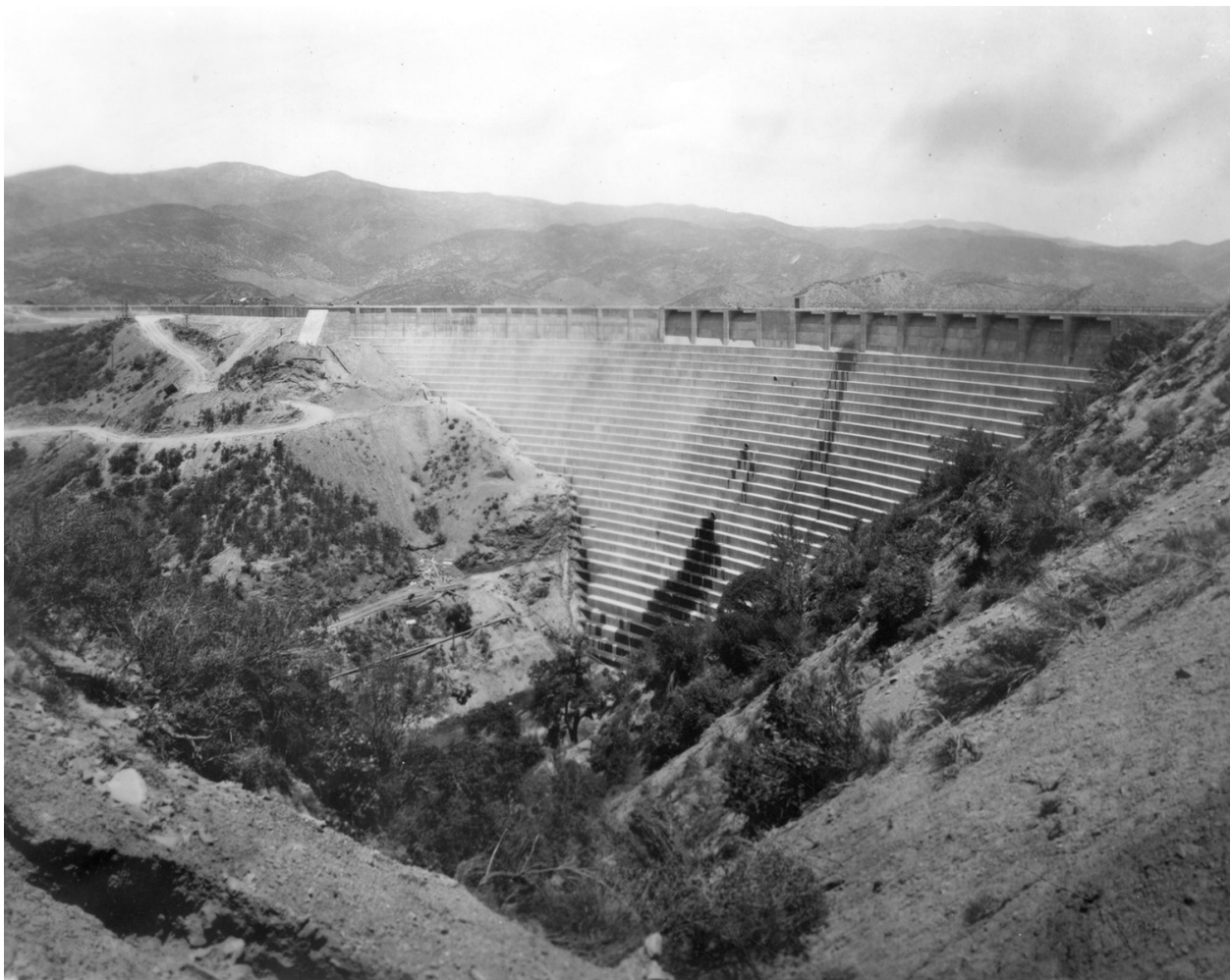


Angeles National Forest Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument Plan 2023



Cover image: Saint Francis Dam in San Francisquito Canyon near Saugus, CA before it failed in 1928. This pre-failure photograph shows the exterior of the dam and surrounding countryside. Some water stains can be seen on the wall. (Photo credit: Security Pacific National Bank Collection/Los Angeles Public Library)

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Angeles National Forest
Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument Plan
2023

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Introduction

The Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument, which includes 353 acres of land managed by the Angeles National Forest, was designated on March 12, 2019, by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Act), Sec. 1111, which also authorized the establishment of a future Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial (Appendix A). This legislation was signed 91 years after the Saint Francis Dam broke, swept away over 400 victims, and scoured the floodplain for over 50 miles until floodwaters emptied into the Pacific Ocean. The purpose of the monument is to conserve and enhance the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources and values for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. This memorial is the first national memorial managed by the Forest Service, and its purpose is to honor the victims and memorialize the history of the Saint Francis Dam Disaster. The Angeles National Forest has collaborated with partners and other interested parties to develop this monument plan, as well as potential designs for the memorial. (*Designs shown in Appendix C*).

Purpose of Plan

The purpose of this Monument Plan is to provide strategic direction for future management of the area. The Monument Plan provides guidance for the protection and interpretation of the historic and scientific objects of the monument, as well as continued public access to objects consistent with their protection (pursuant to the Act's directives). It provides a framework for informed decision-making, while guiding resource management, practices, uses, and projects. This Monument Plan does not include decisions on any specific project nor activity.

This Monument Plan is strategic in nature and does not attempt to prescribe detailed management direction to cover every possible situation. While components necessary for protection and interpretation of the scientific and historic objects of the monument are included, the Monument Plan also provides the flexibility needed to respond to uncertain or unknown future events and conditions such as fires, floods, climate change, changing economies, and social changes that may be important to consider while making future decisions.

The Angeles National Forest developed the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument Plan in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies; State, Tribal, and local governments; and the public. Forest staff sought comments from the St. Francis Dam National Memorial Foundation, the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, the Community Hiking Club of Santa Clarita, and other interested stakeholders.

Vision

This plan is a “living document,” to follow the directives of the Act to “conserve and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of the public the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources and values of the Monument.” As the first national memorial managed by USDA Forest Service, this national memorial and monument will be adaptively and collaboratively managed to highlight the importance of the area and honor its history.

Objects of Historical and Scientific Interest

Distinct Cultures of Tribes

San Francisquito Canyon is known for its significant historical associations and values, not only from a Tribal context, but because of the important use of this area during the Spanish, Mexican, and Early American periods, too. The first anthropologic and ethnographic recording of Tribal communities identified the Tataviam as occupying what came to be known as San Francisquito Canyon. While physical evidence of their occupation of the area is scarce, early ethnographic and mission records, along with some archaeological evidence, indicates their presence and use of the area ranges from 3,500 to 7,500 years ago and likely earlier.

One of the reasons why archaeological evidence of Tribal uses and occupation within the monument and the canyon is limited is because of the dam's failure, which scoured much of the canyon bottom and river terraces that would have been used as habitation or seasonal campsites. The Tataviam, a name identified by early native informants from both the northern Kitanemuk neighbors and the Vanyume to the east, refer to the people of the "sunny hillside" or "people of the south-facing slope" respectively. However, Kroeber's Ventureño Chumash informants applied the name "Alliklik" to their neighbors to the east, which was likely a general name applied to all Takic speaking groups. The Tataviam relied on resources typical of a region with a southern exposure, concentrating primarily on yucca, acorns, sage seeds, and juniper berries as major staples. The ethnographic notes compiled by Kroeber and Harrington in the early 1900s from the surrounding Kitanemuk, Chumash, Gabrielino, and Serrano informants have provided the basis for what is known about the Tataviam. While sources are extremely limited, it has been suggested that the Tataviam social organization and other cultural attributes were similar to these surrounding groups (*Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, Heizer 1978*).

The first European contact with indigenous populations in the area was in the 1760s to 1770s when Spanish explorers, Portola and Garces, traveled near the Santa Clara River and the current Angeles National Forest boundaries. This region of the forest was primarily used as a travel corridor linking the desert with the sea and inland valleys, as well as for resource-gathering. One of the known documented Tataviam villages, based on mission registers, was in San Francisquito Canyon and named *tsavayu(u?)* (*Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, Heizer 1978*).

One documented archaeological resource in this area that illustrates and supports this connection of the Tataviam to San Francisquito Canyon and the monument is the Ruiz-Perea Cemetery, situated just off forest at the base and southern extent of the canyon, where several California Tataviam Indians are interred.

Fred and Frances Cook were the patriarch and matriarch of modern-day Tataviam Indian families. Frances Cook was the hereditary chief of the local Tataviam families, having inherited the mantle from her father, Isodoro (b. 1860). Frances descends from individuals who, on her mother's side, lived at Chaguayabit (aka Tsawayung), a Tataviam Indian village at Castaic Junction, prior to European contact in 1769. Her ancestors' names are recorded in Spanish mission records. (<https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/lw2745.htm>)

Presently, modern-day members of the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians have continued this connection with this area, and San Francisquito Canyon in particular, whether by passing on traditional knowledge and oral traditions, or collecting certain plant species for a range of cultural uses and practices.

There are several adaptive management strategies the Angeles National Forest is considering as part of the planning process for the monument in order to improve and develop existing Tribal connections between the Tatabiam and the newly designated monument. Some initial concepts and ideas include:

- The Saint Francis Dam Interpretive Trail: Awarded trail grant that will incorporate Tribal interpretive elements and history.
- The potential for developing a Tribal nursery in partnership with the Fernandño-Tatabiam to restore native plants with traditional uses.
- Facilitate the continued gathering and collection of specific plant species for traditional and cultural practices and ceremonial uses.
- Continue efforts to incorporate Traditional Ecological Knowledge into its Fuels and Vegetation Management Program, as it pertains to reforestation and prescribed fires, and other forest management strategies and practices.
- Partnership with the Fernandño-Tatabiam in the development of the Tiuvac'a'ai Tribal Conservation Corps, an element of their Tribal Conservation Program (Tribal Wildfire Workforce Development Program) to support the Forest Fuels and Wildfire Programs and train Tribal members in traditional cultural practices and forest management practices.

European Exploration and Settlement

The use of San Francisquito Canyon as a historic travel corridor is well-documented in ethnographic and historic records. While archaeological and ethnographic evidence indicates very early Tribal use and movement through the area, early Spanish accounts also identify the area during their explorations of the Santa Clara watershed. During the Spanish period, the first account of the area appears during the expeditions of the Franciscan administrator Junipero Serra and the Spanish military in 1769. A few years later in 1772, Lieutenant Pedro Fages, with a small force of Spanish soldiers, became the first Europeans to set foot in San Francisquito Canyon.

Prominent use of the area in the following Mexican and American periods primarily involved transportation, mining, ranching, water conveyance, and electrical transmission. Significant events identified during these periods include the 1835 discovery of placer gold within San Francisquito Canyon and the construction and operation of the Butterfield Overland Mail Stagecoach line from 1857 to 1861.

Minor amounts of gold were mined in San Francisquito Canyon. Prior to the northern California gold rush, gold was extracted by crews from the Spanish missions of San Fernando and San Buenaventura missions. In San Francisquito Canyon, on a seasonal basis, estimates of 50 Chinese were laborers for a family in the late 1870's. These sites were reportedly near the present-day Powerplant 2 and below Drinkwater Canyon. During the late 1800's, after the placer mining was concluded by European and Mexican miners, Chinese immigrants used their methods to look for gold. They would search through the tailings left by the Euroamerican miners before, mainly in the winter months when the water was flowing. So, individual placer mining may have also been conducted at San Francisquito Canyon on a seasonal basis. However, given the catastrophic failure of St Francis Dam, any evidence of the placer mining has been washed away" (Accounts in Marmor, 1998).

Near Drinkwater Canyon, there is archaeological evidence supporting the early Chinese mining activities in lower San Francisquito Canyon. The site is located just south-southeast of the monument, near Powerhouse No.2. The site comprises the remains of a Chinese labor camp, store, and possible gravesite likely associated with both Chinese mining activities and the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct (ca. 1906).

Other significant developments occurred during the early 1900s with construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and hydroelectric facilities (i.e., penstocks, powerhouses), including Saint Francis Dam. Together, these features became one of the most important engineering achievements of their time and provided the resources necessary for the ultimate growth and tremendous expansion of the Los Angeles Basin.

