

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXTENDED PHASE I REPORT
FOR THE
SR-34/118 INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, PM 10.9/11.0,
VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

07-105961

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Los Angeles, California

June 2010

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Survey and Extended Phase I investigations were conducted by California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) personnel within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the SR-34/118 Intersection Improvement project. The project, which occurs near Somis, entails various improvements to the intersection at Routes 34 and 118. The proposed construction will involve minimal excavation (<one meter deep). The APE for the proposed construction includes both sides of the highway and varies in width from 100 to 300 feet.

As indicated by a records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center, one recorded archaeological site occurs near (or within) the APE. The site is described as containing grindstone artifacts and flakes. Due to past construction in the area, the site may have been damaged or destroyed within the APE. An Extended Phase I investigation was conducted to confirm these suspicions. The study involved the excavation of a limited number of shovel test pits (STPs) at the site to ascertain if any intact deposits still exist within the APE. From these tests, it was found that the site was severely disturbed. No cultural material was identified.

It is Caltrans policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If unanticipated buried cultural resources are encountered during any ground-disturbing activities, Caltrans policy mandates that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project design changes to include any area not previously surveyed for cultural resources.

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INTRODUCTION

On March 12 and June 29-30, 2010, Caltrans archaeologists Alex Kirkish, Noah Stewart, Michelle Goossens, and Kristin Fusello conducted an Extended Phase I cultural resources investigation within the proposed project limits located along SR-34 and SR-118. The area investigated encompassed the entire Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed highway improvement project which entails the upgrade of the existing intersection. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural material within the APE and ascertain the degree of disturbance to any identified resources.

Appendix A contains report figures and graphics, Appendix B contains archaeological site record forms, and Appendix C contains Native American consultation information.

All members of the survey team were experienced field archaeologists:

Crew Member	Position	Caltrans PQS Level
Alex Kirkish, M.A.	Principal Investigator	PI, prehistoric archaeology; Co-PI, historic archaeology
Noah Stewart	Crew	Co-PI, prehistoric archaeology
Michelle Goossens	Crew	Lead archaeological surveyor
Kristin Fusello	Crew	Archaeological crew member

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to improve and upgrade the existing intersection at SR-34/118 in the community of Somis in Ventura County. The existing intersection is a three-legged intersection with one through lane in an east-west direction and one short left-turn pocket on westbound SR-118 to southbound SR-34. The proposed work will include realigning Donlon Road from a dog-legged intersection on SR-118 to become the north leg of a four-way intersection to accommodate left-turn pockets in all four directions.

Six alternatives are currently being considered:

Alternative 1: The “No Build” Alternative

The no-build alternative proposes to maintain the existing conditions without any alterations.

Alternative 2: Proposed Project Alternative

The proposed project alternative will close the existing Donlon Road from SR-118 to La Cumbre Road. The new alignment of Donlon Road would begin at SR-118/34 intersection and run north along the west side of the creek up to the spillway of the Ventura County Flood Control District (VCFCD) retention basin. At this point, Donlon Road would cross over the spillway in a northeasterly direction with a bridge structure.

The southbound (SB) lane for Donlon Road would have a mixed thru/left-turn/right-turn lane at the intersection with SR-118.

Alternative 3: Consultant Alternative

JR consulting Engineers, LLC, retained by the Save Our Somis community organization, proposed a smaller intersection design for the project. This design known as the Consultant Alternative would be similar to the Proposed Alternative with the following exceptions:

- Only one left-turn lane for the westbound direction for SR-118 lengthened to almost 350 feet.
- The east leg of SR-118 would have an eastbound auxiliary lane.
- No auxiliary lane for the southbound direction of SR-34.

Alternative 4: Roundabout Alternative

The Roundabout Alternative at the intersection of SR-118/34 would consist of a one-way, one-lane circulatory roadway in a counter-clock wise direction with a width of 24 feet. An additional structural pavement, eight feet in width, would abut the inner radius of the truck apron and delineate the central island. The roundabout would replace the existing signalized intersection.

Alternative 5: Somis Bypass Alternative

The local residents of the community of Somis presented the Somis Bypass Alternative. This alternative would attempt to alleviate the truck and commuter traffic going through the community by constructing a new two lane highway. The proposed roadway would start at the present Union Pacific railroad (UPRR) crossing at the east side of Somis, continue south parallel to the road alignment and connect to SR-34 at a point south of the town of Somis.

Alternative 6: Bridge Alternative

This Bridge Alternative is similar to the Proposed Project Alternative with the exception of Donlon Road. The new Donlon Road would be a straight alignment due north of the SR-118/34 intersection and would cross Coyote Creek via a bridge structure. Caltrans Division of Structures estimated a bridge structure of 156 feet.

