPMENT - N.I.C. SEE EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE
- EQUIPMENT - IN CONTRACT

AS-BUILT DRAWING
DATE OCT. 1, 1973

REVISIONS		

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — THE RESOURCES AGENCY — OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION
3431 APPROVED SEP 8 - 1971

ENGINEER: LICENSE NO. 5E-484

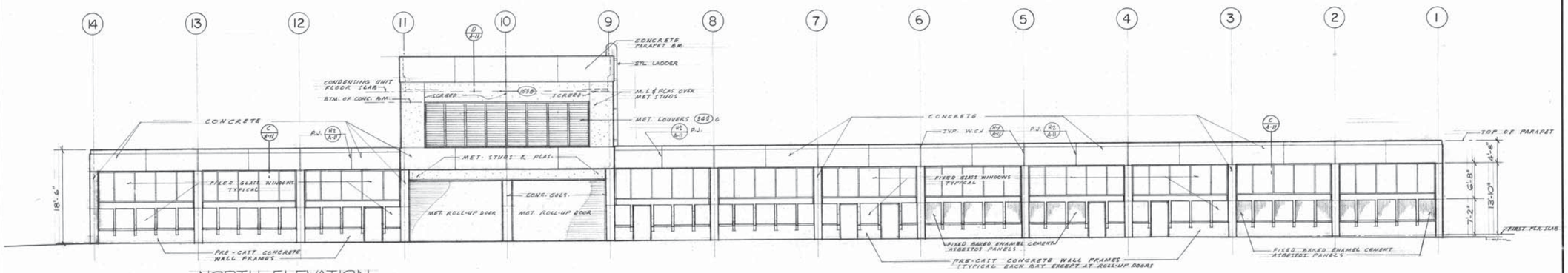
ARCHITECT: LICENSE NO. C-324

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

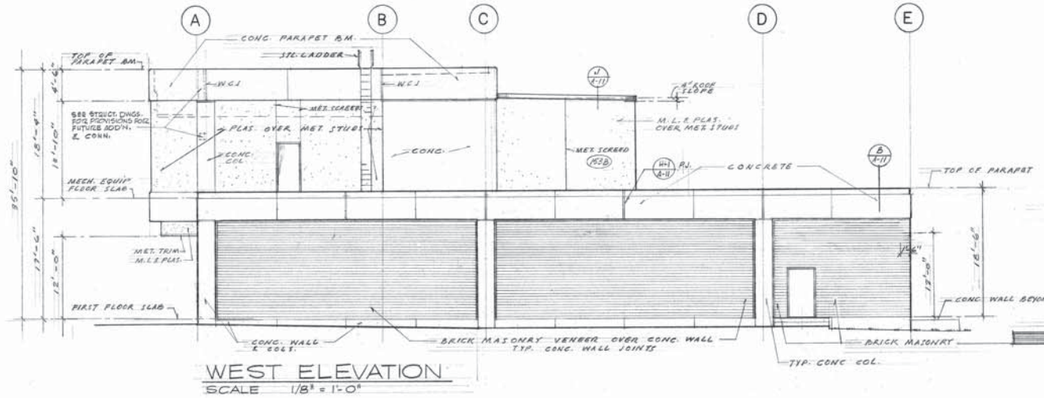
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
ART CENTER BLDG. N & IA
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT XIX
COMM. 1560
DATE 6-14-71
DRAWN MARTIN
CHECKED DB

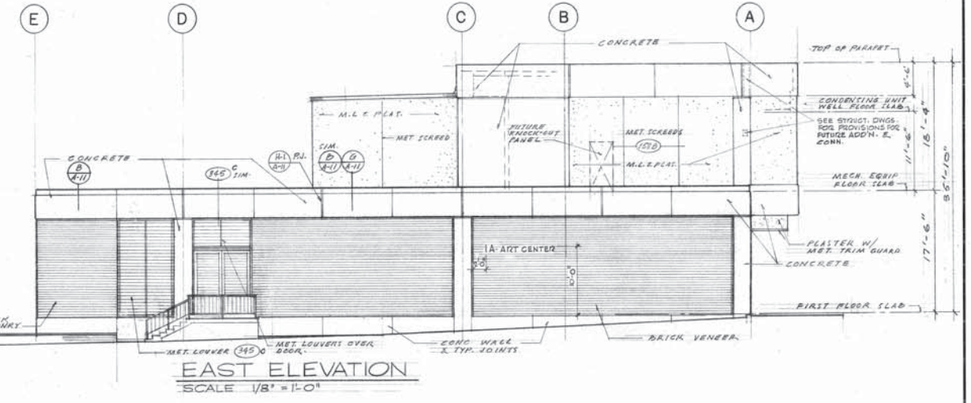
SHEET A-6
6 OF 45



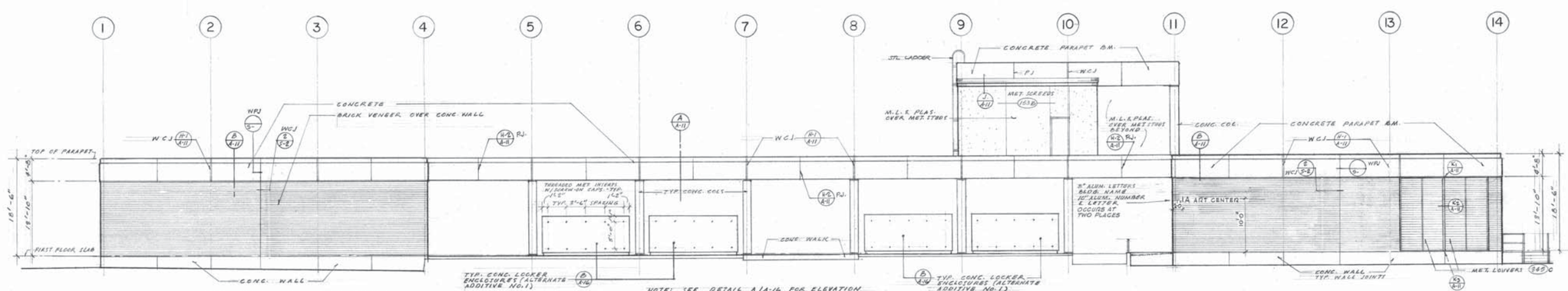
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SEE DETAIL A/A-16 FOR ELEVATION OF CORRIDOR WALL BEYOND. CONC. COLS. FOR ENTRY OR LOCKER RECESSES, DISPLAY CASE & PLASTER WALL.
SEE ENTRANCE PAVING, STEPS & PLANTER LAYOUT SHEET A-1, DETAIL A.

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
APPLICATION NO. 34311
BY:

AS-BUILT DRAWING
DATE OCT. 1, 1973

REVISIONS			

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
34311 APPROVED SEP 8 - 1971
APPLICATION NO. By: D.K. Dykstra

ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
William J. Wheeler	Charles E. Fry
LICENSE NO. SE-486	LICENSE NO. C-324

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
ART CENTER BLDG. No. 1A
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

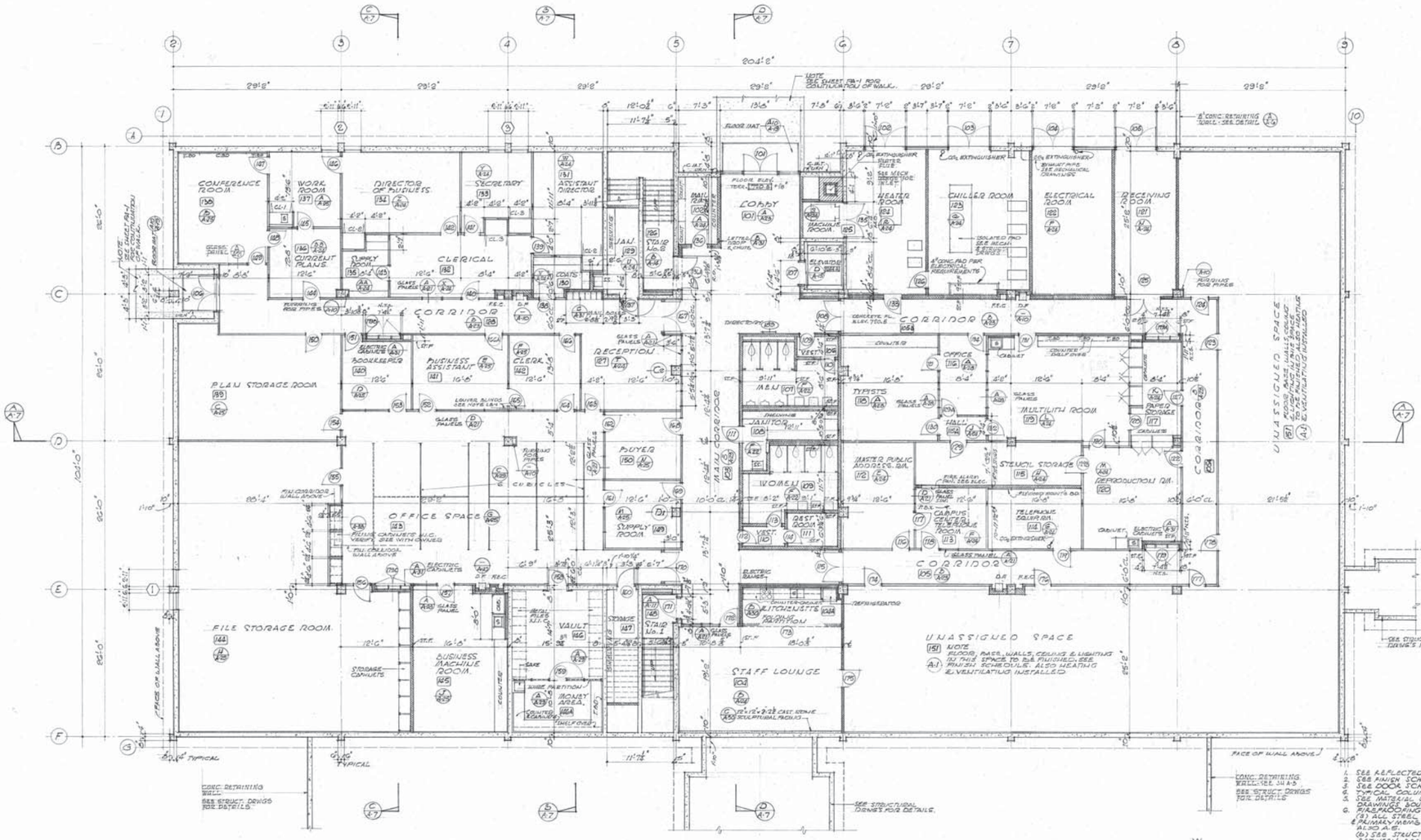
PROJECT XIX

COMM. 1560
DATE 6-14-71
DRAWN BARCELONA
CHECKED D.B.

SHEET A-9
9 OF 43

DIA 710-500

8/68 DIETERICH-POST CLEARPRINT 2000H



NOTES

1. SEE REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - SHEET A-1C.
2. SEE FINISH SCHEDULE & FINISH TYPES SHEET A-1
3. SEE DOOR SCHEDULE & DOOR TYPES SHEET A-9
4. TYPICAL COLUMN DETAILS FOR FIN. & MAS'Y SHEET A-10
5. SEE MATERIAL LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS ON STANDARD DRAWINGS BOUND IN BACK OF SPECIFICATIONS
6. FIRE PROOFING:
   (a) ALL STEEL COLUMNS, PURLINS, BEAMS, GIRDERS, SP. DECKING & PRIMARY MEMBERS SHALL BE FIREPROOFED. SEE SHEET A-10 AND A-8.
   (b) SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR DISTINCTION BETWEEN BEAMS & GIRDERS.
7. SEE WINDOW DETAILS SHEET A-9D.
8. ALL CONCRETE WALLS OF BUILDING BELOW GRADE SHALL BE WATERPROOFED - SEE SPECIFICATIONS
9. FOR CLY THRU CLT SEE 24, A-B2

NOTE, L & L-1:
LOUVER BLINDS (PBR SPECS.) AT WINDOWS # 1, 2, 3 AND AT GLASS PANELS IN RMS # 140, 141, 142, 169 & 180. AT INTERIOR PARTITIONS RAILS OF BLINDS SHALL BE ATTACHED TO WINDOW BLIND FRAME.

PARTITION LEGEND

- 2½" THICK MOVABLE GYP. BD. PARTITION
- METAL STUD PARTITION W/ GYP. BD. FINISH
- METAL STUD PARTITION
- METAL STUD PARTITION - 2 HOUR CONSTRUCTION
- DOUBLE METAL STUD PARTITION W/ 1" FIBER BOARD INSULATION BETWEEN. A.M.S. 1228 TYPE A & 1236
- ALUM. FRAMED GLASS PANELS, IN 2½" THICK GYP. BD. PARTITION
- EXTERIOR & INTERIOR CORES WITH PLASTER OR BONDING AGENT SEE ECHED. FOR OTHER FINISHES OVER PLASTER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
23614 APPROVED AUG 1 51963
APPLICATION NO. By E. Vleary

STATE FIRE MARSHAL
APPROVED AUG 1 51963
OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

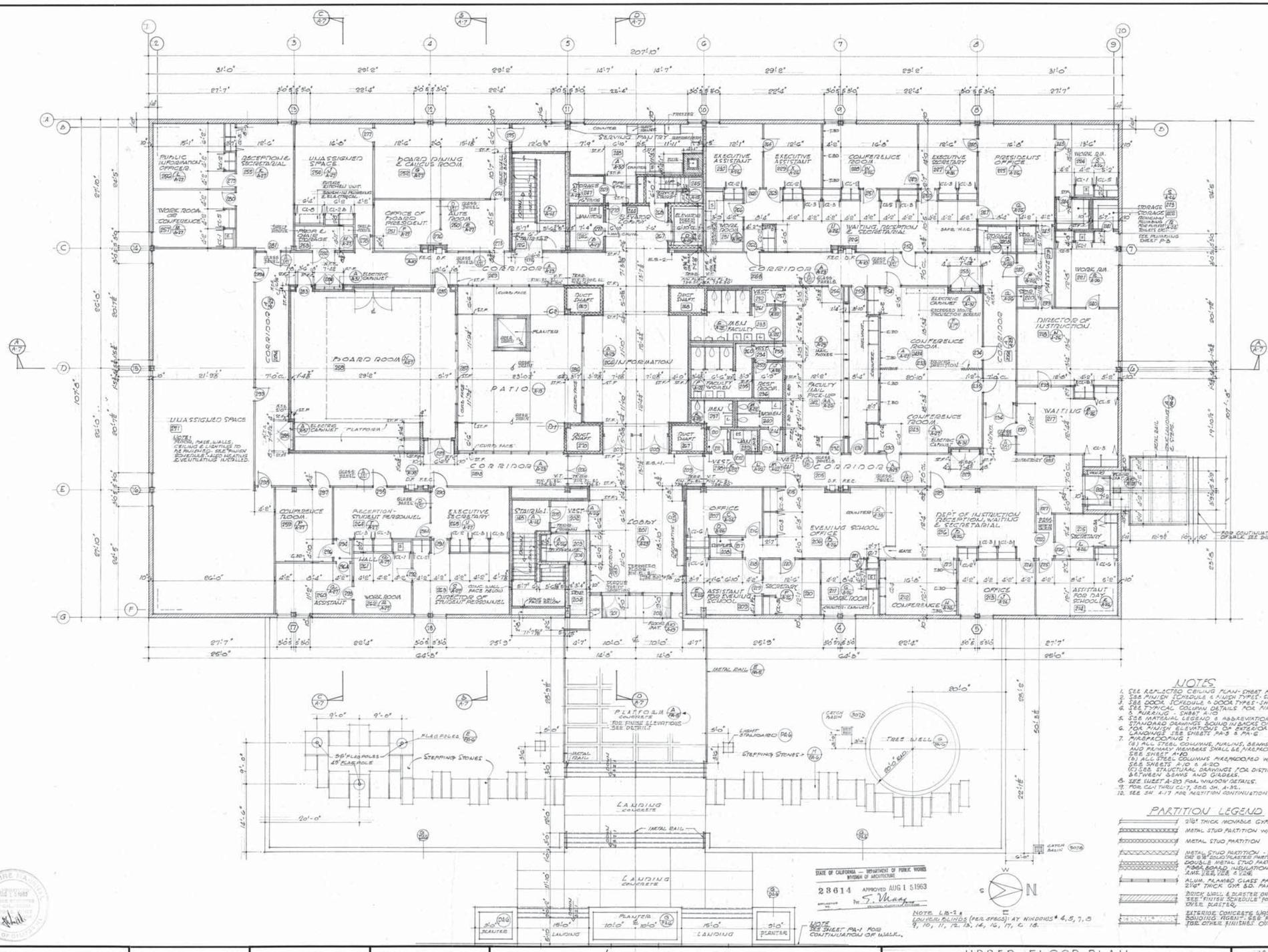
REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
		William J. Kuhler LICENSE NO. 12566	Charles E. Fry LICENSE NO. C-524

AUSTIN & FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

LOWER FLOOR PLAN. SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
COLLEGE CENTER BUILDING # 4
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT IX
COMM. 1378
DATE MAY 1, 1963
DRAWN HENRY
CHECKED MAY

SHEET A-2 OF 75



NOTES

1. SEE REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - SHEET A-17
2. SEE DOOR SCHEDULE & DOOR TYPES - SHEET A-1
3. SEE DOOR SCHEDULE & DOOR TYPES - SHEET A-6
4. SEE TYPICAL COLUMN DETAILS FOR FINISHES & FURRING - SHEET A-10
5. SEE MATERIAL LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS ON STANDARD DRAWINGS BOUND IN BACKS OF SPECS.
6. FOR MAIN ELEVATIONS OF EXTERIOR STEP LANDINGS SEE SHEETS PA-3 & PA-6
7. MISCELLANEOUS:
   (a) ALL STEEL COLUMNS, PURLINS, BEAMS, GIRDERS, BRACING, AND PRIMARY MEMBERS SHALL BE ENCASED SEE SHEET A-10
   (b) ALL STEEL COLUMNS ENCASED W/ CONC. SEE SHEETS A-10 & A-20
   (c) FOR STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR DISTINCTION BETWEEN BEAMS AND GIRDERS.
8. SEE SHEET A-20 FOR WINDOW DETAILS.
9. FOR CH THRU CL-7, SEE SH. A-25.
10. SEE SH. A-17 FOR PARTITION CONTINUATION ABOVE CEILINGS.

PARTITION LEGEND

- 2 1/8" THICK MOVABLE GYP. BD. PARTITION
- METAL STUD PARTITION W/ GYP. BD. FINISH
- METAL STUD PARTITION
- METAL STUD PARTITION - 2 HOUR CONSTRUCTION OR 8" SOLID PLASTER PARTITION.
- DOUBLE METAL STUD PARTITION W/ 1" FIBER BOARD INSULATION BETWEEN. S.MS. 128, 132, & 1246
- ALUM. FRAMED GLASS PANELS IN 2 1/4" THICK GYP. BD. PARTITION
- BRICK WALL & PLASTER OR BONDING AGENT SEE "FINISH SCHEDULE" FOR OTHER FINISHES OVER PLASTER.
- EXTERIOR CONCRETE WALL & PLASTER ON BONDING AGENT SEE "FINISH SCHEDULE" FOR OTHER FINISHES OVER PLASTER.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
28614 APPROVED AUG 1 5 1963
BY J. Mary

NOTE: L.B.-2 & LOUVER BLINDS (PER SPECS.) AT WINDOWS # 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, & 18.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL APPROVED AUG 15 1963 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
		William H. Wheeler LICENSE NO. 5248E	Austin & Field & Fry LICENSE NO. C-524

AUSTIN & FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET · LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA · DUNKIRK 8-1326

UPPER FLOOR PLAN. SCALE: 1/8" = 1'0"

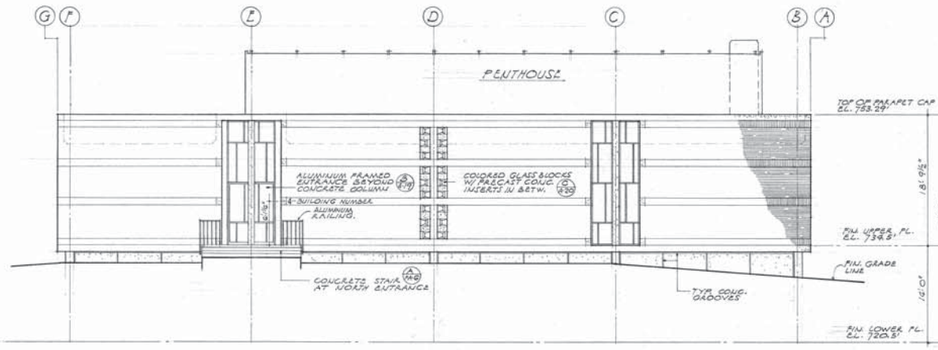
COLLEGE CENTER BUILDING #4
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT IX

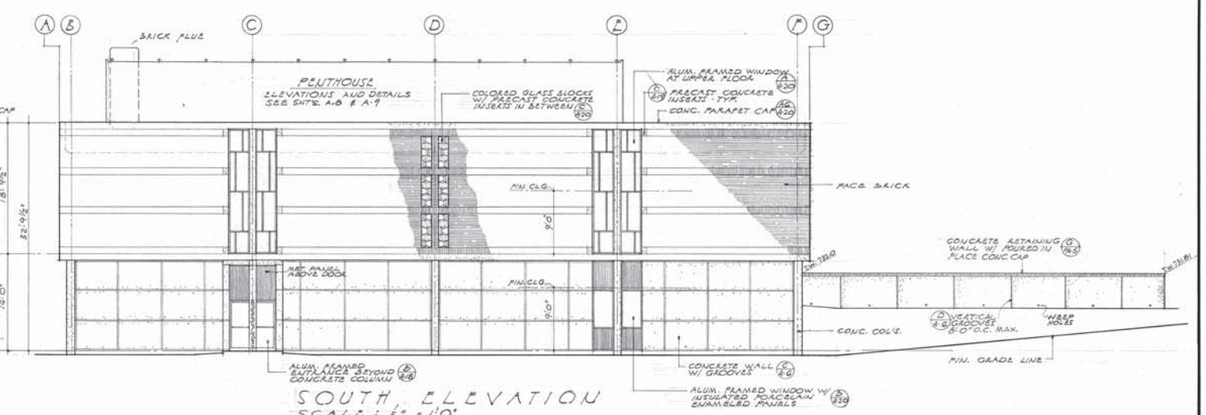
COMM. 1378
DATE MAY 1, 1963
DRAWN HENRY
CHECKED BENBY

