

FIGURE 1

South Orange County Transportation
Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP)
Cultural Resources Within and
Adjacent to the Survey Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5" Quad. (San Clemente, 1975); LSA (2004 & 2005); CCC (2005); TCA (4/07)

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TABLE 1
STATUS OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE SOCTIIP PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE APE

Resource Number	Location		Previous Testing	National Register Eligibility		Status
	Type	APE		Coastal Zone	Eligibility	
<i>Sites (n=34)</i>						
P-30-001669	Site	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ¹	--
ORA-362	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	No Recommendation	--
ORA-363	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	--
ORA-653	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Not Eligible	--
ORA-657	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Not Eligible	--
ORA-658	Site	Buffer	Out	Yes	Not Eligible	--
ORA-912	Site	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ¹	--
ORA-913	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	Nearly destroyed
ORA-914	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	Nearly destroyed
ORA-915	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	Nearly destroyed
ORA-916	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	Nearly destroyed
ORA-917	Site	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ¹	--
ORA-920	Site	Buffer	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	--
ORA-921/1127	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Recommended Eligible	--
ORA-1028	Site	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ¹	Location questionable
ORA-1106	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	Inadequate testing
ORA-1168	Site	Buffer	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	Destroyed
ORA-1175	Site	Buffer	Out	Yes	Recommended Not Eligible	Destroyed
ORA-1559	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Determined Eligible	--
ORA-1560	Site	ADI	Out	Yes	Determined Eligible	Barely in Buffer
ORA-1561	Site	Buffer	Out	Yes	Not Eligible ¹	--
ORA-22/SDI-1307	*SMAD Site	Buffer	In	Yes	Eligible	<i>Panhe</i>
SDI-1074	Site	ADI	In	Yes	Recommended Eligible	<i>Hechmai</i>
SDI-1075	Site	ADI	In	Yes	No Recommendation	--

* SMAD Site - One of 6 sites forming the San Mateo Archaeological District, thought to have been the location of the village of *Panhe*

¹ Assumed eligible for impact evaluation and development of mitigation.

² Isolates are not considered eligible.

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
STATUS OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE SOCTIIP PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE APE

Resource Number	Resource		Location		Previous		National Register		Status
	Type	APE	Coastal Zone	Testing	Eligibility	Eligibility	Status		
SDI-4282	SMAD Site	ADI	In	No	Eligible	Eligible	Panhe		
SDI-4412	Site	Buffer	In	Yes	Not Evaluated ¹	--	Panhe		
SDI-4535	SMAD Site	ADI	In	No	Eligible	--	Panhe		
SDI-6692	Site	Buffer	Out	No	Not Evaluated ¹	--	Panhe		
SDI-8435	SMAD Site	Buffer	Out	No	Eligible	--	Panhe		
SDI-11,703	SMAD Site	Buffer	In	Yes	Eligible	--	Panhe		
SDI-11,929	SMAD Site	ADI	In	No	Eligible	--	Panhe		
SDI-13,324	Site	ADI	In	Yes	Eligible	--	Panhe		
SDI-13,325	Site	ADI	In	Yes	Eligible	--	Panhe		
SDI-17,544	Site	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ¹	--	Panhe		
<i>Isolates (n=12)</i>									
P-30-001663	Isolate	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-30-100360	Isolate	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-30-100364	Isolate	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-30-100366	Isolate	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-30-100367	Isolate	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-30-100368	Isolate	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
SOCTIIP-2001-ISO-1	Isolate	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	(Orange County)		
P-37-026829	Isolate	Buffer	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-37-026830	Isolate	ADI	In	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-37-026831	Isolate	ADI	In	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-37-026832	Isolate	Buffer	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		
P-37-026833	Isolate	ADI	Out	No	Not Evaluated ²	--	Panhe		

* SMAD Site - One of 6 sites forming the San Mateo Archaeological District, thought to have been the location of the village of Panhe

¹ Assumed eligible for impact evaluation and development of mitigation.

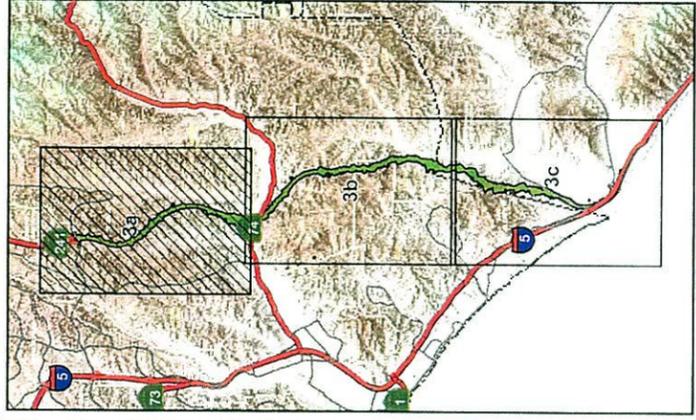
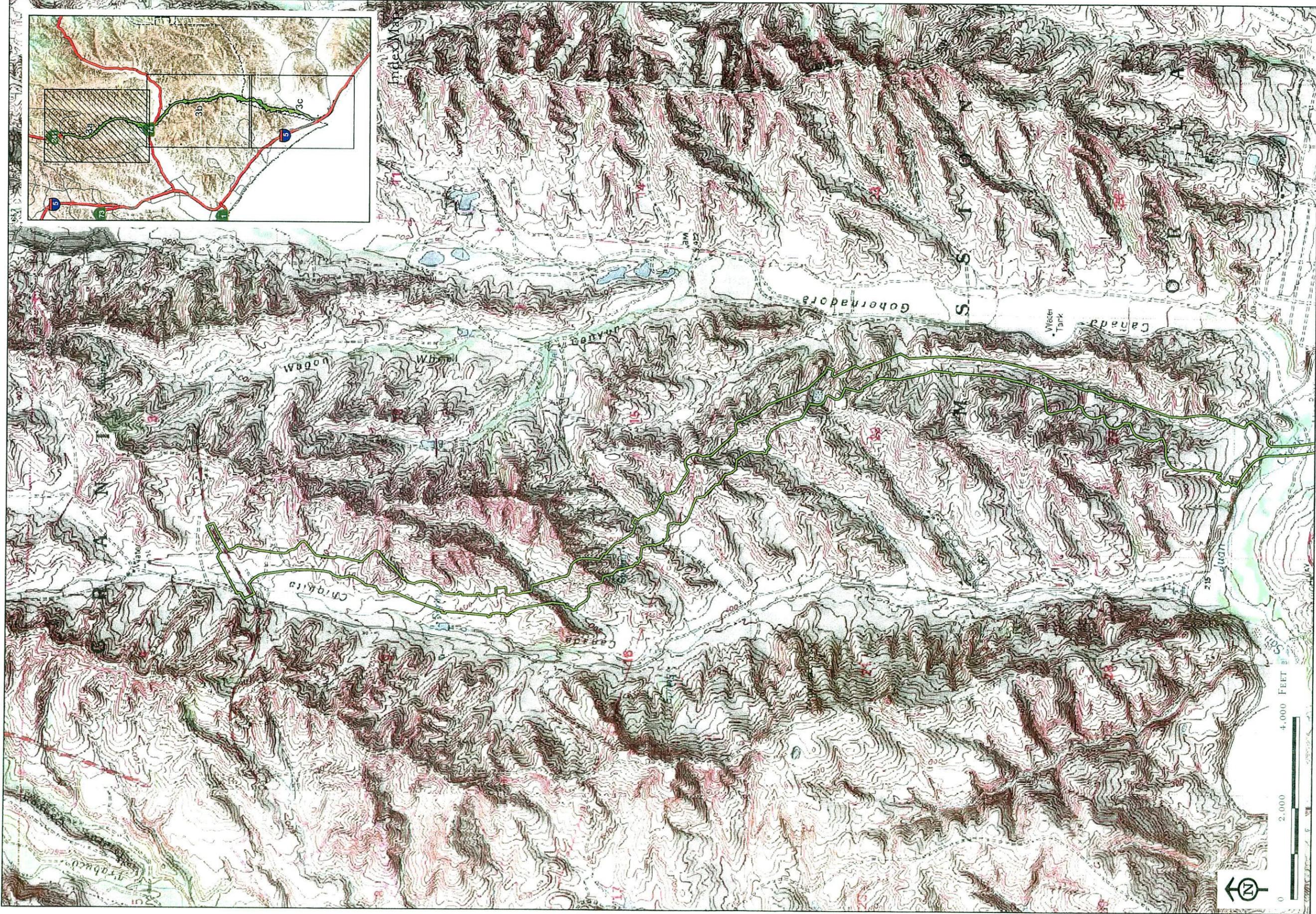
² Isolates are not considered eligible.

TABLE 2
SOCTIIP PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE - FIELD SURVEY DATA TABLE

Date	Time	Personnel	General Location	Environmental Conditions
Monday, June 07, 2004	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, Shannon Carmack, and Brooks Smith	O'Neill Land Conservancy Most of the southern portion of the conservancy	Overcast, foggy, and drizzly
Tuesday, June 08, 2004	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, Shannon Carmack, and Brooks Smith	O'Neill Land Conservancy Northern alignments on the west side of the conservancy	Overcast and cool
Wednesday, June 09, 2004	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Tony Sawyer, Terri Fulton, Shannon Carmack, Brooks Smith, and Paul (Conservancy Volunteer)	O'Neill Land Conservancy Middle western ridge of the conservancy	Overcast to partly cloudy
Thursday, June 10, 2004	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	No fieldwork	--	--
Friday, June 11, 2004	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Terri Fulton, and Brooks Smith	O'Neill Land Conservancy Central and western portion of the alignments	Sunny and hot with some breeze
Thursday, March 17, 2005	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Chris Roberts, Phil Fulton, and Brooks Smith	Camp Pendleton South central portion	Hazy to sunny and warm
Friday, March 18, 2005	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Chris Roberts, Phil Fulton, and Brooks Smith	Camp Pendleton Central portion of the alignment	Overcast, light rain in the evening

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
SOCTIIP PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE - FIELD SURVEY DATA TABLE

Date	Time	Personnel	General Location	Environmental Conditions
Monday, March 21, 2005	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Chris Roberts, Phil Fulton, and Brooks Smith	Camp Pendleton South central portion	Sunny and warm
Tuesday, March 22, 2005	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Chris Roberts, Rod McLean, and Brooks Smith	Camp Pendleton North end of the alignment	Overcast and cool
Wednesday, March 23, 2005	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Chris Roberts, Phil Fulton, and Brooks Smith	Camp Pendleton Southern area (near Interstate 5)	Rainy and cool (rain was not constant)
Thursday, March 24, 2005	7:00 AM - 3:30 PM	Chris Roberts, Phil Fulton, and Brooks Smith	Camp Pendleton Central and southern area (near Interstate 5)	Rainy and cool (rain was not constant)



Index Map

LSA

- County Boundary
- California Coastal Zone
- ▭ Preferred Alternative

MAP 2A

South Orange County Transportation
Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP)

SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada Gobernadora (NS), San Clemente (TS), CA., USA (11/2004)
 E:\PND\30\GIS Alignment_Conf_071807.mxd (7/18/2007)

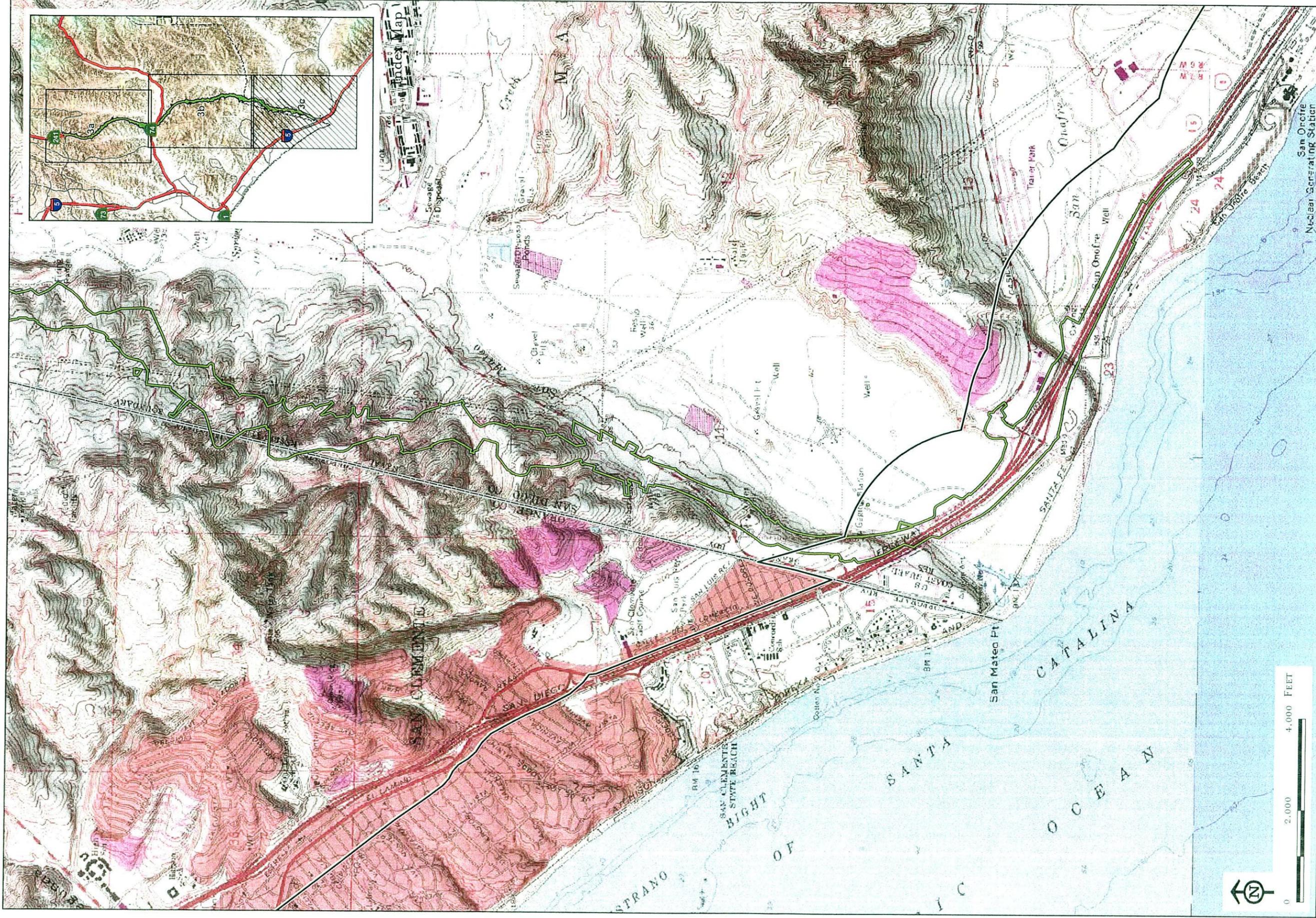


LSA

- County Boundary
- California Coastal Zone
- ▭ Preferred Alternative

MAP 2a

South Orange County Transportation
Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP)



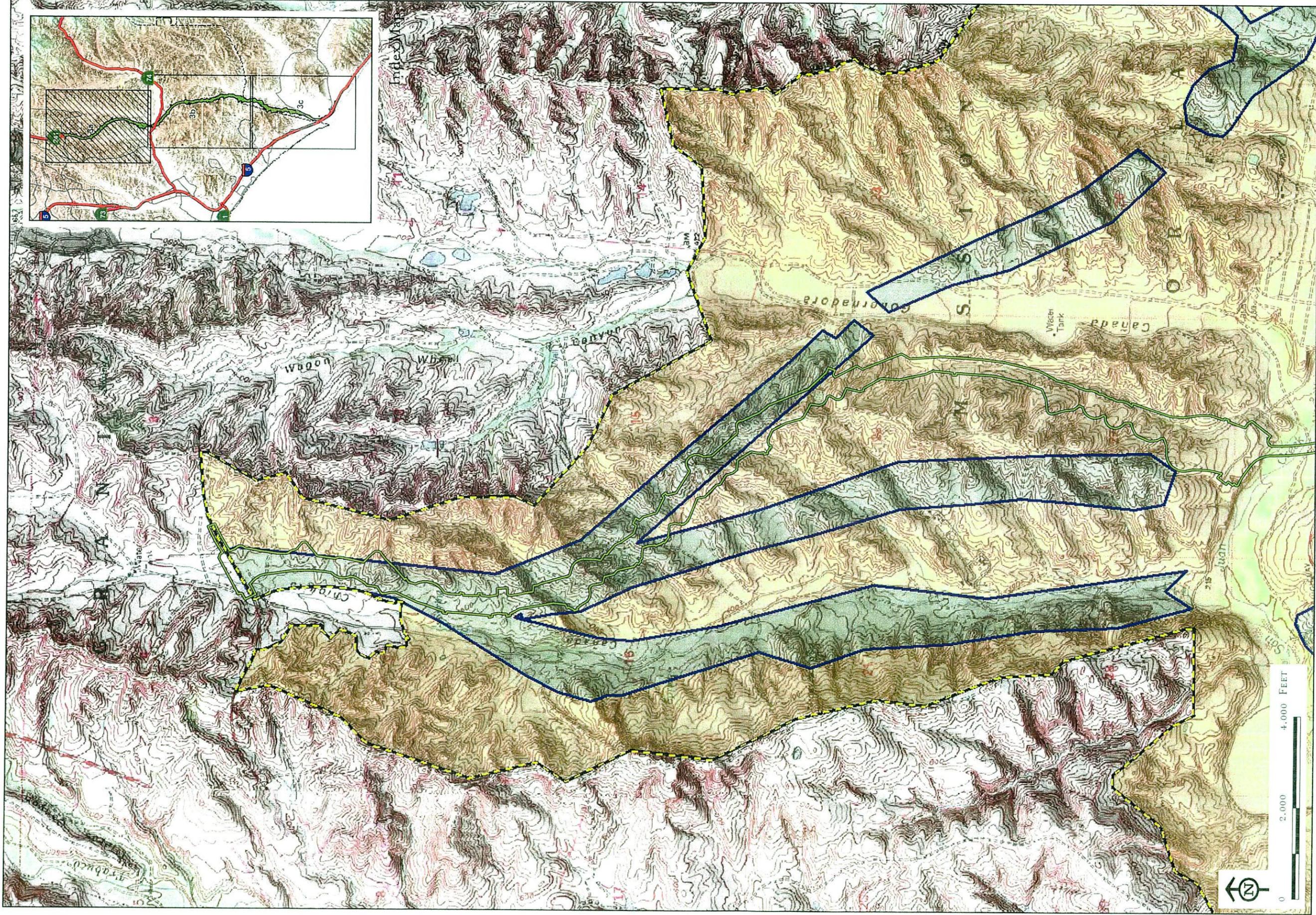
LSA

- County Boundary
- California Coastal Zone
- ▭ Preferred Alternative

MAP 2c

South Orange County Transportation
Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIP)

SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada Gobernadora (NSS), San Clemente (75), CA., LSA (11 2004)
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LSA

- California Coastal Zone
- ▭ Preferred Alternative
- ▭ LSA Survey Area

▭ Greenwood Survey Area (G and A 2003)

▭ ARMC Survey Area (Demcak 2000)

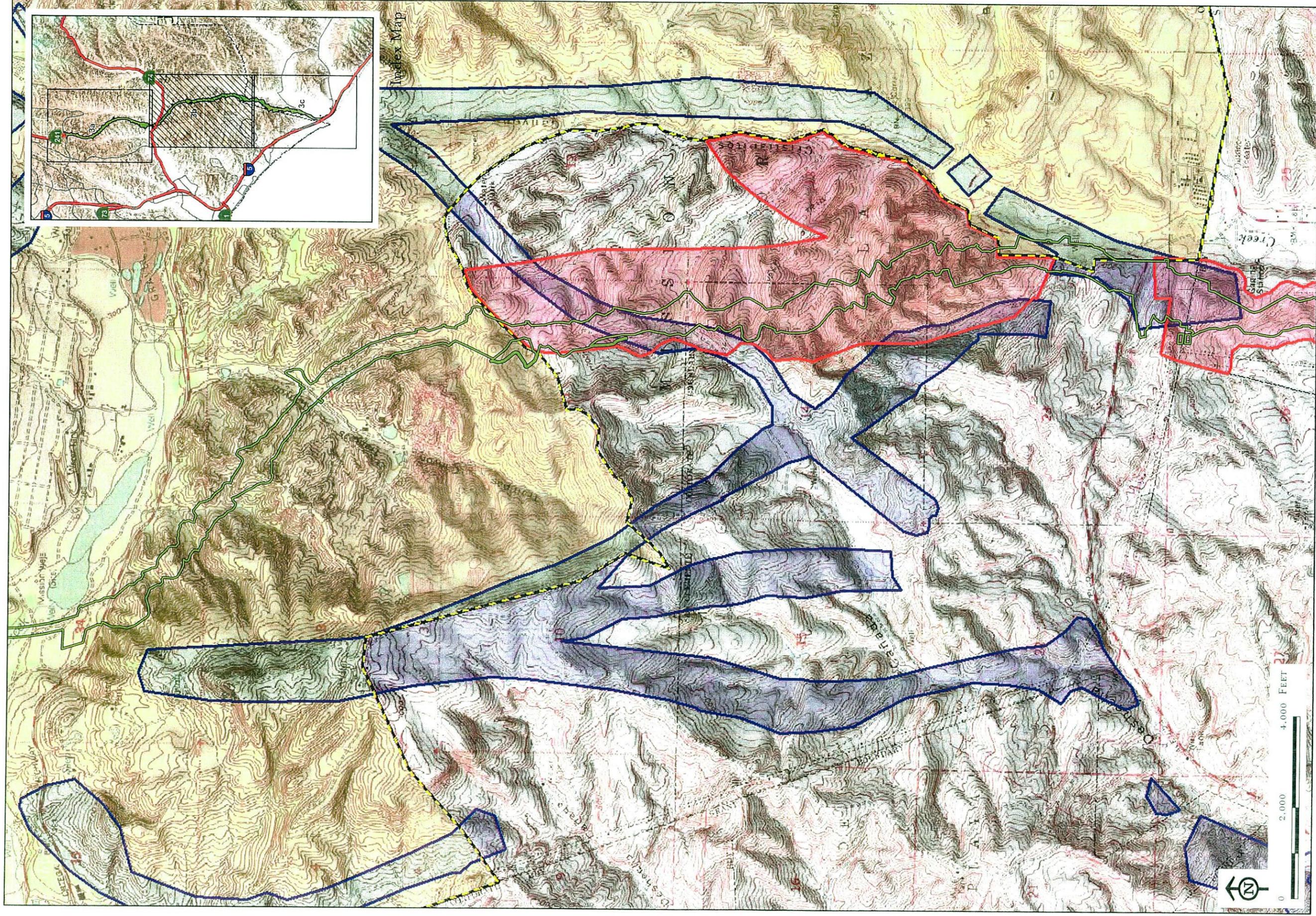
▭ San Mateo Archaeological District
(Surveyed and tested by numerous archaeologists)

MAP 3A

South Orange County Transportation
Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP)

Surveys meet Section 106 standards
SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada Gobernadora (NS), San Clemente (75), CA.; LSA (11/04); CCC (2005); ICA (4/07);
I:\PND\30 GIS Survey Map.mxd (8/07)

Survey Coverage Map



Index Map

LSA

- California Coastal Zone
- Preferred Alternative
- LSA Survey Area

- Greenwood Survey Area (G and A 2003)
- ARMC Survey Area (Demcak 2000)
- San Mateo Archaeological District
(Surveyed and tested by numerous archaeologists)

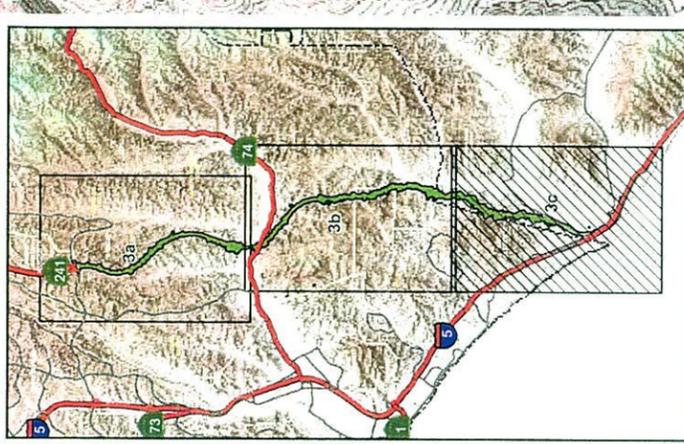
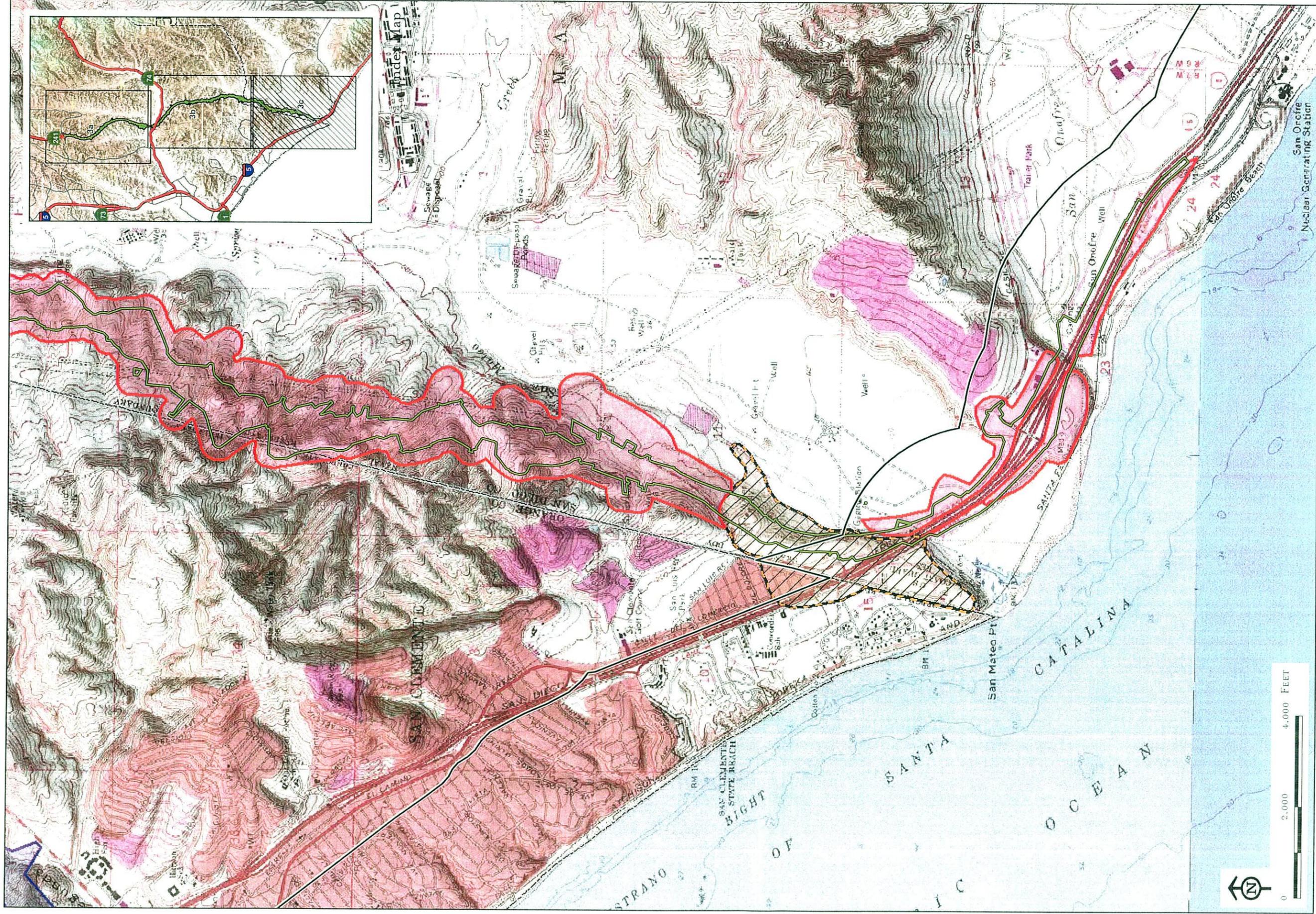


MAP 3b

South Orange County Transportation
Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP)

Surveys meet Section 106 standards
SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada/Guadalupe (NS), San Clemente (75), CA; LSA (11/04); CCC (2005); TCA (4/07)
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Survey Coverage Map



LSA

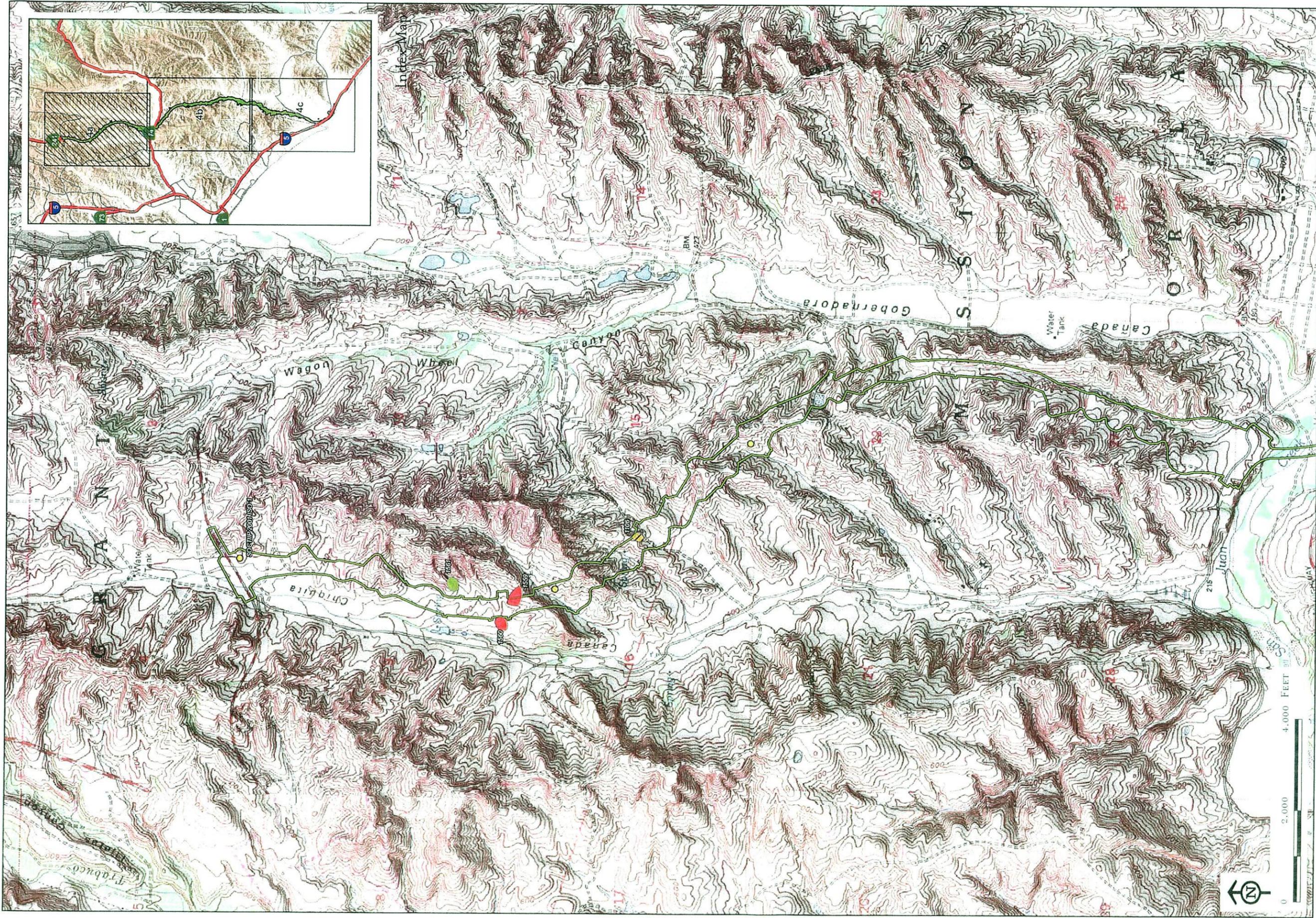
-  California Coastal Zone
-  Preferred Alternative
-  LSA Survey Area
-  Greenwood Survey Area (G and A 2003)
-  ARMC Survey Area (Demeak 2000)
-  San Mateo Archaeological District (Surveyed and tested by numerous archaeologists)

MAP 3c

South Orange County Transportation
Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIP)

Surveys meet Section 106 standards
SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada/Gobernadora (SS), San Clemente (75), CA; LSA (11/04); CCC (2005); ICA (4/07)
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Survey Coverage Map



LSA

- California Coastal Zone
- Preferred Alternative
- Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, no subsurface testing
- Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, no subsurface testing
- Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* eligible for the National Register

Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, but recommended by consultants as potentially eligible based on subsurface testing per CEQA

Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, but recommended by consultants as potentially ineligible based on subsurface testing per CEQA

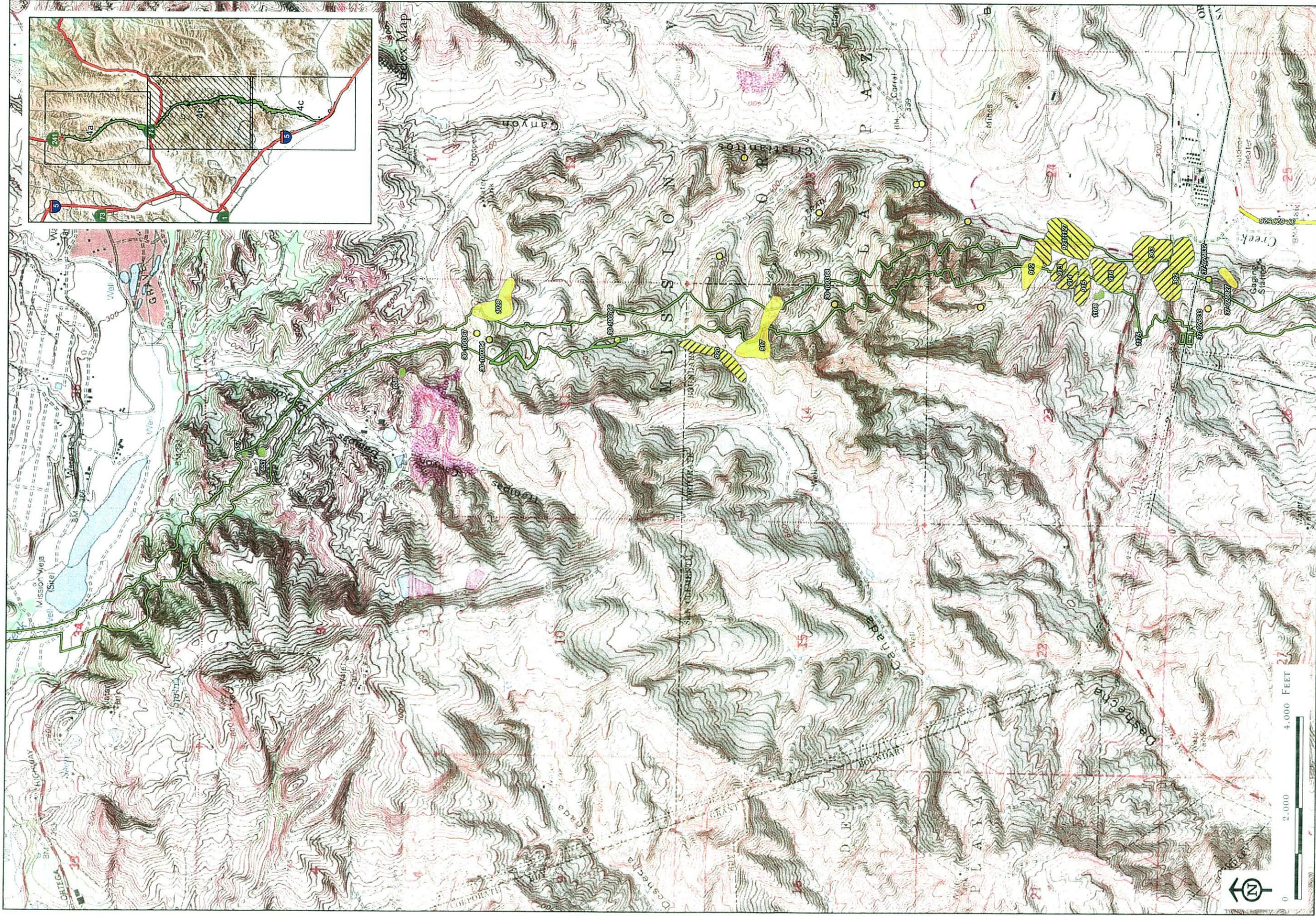
* Disturbance limits plus a 300-foot buffer

SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada Gobernadora (NSS), San Clemente (75), CA., LSA (11/2004)

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MAP 4A

South Orange County Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP)



LSA

-  California Coastal Zone
-  Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, no subsurface testing
-  Preferred Alternative
-  Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* not eligible for the National Register
-  Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, no subsurface testing
-  Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, but recommended by consultants as potentially eligible based on subsurface testing per CEQA

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MAP 4B

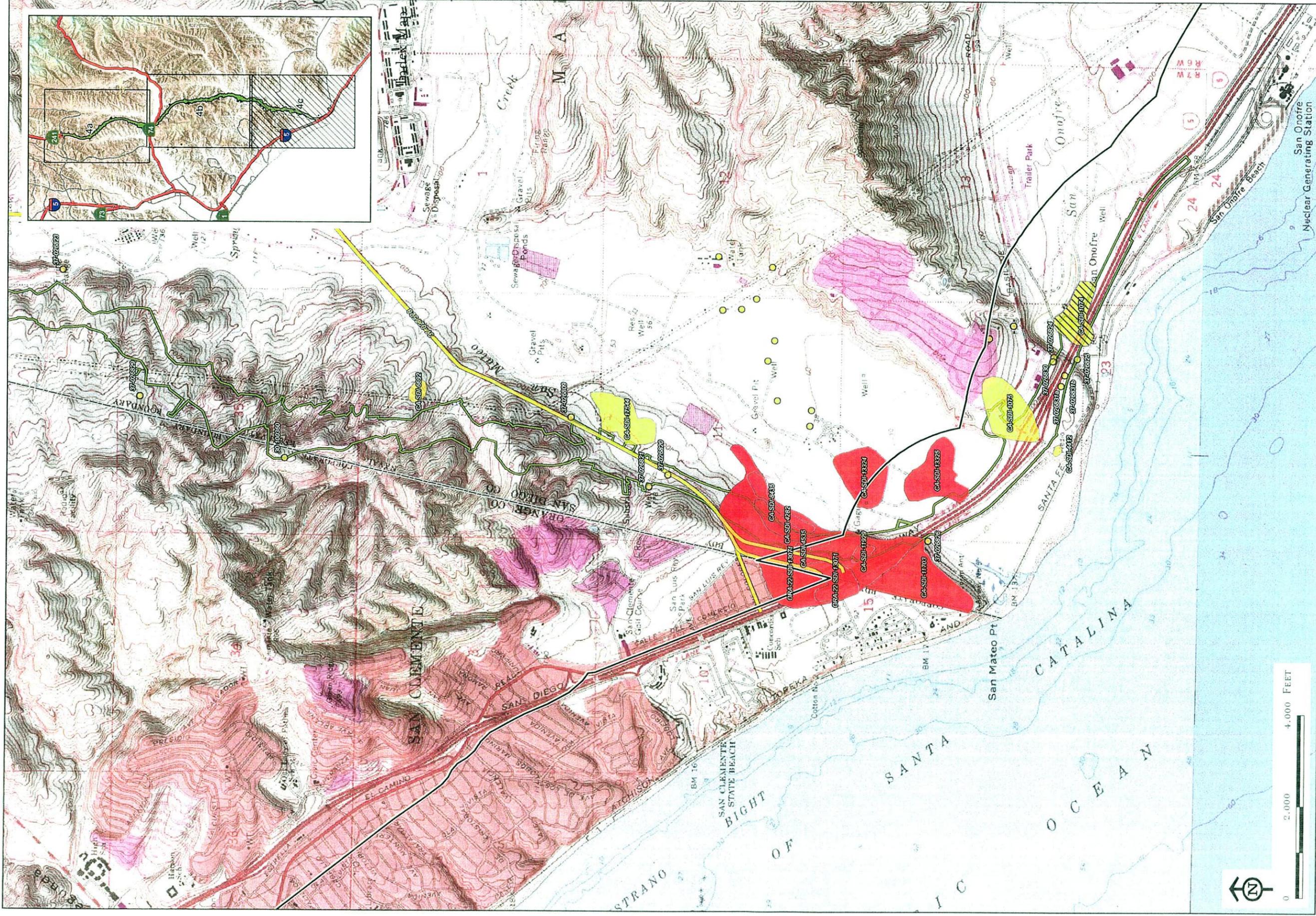
South Orange County Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIP)

* Disturbance limits plus a 300-foot buffer.

SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada Government (NSS), San Clemente (75), CA., LSA (11/2004)

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Resource Locations



LSA

- California Coastal Zone
- Preferred Alternative
- Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* not eligible for the National Register
- Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, no subsurface testing
- Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* eligible for the National Register

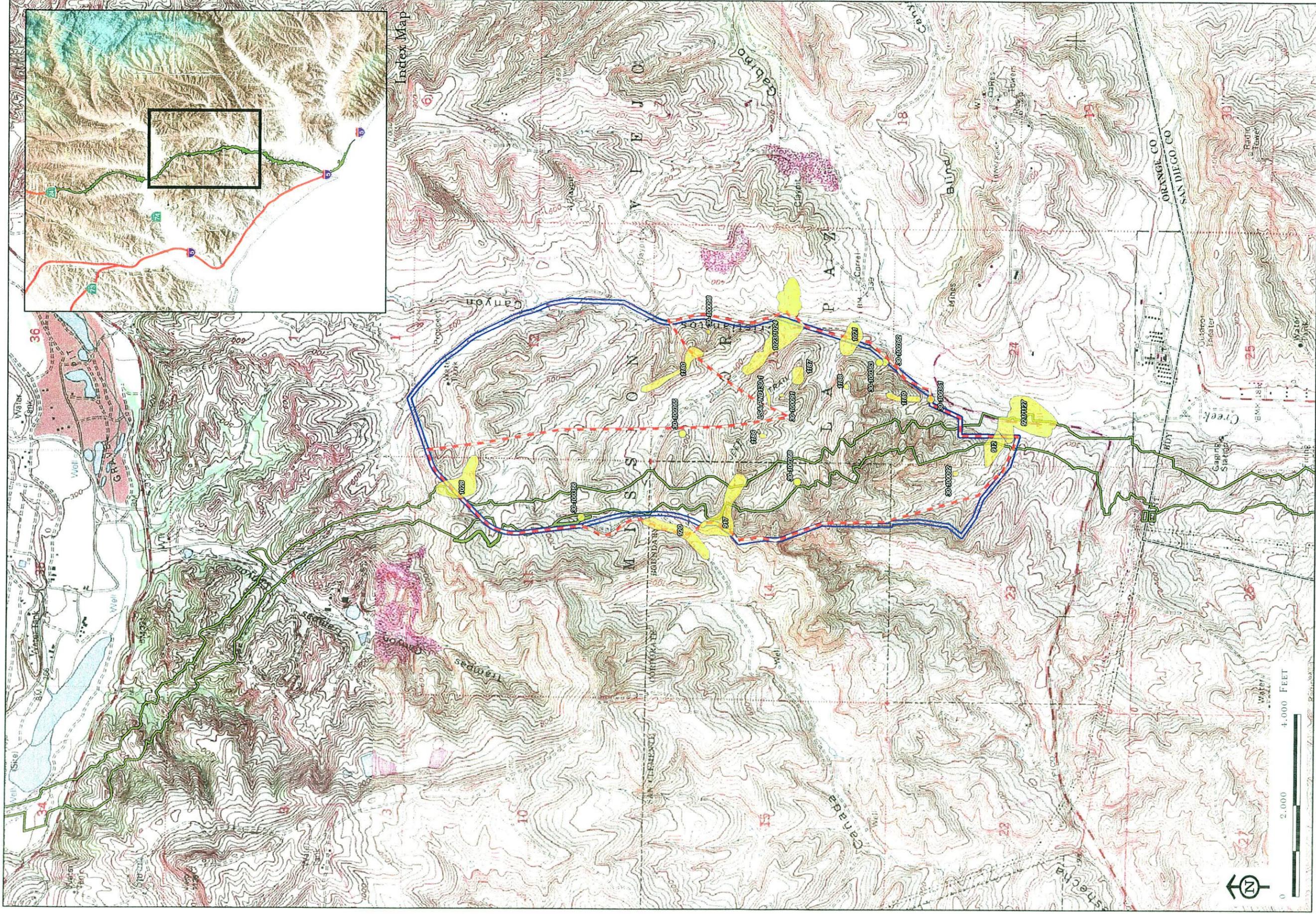
- Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, but recommended by consultants as potentially eligible based on subsurface testing per CEQA
- Cultural Resources within the Preferred Alternative Study Area* National Register status undetermined, but recommended by consultants as potentially ineligible based on subsurface testing per CEQA

MAP 4C

South Orange County Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP)

* Disturbance limits plus a 300-foot buffer.
 SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada/Gobernadora (SS), San Clemente (75), CA.; LSA (11/2004)
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Resource Locations

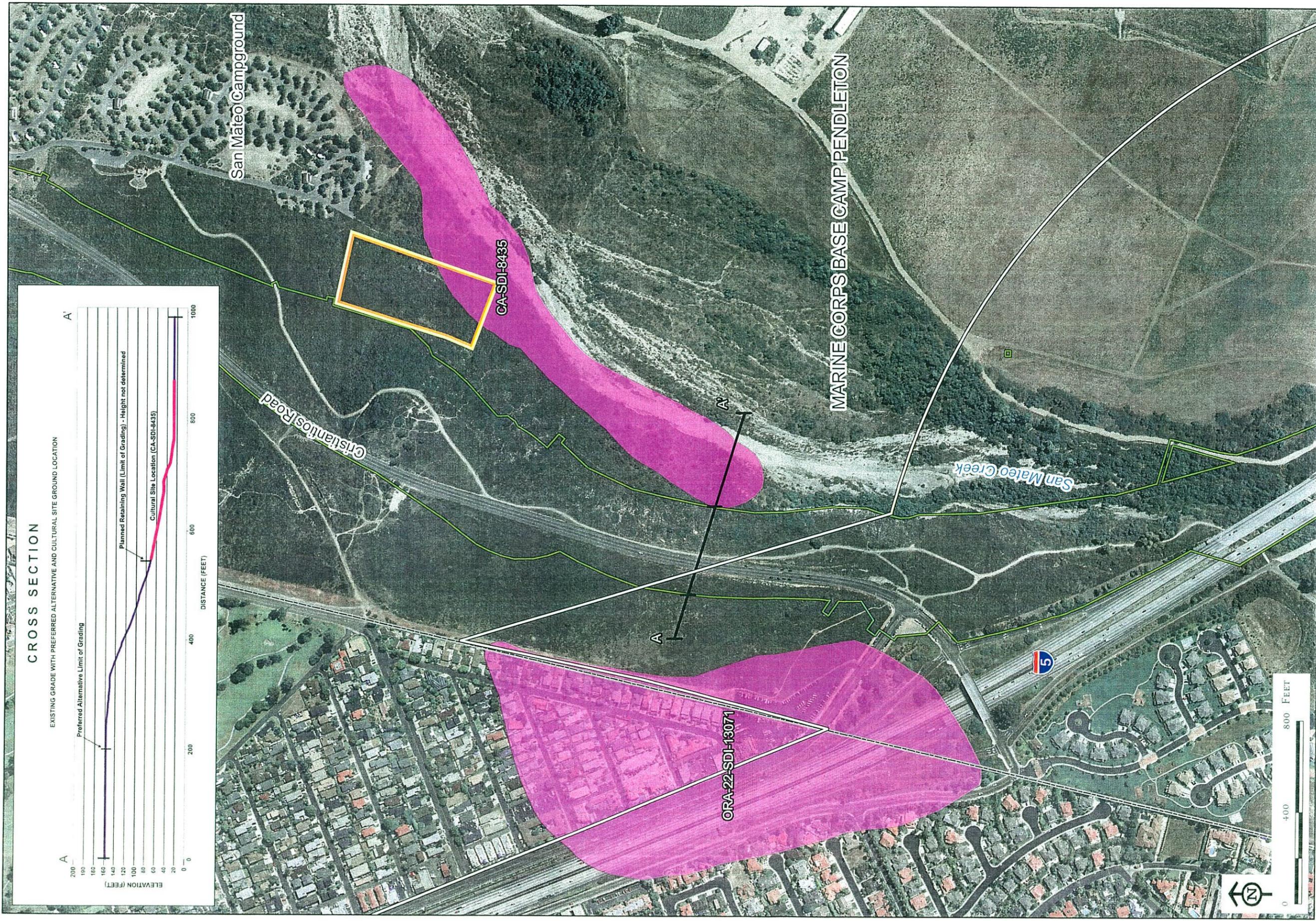


LSA

- Preferred Alternative
- Survey Area
- Domain O'Neill Land Conservancy Boundary
- Cultural Resources within Study Area

Domia O'Neill Land Conservancy Boundary

SOURCE: USGS 1:24,000 Canada/Gobernadora (88), San Clemente (75), CA.; LSA (11/04), TCA (4/07).
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LEGEND

- Orange County Boundary
 - Cross Section
 - California Coastal Zone
 - Sacred Lands Site (Source: Byrd, 1998)
 - Preferred Alternative
 - Juaneño Ceremonial Area
- South Orange County Transportation
Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP)
- San Mateo Archaeological District Resource Locations
with Cross Section

FIGURE 6

NOTE: No development will occur within ORA-SDI-13071 and CA-SDI-8435
 I:\prod\30\gis\sacred_land\site.mxd (5/11/07) Aerial provided by Saddleback (mid-2006)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
CALIFORNIA DIVISION
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 4-100
Sacramento, CA. 95814
September 26, 2006

IN REPLY REFER TO
HDA-CA
File # 12-ORA-241 SOCTIIP
Document # P55478

CERTIFIED RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED: 7003 1680 0002 3834 0070

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

This letter is in regard to the South Orange County Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP), in Orange and San Diego Counties, California (Attachment 1). The project involves the construction of the southern extension of existing State Route (SR) 241 (also known as the Foothill Transportation Corridor-South project (FTC-S)) from its current terminus at Oso Parkway in southern Orange County, south to connect with Interstate 5 (I-5) in northern San Diego County. The Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA) is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead on the project, while the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is the lead for the federal undertaking. Therefore, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, is required. In 2003 FHWA initiated Section 106 consultation with your office by submitting a proposed phased historic properties identification approach for comment. A meeting in 2004 among FHWA, TCA, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and your office (Hans Kreutzberg) resulted in consensus that the SOCTIIP requires an agreement document in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.6.

This letter documents project history and background, and transmits supporting documentation per 36 CFR Parts 800.3 and 800.4, as well as assessment and resolution of adverse effects per 36 CFR Parts 800.5 and 800.6. We are requesting your comment and concurrence at your earliest convenience on the enclosed documentation.

The following provides a discussion of the history of this project since it was placed on the County of Orange Master Plan of Arterial Highways (MPAH) in 1981. The FTC-S has been the subject of continued planning efforts for over 20 years. In 1981, the County of Orange certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) No. 123, which presented a conceptual alignment for a transportation corridor facility paralleling existing I-5. As a result of that analysis, a conceptual alignment for a transportation corridor that is consistent with the SOCTIIP alternatives was placed on the County MPAH.



Between 1989 and 1991, the TCA, joint powers authority comprised of 12 local jurisdiction board members and three County Supervisors in Orange County, prepared TCA EIR No. 3. This EIR addressed two potential road alignments for the FTC-S. These two alternatives were called the C and BX road alignments. The BX Alignment roughly follows the currently analyzed Central Corridor (CC) alignment. The BX Alignment started at Oso Parkway and extended south to Segunda Deshecha, following Segunda Deshecha to the I-5 tie-in. The C alternative essentially followed the current Preferred Alternative. TCA EIR No. 3 was ultimately certified, and a locally Preferred Alternative (the C alternative) was selected by TCA's Foothill/Eastern Board of Directors. In December 1993, the TCA initiated the preparation of a Subsequent (S)EIR to evaluate two build and one no-build alternative. The two build alternatives were called the CP and the BX Alignments. The CP Alignment was a refinement of the previously analyzed C Alternative and essentially follows the Preferred Alternative selected through the SOCTIIP EIR. The BX Alignment was identical to the CC Alternative described in the SOCTIIP Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)/SEIR.

While the SEIR was in preparation, it was determined that the project needed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/Section 404 (404) of the Clean Water Act Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) process to streamline environmental compliance. The NEPA/404 MOU agencies and other project proponents combined to develop the SOCTIIP Collaborative, which includes the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (Camp Pendleton), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Caltrans, FHWA, local cities and the TCA. During the course of Phase I of the SOCTIIP Collaborative process (August 1999-November 2000), the Collaborative developed a list of alternatives for evaluation in the SOCTIIP EIS and Section 404 process. Alternatives developed roughly followed the two build alternatives analyzed in TCA EIR No. 3 (the CP and BX Alternatives) with multiple alignment variations being considered.

It is important to note that the project is physically constrained by specific environmental, socioeconomic, and military requirements. Any viable build alternative would have to meet the overall project purpose and need. In addition, the origin of all alignments is fixed at the current terminus of SR-241. Another major goal of the project is to establish a direct tie-in to I-5. There are two possible alternatives that link to the I-5, one that follows Segunda Deshecha (CC Alternative variants), and another that links to the I-5 along San Mateo Drainage just within San Diego County (the Preferred Alternative). The City of San Clemente has stated that the Segunda Deshecha alternatives would effectively bisect their City, and would not be considered viable build alternatives by the local government. The San Mateo Drainage alternatives are constrained by national security operations on Camp Pendleton and can be built only on the northwest side of San Mateo Creek.

In November 2000, the SOCTIIP Collaborative concurred on the alternatives to be evaluated in the technical studies. The Collaborative agreed to 24 alternatives for evaluation in the technical analysis. These include 19 toll road alternatives, three non-toll road alternatives, and two no-action alternatives.

During Phase II of the SOCTIIP Collaborative (January 2001–Present), the TCA sought to further refine the alternatives to minimize impacts to sensitive environmental and human resources. During that time the FHWA/TCA concluded that the socioeconomic impacts of the Segunda Deshecha alternatives cannot be appreciably avoided by specifically refining those alternatives. In August 2003, the SOCTIIP Collaborative concurred on seven alternatives to be carried forward and evaluated in this Draft EIS/SEIR. Three of these alternatives were further refined during the technical report development process as further information on the environmental constraints for these alternatives were identified and quantified. A topographic map and aerial based graphics are enclosed to illustrate the alternative analysis (Attachments 2 and 3).

In May 2004 the SOCTIIP DEIS/SEIR was circulated for public review. In December 2005, the SEIR for FTC-S was certified by the TCA Foothill Eastern Board of Directors, and a Preferred Alternative was selected. The Preferred Alternative essentially follows the original C and CP alternatives analyzed since 1989.

Maps portraying the Preferred Alternative's area of potential effects (APE) are provided with this letter (Attachment 4). The entire APE has been surveyed by qualified archeologists and the survey reports prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) in 2006 by Fulton et al. entitled *Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed South Orange County Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project in Orange and San Diego Counties and Final Report; Pedestrian Survey, San Mateo and Cristianitos Valleys, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California* are also enclosed (Attachments 5 and 6).

Surveys recorded 35 archaeological sites and five historic resources within the APE, totaling 40 resources (Table 1). Of these, two sites have been destroyed by a recent housing development (CA-ORA-1168 and -1175). Twenty-six (26) of the extant 33 archaeological sites are located within the area of direct impact (ADI), and 7 are located in the 300-foot buffer and therefore will be potentially avoided. Of the 26 known archaeological resources located within the ADI that will be impacted, 10 have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) through consensus between the lead agency and your office. Six of the sites (CA-SDI-4282, -4535, -8435, -11,703, -11,929, and ORA-22/SDI-1371) are part of the National Register-eligible San Mateo Archaeological District (SMAD).

The other four National Register-eligible sites within the ADI are CA-ORA-1559, CA-ORA-1560, CA-SDI-13,324, and CA-SDI-13,325. CA-ORA-1559 and -1560 were determined eligible as part of Corps Section 106 consultation for the San Juan Creek Watershed and San Mateo Creek Watershed Special Area Management Plan (SAMP), Orange County, California in a letter dated January 27, 2004 (COE031003A) (Attachment 7). Sites SDI-13,324 and -13,325 were determined eligible for the National Register through consensus consultation regarding Camp Pendleton Project P-529.). In addition, two sites in the ADI, CA-ORA-653 and -657, have been determined ineligible per 36 CFR Part 800.4 as part of the SAMP consensus consultation (refer again to Attachment 5).

The remaining 14 archaeological sites within the ADI (CA-ORA-921/1127, -362, -363, -363, -912, -913, -914, -915, -916, -917, -1106, -1028, and CA-SDI-1075, -and 17544) have either not been the subject of test excavations or have been evaluated under the California Environmental Quality Act. Those archaeological sites remaining within the ADI that have not been the subject of prior Section 106 consultation require consensus determinations regarding National Register eligibility, based on subsurface data resulting from test excavations. In sum, of the 35 recorded archaeological resources within the APE, two have been destroyed, seven are in the 300 foot buffer and will be avoided, 10 have determined eligible for the National Register, two have been determined ineligible, and 14 need to be evaluated per Section 106.

The five historic built environment resources, Cristianitos Road (and associated culverts), 37-026823 (power pole), 37-026824 (power pole), 37-026825 (bridge), and 37-026826 (bridge) have been recently evaluated and the road and poles are not eligible for the National Register and the bridges will be avoided by project construction. Eligibility determinations will be sent once Camp Pendleton reviews and concurs with the recommendations since all identified historic built environment resources within the APE are located on Camp Pendleton.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by letter (dated October 23, 2003) to conduct a search of its Sacred Lands Files for sensitive cultural resources near the SOCTIIP alternatives and to provide a comprehensive list of Native American groups having traditional associations with the project area. The NAHC identified CA-ORA-22 and CA-SDI-8435 as sacred sites associated with the village of *Panhe*. These sites are contributing components of the SMAD, which is made up of additional San Diego County sites within Camp Pendleton.

The NAHC list of Native Americans was compared and combined with the Native American consultation list maintained by Camp Pendleton. A letter initiating formal consultation was developed. For groups that have worked extensively with Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, the letter was sent on Marine Corps letterhead. For all other tribal groups, the letters were sent by Caltrans District 12. Letters were sent to all tribal groups in November 2003, and groups were called during December 2003. No specific comments were received from these follow-up telephone conversations. On January 16, 2004, after the comment period specified in the letter and telephone calls were completed, a letter was received from the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians (Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chair) expressing deep concerns about potential impacts to their ancestral village of *Panhe* from various SOCTIIP Alternatives.

Prior to initiation of formal consultation, the TCA's consultant for cultural resources, LSA, discussed the various alternatives of the SOCTIIP extensively with the California Cultural Resource Preservation Alliance (CCRPA), the three Juaneño bands (Sonia Johnston, Damien Shilo, and David Belardes as Tribal Chair of each group), and the Sierra Club's Sacred Lands Task Force (Rebecca Robles). These informal discussions provided quarterly updates on the progress of the project and the status of the initial Section 106 identification efforts for the project.

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On August 19, 2004, an on-site field meeting was hosted by Camp Pendleton archaeologist Stan Berryman to tour the SMAD. Members of the CCRPA, Damien Shilo's Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, and the Sacred Sites Task Force attended the field meeting along with the TCA consultant, LSA. The participants toured the SMAD. On June 24, 2005, and June 25, 2005, meetings were hosted by the TCA, FHWA, and Caltrans for the tribal groups contacted through the consultation process. A total of 31 federally and non-federally recognized Native American groups and tribes were invited, based on a list obtained from the NAHC. Meetings were attended by representatives of four Native American groups and the California State Parks Archaeologist, Michael Sampson. Presentations were made on both days, discussing the status of the project and describing potential project impacts to cultural resources.

Rebecca Robles (Juaneño, CCRPA member, and Sacred Sites Task Force member) contacted the NAHC and requested review of the SOCTIIP as allowed under California Public Resources Code (PRC) §5097.97. On September 13, 2005, the NAHC met for a regularly scheduled meeting in the City of Visalia. It directed staff to initiate an investigation pursuant to PRC §5097.97. On December 7, 2005, the NAHC met with interested tribes, California State Parks, and Caltrans at the proposed location on Camp Pendleton. A follow-up meeting was held on February 15, 2006, at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Consultation will continue throughout all subsequent phases of the Section 106 compliance process, and additional on-site tours of the SOCTIIP project area will be offered to interested parties identified through the previous consultation. Throughout the consultation process, if interested parties request additional meetings, every attempt will be made to accommodate those requests to continue a good-faith consultation process. Federally recognized and non-federally recognized Native American groups will be treated the same throughout the consultation process.

In consultation with your office, the FHWA has applied the criteria of adverse effects per 36 CFR Part 800.5 to 10 historic properties (CA-SDI-4282, -4535, -8435, -11,703, -11,929, and ORA-22/SDI-1371 CA-ORA-1559, ORA-1560, SDI-13,324, and SDI-13,325) that will be adversely affected by the project. The FHWA is in the process of notifying the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation per 36 CFR Part 800.6 (a) (1).

A draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was transmitted to your office in 2005, and the revised version addressing your comments, along with those of the Caltrans and Camp Pendleton, is enclosed (Attachment 8). The draft MOA and the survey reports will be provided to several representatives for each of the Gabrielino, Juanefño, and Luiseño tribes, identified through consultation with the NAHC and Camp Pendleton.

Draft testing and treatment plans are in preparation. These plans will be provided to Caltrans and Camp Pendleton for comment prior to transmittal to your office for review. Additionally, interested tribes will be provided copies for comment.

In sum, we are providing the APE, Archaeological Survey Report, Pedestrian Survey, SHPO concurrence letter for the ACOE SAMP, and revised MOA for your review and comment under this phased archaeological process. Please provide comments at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions, please contact Lisa Cathcart-Randall, at (916) 498-5048. If it would help to set up a meeting at your office to facilitate consultation, please let me know.

Sincerely,

/s/ Lisa Cathcart-Randall

For
Gene K. Fong
Division Administrator

Enclosures

cc: (E-mail, w/o Enclosures)
Jay Norvell, Caltrans
Sylvia Vega, Caltrans
Charles Baker, Caltrans
Mike McGuirt, OHP
Maiser Khaled, FHWA
Tay Dam, FHWA
Lisa Cathcart-Randall, FHWA

August 7, 2006

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

Attention: Mr. Michael McGuirt

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

This letter is in regard to plans to develop the South Orange County Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project (SOCTIIP), in Orange and San Diego Counties, California (Attachment 1). The project involves the construction of the southern extension of existing State Route (SR) 241 from its current terminus at Oso Parkway in southern Orange County, south to a logical freeway connection with Interstate 5 (I-5) in northern San Diego County by the Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA). The project requires authorization by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and is a federal undertaking. Therefore, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, is required. In 2003 FHWA initiated Section 106 consultation with your office by submitting a proposed phased historic properties identification approach for comment. A meeting in 2004 among FHWA, TCA, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and your office (Hans Kreutzberg) resulted in consensus that the SOCTIIP requires an agreement document in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.6.

The project is also referred to as the Foothill Transportation Corridor-South (FTC-S) project. The FTC-S has been the subject of continuing planning efforts for over 20 years. In 1981, the County of Orange certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) No. 123, which presented a conceptual alignment for a transportation corridor facility paralleling existing I-5. As a result of that analysis, a conceptual alignment for a transportation corridor that is consistent with the SOCTIIP alternatives was placed on the County Master Plan of Arterial Highways (MPAH).

Between 1989 and 1991, the TCA, a quasigovernmental, joint powers authority, prepared TCA EIR No. 3. This EIR addressed two potential road alignments for the FTC-S. These two alternatives were called the C and BX road alignments. The BX Alignment roughly follows the currently analyzed Central Corridor (CC) alignment. The BX Alignment started at Oso Parkway and extended south to Segunda Deshecha, following Segunda Deshecha to the I-5 tie-in. The C alternative essentially followed the current Preferred Alternative. TCA EIR No. 3 was ultimately certified, and a locally Preferred Alternative (the C alternative) was selected by TCA's Foothill/Eastern Board of Directors. In December 1993, the TCA initiated the preparation of a Subsequent (S)EIR to evaluate two build and one no-build alternatives. The two build alternatives were called the CP and the BX Alignments. The CP Alignment was a refinement of the previously analyzed C Alternative and essentially follows the Preferred Alternative selected through the SOCTIIP EIR. The BX Alignment was identical to the CC Alternative described in the SOCTIIP Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)/SEIR.

While the SEIR was in preparation, the project was mandated to participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/Section 404 (404) of the Clean Water Act Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) process regarding streamlining of environmental compliance. The NEPA/404 MOU agencies include the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (Camp Pendleton), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Caltrans, FHWA, local cities and the TCA and are collectively referred to as the SOCTIIP Collaborative. During the course of Phase I of the SOCTIIP Collaborative process (August 1999-November 2000), the Collaborative developed a list of alternatives for evaluation in the SOCTIIP EIS and Section 404 process. Alternatives developed roughly followed the two build alternatives analyzed in TCA EIR No. 3 (the CP and BX Alternatives) with multiple alignment variations being considered.

It is important to note that the project is physically constrained by specific environmental, socioeconomic, and military requirements. Any viable build alternative should meet the overall project purpose and need. The origin of all alignments is fixed at the current terminus of SR-241. Another major goal of the project is to establish a direct tie-in to I-5. There are two possible alternatives that link to the I-5, one that follows Segunda Deshecha (CC Alternative variants), and another that links to the I-5 along San Mateo Drainage just within San Diego County (the Preferred Alternative). The City of San Clemente has stated that the Segunda Deshecha alternatives would effectively bisect their City, and would not be considered viable build alternatives by the local government. The San Mateo Drainage studies are constrained by national security operations on Camp Pendleton and can be built only on the northwest side of San Mateo Creek. Therefore, the design alternatives investigated in the SOCTIIP process represent the only viable alternatives that meet the purpose and need for the project.

In November 2000, the SOCTIIP Collaborative concurred on the alternatives to be evaluated in the technical studies. The Collaborative agreed to 24 alternatives for evaluation in the technical analysis. These include 19 toll road alternatives, three non-toll road alternatives, and two no-action alternatives.

During Phase II of the SOCTIIP Collaborative (January 2001–Present), the TCA sought to further refine the alternatives to minimize impacts to sensitive environmental resources. During that time the FHWA/TCA concluded that the socioeconomic impacts of the Segunda Deshecha alternatives cannot be appreciably avoided by specifically refining those alternatives. In August 2003, the SOCTIIP Collaborative concurred on seven alternatives to be carried forward and evaluated in this Draft EIS/SEIR. Three of these alternatives were further refined during the technical report development process as further information on the environmental constraints for these alternatives were identified and quantified. A topographic map and aerial based graphics are enclosed to illustrate the alternative analysis (Attachments 2 and 3).

In May 2004 the SOCTIIP DEIS/SEIR was circulated for public review. In December 2005, the SEIR for FTC-S was certified by the TCA Foothill Eastern Board of Directors, and a Preferred Alternative was selected. The Preferred Alternative essentially follows the original C and CP alternatives analyzed since 1989.

Maps portraying the Preferred Alternative's area of potential effects (APE) are provided with this letter (Attachment 4). The entire APE has been surveyed by qualified archeologists and the survey reports prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) in 2006 by Fulton et al. entitled *Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed South Orange County Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project in Orange and San Diego Counties* and *Final Report, Pedestrian Survey, San Mateo and Cristianitos Valleys, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California* are also enclosed (Attachments 5 and 6).

A survey has recorded 35 archaeological sites and five historic resources within the APE, totaling 40 resources. Of these, 31 are located within the area of direct impact (ADI), and 10 are located in the 300-foot buffer and therefore will be potentially avoided. Of the 31 recorded resources located within the ADI that will be impacted, 10 have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) through consensus between the lead agency and your office. Six of the sites (CA-SDI-4282, -4535, -8435, -11,703, -11,929, and ORA-22/SDI-1371) are part of the National Register-eligible San Mateo Archaeological District (SMAD).

The other four National Register-eligible sites within the ADI are ORA-1559, ORA-1560, SDI-13,324, and SDI-13,325. ORA-1559 and -1560 were determined eligible as part of Corps Section 106 consultation for the San Juan Creek Watershed and San Mateo Creek Watershed Special Area Management Plan (SAMP), Orange County, California in a letter dated January 27, 2004 (COE031003A) (Attachment 7). In addition, two sites in the ADI, CA-ORA-653 and -657, have been determined ineligible per 36 CFR Part 800.4 as part of the SAMP consensus consultation (refer again to Attachment 5). Sites SDI-13,324 and -13,325 were determined eligible for the National Register through consensus consultation regarding Camp Pendleton Project P-529. One site, CA-ORA-1175, may have been destroyed. The remaining 18 sites within the ADI have either not been the subject of test excavations or have been evaluated under the California Environmental Quality Act. The historic built environment has been recently evaluated and eligibility determinations will be sent once Camp Pendleton reviews and concurs with the recommendations since all identified historic built environment resources within the ADI are located on Camp Pendleton. Those archaeological sites remaining within the ADI that have not been the subject of prior Section 106 consultation require consensus determinations regarding National Register eligibility, based on subsurface data resulting from test excavations.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by letter (dated October 23, 2003) to conduct a search of its Sacred Lands Files for sensitive cultural resources near the SOCTIIP alternatives and to provide a comprehensive list of Native American groups having traditional associations with the project area. The NAHC identified CA-ORA-22 and CA-SDI-8435 as sacred sites associated with the village of *Panhe*. These sites are contributing components of the SMAD, which is made up of additional San Diego County sites within Camp Pendleton.

The NAHC list of Native Americans was compared and combined with the Native American consultation list maintained by Camp Pendleton. A letter initiating formal consultation was developed. For groups that have worked extensively with Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, the letter was sent on Marine Corps letterhead. For all other tribal groups, the letters were sent by Caltrans District 12. Letters were sent to all tribal groups in November 2003, and groups were called during December 2003. No specific comments were received from these follow-up telephone conversations. On January 16, 2004, after the comment period specified in the letter and telephone calls were completed, a letter was received from the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians (Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chair) expressing deep concerns about potential impacts to their ancestral village of *Panhe* from various SOCTIIP Alternatives.

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Draft testing and treatment plans are in preparation. These plans will be provided to Caltrans and Camp Pendleton for comment prior to transmittal to your office for review. Additionally, interested tribes will be provided copies for comment. Correspondence may be sent to:

XXXX

Attention: Lisa Cathcart-Randall
Federal Highway Administration, California Division
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 4-100
Sacramento, California 95814-4708

Please provide comments at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions, please direct them to Ms. Lisa Cathcart-Randall, Senior Transportation Specialist, at (916) 498-5048.

Sincerely,

Attachments

APPENDIX C

**SMAD NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION
DOCUMENTATION**

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION

National Register of Historic Places

National Park Service

Project Name: San Mateo Archeological District

Location: Orange and San Diego Counties

State: CA

Request submitted by: DOT/FHWA Bruce E. Cannon

Date Received: 12/30/81

Additional information received:

36 CFR Part 602
Determination

Name of property	Eligibility		Criteria
	SHPO opinion	Secretary of the Interior's opinion	
CA-ORA-22	eligible	eligible	
CA-SDi-4282	"	"	
CA-SDi-4535	"	"	
CA-SDi-8435	eligible	eligible	

for 
Keeper of the National Register
Determined Eligible
Date: 31 December 1981



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
REGION NINE
CALIFORNIA DIVISION
P. O. Box 1915
Sacramento, California 95809

ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
HAWAII
GUAM
AMERICAN SAMOA

December 22, 1981

IN REPLY REFER TO

HB-CA

Mr. Jerry L. Rogers
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service
Department of Interior
400 G Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

I-5-02-(135)72
Historic Preservation

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and a copy of the Historic Property Survey Report for the San Mateo Archaeological District. These are being transmitted in support of a request for a determination of eligibility for the District, which encompasses four sites: CA-ORA-22, CA-SDI-4282, CA-SDI-4535, and CA-SDI-8435.

An earlier request concerning CA-ORA-22 was determined on February 13, 1978 to be ineligible for the National Register due to the site's loss of contextual integrity. Subsequently three other adjacent undisturbed sites were found which indicate that the four sites may together comprise one larger site. FHWA, with the SHPO, feel that San Mateo Archaeological District is now eligible for the National Register. Your concurrence is requested.

Sincerely yours,

For
Bruce E. Cannon
Division Administrator

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

YELLOW
S. Ammons
11/11/82

IN REPLY REFER TO: 710

DEC 31 1981

Mr. Bruce E. Cannon
Division Administrator
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
P. O. Box 1915
Sacramento, California 95809

Dear Mr. Cannon:

Thank you for your letter requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to Executive Order 11593 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you are aware, transportation projects requiring the use of significant historic properties are also subject to the provisions of section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. Your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act and section 4(f) analyses in order to bring about the best possible program decisions. This determination does not represent the results of formal consultation by the Department of Transportation with the Department of the Interior pursuant to section 4(f). Such requirements would be fulfilled only when the Department of the Interior separately comments on any section 4(f) statement which may be prepared and approved by you for circulation. The determination also does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of the property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. Any decision on use of the property in question lies with your agency after the Department of the Interior has had an opportunity to comment on the 4(f) statement and other procedures are fulfilled (36 CFR 800).

We are pleased to be of assistance in the consideration of historic resources in the planning process.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the
National Register

Enclosure

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
NOTIFICATION DISTRIBUTION

cc: State Historic Preservation Officer: Dr. Knox Mellon

Federal Representative: Mr. Robert F. Crecco

Bureau Liaison: Mr. Larry Isaacson

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Denver, Colorado

bcc: NPS Regional Office: Western

NATIONAL REGISTER

FHR: S. Harrison:jrb:272-3504:1-11-82

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NATIONAL REGISTER

REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION
OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CA-ORA 22:
THE SAN MATEO ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DISTRICT

07-ORA-5 71.3/6.1
11-SD-5
07502-105273
(Antiquities Permit No. 76-CA-042)

Prepared by



JOHN ROMANI
Environmental Planner/
Cultural Resources
Caltrans District 07
Environmental Planning Branch
Los Angeles, California

August 1981

REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

I. Agency Official Making the Request

U. S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
District Headquarters
Attention: Bruce Cannon
Federal Building
801 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 440-2428

II. Property Name

Archaeological Sites CA-Ora-22, CA-SD1-4282, CA-SD1-4535, and
CA-SD1-8435.

It is recommended the property be designated as "San Mateo
Archaeological District."

III. Location

Located at the mouth of the San Mateo drainage northeast of
Interstate Route 5 and situated on the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps
Base adjacent and east of the old Christianitos Road in Orange
and San Diego Counties, California.

IV. Classification

Four prehistoric archaeological sites comprising a single district
which ethnographic evidence indicates may be the historic village
Panhe.

V. Ownership

Multiple-Government: United States Marine Corps, California
Department of Parks and Recreation, and Caltrans (California
Department of Transportation).

VI. Representation in Existing Surveys

Neither the district nor any of the sites comprising it are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Historic American Building Survey or any State or Local Survey. However, site records for Ora-22, SDI-4782, SDI-4535, and SDI-8435 have been filed with the California Archaeological Survey district office.

VII. Description

The "San Mateo Archaeological District" encompasses an area of about 480,000 square meters. Its maximum dimensions (for all 4 site areas) are approximately 1200 meters N-S by approximately 400 meters east-west (Map 2). The site is located between old Christianitos Road on the west and north; San Mateo Creek on the east; Interstate 5 (San Diego Freeway) and a Coast Guard station on the south. The boundaries have been established following geographic features in close proximity to, but outside, the limits of the artifactual distributions. Of the total district area, about 178,000 m² (37%) has been totally modified by modern disturbance; 222,000 m² (46%) has been affected to varying degrees by modern disturbance; 80,000 m² (17%) is virtually intact.

The Caltrans resurvey revealed a spatially far more extensive archaeological deposit than previously believed. The previously-recorded archaeological sites Ora-22, (E & W), SDI-4282, and SDI-4535 were found to have a contiguous artifact distribution which strongly suggests that these three sites represent the

remains of one large village. The resurvey also recorded a new site, SD1-8435, situated east of and adjacent to SD1-4282. This site is presently buried under approximately 80 cm of alluvial silt, and is only discernable in the profiled San Mateo drainage bank. While thus far the conclusion is speculative, it is likely that this site's artifact distribution is contiguous to that of SD1-4282.

In total, the archaeological deposit extends northeast across an elevated marine terrace and beach ridge deposit, and easterly along a lower river cut terrace overlooking the San Mateo drainage. Ora-22, as previously defined, is situated along the marine terrace and extends northeasterly upslope to a topographically higher marine terrace deposit. SD1-4282 and SD1-4535 are situated northeast of Ora-22 proper, along the higher northeastern extremity of the marine terrace beach ridge deposit (Map 1). The newly recorded site, SD1-8435, is situated east and adjacent to both SD1-4535 and SD1-4282, on a lower and more recent river cut terrace (Map 2, Area B).

The primary emphasis of the resurvey was to investigate the upper and lower terrace areas to determine the spatial extent of the deposit. The previously recorded site, Ora-22 east and west as initially defined, was the primary focus of the 1977 Caltrans test excavation and was not intensively surveyed because it was thoroughly investigated by Caltrans in 1977, and has subsequently been highly disturbed by the widening of I-5. Now, Ora-22-E is almost totally destroyed by the new Christianitos interchange

construction, and much of Ora-22 west is buried by fill.

The geology of the immediate site area consists of an earlier Capistrano formation (upper miocene and lower pleistocene age) with an overlying formation of perhaps pliocene through pleistocene age. The eroded beds of either the Capistrano or San Mateo formation are overlaid with pliestocene marine terrace deposits.

The sites of Ora-22, SD1-4282, SD1-4535, and SD1-8435 in total, encompass two basic topographic areas 1) an upper and lower marine terrace Beach ridge formation and 2) a lower river cut terrace situated west and adjacent to the San Mateo River. Site SD1-8435 is situated on the river cut terrace whereas Sites Ora-22, SD1-4282, and SD1-4535 are situated on topographically higher marine terraces.

The portion of Ora-22 situated west of I-5 is entirely disturbed, having no elements of native vegetation remaining. All that exists in this area are European grasses and forbs. The area east of I-5 consists of a heavily disturbed sage scrub community.

Many plants typical of this community are absent. The lower terrace area immediately adjacent to the San Mateo drainage is more representative of what would have been the prehistoric native plant community. For a detailed discussion on the flora and fauna refer to Cook and White (1977).

The artifacts noted on the upper terrace (SD1-4535 and SD1-4282) consisted of meta volcanic primary and secondary waste flakes,

cores, core tools (i.e., angular hammers, choppers, scrapers, and abraders), flake scrapers, and manos (ground stone). The manos were localized in the northeast portion of the deposit along the slopes of a small hill, and appear to be associated with a localized midden deposit. Welch and Ezell (1975:20) recovered a metate and mano from SD1-4535 along with hammerstones, flakes, flake tools, and a domed turtle back scraper (core tool). A total of five postholes revealed no evidence of a subsurface component (Welch and Ezell 1975:20). No pottery was recorded by the Caltrans' resurvey anywhere along the upper terrace, nor was any recorded by Welch and Ezell; however, pottery was noted in the 1975 site record filed for SD1-4282. The remainder of the upper terrace deposit does not have a discernible midden deposit associated. No bone, and only one piece of shell (abalone) was noted on the upper terrace deposit. The artifact distribution extends approximately 800 meters further northeast from the previously defined limits of Ora-22 and its northeastern terminus appears to be at the northeastern end of this terrace--demarcated by a gully. The artifact distribution is approximately 320 meters wide (W-E), beginning from the old paved Christianitos Road, and terminating easterly at the base of the lower terrace (Map 2, Area A).

The newly recorded site (SD1-8435) is situated directly east and adjacent to SD1-4282, but is presently buried under alluvium; it is probably spatially contiguous with the upper terrace deposit (Map 2, Area B). Numerous meta volcanic cores and flakes were noted throughout the drainage bank profile, and towards the

northern end of this deposit, a multi-component midden deposit is clearly discernable. In this profile, two cultural components are presently separated by a thin lens of light brown silty sand (Plate 8, Figure 1).

The upper component consists of a midden deposit containing some shell, predominantly Protohaca sp., and measures approximately 95 cm in width. A large rock lined feature, possibly an earth oven, is situated within this upper component (Plate 7). The lower component has a darker midden and a much higher density of shell with a greater diversity noted. The shell types consist of Protohaca sp., mytilus californianus and tegula funebris. Also situated within this lower component are lenses of charcoal and fireburned soil. This lower stratum measures approximately 1 meter in depth.

Clear evidence of this multi-component stratigraphy is confined to an approximate 40 meter span of river bank (Map 2, Area B). Elsewhere along this river bank, a sparse distribution of meta-volcanic cores, flakes, and shells were noted; however, no clear evidence of midden is present. Moreover, there was no groundstone or bone noted anywhere along this lower terrace deposit.

The lower terrace artifactual deposit (SDI-8435) extends approximately 800 meters N-S, paralleling the boundary of the upper terrace deposit, and may be as much as 80 meters wide at its greatest width (Map 2, Area B). The east/west dimension is of course speculative considering that the site is only visible in the San Mateo drainage bank.

Past development has almost totally destroyed Ora-22, west and east. Extensive disturbance in these site areas was noted during the Caltrans 1976 test excavation. The impacts were extensive and resulted from a myriad of land modification operations, ranging from utility installation and landscaping projects, to intensive grading for the construction of barracks and a Coast Guard facility (Cook and White 1977:4-5).

Fortunately the majority of this activity was confined to the areas situated more immediate to I-5. The upper terrace, and lower terrace areas which were the major focus of this survey have escaped many but not all of these impacts. In the past it would appear that some light grading may have occurred along the upper terrace, perhaps leveling the land for agriculture, as well as for the laying of house foundations on the northeast knoll top. Plowing and discing can be added to past disturbance factors. Most recently a one hundred foot wide road (the new Christianitos Road alignment) has cut a swath across the long axis of the upper terrace, along with the leveling of a small knoll top in the southeast portion of the site. The lower terrace areas (SD1-8435) apparently suffered only minor disturbance resulting from the grading of a small dirt road.

Based on a map prepared by Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) the historic village of Panhe appears to be in the approximate location of Ora-22. Panhe was a principal village to San Juan Capistrano, supplying the majority of converts from 1776 to as late as 1823, as recorded in the mission baptismal records (Chase 1977). The

historic period for the Juaneno began with observations by Cabrillo in 1542 and Visiciano in 1602, both of whom passed offshore and did not make close contact with the Juaneno. Located on San Mateo Creek a few miles north of the district is the site of the first baptism (in 1769) in California. The baptism was conducted by members of the Portola expedition, and is associated with the first close contact between the Juaneno and Europeans. The earliest ethnographic account was obtained by Henshaw in 1884.

Ora-22 and the three contiguous sites are the only known archaeological candidates for the site of Panhe. Kroeber's map, which shows Panhe and, a short distance south along the coast, another village, Hechmai, correlates closely with known archaeological sites. If Ora-22 is taken as the site of Panhe, then SDI-1074 and 1075 are located where Kroeber's map places Hechmai. The limited geographic information on Kroeber's map, and ethnographic descriptions of Panhe, also correlate closely with Ora-22. For these reasons, it is considered highly likely that the four-site complex is in fact the site of Panhe.

VIII. Significance

The district is comprised of four recorded archaeological sites. Each site was initially recorded at a different time, the first in 1949 and the most recent in the summer of 1980. Extensive test excavations have been conducted on only one site, Ora-22, which is adjacent to I-5 in the area most severely impacted by modern disturbance. As a result prior cultural

resources evaluations made in connection with widening on I-5 failed to recognize the existence of a multi-site complex. The Keeper of the National Register concluded on February 13, 1978, that Ora-22 does not meet the NRHP criteria of eligibility due to loss of contextual integrity. However, that determination only considered Ora-22 as an individual entity.

In June 1980, at the instigation of members of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Caltrans resurveyed the area. The Juaneno had discovered and collected prehistoric artifacts from areas then being cleared and graded for highway construction. They believed -- correctly, as it turned out -- that the areas from which they were collecting these artifacts had not been evaluated in the 1977 Request for Determination of Eligibility. The purpose of this Request is to obtain reconsideration of the National Register eligibility question, in the light of Caltrans' 1980 resurvey. The resurvey has led to a spatial redefinition of the resource as a multisite archaeological district, provides a reanalysis of the remaining research potential, and provides information regarding the cultural significance of the site to the local Native American community.

"San Mateo Archaeological District" is significant in the areas of Archaeology - Prehistoric and Archaeology Historic. First, it contains significant elements of Juaneno Indian cultural history, as expressed by representatives of the "Juaneno Band of

Mission Indians". (This Band has an enrolled membership of more than 1,800 out of an estimated total eligibel population of 3,000 to 4,000. Second, the District has the potential to yield information important in prehistory from the approximately 60% of the total district area which is virtually intact to only moderately disturbed.

A. Juaneno Values:

The Juaneno representatives believe that the complex of sites involving Ora-22 is the ethnographic village of "Panhe". This belief stems primarily from their interpretations of historic and anthropological documents, bolstered by a fragmentary oral tradition. They ascribe the following cultural values to the site:

1. As the physical location of a village within the Juaneno's traditional tribal area, it is essential evidence of their culture and has significance distinct from any scientific value it may or (because of historic disturbance) may not have.
2. A burial was discovered during construction, and was preserved essentially in situ by CALTRANS and the Juaneno. Juaneno traditions hold places of burial to be sacred, and their beliefs do not allow for the removal of human remains or any associated personal belongings from their original place of interment. They consider it inevitable that there are additional

burials on the site, increasing its sanctity.

3. Panhe was the location of the first close contact between Juanenos and Europeans, when Spainards of the Portola expedition camped at a spring in the vicinity during July 1769. Prior contacts had been limited by the fact that the Spanish were travelling at sea by ship. The contact event is memorialized from the white perspective as the occasion for the "first baptism in California". The Juanenos view the baptism as "... merely the first indication of the 'culture clash' which was to follow in the years ahead" (Muro and Patterson, 1980).

4. "Earliest mission records document that our people from Panhe were among the first and most numerous of the Indians to be taken from their homes for the purpose of building the (San Juan Capistrano) mission compound and developing the ranches.... The descendants of the Juaneno people from the village of Panhe who were able to survive the trauma we have (experienced) can be numbered among us today. "We are still here" (Muro and Patterson 1980).

Scientific Value: It has been estimated that approximately 322,000 m², though impacted by varying minimal to moderate degrees of disturbance, retains some contextual integrity.

Moreover, as much as 80,000 m² may be virtually intact on the lower terrace site area (SD1-8435). Therefore, even with the overall disturbance which has occurred on much of the site, there still appears to be sufficient site area remaining with some degree of horizontal and vertical contextual integrity to provide valuable information. An intensive systematic data recovery program could yield information pertinent towards an understanding of the following research questions:

I. Chronology and Culture Change

Radiocarbon dating on material which might potentially be recovered from the earth oven and burned soil lenses (e.g. charcoal, bone, and shell) as well as the dense deposit of shell in the lower stratum of the exposed multicomponent site (SD1-8435) could enable:

1. An accurate chronological determination of at least two distinct cultural occupations. The lower stratum may yield the earliest date of occupation for the Ora-22 village, possibly as early as La Jolla, whereas the upper stratum may be contemporaneous with Ora-22 (late pre-historic).
2. The testing of our current views regarding South Coast (San Diego County) chronology and cultural development. A test of South Coast chronology and culture change

models is especially possible if, in fact, a broad time range exists, perhaps spanning from La Jolla to historic contact and missionization.

If such temporal depth is present, it would afford a unique opportunity to study cultural change, and often concomitant changes in land use, in a specific geographical setting.

II. Paleocological Reconstruction and Prehistoric Plant Use:

There exists the potential for retrieving plant remains from the earth oven and the buried midden lenses for pollen and flotation analysis. Such studies may permit an understanding of:

- 1) The native plant communities associated with SD1-8435, and in existence as early as perhaps the La Jolla Period, as well as changes in the vegetation community through time.
- 2) The prehistoric usage of local plants, selectivity, and economic emphasis, as well as changes on plant use through time.

III. Site Function - The Reconstruction of Cultural Activities:

Technological and economic (subsistence) questions which could be addressed are as follows:

- 1) Lithic Technology--raw material acquisition, tool manufacture, and trade. By far the majority of artifacts recorded on the surveyed site area consist of chipped stone artifacts (flakes,

cores, flake and core tools). The archaeological deposit, inclusive of sites SD1-4282, SD1-4535, Ora-22 and SD1-8435 have the potential for yielding valuable information on 1) tool manufacture, 2) quarrying and raw material acquisition and 3) trade (i.e., the importing of both raw materials and finished tools). With the potential for significant temporal depth at SD1-8435, such an analysis could reveal information on changes of material selectivity, tool manufacture and trade through time as well as a synchronic structural analysis for various durations of occupation.

- 2) The development of a maritime economy, and its relative importance to a terrestrial hunting and gathering economy. The following questions would likely be restricted to SD1-8435 based on the survey (presence/absence) findings regarding ecofactual remains.
 - A. The nature and development of shellfish collecting strategies, such as the changes of emphasis on certain shellfish species, selectivity, diversification, and relative economic importance through time. Such an analysis would include a definition of the ecozones being used as well as a microenvironmental analysis.
 - B. Although fish remains were not noted during the survey, they were recovered from Ora-22 during the 1976 test excavation. The potential exists for

recovering the remains of Teleost (boney fish) and Elasmobranch (sharks and rays, etc.) from SD1-8435 as well as (possibly) the upper terrace deposit. If present a synchronic and diachronic analysis may enable an understanding of the early development of marine fishing, and changes through time. Questions regarding this development would be in reference to (1) the habitats, i.e., bay, lagoon, open coast, inshore, and offshore, being utilized; (2) fishing technology; (3) selectivity, diversification, and economic importance; (4) processing (butchering), consumption, and storage; and (5) seasonality. If terrestrial faunal material is recovered, similar questions could be addressed.

IV. Intrasite Patterning/Structure:

A systematic sampling program could reveal valuable information for the reconstruction of on site activities, enabling a spatial definition of activity areas such as, (1) lithic workshop (i.e., tool manufacture vs. primary core reduction), (2) preparation, (3) cooking and (4) household areas, etc.

V. Intersite structure (settlement pattern/site catchment analysis):

Late period villages, such as Ora-22, are social, political, and religious centers of habitation, central to a settlement pattern of seasonally dispersed base camps and specialized sites. An analysis of artifactual and ecofactual material from the

village (Ora-22) could be used to reconstruct the village catchment and settlement pattern through intersite comparisons.

VI. Social/economic relationship with other late period/historic villages:

If Ora-22 is in fact Panhe, an analysis of its political/religious and economic relationship with other historic villages, such as Hechmai (SD1-1074 + SD1-1075), is conceivable using ethnographic/ ethnohistoric information (i.e., mission registers) along with archaeological data. Questions regarding the village political importance and its economic nature (i.e., craft specialization) in relation to Hechmai, could be addressed, especially if sufficient ethnohistoric information exists.

VII. Acculturation:

Again, if Ora-22 does represent the archaeological remains of Panhe, a well-focused research design using available ethnohistoric (i.e., mission registers) and archaeological data may yield valuable information on the processes of acculturation.

Since the existing site designations have generated a great deal of confusion, a revamping of these separate numbers, using one trinomial designation such as 4-Ora-22, should be accomplished. The California Archaeological Survey is the appropriate entity to do this. Based on the recent Caltrans resurvey results, it would be safe to assume that Ora-22, SD1-4282, and SD1-4535 represent a single site, based on spatial and temporal continuity. (The newly recorded site, SD1-8435, requires further archaeological testing before its temporal and spatial relationship with the

Ora-22 village can be firmly established,) although it unequivocally should be considered part of the historic district on the basis of current knowledge.

In summary, we recommend that the "San Mateo Archaeological District", a complex comprised of Ora-22, SDI-4282, SDI-4535, and SDI-8435, be declared eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

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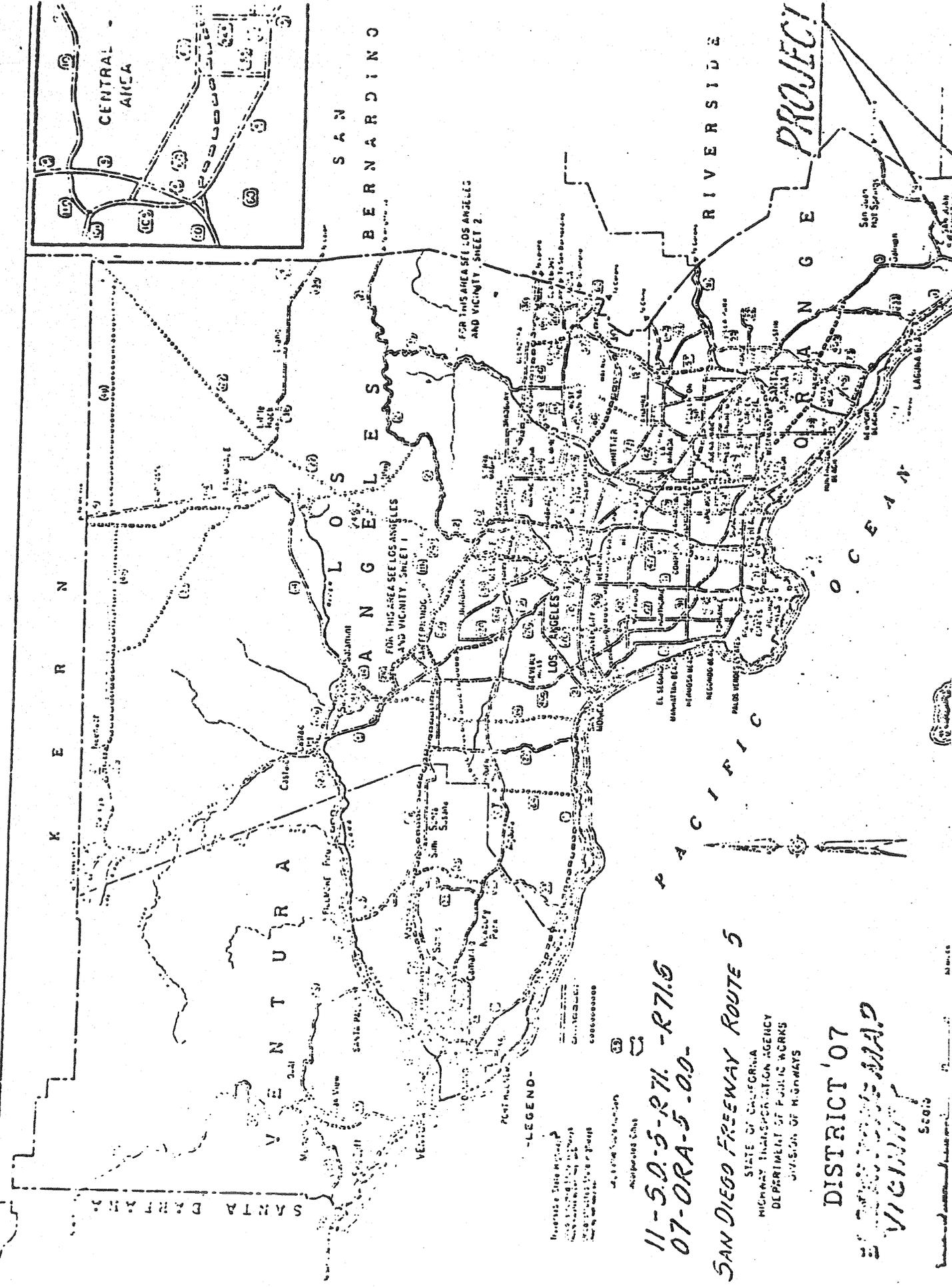
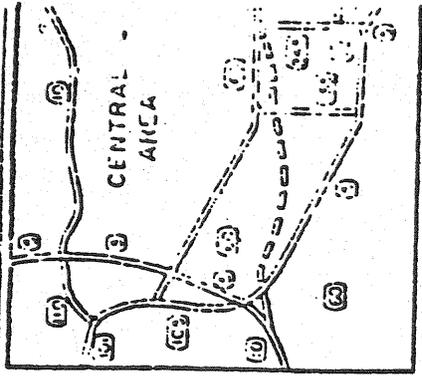
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Young, C.

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APPENDIX A
(MAPS)



K E R N

V E N T U R A

L O S A N G E L E S

S A N B E R N A R D I N O

R I V E R S I D E

O R A N G E

P A C I F I C

O C E A N

LEGEND -
 Freeway (thick solid line)
 Expressway (dashed line)
 Major Highway (solid line with double dashes)
 Minor Highway (solid line with single dashes)
 Road (solid line)
 Railroad (line with cross-ticks)
 Canal (line with wavy dashes)
 Waterway (line with wavy dashes and blue shading)
 Airport (circle with 'A')
 Station (circle with 'S')

11-5-D-5-R71 -R71.5
 07-ORA-5-00-

SAN DIEGO FREEWAY ROUTE 5

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION AGENCY
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

DISTRICT '07

ENGINEERING MAP
 VICINITY

Scale

PROJECT!

FOR THIS AREA SEE LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY, SHEET 2

FOR THIS AREA SEE LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY, SHEET 1

San Juan NOT SPRINGS

Orange

San Juan

Orange

KEY TO MAPS 2 AND 3

MAP 2 : San Mateo Site District Boundaries



= Area Graded Heavily for Christianitos Interchange



= Area Impacted by Extensive Deposition of Fill Soil



= Undetermined Boundary



= Present Site Boundary



= High Flake Density



= Observed Midden and Groundstone



= Earth Oven



= Hearth Lens

MAP 3



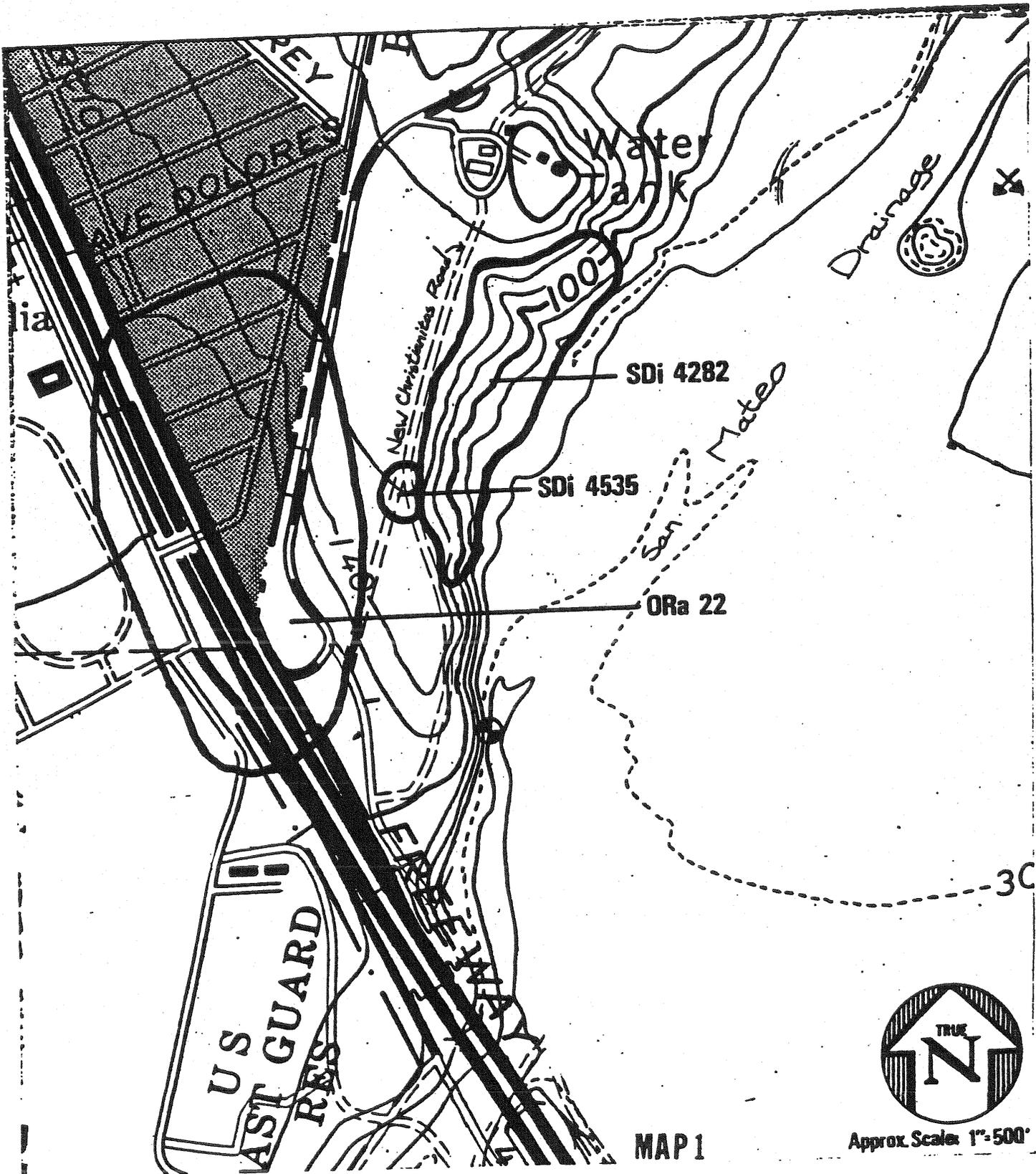
= Areas Walked Over



= Undetermined Boundary



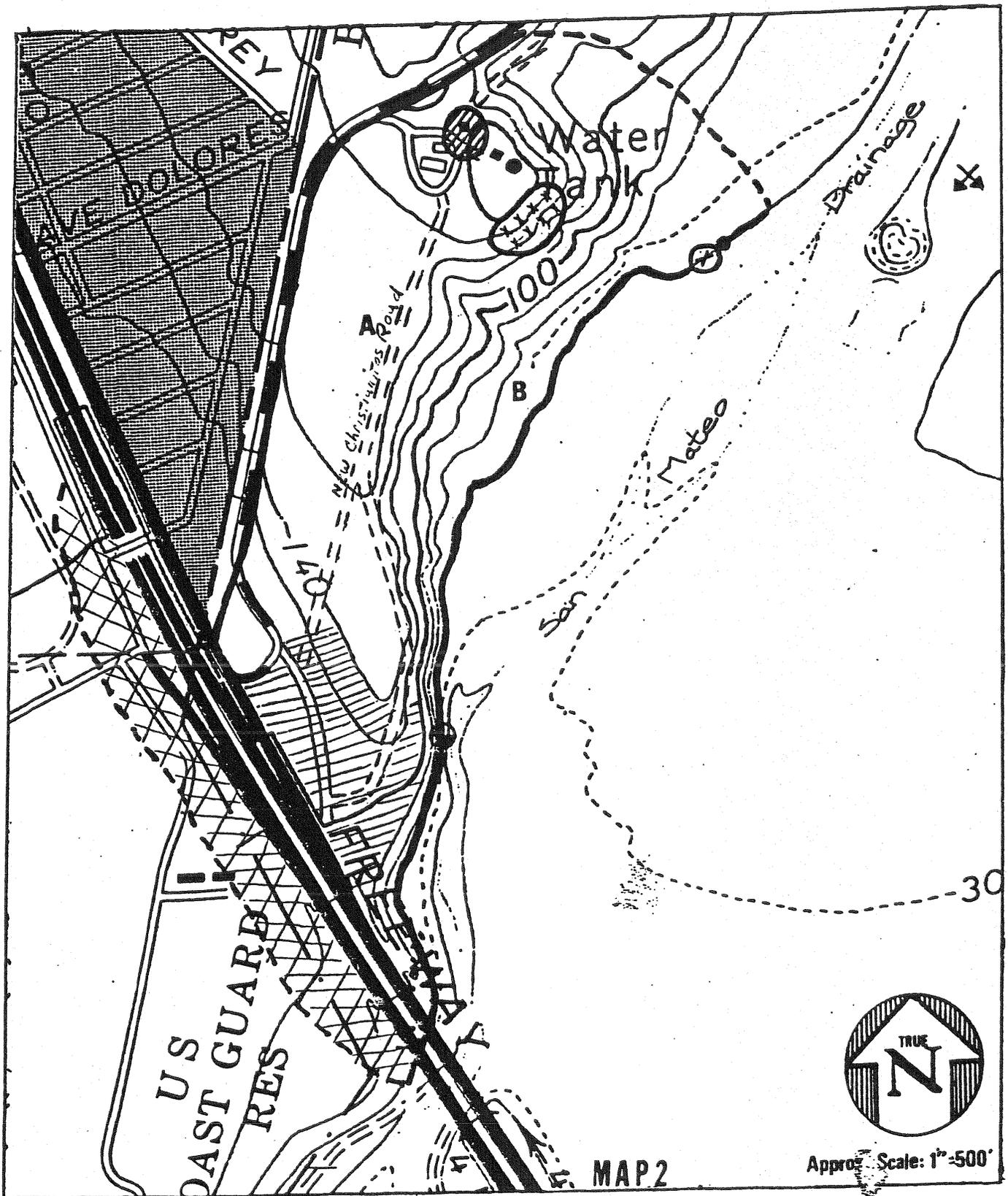
= Transects



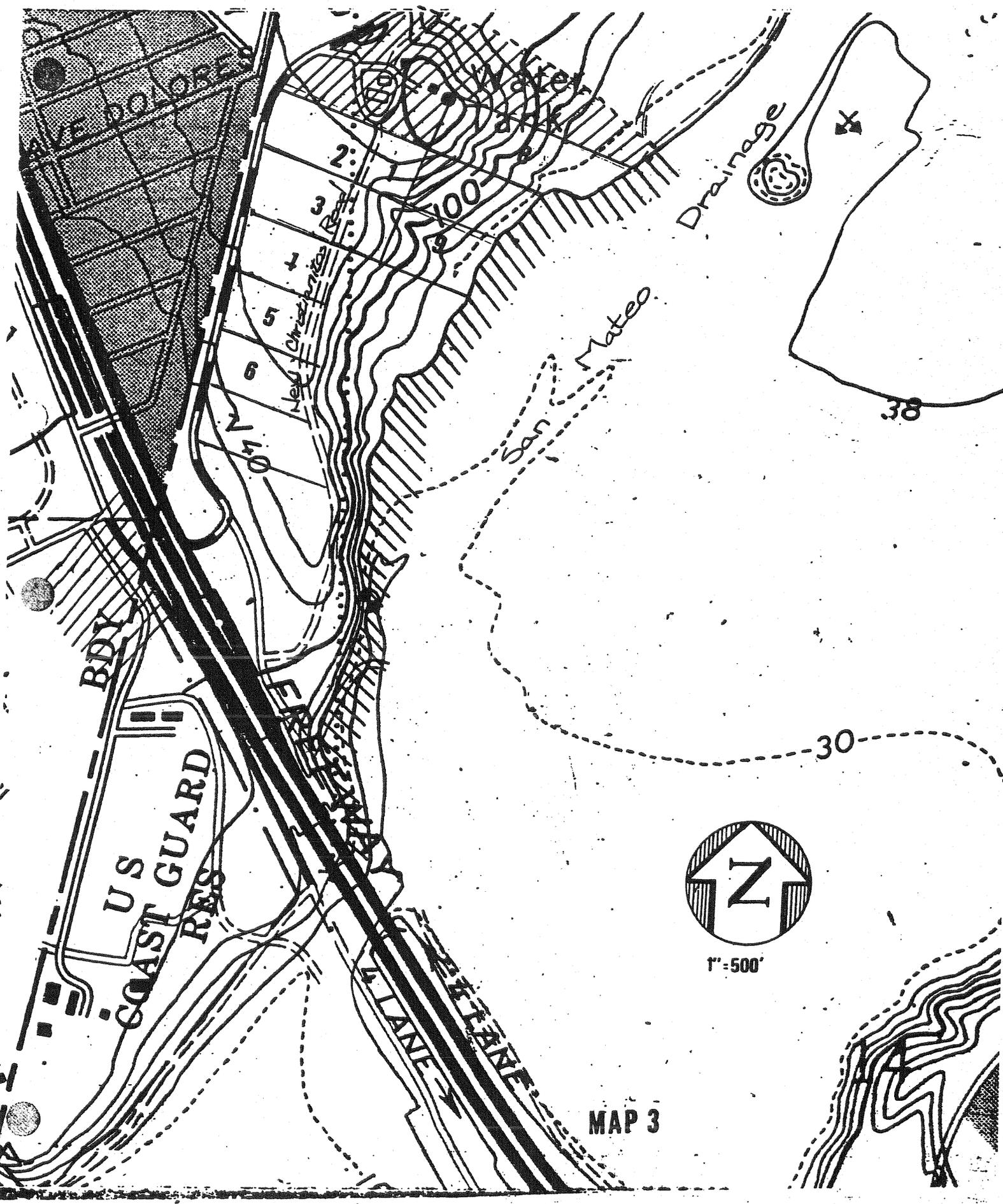
MAP 1



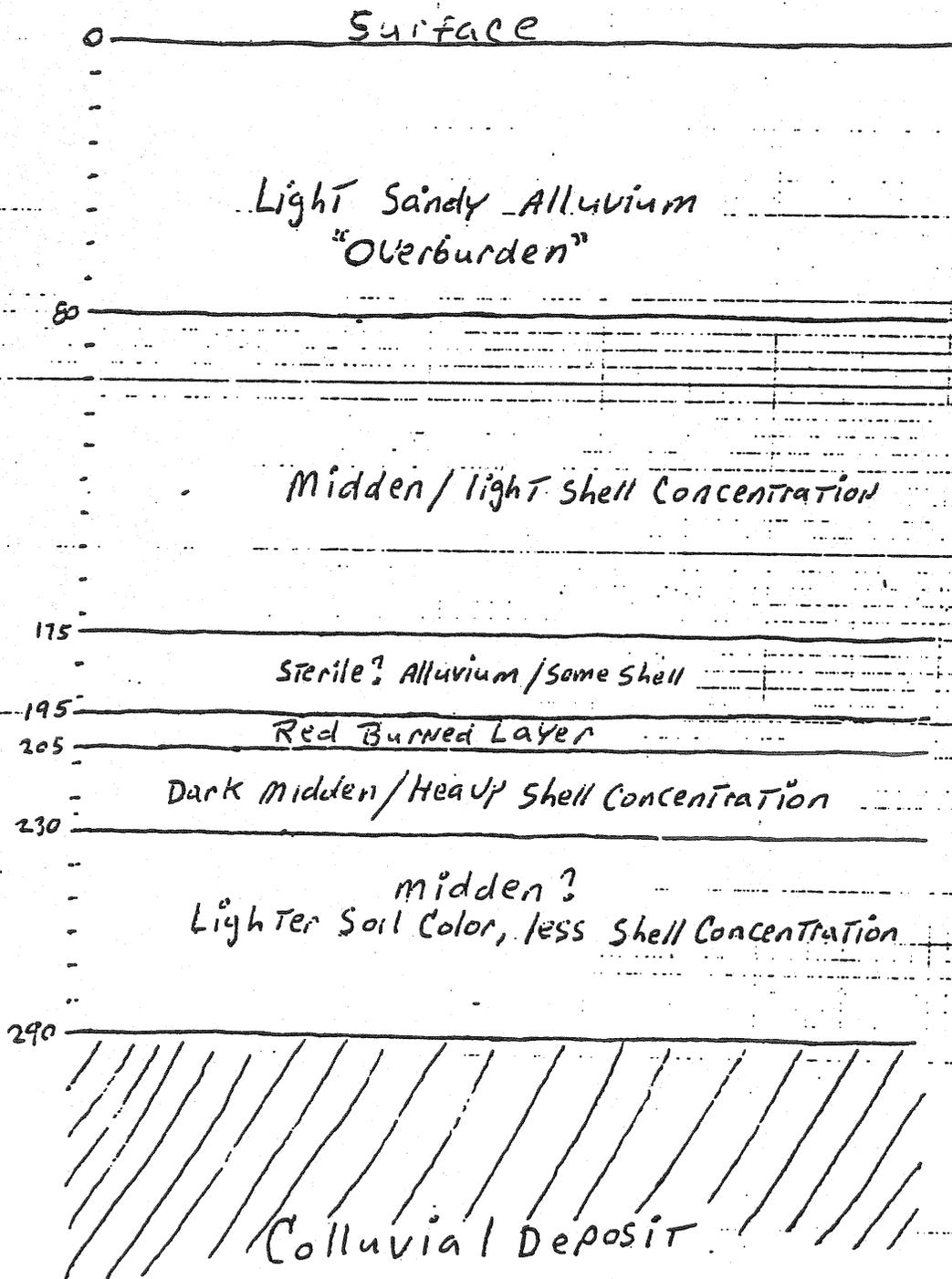
Approx Scale: 1"=500'



San Mateo Site District



APPENDIX B
(PLATES)



SDI-8535
 Patterson Site = San Mateo Profile
 FIGURE I

APPENDIX B

Photographic Plates

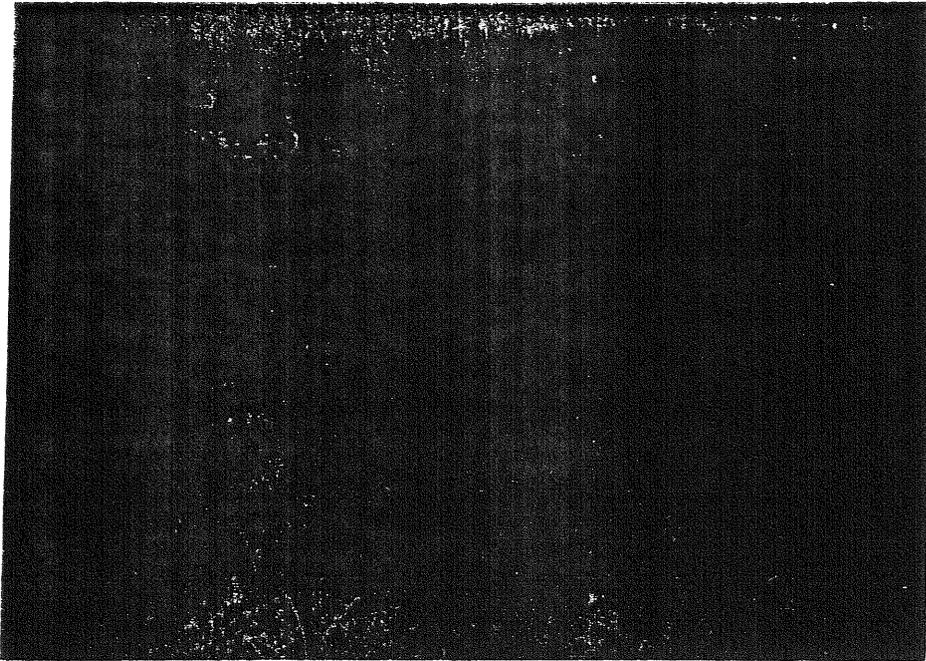


Plate 1. Upper Terrace (Locality A) Looking West
Ground Visibility 15 - 20%

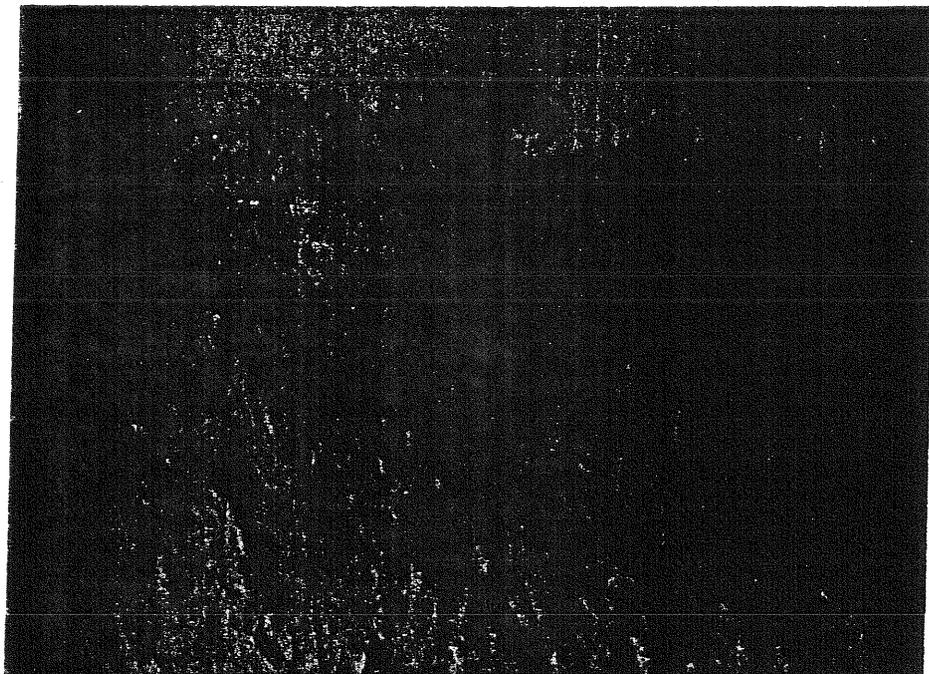


Plate 2. Upper Terrace (Locality A) Looking East from
Southeast Corner
Ground Visibility 5%

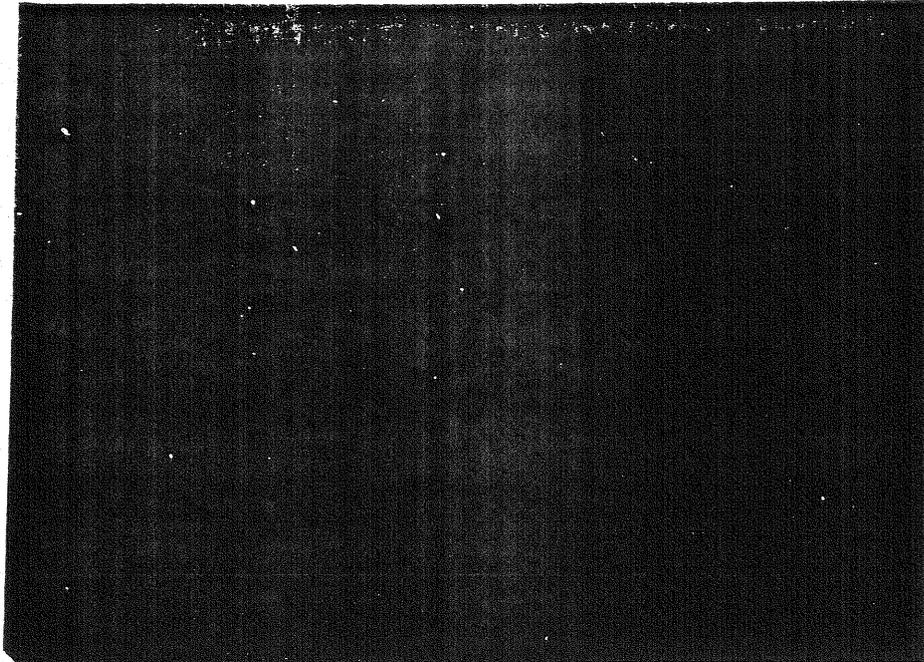


Plate 3. Lower Terrace (Locality B) Looking East
Ground Visibility 5 - 10%

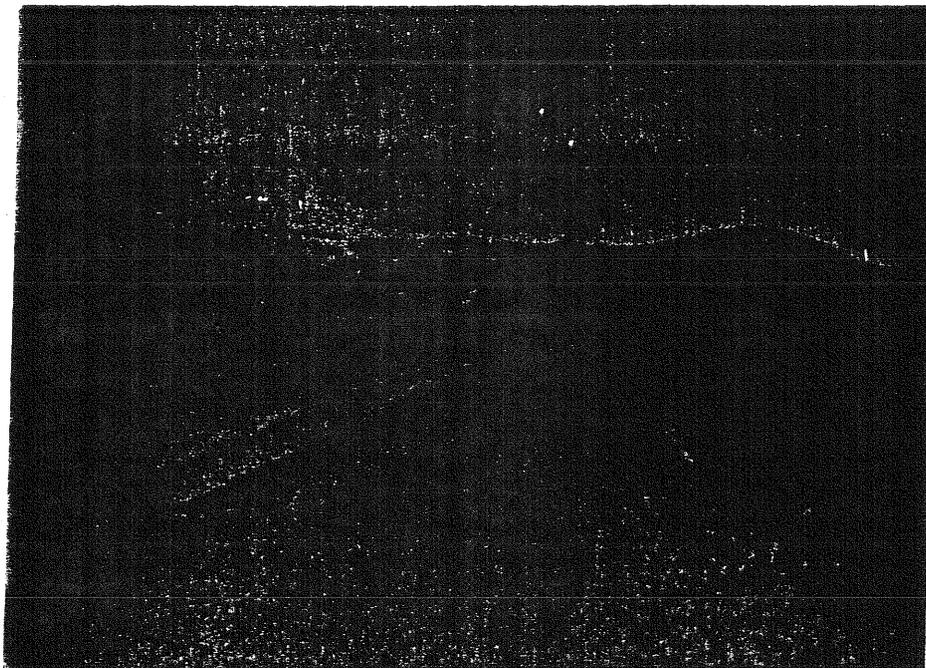


Plate 4. Upper Terrace (Locality A) Looking Northeast along
Christianitos Road Cut.
Ground Visibility 100%

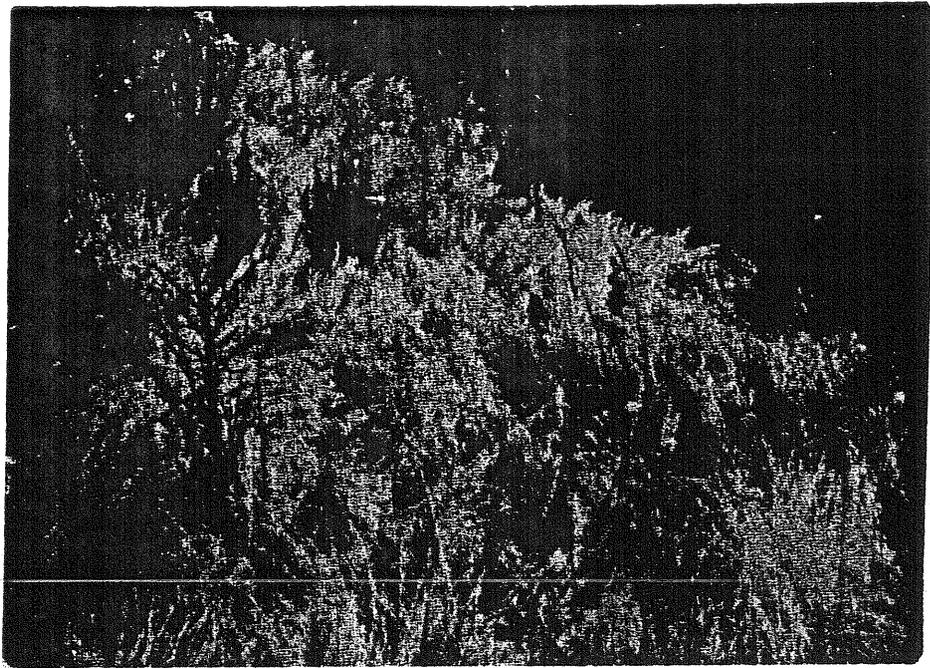


Plate 5. Upper Terrace (Locality A) Southeast Area Looking
East
Ground Visibility 0%

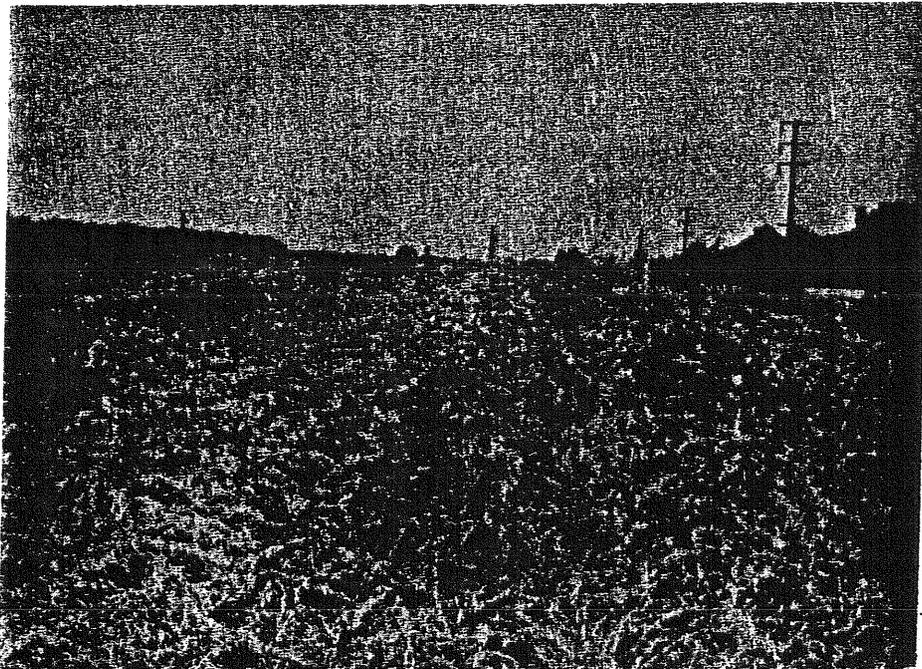


Plate 6. Upper Terrace (Locality A) Western Area Looking
Southwest
Ground Visibility 100%

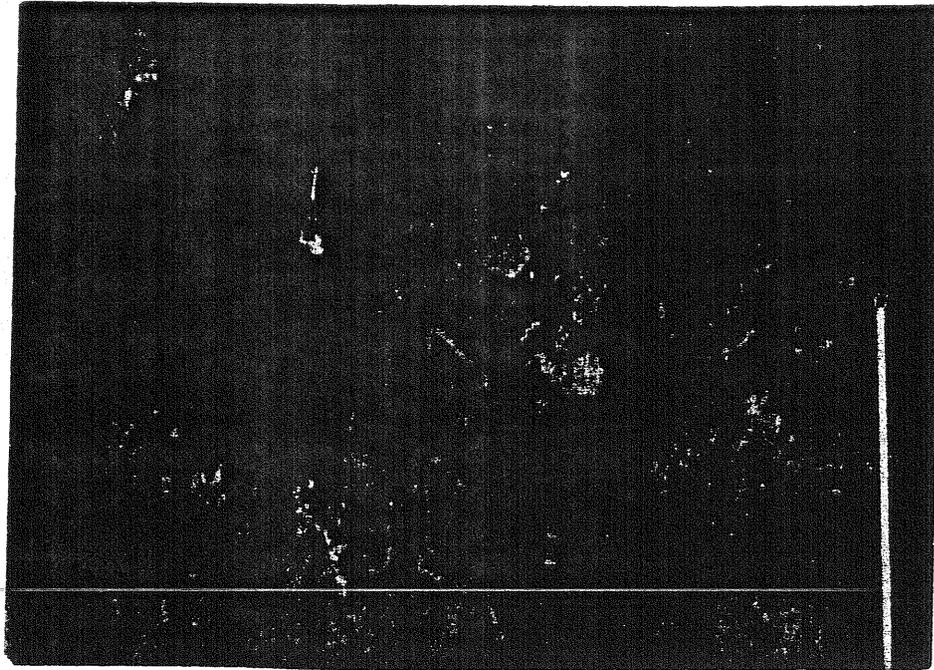


Plate 7. San Mateo Drainage Looking Northwest at Profiled
Earthen Oven

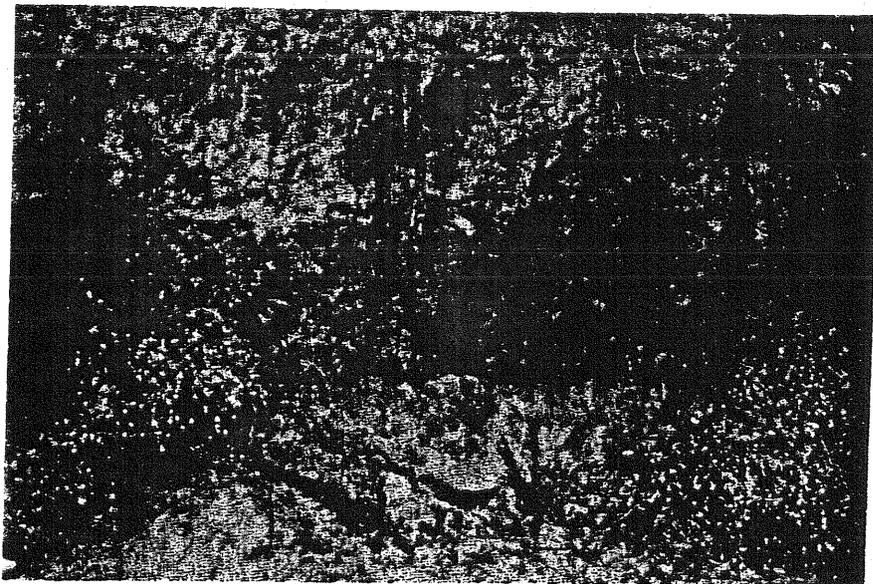


Plate 8. San Mateo Drainage Looking Northwest at Profiled
Hearth Lense's

APPENDIX C
(SITE RECORDS)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
University of California, Los Angeles Regional Office
SITE NO. CA-SD1-0008435

1. Previous Site Designation None 2. Temporary Field No. Patterson Site
3. USGS Quad San Clemente 7 1/2' X 15' Year 1975
4. UTM Coordinates E-445150-445220, N-3695400, E-445700-445780, N-3696000
5. Twp. 9S Range 7N; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 11
6. Location Situated on a low lying river cut terrace, comprising the west bank of the San Mateo River, northeast of I-5.

7. Contour 40'-80' 8. Owner & Address Camp Pendleton and D.P.R.
9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic X Historic 10. Site Description Site consists of numerous cores and flakes exposed in river bank, with a 40 meter long expanse of an exposed multicomponent shell midden.
11. Area 800² x 80² meters, 80,000² square meters. 12. Depth of Midden 2 meters
13. Site Vegetation Coastal sage scrubs Surrounding Vegetation Same
14. Location & Proximity of Water Adjacent to San Mateo River
15. Site Soil Dark silty sand Surrounding Soil Light tan silty sand
16. Previous Excavation None
17. Site Disturbance Some minor road cutting on terrace
18. Destruction Possibility Some potential through natural erosion/bluffing
19. Features One large oven/hearth feature profiled on bank
20. Burials None noted
21. Artifacts Meta-volcanic flakes, flake tools, cores & core scrapers. The lithic materials consist primarily of felsites and andesites. However, these artifacts are not clearly associated with the buried lenses; at least none noted.
22. Faunal Remains Shellfish = Protothaca S., Mytilus C., Tegula F., Chione SP. No bone was noted.

23. Comments This site may well be an extension of 4-0ra-22, perhaps an earlier component.

24. Accession No. 25. Sketch Map X by where
26. Date Recorded Oct. 1980 27. Recorded By John F. Romani
28. Photo Roll No. Frame No. Film Type(s) Black White Taken By J. F. Romani
Color

SITE STATUS:

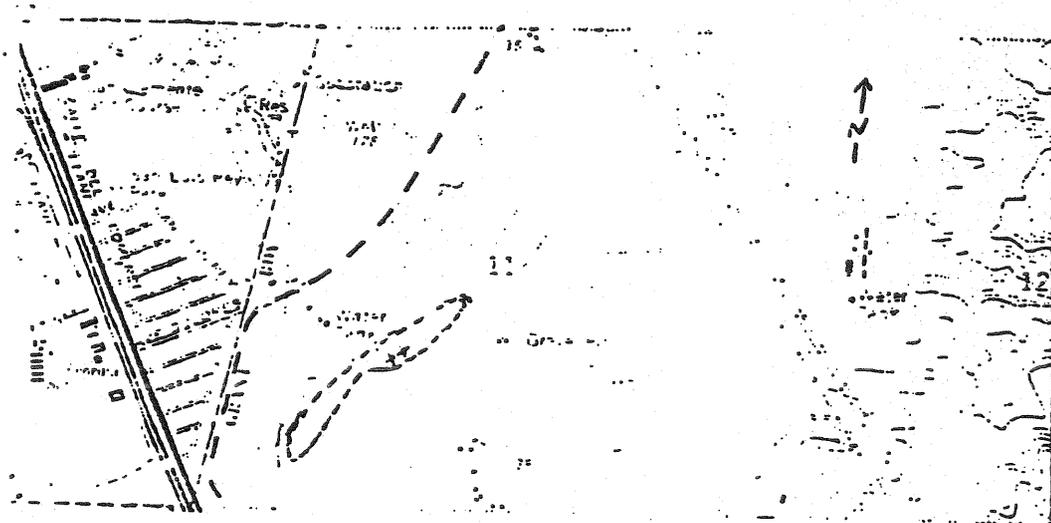
% Destroyed _____ How _____ Test Excavated _____ %, if known.
National Register Status: Listed _____ Potential X No Determination _____ Nominated _____ Ineligible _____
State Historical Landmark (No.) _____ Point of Historical Interest _____

SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES (Place an X in only those spaces which pertain to the site)

Midden/Habitation Debris X Lithic and/or Ceramic Scatter _____
Bedrock Mortars/Milling Surfaces _____ Petroglyphs/Pictographs _____ Stone Features _____
Burials _____ Caches _____ Hearths/Roasting Pits X Housepits _____ Structure Remains _____
Underwater _____ Open Air X Rockshelter _____ Cave _____ Quarry _____ Trails _____

REMARKS Artifacts were noted buried all along the river bank. Shell was confined to the immediate area of the exposed multi component stratigraphy, although some shell was noted approximately 200 meters north.

SKETCH LOCATION MAP (Include permanent reference markers, North Arrow, and Scale)



SKETCH SITE MAP (Same criteria as above)

See attachment No. 2, and attached photos

Site Record Attachment 1

Site No. CA -

Temporary Field No. Patterson Site

Location: USGS Quad - San Clemente, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " TWP. 9S range 7W, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11. (See Archaeological Site Survey Record).

Remarks - Continued.

From the existing evidence along the drainage cut, it would appear that the site may continue at least 200 meters north from the earth oven feature. Such an extension is evidenced by the presence of shell (protothaca S, and Tegula F) in the bank.

It would appear that the site may extend approximately 600 meters Southwest from the earth oven, since a sparse distribution of meta volcanic cores and flakes were noted (buried) throughout the entire expanse of the exposed river bank. This is a tentative boundary determination, since the boundaries could expand or collapse depending on a more thorough investigation.

It should be noted that the obvious stratigraphy, showing two distinct cultural layers buried under 80 cm of alluvium is restricted to the north end of the site where an earth oven and apparent burned lenses are associated. This stratigraphy extends from the earth oven approximately 40 meters to the north. At this point, the midden lenses abruptly stop, and only a spattering of shell is seen as you proceed northward. Increased erosion of the bank and increased vegetation growth prevented an accurate determination of the dimensions of the shell concentration.

Site Record Attachment 2

Site No. CA -

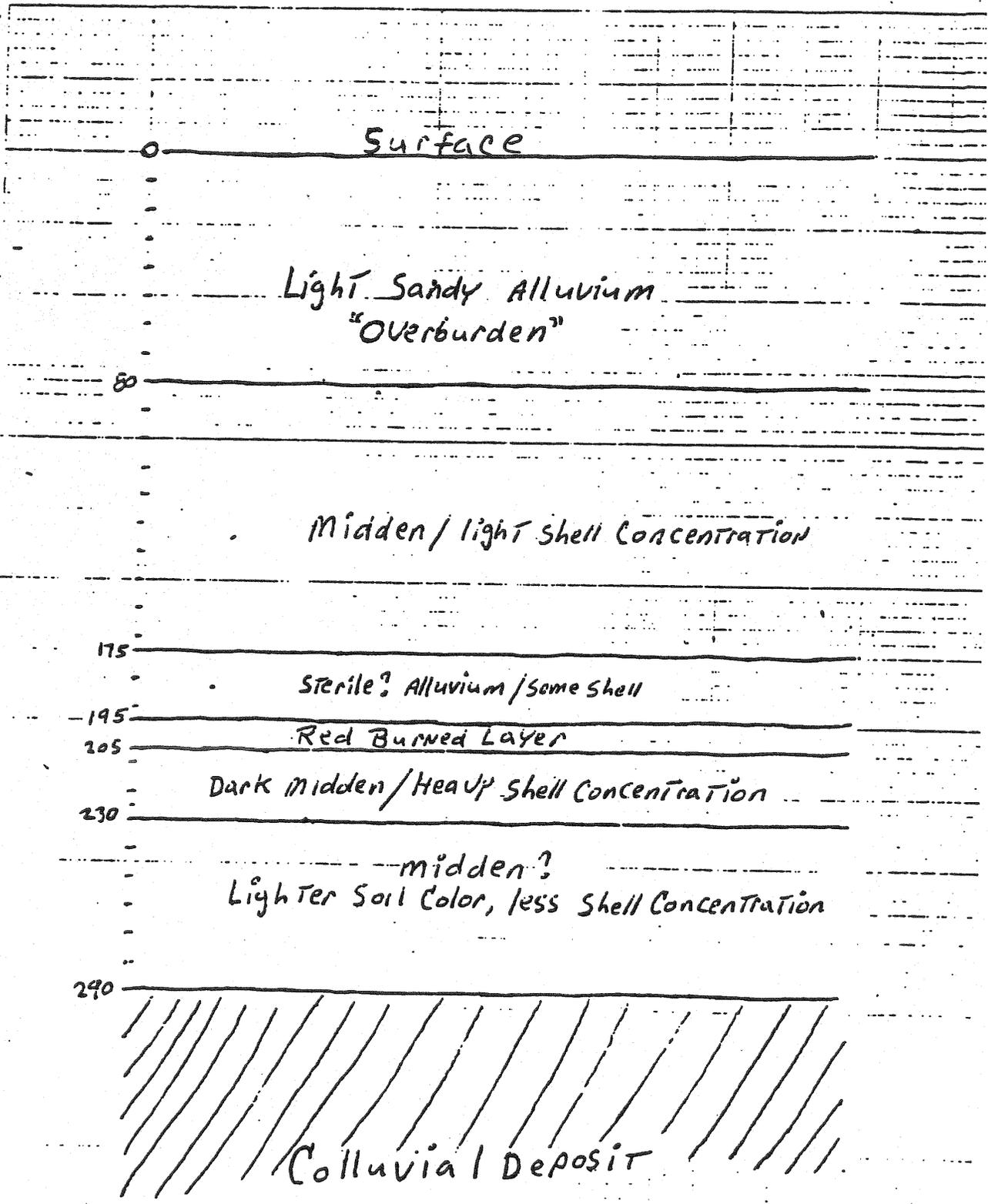
Temporary Field No. Patterson Sit

- Location: USGS QUAD - San Clemente $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", TWP 9S, range 7W,
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11. (See Archaeological Site Survey Record).

Hearth Feature: Profile cross-section of a rock lined pit, 1
meter 60 cm in cross-section and 60 cm in depth, buried beneath
approximately 30 centimeters of alluvium. (The depth of the
overlying alluvium varies from north to south).

Shell midden- vertical stratigraphy: Two distinct components
were visible. The first (from top to bottom) is buried beneath
approximately 30 cm of overburden, and measures approximately
95 cm in width.

A sterile lense approximately 15-20 cm in width separates the
upper component from the lower. The lower component has far more
cultural material present, (heavier shell content), and measures
approximately 2m in width. The highest artifact concentration
is in the upper 40 cm of this layer.



Patterson Site = San Mateo Profile

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE No. SDI-4535

1. Previous Site Designation Cal:A:10:6
2. Temporary Field No. None
3. USGS Quad San Clemente (70) 7W X 15 Year 1968
4. UTM Coordinates _____
5. Twp. 2S Range 7W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 10
6. Location About 1000 yards east of Richard Nixon's San Clemente (Marina's Point) on the north side of San Clemente Creek.
7. Elevation 150'
8. Owner & Address United States Marine Corps
9. Prehistoric Ethnographic _____ Historic _____
10. Site Description 100 yards x 1000 yards; depth 12-15", surface only on the upper part of the site.
11. Area 30 x 300 meters, _____ square meters.
12. Depth of Midden 12-15"- lower si
13. Site Vegetation "Weeds, brush" Surrounding Vegetation Same
14. Nearest Road or Waterway San Mateo Creek to the east.
15. Locality Description _____ Surrounding Soil _____
16. Previous Excavation None noted
17. Site Disturbance None noted. Surface collection was made.
18. Destruction Potential Is certain due to high-av.
19. Features None
20. Burials None
21. Artifacts San Dieguito?, La Jollan artifacts. These were not described on the original site form.
22. Faunal Remains None noted
23. Comments _____
24. Accession No. _____
25. Sketch Map Yes by Ezell where On back.
26. Date Recorded April 19, 1971
27. Recorded By Dr. Paul H. Ezell
28. Photo Roll No. _____ Frame No. _____ Film Type(s) _____ Taken By _____

SD1-45

SITE STATUS:

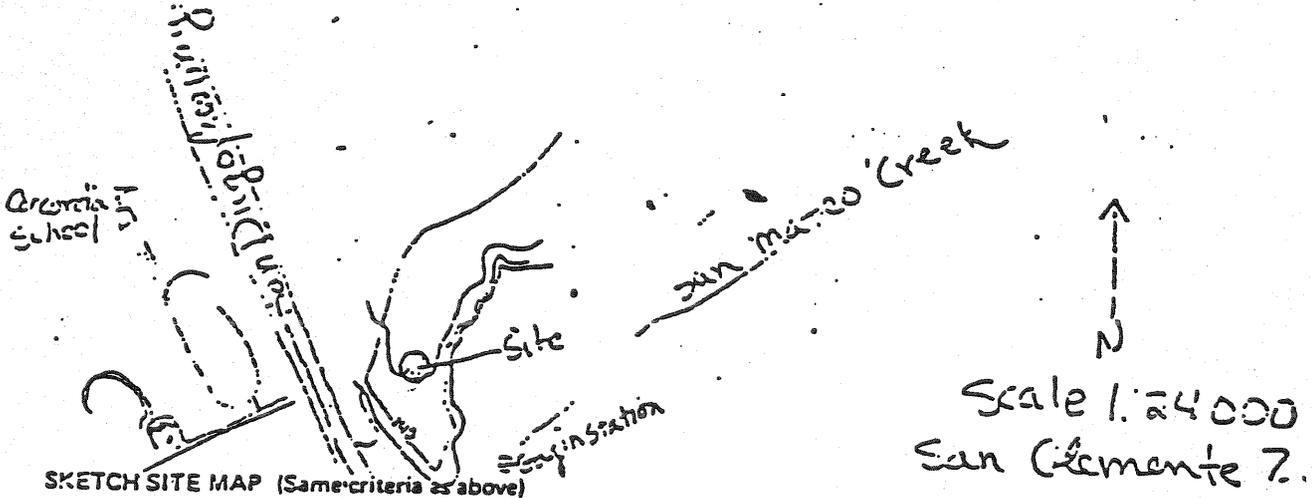
% Destroyed _____ How _____ Test Excavated _____, % if known.
National Register Status: Listed _____ Potential _____ No Determination _____ Nominated _____ Ineligible _____
State Historical Landmark (No.) _____ Point of Historical Interest _____

SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES (Place an X in only those spaces which pertain to the site)

Midden/Habitation Debris _____ Lithic and/or Ceramic Scatter _____
Bedrock Mortars/Milling Surfaces _____ Petroglyphs/Pictographs _____ Stone Features _____
- Burials _____ Caches _____ Hearths/Roasting Pits _____ Housepits _____ Structure Remains _____
Underwater _____ Open Air _____ Rockshelter _____ Cave _____ Quarry _____ Trails _____

REMARKS _____

SKETCH LOCATION MAP (Include permanent reference markers, North Arrow, and Scale)



SKETCH SITE MAP (Same criteria as above)

Highway 5

This map was traced from a map drawn without scale by Dr. Ezell on the SDSC Arch. Site Survey Record Card.

Higher Older material

Lower Pottery

San Mateo V.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE No. SD-2447 4.9.82

1. Atlas Quad San Gloriente (75°) _____ 115
2. Latitude _____ N; Longitude _____
3. Range 11. N369510 T4 _____
4. Section 711.510 SW _____ 11
SE _____ 10
5. Description terrace above San Mateo creek on west side ca. 1.25 km. from
site extends from high knoll south along terrace to Ora - 22

6. Contour 100 - 110'
7. Owner State of California
8. Address P. O. Box 2390, Sacramento, Ca.
9. Site Description large lithic scatters on terrace above San Mateo Creek. Numerous
stone-capped scarpers and cores observed.

10. San Gloriente
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21. Female side exhibits highly patinated chipping tools apparently of San Dimas
age. Also pottery. Occasional use of area over a long period is indicated.
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University of California ~~SAN DIEGO~~ ^{SAN DIEGO} ~~ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD~~
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site 0-3-22 2. Map ~~San Diego~~ 3. County ORANGE
4. Twp. _____ Range _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. 10
5. Location 62/5 (sic) miles S from 21, camp extends S across ^{TO SAN HELENA} ~~Christianitas Creek~~
which expands largely at its outlet and forms a lake. Half camp in Orange Co.
Clemente sub-division.
half in San Diego Co. Located on San _____
6. On contour elevation _____
7. Previous designations for site Camp 22 O. C. A. S.
8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site _____
14. Area _____ 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation _____ 18. Nearest water _____
19. Soil of site _____ 20. Surrounding soil type _____
21. Previous excavation EXCAVATED BY CALTRAIDS (ROSEB. COOK, P.I.) IN CA. 1
22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____
24. Buildings, roads, etc. _____
25. Possibility of destruction _____
26. House pits _____
27. Other features _____
28. Burials _____
29. Artifacts _____
30. Remarks Was C.C.C. camp on part of site, rest had not been disturbed.
31. Published references U.C.L.A. Orange County F.I.P. file numbers 421 and 429.
32. Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date 4/18/49 35. Recorded by _____ 36. Photos _____