In 1904, following a water shortage, city voters approved funding to construct an aqueduct with the intention of securing a reliable water source. With funding secured, the Chief Engineer William Mulholland prepared a design for the 233-mile-long aqueduct. Construction on the aqueduct began in 1907, with a complex water conveyance system of canals, tunnels, ditches, dams, reservoirs, and power and transportation infrastructure. San Francisquito Canyon and the monument include a number of these engineering features, including two powerhouses, a 5-mile-long tunnel known as the South Portal, penstocks, and two staff-worker housing compounds still in use today within San Francisquito Canyon, just north and south adjacent to the monument. When completed in 1913, the aqueduct began on the Owens River north of Independence, California and continued south to the point where it discharges into the Lower San Fernando Reservoir northwest of Los Angeles. At the time, the project was the world's third-largest hydraulic engineering project, after New York City's water system and the Panama Canal.

Construction and Failure of Saint Francis Dam

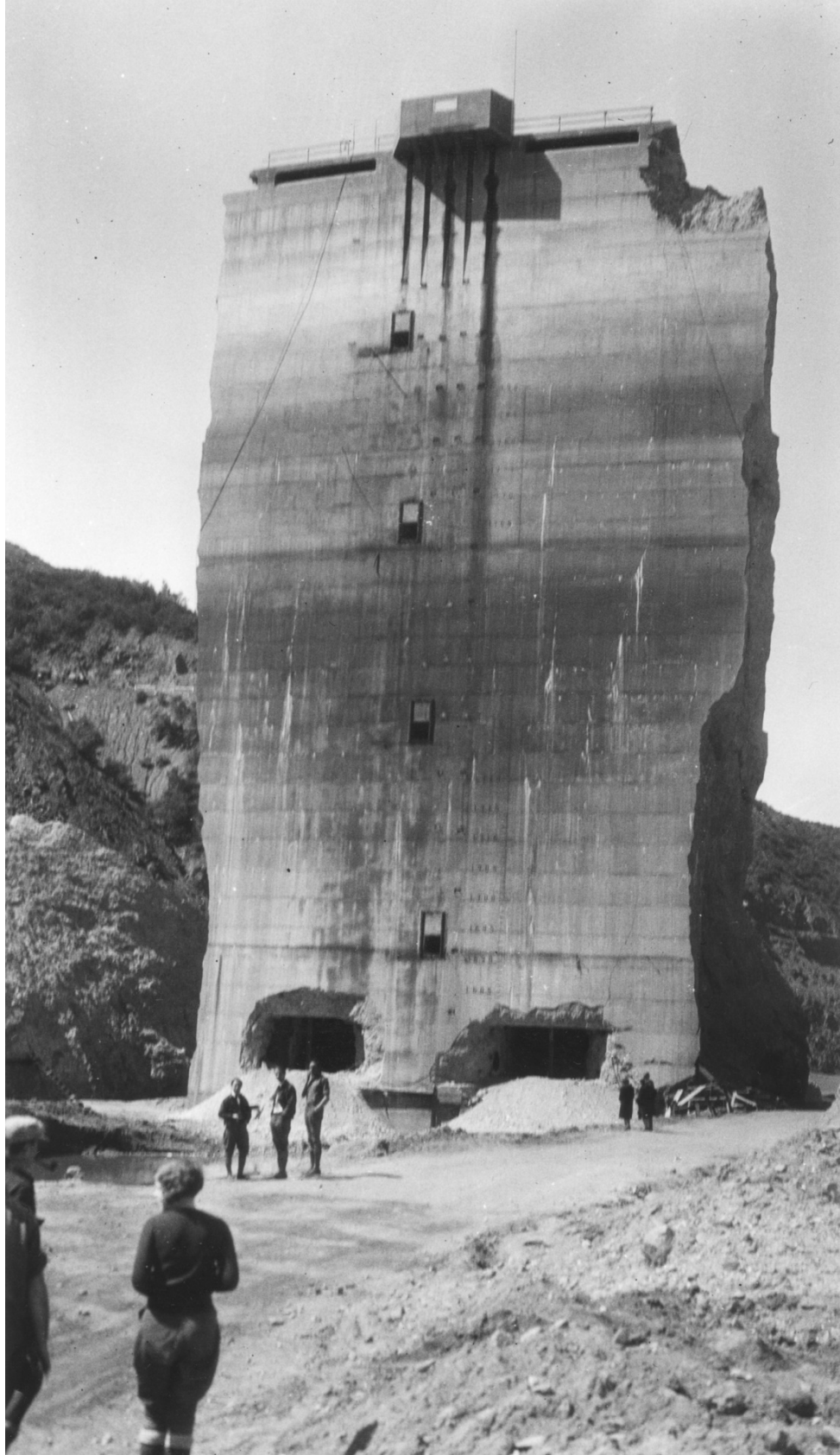
There are many references to the history of the Saint Francis Dam Disaster, including a webpage by the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society at scvhistory.com/scvhistory/stfrancis.htm, and many research papers. There are various accounts and reasons given for the failure of the dam to include the design of safety features, modifications to accommodate more water volume, and the geology of the area.

Geology of the Saint Francis Dam Area

The failure of the Saint Francis Dam has been attributed partially to the geology of the site and plans that increased the capacity of the dam beyond the initial design in order to have a reserve water supply for Los Angeles. The dam's central and eastern segments rested on the San Francisquito Fault, with two very different rock types on either side. The western side of the dam and the 10-foot dike wall were built on ancient river deposits of the Vasquez Formation (mistakenly named the Sespe Formation in 1928). The eastern side of the dam rested on Pelona Schist. As the reservoir filled, the dammed water saturated the fractures and foliation of the schist, eroding the bedrock underlying the dam. The water also saturated the sediment of the Vasquez Formation, subjecting it to 'slaking' – dissolving the natural cement between the rock particles. This undermining of the foundation on both sides caused shifting of the dam, resulting in significant cracks and leaking that appeared in the downstream side of the dam wall. (*J. David Rogers, pers comm; Geology Specialist Report – Nash 2021*).



Saint Francis Dam in San Francisquito Canyon near Saugus, CA, before it failed in 1928. This pre-failure photograph shows the exterior of the dam and surrounding countryside. Some water stains can be seen on the wall. (Photo credit: Security Pacific National Bank Collection/ Los Angeles Public Library)



Outer "Tombstone," Saint Francis Dam. This is the center section and the only remaining portion of the dam after its collapse in March 1928. (Photo credit: Security Pacific National Bank Collection/ Los Angeles Public Library)

Saint Francis Dam Disaster

One of the primary objects of interest within the monument is the material remains of the dam and wing wall, which continue to serve as a reminder of this catastrophic event – one of the worst American civil engineering disasters of the 20th century and second greatest loss of life in California’s history. Since the Saint Francis Dam Disaster, the public has commemorated the event by gathering every March 12th on the anniversary of the disaster. The monument is administered by the Angeles National Forest within the San Francisquito Watershed on the Los Angeles Gateway Ranger District. The Saint Francis Dam Interpretive Trail is being designed with the help of partners. Exhibits along the trail will focus on the disaster, its history, and its immediate and lasting impacts. This trail is part of a larger informal set of opportunities in other communities to learn about the flood’s impacts on people - Fillmore Historical Museum www.fillmorehistoricalmuseum.org/st-francis-dam-disaster.

Effects of Disaster on Engineering Design

The Saint Francis Dam Disaster had several important effects on engineering design and error analyses. Since the disaster, dams are designed by more than one person, with safety reviews and independent evaluations. Projects are designed to account for specific site conditions. A major lesson from the Saint Francis Dam Disaster included designing projects to account for different forces of hydrostatic pressure. For more information, visit *Concrete gravity dams should be evaluated to accommodate full uplift – damfailures.org/lessons-learned/concrete-gravity-dams-should-be-evaluated-to-accommodate-full-uplift*.

The Saint Francis Dam failure led to the redesign of other dams for safety and engineering improvements. For example, instead of one large dam in the San Gabriel River Valley, engineers split the reservoir capacity into two dams, the Morris Dam and the San Gabriel Dam (damfailures.org/case-study/st-francis-dam-california-1928/).

Other Infrastructure within the Monument

Infrastructure development and improvements within the monument are under consideration, including the location, design, interpretive activities, and management of the memorial and the Saint Francis Dam Interpretive Trail.

In addition to the material remains of the dam, the monument includes an abandoned section of the old San Francisquito Canyon Road. This road was rerouted following record floods in the winter of 2005/2006 following several fires upstream within the watershed. This road can be accessed by hikers interested in seeing the dam ruins, exploring the biodiversity of the area, participating in a tour, and to find solitude. Many social media accounts highlight travelers delighted to discover this roadway.

Natural Resources

Elevation ranges from 1,760 to 2,000 feet within the monument. Dominant vegetation types include riparian, annual grasses and forbs, soft scrub-mixed chaparral, and isolated stands of hardwoods and cottonwoods.

To conserve and enhance the watershed and educational values of the monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, conservation education efforts will emphasize four species currently listed under the Endangered Species Act: the California red-legged frog, unarmored threespine stickleback, least Bell's vireo, and Nevin's barberry. Conservation actions and monitoring will continue as a collaborative effort between the USDA Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

San Francisquito Creek is a remarkable place. Within the State of California, the geologic values associated with San Francisquito Creek are exemplary due to a combination of history and tectonics. In addition, because of its outstanding geology, fish and wildlife, and historic values, San Francisquito Creek is an eligible Wild and Scenic River.

Land Use Zones within the Monument Boundary

The 2006 Land Management Plan for the Angeles National Forest designates Land Use Zones, with suitable uses for each zone, unless superseded by a higher authority, such as the Act. The Act notes that designated Forest Service system roads can only be accessed for administrative uses and emergencies.

TABLE 1. LAND USE ZONES WITHIN THE SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Land Use Zone	Acres	Suitable Uses
Critical Biological	162 acres	No motorized nor buildings; Formal planning (NEPA) needed for restoration or land conveyance.
Developed Area Interface	43 acres	Most uses allowed in designated areas except as restricted by the Act and Monument designation including no public access on roads.
Backcountry	148 acres	Most uses allowed in designated areas except as restricted by the Act and Monument designation including no public access on roads.

Administrative Change

The Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument description was added to the Angeles National Forest Land Management Plan. The proposed change was announced to the public on May 1, 2020, for a 30-day comment period. The email announcement was sent to interested individuals in the Saint Francis Dam Disaster collaborative group, the St. Francis Dam Memorial Foundation, the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, the Community Hiking Club of Santa Clarita, local government agencies, and Tribal contacts for a total of 124 recipients and organizations. The description was modified accordingly based on two comments received in this process. The final administrative change to the plan was posted on the forest website. *(See Appendix B for Land Management Plan Special Designation Overlays.)*

Monument Plan Objectives

The objectives of this Monument Plan are to provide direction and guidance for the protection and interpretation of the historic and scientific objects of the monument, as well as continued public access to those objects consistent with their protection. Objectives of the plan include:

1. Framework for educational outreach and conservation of cultural, heritage, and historic values within the memorial and monument
2. Plan to enhance the watershed values of the monument, including water quality enhancement, wildlife habitat, and biodiversity.
3. Provide parameters on recreational and educational components within the monument.

Appendices

Appendix A: John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, Sec. 1111

One Hundred Sixteenth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday,
the third day of January, two thousand and nineteen*

An Act

To provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States,
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definition of Secretary.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

- Sec. 1001. Craggs land exchange, Colorado.
- Sec. 1002. Arapaho National Forest boundary adjustment.
- Sec. 1003. Santa Ana River Wash Plan land exchange.
- Sec. 1004. Udall Park land exchange.
- Sec. 1005. Confirmation of State land grants.
- Sec. 1006. Custer County Airport conveyance.
- Sec. 1007. Pascua Yaqui Tribe land conveyance.
- Sec. 1008. La Paz County land conveyance.
- Sec. 1009. Lake Bistineau land title stability.
- Sec. 1010. Lake Fannin land conveyance.
- Sec. 1011. Land conveyance and utility right-of-way, Henry’s Lake Wilderness Study Area, Idaho.
- Sec. 1012. Conveyance to Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation.
- Sec. 1013. Public purpose conveyance to City of Hyde Park, Utah.
- Sec. 1014. Juab County conveyance.
- Sec. 1015. Black Mountain Range and Bullhead City land exchange.
- Sec. 1016. Cottonwood land exchange.
- Sec. 1017. Embry-Riddle Tri-City land exchange.

Subtitle B—Public Land and National Forest System Management

- Sec. 1101. Bolts Ditch access.
- Sec. 1102. Clarification relating to a certain land description under the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005.
- Sec. 1103. Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area.
- Sec. 1104. Maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures at Smith Gulch.
- Sec. 1105. Repeal of provision limiting the export of timber harvested from certain Kake Tribal Corporation land.
- Sec. 1106. Designation of Fowler and Boskoff Peaks.
- Sec. 1107. Coronado National Forest land conveyance.
- Sec. 1108. Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area boundary adjustment, Oregon.
- Sec. 1109. Maintenance of Federal mineral leases based on extraction of helium.
- Sec. 1110. Small miner waivers to claim maintenance fees.
- Sec. 1111. Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument.