SHEET A-3 OF 75

04-6341-010



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

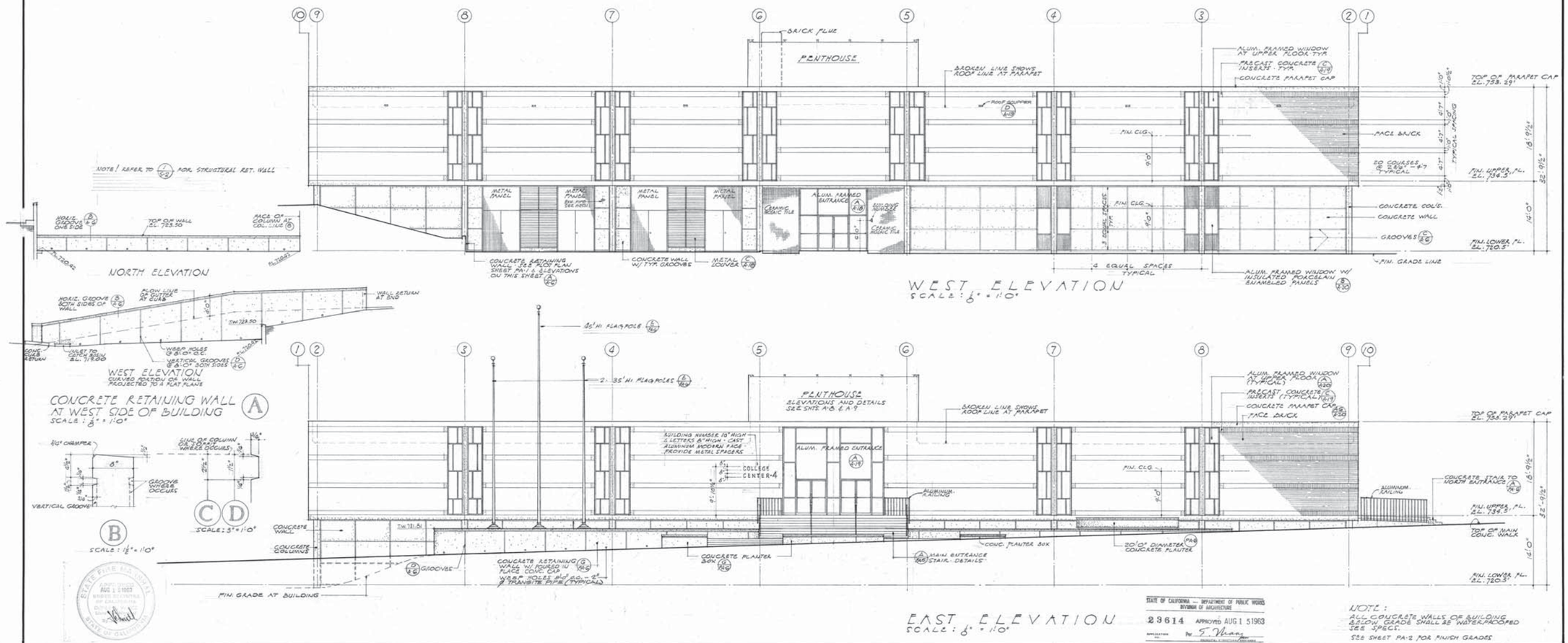
NORTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION
CURVED PORTION OF WALL PROJECTED TO A FLAT PLANE

CONCRETE RETAINING WALL AT WEST SIDE OF BUILDING (A)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

B
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

C D
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
23614 APPROVED AUG 1 51963
By E. Neary

NOTE:
ALL CONCRETE WALLS OF BUILDING BELOW GRADE SHALL BE WATERPROOFED SEE SPECS.
SEE SHEET PA-2 FOR FINISH GRADES

REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
		William W. Kuhler LICENSE NO. 5F 4886	Earl E. Fry LICENSE NO. C 5246

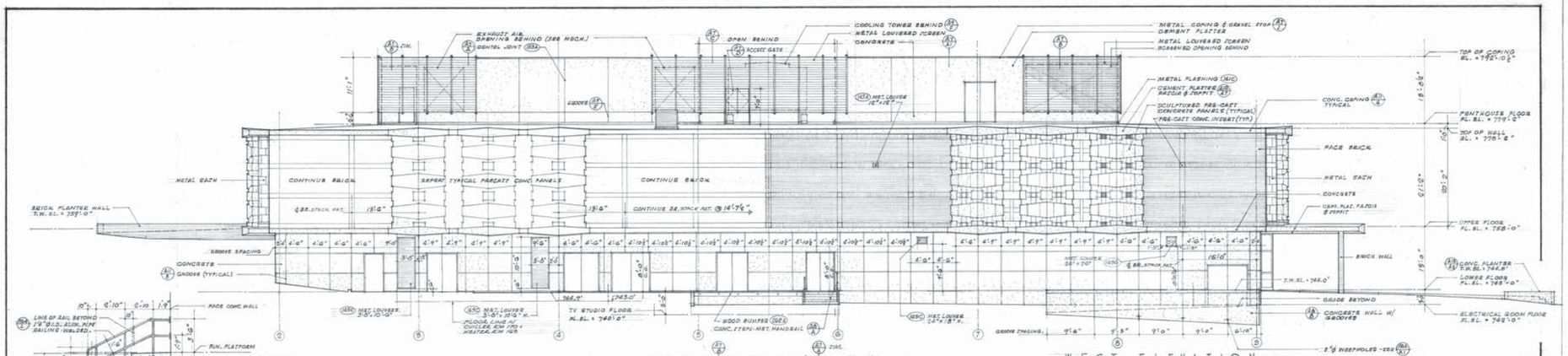
AUSTIN, FIELD & FRY
Architects & Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

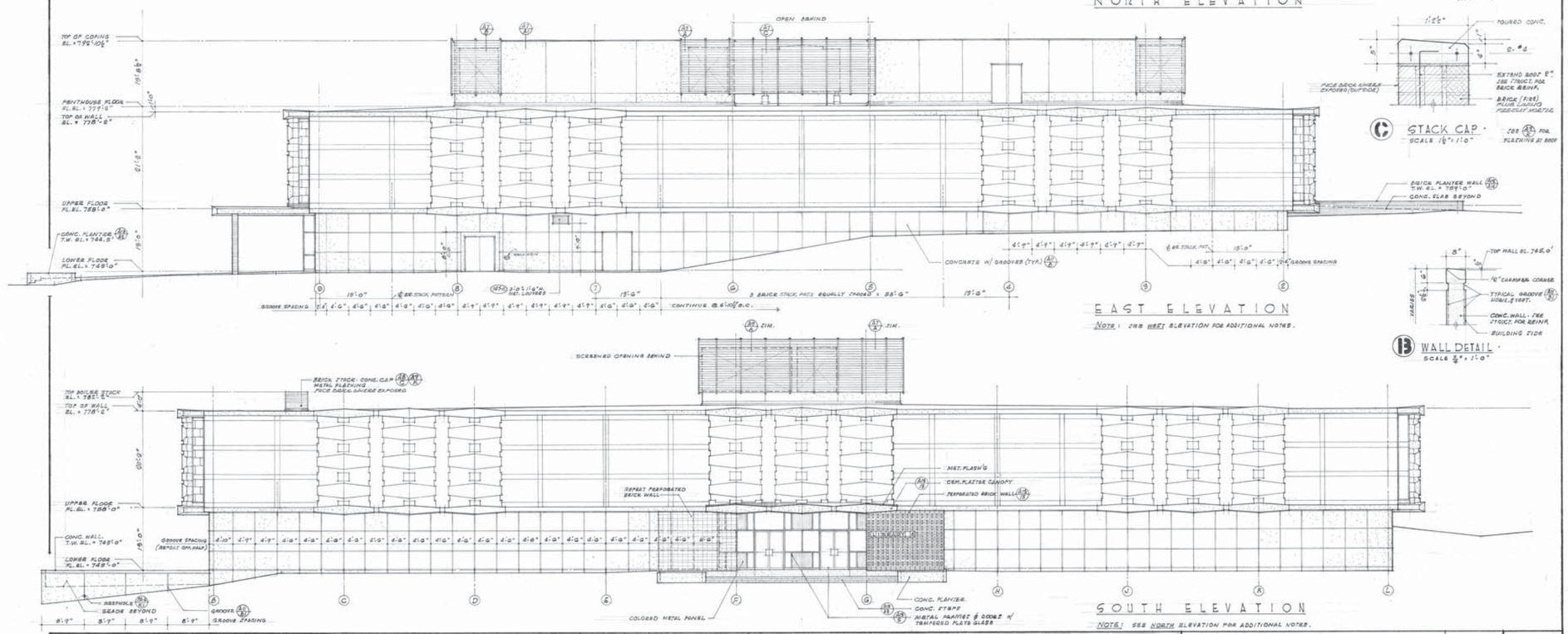
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
COLLEGE CENTER - BUILDING #4
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA
PROJECT IX

COMM. 1378
DATE May 1, 1963
DRAWN NATSUNO
CHECKED MOORE

SHEET A-6 OF 75

64-6501-015



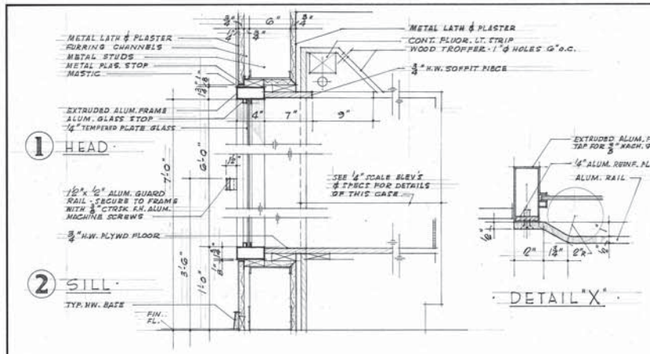


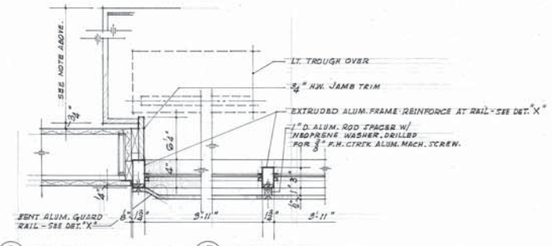
REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT		
	STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE 21407 APPROVED AUG 23 1961	William H. Wheeler LICENSE NO. 4546	Charles L. Fry LICENSE NO. C-524	AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers TWENTY-THREE ELEVEN WEST THIRD STREET · LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA · DUNKIRK 8-1326	JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A. ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A. CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.

ELEVATIONS
LIBRARY BUILDING
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT CALIFORNIA

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0" | PROJECT VI | COMM. 1045 | DATE 4-7-61 | DWN. F.E.F. BOBBINS | CHKD. HOAAJ

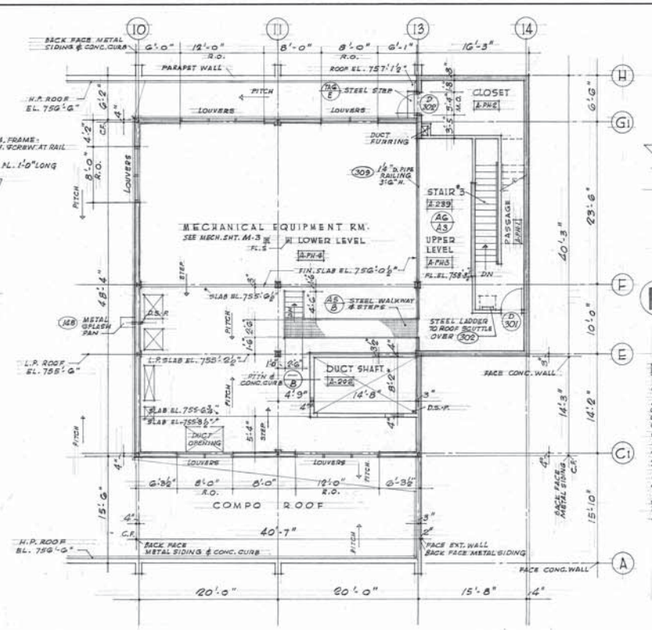
SHEET NO. A-8





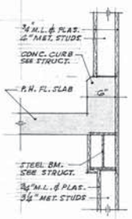
DISPLAY WINDOW DETAILS CORRIDOR A-102 (A)

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"



PENTHOUSE FLOOR PLAN

NOTE: SEE STRUCTURAL & MECH. DWGS FOR TIES & LOCATION OF DUCT OPEN'GS IN P.H. FLOOR.

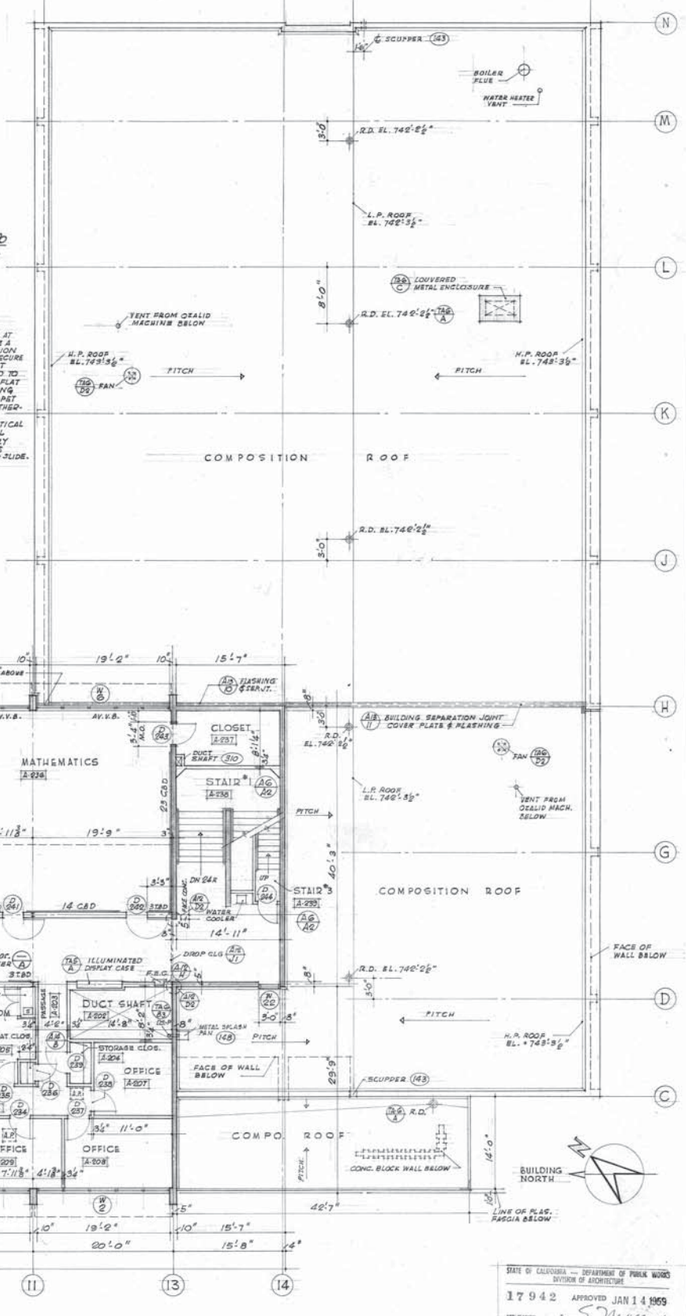


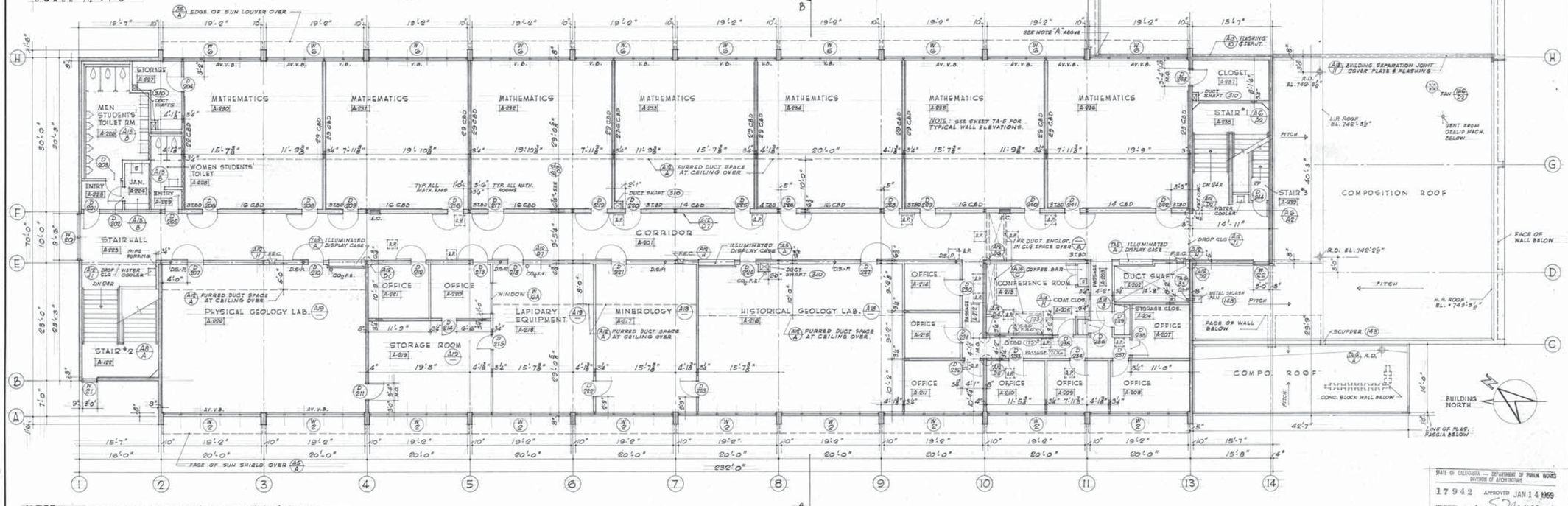
13 DETAIL OF CURB AT DUCT SHAFT

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

NOTE "A"

PROVIDE 26 GA. G.I. MET. FLASHING AT TOP OF PARAPET. FLASHING TO HAVE A FLAT SEAM TO ALLOW SLIDING ACTION OF METAL IN TWO DIRECTIONS. SECURE ONE END OF FLASHING IN REGLET OF TWO STORY WALL & OTHER END TO CONC. PARAPET BEFORE FORMING FLAT SEAM. EXTEND THE METAL FLASHING A MIN. OF 18" ALONG TOP OF PARAPET AND TURN DOWN TO FORM A WEATHER-TIGHT CONNECTION. TURN DOWN METAL FLASHING ON INSIDE VERTICAL FACE OF PARAPET AND LAP METAL WALL FLASHING ALONG TWO STORY PORTION OF BUILDING. ALL JOINTS TO BE WEATHER-TIGHT BUT FREE TO SLIDE. SEE DET'L. A-19/10.





NOTE: ALL CEILING ACCESS PANELS (A.P.) ARE TO BE 8'-0" x 2'-0" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. SEE (?) FOR DETAIL. SEE NOTE 16, SHEET PA-1 RE: LOCATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
17942 APPROVED JAN 14 1959
by S. Murray

Remarks | Revisions | Engineers | Approvals

DRAWN | CHECKED | ARCHITECT — LICENSE #C-5[illegible]

AUSTIN · FIELD & IRY
Architects A.I.A.
Engineers
2311 WEST THIRD STREET
LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA
DUnkirk 8-1326

BUILDING

SECOND FLOOR AND PENTHOUSE PLAN.

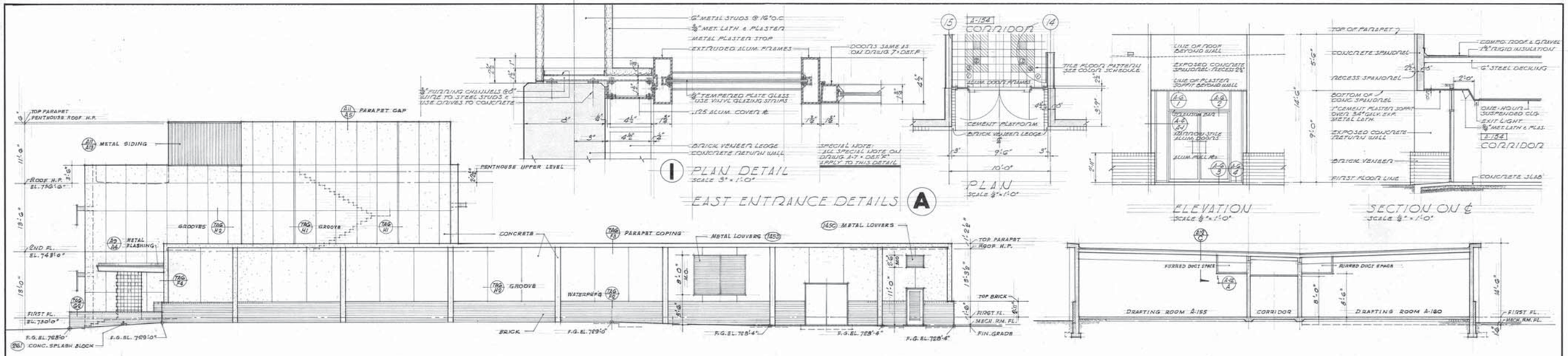
PHYSICAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING CENTER
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT CALIFORNIA

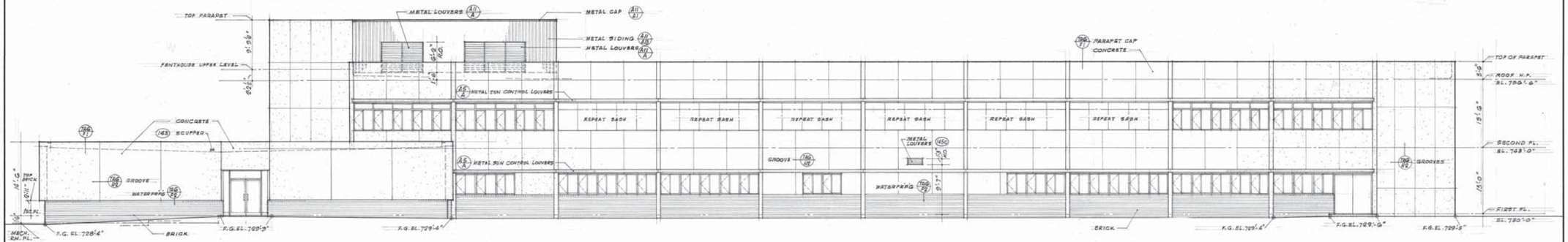
DATE 10/28/58 | COMM. 1532 | PROJ. NO. III | SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0" | SHEET NUMBER A1-3

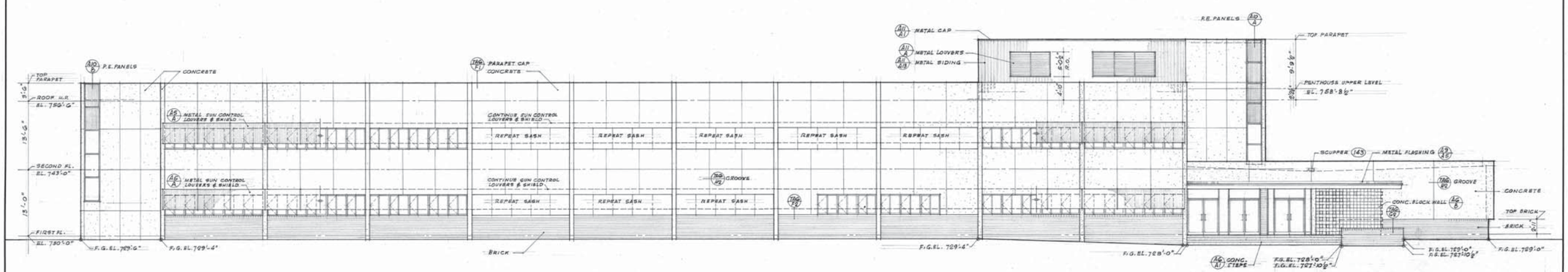
(A1)

L-7-1960

PA-111







NOTE: SEE ⅛" SCALE PLANS FOR WIDTHS OF LOUVERED OPENINGS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
7942 APPROVED JAN 14 1959
By T. Murray

Remarks | Revisions | Engineers | Approvals

Drawn | Checked | ARCHITECT — LICENSE # C-2596

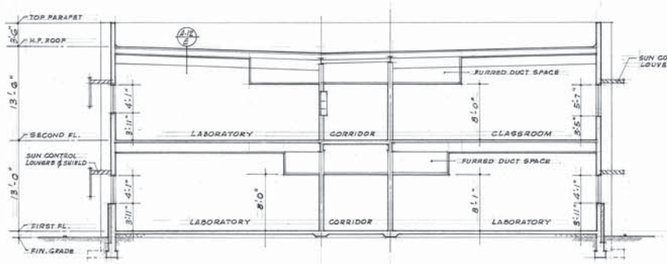
AUSTIN-FIELD & IRY Architects & Engineers A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET
LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA
DUnkirk 8-1326

BUILDING
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS AND SECTION
PHYSICAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING CENTER
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT CALIFORNIA