The APE includes SR-34 and SR-118, as well as a 10 to 120 foot buffer on each side of the structures for construction purposes. The APE encompasses all areas associated with the proposed construction; however, the actual disrupted surface will be concentrated in the roadway itself, which is, for the most part, in a previously disturbed built environment. Maximum depth of the proposed excavation is 1 meter, but this will be within the elevated prism of the highway. The APE includes existing Caltrans right of way (ROW) and all proposed acquisitions on either side of the ROW. The APE was delineated in consultation with the Caltrans PQS (Alex Kirkish) and the Caltrans Project Manager (Reza Fateh).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Record searches covering a half-mile radius surrounding the project area were obtained from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. Review of their holdings included listings of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The record searches indicated that the study area had been previously surveyed and one cultural resource was recorded within the APE (Figure 2B, Figure 3-4, and Appendix B, Surveys within Project Area). The previously recorded site, CA-VEN-631, is described as follows:

“Mano. 2 mano frags, pestle frag., maul, scraper, mid-section of a blade. Representative sample of flaking material.”

A site update (by Chambers Group), completed in 10/5/2001, also states:

“...found 3 manos that had eroded out of a cut and onto the north side of the UPRR ROW. Two manos were whole and one was broken into two pieces and was scarred by plow marks.”

As part of the site update, limited testing was instituted to ascertain the presence/absence of subsurface cultural deposit and determine the horizontal extent of the site. Specifically, the purpose of the testing “...was to determine if intact deposits associated with VEN-631 exist along UPRR ROW within the proposed fiber optic alignment.”

Nine Shovel Test Pits (STPs) were excavated along the north side of the of the railroad tracks. The testing resulted in the finding of one prehistoric artifact, a chert flake. Ballast and other recent historic debris were found below the flake. In the remaining STPs bottle glass, metal objects, plastic and other intrusives were found to a depth of 70 cm. This disturbed layer was underlain by sterile sediment.

From this testing it was determined that the construction of the railroad likely “...removed that portion of the archaeological site within the UPRR ROW.”

BACKGROUND

BIOTIC ENVIRONMENT

The project area is located within the Little Simi Valley in the eastern portion of Ventura County. Vegetation within the valley mainly consists of oaks, grasses, and various types of riparian species (Schoenherr 1992). Aboriginally, the area was abundant in natural

resources such as acorns, large and small mammals, birds, and water. Chiefly due to these factors, the valley and surrounding hills were intensely utilized by Native American people. Currently the subject property lies in an agricultural area.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

Geologically, the Little Simi Valley is a structurally complex and sedimentologically diverse late Tertiary-Quaternary feature situated within the Transverse Ranges of southern California. Representing an interior drainage system, the valley has accumulated alluvial sediments from powerful streams emanating from nearby canyons. Throughout the Holocene, sediments primarily consisting of sand, gravel and other water borne deposits have accumulated in the basin. Soils within the project area are likely composed of these redeposited materials as well as fill material of unknown origin. Given the nature of these soils, it is possible that some cultural resources have become buried in the past.

PREHISTORY

The cultural prehistory of the Ventura County region spans at least 9000 years (Greenwood 1972:85-88), and is commonly divided into three periods reflecting, through time, changes in population size, settlement patterns, technological development, and social organization (Rogers 1927, Van Valkenburgh 1935, Wallace 1962, King 1982).

The initial period (ca. 9000-3500 B.P.), designated Early Period or Millingstone Horizon is characterized by small, egalitarian populations. Their economic focus was on the collecting and storage of various seeds and wild grains, supplemented by terrestrial hunting, fowling, shellfish collecting, and near-shore fishing.

Middle or Intermediate Period peoples (ca. 3500-1000 B.P.) retained but amplified the above economic pattern with the adoption of intensified hunting strategies. Middle Period sites along the coast seem to exemplify this shift by reflecting slow gains in population and an increasing reliance on fishing and marine mammal hunting.

Late Period populations (ca. 1000-1769 AD) further elaborated on this pattern and developed a highly sophisticated, non-agricultural maritime adaptation. Known as the Chumash, these people lived in large and small villages along the coast and possessed, until the early 19th century, a nascent market economy based on trade and long distance exchange networks (King 1982).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project is located in the ethnographic and historic territory inhabited by the Ventureño Chumash of the Hokan language stock (Grant 1978:505; Kroeber, 1925:522-

568). The Inland adaptation of the Chumash included subsistence based on a variety of seeds, nuts, and vegetal products and the hunting of deer and other terrestrial mammals. Groups also traveled to the coast to trade for shellfish, fish and other maritime resources. The village of *Somis*, located near Arroyo Las Posas, was centrally tied to this exchange network and likely traded with adjacent villages and the Gabrielino to the south (McCawley 1996).

Aboriginal Chumash society went through devastating and irreversible changes during the colonization by the Spanish in the 18th and 19th centuries. Smallpox, measles, influenza, and other non-endemic diseases rapidly destroyed large segments of the population, leading to the abandonment of many villages and towns. Nevertheless, many Chumash survived, working first as laborers at the missions and later as *vaqueros* (cowboys) on ranches and farms.

More recently Chumash culture has experienced a revitalization which has resulted in a heightened consciousness of traditional values and concepts. This has led to a renewed interest in archaeology and the prehistory of the Chumash culture area. In general, modern Chumash place a high value on cultural resources such as archaeological sites, especially historically identified villages, mortuary areas, and isolated burials, shrines and traditional natural resources and features.