- Sec. 1112. Owyhee Wilderness Areas boundary modifications.
- Sec. 1113. Chugach Region land study.
- Sec. 1114. Wildfire technology modernization.
- Sec. 1115. McCoy Flats Trail System.
- Sec. 1116. Technical corrections to certain laws relating to Federal land in the State of Nevada.
- Sec. 1117. Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area.
- Sec. 1118. John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area.
- Sec. 1119. Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans land allotment.
- Sec. 1120. Red River gradient boundary survey.
- Sec. 1121. San Juan County settlement implementation.
- Sec. 1122. Rio Puerco Watershed management program.
- Sec. 1123. Ashley Springs land conveyance.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 1201. Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks conservation.
- Sec. 1202. Cerro del Yuta and Rio San Antonio Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 1203. Methow Valley, Washington, Federal land withdrawal.
- Sec. 1204. Emigrant Crevice withdrawal.
- Sec. 1205. Oregon Wildlands.

PART II—EMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

- Sec. 1211. Definitions.
- Sec. 1212. Administration.
- Sec. 1213. Effect on water rights.
- Sec. 1214. Savings clause.

SUBPART A—SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA

- Sec. 1221. Establishment of Recreation Area.
- Sec. 1222. Management of Recreation Area.
- Sec. 1223. San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council.

SUBPART B—WILDERNESS AREAS

- Sec. 1231. Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- Sec. 1232. Administration.
- Sec. 1233. Fish and wildlife management.
- Sec. 1234. Release.

SUBPART C—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION

- Sec. 1241. Green River wild and scenic river designation.

SUBPART D—LAND MANAGEMENT AND CONVEYANCES

- Sec. 1251. Goblin Valley State Park.
- Sec. 1252. Jurassic National Monument.
- Sec. 1253. Public land disposal and acquisition.
- Sec. 1254. Public purpose conveyances.
- Sec. 1255. Exchange of BLM and School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration land.

Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers

- Sec. 1301. Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook wild and scenic river.
- Sec. 1302. Wood-Pawcatuck watershed wild and scenic river segments.
- Sec. 1303. Nashua wild and scenic rivers, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

- Sec. 1401. Definitions.

PART I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

- Sec. 1411. California desert conservation and recreation.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

- Sec. 1421. Vinagre Wash Special Management Area.

PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

- Sec. 1431. Death Valley National Park boundary revision.
- Sec. 1432. Mojave National Preserve.

Sec. 1433. Joshua Tree National Park.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

Sec. 1441. Off-highway vehicle recreation areas.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

- Sec. 1451. Transfer of land to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.
- Sec. 1452. Wildlife corridors.
- Sec. 1453. Prohibited uses of acquired, donated, and conservation land.
- Sec. 1454. Tribal uses and interests.
- Sec. 1455. Release of Federal reversionary land interests.
- Sec. 1456. California State school land.
- Sec. 1457. Designation of wild and scenic rivers.
- Sec. 1458. Conforming amendments.
- Sec. 1459. Juniper Flats.
- Sec. 1460. Conforming amendments to California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994.
- Sec. 1461. Desert tortoise conservation center.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS

Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies

- Sec. 2001. Special resource study of James K. Polk presidential home.
- Sec. 2002. Special resource study of Thurgood Marshall school.
- Sec. 2003. Special resource study of President Street Station.
- Sec. 2004. Amache special resource study.
- Sec. 2005. Special resource study of George W. Bush Childhood Home.

Subtitle B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters

- Sec. 2101. Shiloh National Military Park boundary adjustment.
- Sec. 2102. Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park boundary.
- Sec. 2103. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park boundary.
- Sec. 2104. Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia.
- Sec. 2105. Fort Scott National Historic Site boundary.
- Sec. 2106. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument boundary.
- Sec. 2107. Voyageurs National Park boundary adjustment.
- Sec. 2108. Acadia National Park boundary.
- Sec. 2109. Authority of Secretary of the Interior to accept certain properties, Missouri.
- Sec. 2110. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations

- Sec. 2201. Designation of Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park.
- Sec. 2202. Redesignation of Robert Emmet Park.
- Sec. 2203. Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park.
- Sec. 2204. Reconstruction Era National Historical Park and Reconstruction Era National Historic Network.
- Sec. 2205. Golden Spike National Historical Park.
- Sec. 2206. World War II Pacific sites.

Subtitle D—New Units of the National Park System

- Sec. 2301. Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument.
- Sec. 2302. Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument.
- Sec. 2303. Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument.

Subtitle E—National Park System Management

- Sec. 2401. Denali National Park and Preserve natural gas pipeline.
- Sec. 2402. Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program reauthorized.
- Sec. 2402A. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.
- Sec. 2403. Authorizing cooperative management agreements between the District of Columbia and the Secretary of the Interior.
- Sec. 2404. Fees for Medical Services.
- Sec. 2405. Authority to grant easements and rights-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area.
- Sec. 2406. Adams Memorial Commission.
- Sec. 2407. Technical corrections to references to the African American Civil Rights Network.
- Sec. 2408. Transfer of the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory.
- Sec. 2409. Bows in parks.

- Sec. 2410. Wildlife management in parks.
- Sec. 2411. Pottawattamie County reversionary interest.
- Sec. 2412. Designation of Dean Stone Bridge.

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters

- Sec. 2501. North Country Scenic Trail Route adjustment.
- Sec. 2502. Extension of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.
- Sec. 2503. American Discovery Trail signage.
- Sec. 2504. Pike National Historic Trail study.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS

- Sec. 3001. Reauthorization of Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- Sec. 3002. Conservation incentives landowner education program.

TITLE IV—SPORTSMEN'S ACCESS AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—National Policy

- Sec. 4001. Congressional declaration of national policy.

Subtitle B—Sportsmen's Access to Federal Land

- Sec. 4101. Definitions.
- Sec. 4102. Federal land open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.
- Sec. 4103. Closure of Federal land to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.
- Sec. 4104. Shooting ranges.
- Sec. 4105. Identifying opportunities for recreation, hunting, and fishing on Federal land.

Subtitle C—Open Book on Equal Access to Justice

- Sec. 4201. Federal action transparency.

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

- Sec. 4301. Federal closing date for hunting of ducks, mergansers, and coots.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

- Sec. 4401. Respect for treaties and rights.
- Sec. 4402. No priority.
- Sec. 4403. State authority for fish and wildlife.

TITLE V—HAZARDS AND MAPPING

- Sec. 5001. National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System.
- Sec. 5002. Reauthorization of National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

- Sec. 6001. National Heritage Area designations.
- Sec. 6002. Adjustment of boundaries of Lincoln National Heritage Area.
- Sec. 6003. Finger Lakes National Heritage Area study.
- Sec. 6004. National Heritage Area amendments.

TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION

- Sec. 7001. Wildlife habitat and conservation.
- Sec. 7002. Reauthorization of Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act.
- Sec. 7003. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

- Sec. 8001. Purpose.
- Sec. 8002. Definitions.
- Sec. 8003. Authorization of transfers of title to eligible facilities.
- Sec. 8004. Eligibility criteria.
- Sec. 8005. Liability.
- Sec. 8006. Benefits.
- Sec. 8007. Compliance with other laws.

Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs

- Sec. 8101. Extension of authorization for annual base funding of fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirement.
- Sec. 8102. Report on recovery implementation programs.

Subtitle C—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

- Sec. 8201. Authorization of phase III.

- Sec. 8202. Modification of purposes and definitions.
- Sec. 8203. Yakima River Basin Water Conservation Program.
- Sec. 8204. Yakima Basin water projects, operations, and authorizations.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

- Sec. 8301. Conveyance of Maintenance Complex and District Office of the Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma.
- Sec. 8302. Contra Costa Canal transfer.

Subtitle E—Project Authorizations

- Sec. 8401. Extension of Equus Beds Division of the Wichita Project.

Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

- Sec. 8501. Watersmart.

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

- Sec. 8601. Definitions.
- Sec. 8602. Asset Management Report enhancements for reserved works.
- Sec. 8603. Asset Management Report enhancements for transferred works.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

- Sec. 9001. Every Kid Outdoors Act.
- Sec. 9002. Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Act.
- Sec. 9003. John S. McCain III 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act.
- Sec. 9004. National Nordic Museum Act.
- Sec. 9005. Designation of National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.
- Sec. 9006. 21st Century Respect Act.
- Sec. 9007. American World War II Heritage Cities.
- Sec. 9008. Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site.
- Sec. 9009. Designation of National Comedy Center in Jamestown, New York.
- Sec. 9010. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 1111. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term “Memorial” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial authorized under subsection (b)(1).

(2) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument established by subsection (d)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

(b) SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a memorial at the Saint Francis Dam site in the county of Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Memorial shall be—

(A) known as the “Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial”; and

(B) managed by the Forest Service.

(3) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept, hold, administer, invest, and spend any gift, devise, or bequest of real or personal property made to the Secretary for purposes of developing, designing, constructing, and managing the Memorial.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMORIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress recommendations regarding—

(A) the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of the Memorial;

(B) the proposed boundaries of the Memorial;

(C) a visitor center and educational facilities at the Memorial; and

(D) ensuring public access to the Memorial.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the recommendations required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

- (A) appropriate Federal agencies;
- (B) State, Tribal, and local governments, including the Santa Clarita City Council; and
- (C) the public.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as a national monument in the State certain National Forest System land administered by the Secretary in the county of Los Angeles, California, comprising approximately 353 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument” and dated September 12, 2018, to be known as the “Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument”.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Monument is to conserve and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of the public the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources and values of the Monument.

(e) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO MONUMENT.—

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the Monument.

(B) CONSULTATION.—The management plan shall be developed in consultation with—

- (i) appropriate Federal agencies;
- (ii) State, Tribal, and local governments; and
- (iii) the public.

(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing and implementing the management plan, the Secretary shall, with respect to methods of protecting and providing access to the Monument, consider the recommendations of the Saint Francis Disaster National Memorial Foundation, the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, and the Community Hiking Club of Santa Clarita.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—

(A) in a manner that conserves and enhances the cultural and historic resources of the Monument; and

(B) in accordance with—

- (i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
- (ii) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System;
- (iii) this section; and
- (iv) any other applicable laws.

(3) USES.—

(A) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The use of motorized vehicles within the Monument may be permitted only—

- (i) on roads designated for use by motorized vehicles in the management plan required under paragraph (1);

- (ii) for administrative purposes; or
- (iii) for emergency responses.

(B) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Monument, where established before the date of enactment of this Act—

- (i) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations and Executive orders); and
- (ii) consistent with the purpose described in subsection (d)(2).

(4) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(f) CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.—

(1) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise made available to the Secretary.

(2) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

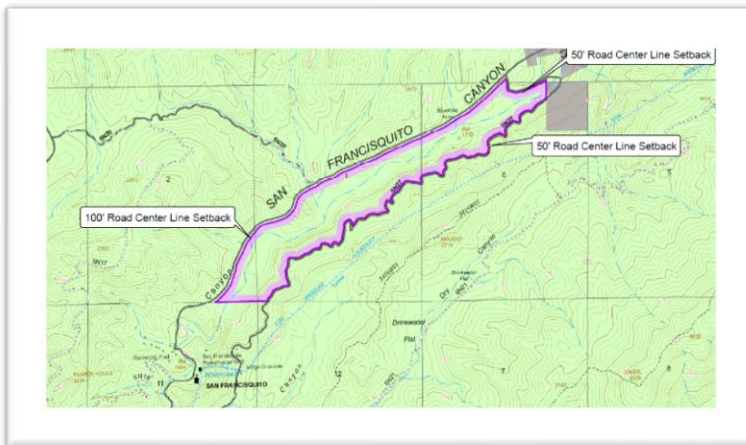
(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the operation, maintenance, replacement, or modification of existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities that are located outside the boundary of the Monument, subject to the special use authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture and other applicable laws.

Appendix B: Administrative Change to the Land Management Plan

Appendix A - Special Designation Overlays - Angeles National Forest Monument

Existing National Monuments

Saint Francis Dam Disaster	Places: Santa Clara Canyon	353 Acres
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Located within San Francisquito Canyon, the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and Monument was designated on March 12, 2019 by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, Sec. 1111, which also authorized the establishment of a future Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial. This legislation was signed exactly 91 years after the 200-foot high Saint Francis Dam broke, sweeping away over 400

victims and scouring the floodplain for 52 miles until it emptied into the Pacific Ocean. The purpose of the Monument is to conserve and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of the public the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources and values of the Monument. The Memorial would be the first national memorial managed by the Forest Service and is intended to honor the victims and memorialize the history of the Saint Francis Dam Disaster.