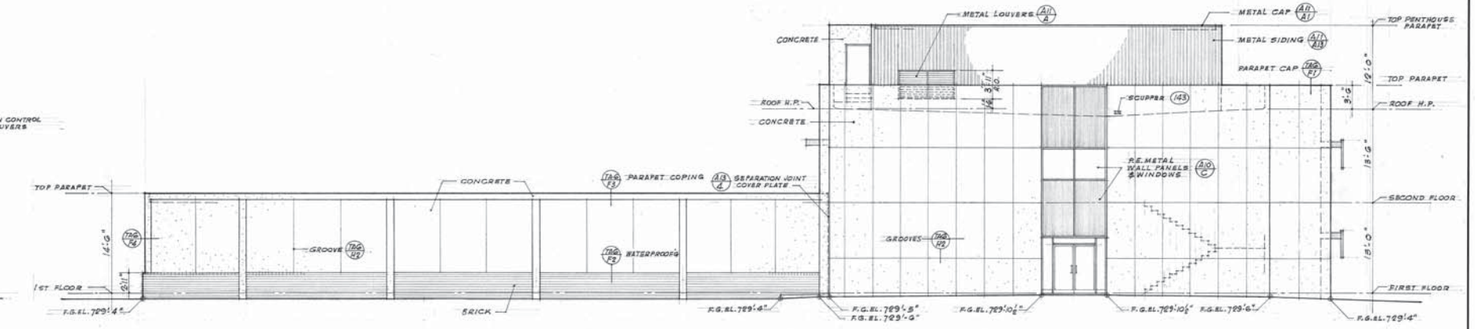
DATE 10/16/58
COMM. 1232
SHEET NUMBER A-4
PROJ. NO. III
SCALE ⅛"=1'-0"

1-5851-010

PA-112

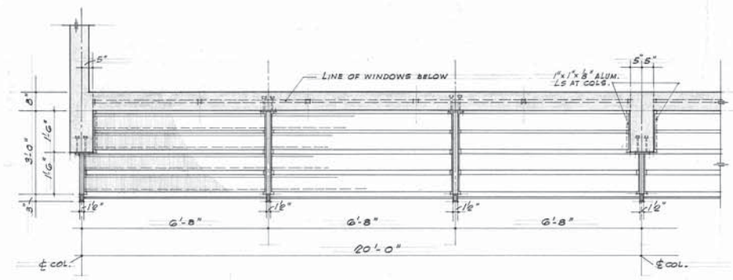


· SECTION 'B-B' ·

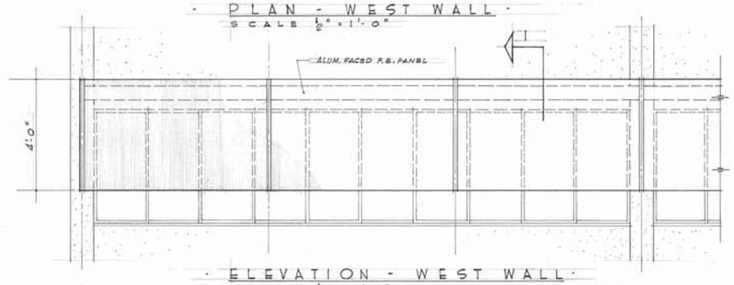


· NORTH ELEVATION ·

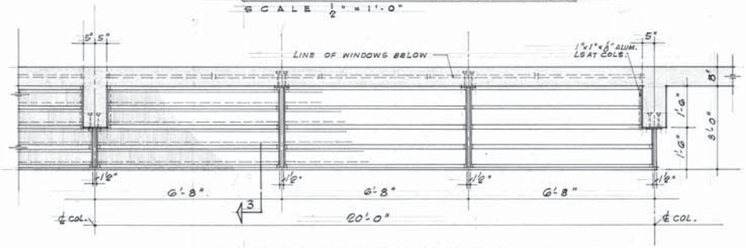
NOTE : SEE ¼" SCALE PLANS FOR WIDTH OF MET. LOUVERS



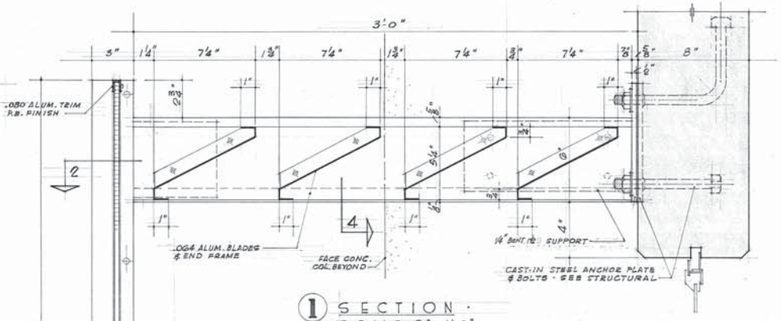
· PLAN - WEST WALL ·
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"



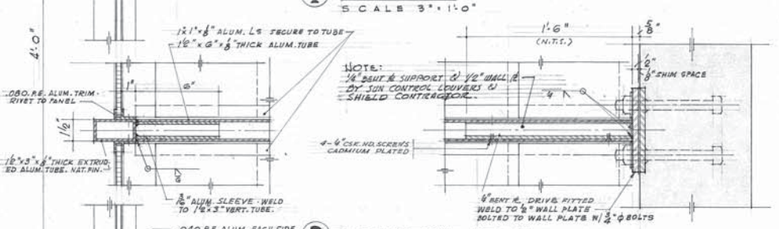
· ELEVATION - WEST WALL ·
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"



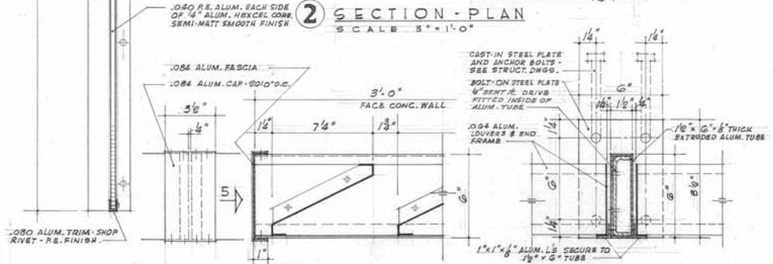
· PLAN - EAST WALL ·
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"



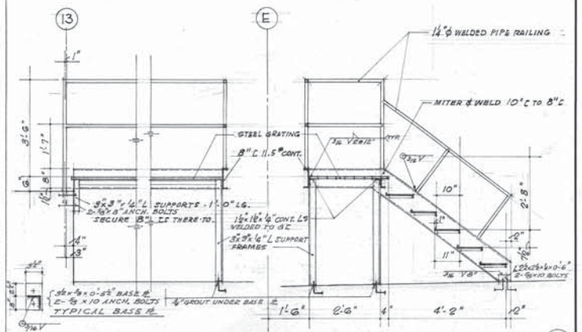
① SECTION ·
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

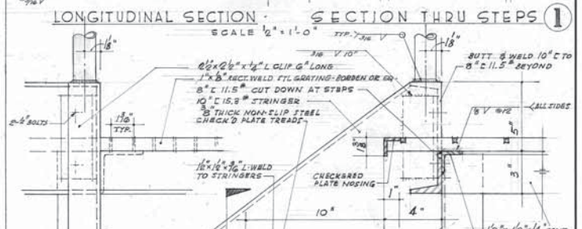


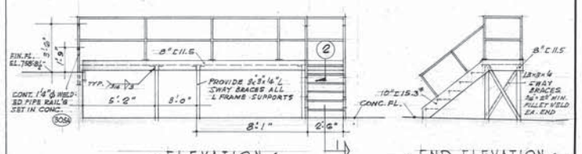
② SECTION - PLAN
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



⑤ ELEV. ③ SECTION · ④ SECTION ·
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"







· ELEVATION ·
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

· END ELEVATION ·
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

NOTE : SEE PLAN, SHT A-3 FOR ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS.

(A) DETAILS OF SUN CONTROL LOUVERS AND SHIELD ·

(13) DETAILS - PENTHOUSE WALKWAY (A1)

BUILDING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
17942 APPROVED JAN 14 1959
by S. Wray
APPROVED UNDER APPLICATION NO.
FINANCIAL INTEREST CERTIFICATION

Remarks | Revisions | Engineers | Approvals

DRAWN | CHECKED | ARCHITECT — LICENSE # C-24

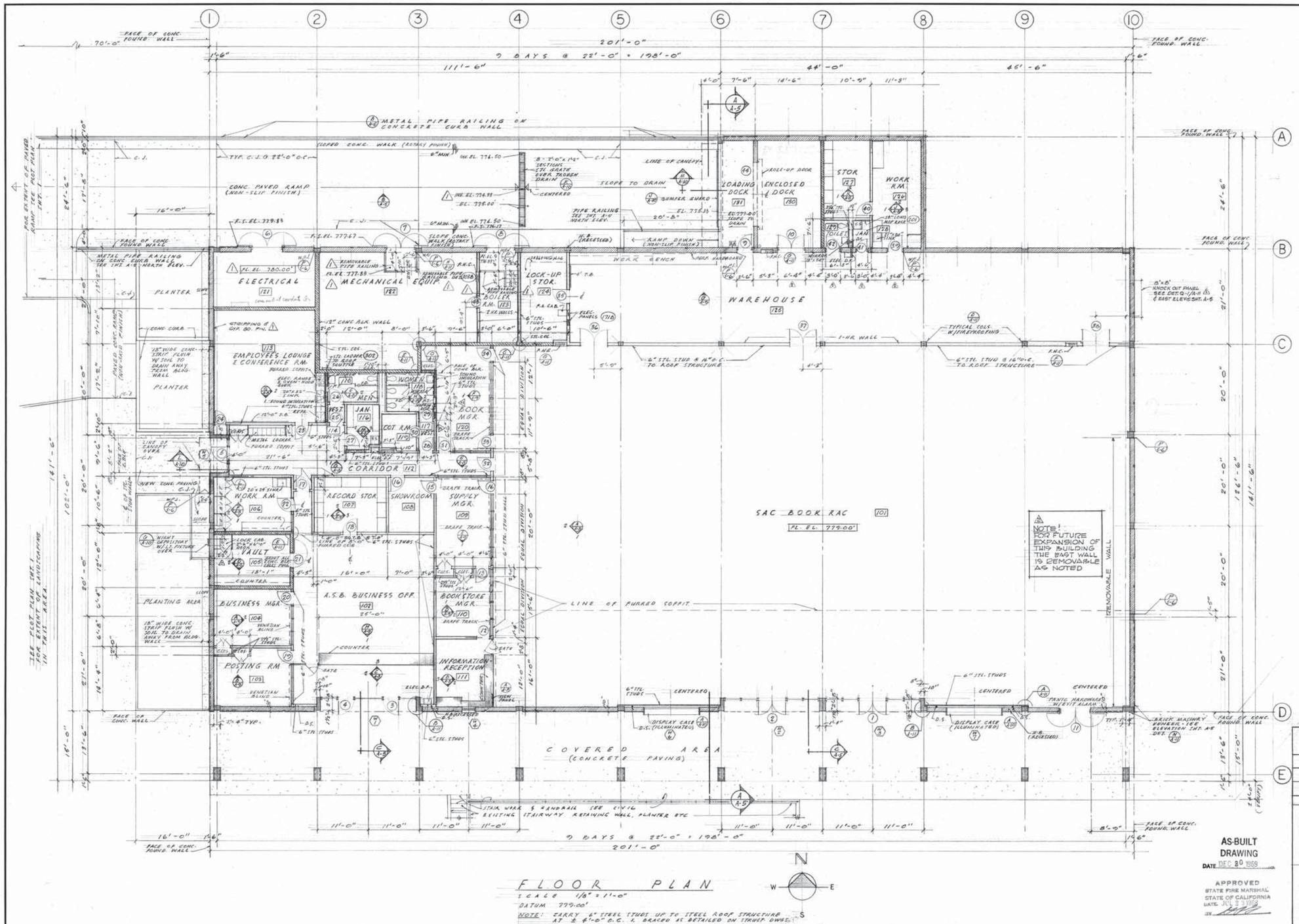
AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY
Architects A.I.A.
Engineers
2311 WEST THIRD STREET
LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA
DUnkirk 8-1326

EXT. ELEVATION, SECTION, SUN CONTROL LOUVERS & P.H. DET'L'S
PHYSICAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING CENTER
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT CALIFORNIA

DATE 10/16/58
DOWN 1255
SHEET NUMBER
PROJ. NO. III
SCALE AS NOTED
A-5

T-5901-611

PA-120



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

DATUM 779.00'

NOTE: CARRY 6" STEEL STUDS UP TO STEEL ROOF STRUCTURE AT ± 8'-0" O.C. L. BRACED IS DETAILED ON TRUSS DWGS.

BUILDING AREA	21,440
COV. AREA 3,030 ÷ 2	1,525
TOTAL	22,965
OCCUPANCY	C
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	III 1 HR.
FIRE ZONE	3

LEGEND

- BRICK MASONRY IF THE TYPICAL
- CONCRETE BLOCK IF THE SHOWN NOTED
- CONCRETE
- 6" STEEL STUDS TYPICAL - UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- (301) AUSTIN, FIELD & FRY STANDARD DETAIL SHEETS BOUND W/ SPECIFICATIONS
- INDICATE VIEW OF INTERIOR WALL
- INDICATES SECTION THRU BUILDING OR PARTIAL SECTION

AS-BUILT DRAWING

DATE DEC 30 1969

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DATE JUL 23 1969
BY

REVISIONS			
1	9-19-68	REVISED THE FLOOR ELEV.	
2	12-17-69	AS BUILT CHANGES	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION
APPLICATION NO. 30808
APPROVED: SEP 24 1968 / JUL 23 1968
BY: [signature]
DIVISION OF STRUCTURAL SAFETY

ENGINEER: William J. Whalen — LICENSE NO. C-4996
ARCHITECT: [signature] — LICENSE NO. C-1328

AUSTIN, FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

FLOOR PLAN
STUDENT UNION & ACTIVITY FACILITY — BLDG. No. 9A
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

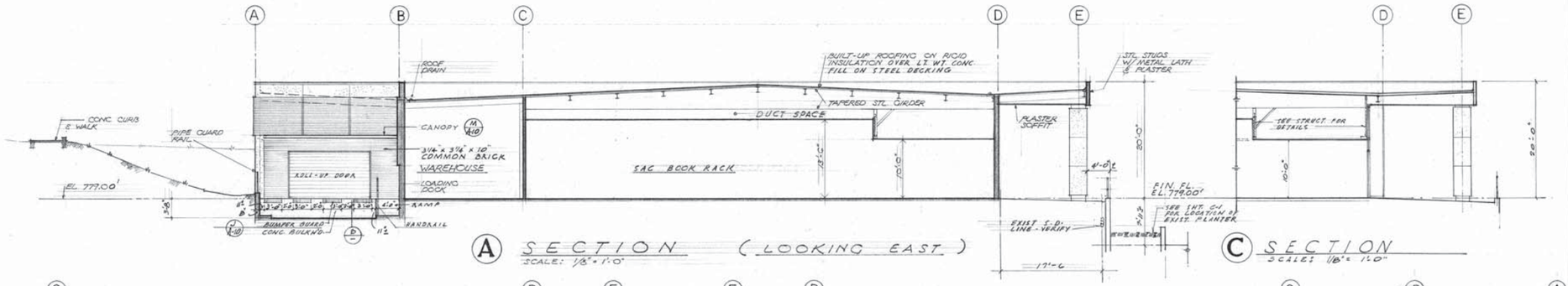
PROJECT XIV

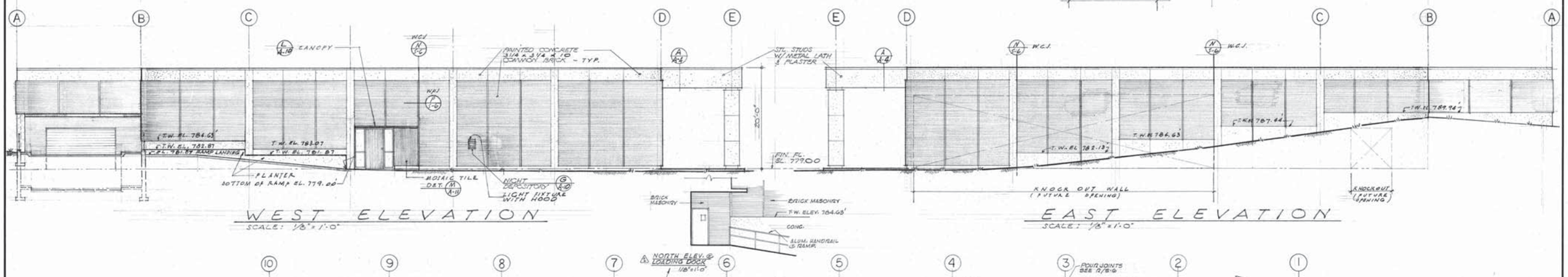
COMM. 1487
DATE 6-1-68
DRAWN CHINN
CHECKED BARROW

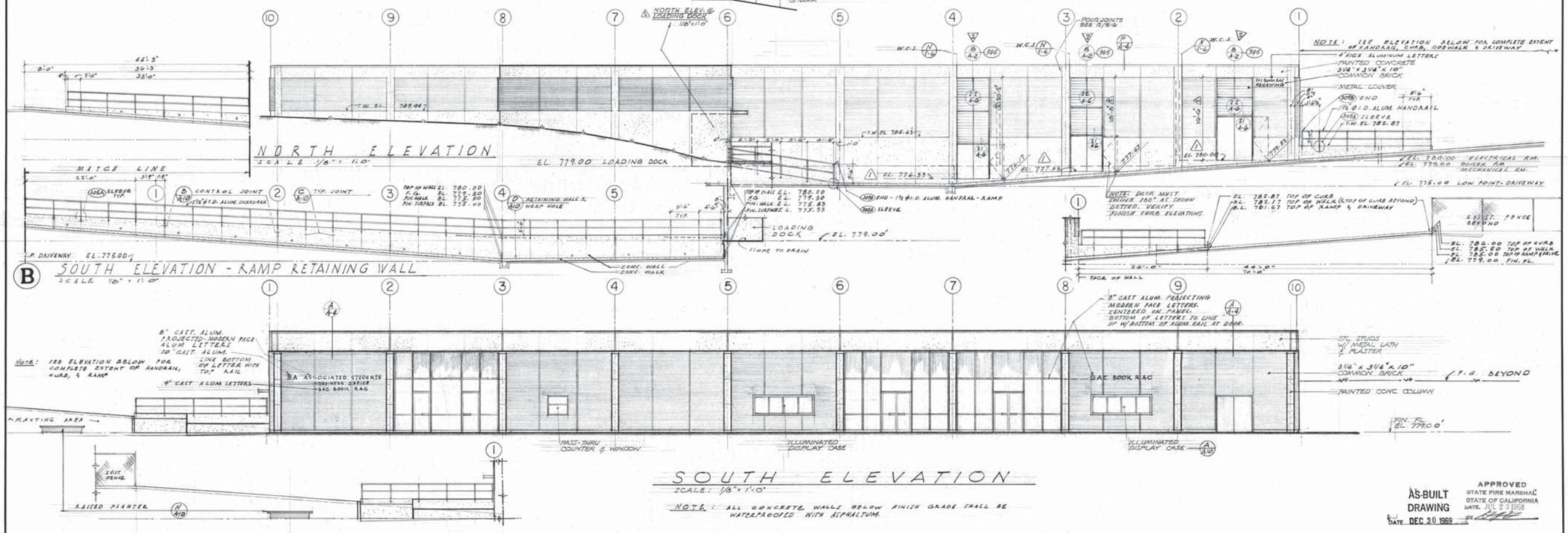
SHEET A-3
4 OF 35

9A-6801-608

2/68 DIETERICH-POST CLEARPRINT 1000H







AS-BUILT DRAWING
DATE DEC 30 1969

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DATE JUL 23 1968
BY

REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
7-26-68 REVISED FIN. FLOOR ELEV.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION	William J. Wheeler	Charles E. Fry
10-1-69 AS BUILT CHANGES	AS REVISED SEP 24 1969 APPROVED JUL 23 1968	LICENSE NO. C-9781	LICENSE NO. C-3247

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS
STUDENT UNION & ACTIVITY FACILITY
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

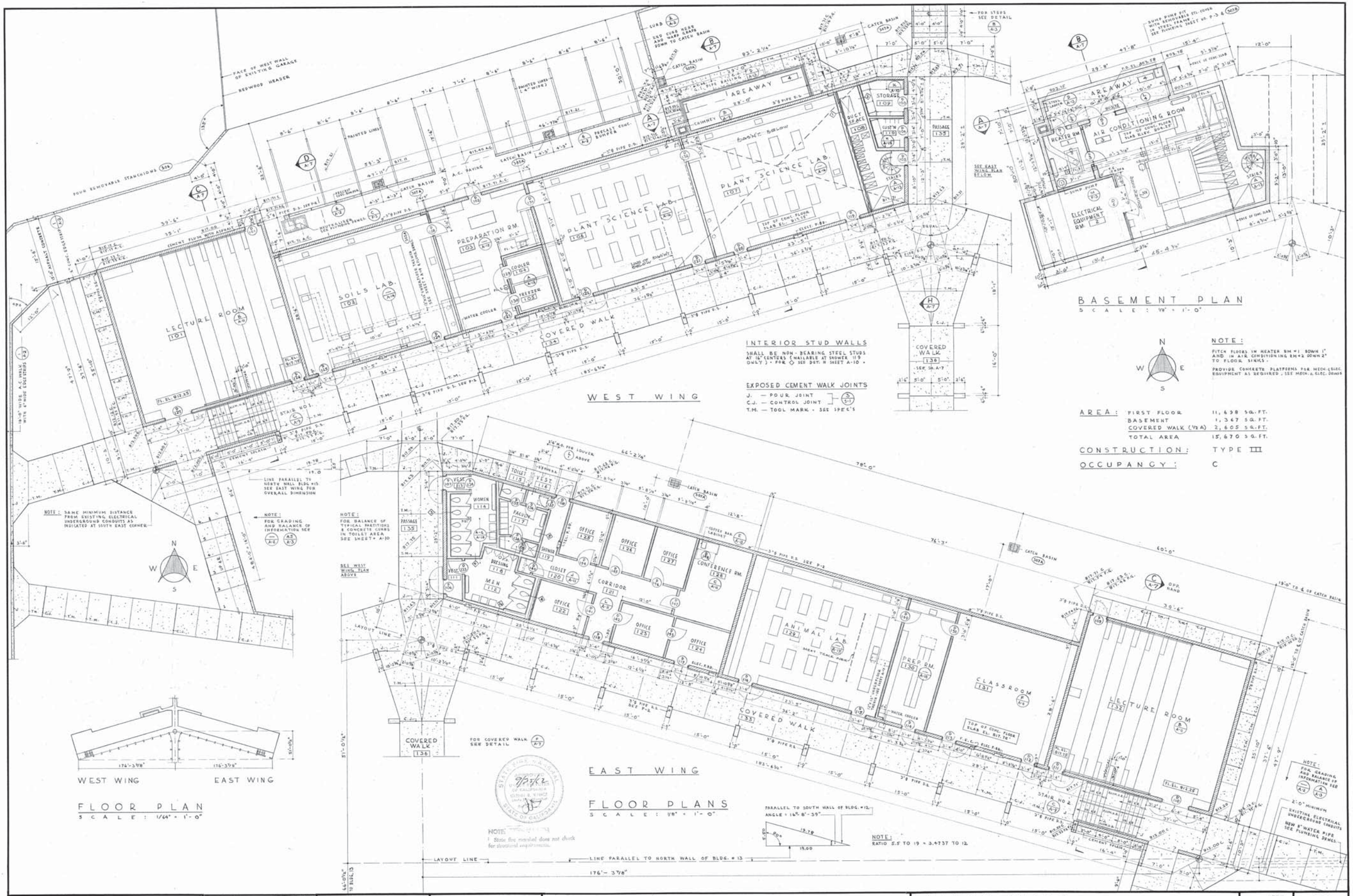
PROJECT XIV
BLDG NO. 9A

COMM. 1487
DATE 6-1-68
DRAWN KOTTRA
CHECKED EARLEW

SHEET A-5
4 OF 35

9A-6801-010

6/68 DIETZGEN-POST CLEARPRINT 1088H



REVISIONS					

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
APPROVED BY DIRECTOR
22786 APPROVED SEP 25 1962
for Director

ENGINEER
William H. Wilcox
LICENSE NO. 10486

ARCHITECT
Charles E. Fry
LICENSE NO. C-324

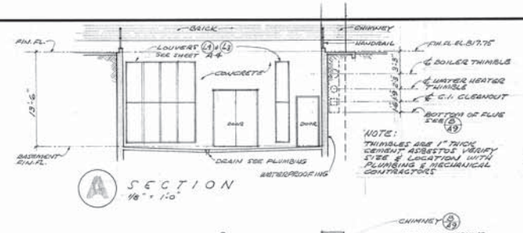
AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

FLOOR PLANS
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE BLDG. # 12
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT CALIFORNIA

PROJECT VIII
COMM. 1377
DATE 8-1-62
DRAWN R. CUYOT
CHECKED H.F. & R.I.S.