HISTORY

The history of Ventura County can be broken down into four periods; Early Explorer Period, Spanish Mission Period, Mexican Ranch Period, and Anglo-American Period. The following is a brief summary of each period:

Early Explorer Period (1542-1769)

The first European to contact the Chumash was Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo who in 1542 sailed an exploratory expedition along coastal California. In October of that year, he anchored off the coast from a large Indian village located near the present day community of Carpinteria. Cabrillo remarked at the time that the Indians from this village had many canoes and that they came out to the ships to barter fish (Grant, 1964).

The next European contact was in December of 1602, when Sebastian Vizcaino cruised up the coast, exploring and map making. Vizcaino encountered many friendly natives and was impressed with their large towns and well constructed canoes.

Further explorations came in 1769 with the Gaspar de Portolá expedition. The expedition, which traveled overland from San Diego, encountered many large Indian villages while marching up the coastline. They remarked, as did the previous explorers, that the Native Americans in these villages were friendly and very generous (Bolton 1927).

Spanish Mission Period (1769-1822)

European culture was first extensively introduced to Ventura County by the Franciscan friars who under the sponsorship and administration of the Spanish monarchy founded the Mission San Buenaventura in 1782. In addition to programs focused on the conversion of aboriginal peoples to Christianity, the missionization process included, but was not limited to, establishment of cattle ranches, farms, building projects and other activities designed to consolidate and secure the western frontier of the Spanish empire. All such enterprises continued uninterrupted through Mexican Independence in 1822. Although by this time many Native Americans were completely acculturated, a substantial number of Indians retained traditional ways of life and did not interact with European society.

Mexican Ranch Period (1822-1846)

Increased secularization resulted from the Mexican Independence in 1822, which isolated California from the Spanish political capital. This situation led to increased cattle ranching by California-born descendants of pioneer settlers. Native Americans provided most of the labor for the ranchers. Most Chumash Indians lived in villages which were protected by the Mexican government to some extent from encroachment by owners of large cattle ranches.

Anglo-American Period (1846 to present)

The American conquest of Ventura County and its occupation by military forces during the California gold rush period heralded the beginning of the Anglo-American Period. The Cattle Ranching Phase (1846-1867) of this period resulted from the greatly intensified raising of cattle ensuing from demand for beef by the miners in the gold fields in northern California. This economic focus continued until after the Civil War, when southern immigrants arrived looking for new opportunities in the county. This led to displacement of Californios and Native Americans. Legislation during this post-Civil War phase eventually led to the creation of the Santa Ynez Indian Reservation in Santa Ynez Valley in 1901.

Throughout this period San Buenaventura remained a fairly small community. However, by the late 1860s the area became known for its oil reserves and speculation began in earnest during the last half of the 19th century through the early part of the 20th century. Eventually, in 1916, oil companies and large concerns bought up the oilfields. At the peak of production, the Ventura Avenue Oilfield was producing 90,000 barrels a day. Although oil production stimulated growth, it was not until the construction of the Pacific Coast Highway in 1919 and the Ventura Freeway in 1969 that development took hold in the county. Although agriculture has remained a strong economic base, light industry and technology have largely contributed the county's relative affluence – it has become the 6th wealthiest county in the State.

Today, the County of San Buenaventura is home to over 750,000 people. The communities that have seen the most development are Camarillo, Oxnard, and Ventura

(Thompkins 1975). Many of the eastern communities (e.g., Thousand Oaks, Westlake Village, etc.) in the county have seen rapid development due to out migration from Los Angeles, but this expansion has been tempered by master plans which limit growth.

SCOPE OF WORK

The investigation adopted a two phased approach which included supplemental resurvey of select portions of the APE and test excavation along the purported northern boundary of CA-LAN-631. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced 10 meters apart. Transects were generally aligned to the long axis of the APE and were focused within areas of the project where previous survey was incomplete (i.e. Somis Bypass alternative). Ground visibility was poor to good in most areas surveyed.

The second part of the study, which entailed the excavation of six STPs, effectively determined whether subsurface cultural material was present within the APE. Primary to the excavation plan was the careful placement of the test units so that maximum coverage would be achieved within the area of direct impact (Figure 3-1).

As stated above, six STPs were excavated in order to determine the presence or absence of cultural material at the specific test location. Excavation of these test pits followed standard field procedures. Each STP measured 35 cm in diameter and was excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels, with the matrix dry-screened through 1/8-inch (3 mm) hardware cloth. All STPs were dug to a minimum depth of 60 cm (see Table I).

The excavation took three field days (or eight person-days) to complete. The crew was composed of a director and three crew people. All crew personnel met the respective criteria as outlined in Exhibit 5 of the Cultural Resources Handbook, Volume 2. In addition to the crew members, a Native American monitor (Mr. Charlie Cooke) was present during the excavation phase.

STUDY RESULTS

From the excavation of the six STPs (see Table 1), it was determined that no cultural material occurs within the APE. Except for small amounts of recent trash (glass, metal, wire etc), no cultural material was observed on the surface and all six STPs were completely sterile. Soils within the STPs were consistent throughout and comprised dark brown loamy clay with somewhat sandier sediments at deeper levels. Without exception, the STPs contained disturbed soils.