San Francisquito Canyon is known for its significant historical associations and values, not only from a Tribal and Native American historical context, but because of the important use of this area during the Spanish, Mexican, and Early American periods. The first anthropologic and ethnographic recording of Native American communities identified the Tataviam as occupying the San Francisquito Canyon. While early physical evidence of their occupation of the area is scarce, early ethnographic and mission records, along with some archaeological evidence indicates their presence and use of the area ranges from 3,500 to 7,500 years ago, and likely even earlier. While the last fluent Tataviam language speaker is thought to have died in 1916, recent studies of indigenous lineages in southern California have confirmed the continued presence of the Tataviam people in the region, both in terms of culture history and language dialect, and in their ongoing traditional use of the area.

The use of San Francisquito Canyon as a historic travel corridor during all cultural periods is well documented in ethnographic and historic records. While archaeological and ethnographic evidence indicates very early Native American use and movement through the area, early Spanish accounts also identify the area during their explorations of the Santa Clara watershed. During the Spanish period, the first account of the area appears during the expeditions of the Franciscan administrator Junipero Serra and the Spanish military in 1769. A few years later in 1772, Lieutenant Pedro Fages, with a small force of Spanish soldiers, became the first Europeans to set foot in San Francisquito Canyon.

Prominent use of the area in the following Mexican and American periods primarily involved transportation, mining, ranching, water conveyance, and electrical transmission. Significant events

identified during these periods include the 1835 discovery of placer gold within San Francisquito Canyon and the construction and operation of the Butterfield Overland Mail Stagecoach line from 1857 to 1861. Other significant developments occurred during the early 1900s with construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and hydroelectric facilities (i.e., penstocks, powerhouses), including Saint Francis Dam. Together, these features became one of the most important engineering achievements of their time and provided the resources necessary for the ultimate growth and tremendous expansion of the Los Angeles Basin.

One of the primary objects of interest within the Monument is the material remains and location of the dam and wing wall which continue to serve as a reminder of this catastrophic event – one of the worst American civil engineering disasters of the 20th century and second greatest loss of life in California’s history. Since the Saint Francis Dam disaster, the public has commemorated the event by gathering every March 12th on the anniversary of the disaster. The Monument encompasses Angeles National Forest administered lands within the San Francisquito Watershed on the Los Angeles Gateway Ranger District (former Santa Clara-Mojave Rivers Ranger District). In addition to the material remains of the dam, the Monument includes an abandoned section of the old San Francisquito Canyon Road (Los Angeles County Public Works). The elevation ranges from 1,760 to 2,000 feet, with dominant vegetation types that include riparian, annual grasses and forbs, soft scrub-mixed chaparral, and some isolated stands of hardwoods and cottonwoods. Three species currently listed under the Endangered Species Act occupy the Monument: the California red-legged frog, unarmored three-spine stickleback, and least Bell’s vireo.

The Monument is located south of the town of Green Valley and north of the City of Santa Clarita along San Francisquito Canyon road. National Forest System road 5N27 runs along the eastern edge of the Monument boundary, while the County’s San Francisquito Canyon road borders the western edge. Current access to the Monument is by foot, along the abandoned section of the old San Francisquito Canyon road, which runs through the middle of the Monument.

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Appendix C: Collaboration



Forest Service News Release

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Contest Winners Announced

Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument

The Angeles National Forest, in cooperation with the [St. Francis Dam National Memorial Foundation](#) (SFDNMF), is pleased to announce the winners of a public competition to secure ideas and design concepts for future development of the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument. These ideas and concepts will be used to honor the victims and memorialize the history of this catastrophic event that affected more than 400 lives in one of America's most significant engineering disasters (March 12, 1928). Contest winners, with corresponding prizes sponsored by SFDNMF, are listed below:

1st Prize - \$700.00 - Greg Wilzbach

2nd Prize - \$200.00 - Meyer Studio – Land Architects

3rd Prize - \$100.00 - Michael Chin

“Those who chose to participate in the contest had an opportunity to influence and/or design one of America's newest national memorials and the first national memorial to be managed by the Forest Service,” said Roman Torres, forest supervisor of the Angeles National Forest. He added, “This contest was a win-win for community engagement, plus it provided opportunities for key partner organizations to be part of the process.”

The USDA Forest Service and SFDNMF will retain ownership and the right to use all submitted designs, ideas, or concepts. All efforts will be made to give credit and acknowledgement to any participant(s) whose concept or idea is implemented into the final memorial. *See attached background information and additional files with winning entry submissions.*

###

Background Info

Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial & National Monument

Located within San Francisquito Canyon, the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument was designated on March 12, 2019, by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, Sec. 1111. This act also authorized the establishment of a future Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial. Related legislation was signed 91 years after the 200-foot-high Saint Francis Dam broke, sweeping away over 400 victims and scouring 52 miles of Southern California until floodwaters emptied into the Pacific Ocean. The memorial is the first national memorial managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument is to:

- Recognize and honor those who died during the Saint Francis Dam Disaster, which resulted in the second greatest loss of life in California history and one of the most significant engineering disasters in our nation's history.
- Conserve and enhance the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources, and values of the monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

Community members of each local community impacted by the disaster have worked independently to establish their own local museums, monuments, and memorials dedicated to the dam disaster; to lead tours of the dam site and the impacted communities and towns; and to gather at the dam site on the anniversary of its collapse to honor those who died. The designation of the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Monument has provided an opportunity to consider existing memorialization efforts and establish a memorial that enhances and unites with other local and community-based efforts.

This effort is about honoring those who died, and the families and communities affected by this tragic event. Memorials, traditionally, can take the form of a monument with a plaque, but they can also take on other forms. Memorials represent and generate a multitude of different emotions, memories, symbols, and meanings for individuals whether or not they have a direct connection with the disaster.

Why Host a Contest?

The act designating the memorial and monument provided no additional funding to the USDA Forest Service for its development, construction, or long-term management. Additional work on the memorial will likely be primarily funded through private donations and contributions from individual donors, foundations, and corporations.

In response to the act's recommendations for the memorial, the USDA Forest Service followed a similar planning and design process as with memorials developed by the National Park Service and state and local governments. This included inviting the public and other interested parties to engage in helping to develop the design of the memorial. Those who chose to participate in the contest had an opportunity to influence and/or design one of America's newest national memorials and the second one ever to be designated in California.

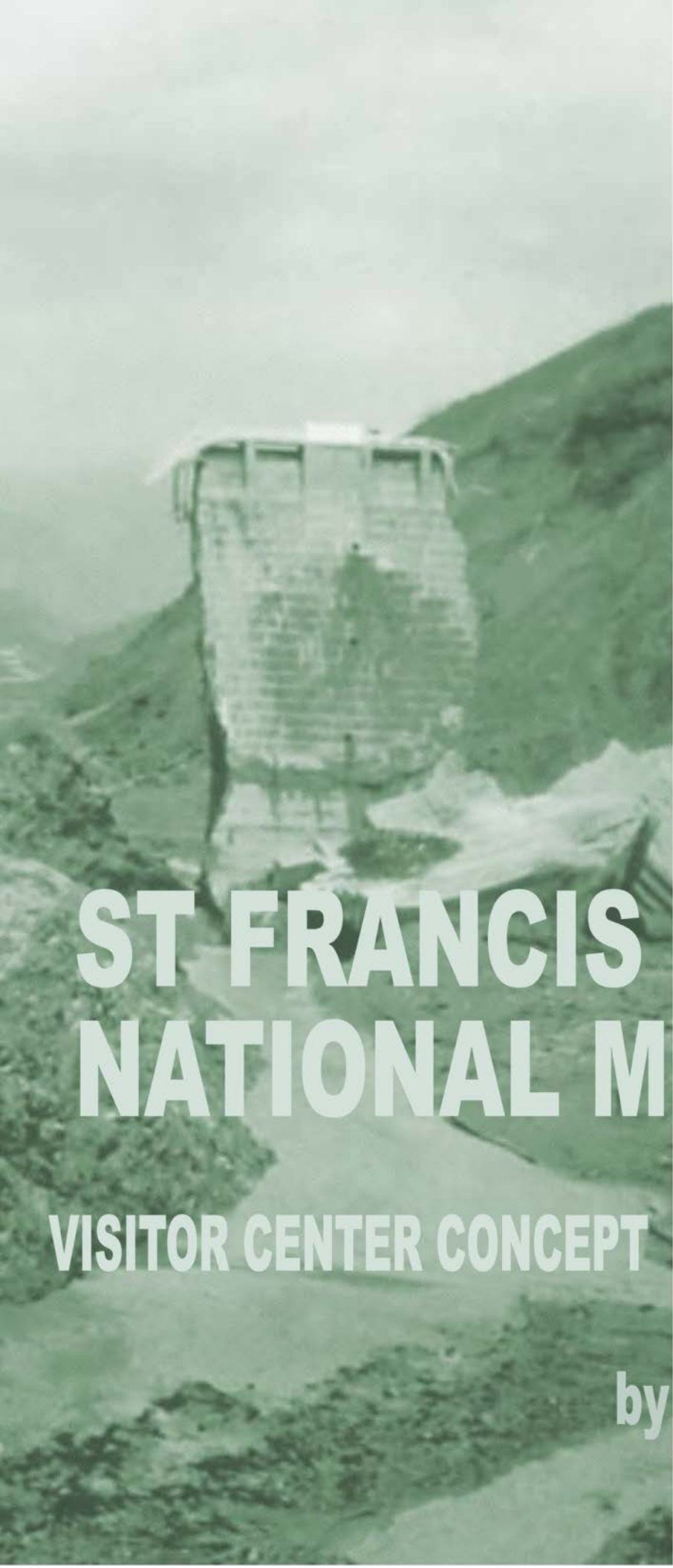
Contest Entry Rules

- Participants in the contest submitted their ideas and design concepts from Feb. 1, 2021 - June 1, 2021.
- Competitors had to be at least 18 years of age and could enter the competition as an individual or as a member of a collaborative team. Jury members or their families were not eligible for the contest. The winning designs/concepts will be acknowledged in the Monument Plan, as well as in a news release, on Angeles National Forest social media, and on the Angeles National Forest website.
- Each submittal could include one or all of the following:
 - Project Information: Include a design concept statement or idea.
 - Plans and Drawings: Include site plan, sections, details, and/or diagrams as needed to explain project's design merits.
 - Renderings: Views showing any major elevations, other views, images, photographs, or details describing special features. Graphics should contribute to supporting the mission statement.
- Ownership and use of designs:
 - The USDA Forest Service and St. Francis Dam National Memorial Foundation will retain ownership and the right to use all submitted designs, ideas, or concepts.
 - All efforts will be made to give credit and acknowledgement to any participant(s) whose concept or idea is implemented into the final memorial.

Jury & Jury Rules

- Memorial design submittals were analyzed and voted on by a jury of 11 individuals listed below:
 - Angeles National Forest, Forest Supervisor Jerry Perez
 - City of Santa Clarita, Councilmember Marsha McLean
 - City of Fillmore, Council Member Ari Larson
 - Los Angeles Department of Water & Power representative - Christina Holland
 - Southern California Edison representative - Genevieve Cross
 - City of Santa Clarita, Councilmember Laurene Weste
 - St Francis Dam National Memorial Foundation member - Alan Pollack
 - Tribal Tataviam representative - Kimia Fatehi
 - Santa Paula representative - John Nichols
 - Two randomly-selected members of the Saint Francis Dam collaborative – James Snead and Erik Altenbernd
- In agreeing to serve on the jury, all jurors attested that they read the competition rules and that they agreed to be bound by them.
- The selection of the winning design(s) was made by the jury through an anonymous voting process.
- The jury votes determined the top three contest submissions.
- In the case of a tie, the regional forest supervisor was prepared to be asked to provide the tie-breaking vote.

1st Prize - Greg Wilzbach



ST FRANCIS DAM NATIONAL MONUMENT

VISITOR CENTER CONCEPT

by GREG WILZBACH

CONCEPT

A St Francis Dam National Monument Visitor Center to be located near the original dam site on San Francisquito Canyon Road on the site of the current San Francisquito Fire Station and adjacent to the San Francisquito Power Station #2.

FEATURES

Large 50' tall Memorial Sculpture inspired by the shape of the original surviving section of the dam and oriented in the same direction incorporating a large dedication plaque.

Circular Sculpture Plaza with indigenous landscape and water features. Geometry easily located with geo-location apps.

Memorial Wall dedicated to those who tragically lost their lives in the disaster.

Museum space (2500 sq ft)

Event/Flex space (1600 sq ft)

Future expansion (3000 sq ft area for possible future facility expansion)

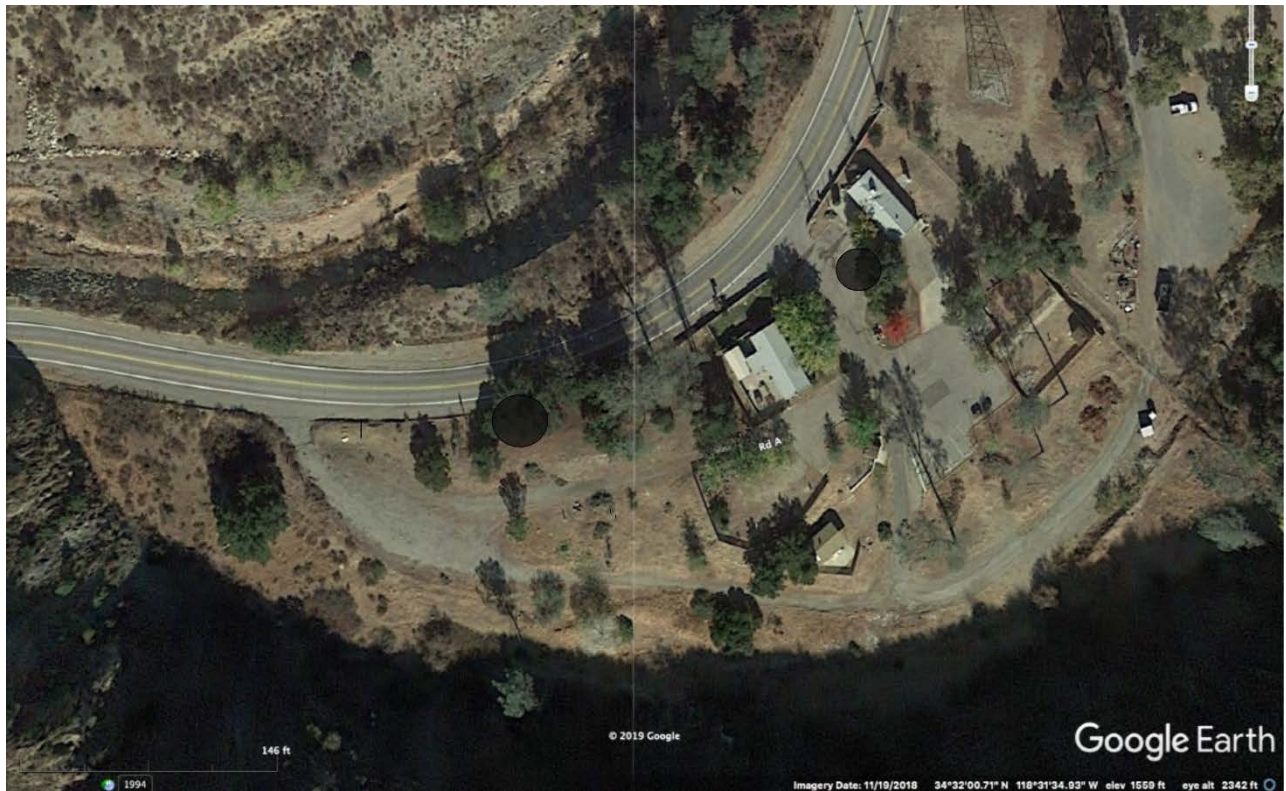
Memorial Garden

Tram/Bus Stop for transportation to the dam site with dedicated entrance and exit.

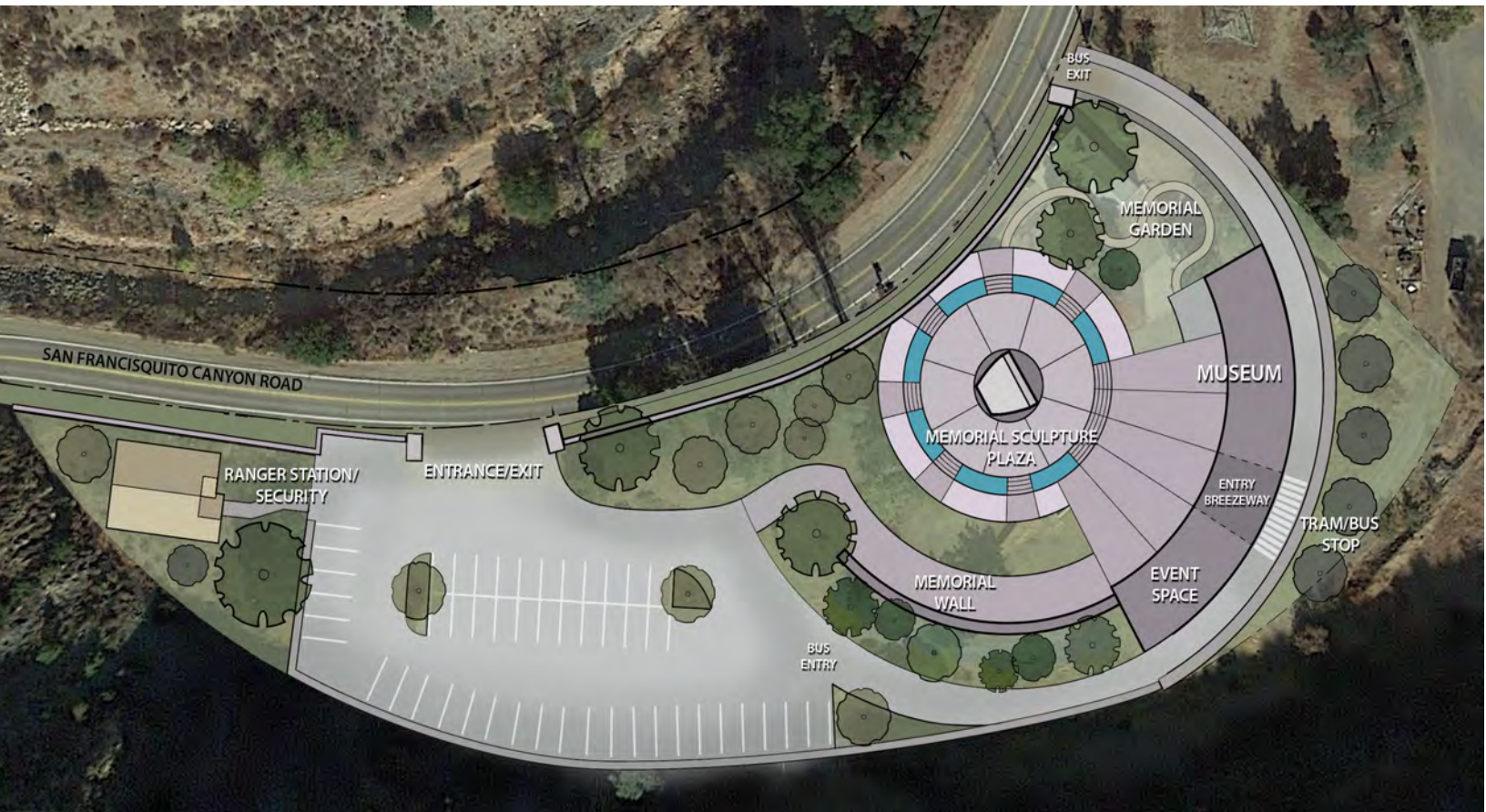
Ranger Station/Security Office (1600 sq ft)
Architecture to reflect historical DWP house.

50 space parking lot

SITE



SITE PLAN



NOTES:

EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY TO BE UTILIZED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

PRESERVE LARGE EXISTING OAK TREES AND INCORPORATE THEM INTO THE LANDSCAPE PLAN.

POSSIBLE FUTURE FACILITY EXPANSION BEHIND MEMORY WALL ADJACENT TO THE EVENT SPACE.

ENTRY BREEZEWAY MAY BE AN ENCLOSED SPACE AS A MUSEUM ENTRY AREA.

DEDICATED BUS AND TRAM AND ADA PICKUP AND DROPOFF TO ENTRY.

BIRDSEYE



NOTES:

LARGE WINDOWS IN MUSEUM AND EVENT SPACE LOOKING OUT AT THE MEMORIAL SCULPTURE.

125' X 8' MEMORIAL WALL

ENTRY



NOTES:

APPROACH ON SAN FRANCISQUITO CANYON ROAD FROM SANTA CLARITA.

SCULPTURE



DWP HOUSE



2nd Prize - Meyer Studio – Land Architects

MEMORIAL CANYON

The failure of the St. Francis Dam marks one of the most impactful engineering disasters in US history and caused the second largest number of lives lost in the history of California. Our proposal titled "Memorial Canyon" aims to honor and commemorate the victims of the St. Francis Dam disaster, create a space of memorial for the impacted communities and make this story known to visitors across the world. The project also aspires to create a destination where people can contemplate the fragile balance between human interventions and the natural world.

Memorial Canyon is composed of the following elements: a trail network, a memorial meadow of stone totems, a stone cairn and an amphitheater overlooking the canyon and the St. Francis Dam ruins.

An intricate network of trails spreads along the old San Francisquito Canyon Road, starting at the historic Power Plant and terminating at the dam site. The proposed pathways bring visitors through the canyon, allowing them to discover and observe the existing dam fragments, which were washed away by the raging water the night of the disaster. The trail network terminates in an overlook and memorial located on the hilltop directly above the dam disaster site, and south of the dam's western wing. The overlook and memorial can also be accessed by car via a connection off of the ridge at San Francisquito Canyon Road, terminating in a parking lot providing universal access to all.

As visitors approach the overlook, they arrive at a memorial meadow. This meadow is humanized by a field of 400 stone "totems". Collectively, the "totems" symbolize the magnitude of the disaster, and represent the various communities impacted on the night of March 12, 1928. Individually, the "totems" are each unique, symbolizing the disparate spirit beings that were tragically lost by this disaster. The meadow is traversed by a central spine, leading to a stone cairn, which forms an enclosed space for contemplation. Inspired by the profile of the dam structure, the cairn coursing steps up to create a dome that is marked by the victims' names. An opening at the top frames the heavens above, inviting light in, offering eternal hope while illuminating the names of the victims. Leaving the cairn, visitors come across a series of terraced stones that follow the natural slope of the hill, creating an amphitheater that reveals stunning views to the St. Francis Dam ruins and the extended canyon below. Here, one is allowed a place to pause, reflect and contemplate the tragic loss of life on that fateful day.



Proposed Masterplan Diagram



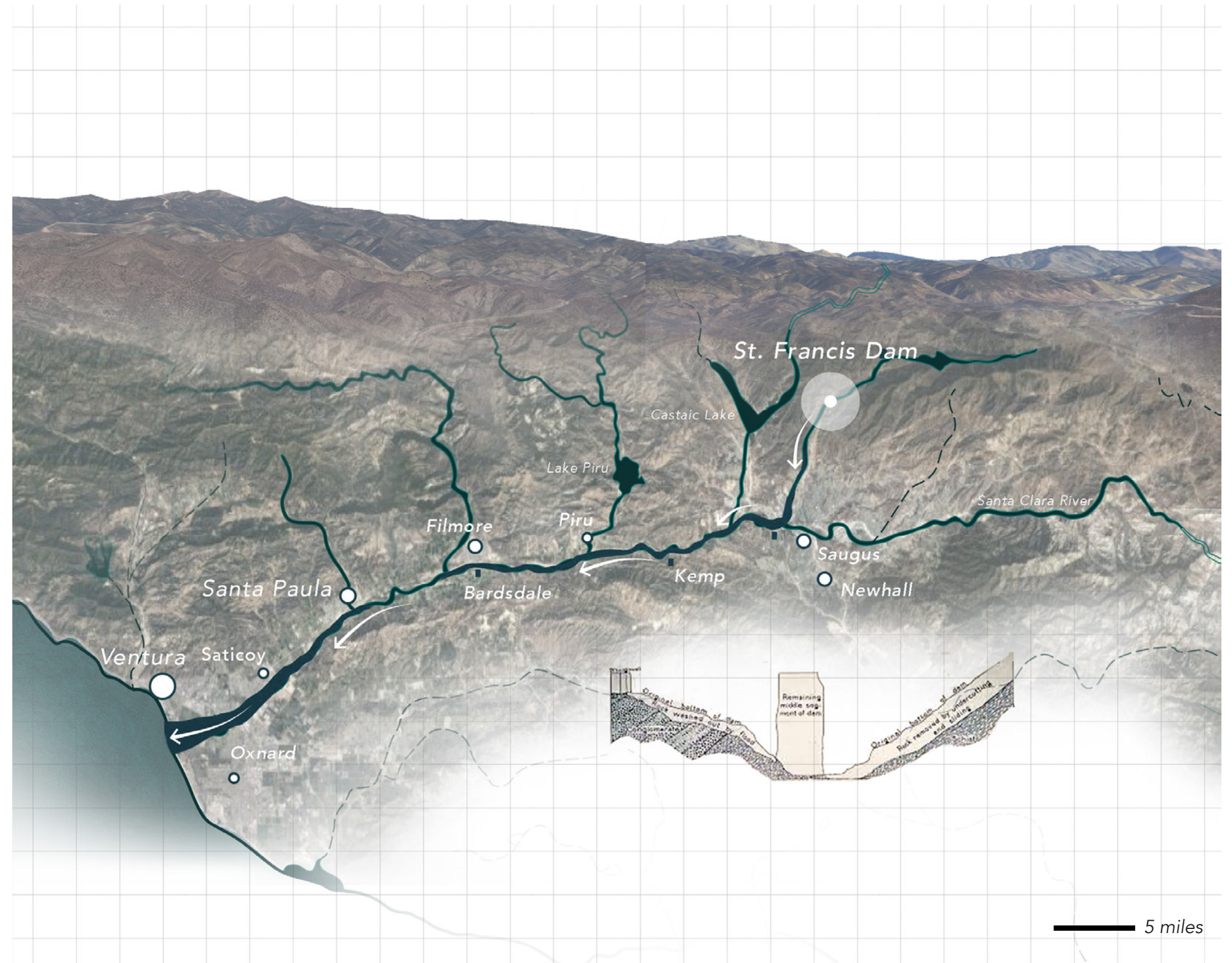
The "tombstone", a section of the dam that remained standing after the disaster and was later demolished.



"Block 19", one of the largest remaining parts of the dam

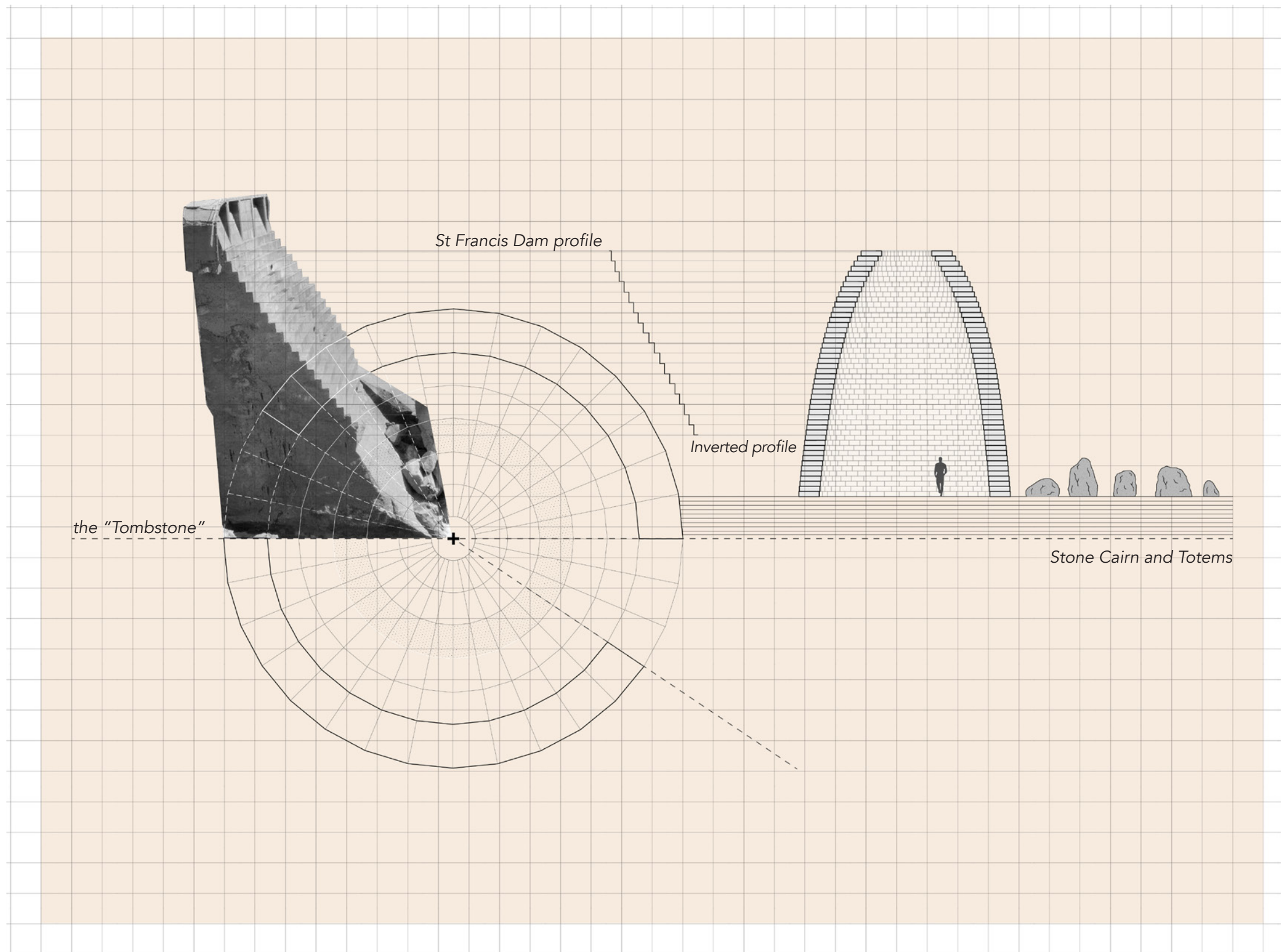


The St Francis Dam disaster site today



5 miles

Site Context



Richard Long, "Silberer Stones"



Castlerigg Stone Circle, Keswick, England



Restoration of Tudela-Culip at the 'National Park Cap de Creus' by EMF

Design Concept and Inspiration Imagery



- 1. Totem marker
- 2. Axial Path
- 3. Stone Totems
- 4. Stone Cairn Memorial
- 5. Amphitheater steps / Overlook
- 6. St Francis Dam fragments
- 7. Path bridges over fragments
- 8. Parking lot
- 9. Trail network



400 Stone Totems

Stone Cairn

Seatwall behind

Amphitheater

Memorial Section

0 10 25 50 ft



Memorial Canyon



Memorial Meadow



Stone Cairn Interior

3rd Prize - Michael Chin



St. Francis Dam Disaster Memorial

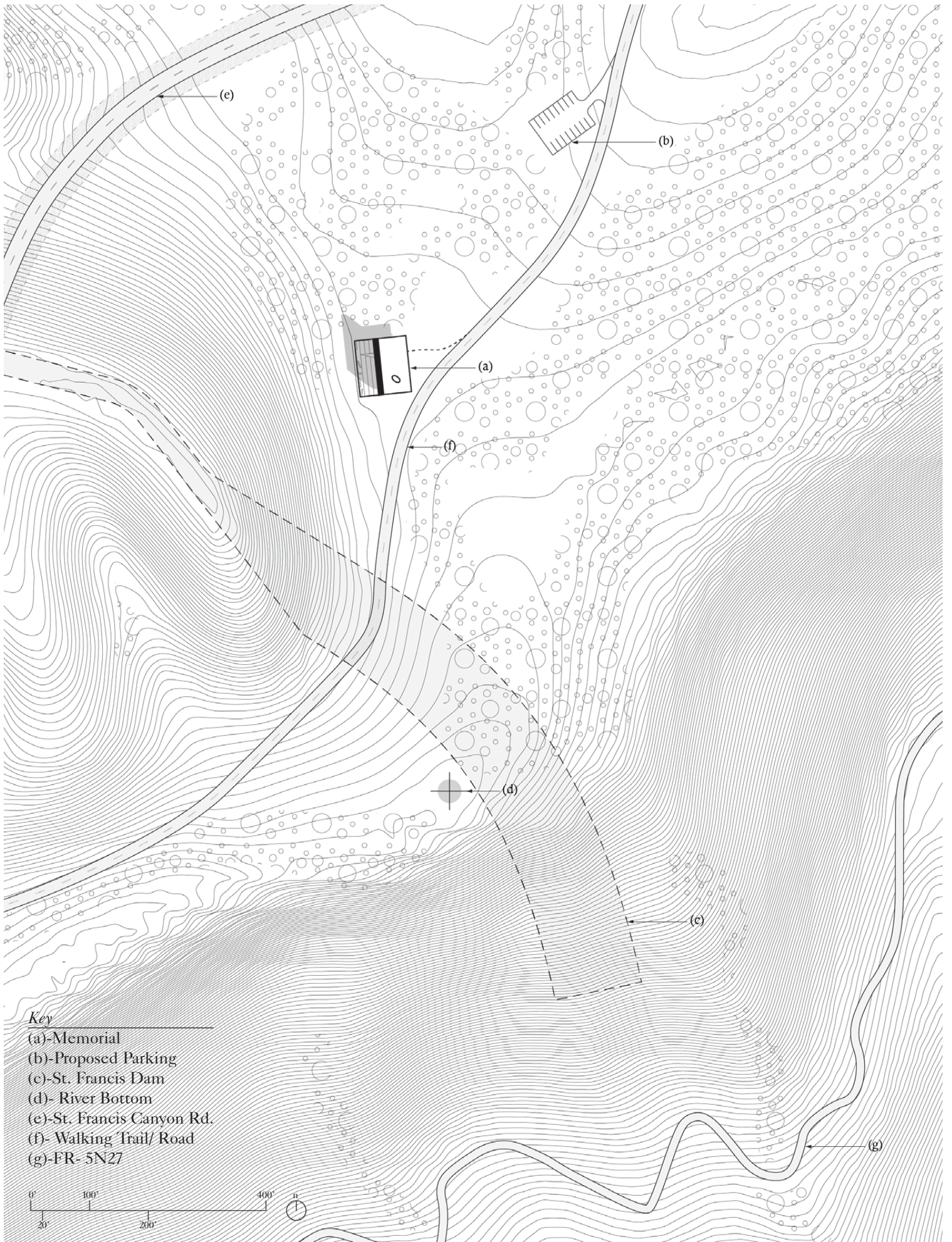
1928 2021

The Portico and the Thickened Wall

Located in the valley of San Francisquito Canyon, the proposed memorial will translate the broken forms and materials of the dam into a new, elemental space for remembrance and respite.

Contact
Michael Chin
mchin.work@gmail.com



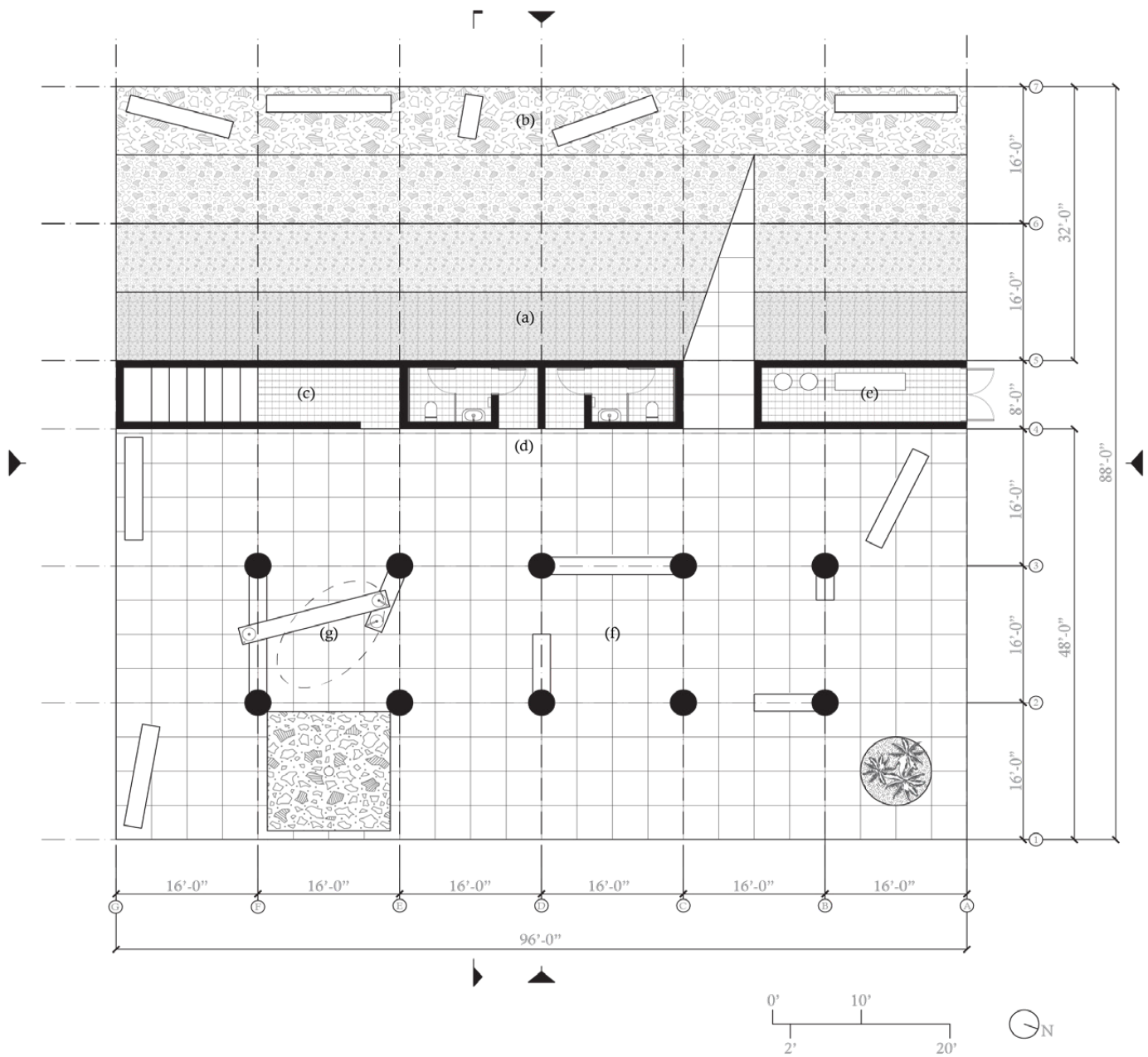




View approaching the memorial from the east.