SHEET A-5 OF 35

12-6001-005



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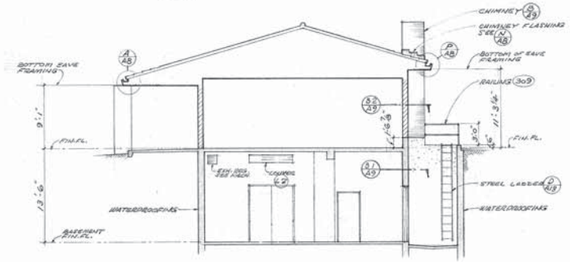
1/8" = 1'-0"



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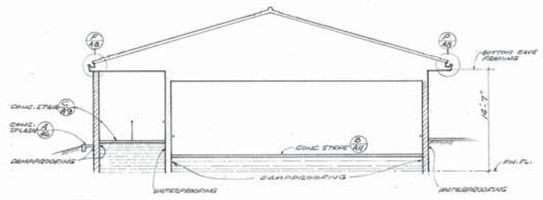
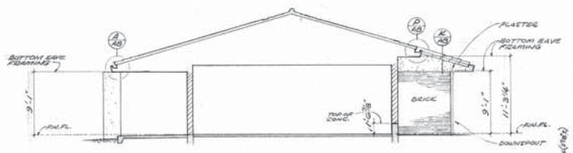
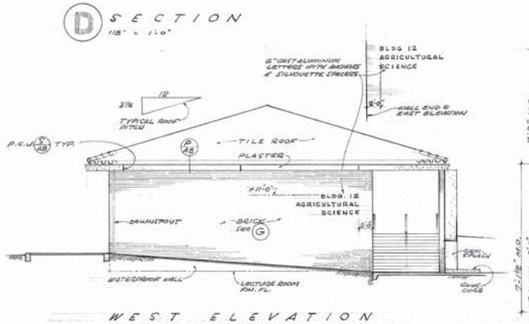
1/8" = 1'-0"



C SECTION
1/8" = 1'-0"

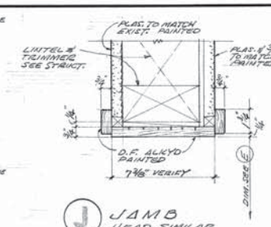


D SECTION
1/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
EAST ELEVATION SIMILAR & OPP. HAND
1/8" = 1'-0"

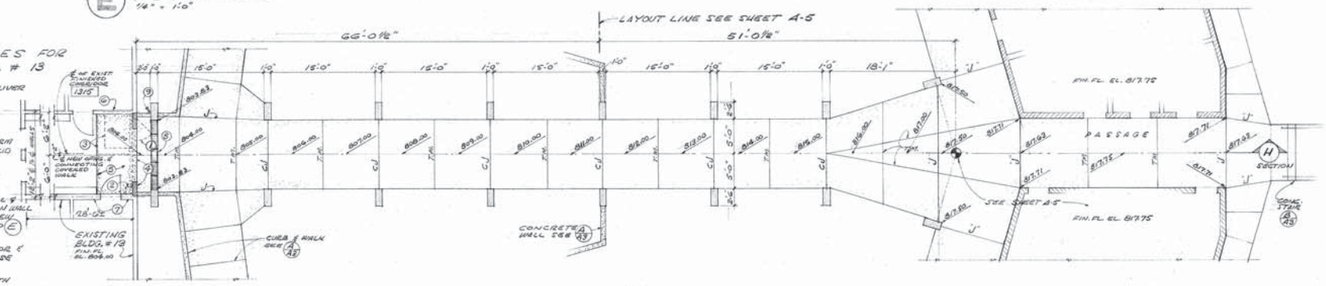
E ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



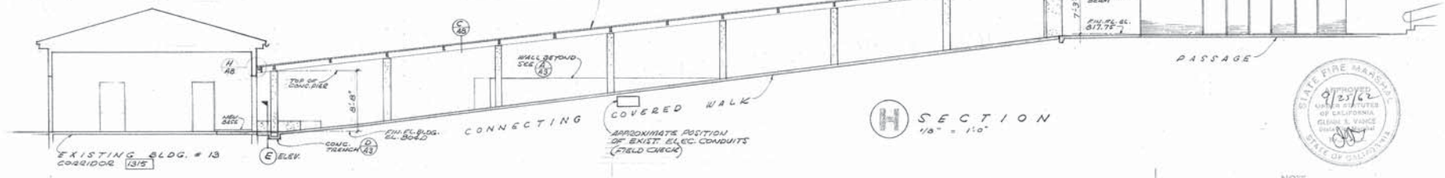
J JAMB
HEAD SIMILAR
3"=1'-0"

REMODELING NOTES FOR EXISTING BLDG. # 13

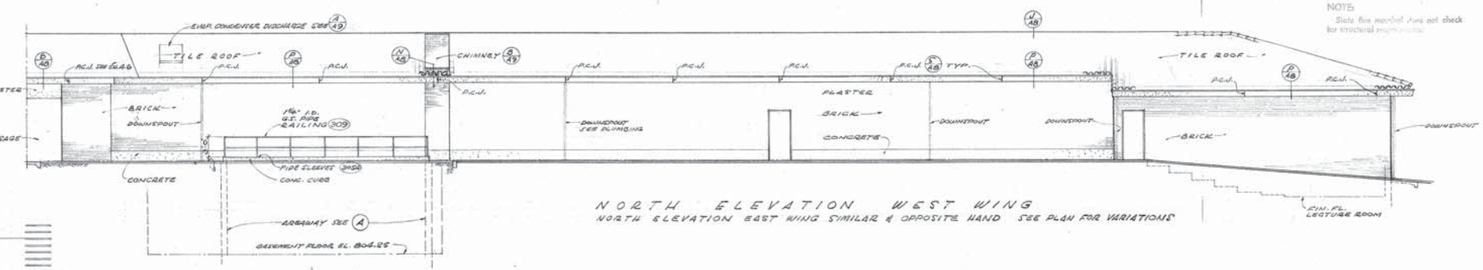
1. REMOVE EXIST. DOOR & DELIVER TO DISTRICT.
2. REMOVE EXIST. CONC. LOCKER, BASE.
3. REMOVE EXIST. CONC. PLATFORMS & STEPS. REPLACE WITH NEW 4000 P.S.I. STAINED CEMENT FLOOR & RAMP. BASE TO JOIN & MATCH EXIST. - PATCH EXIST. WALL AS REQUIRED
4. REMOVE EXIST. 2 x 6 STUD WALL & WINDOWS & CONC. FOUNDATION WALL AS REQ'D. - CONSTRUCT NEW WALL & OPENING AS INDICATED SEE STRUCT. FOR LINTEL
5. REMOVE EXIST. CEMENT FLOOR & REPLACE WITH NEW FLOOR & BASE SEE NOTE 2
6. EXIST. 2 x 6 STUD WALL WITH PLASTER EACH SIDE.
7. EXIST. 2 x 6 STUD WALL WITH 1/4 DIAG. SHEATHING EACH SIDE & PLASTER ON 1x8 STRIPPING EACH SIDE
8. NEW FRAME & GRATING OVER CONC. DRAINAGE TRENCH - SEE
9. DOWNSPOUT BOOT SEE PLUMBING DWGS.



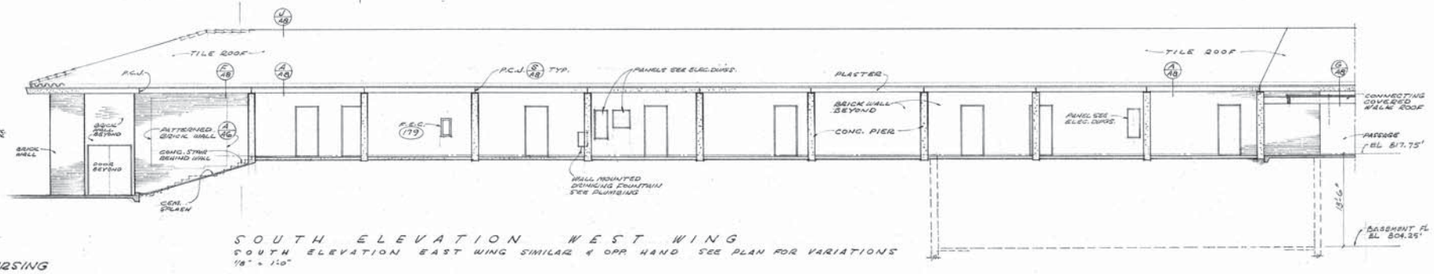
F PLAN — CONNECTING COVERED WALK
1/8" = 1'-0"



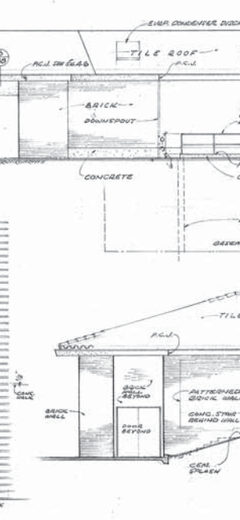
H SECTION
1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION WEST WING
NORTH ELEVATION EAST WING SIMILAR & OPPOSITE HAND SEE PLAN FOR VARIATIONS



SOUTH ELEVATION WEST WING
SOUTH ELEVATION EAST WING SIMILAR & OPP. HAND SEE PLAN FOR VARIATIONS
1/8" = 1'-0"



G BRICK COURSING

STATE FIRE MARSHAL APPROVED 9/23/62 UNIV. INSTITUTES OF CALIFORNIA ELDON S. VANCE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

NOTE: State fire marshal does not check for structural requirements

REVISIONS		STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	ENGINEER	ARCHITECT	AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers	ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS & CONNECTING WALK	COMM. 1377	SHEET
		22786, APPROVED SEP 25 1962			JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A. ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A. CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE BLDG # 12 MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	DATE 9-1-62	A.7
			LICENSE NO. [illegible]	LICENSE NO. C-[illegible]	2311 WEST THIRD STREET · LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA · DUNKIRK 8-1326	WALNUT CALIFORNIA	PROJECT VIII	OF 35
							DRAWN DRICKER CHECKED [illegible]	

12-1029-007

B TYP. WALL DET. AT STEEL COLUMN

SEE DET. N/A-A2 FOR CLOSURE (IN ROOMS WITH CEILINGS ONLY)

D CORNER DETAIL

C WALL DET. AT MECH. EQUIP. ROOM #130

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

A FURRED WALL DETAIL - F.E. CAB. & D.F.

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT PLATFORM PLANS

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

11 BAYS @ 24'-0" = 264'-0"

262'-8"

COL L-1

EXTEND WALLS AT RMS. 107 & 107A TO UNDERSIDE OF METAL ROOF

PAINT

SPRAY ROOM

PAINT STORAGE

H. & V.

GARDENER

PREPARATION

MECH. EQUIP.

SUPERVISOR

WORK ROOM

FOREMAN

TRUCK & CART SHED

CARPENTERS

ELECTRIC

CORRIDOR

PLUMBING & GENERAL MAINTENANCE

AUDIO-VISUAL

LOCKER RM.

REST ROOMS

MEN

CUSTODIAN

WAITING

NOTE!
THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT BY PERMANENTLY FASTENING TO THE FLOOR - OR COUNTER, ETC.:

A. CARPENTERS SHOP
1. BAND SAW
2. JIG SAW
3. JOINER
4. DE WALT SAW
5. DRILL PRESS
6. ONE TABLE SANDER
7. TABLE SAW

B. PLUMBING & MAINTENANCE SHOP
1. POWER GRINDER
2. STEEL WELDER'S TABLE
3. TWO DRILL PRESSES
4. PIPE THREADER

C. ELECTRIC SHOP
1. BAND SAW

E. AT SINKS IN SHOPS, PROVIDE SURFACE MOUNTED PAPER TOWEL CABINET & SOAP DISPENSER, TYPICAL.

APPROVED
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GENERAL NOTES:
1. MASONRY OPENINGS - DOORS & OTHER OPENINGS ON FLOOR PLANS ARE FINISH SIZES. WIDTH OF MASONRY OPENINGS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY METAL BUILDING CONTRACTOR. AFTER DOOR, FRAME SIZES, HAVE BEEN DETERMINED.
2. ALL LOUVERS IN CORRIDOR DOORS SHALL HAVE FUSIBLE LINKS.
3. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR LOCATIONS OF EXPANSION JOINTS IN CONCRETE SLAB AT COLUMN LINES.
4. DIMENSIONS GO TO ℄ OF STUDS & FACE OF MASONRY.

T = OPERATOR'S SIDE.
(T) = AUSTIN, FIELD & FRY STANDARD DETAIL SHEETS BOUND IN THE BACK OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.

FINISH FLOOR ELEV. 716.50'

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

LEGEND:
- 2'-6" WOOD STUD WALL UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- OUTER "MONOPANE" WALL SYSTEM OR EQUAL.
- 2 HOUR PARTITION: (STAGGERED STUDS) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- CONCRETE MASONRY WALL (STACK BOND - TYPICAL.)

MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS BLDG. 'A' 47

N
W E
S

LEGEND	
BUILDING AREAS:	
MAINTENANCE	18,460
PAINT & CARPENTER	5,606
TOTAL 1ST FL.	24,066
MEZZANINE:	
PAINT SHOP	542
ALL OTHERS	518
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	II-N

MAY 1, 1968

REVISIONS	ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
1 AS BUILT - NOV. 1, 1968	William [illegible]	[illegible]
	LICENSE NO. [illegible]	LICENSE NO. C-1326

AUSTIN, FIELD & FRY
Architects & Engineers
2311 WEST THIRD STREET · LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA · DUNKIRK 8-1326

JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.

FLOOR PLANS
COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

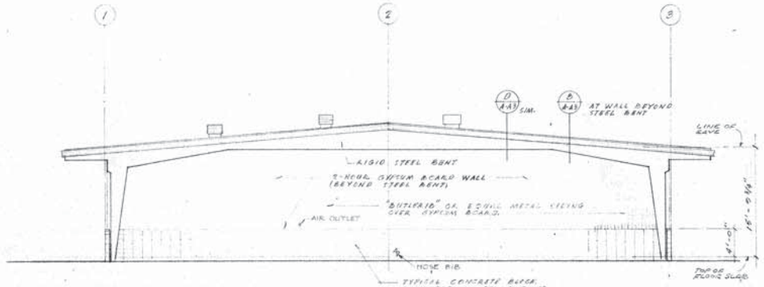
PROJECT XII

COMM. 1904
DATE APR. 28, 1967
DRAWN CHWN
CHECKED REB

SHEET A-A1
16 OF 55

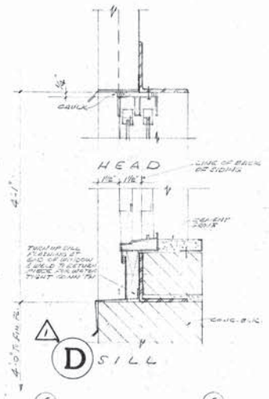
17-670-016

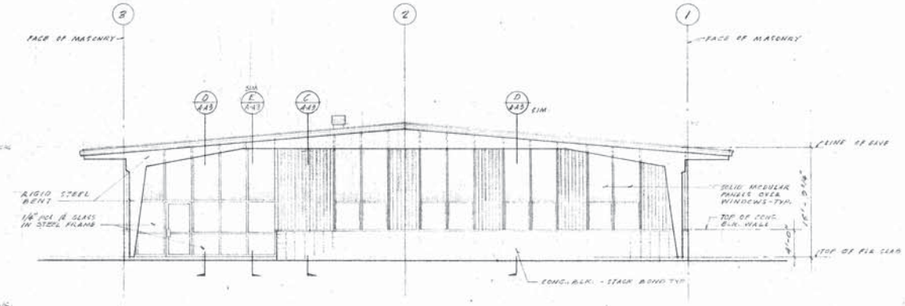
6/65 DIETZGEN-POST CLEARPRINT 1200H



SOUTH

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"





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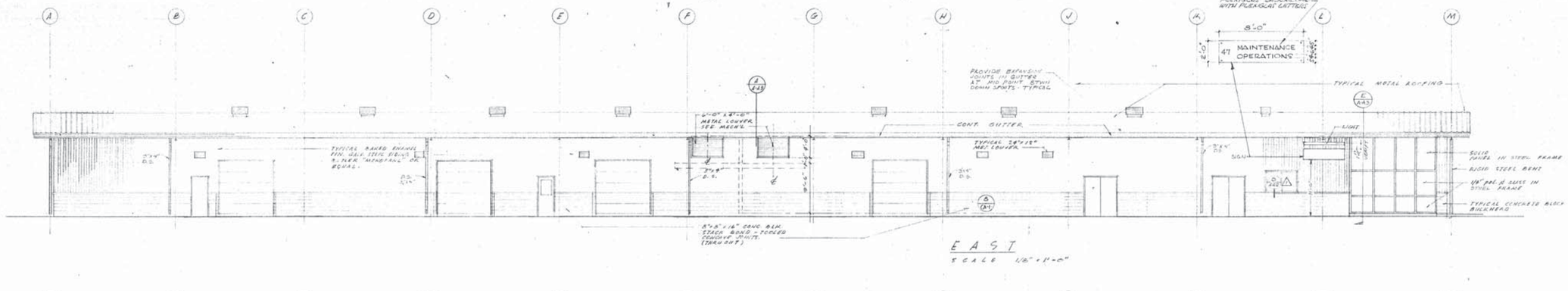
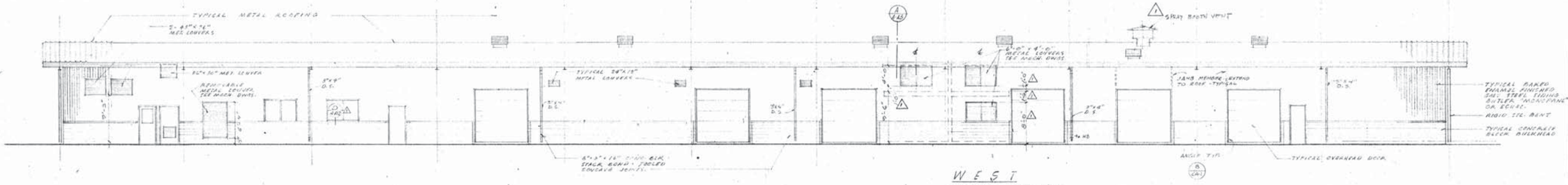
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



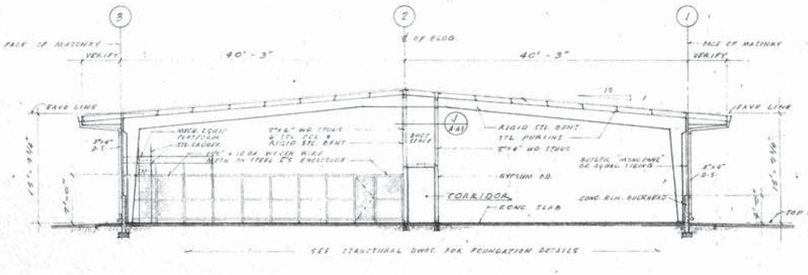
EAST

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



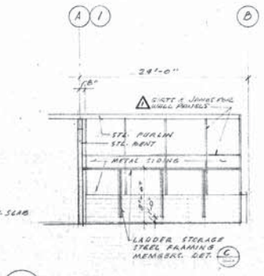
WEST

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



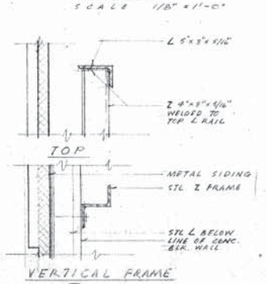
A SECTION

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



B 182 WEST TRUCK & CAR SHED ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



C STEEL FRAME FOR LADDER STORAGE

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS BUILDING "A" (47) MT. S. 1967

APPROVED
STATE ARCHITECT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REVISIONS	ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
△1 AS BUILT - NOV. 1, 1968	William M. White	Charles E. Fry
	LICENSE NO. SE-486	LICENSE NO. C-926

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers

JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.