Table 1
STP Summary – SR-34/118 Intersection Improvement

Unit/Site	Max. Depth	Total Number Artifacts (or Ecofacts) by Level (cm)							Total
		0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	
STP 1	50 cm	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0
STP 2	70 cm	-----	-----	1(T)	-----	-----	-----	-----	0
STP 3	70 cm	-----	1(T)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
STP 4	70 cm	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0
STP 5	70 cm	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0
STP 6	70 cm	-----	-----	1(T)	1(T)	2(T)	1(T)	-----	5
total									6

T = Recent Trash

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the record search and STP excavations it is highly unlikely that any cultural resources exist within the project APE. The APE has been subjected to profound disturbance deriving from previous agricultural and railroad activity. The grading associated with railroad construction and farming have, without a doubt, carried away or totally destroyed any extant deposits.

Based on the results of the investigation and due to the highly developed and disturbed nature of the project area, it is improbable that construction within the APE will encounter any cultural resources. However, should buried cultural materials be encountered during construction, it is Caltrans policy that work in that area must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Should project plans change to include unsurveyed areas, additional archaeological studies will be required.

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Appendix A
Figures

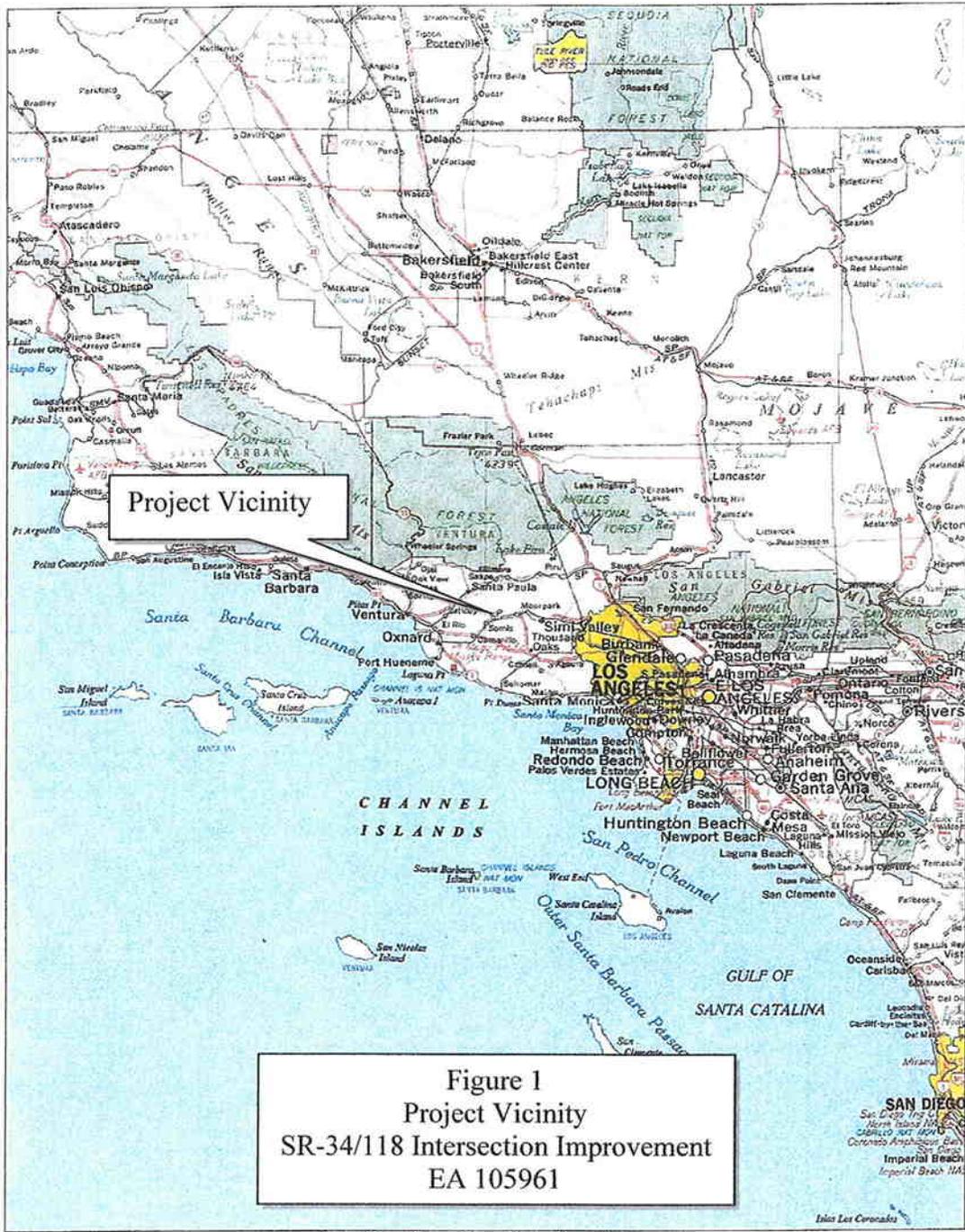
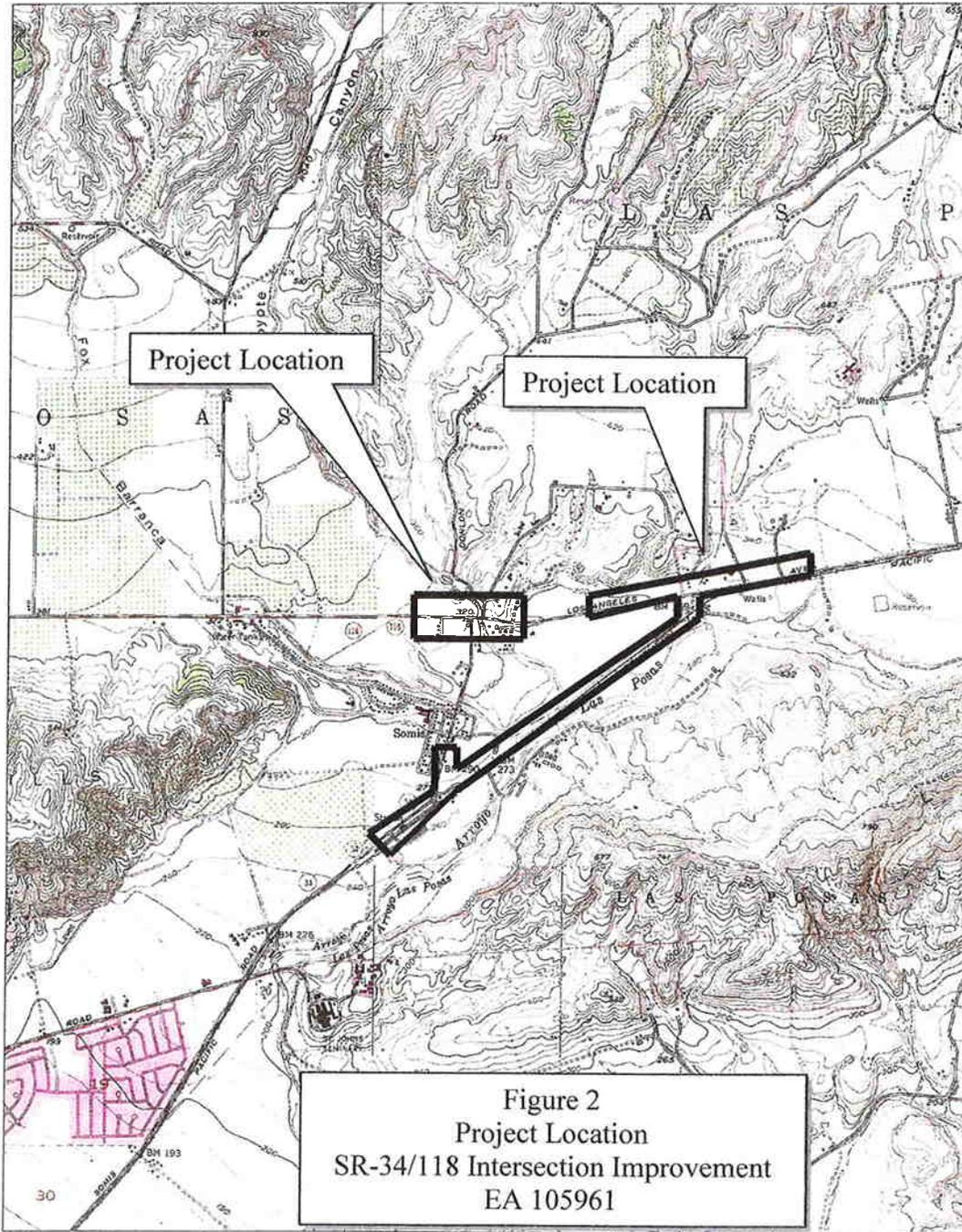
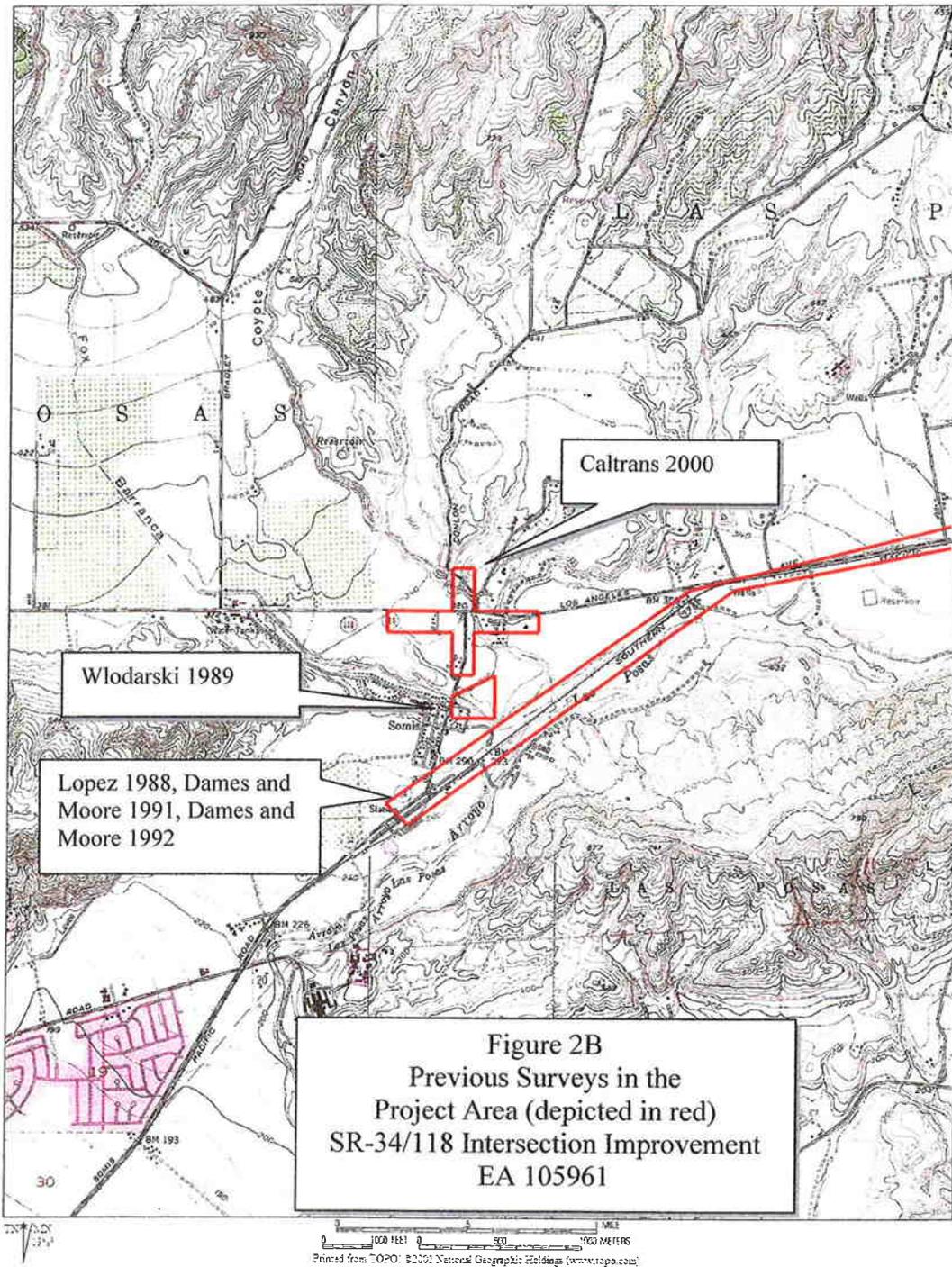