View through the colonnade and potable fountains.



Floor Plan

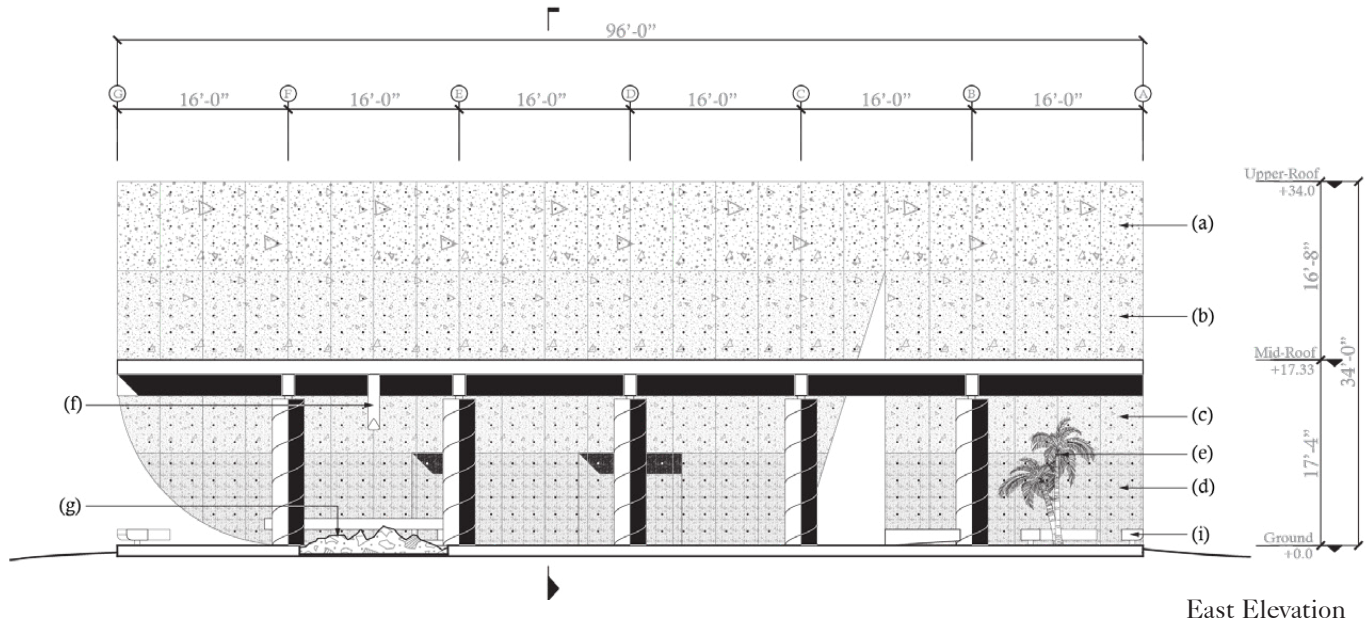
Refuge and Ruin

The construction of a memorial dedicated to the St. Francis Dam Disaster provides a unique moment to rest and to remember those who perished in 1928. Positioned off San Francisquito Canyon Road, the memorial is meant to provide respite for those hiking out to the disaster site.

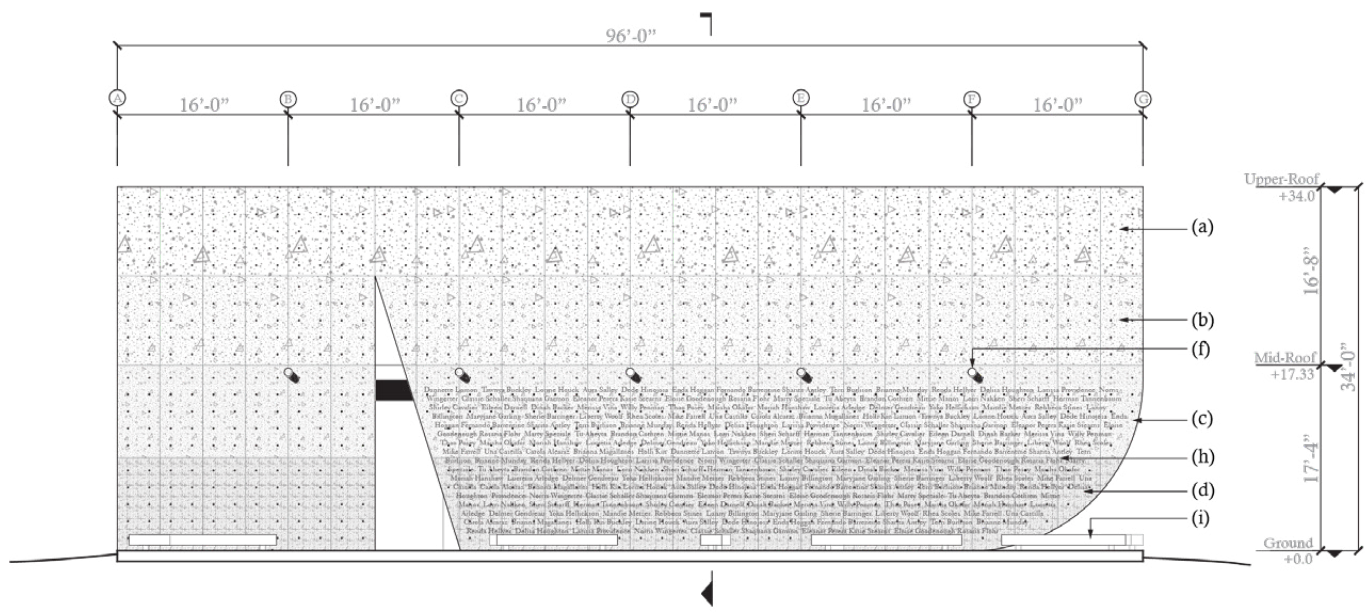
The proposed memorial will provide two functions: a space that enshrines the names of those who perished in the disaster, and a shelter that supplies hikers with shade, water, and seating.

These two distinct functions are revealed in the two elements that comprise the pavilion- the portico and the thickened wall.

- Key**
- (a)-Memorial Wall
 - (b)-Memorial Seating
 - (c)-Historical Space
 - (d)- Restrooms
 - (e)-Service Storage
 - (f)- Seating Space
 - (g)-Water Fountains



East Elevation



West Elevation

The Portico and The Thickened Wall

Upon approaching the pavilion from the east, the portico is presented simply as an open plan, scattered with seating and potable fountains. The thickened wall is superimposed beyond. Through a simple void in the concrete surface, one can enter to the rear of the pavilion. There, the names of those who perished in the disaster have been carved into the concrete face. The wall's concrete texture ascends from smooth to coarse, mimicking the various states of concrete decomposing around the valley.

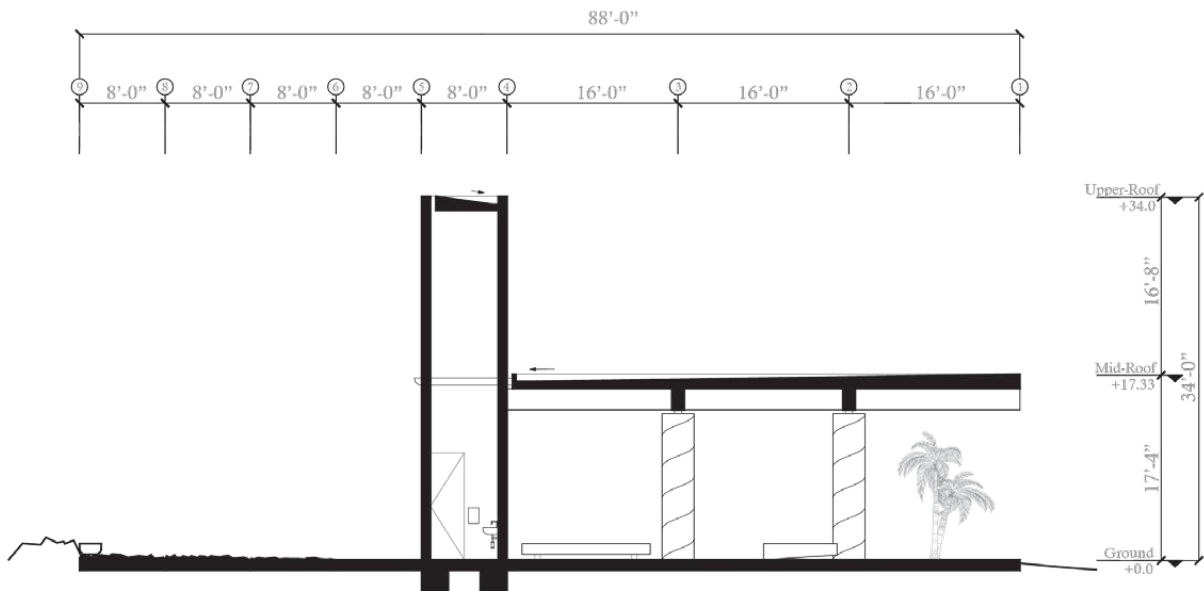
- Key**
- (a)-Conc. Coarse
 - (b)-Conc. Medium
 - (c)-Conc. Fine
 - (d)- Conc. Smooth
 - (e)-Palm Tree
 - (f)- Brass Drain Pipe
 - (g)-Rock Bed
 - (h)- Memorial Names
 - (i)- Conc. Seating
 - (j)- Drinking/ Bottle Fountains



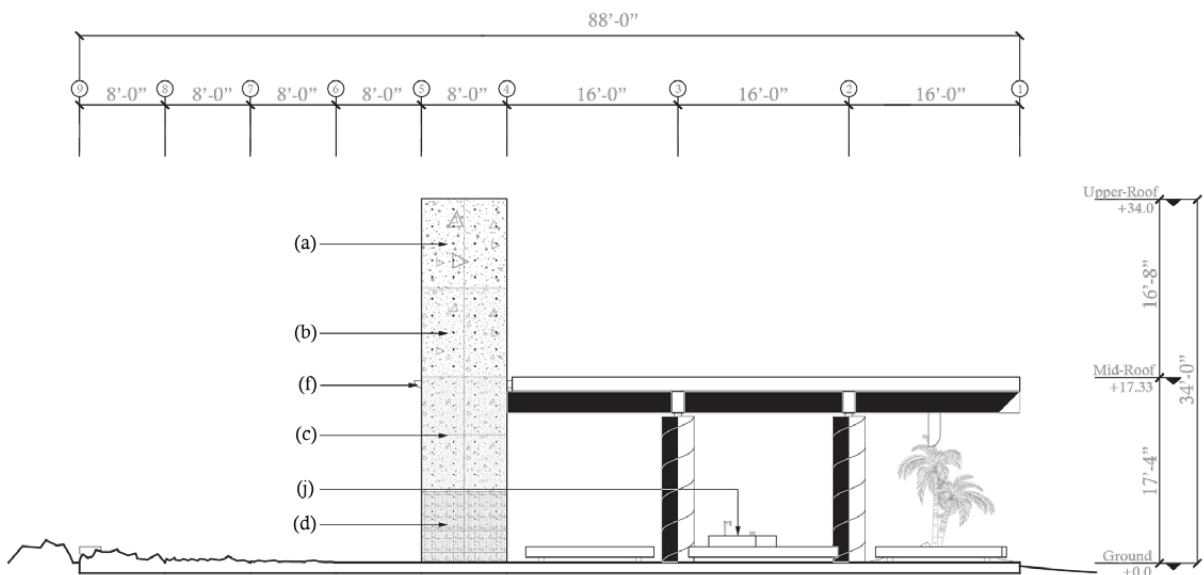
Victims names carved into the concrete face.



View to the memorial wall from the western approach.



Transverse Section

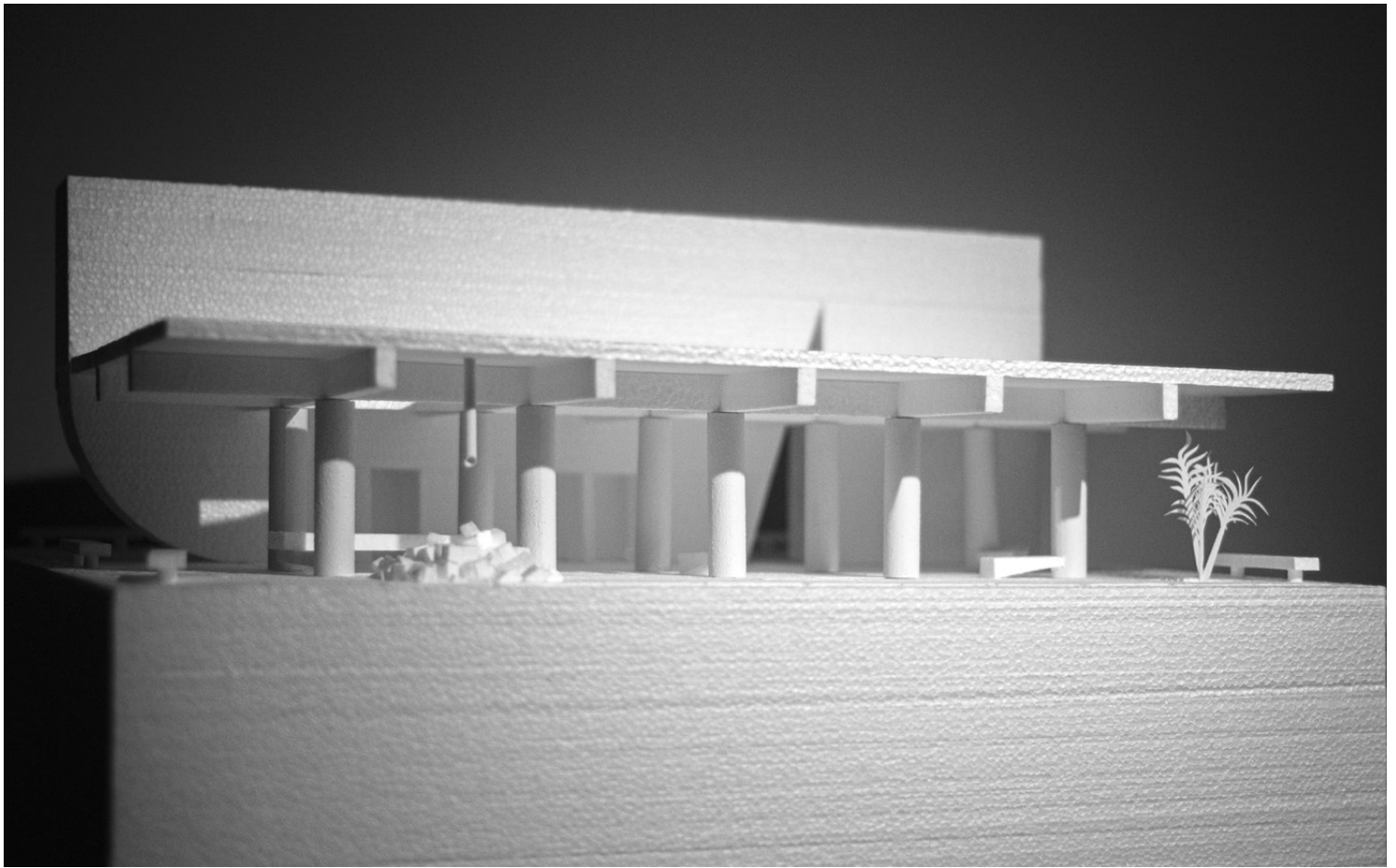


South Elevation

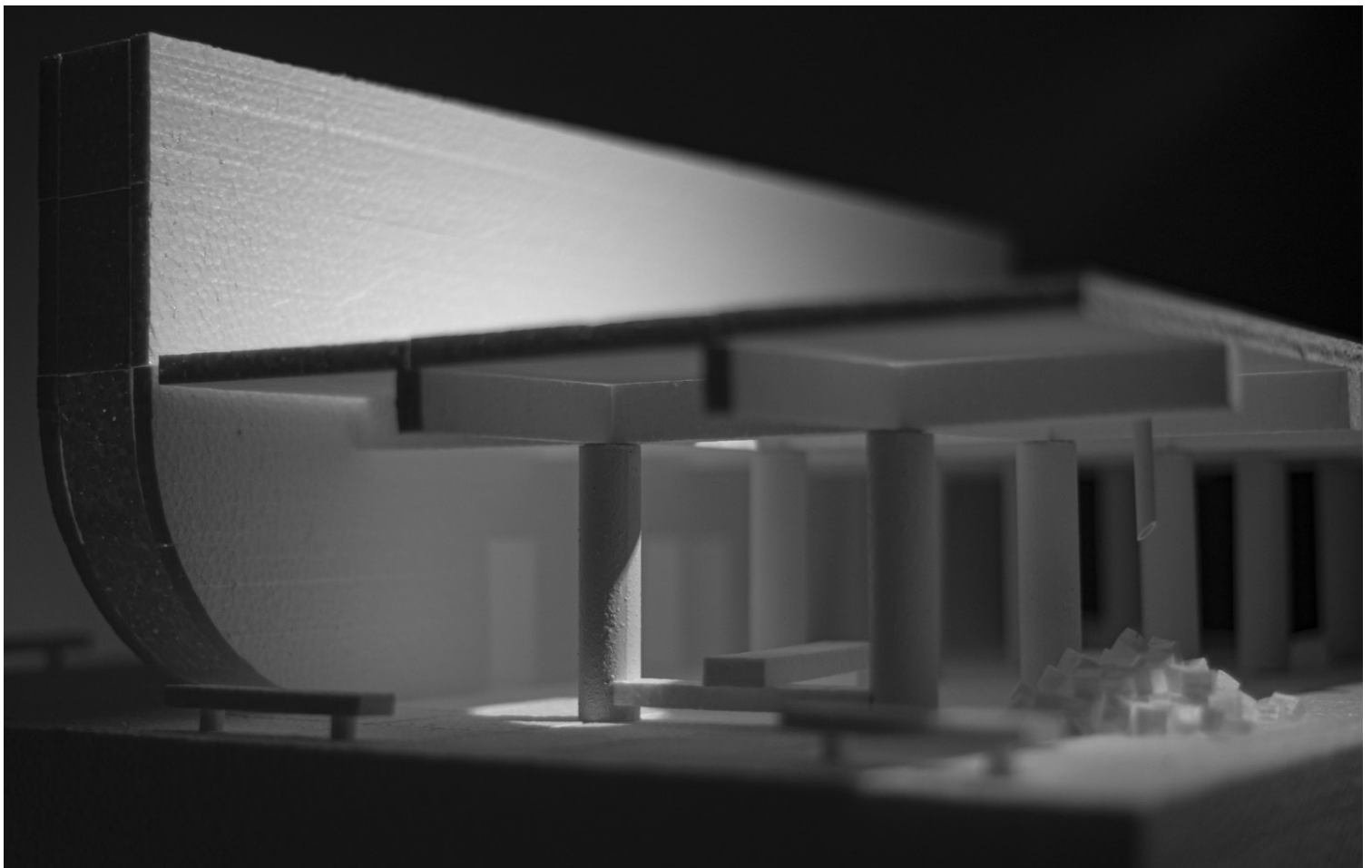
Carved Function

While the thickened wall provides a place of remembrance to the west, the large concrete mass is carved out to facilitate the portico's functions to the east. Restrooms and storage are held within the mass; thus freeing the colonnade of any enclosure. The shaded portico remains open to the valley views beyond.

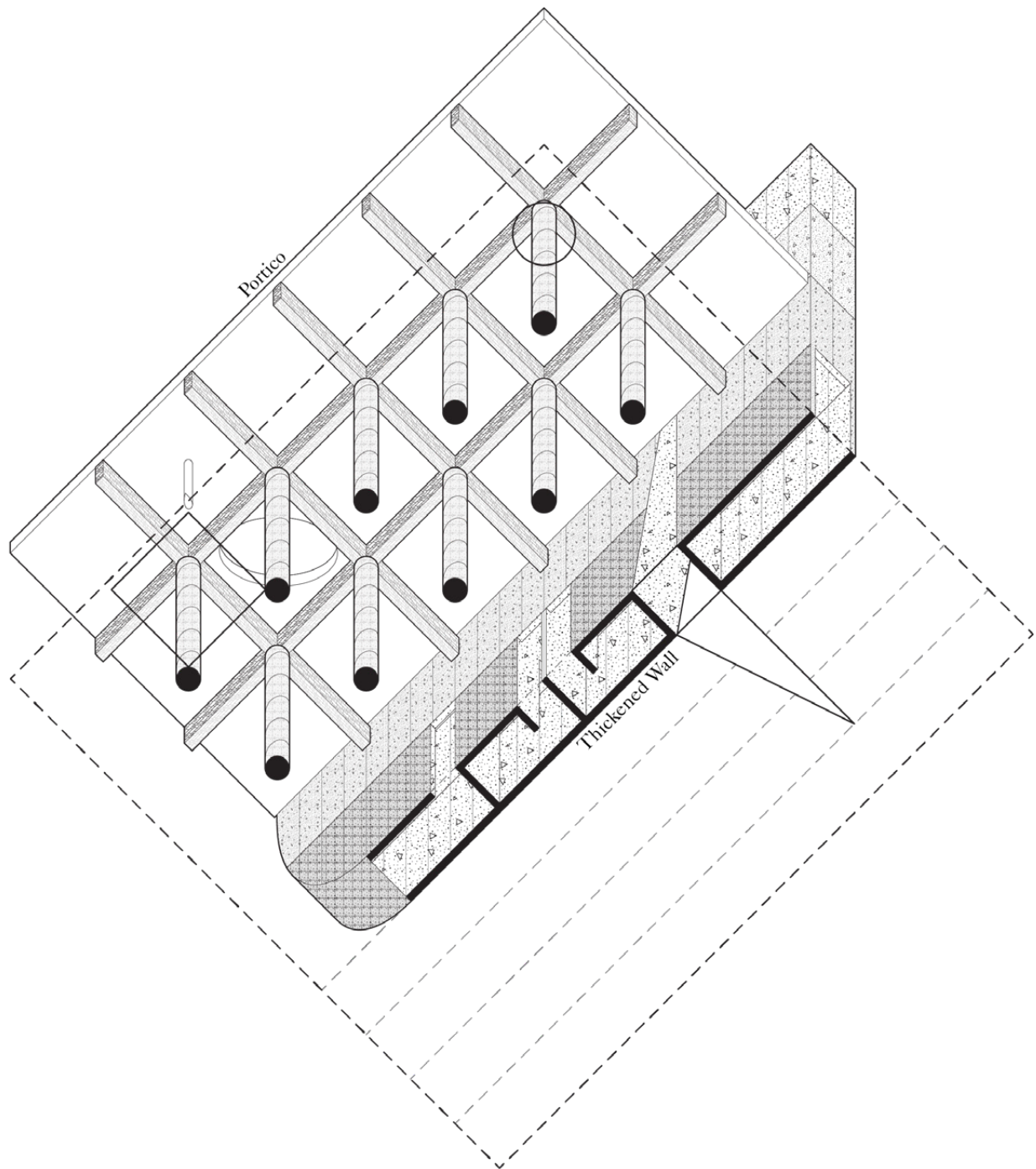
- Key*
- (a)-Conc. Coarse
 - (b)-Conc. Medium
 - (c)-Conc. Fine
 - (d)- Conc. Smooth
 - (e)-Palm Tree
 - (f)- Brass Drain Pipe
 - (g)-Rock Bed
 - (h)- Victim Names
 - (i)- Conc. Seating
 - (j)- Drinking/ Bottle Fountains



1/4" = 1'-0" model: view into the pavilion.



1/4" = 1'-0" model: view of the sheltered seating.



Oasis and Remembrance

Worm's Eye Axonometric

The new memorial is of simple construction and function. The portico provides a sheltered oasis for hikers in the valley, while the thickened wall preserves a somber reminder of the destruction that swept through the Sierra Pelona Mountains and the valleys below.