2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS

COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER

MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

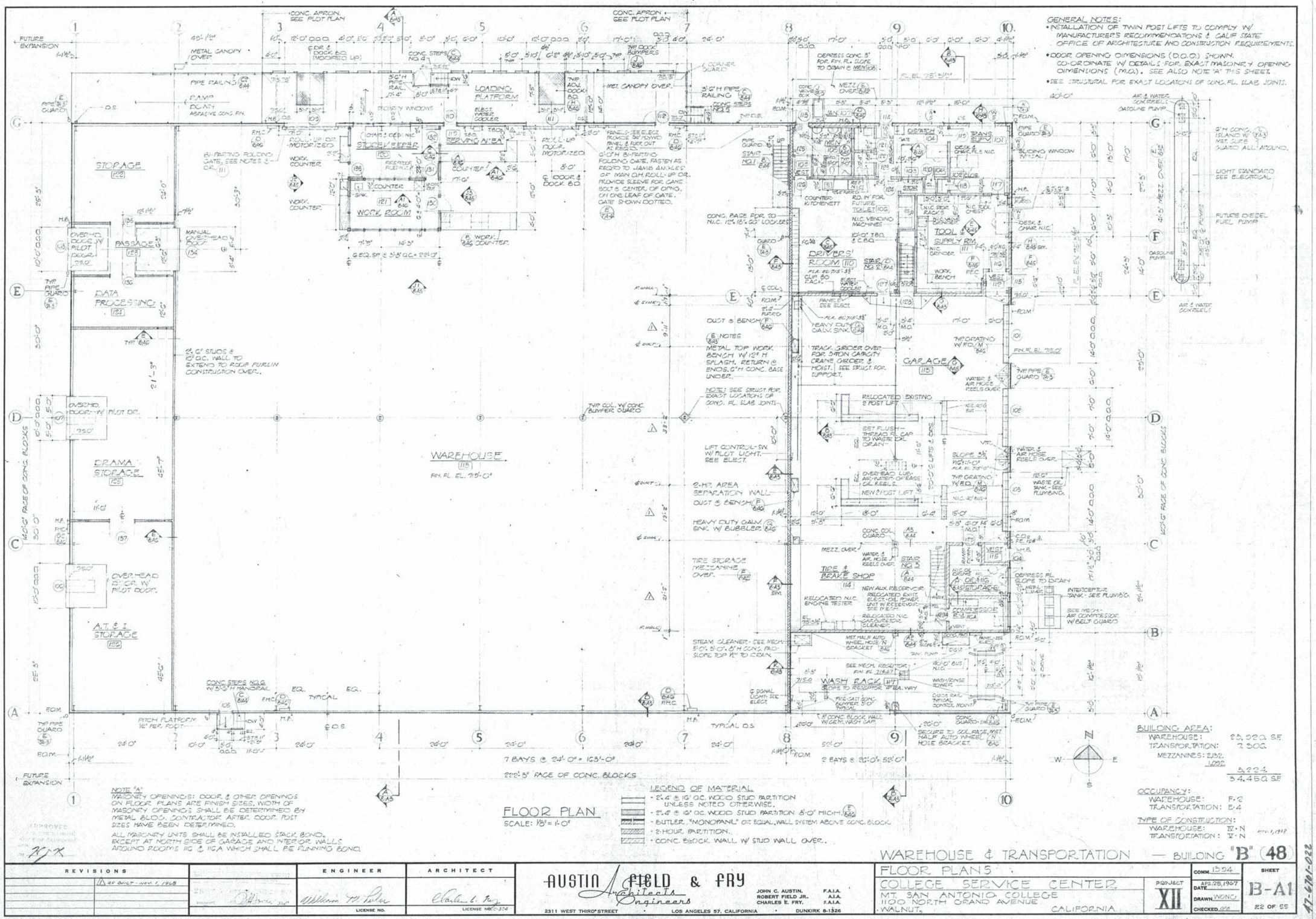
PROJECT XII

COMM. 1894
DATE APR. 28, 1967
DRAWN CHINN
CHECKED JSG

SHEET A-A2
17 OF 55

47-1017

8/68 DIETERICH-POST CLEARPRINT 1000H



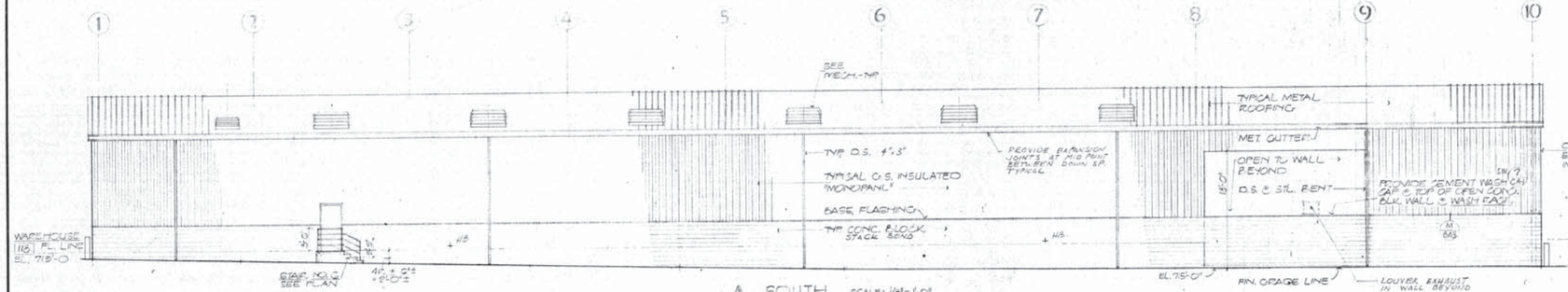
WAREHOUSE & TRANSPORTATION — BUILDING "B" (48)

REVISIONS	ENGINEER	ARCHITECT		
⚠ 48' SHIFT - NOV. 1, 1968	William W. Fuller	Charles E. Fry	AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers	FLOOR PLANS
	LICENSE NO.	LICENSE NO. C-314	2311 WEST THIRD STREET · LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA · DUNKIRK 8-1326	COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER
			JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A. ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A. CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.	MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE 1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

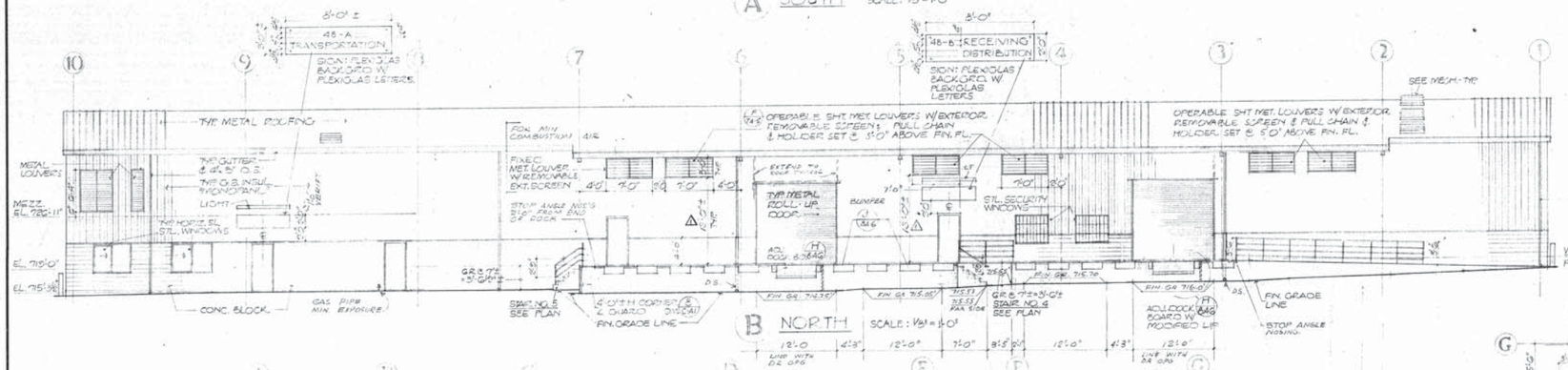
PROJECT XII | COMM. 1504 | DATE APR. 28, 1967 | DRAWN WONG | CHECKED GFE | SHEET B-A1 | 22 OF 55

47-681-022

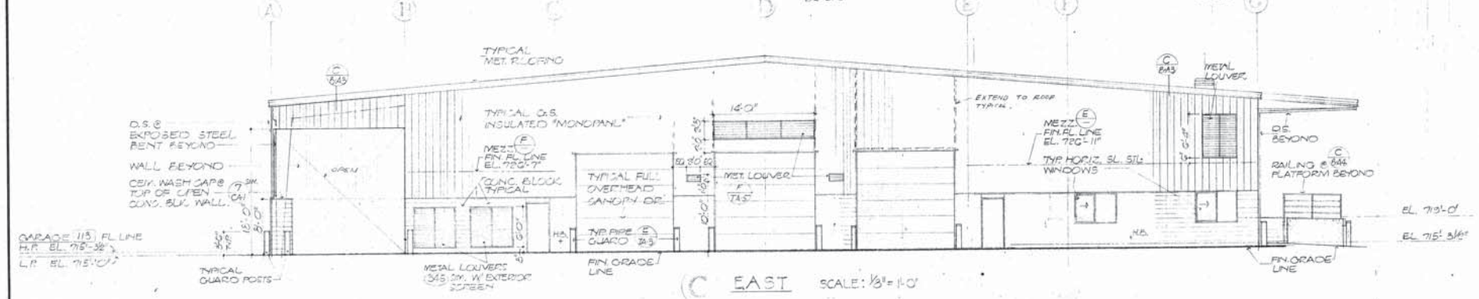
6/68 DIETZGEN-POST CLEARPRINT 1000H



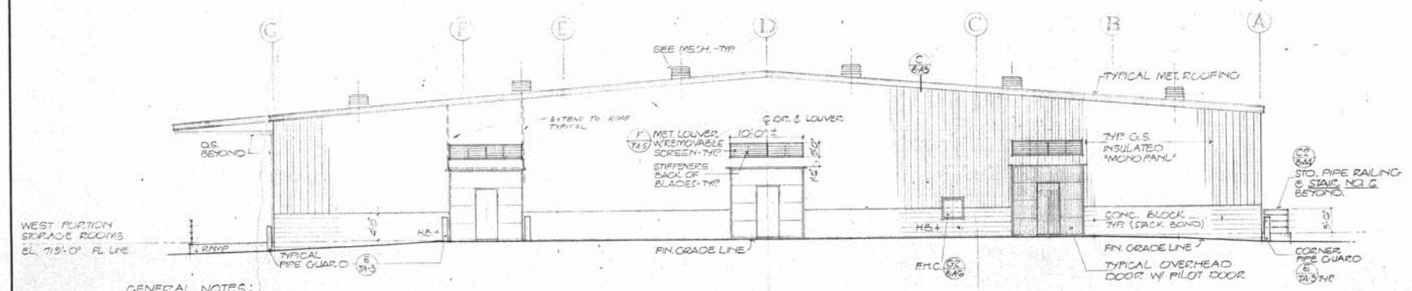
A SOUTH SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



B NORTH SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



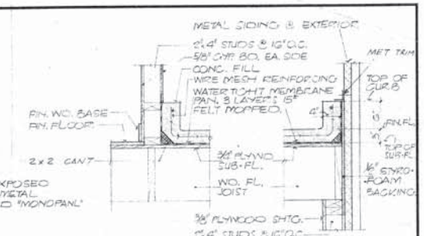
C EAST SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



D WEST SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

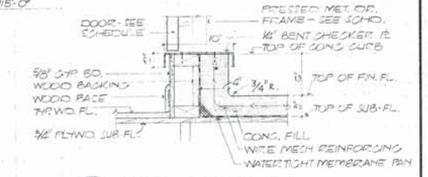
GENERAL NOTES:
- GALV. STEEL INSULATED "MONOPANL", WHERE NOTED, TO BE BAKED ENAMEL FINISHED, BUTLER OR APPROVED EQ.
- STEEL FABRICATOR TO PROVIDE ALL NECESSARY STRUCTURAL FRAMING & SUPPORTS AS REQUIRED FOR ALL OPENINGS.
- PROVIDE 4 MESH 18 GA. GALV. REMOVABLE SCREEN @ EXTERIOR FACE @ ALL LOUVER OPNG'S.
- MECH. EQUIPMT. WHERE SHOWN OR OCCURS @ ROOF, SEE ROOF PLAN & MECHANICAL.

APPROVED STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF GENERAL SERVICES



1 SECT. @ CONC. FL. SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

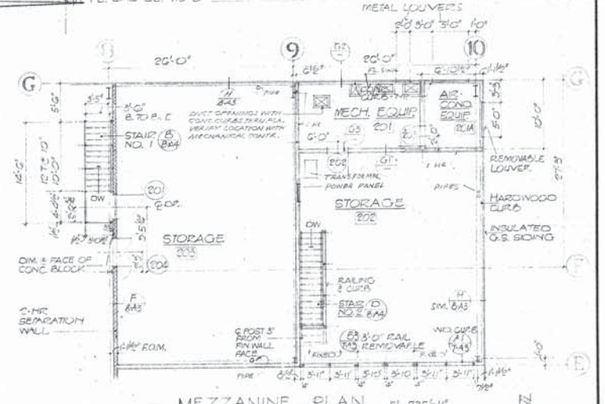
2 CURB @ WALL SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



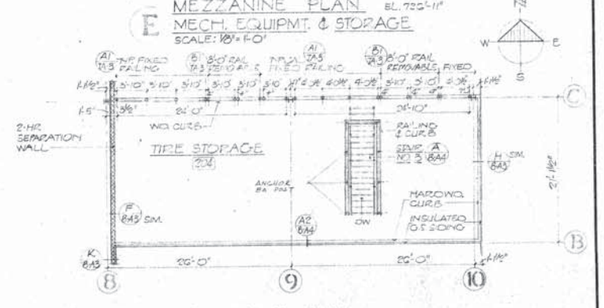
3 CURB @ DOOR SILL SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

GEN. NOTES:
- PROVIDE 6"H CONC. CURB UNDER PARTITION PERIM. ENDS. MECH. EQUIP. RM. & AIR COND. EQUIP.
- 6"H x 4" THICK CONC. CURBS AROUND DUCT OPENINGS.

G MEZZANINE CURBS SCALE: AS NOTED



E MEZZANINE PLAN MECH. EQUIPMT. & STORAGE SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



F MEZZANINE PLAN TIRE STORAGE SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

NOV. 1, 1968

WAREHOUSE & TRANSPORTATION — BUILDING "B" (48)

REVISIONS	ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
1 ADDEND. - NOV. 1, 1968	William T. Wolfe, License No. 12456	Charles E. Fry, License No. C-1324

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A. · ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A. · CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & MEZZANINE PLANS
COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT XII
COMM. 1594
DATE APR. 28, 1967
DRAWN WONG
CHECKED DFB

SHEET B-A2 23 OF 95

41-6701-013

6/66 DIETZGEN-POST CLEARPRINT 3000H

3x486

EAST BUILDING
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'0"

NORTH ELEVATION

WEST BUILDING NORTH ELEVATION

PLAN
SCALE 1/8 IN = 1 FT

WEST ELEVATION - TICKET SALE

WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

WEST BUILDING
SOUTH ELEVATION

TURNSTILES & EXIT GATES
NOTE SEE SHEET NO. 5 FOR DETAILS
SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST BUILDING
SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION - TICKET SALE
SCALE 1/8" = 1'0"

STADIUM · FIELD · HOUSES ·

APPROVED BY STATE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
APPROVED 2-20-48
5784

SEPT. S.A. COUNTY CONSULTANT

FIELD HOUSE & STADIUM
AT SAN ANTONIO PARK
POMONA, CALIFORNIA
PLANS & ELEVATIONS
DATE 1-26-48

FREDERICK KENNEDY JR.
1031 E. GREEN ST., PASADENA

TEAM & OFFICE BUILDINGS

TICKET SALE BUILDING

TYP. NON BRACED PART

TYPICAL SECTION

TYP. BRACED PART

TYPICAL WALL SECTION AT DOORS

SECTION AT DOOR

SECTION AT SASH

SECTION

TYPICAL WALL SECTIONS

TYPICAL WINDOW SECTION

TYPICAL CONCRETE PILE SECTION

SECTION A-A

ELEVATION A-A

DETAIL OF CONCRETE

STRUCTURAL DETAILS

FREDERICK KEHN JR. ARCH

1061 E. GREEN ST. PASADENA CALIFORNIA

NORTH ELEVATION - TICKET SALES & WEST BLDG.

SOUTH - ELEVATION - CORNER WEST BLDG.

EAST ELEVATION - TICKET SALES

ELEVATION TYP PIER & EXIT GATES

PLAN

GENERAL PLAN ENTRANCES & EXITS.

PLAN - TYPICAL TURNSTILE

FRONT ELEV.

END ELEV.

PLAN

BENCHES - TEAM ROOMS

APPROVED 7-22-48

FIELD HOUSES - STADIA
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE

EXIT GATES
PLANS, ELEVATIONS & DETAILS

FREDERICK KENNEDY, ARCHITECT
1041 E. GREEN ST., PASADENA, CALIF.

DETAIL "C" SCALE: 3/4"=1'0"

SECTION "D-D" SCALE: 3/4"=1'0"

DETAIL OF COUNTER

SECTION A-A

DETAIL OF NOTCH IN COUNTER

NORTH ELEV.
3/4"=1'0"

WEST ELEV.
EAST ELEV. SIMILAR

SOUTH ELEV.
3/4"=1'0"

FIELD HOUSE — STADIUM
MT. SAN ANTONIO JR. COLLEGE

SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: 7-1-48
REFRESHMENT BOOTH
SHEET NO. 6
OF 10

FREDERICK KENNEDY JR. ARCHITECT
1041 E. GREEN ST., PASADENA CALIFORNIA

ROOF FRAMING AT END OF BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION AT TICKET SALES BUILDING SHALL BE SIMILAR. SCALE: 1/4"=1'0"

SECTION
SCALE: 1½"=1'0"

ELEVATION

PLAN

DETAIL OF OUTLOOKER CONNECTION

DETAIL OF ROOF OVERHANG CORNER
SCALE: 1½"=1'0"

DETAIL FOR ¾" STEEL PLATE

FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE: ⅛"=1'0"

NOTE:
STEEL PLATE SHALL BE WELDED ALL AROUND BOTTOM OF SAME. SEE DETAILS FOR ¾" BOLTS.

COLUMN TO BEAM CONNECTION

SECTION
SCALE: 1½"=1'0"

SECTION
SCALE: 1½"=1'0"

SECTION
SCALE: 1½"=1'0"

SECTION
SCALE: 1½"=1'0"

Frederick Kennedy Jr.
CIVIC AUDITORIUM
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

APPROVED		7-20-48
	Harry M. Cobb	

FOUNDATION PLAN
ROOF FRAMING & DETAILS

FREDERICK KENNEDY JR. ARCHITECT
1041 E. GREEN ST. PASADENA, CALIF.

NAILING SCHEDULE

JOISTS TO SIDE OR STUDS
2"x6" : 3-16d
2"x8" : 4-16d

JOISTS OR RAFTERS TO ALL BEARINGS
TOE NAIL EACH SIDE : 2-10d NAILS

STUDS TO WALL PLATE : 2-10d NAILS
TOP & BOTTOM PLATES TO STUDS : 2-16d NAILS

BLOCKING BETWEEN RAFTERS
TO RAFTERS : TOE NAIL EA SIDE & END : 2-10d
TO RAFTER BEARING FOR UNIT BEARING : 2-10d

SHEATHING
1"x8" : 2-8d AT BEARINGS : 3-8d AT ENDS
1"x6" : 3-8d AT BEARINGS : 4-8d AT ENDS

RIBBONS TO STUDS : 1" THICK : 2-8d

DOUBLE TOP PLATES :
LOWER PLATE TO TOP OF STUDS : 8-8d
UPPER PLATE TO LOWER PLATE UNSPECIFIED

NAIL HOLES SHALL BE DRILLED WHERE SPLITTING MIGHT OTHERWISE RESULT.

GENERAL NOTES

SPECIFICATIONS ARE A PART OF APPROVED PLANS

CONCRETE 3000 LBS AT 28 DAYS

SOIL : IS DENSE CLAY, BEARING VALUE 3000 LBS.

DEAD & LIVE LOAD PER CODE

BORE FOR WOOD SCREWS, HOLE DIAMETER TO EQUAL DIAMETER OF SHANK, DEPTH OF HOLE TO EQUAL DEPTH OF SHANK

HOLES FOR BOLTS IN WOOD TO BE THE SAME DIAMETER AS BOLT. BORE OR BRACE FOR PROPER SPACING AND WASHERS.

WASHERS FOR BOLTS SHALL BE OF FOLLOWING SIZES:
FOR 5/8" BOLTS : 2-1/4" x 2" CUT STEEL PLATE
FOR 3/4" BOLTS : 2-1/2" x 2" CUT STEEL PLATE
FOR 7/8" BOLTS : 2-3/4" x 2" CUT STEEL PLATE

FOR 5/8" BOLTS : 3" DIAM. CAST IRON (CLAMP)
FOR 3/4" BOLTS : 3-1/2" DIAM. CAST IRON (CLAMP)
FOR 7/8" BOLTS : 4" DIAM. CAST IRON (CLAMP)

FRAMING LUMBER : SHALL BE DOUGLAS FIR, NO. 1 GRADE

SHEATHING : SHALL BE #1 COMMON D.F.

FOUNDATIONS : SHALL BE OF CONCRETE OF 2000 LBS. STRENGTH

SILLS : SHALL BE OF NO. 1 GRADE REDWOOD

VERTICAL SECTION THRU SASH AT FRONT
HALF FULL SIZE

SECTION "1-1"
HALF FULL SIZE

CORNICE at FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/2"=1'0"

FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE 1/8"=1'0"

DETAIL OF CONC WALK & CONC CURB

DETAIL OF BAYS
AT SOUTH ELEVATION & AT NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4"=1'0"

SECTION "3-3"
HALF FULL SIZE

SECTION "2-2"
HALF FULL SIZE

SECTION "4-4"

SECTION "5-5"

SECTION "6-6"

SECTION "7-7"

SECTION "8-8"

DIAGRAM OF NAILING TRUSSES AND SHEATHING

PLOT PLAN

DETAIL OF GIRDER SPLICE

SECTION

BEAM SPLICE and POST-BEAM CONNECTION

SOUTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

PLAN

SECTION THRU STOOP

APPROVAL OF STATE BUILDING & HOUSING DIVISION
STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
APPROVED 7-20-43
5784

EQUITY SHEET AS SCHOOLS

Sheet 10

INTERPRETATIONS FOR SCORE BOARD FOOTINGS

DEPTH = 3.81 | 4.25 | 4.71

ASSUMED 2000# SOIL VALUE @ 4'-0" DEPTH

WIND = 16(7 x 15 x 14 = 3.00 KIPS PER POST

REPEAT LIGHTS & HANGERS

SCORE BOARD - SEE IN THIS CONTRACT

FENCE

EXISTING 1" CONDUIT

1" CONDUIT IN THIS CONTRACT

CAP 1.00' ABOVE GRADE

CUT EXIST CONDUIT

PROVIDE PULLBOX 2'-0" SQ. INSIDE 4 CONC. WALLS, 4" BOTTOM 1 CONC. TOP WITH LIFT RING 1 LAY. #6 WIREMESH REINF.

CHECK SCORE BOARD

PANEL D

TO PAN. A 75 #

PLAN OF REFRESHMENT BOOTH

Scale ¼"=1'-0"

SEE ARCH. PLOT PLAN FOR LOCATION

TYP. FOR GATE STRUCTURE BY OTHERS

MASONRY PIER

CONCRETE

POLE FOR FIXTURE H

Scale ¾"=1'-0"

PLAN - MEN'S BLDG.

PLAN - WEST BLDG.

PANEL A

CIRCUIT	NO. FIXTURES	WATTS	BREAKER	NOTES
A1	8	900	15	
3	7	420	15	
4	6	1000	20	PLUGS
5	6	1000	20	PLUGS
7	2	240	15	
9	3	300	15	
10	3	1000	20	PLUGS
11	1	300	15	
12	1	1000	20	PLUGS

FIXTURE SCHEDULE

M WLH (SPANDRIL DOME SOCKET TYPE REFLECTOR)

C COMMERCIAL FIXTURES C CEILING FLANGE - HANGER - FITTER - PYREX GLASS

D DECORATIVE FIXTURE

E CROUSE-HINDS - EVITORC

F SAME AS "E" EXCEPT FLANGE AND GLASS

G

H

J

K

LEGEND

WALL OUTLET - UNLESS NOTED

DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - UP 1'-6" UNLESS NOTED

JUNCTION BOX

SINGLE POLE SWITCH - UP 4'-0" TO CENTER

LEAD COVERED COPPER

PANEL B

CIRCUIT	NO. FIXTURES	WATTS	BREAKER	NOTES
E1	11	330	15	
2	2	1000	20	PLUGS
3	4	420	15	
5	SPARE	1000	15	
6				
8				

PANEL C

CIRCUIT	NO. FIXTURES	WATTS	BREAKER	NOTES
C1	3	300	15	
2	3	1000	20	PLUGS
3	1	1000	20	FLOOD
4	1	1000	20	
6	SPARE	1000	15	
7	SPARE	1000	15	

PANEL D

CIRCUIT	NO. FIXTURES	WATTS	BREAKER	NOTES
D1	4	600	15	
2	8	1000	20	PLUGS
3	SPARE		30	3 POLE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE

APPROVED 7-20-48

5784 Leroy Mac Robertson

STATE OFFICIAL WORK

FIELD HOUSE & CONCESSION BUILDING

FOR

SAN JOSE HILLS RD. WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

SHEET NO. 9

DATE 6-48

SHEET OF

CLINTON A. MILNE A.I.A. ARCHITECT

1041 E. KATELLA ST. ANAHEIM, CALIF.

FIXTURE CONNECTIONS

WATER CLOSET	4	1½	2					
LAVATORY	1	1¼	1½	1¼	1½			
URINAL	2	1		¾				
TRAP WALL URINAL	2	2	1¼					
SHOWER HEAD	2	2		1	1½			
FLOOR DRAIN	4	2	1½					
DISHWASHER	1	1½						
SINK (KITCHEN)	1	1½	1½	1½				

LEGEND

SOIL OR WASTE

OPEN JOINT SEEPAGE TILE

HOT WATER

CIRCULATING HOT WATER

COLD WATER

GAS

HOSE BIBB

GAS COCK

VENT

SPRINKLER

SPRINKLER FOUNTAIN

GAS VENT

SAT VENTS

DRAIN TILE

SLOPE TO SUMP

SUMP

SUMP PUMP

SEWER

WATER

GAS

ELECTRIC

SECTION A-A

SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

DATE 2-28-47

Harry M. Jackson

SITE PLAN
SCALE 1" = 200'

INDEX TO DRAWINGS

SHT. No.	DESCRIPTION -
	ARCHITECTURAL
A-1	SITE PLAN & DRAWING INDEX
A-2	PLOT PLANS
A-3	STABLE UNIT & HEADHOUSE
A-4	POULTRY BUILDINGS
A-5	SWINE UNIT
A-6	DAIRY UNIT
A-7	DETAILS
A-8	EXISTING SWINE BLDG. #46 REHABILITATION
A-9	FINISH SCHEDULE & DOOR SCHEDULE
	STRUCTURAL
S-1	STRUCTURAL NOTES & TYPICAL DETAIL
S-2	DAIRY UNIT - STRUCTURAL PLANS & SECTIONS
S-3	FOUNDATION PLANS & DETAILS
	MECHANICAL
M-1	SWINE, POULTRY & STABLE UNIT FLOOR PLANS & DETAILS
M-2	DAIRY UNIT FLOOR PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS
	ELECTRICAL
E-1	ELECTRICAL PLOT PLAN - SOUTH, SYMBOLS AND NOTES.
E-2	ELECTRICAL PLOT PLAN - NORTH.
E-3	STABLE UNIT - ELECTRICAL PLANS
E-4	POULTRY UNIT & WAREHOUSE - ELECTRICAL PLANS.
E-5	HEAD HOUSE & SWINE UNIT - ELECTRICAL PLANS
E-6	DAIRY UNIT - ELECTRICAL PLANS.

STANDARD DETAILS
(BOUND IN BACK OF SPECIFICATIONS)

(131)	MOP OR KICK PLATES
(147)	MIRROR & SHELF DETAILS
(184)	ROOM NAME & NUMBER PLATES
(261)	SPLASH BLOCKS
(346)	LOUVERS.
(97)	ABBREVIATIONS
(98)	ABBREVIATIONS

BUILDING NOTES

GROSS AREAS OF BUILDINGS:

STABLE UNIT	1356	SQ. FT.
HORTICULTURE HEADHOUSE	1203	" "
POULTRY UNIT	1048	" "
POULTRY WAREHOUSE	7040	" "
SWINE UNIT	2880	" "
DAIRY UNIT	2316	" "
	15743	" " TOTAL

ENGINEER
SAMPSON, RANDALL & PFEIL, INC.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
R.P. Randall LICENSE NO. 4848

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DATE JUL 14 1970
BY D.E. Cannaday Jr.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION
33269 APPROVED JUL 14 1970
APPLICATION NO. PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE: YES-NO

These drawings Nos. 1 to 20 incl. approved this 17th day of July 1970
R.T. Wilson
Supervising Engr. Specs. Serv. Coord.
Los Angeles County Schools

AS-BUILT DRAWING
DATE APR 28 1971

REVISIONS	
A. AS BUILT REVISIONS	

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
APPROVED
Samuel A. C. Bin
LICENSE No. M 11579

ENGINEER
WHEELER & GRAY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
William Wheeler
LICENSE NO. 486

ARCHITECT
LICENSE NO. C-21[illegible]

AUSTIN, FIELD & FRY
Architects
Engineers
2311 WEST THIRD STREET · LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA · DUNKIRK 8-1326
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.

SITE PLAN & DRAWING INDEX
AGRICULTURE SCIENCE BUILDINGS
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

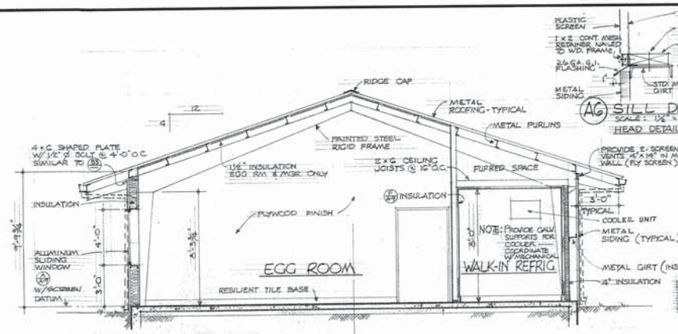
PROJECT XV-C

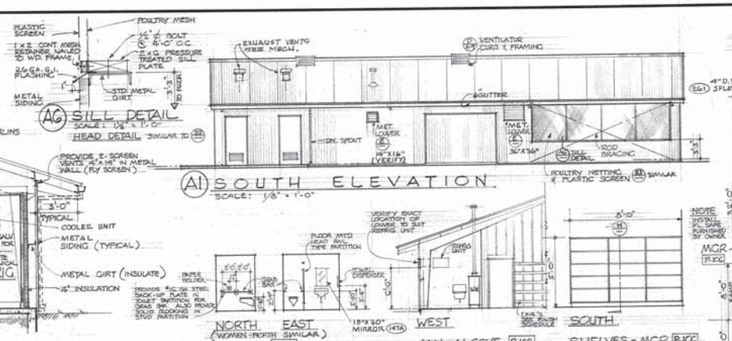
COMM. 1538A
DATE JUNE 15, 1970
DRAWN DB, JL
CHECKED DB

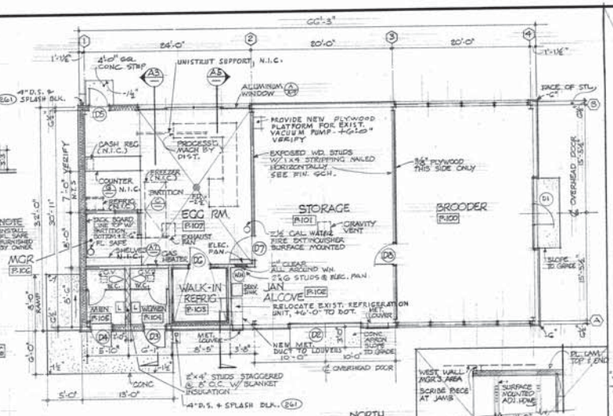
SHEET A-1
1 OF 20

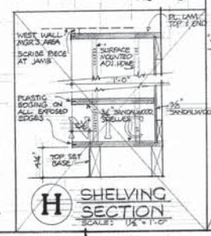
120-101-F1

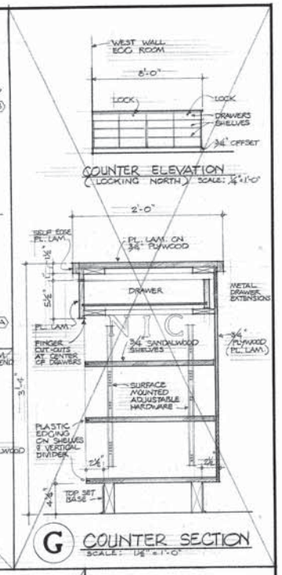
6/68 DIETZGEN-POST CLEARPRINT 3000H

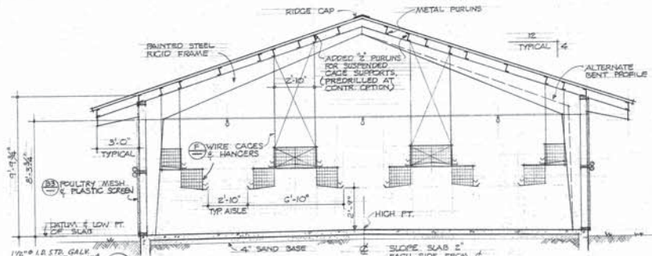


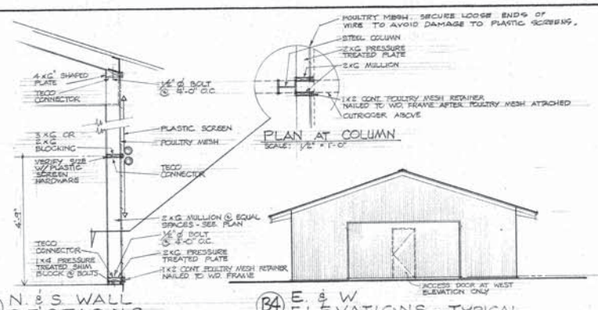


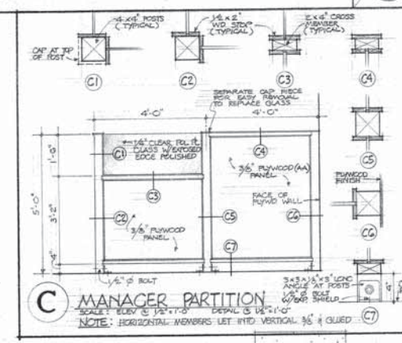


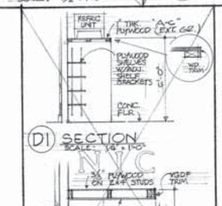


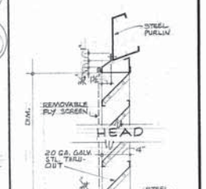


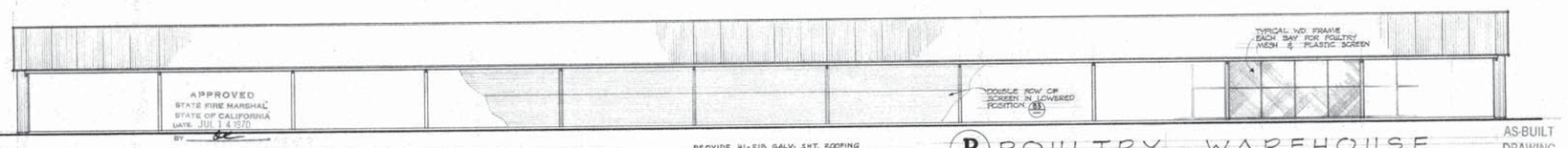


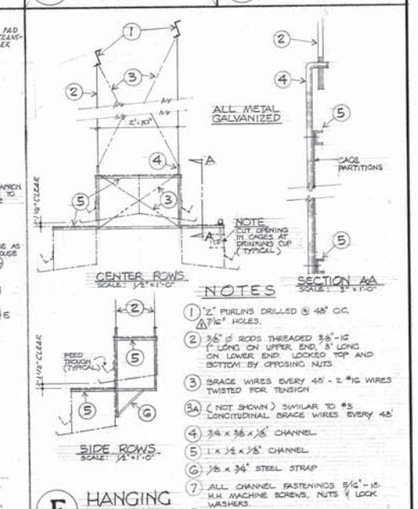












REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
⚠ AS BUILT REVISIONS.		William Wheeler	Charles E. Fry
		LICENSE NO. 486	LICENSE NO. C-5247

BOARD OF FIRE CONTROL — APPROVED — JUL 14 1970 — 38269 — APPLICATION NO. — BY R. A. Henderson

AUSTIN / FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A. — ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A. — CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET · LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA · DUNKIRK 8-1326

POULTRY BUILDINGS
AGRICULTURE SCIENCE BUILDINGS
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT XV-C

COMM. 1535A
DATE JUNE 15/70
DRAWN M.M.
CHECKED D.B.

SHEET A-4 4 OF 20

FI-1001-004

5-18-70 - 98%

WEST ELEVATION
@ 1/4"=1'-0"

NORTH ELEVATION
@ 1/4"=1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION
@ 1/4"=1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION
@ 1/4"=1'-0"

SECTION A
@ 1/8"=1'-0"

SECTION B
@ 1/8"=1'-0"

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DATE JUL 14 1970
BY

FLOOR PLAN
@ 1/4"=1'-0"

2212 SQ. FT. GROSS AREA

○ DENOTES EQUIPMENT SPECIFIED IN ALTERNATE NO. 2&3, SECTION "10" OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.

AS-BUILT DRAWING
DATE APR 28 1971

REVISIONS		STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES — DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	ENGINEER	ARCHITECT
1 AS BUILT REVISIONS		39269 JUL 14 1970	William Wheeler	Austin Field & Fry
			LICENSE NO. 486	LICENSE NO. C-234

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

DAIRY UNIT
AGRICULTURE SCIENCE BUILDINGS
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT XV-C
COMM. 1538 A
DATE JUNE 15, 1970
DRAWN DR, JH
CHECKED DB

SHEET A-6
6 OF 20

FI-7001-006

8/68 DIETERICH-POST CLEARPRINT 3000H

D EXTERIOR DETAILS
SCALE AS NOTED

E DOOR + WINDOW DETAILS
SCALE 3"= 1'-0"

F FENCING + GRATING DETAILS
SCALE 1½"= 1'-0"

G GATE DETAILS
SCALE 3"= 1'-0"

D7 SECTION 3"= 1'-0"
D4 SECTION 1½"= 1'-0"
D3 PLAN 1½"= 1'-0"
D2 PLAN 1½"= 1'-0"
D6 SECTION 1½"= 1'-0"
D5 SECTION 1½"= 1'-0"
D1 SECTION 1½"= 1'-0"
E8 HEAD 3"= 1'-0"
E7 JAMB 3"= 1'-0"
E10 JAMB - HEAD SIMILAR 3"= 1'-0"
E6 JAMB 3"= 1'-0"
E9 SILL 3"= 1'-0"
E5 SILL 3"= 1'-0"
E4 HEAD 3"= 1'-0"
E3 JAMB 3"= 1'-0"
E2 JAMB 3"= 1'-0"
E1 SILL 3"= 1'-0"
F10 SECTION 1½"= 1'-0"
F9 PLAN 1½"= 1'-0"
F8 PLAN 1½"= 1'-0"
F7 SECTION 1½"= 1'-0"
F6 ELEVATION 1½"= 1'-0"
F5 PLAN 1½"= 1'-0"
F4 SECTION 1½"= 1'-0"
F3 ELEVATION 1½"= 1'-0"
F2 PLAN 1½"= 1'-0"
F1 SECTION 1½"= 1'-0"
G3 ELEVATION 3"= 1'-0"
G1 PLAN 3"= 1'-0"
G2 PLAN 3"= 1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"

NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"

C SECTION
SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"

WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"

B SECTION
SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"

A SECTION
SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"
2880 SQ. FT. (UNDER ROOF)

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DATE JUL 14 1970
BY

AS-BUILT DRAWING
DATE APR 28 1971

REVISIONS	
AS BUILT REVISIONS	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHITECT
APPLICATION NO. 33269 APPROVED JUL 14 1970
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ENGINEER

ENGINEER: William T. Wheeler
LICENSE NO. 486

ARCHITECT: Charles E. Fry
LICENSE NO. C-7214

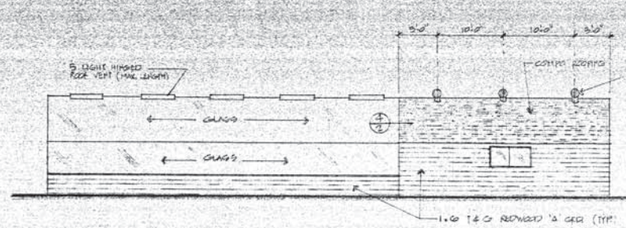
AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects Engineers
JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326

SWINE UNIT
AGRICULTURE SCIENCE BUILDINGS
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

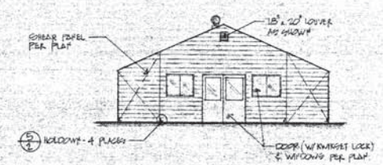
PROJECT XV-C
COMM. 1538A
DATE JUNE 15, 1970
DRAWN JL
CHECKED D.B.

SHEET A-5
5 OF 20

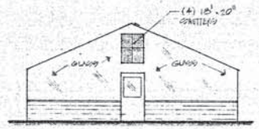
FI-T001-005



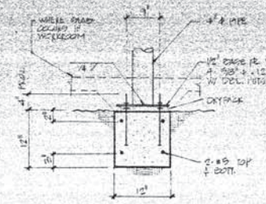
SOUTH ELEVATION (NORTH SIM.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



EAST ELEV.



WEST ELEV.

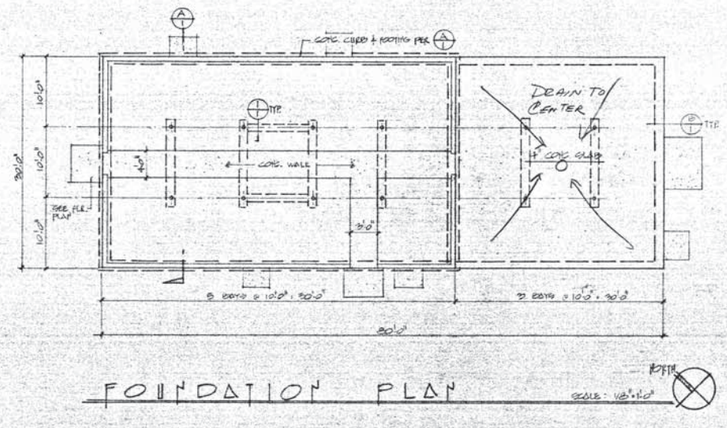


DETAIL

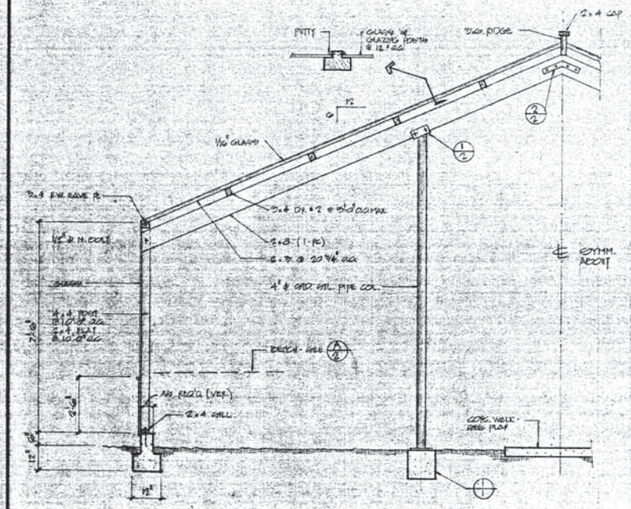
SPECIFICATIONS

LUMBER — GRADE MARKED, DF, #2 (LESS) (STD)
CONCRETE — GUIFORD, 2500 PSI
PIPE — ASTM A53 - 52 T GRADE B
WELDING - STR. WELDERS IN SHOP.

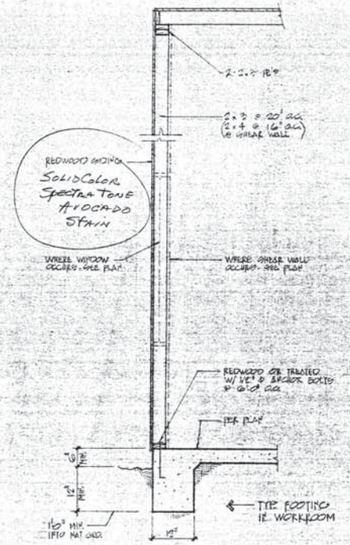
STEEL — ASTM A 36
BOLTS — MIN. BEARING CLASSIFICATION OF 1000 PSI



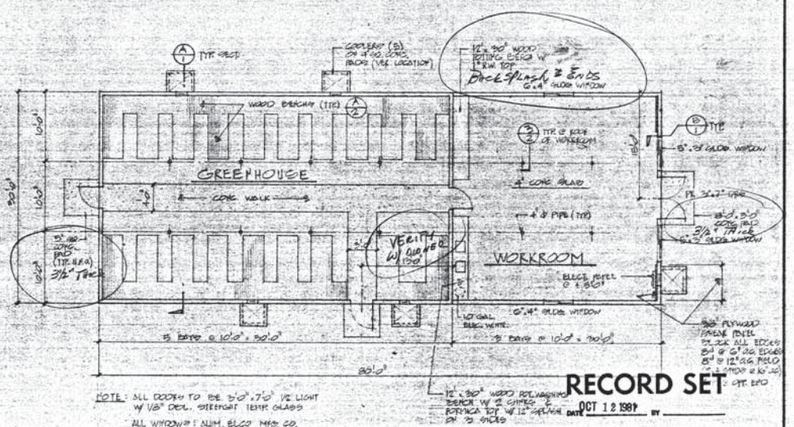
FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



SECTION
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



SECTION
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



NOTE: ALL GLASS TO BE 5'-0" x 7'-0" 1/8" LIGHT W/ 1/8" DBL. STRENGTH TEMP. GLASS
ALL WINDOWS: ALUM. BLDG. MFG. CO.

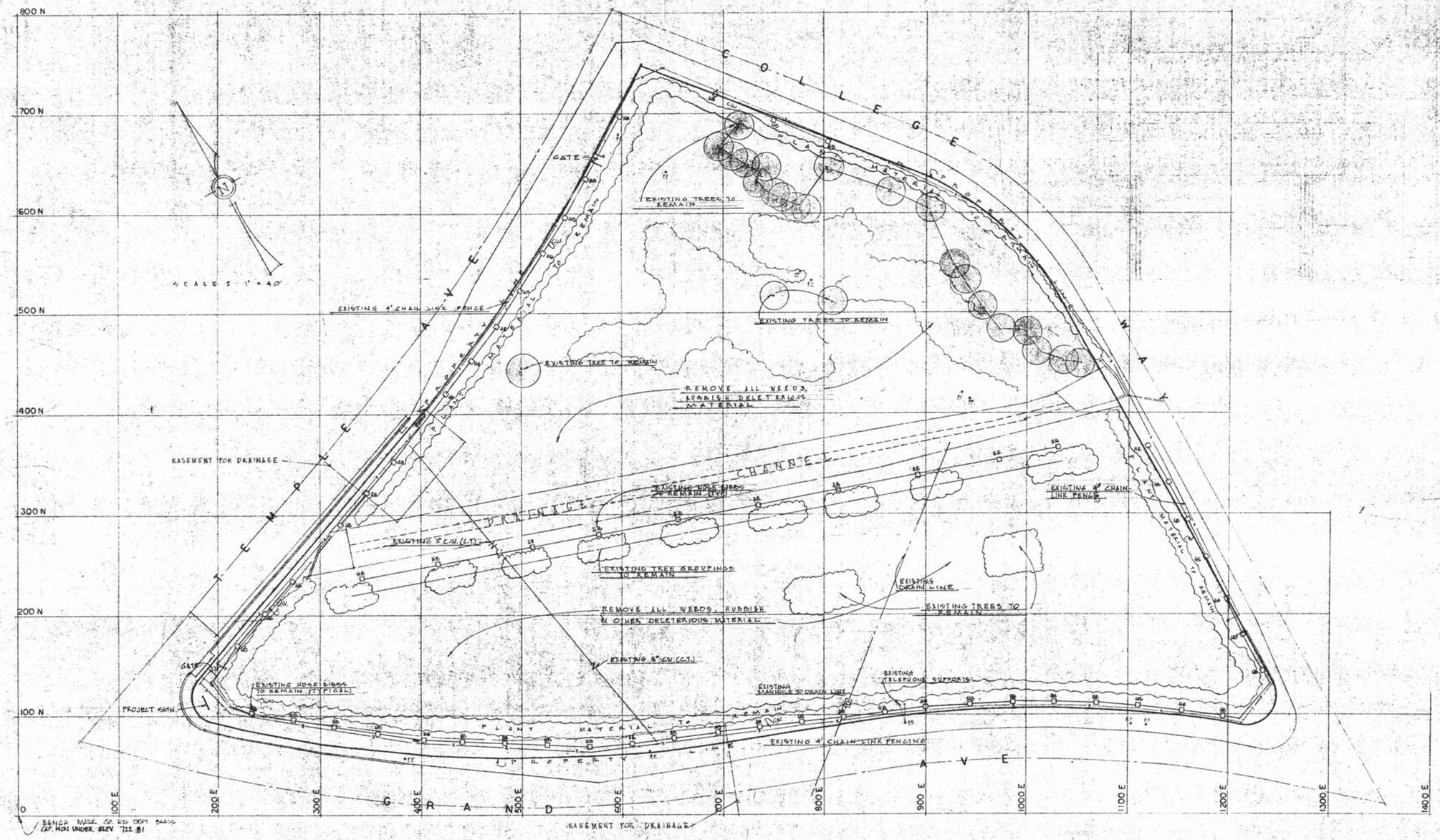
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

RECORD SET
OCT 12 1981 DATE BY

AUG 19 1981
HANRICH, INC.