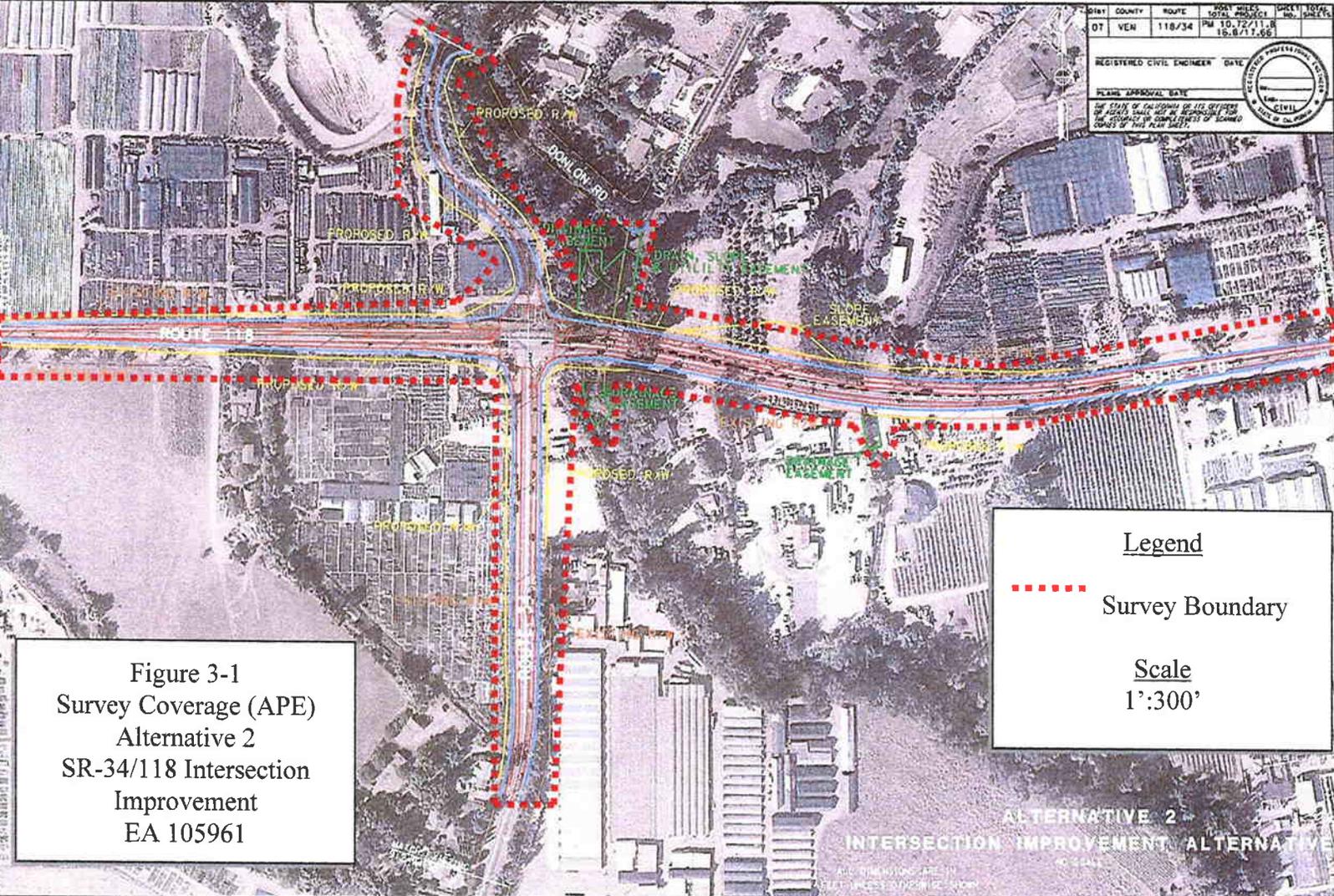
Figure 1
 Project Vicinity
 SR-34/118 Intersection Improvement
 EA 105961

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DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	VEN	118/34	PM 10.72/11.8 15.8/11.65		

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE _____
 PLANS APPROVAL DATE _____

FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF DRAWING CONTENTS OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 CIVIL
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Figure 3-1
 Survey Coverage (APE)
 Alternative 2
 SR-34/118 Intersection
 Improvement
 EA 105961

Legend

 Survey Boundary

Scale
 1":300'

ALTERNATIVE 2
 INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT ALTERNATIVE

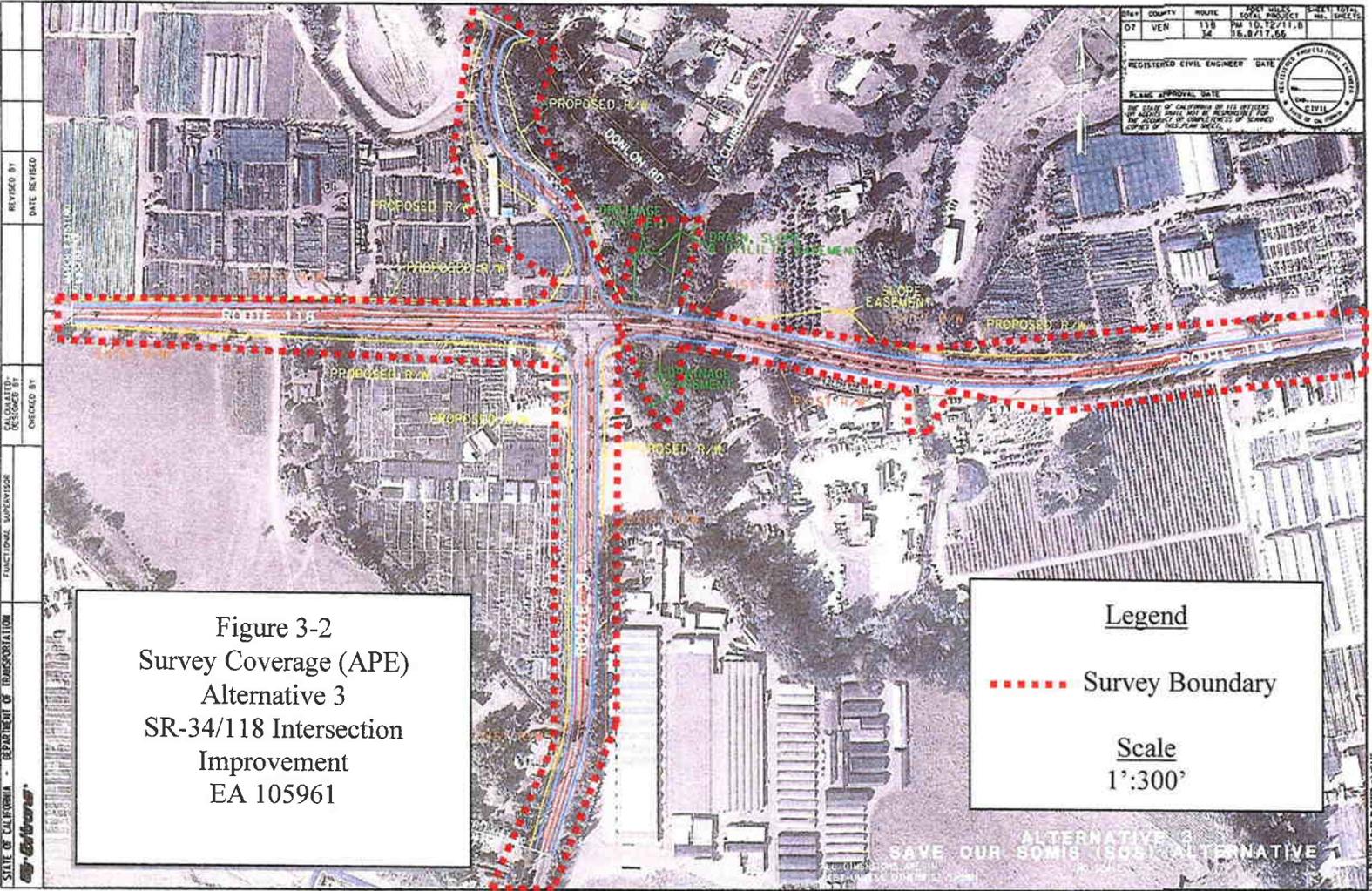


Figure 3-2
 Survey Coverage (APE)
 Alternative 3
 SR-34/118 Intersection
 Improvement
 EA 105961

Legend

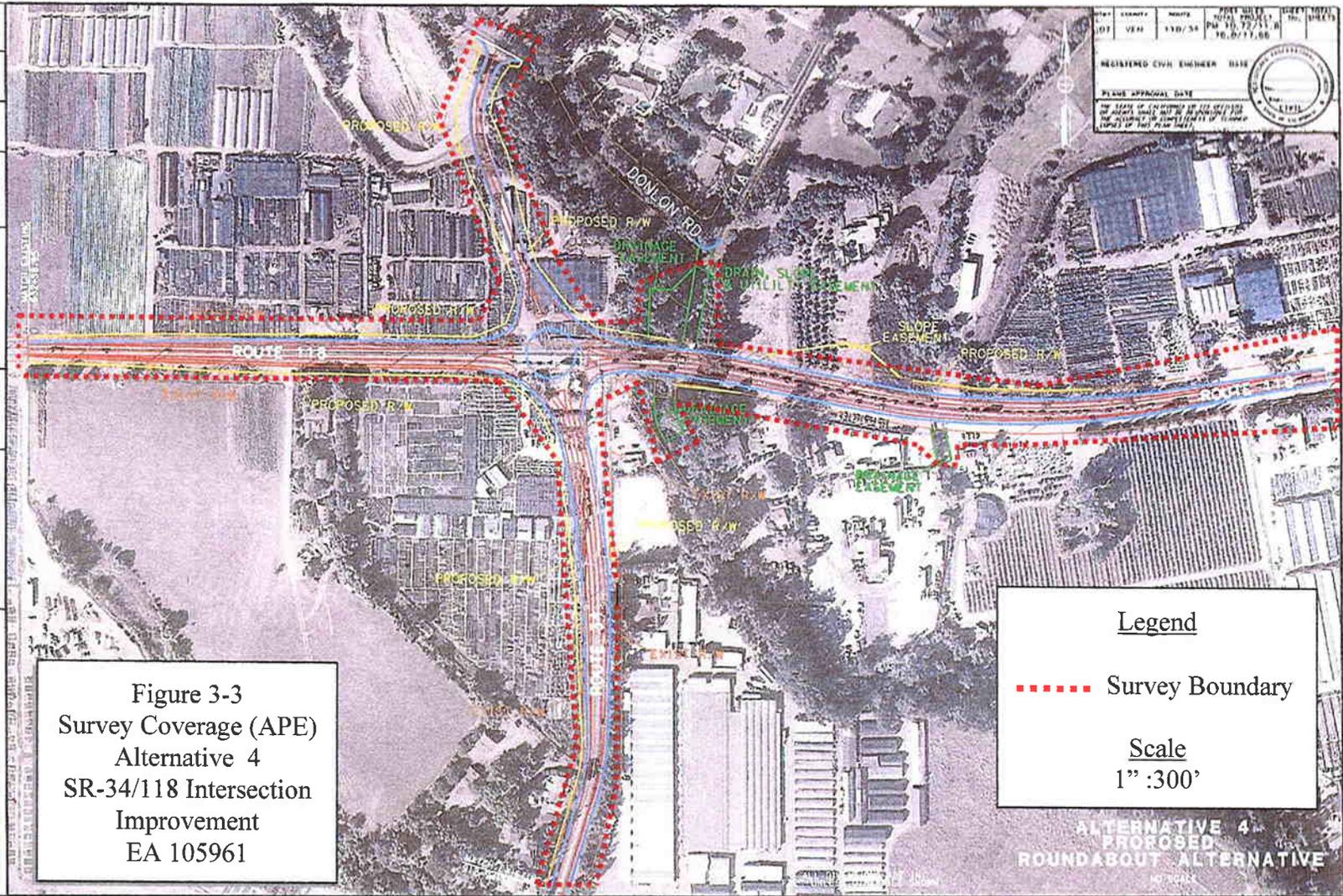
----- