

4.1.10 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.1.10.1 Federal Regulatory Requirements

The federal government has developed laws and regulations designed to protect cultural resources that may be affected by actions undertaken, regulated, or funded by federal agencies. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) to assist federal and state officials regarding matters related to historic preservation. Section 106 of the Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects of an action on cultural resources in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The administering agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, has authored regulations implementing Section 106 located in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties* (revised January 11, 2001).

The proposed action is considered an undertaking, and therefore must comply with the NHPA. The NHPA regulations (36 CFR Part 800) provide detailed procedures called the Section 106 process by which the assessment of impacts on archaeological and historical resources, as required by the Act, is implemented. NEPA addresses compliance with the NHPA; the required environmental documentation (whether it be an environmental assessment or on environmental impact statement) must discuss cultural resources. It is important to recognize that project compliance with NEPA does not mean the project is in compliance with the NHPA.

In accordance with the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800), three steps are required for compliance: (1) identification of significant resources that may be affected by an undertaking, (2) assessment of project impacts on those resources, and (3) development and implementation of mitigation measures to offset or eliminate adverse impacts. All three steps require consultation with interested Native American Indian tribes, local governments, and other interested parties.

Identification and Evaluation of Significance

The consultation process is discussed in 36 CFR Part 800.3. Section 800.4 sets out the steps the lead agency must follow to identify historic properties. The NRHP eligibility determinations are discussed in 36 CFR Part 800.4(c)(1).

The Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 requires the survey, documentation, and maintenance of historic and archaeological sites in an effort to determine which resources commemorate and illustrate the history and prehistory of the United States. The NHPA expanded on the NRHP and assigned the responsibility for carrying out this policy to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Per National Park Service regulations 36 CFR Part 60.4 and guidance published by the National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin, Number 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, different types of values embodied in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are recognized. These values fall into the following categories:

Associative Value (Criteria a and b): Properties significant for their association or linkage to events (Criterion a) or persons (Criterion b) important in the past.

Design or Construction Value (Criterion c): Properties significant as representatives of the manmade expression of culture or technology.

Information Value (Criterion d): Properties significant for their ability to yield important information about prehistory or history.

Cultural resources that are determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, along with SHPO concurrence, are termed “historic properties” under Section 106 and are afforded the same protection as sites listed in the NRHP.

Results of Identification and Evaluation

Results of literature searches, field surveys, and tribal consultation are coordinated with the SHPO staff. Regulations stipulate when the lead agency finds that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking would have no effect upon them, then the lead agency will make a “no historic properties affected” determination (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)). If the lead agency finds that there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking, the lead agency will make a “historic properties affected” determination.

Assessment of Adverse Effects

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5 of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s implementing regulations (criteria of adverse effects) impacts on cultural resources are considered significant if one or more of the following conditions would result from implementation of the proposed action:

- (a) **An undertaking has an effect** on a historic property when the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP. For the purpose of determining the type of effect, alteration to features of a property’s location, setting, or use may be relevant depending on a property’s significant characteristics and should be considered.
- (b) **An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect** when the effect on a historic property may diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the property;
 - 2. Isolation of the property from or alteration of the character of the property’s setting when that character contributes to the property’s qualification for the NRHP;
 - 3. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;
 - 4. Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction;
 - 5. Transfer, lease, or sale of the property.

Resolution of Adverse Effects

Provisions relating to Memoranda of Agreement are detailed in 36 CFR Part 800.6. The negotiation of such a document evidences an agency’s compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and is obligated to follow its terms. An agreement document is prepared in consultation with the SHPO. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is notified regarding the project

and may participate. Interested (federally recognized) Native American tribes, local governments, and other parties are provided the draft materials and are invited to be concurring or consulting parties to the agreement document. Mitigation measures defined in an agreement document may include data recovery excavations involving prehistoric sites, or photographic documentation and archival research for historic resources (standing buildings and structures).

4.1.10.2 SAMP Study Area Existing Conditions

Cultural resources are the tangible remains of human activities and events that took place over 50 years before present (BP). Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic structures and districts, or any other physical evidence of human activity in the past. These resources are considered important for scientific, traditional, religious, and other reasons. Prehistoric archaeological sites encompass thousands of years of human activity, dating from the early Holocene (10,000 to 7,000 years ago) to European contact (1542). Physical evidence of prehistoric sites might include lithic debitage, food waste (shell or animal bone debris), soil discoloration (a result of decaying organic matter), hearths, stone alignments, grinding slicks, bedrock mortars, or human skeletal remains.

Historic archaeological sites range in age from 50 to 200 years old. Remnants of historic settlements might include structures, structural foundations, farm machinery, domesticated animal bones, or portable artifacts manufactured from metal, ceramic, glass, or leather.

Historic architectural resources are classified as a building, a structure, or a district. Buildings, such as houses, barns, churches, hotels, or similar construction, are created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Structure" distinguishes buildings from functional structures constructed for purposes other than human shelter. A "district" refers to a significant concentration or grouping of sites, buildings structures, or objects that historically contemporary.

Data Sources

The following existing conditions data applies to the San Juan and San Mateo Watersheds. It is based on a review of a series of cultural resources technical reports prepared for the RMV Planning Area and a literature review for the remainder of areas within the SAMP Study Area that have been identified for future development and would be subject to SAMP. The chronology of the RMV Planning Area also applies to the larger SAMP Study Area. While cultural resource data is available for the developed portions of the SAMP Study Area, specific information on the potentially developable portions (e.g., Foothill/Trabuco Specific Plan Area) of the SAMP Study Area is limited. Therefore, at the time future participants in the SAMP propose the development of projects within the boundaries of the SAMP Study Area but outside the RMV Planning Area, additional literature and archival reviews, Native American coordination and field studies would be required. All proposed impact areas would be the subject of identification and evaluation studies, in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer and interested tribes. If resources listed in or eligible for the NRHP would be adversely affected, approved treatment must be completed prior to construction.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include buried sites of prehistoric or historic materials, standing buildings, structures, and objects (e.g., bridges and railroad trestles) and can be found wherever human activity has left physical evidence. To be classified as a cultural or historic resource, the evidence must typically be older than 50 years. Under the federal guidelines, cultural resources

are considered significant until proven otherwise. For federal projects, impacts to significant cultural resources are considered adverse effects that cannot be mitigated.