REVISION:	DRAWN BY T.D CHECKED BY A.M. DATE CHECKED 8-12-81	H. M. HANSEN STRUCTURAL ENGINEER S. E. #824	HANRICH, INC. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL PLANNING	(HANSEN & DISTRICH) 9126 LAS TUNAS DR. TEMPLE CITY, CALIF. 91780 PH. (213) 286-8137 & 283-6721	GREENHOUSE FOR: MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE WALNUT, CALIFORNIA	ELEVATIONS PLANS SECTIONS	JOB NO. 81-230 DATE Aug. 10, 1981 REV. DATE	SHEET NO. 1 OF

F-8101-001



SITE PREPARATION

SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"

REVISIONS

no:	date:	description:	by

JOHN ROBERT RUSSELL
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
16 W. MISSION ST. STUDIO "C", SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
PHONE (TC) 5-1821

scale: 1"=40'-0" | date: AUG. 1966 | title: SITE PREPARATION | sheet no: L 1
drawn: M.H. | approved: | project: MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
checked: | job no: 6669 | WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

APPENDIX E

Facility Description of the Stadium Press Box

IDS INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC.
Structural Engineers
1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140
Irvine, CA 92606
(949) 387-8500, Fax: (949) 387-0800

Sheet:	A6		
Job No.:	29.157.03		
Calc. By.:	MK	Date:	6/15/2010
Chck'd By.:	SH	Date:	6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Structural Evaluation

Item #	Description	Ref. Photo	Measurements	Recommended Action	Rough Constr. Cost	
S1	Large cracking at slab on grade initiating from face of steps extending to the center of slab. Resulted in full-depth rupture of the slab with visible vertical offset.	S1a to S1d	75 ft	Damaged portion of the slab shall be demolished to pour new concrete and tied to existing slab using epoxy dowels.	$13,400	##
S2	Top of concrete retaining wall is tilted. This is possibly caused by rotation of the foundation due to the soil and water pressure and has created slab rupture indicated in item 1.	S2a & S2b	4ft tall & 36 ft long	Retaining wall to be periodically monitored for further rotation and future reconstruction.	A/R	
S3	Cracking at slab with width ±1/8"	S3	10 ft	Infill with epoxy injection.	$1,000	##
S4	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step	S4	16 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$1,200	##
S5	Exposed bar at joint	S5		Cover bar with epoxy coating.	$150	##
S6	Concrete break down at railing support	S6a & S6b	4 plcs	Remove broken and cracked concrete around railing. Place new concrete repair mortar and connect to existing by epoxy dowels.	$1,700	##
S7	Approximately 2/3 of the wood seats are rotten and damaged. Connection screws are loose and separated in many locations.	S7a to S7i	Approx. 5,000 linear ft	Replace all the seats.	$205,000	##
S8	Slab reinforcing is exposed	S8a &S8b	8 plcs	Infill with epoxy to restore original shape and provide cover for exposed bar.	$1,350	##
S9	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step	S9	60ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$4,500	##
S10	Concrete break down with tripping hazard. Possible nest for snakes	S10a & S10b	6ft	Remove broken and cracked concrete . Pour new concrete and connect to existing by epoxy dowels.	$1,200	##
S11	Vertical offset of ±2" between walkway and seat section. This is due to differential settlement between south and north portion of the stand. The south portion was added in 1957 and is supported by concrete columns, beams and footings while the north portion is older construction (probably) with slab on grade and shows more settlement.	S11a to S11d	6 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	$10,500	##
S12	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±2"	S12	6 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$225	##
S13	Vertical offset of ±1" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S13	20 ft	Some portions of the concrete shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	$4,500	##

IDS INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC.
Structural Engineers
1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140
Irvine, CA 92606
(949) 387-8500, Fax: (949) 387-0800

Sheet:	A7		
Job No.:	29.157.03		
Calc. By.:	MK	Date:	6/15/2010
Chck'd By.:	SH	Date:	6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Structural Evaluation(continued)

S14	Large separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±2"	S14	40ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$1,500	##
S15	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S15	10 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	$6,300	##
S16	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S16	4 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth transition between two sides.	$3,900	##
S17	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±2"	S17	50ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$3,000	##
S18	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S18	40ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$2,400	##
S19	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S19	30 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$2,000	##
S20	Vegetation inside construction joints	S20		Clean all the vegetation and trash.	$2,600	##
S21	Approximately 2/3 of the Wood seats are rotten and damaged. Connection screws are loose and separated in many locations. Some of the seats are totally broken.	S21	Approx. 6,500 linear ft	Replace all the seats.	$265,000	##
S22	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S22	60 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$3,600	##
S23	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S23	6 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	$4,000	##
S24	Cracking at slab with width ±1/8"	S24a & S24b	60 ft	Infill with epoxy injection. Concrete around seat support shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured with epoxy dowel connection.	$6,800	##
S25	Damaged concrete with exposed bar and slab cracking	S25	6 ft	Remove damaged portions of concrete and infill with epoxy injection.	$400	##
S25	Exposed bar at joint	S26a & S26b	8plcs	Cover bar with epoxy coating.	$2,000	##
S26	Cracking at slab with width less tahn 1/8"		1,000 linear ft (assumed)	Cover bar Sealant.	$12,000	##
						##

Total Estimated Costs= **$560,225**

Assessment of Distress
At Mt. San Antonio Stadium

On Call Engineering Services

June 18, 2010

IDS GROUP

1 Peters Canyon Road, Suite 140, Irvine, CA 92606 949-387-8500 fax: 949-387-0800

IDS GROUP
Integrated Design Services

June 18, 2010

Mr. Gary Nellesen
Director
Facility Planning & Management
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

Subject: ***Assessment of the Distress at Mt. San Antonio Stadium***
IDS Project Number: 29.157.03

Dear Mr. Nellesen:

At your request, IDS Group, Inc. (IDS) completed the assessment of the distress observed at the main stadium at Mt. San Antonio College (MTSAC) located at 1100 North Grand Avenue, Walnut, California. Our scope of work for this review consisted of:

1. A site visit to observe the existing structure.
2. Review of project drawings.
3. Providing a priority list of repair items.
4. Providing recommendations for methods of repair.
5. Providing an opinion of the repair cost.
6. Providing recommendations if there are any DSA implications for life safety.

In addition, a civil engineering study of storm water has been performed and results are presented as part of our investigations.

This letter and its attachments represent our opinions and recommendations and will serve as the project report. Note that this report does not include the press box structure, which will be provided under a separate report.

Project Description

The Mt. San Antonio Stadium (Also Known as Hilmer Lodge Stadium) is located at the southeast corner of the campus, south of W. Temple Avenue (see the site plan below). The original stadium construction is consisted of concrete stands formed and cast on grade. It appears that the original construction is dated in the later 1940's. No plans of the original construction were available for our review. In a 1957 modification, additional stands were added using elevated concrete framing supported by concrete columns, beams and footings at both the east and west sides (see the structural key plan).

Site Observations

After receiving a notice to proceed with this study, IDS visited the site on April 27, 2010 and May 5, 2010 and met with Mr. Roger Sneeds, the facility manager. The site visit performed by our team of a structural engineer, ADA architects, and civil engineers. We evaluated the stadium structure, ADA conformance, and storm water control. Please refer to the attached key plans and photos taken during our site visits.

Our observations indicate that:

- The concrete slabs on grade are cracked in many areas. The crack widths vary from hairline to larger than 1/8". Full depth rupture of the concrete slab was observed in several locations.
- Differential settlement at slab on grade joints is noticeable in several locations and exceeds 2" in some areas.
- Separation of concrete between vertical and horizontal portions of the stepped concrete slab has created gaps as large as 2" in numerous locations.
- The wood seats in both the East and West stands are severely damaged. It appears that over two-thirds of the seats are cracked, broken, rotten or loose.
- Storm water investigations indicate that siltation and clogging in several V ditches and basins has significantly lowered the capacity of the drainage system and contributed to settlement of the stands.
- Handicapped areas do not meet current ADA requirements.

Detailed results of the site observation are identified on key plans and are reflected in the attached evaluation matrices.

Conclusions

Based on our site visits and review of existing drawings for the stadium we indicate the following primary factors in relation to the distressed conditions at stadium:

- The cracking in the concrete slabs has occurred due to long term shrinkage of the concrete and settlement of the supporting soils. Once cracking in the slabs occurs, slab settlement is exacerbated by the repeated intrusion of water into the soils beneath the slab, which can cause soil weakening and erosion.
- The more significant areas of slab settlement in the east stands appears primarily due to inadequate drainage conditions which have resulted in soil erosion below the slabs and large gaps in the supporting soils.
- Significant settlement of up to 2" appear where the added elevated concrete stands of 1957 meet the original slab on grade stands. It is noted that the added slab has different structural support conditions: Please note the following: 1) the existing slabs have already settled at the time of construction for the new stands, but the new stands still undergo some settlement as they age, and 2) the nature of structural support in the original and 1957 stands addition, and therefore the extent of long term settlement, is substantially different, i.e. slab on grade vs. elevated slabs supported on columns and footings.

Recommendations

Recommendations for repair and maintenance are reflected in the attached evaluation matrices for structural, civil and ADA items. Our recommendations are preliminary in nature and are not considered repair design document; they are intended to identify the scope of work needed to make the stadium safer and more functional and minimize future damage. Additional engineering and design work is required in order to translate the general repair recommendations into actual construction documents to perform the repair work. Key recommendations are listed below.

1. Eliminate tripping hazards which can present safety concerns:
    a. Remove the concrete at the expansion joints and pour new concrete to provide a smooth transition between the adjacent surfaces.
    b. Remove and replace areas of broken and heavily cracked concrete slab.
2. Eliminate the risks of injury by replacing damaged and splintered wood seating.
3. Remove the siltation and clogging from V ditches and catch basins to control rain and storm water and thereby mitigate continued wash-out of soils and associated settlement.
4. Seal all concrete slab cracks with measurable width, and repair large cracks (1/8" width or larger) to limit water intrusion which can result in deterioration of reinforcement and concrete damage.
5. Fill in the gaps at corners in the slab on grade to prevent water penetration and soil wash-out under the stands.
6. Conduct annual (or more frequent) follow-up surveys to confirm repairs are holding and continued cracking and soil erosion damage has been mitigated.

Repair Costs

Our opinion of probable cost of the repair construction is presented in the attached tables. This preliminary cost estimate is based on the current condition of the stadium as of our last site visit of May 5, 2010. It is expected that a more thorough investigation during the preparation of the construction document could revise the construction cost shown in the tables.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service on this project. If you have any questions or would like us to provide investigation services for other facilities, please do not hesitate to contact us.

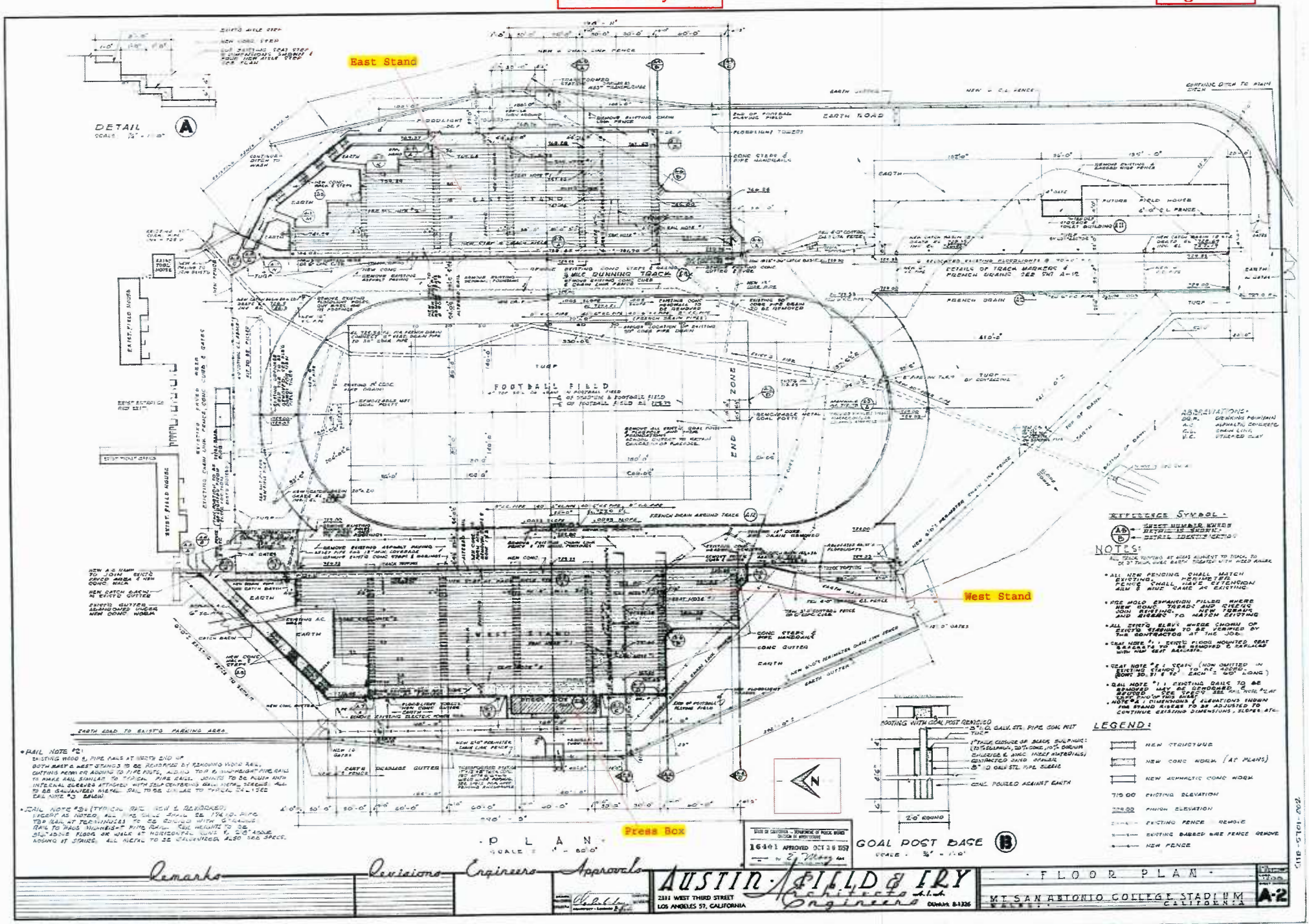
Sincerely,
IDS Group, Inc.

Matt Kani, SE
Project Manager

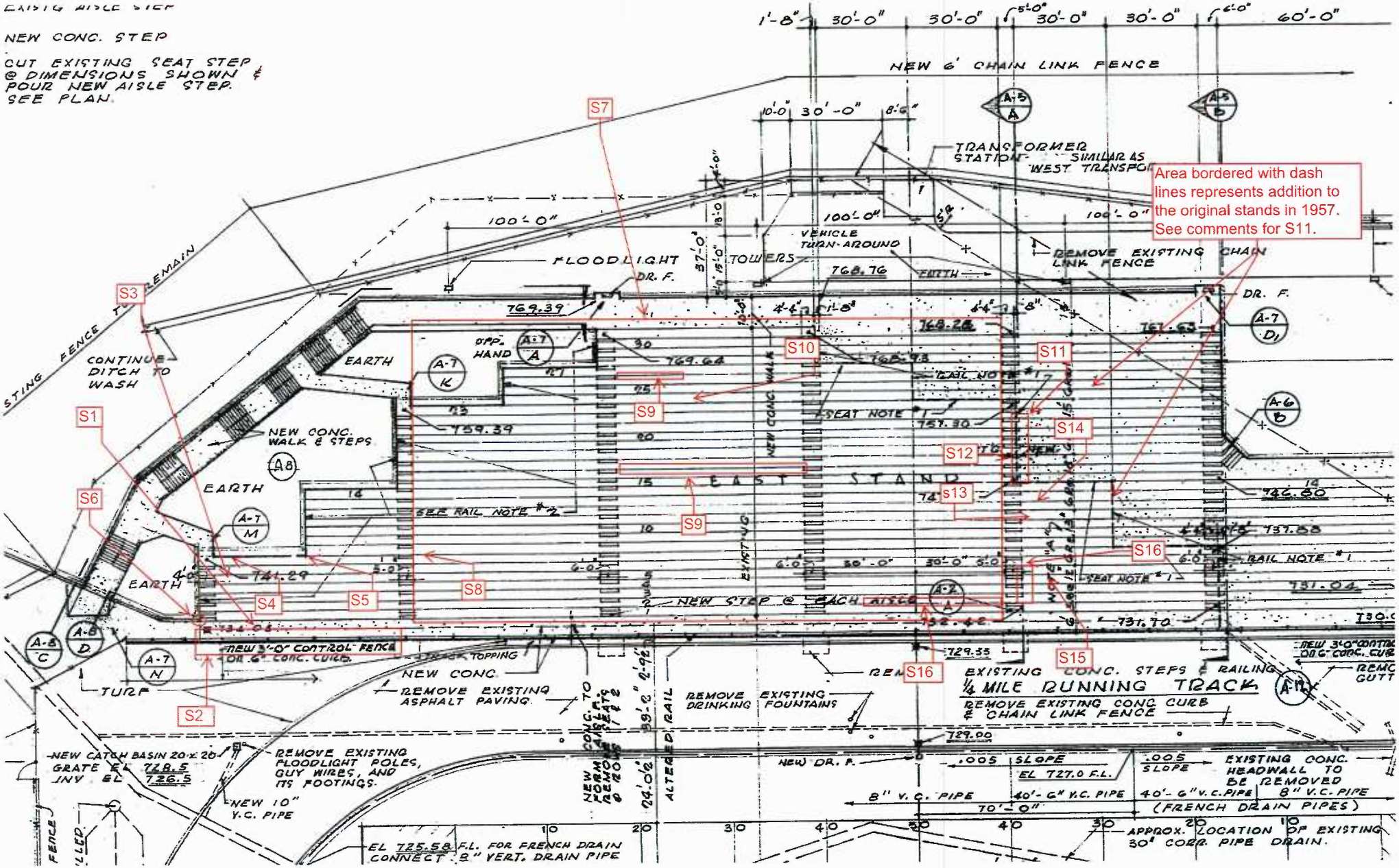
Said Hilmy, Ph.D., SE, LEED AP
Principal

General Key Plan

Page A1

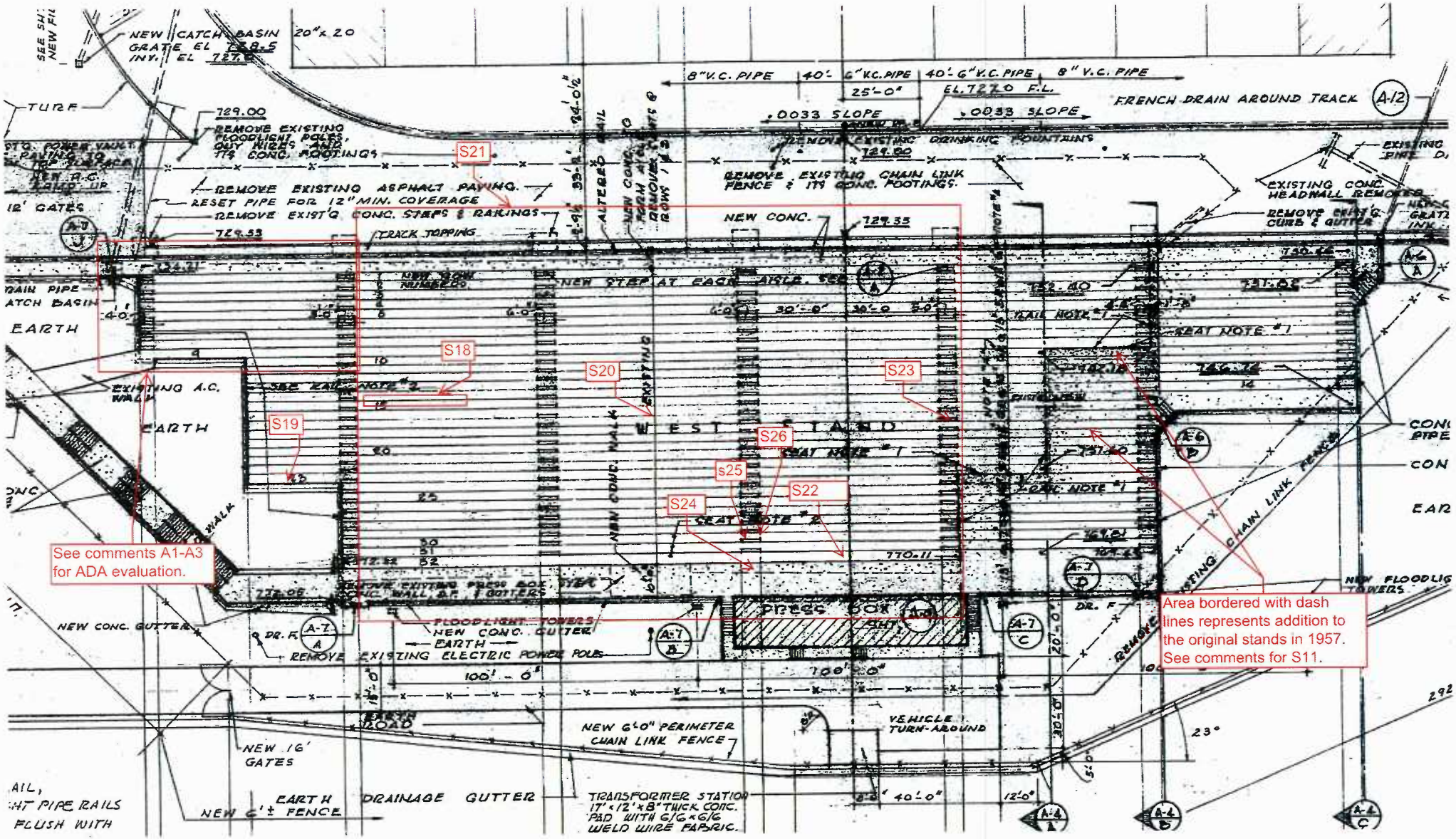


Structural Key Plan- East Stand

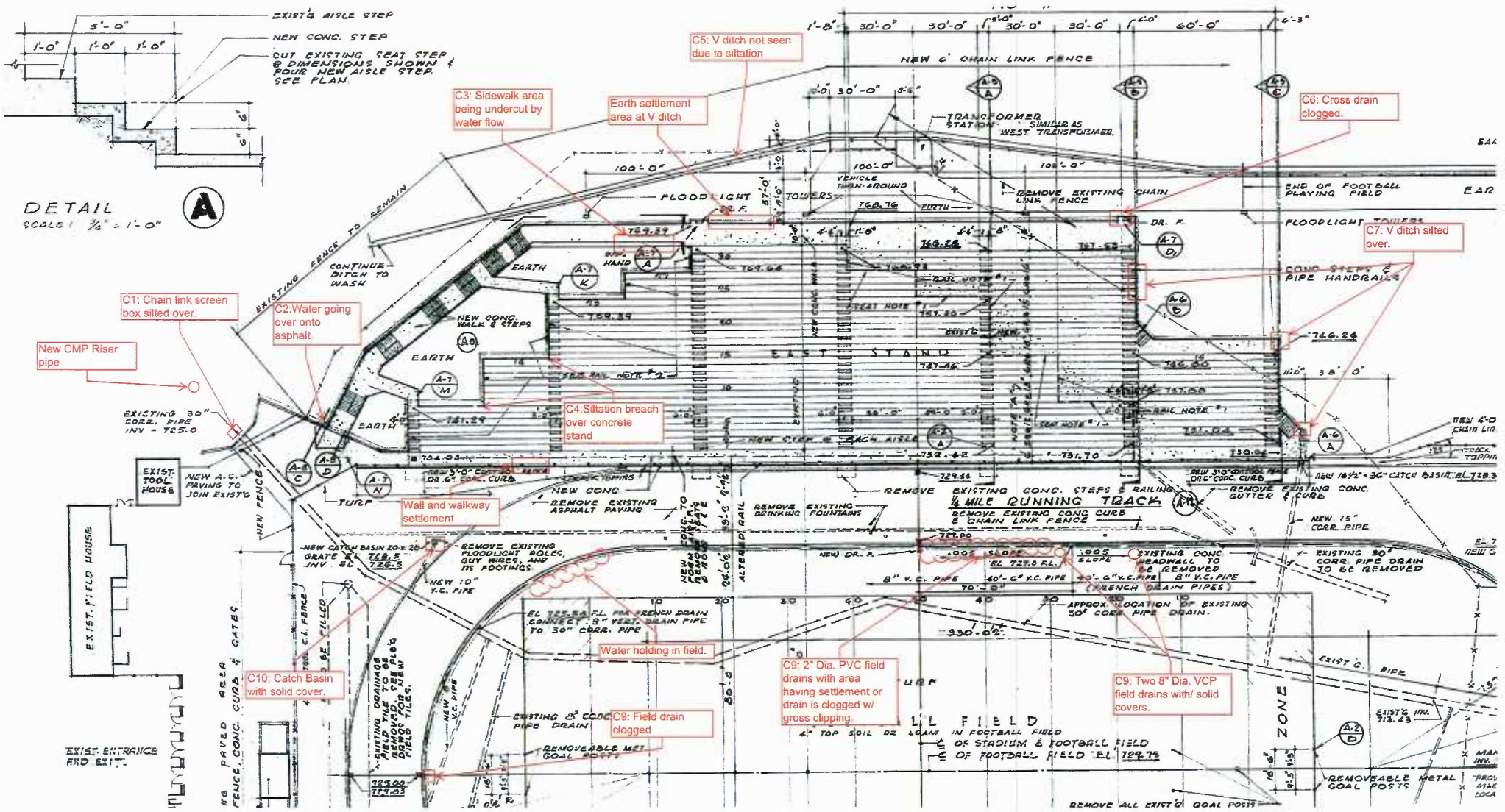


Area bordered with dash lines represents addition to the original stands in 1957. See comments for S11.

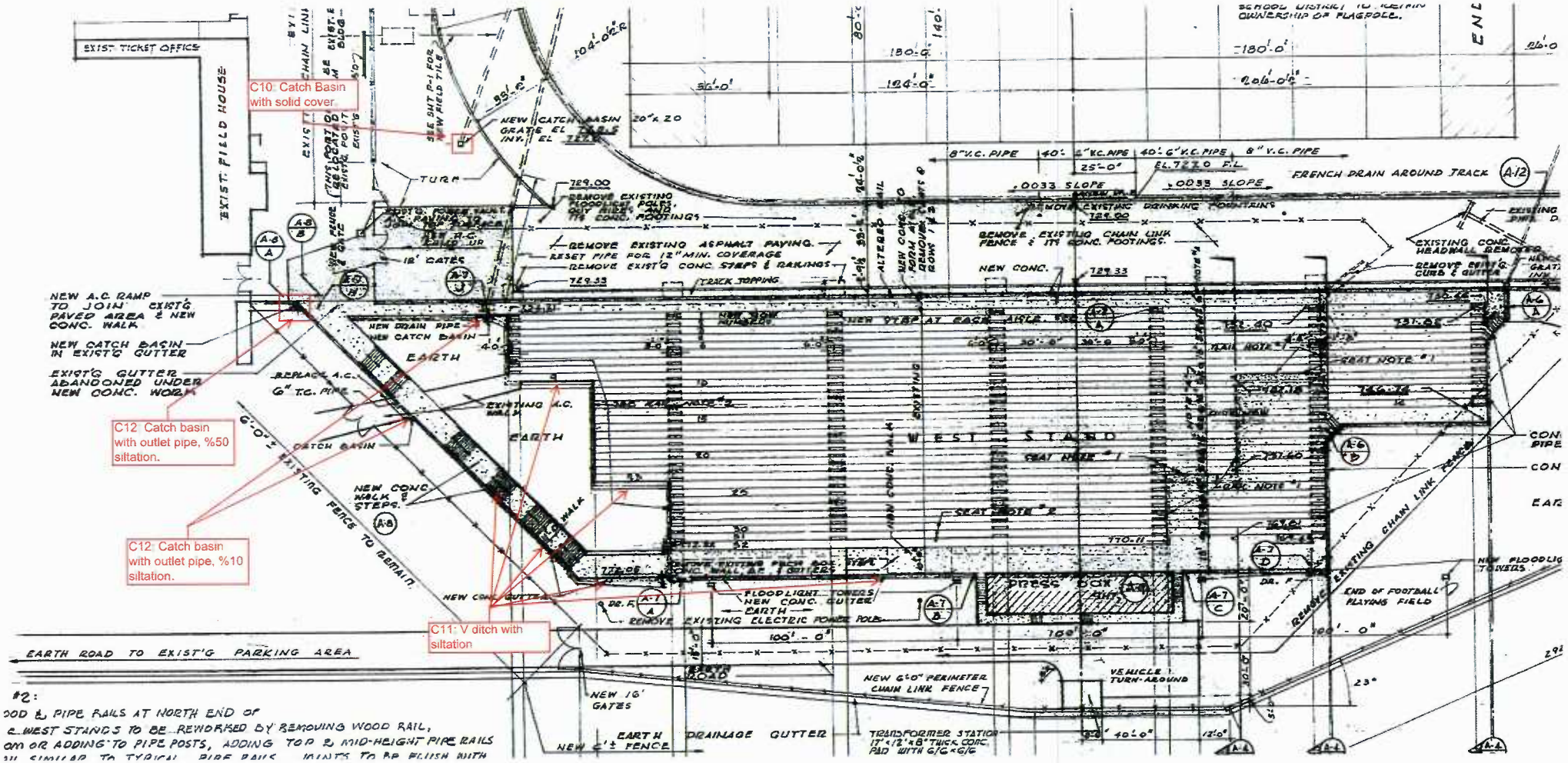
Structural Key Plan- West Stand



Civil Key Plan- East Stand



Civil Key Plan- West Stand



Project Assessment Tables

The following tables provide a concise summary of the distress conditions observed during our investigation. Description of each item is identified. Also included are photo references, approximate size of distressed area and recommendation of each repair. An estimate of repair cost of each item is also provided.

IDS INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC.
Structural Engineers
1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140
Irvine, CA 92606

Sheet:	A6		
Job No.:	29.157.03		
Calc. By.:	MK	Date:	6/15/2010
Chck'd By.:	SH	Date:	6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Structural Evaluation

Item #	Description	Ref. Photo	Measurements	Recommended Action	Rough Constr. Cost
S1	Large cracking at slab on grade initiating from face of steps extending to the center of slab. Resulted in full-depth rupture of the slab with visible vertical offset.	S1a to S1d	75 ft	Damaged portion of the slab shall be demolished to pour new concrete and tied to existing slab using epoxy dowels.	$13,400
S2	Top of concrete retaining wall is tilted. This is possibly caused by rotation of the foundation due to the soil and water pressure and has created slab rupture indicated in item 1.	S2a & S2b	4ft tall & 36 ft long	Retaining wall to be periodically monitored for further rotation and future reconstruction.	A/R
S3	Cracking at slab with width ±1/8"	S3	10 ft	Infill with epoxy injection.	$1,000
S4	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step	S4	16 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$1,200
S5	Exposed bar at joint	S5		Cover bar with epoxy coating.	$150
S6	Concrete break down at railing support	S6a & S6b	4 plcs	Remove broken and cracked concrete around railing. Place new concrete repair mortar and connect to existing by epoxy dowels.	$1,700
S7	Approximately 2/3 of the wood seats are rotten and damaged. Connection screws are loose and separated in many locations.	S7a to S7i	Approx. 5,000 linear ft	Replace all the seats.	$205,000
S8	Slab reinforcing is exposed	S8a &S8b	8 plcs	Infill with epoxy to restore original shape and provide cover for exposed bar.	$1,350
S9	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step	S9	60ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$4,500
S10	Concrete break down with tripping hazard. Possible nest for snakes	S10a & S10b	6ft	Remove broken and cracked concrete . Pour new concrete and connect to existing by epoxy dowels.	$1,200
S11	Vertical offset of ±2" between walkway and seat section. This is due to differential settlement between south and north portion of the stand. The south portion was added in 1957 and is supported by concrete columns, beams and footings while the north portion is older construction (probably) with slab on grade and shows more settlement.	S11a to S11d	6 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	$10,500
S12	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±2"	S12	6 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$225
S13	Vertical offset of ±1" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S13	20 ft	Some portions of the concrete shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	$4,500

IDS INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC.
Structural Engineers
1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140
Irvine, CA 92606

Sheet:	A7		
Job No.:	29.157.03		
Calc. By.:	MK	Date:	6/15/2010
Chck'd By.:	SH	Date:	6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Structural Evaluation(continued)

S14	Large separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±2"	S14	40ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$1,500
S15	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S15	10 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	$6,300
S16	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S16	4 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth transition between two sides.	$3,900
S17	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±2"	S17	50ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$3,000
S18	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S18	40ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$2,400
S19	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S19	30 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$2,000
S20	Vegetation inside construction joints	S20		Clean all the vegetation and trash.	$2,600
S21	Approximately 2/3 of the Wood seats are rotten and damaged. Connection screws are loose and separated in many locations. Some of the seats are totally broken.	S21	Approx. 6,500 linear ft	Replace all the seats.	$265,000
S22	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S22	60 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	$3,600
S23	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S23	6 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	$4,000
S24	Cracking at slab with width ±1/8"	S24a & S24b	60 ft	Infill with epoxy injection. Concrete around seat support shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured with epoxy dowel connection.	$6,800
S25	Damaged concrete with exposed bar and slab cracking	S25	6 ft	Remove damaged portions of concrete and infill with epoxy injection.	$400
S25	Exposed bar at joint	S26a & S26b	8plcs	Cover bar with epoxy coating.	$2,000
S26	Cracking at slab with width less tahn 1/8"		1,000 linear ft (assumed)	Cover bar Sealant.	$12,000

Total Estimated Costs= $585,725

IDS INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC.
Structural Engineers
1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140
Irvine, CA 92606

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Calc. By.:	KL	Date:	6/15/2010
Chck'd By.:	SH	Date:	6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Storm water investigation

Item #	Description	Ref. Photo	Measurements	Recommended Action	Estimated Constr. Costs
C1	At the proposed, 9-3-1957 Headwall location, a hole was cut at the top of the 30" CMP and a protective chain link screen box constructed over top of the hole. This new drainage point for the surface water coming from the East Stand area was observed to be silted over reducing the effect of the drain.	C1		Remove siltation, remove solid plate cover. Repair chain link fence guard. Install perforated cover over existing hole and secure to CMP	$1,800
C2	The north East Stand entry point at the lower left corner of the entry steps; water is draining over the constructed concrete "V" ditch and flowing onto the asphalt drive area. This is due to excessive siltation build at the "V" ditch turning point.	C2		Remove siltation	$250
C3	At the upper most elevation, the water from the high side of the sidewalk was being redirected to a lower point of the sidewalk, causing water flow over the concrete sidewalk to the earthen area. this new water direction created an undercutting of the sidewalk and exposing the underside of the walk by 1'-0" to 2'-0". This redirection is due to ground settlement, of 1 to 2 inches of the upper "V" ditch section.			At settlement area re-grade the area for positive drainage into the "V" ditch. Slurry mix the area of side walk that has been under cut and re-grade the landscape area for positive water flow.	$7,700
C4	This excessive water flow breached and silted over the upper concrete "V" ditch for the lower Stands, causing water to flow ever the stands into existing cracks and butt joints. Several weep holes have visible siltation coming from them.	C4a to C4e		Remove siltation. At all points at both East and West Stands where the concrete "V" ditches make a 90 degree down turn, a concrete based material should be constructed at the upper most corner to direct the water away from going into the stand.	$1,700
C5	At the top of the East Stand behind the light towers, the first "V" ditch, on the east side of the chain link fence, was non-existent. No exploratory measures were taken at this time			Remove siltation	$7,500
C6	At the South side of the East Stand area; several under sidewalk drains were clogged with siltation making the drains inoperable.			Remove siltation	$400
C7	The south side of the East Stand "V" ditches were also silted to the point they were inoperable.	C7		Remove siltation	$700
C8	Several 8" VAC drains were protected with solid covers that contained one ¾" hole. Reducing the effectiveness of the drain.			Remove solid cover and install perforated cover and secure.	$750

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MTSAC Stadium Distress - Storm water investigation(continued)

C9	Several 2" PVC drains were covered with grass clippings and/or the area around the drains were settled 1" below the grade. Reducing the effectiveness of the drain.			Remove grass clippings and re-grade area for positive water flow.	$2,400
C10	Two turf catch basin drains located at the northeast and west corner of the track had solid plates bolted down over the catch basin grates. Reducing the effectiveness of the drain.			Remove the solid covers and install perforated covers and secure	$2,700
C11	Several concrete "V" ditches have been silted over causing a redirection of storm water flow over the stand area and walk way.			Remove siltation	$3,200
C12	Several catch basins at the north base of the stands are silted closed from 10% - 50% of the pipe diameter.			Remove siltation	$1,600
C13	Upper earth drainage gutter has siltation.			Remove siltation	$7,200
C14	Upper most "V" ditch area behind chain link fence.			Future recommendation if top "V" ditch does not control water runoff a French Drain could be installed at the upper elevation adjacent to the "V" ditch draining to the designed catch basins.	Future

Total Estimated Costs= $37,900

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MTSAC Stadium Distress - ADA Evaluation

Item #	Description	Ref. Photo	Measurements	Recommended Action	Estimated Constr. Costs
A1	ADA seating area is not accessible from parking lot		Approx. 2400 s.f.	Demo concrete sidewalk, regrade, compact soils and pour new sidewalk so that POT does not exceed 5% and cross-slope does not exceed 2%	$27,000
A2	ADA seating area is not code-compliant. Wheelchair can slip off edge.		Approx. 30 linear feet	Provide 6" concrete curb on sides where drop exceeds 18".	$1,600
A3	Replace handrails on POT.		Approx. 400 linear feet.	Provide ADA compliant handrails with wheelchair guard to keep wheelchair from slipping off sidewalk.	$60,000

Total Estimated Costs= $118,600

IDS GROUP
Integrated Design Services

PHOTOS

Site Plan

Photo S1a:

Photo S1b:

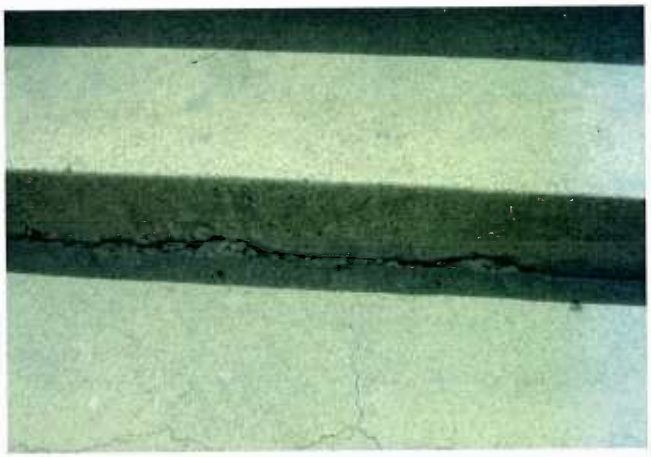

Photo S1c:

Photo S1d:

Photo S2a:

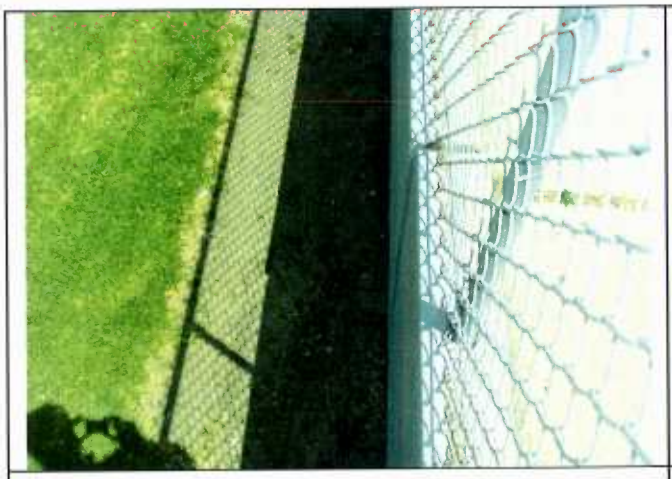

Photo S2b:

Photo S3:

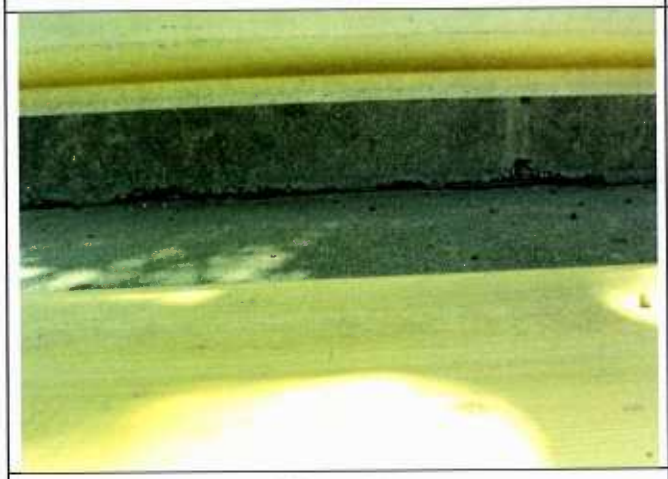

Photo S4:

Photo S5:

Photo S6a:

Photo S6b:

Photo S7a:

Photo S7b:

Photo S7c:

Photo S7d:

Photo S7e:

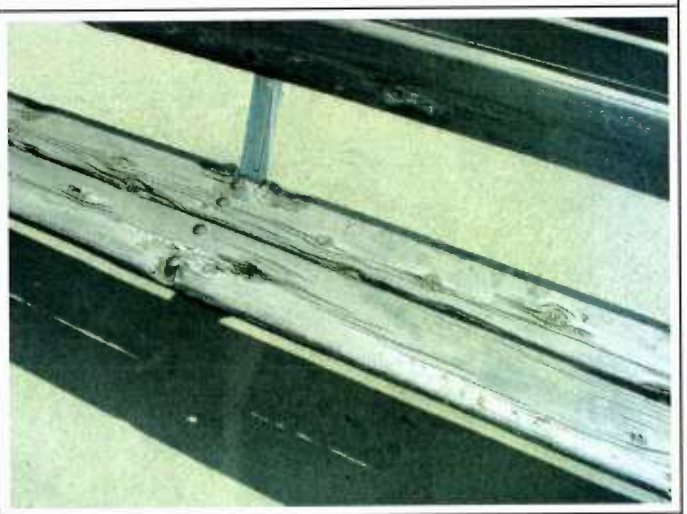

Photo S7f:

Photo S7g:

Photo S7i:

Photo S8a:

Photo S8b:

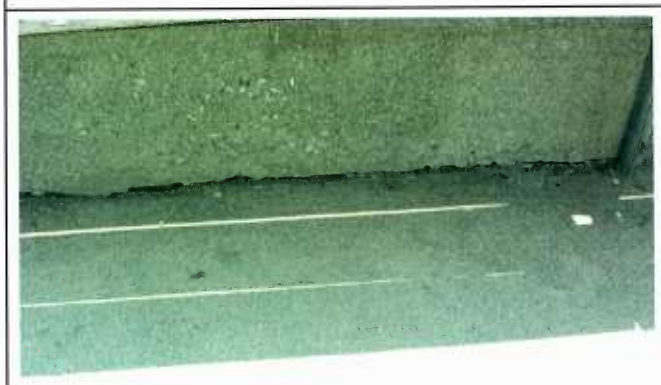

Photo S9:

Photo S10a:

Photo S10b:

Photo S11a:

Photo S11b:

Photo S11c:

Photo S11d:

Photo S12:

Photo S13:

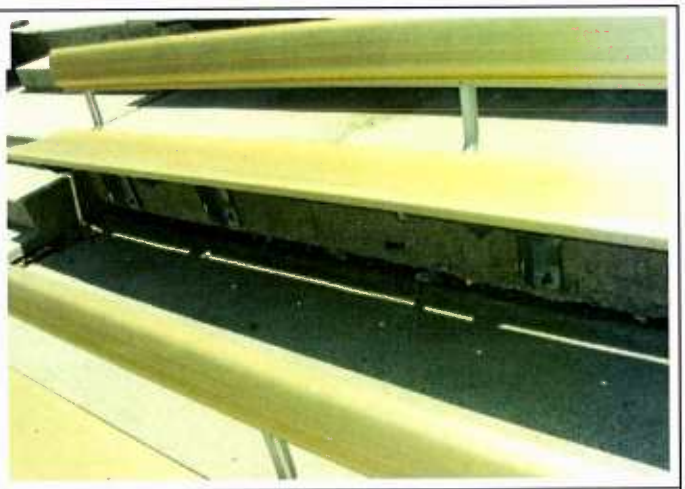

Photo S14:

Photo S15:

Photo S16:

Photo S17:

Photo S18:

Photo S19:

Photo S20:

Photo S21a:

Photo S21b:

Photo S21c:

Photo S22:

Photo S23:

Photo S24a:

Photo S24b:

Photo S25:

Photo S26a:

Photo S26b:

Photo C1:

Photo C4a:

Photo C4b:

Photo C4c:

Photo C4d:

Photo C7:

Facility : 0050 50F- STADIUM PRESS BOX

General Info:

		Estimate Cost:	$195,243.37
Type:	Building	Additional Cost:	$111,953.63
Gross Area:	1845 S. F.	Repair Cost:	$307,197.00
Year Built:	1948	Replacement Value:	$448,242.75
Last Renovation:	1959	FCI%:	68.53%

Facility Description:

0049; Building, No.50 D, is located at the Mt. San Antonio College in Walnut, California. The 1 - story, 1845 square foot building contains press box. Originally constructed in 1948 with a minor remodel in 1959 with no major renovations to date, 2013.

STRUCTURAL/EXTERIOR CLOSURE:
The building rests on slab-on-grade that are original to construction. The main structure is cast in place, CMU that is metal framed with metal skinned exterior walls. Roof framing is metal. The roof is rolled asphalt of unknown vintage. Exterior entrance doors are typically hollow metal in hollow metal frames using lever handles. The windows in this building are a combination of metal and or aluminum fixed and operational window walls.

INTERIORS:
Partition wall types include painted CMUs. The interiors of exterior walls are typically painted brick. Most ceilings 12"x12" are acoustical tiles. Flooring in high traffic areas is carpet. Interior doors are generally solid wood in wood frames. There are no restrooms in this building.

MECHANICAL/PLUMBING
Heating/cooling is provided by a roof top heat pump with roof top exposed duct for ceiling supply and returns. The plumbing is of original type. The plumbing is a porclin sink and a electric in line water heater with a wall mounted water fountain.

ELECTRICAL:
The electrical system is fed from the sub station behind press box to the local panel to the press box 60 amp sub panel. The lighting is by T-12 fixtures using typical switches and outlets.

FIRE PROTECTION/LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS:
The fire protection is by fire extinguishers.

Hazmat.
None noted.