Portions of the SAMP Study Area have been previously developed. As a part of development of these areas, the applicable lead agency would have assessed the cultural resources and required mitigation, if appropriate. As a result of previous development, these areas are expected to have a low sensitivity for cultural resources because of site disturbance; however, that does not mean that there is no potential for cultural resources. For example, any building, structure, or object older than 50 years is considered a cultural resource under both the federal and state guidelines, and many of the buildings or infrastructure improvements within these low sensitivity areas may qualify as historic resources under this broad classification. Undisturbed areas within the SAMP Study Area have the potential for producing buried cultural resources and should be considered sensitive for subsurface deposits.

Prehistory

The prehistoric chronology for the southern California region is summarized in a cultural resources technical report prepared for Rancho Mission Viejo (Demcak and Van Wormer (2003). The following is a brief discussion of the prehistory of this region.

The presence of pre-Native American hominid (human or human-like) occupation in the California desert to the east of the project area at the Calico Hills site near Barstow, possibly dating to the period between 200,000 to 500,000 years before present, is controversial. There is still no firm archaeological evidence to support claims of a Middle Pleistocene hominid presence in the Americas. However, some have argued that a few strands of possible evidence exists in the form of chopper/chopping tools, scrapers, blade cores, and blades/bladelets found at the Calico Hills site (Leakey et al. 1972; Schuiling 1972, 1979). Other researchers (Carter 1957; Moriarty and Minshell) have argued for a “pre-projectile point” phase of human occupation about 40,000 years ago in the San Diego area. The assemblages found at these “sites” are comprised of “core” or “cobble” tools. Many researchers have questioned the cultural origin of such “artifacts.” Most researchers believe that firm evidence for human settlement in the southern California coastal region began sometime after the end of the last Ice Age (Pleistocene) about 10,000 years ago.

The following prehistoric chronologies for the project area are based primarily on the syntheses developed by Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968). These two chronological schemes continue to be used by researchers in the area. Both researchers have concluded that the native populations in this region practiced a hunter-gatherer lifestyle until the time of Spanish contact.

The earliest confirmed human occupation in southern California belongs to the Early Holocene (the period following the last Ice Age around 10,000 years ago) San Dieguito Tradition (Warren 1968), a coastal variant of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984) where more interior (desert) dwellers were thought to have been focused on resources associated with remnant Ice Age lakes. The type site for this cultural tradition is the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) located in San Diego County. The assemblage of artifacts typically found in a site from this period can include stone scrapers; scraper planes, choppers; crescents; large leaf-shaped knives (bifaces), and projectile points. It is thought that San Dieguito was largely a hunting-based economy given the lack of milling (hard seed grinding equipment) equipment in these sites. However, more recent research by Gallegos (1991) suggests the San Dieguito tradition may have been more diversified than previously thought and the “type” sites used to define the tradition may have been special purpose sites leading researchers to erroneous conclusions about the exact nature of the San Dieguito Tradition. Gallegos (1991) suggests there may be

closer cultural linkages to subsequent cultural periods. Sites from this period are typically located on elevated terraces above permanent water sources and with little or no cultural deposit subsurface. The San Dieguito Tradition has rarely, if ever, been documented in Orange County.

According to Demcak and Van Wormer (2003), the Milling Stone Horizon, or Encinitas Tradition, is the earliest occupation that has been properly documented for Orange County. The archaeological assemblages studied from this period suggest that groups were organized in highly mobile populations that were adapted to a coastal environment. These small groups exploited a wide range of available resources by gathering plant foods, including seeds, tubers, and berries, collecting shellfish, and hunting small and large game. The presence of milling stones (metates and manos) indicates they were used to grind seeds. Tools associated with hunting activity included wide, thick, and heavy projectile points. Their size and weight suggests they were used as spear points and thrown by atlatls or wooden spear-throwers. Artifacts that are considered time-markers for this period in Orange County include wheel-shaped and disc-shaped ceremonial stones known as cogstones and discoidals and red argillite beads.

During the subsequent Intermediate Horizon, or Campbell Tradition, a transitional period between 1000 B.C. through 500 A.D., tool assemblages suggest that prehistoric populations expanded their resource base to include more hunting and fishing. At this time, the mortar and pestle (tools typically associated with acorn processing and similar plant foods) were introduced into the area.

During the final phase of prehistoric occupation (the Late Horizon Cultures [Shoshonean and Hokan speakers]), a material culture pattern resembling that of historic Native Americans is reflected in the archaeological assemblage. An increase in the number and types of tools in the archaeological assemblages suggests population growth and task specialization during this period. Artifacts not associated with resource acquisition or processing such as beads and ornaments are also on the increase in the Late Horizon compared to earlier occupations. The evidence for increased trade between groups is supported by the presence of non-local lithic sources and the presence of pottery derived from more southerly groups.

Ethnography

The SAMP Study Area is largely located within the tribal territory of the Juaneño although these boundaries were somewhat fluid. According to Evans (2000), the Juaneño territory extended south to between San Onofre and Las Pulgas Creeks, east to the crest of the Santa Ana Mountains, and north to Los Alisos Creek. To the south, the Juaneño shared the area with their close cultural relatives, the Luiseño. To the north, the Juaneño territory was bound by the Gabrielino and to the east at the crest of the Santa Ana Mountains with the Cahuilla and Gabrielino. According to several scholars, these Takic speakers shared a common tradition that involved intermarriage, ritual, trade, and war. Living in the similar geographic areas, these groups responded to their environments in much the same ways and shared many life ways (Bean and Smith 1978a, 1978b and 1978c; Bean and Shipek 1978).

As noted in Evans (2000) and Demcak and Van Wormer (2003), the Juaneño were hunters and gatherers that were able to exploit a diverse array of microenvironments from the coast to upland areas. This life way provided them large and small game, fish, shellfish, acorns, and other wild flora. Their villages, containing conical shelters with thatched roofs sided with tule, bark, or brush and other structures were typically situated near a water source. The Juaneño created coiled and twined baskets, stone and wood tools, bows, and ceremonial items, such as tubular soapstone pipes. The Juaneño were organized by clan tribelets related through the male

line with control of the surrounding area. Each of these areas was politically and economically autonomous.

The arrival of the Spanish in 1769 posed a major disruption to the life way and physical well-being of the Juaneño. Large numbers of Juaneño were brought under the control of the mission system—a radical departure from their traditional culture. Contact with European also introduced diseases for which they had no natural resistance. The population of the Juaneño plummeted.

As noted by Demcak and Van Wormer (2003), the Juaneño Band, also referred to as the Acjachemen Nation, works to retain its cultural identity and keep its language from disappearing. The Juaneño Band was formally recognized by the California State Legislature in 1993 as the original native tribe of Orange County and continues to seek formal federal recognition.

History

The following historical background information has been excerpted and summarized from Demcak and Van Wormer (2003). The arrival of the Portola Expedition in the SAMP Study Area in 1769 marked the beginning of Spanish colonization of what was then known as Alta California. When Spain claimed California for its own, the Spaniards began establishing a series of missions. The Portola Expedition stopped at seven campsites in what became Orange County. Construction of Mission San Juan Capistrano commenced in 1775. In a process that some have characterized as coercive, many of the local Native American inhabitants were brought under the control of Mission San Juan Capistrano resulting in radical change from traditional cultural life ways practiced up to that time.

The Mission Period lasted until 1832, when Mexico, having taken over California from Spain ten years earlier, secularized the missions and began distributing the mission holdings to political favorites, wealthy people, and friends of the governors of California. Mission San Juan Capistrano was the first mission to be secularized in 1833 and organized into a pueblo. The ensuing period was one of political instability with a series Mexican administrators selling its lands and leaving the Juaneño even more marginalized. One of the landholders was Don Juan Forster, the brother-in-law of Governor Pico. Forster acquired Rancho La Paz (later Rancho Mission Viejo) in 1845 and later other ranchos including Rancho Trabuco. Forster resided at Mission San Juan Capistrano and later moved his residence to the Mission Viejo Adobe. It was the Juaneño Indians who supplied the labor for this and other ranchos. In 1846, California was drawn into the Mexican-American War with the result that California was eventually brought into the Union.

By the 1860s, large landholders had been subject to environmental and economic depredations. With the advent of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists came to southern California. Sheep ranching and the citrus industry became successful enterprises in the later part of the 19th century and into the 20th century. The post-World War II period was characterized by rapid urbanization and industrialization. In 1882, the heirs of Don Juan Forster sold his Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores. A portion of this landholding went through a succession of owners and was eventually developed as the Mission Viejo Planned Community. The Mission Viejo Planned Community represents the end of a continuum of ownership that began with Forster's acquisition of the land in the 1840s and ended with development by the Philip Morris Company.

As shown in Table 4.1.10-1, potential cultural resources, as mentioned above, would fall under the following categories:

**TABLE 4.1.10-1
CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES**

Prehistoric Resources	Historic Resources
Lithic/Ceramic Scatters	Trash Scatters and Dumps
Milling Sites	Building
Long Term Occupation Sites	Structure
Quarry Sites	Other Sites
Other Sites	Undetermined
Undetermined	Isolated feature or artifact
Isolated feature or artifact	–

Within the SAMP Study Area, natural areas of physical relief are considered to have the highest sensitivity because many of these areas have not been developed and these areas typically have had moderate impacts by modern humans. Native Americans, including Juanefño, have occupied the San Juan Watershed and extensively used stream courses, point-specific water sources, areas that could support rich food resources (e.g. oaks), bedrock outcroppings, and areas with a commanding view. Such areas are considered highly sensitive where they have not been substantially altered by development or natural or hydrologic patterns. The following provides details on the recorded prehistoric and historic sites of the RMV Planning Area portion of the San Juan Watershed and San Mateo Watershed, broken down by sub-basin. Future participants in the SAMP who identify potential projects in the larger SAMP Study Area in the future will need to perform the necessary surveys and coordination with SHPO. Until such time as this work occurs, the entire SAMP Study Area is considered to be sensitive for cultural resources in undisturbed sediments.

San Juan Watershed

Verdugo Canyon

Less than five percent of the Verdugo Canyon Sub-basin (extreme western portions) has been subject to prior review. Because of limited investigation of Verdugo Canyon and known resources in the area, this sub-basin is considered sensitive for significant cultural resources.

Central San Juan and Trampas Canyon

Based on the density and range of sites present, this Sub-basin is considered to have a high sensitivity for significant cultural resources. Demcak (2000) recorded the following sites, some of which were subsequently subjected to archaeological testing programs to ascertain significance (Demcak 2002).

Prehistoric

CA-ORA-653. The site was first recorded in 1973 as a scatter of indeterminate area located south of Ortega Highway and east of a sand and gravel operation. The site was heavily damaged by bulldozing. During the 2000 survey, it was confirmed that the site had been bulldozed (Demcak 2000). In 2002, Phase II testing did not reveal any artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-654. The site was first recorded in 1973 as a small scatter of core tools, manos, and flakes on a ridge overlooking Trampas Canyon. Some midden was present and was identified as a probable occasional use site. During the 2000 survey, no artifacts were found (Demcak 2000). In 2002, subsurface Phase II testing revealed one mano broken into two halves. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-655. The site was first recorded in 1973 as a small open site interpreted as a probable occasional use site. During the 2000 survey, no artifacts were found (Demcak 2000). In 2002, Phase II testing did not reveal any artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-656. The site was first recorded in 1973 as a large, deep shell midden. Flakes, cores, and core tools were observed on the surface. The site was tested in 1986 revealing a large, multi-component site that was found to be stratigraphically distinct. The assemblage from the upper component suggests a temporary or seasonal camp for hunting or plant processing. The lower component indicated a more intensive occupation as evidenced by greater frequencies of artifacts and ecofacts, the presence of a well-developed midden soil, and greater frequencies of fire-affected rocks. A radiocarbon date of ca. 900 B.P. suggests an Intermediate Period occupation. The site was determined to be NRHP eligible in a formal review process under Criterion D.

CA-ORA-657. The site was first recorded in 1973 as a small scatter of one core tool and one flake and interpreted as a probable occasional use site. The 2000 survey failed to discover any artifacts (Demcak 2000). In 2002, Phase II testing did not reveal any artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-658. The site was first recorded in 1973 noting the presence of one core tool; there was no evidence of a midden. The site was interpreted as a campsite. No artifacts were found during the 2000 survey or Phase II testing in 2002. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1102. The site was first recorded in 1986 as a scatter consisting of ground stone artifacts (manos and metates), flakes, and core tools. Testing revealed a cultural deposit no deeper than 70 centimeters. The site was not considered NRHP eligible. No artifacts were found during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-1103. The site was first recorded in 1986 as a sparse scatter of manos, metates, flakes, pottery, core tools, and an arrow point, along with a few fragments of bone and shell. Site testing revealed a cultural deposit from 20 to 40 centimeters in depth. The site was not considered NRHP eligible. No artifacts were revealed during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-1111. The site was first recorded in 1986 as a light scatter of flakes and core fragments in a graded road; the area of the site could not be determined. No artifacts were revealed during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). In 2003, Phase II testing revealed 18 chipped stone and 1 ground stone artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1121. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a midden deposit encompassing 5,600 square meters. It was noted that the midden might be in excess of one meter in depth. The site contained debitage, flake and core tools, metate fragments, and manos. In 1989 and

1995, the site was tested and salvaged. An intact and well developed midden soil; a diverse assemblage of ground stone and chipped stone tools; and other evidence of a prehistoric base camp that was occupied into the historic period were discovered. The site was determined to be NRHP eligible in a formal review process. Monitoring during construction of the South County Pipeline in 1993 resulted in the recovery of a very late Sonoran-style artifact. During the 2000 survey, a whole pestle was collected at the site.

CA-ORA-1122. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a scatter of flakes and cores. A field check in 1989 did not reveal any cultural items. The survey in 2000 found no cultural items (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-1123. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a light scatter of chipping waste, cores, mano, and metate fragments. The site was tested in 1989 and a surface collection was conducted. The site was interpreted as a satellite camp of one of the larger habitation sites along San Juan Creek. A flake scraper was recovered from the site during 1993 construction monitoring. The site was determined at that time to be ineligible for the NRHP.

Historic

CA-ORA-29. CA-ORA-29, La Casa de la Misión Vieja was first recorded in 1935 and officially recorded in 1949. During the 20th century, many assumed that CA-ORA-29 was the site of the Old San Juan Mission. In 1967, Reverend Geiger and historian Don Meadows provided substantial evidence that the original mission site had been on the southern side of San Juan Creek and more than one mile downstream from CA-ORA-29. The early history of CA-ORA-29 (known as La Casa de la Misión Vieja site) is obscure. Originally a rancho of Mission San Juan Capistrano, buildings may have existed in the vicinity as early as 1800. Following mission secularization in the mid-1830s, the area became a privately owned rancho. By the early 1840s, it had been granted to Augustin Olvera who probably built a house on the site. In 1845, Olvera sold Mission Vieja (the ranch) to Juan Forster who built a large adobe house at the location of the present ruins. The building was used by ranch employees and Basque and French sheep herders until the end of the 19th century when it fell into ruin. On various visits to the site and during the 2000 survey, roof tile fragments, brick fragments, glass, and historic ceramics were located. During the 2000 field check, the site was capped with fill dirt except for the elevated area closest to the creek. Phase II testing in September 2001 consisted of 20 trenches and 11 hand excavated units. The majority of the artifacts appear to represent Basque sheep herders who occupied the adobe in the late 1870s and early 1880s. Remains of two separate and distinct adobe structures were identified. The site has determined by the SHPO to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria B and D. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

Cañada Gobernadora (including Wagon Wheel and Sulfur Canyons)

Approximately 40 percent of the Cañada Gobernadora (including Wagon Wheel and Sulfur Canyons) Sub-basin has been previously surveyed. Based on the density and range of sites present this sub-basin is considered to have a high sensitivity for significant cultural resources. Demcak (2000) recorded the following sites, some of which were subsequently subjected to archaeological testing programs to ascertain significance (Demcak 2002; Demcak and Van Wormer 2003).

Prehistoric

CA-ORA-984. This site was first recorded in 1981 and consisted of a light scatter. A subsequent field check and site update in 1992 recorded mano fragments, a hammerstone, chopper, and flakes. During the 2000 survey, a mano fragment, core tool, core fragment, and flake were observed (Demcak 2000). The site was not tested during Phase II or evaluated for eligibility for NRHP. However, it should be noted that this site is outside the boundaries of the development areas associated with the RMV Planning Area.

CA-ORA-1446. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a light scatter of ground and chipped stone tools. During the 2000 survey, no artifacts were observed (Demcak 2000). In 2002, Phase II testing of the site revealed six chipped stone and three ground stone artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1564. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter of ground and chipped stone tools (a probable plant processing station) on the east side of Gobernadora Canyon (Demcak 2000). In 2002, Phase II testing revealed 12 chipped stone and 1 ground stone artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1565. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter of ground and chipped stone tools (probable plant processing station) on the east side of Gobernadora Canyon (Demcak 2000). In 2002, Phase II testing revealed 30 chipped stone and 3 ground stone artifacts. The site was determined by the SHPO to be NRHP eligible under Criterion D. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1566. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a probable plant processing station with a light scatter of ground and chipped stone artifacts including six manos/fragments, one metate fragment, one flake tool, and one hammer-abrader. In 2000, Phase II testing revealed five chipped stone and nine ground stone artifacts (Demcak 2000). The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

Historic

30-176632. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a moderate scatter of historic items in two concentrations: (1) bricks, lumber, metal, and a fence post; and (2) three fragments of farm equipment. In 2002, Phase II testing revealed a historic scatter consisting of brick, glass, metal objects, wood, and charcoal. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for NRHP listing. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

Cañada Chiquita and Narrow Canyon

Approximately 60 percent of the Cañada Chiquita and Narrow Canyon Sub-basin has been previously investigated. Based on the density and range of sites present this sub-basin, it is considered to have a high sensitivity for significant cultural resources. Demcak (2000) recorded the following sites:

Prehistoric

CA-ORA-26. This site was formally recorded in 1949, re-recorded in the early 1980s, and excavated in the mid-1980s and 1997. The site was described as a seasonal village or processing location. During the 2000 survey, no cultural items were found. Demcak (2000) stated that researchers at the site have concluded that the site possesses little data potential and would not be considered NRHP eligible.

CA-ORA-27. This site was formally recorded in 1949, re-recorded in the early 1980s, and excavated in 1985 and 1987. The site was described as being part of CA-ORA-26. It is a complex site yielding numerous stone tools including hammerstones, cores, manos, metates, flakes, flake tools, and other debitage. Demcak (2000) stated that as a result of the multiple investigations the research potential of the site has been exhausted and not NRHP eligible.

CA-ORA-28. The site was first recorded in 1935 and officially recorded in 1949 as a large site with plenty of water and other resources. The site record was updated in 1977. Surveyors were unable to inspect the site because of the construction of a private residence at the location. The survey team concluded that the construction of the house and roads had destroyed the site. A subsequent field check confirmed that the site had been completely destroyed by the house's construction. Therefore, the site lacks research potential and integrity, and does not qualify for the NRHP. The 2000 survey did not uncover any artifacts.

CA-ORA-880. The site was first recorded in 1980 as a thin scatter of chipped stone artifacts. In 1996, testing of the site did not reveal any artifacts and because of the limited presence of resources, it was determined at that time that the site lacked research potential and was not eligible for NRHP listing (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-881. The site was first recorded in 1980 as a scatter of millingstone assemblage artifacts. In 1996, a subsequent test revealed surficial chipped and ground stone artifacts with no subsurface component. The site was determined at that time to not be eligible for the NRHP (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-882. The site was first recorded in 1980 as a flake scatter with one flake and two utilized flakes. Partially surface collected and excavated in 1987, the site has yielded tools, shellfish, faunal remains, and two projectile from the Late Period and multiple radiocarbon dates from the Late Period. It is considered NRHP eligible.

CA-ORA-887. The site was originally recorded in the late 1980s and described as a small millingstone site. Artifacts observed included a light scatter of ground and chipped stone. The site was recommended for testing (Demcak 2000), but was not referenced in the subsequent testing reports (Demcak 2002; Demcak and Van Wormer 2003).

CA-ORA-902. The site was first recorded in 1980 as a small lithic scatter of chipped stone and ground stone tools with a possible midden. The site was tested in 1996 and produced debitage, waste flakes and cores, and no subsurface deposit. The site was determined to lack research potential and does not qualify for the NRHP. The 2000 survey revealed no artifacts at this location.

CA-ORA-997. The site was originally recorded in 1980 and described as a flake scatter.. The site was subsequently tested and salvage in 1987 and described as a small Late Period base camp. The site has been formally determined eligible to the NRHP.

CA-ORA-1042. The site was first recorded in 1984 as a small lithic scatter, described as a collecting and processing camp associated with the adjacent freshwater marsh (Chiquita Creek). Testing and salvaging programs in 1987, 1993, and 1997 resulted in surface artifacts collected and no subsurface artifacts recovered. The site was determined in 1997 to have limited data potential and not eligible for the NRHP. During the 2000 field survey, no artifacts were discovered (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-1043. This site was first recorded in 1984 as a small, habitation site with a well developed midden containing shellfish and chipped and ground stone tools. Testing and data recovery in 1986, 1989, and 1995 uncovered a deep midden. The site, interpreted as a Late Period semi-permanent or permanent village, was determined to be NRHP in a formal review process. Human remains encountered during construction of the South Orange County Pipeline were reburied following a Native American ceremony.

CA-ORA-1048. The site was first recorded in 1984 as a milling stone scatter consisting of scraper planes, flakes, core, manos, a large metate fragment, and fire-affected rock. The site was subsequently tested and salvaged in 1989 for the South County Pipeline. The site was determined to be NRHP eligible in a formal review process. During the 2000 survey, the ground was disced and multiple artifacts were noted (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-1049/1050. The sites were originally recorded as three sites in 1984 as a lithic scatter. During the 2000 survey, no artifacts at the recorded locations for two of sites were identified and none were noted when CA-ORA-1048 was tested and salvaged in 1989 and 1995. At that time, it was determined that the sites do not qualify for the NRHP.

CA-ORA-1104. The site was first recorded in 1986 as a small lithic scatter that consisted of chipped and ground stone artifacts. The 2000 survey (Demcak 2000) did not disclose any artifacts at this site.

CA-ORA-1105. The site was first recorded in 1986 as a small lithic scatter consisting of two core scrapers, one small mano fragment, one ground stone fragment, and one fire-affected rock. No artifacts were found during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for listing on the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1106. The site was first recorded in 1986 as a large lithic scatter of chipped and ground stone artifacts. The site was tested in 1997 and the site boundaries were expanded to 20 x 230 meters. The site was determined to have very limited research potential that was exhausted with the test phase. At that time, the site was determined ineligible for NRHP listing. During the 2000 survey, the freshly disced site revealed a moderate scatter of chipped and ground stone tools.

CA-ORA-1447. This site was first recorded in 1988 as a ground stone scatter. The site was subsequently tested in 1997 and was determined ineligible for the NRHP in a formal review process. During the 2000 survey, one core tool and one ground stone fragment were revealed (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-1559. This site was first recorded during the 2000 survey and was described as a moderate scatter of ground stone and chipped stone tools (Demcak 2000). In 2002, Phase II testing produced 40 chipped stone artifacts and 10 ground stone artifacts. The site has been determined to be NRHP eligible under Criterion D by the SHPO. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1560. This site was first recorded during the 2000 survey and was described as a moderate scatter of ground and chipped stone tools (Demcak 2000). It was determined to be an early base camp site with no later period indicators. In 2002, Phase II testing produced 12 chipped stone and 25 ground stone artifacts. The site has been determined by the SHPO to be NRHP eligible under Criterion D. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1561. This site was first recorded during the 2000 survey and described as a sparse lithic scatter (Demcak 2000). The site appears to be a special purpose camp associated with CA-ORA-1559 and CA-ORA-1560. In 2002, Phase II testing produced one chipped stone artifact and two ground stone artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for NRHP listing. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1562. This site was first recorded during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). It was described as a moderate scatter of ground and chipped stone tools and debitage located on the east side of Chiquita Canyon. The site is interpreted as a small base camp dating to the pre-late to late period in prehistory. In 2002, Phase II testing revealed two chipped stone and five ground stone artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for listing on the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1563. The site was first recorded during the 2000 survey and was described as a sparse lithic scatter (Demcak 2000). In 2002, Phase II testing revealed a scatter of 12 ground stone and 4 chipped stone artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for listing on the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1567. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter of ground and chipped stone tools and debitage. Artifacts at CA-ORA-1567 consist of three core tools, one whole mano, one mano fragment, and one flake. NRHP eligibility has not been determined.

Historic

30-176631. The site was first recorded in 2000 as an historic site located adjacent to Ortega Highway. The telephone switching station dates to World War II. The station, built during wartime, is camouflaged as a house of Modified Colonial style. The house has a facade of apparent colored concrete blocks with a brick interior. The 1½-story structure has false windows, ground floor vents, and wooden shutters with no hinges. A wooden outhouse, missing its door, adjoins the structure to the west. The structure is operated by Pacific Bell and is surrounded by a chain link fence. The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing.

San Mateo Watershed

La Paz Canyon

Approximately 40 percent of the La Paz Canyon Sub-basin (southern end of the Sub-basin) has been the subject of prior investigation. Based on the density and range of sites located within this sub-basin, the area is considered to have a high sensitivity for significant cultural resources. Demcak (2000) identified the following sites in the La Paz Canyon Sub-basin of the San Mateo Watershed.

Prehistoric

CA-ORA-1141. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a small scatter of chipped stone tools and debitage. One flake, one core, and two utilized flakes were noted during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1142. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a small scatter of chipped stone tools and debitage. One flake was noted during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area development and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1558. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter. The site is a probable plant processing station. NRHP eligibility has not been determined. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

Historic

No historic sites or resources were identified.

Gabino Canyon (including Airplane Canyon)

The majority (approximately 90 percent) of Gabino Canyon, including Airplane Canyon, has been subject to prior investigation. Based on the density and range of sites in this sub-basin, it is considered to have a high sensitivity for significant cultural resources. Demcak (2000) reports the following sites:

Prehistoric

CA-ORA-535. The site was first recorded in 1976 as a small (50 square meter) scatter of flakes and cores along both sides of Ortega Highway near Caspers Regional Park. The site had been largely destroyed. NRHP eligibility has not been determined.

CA-ORA-1132. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a light scatter of chipped stone consisting of cores, flakes, and flake and core tools. The 2000 survey revealed several flakes and cores (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1133. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a dense scatter of ground and chipped stone artifacts. Many flakes and cores were found during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). The site has not been determined for NRHP eligibility.

CA-ORA-1134. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a dense scatter of chipped and ground stone tools. During the 2000 survey, an extensive scatter of ground and chipped stone tools, cores, and flakes was noted (Demcak 2000). The site was not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing.

CA-ORA-1135. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a possible seed processing camp containing a light scatter of chipped and ground stone tools. During the 2000 survey, a metate

and a few flakes were found (Demcak 2000). In 2003, Phase II testing revealed one core, three plano-convex tools, one crude biface, one mano fragment, and one metate fragment. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for listing on the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1136. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a light scatter of chipped and ground stone artifacts. During the 2000 survey, no evidence of a site was found (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined.

CA-ORA-1137. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a small scatter of chipped stone; depth was not determined. A few flakes were noted during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined.

CA-ORA-1138. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a small scatter of chipped stone tools, flakes, and cores. A few flakes and cores were identified during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined.

CA-ORA-1139. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a small scatter of chipped and ground stone tools and debitage. A few flakes and a flake tool were noted during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1140. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a small scatter of chipped stone tools and debitage; depth was estimated at 20 to 30 centimeters. A few flakes and one core were noted during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1143. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a small scatter of flakes and cores; depth was not determined. Two flakes were noted during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). NRHP eligibility has not been determined. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1144. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a large scatter in/around a Rancho Mission Viejo metal corral. The site was tested in 1997; 23 test pits and 5 test units were excavated. The area inside the corral was surface collected, but not excavated because of concern for possible injuries to cattle. Recovery outside the corral concluded that the site lacked the research potential for inclusion in the NRHP. During the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000), over 80 flakes, 3 cores, 1 mano, 2 metate fragments, and 1 hammerstone were observed in the internal corral area.

CA-ORA-1448. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a light to moderate scatter of ground stone tools and debitage. Several flakes and cores were found at the site in 2000 (Demcak 2000). The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1551. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a moderate scatter of ground stone tools, chipped stone tools, and debitage (Demcak 2000). The flake and core tools are unusually large for this region; the site is a probable plant processing station. In 2003, Phase II testing revealed

213 chipped stone and 14 ground stone artifacts (Demcak and Van Wormer 2003). The site has been determined by the SHPO to be NRHP eligible under Criterion D. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1552. The site was first recorded in 2000 as an extensive scatter of ground stone tools, chipped stone tools, and debitage (Demcak 2000). A modern pond, 1930s water trough, and metal water tank are proximate to the site. This appears to be a base camp or village where stone tool production was a major activity. NRHP eligibility has not been determined.

CA-ORA-1553. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter of ground stone tools, chipped stone tools, and debitage (Demcak 2000). This is a probable plant processing station associated with CA-ORA-1552. In 2003, Phase II testing revealed 48 chipped stone and 18 ground stone artifacts (Demcak and Van Wormer 2003). The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for listing on the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1557. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter of ground stone tools, chipped stone tools, and debitage (Demcak 2000). This appears to be a plant processing station. In 2003, Phase II testing was conducted (Demcak and Van Wormer 2003). The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

Historic

Site 30-176633. The site was first recorded in 2000 as an historic scatter consisting of a wood and metal wagon, possible derrick segment, and assorted pieces of lumber on a knoll south of and adjacent to Gabino Canyon Creek (Demcak 2000). A large clay pit is located immediately down slope and is presently filled with water, forming a freshwater marsh habitat. The wagon, fabricated from old wagon parts and 1900s to 1930s auto and truck parts (Stephen Van Wormer, pers. comm.), is held fast by a toyon bush. The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing.

Cristianitos Canyon (including Blind Canyon)

Based on the density and range of sites previously investigated in this sub-basin, the area is considered to have a high sensitivity for significant cultural resources.

Prehistoric

CA-ORA-362. The site was recorded in 1972, field checked in 1980, and re-surveyed in 1988. A boundary test was conducted in 1997 and the site described as a scatter of ground stone, flake tools, and debitage. The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing. However, it should be noted that this site is outside the proposed development areas associated with the proposed RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be impacted.

CA-ORA-363. The site was first recorded in 1972 based on the presence of two scraper-planes and one core hammer that were collected in the field. The site was described as a limited and special use area. The site was field checked in 1980 and 1988. Considerable disturbance was noted. The 2000 survey noted that the site has been mostly graded.

CA-ORA-753. The site was first recorded in 1978 as a small lithic scatter. During the 2000 survey, crews failed to relocate the site (Demcak 2000). The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing.

CA-ORA-754. The site was first recorded in 1978 as small lithic scatter with an unknown depth. During the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000), a few flakes were found at this location. The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing.

CA-ORA-913. The site was first recorded in 1980 as a light scatter of flakes, cores, and core tools; its depth was indeterminate. An update in 1988 noted three flake tools and one flake. The 2000 survey found one flake (Demcak 2000). The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-916. The site was first recorded in 1980 and tested in the 1989 and 1997. The site was described as a lithic scatter. The test excavations produced ground stone, flakes, flake tools, and limited faunal and shellfish remains. The site was determined to be NRHP ineligible in a formal review process. The 2000 survey (Demcak 2000) revealed that approximately 70 percent of the site had been graded. At that time, the site was confirmed to be ineligible for the NRHP.

CA-ORA-921/1127. These sites were first recorded in 1980 and have been the subject of a series of test excavations in 1988, 1991, and 1997. Radiocarbon dates indicate the site may have been occupied beginning 1000 years ago. In addition to ground stone, pottery, and buried hearths, a human cranium fragment and distal end of a radius were revealed. The human remains and overlying cairn were reburied after a Native American ceremony. Depending on the selected alignment of the SR-241 extension, the remains would be left undisturbed or relocated. The site was determined to be NRHP eligible in a formal review process. No artifacts were observed during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000).

CA-ORA-1021. Recorded in the early 1980s, the site is described as a small specialized campsite. The site was recommended for testing (Demcak 2000), but is not referenced in the subsequent testing results reports (Demcak 2002; Demcak and Van Wormer 2003). The site was first recorded in 1983 as a small specialized campsite consisting of 15 to 20 flakes and 1 scraper-plane. The site was field checked in 1988 and relocated during the 2000 survey. The site has been severely disturbed by the cutting of an erosion control ditch and by flooding. The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1023/1024. The sites were first recorded in 1983 as small lithic scatters. During the 1988 field check, the sites were combined as a continuous scatter. During the 2000 survey, a few flakes were identified (Demcak 2000). The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing. It should be noted that this site is outside of the development areas proposed as a part of the RMV Planning Area project and would therefore not be disturbed.

CA-ORA-1124. The site was first recorded in 1988 as an apparent quarry. The 2000 survey located a few flakes and cores (Demcak 2000). Phase II testing in 2002 (Demcak 2002) recovered one felsite flake from the subsurface. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1125. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a scatter of flakes, cores, a metate, and flake tools with a subsurface deposit. A test/data recovery program was performed in 1989. The

site was further evaluated in 1997. The site's research potential was determined to be high and testing for NRHP significance was recommended. During the 2000 survey, a few flakes were identified. In 2003, Phase II testing revealed 58 chipped stone and 9 ground stone artifacts (Demcak 2003). The site has been determined to be eligible by the SHPO for the NRHP under Criterion D. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1126/1452. The site recorded in 1988 and described as a temporary or seasonal camp. The site was determined to be NRHP ineligible in a formal review process. No artifacts were found during the 2000 survey.

CA-ORA-1184. The site was recorded in 1988 as a sparse lithic scatter (two manos). The 2000 survey did not reveal any artifacts, and subsequent Phase II-A testing did not produce any artifacts or subsurface deposit at this site. The site has been determined to be ineligible by SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1185. Recorded in the late 1980s, the site was described as a relatively extensive scatter of ground and chipped stone. The site was recommended for testing (Demcak 2000), but is not referenced in the subsequent testing results reports (Demcak 2002; Demcak and Van Wormer 2003). The site was first recorded in 1988 as an extensive scatter of ground and chipped stone items; depth could not be determined. Artifacts included a metate, mano/hammerstone, fire-affected rock, seven cores/tools, and a flake. During the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000), a few flakes were observed. The site has not been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing.

CA-ORA-1222. The site was first recorded in 1989 as a small scatter of flakes, scrapers, and a drill. A field check and test in 1997 revealed a much more extensive deposit. The site was interpreted as a short-term camp used for lithic production and seed processing. The site was determined to be NRHP eligible in a formal review process. During the 2000 survey, one mano was found on the site; four additional sites were recorded (CA-ORA-1550, -1554, -1555, and -1556) in the vicinity of CA-ORA-1222 and are likely associated with the original site.

CA-ORA-1449. The site was first recorded in 1988 as a light scatter of debitage and tools and interpreted as a possible hunting camp. In 2003, Phase II testing revealed 160 chipped stone and five ground stone artifacts (Demcak 2003). The site has been determined by the SHPO to be NRHP eligible under Criterion D. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1450. The site was first recorded in 1988 during a survey for the SR-241 extension and identified as a lithic scatter; depth was unknown. No artifacts were found at this location during the 2000 survey. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for NRHP listing. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1550. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter; its depth could not be determined. A seep (spring) and unnamed drainage are present proximate to the site. The site appears to be a limited use area (possibly ceremonial) associated with CA-ORA-1222. In 2002 (Demcak 2002), Phase II testing revealed one chipped stone and three ground stone artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible for NRHP listing by the SHPO. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1554. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter of ground stone tools, and chipped stone tools, and debitage; depth could not be determined. In 2002, Phase II testing revealed 33 chipped stone and 11 ground stone artifacts (Demcak 2002). The site was

determined to be eligible by the SHPO for the NRHP under Criterion D. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1555. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light to moderate scatter with an unknown depth. The site is a probable base camp associated with CA-ORA-1222. In 2002, Phase II testing revealed 80 chipped stone and 12 ground stone artifacts (Demcak 2002). The site was determined to be NRHP eligible under Criterion D by the SHPO. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1556. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light to moderate scatter; its depth could not be determined. The site is a possible satellite camp associated with CA-ORA-1222. In 2002, Phase II testing revealed 92 chipped stone and 9 ground stone artifacts (Demcak 2002). The site was determined to be NRHP eligible under Criterion D by the SHPO. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

CA-ORA-1573. The site was first recorded in 2000 as a light scatter; depth could not be determined. The site is a probable plant processing station. In 2003, Phase II testing revealed a small lithic scatter including six flakes, two felsite artifacts, and four site artifacts. The site has been determined ineligible by the SHPO for the NRHP. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004)

Historic

No historic sites or resources have been identified.

Talega Canyon

The southern 50 percent of the Talega Canyon Sub-basin has been subject to prior investigation. Based on the density and range of sites present in this sub-basin, the area is considered to have a high sensitivity for significant cultural resources. Known resources in the Talega Canyon Sub-basin are as follows:

Prehistoric

CA-SDI-5925. The site was recorded in 1978 as a medium intensity scatter of about 25 flakes; a few bone fragments were also sighted. No artifacts were noted at this location during the 2000 field check (Demcak 2000).

CA-SDI-5926. The site was first recorded in 1978 as a moderately intense lithic scatter with an unknown depth. Some erosion of the site was noted. In 1997, only four flake fragments were found at this location in a field check. No artifacts were found during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). The site may have been washed away.

CA-SDI-9571. The site was first recorded in 1981 as a lithic scatter consisting of seven flakes. Neither the area nor the depth of the site could be determined. No artifacts were found at this location during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000).

RMV-15. The site was recorded during the 2000 survey (Demcak 2000). The site is described as a light scatter of chipped stone tools and debitage. The site was recommended for testing (Demcak 2000), but is not referenced in the subsequent testing results reports (Demcak 2002; Demcak and Van Wormer 2003).

Historic

RMV-13H (30-176634). The site was first recorded in 2000 as a military bunker associated with MCB Camp Pendleton, whose northern boundary is located 450 meters to the south of this structure. The structure is found on a small knoll north and east of the confluence of Talega Creek and Cristianitos Creek and on leased land occupied by the TRW Capistrano Test Site. The concrete building has wooden roof and wall supports. The concrete blocks have been poured and roughly finished. The site has been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing; a final determination has not been made by the SHPO. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004). The site was previously determined to be eligible for NRHP listing by the USACE.

RMV-14H (30-176635). The site was first recorded in 2000 as a military bunker associated with MCB Camp Pendleton. It is on a small knoll on the leased land occupied by the TRW Capistrano Test Site. The building is constructed of concrete blocks, poured, and roughly finished. Graffiti dates to the 1940s. The structure measures 2.3 meters high, 5.05 meters long, and 1.95 meters wide, with walls 22 centimeters thick. The site has been evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing; a final determination has not been made by the SHPO. (Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004) The site was previously determined to be eligible for NRHP listing by the USACE.

4.1.10.3 Summary of Site Eligibility

In accordance with 36 CRF Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the USACE consulted with the SHPO to request concurrence on the following determinations of eligibility.

- Nine prehistoric sites, CA-ORA-1449, -1554, -1555, -1556, -1559, -1560, -1565, -1125, and -1551 are eligible under Criterion D for listing under on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register)
- Historic Site, CA-ORA-29, La Casa de la Mission Vieja is eligible under Criterion B and D for listing under on the National Register;
- Military Bunkers (sites 30-176634 and 30-176635) are potentially eligible under Criterion A for listing under on the National Register; and,
- Lacking integrity, sufficient data and/or research potential, the following sites are not eligible for listing on the National Register under any of the criteria: CA-ORA-653, -654, -655, -657, -658, -1105, -1124, -1184, -1446, -1450, -1550, -1561, -1562, -1563, -1564, -1566, -1111, -1135, -1553, -1557, -1573, and historic site 30-176632.

On January 27, 2004, the SHPO concurred with the USACE request regarding all sites within the exception of two. The SHPO was unable to concur with the USACE recommendation for Military Bunkers (sites 30-176634 and 30-176635) as being eligible under Criterion A.

A summary of the status of eligibility for all identified resources is provided on Table 4.1.10-2.

**TABLE 4.1.10-2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SIGNIFICANCE**

Watershed	Site Number	NRHP Eligible (Criteria)
San Juan Watershed: Central San Juan and Trampas Canyon	Archaeological Resources	
	CA-ORA-653	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-654	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-655	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-656	Yes (Criterion D)
	CA-ORA-657	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-658	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1102	Not considered eligible ^a .
	CA-ORA-1103	Not considered eligible ^a .
	CA-ORA-1111	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1121	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .
	CA-ORA-1122	Not considered eligible ^a .
	CA-ORA-1123	Not considered eligible ^a .
	San Juan Watershed: Cañada Gobernadora (including Wagon Wheel and Sulfur Canyons)	Historic Resources
CA-ORA-29		Yes (Criteria B and D) ^b .
Archaeological Resources		
CA-ORA-984		Not considered eligible ^a
CA-ORA-1446		Ineligible ^b .
CA-ORA-1564		Ineligible ^b .
CA-ORA-1565		Yes (Criterion D) ^b .
San Juan Watershed: Cañada Chiquita and Narrow Canyon	CA-ORA-1566	Ineligible ^b .
	Historic Resources	
	30-176632	Ineligible ^b .
	Archaeological Resources	
	CA-ORA-26	Not considered eligible ^a
	CA-ORA-27	Not considered eligible ^a
	CA-ORA-28	Ineligible
	CA-ORA-880	Not considered eligible ^a
	CA-ORA-881	Not considered eligible ^a
	CA-ORA-882	Yes (Criterion D)
	CA-ORA-887	Not considered eligible ^a
	CA-ORA-902	Ineligible
	CA-ORA-997	Yes (Criterion D)
	CA-ORA-1042	Not considered eligible ^a
	CA-ORA-1043	Yes (Criterion D)
	CA-ORA-1048	Yes (Criterion D)
	CA-ORA-1049/1050	Not considered eligible ^a .
	CA-ORA-1104	Not considered eligible ^a .
	CA-ORA-1105	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1106	Ineligible
CA-ORA-1447	Not considered eligible ^a .	
CA-ORA-1559	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .	
CA-ORA-1560	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .	

TABLE 4.1.10-2 (Continued)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SIGNIFICANCE

Watershed	Site Number	NRHP Eligible (Criteria)
	CA-ORA-1561	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1562	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1563	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1567	Undetermined
	Historic Resources	
	30-176631	Undetermined ^c .
	Archaeological Resources	
	CA-ORA-1141	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1142	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1558	Not determined
San Mateo Watershed: Gabino Canyon (including Airplane Canyon)	Archeological Resources	
	CA-ORA-535	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1132	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1133	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1134	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1135	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1136	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1137	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1138	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1140	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1143	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1144	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1448	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1551	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .
	CA-ORA-1552	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1553	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1557	Ineligible ^b .
	Historic Resources	
	30-176633	Not determined
San Mateo Watershed: Cristianitos Canyon (including Blind Canyon)	Archaeological Resources	
	CA-ORA-362	Not determined
	CA-ORA-362	Not determined
	CA-ORA-753	Not determined
	CA-ORA-754	Not determined
	CA-ORA-913	Not determined
	CA-ORA-916	Not considered eligible ^a .
	CA-ORA-921/-1127	Ineligible
	CA-ORA-1021	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1023/-1024	Not determined

TABLE 4.1.10-2 (Continued)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SIGNIFICANCE

Watershed	Site Number	NRHP Eligible (Criteria)
	CA-ORA-1124	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1125	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .
	CA-ORA-1126/-1452	Ineligible
	CA-ORA-1184	Ineligible ^b .
	Ca-ORA-1185	Not determined
	CA-ORA-1222	Yes (Criterion D)
	CA-ORA-1449	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .
	CA-ORA-1450	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1550	Ineligible ^b .
	CA-ORA-1554	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .
	CA-ORA-1555	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .
	CA-ORA-1556	Yes (Criterion D) ^b .
	CA-ORA-1573	Ineligible
San Mateo Watershed: Talega Canyon	Archaeological Resources	
	CA-SDI-5925	Not determined
	CA-SDI-5926	Not determined
	CA-SDI-9571	Not determined
	RMV-15	Not considered eligible
	Historic Resources	
	30-176634	Yes (Criterion D) ^d
30-176635	Yes (Criterion D) ^d	
<p>a. Source: Demcak, 2000. b. Source: Office of Historic Preservation letter dated January 27, 2004. c. Eligibility of the site has not yet been determined by SHPO for listing on the NRHP. d. Eligibility of the site was determined by the USACE for listing on the NRHP.</p> <p>Source: Archaeological Resource Management Corporation 2003.</p>		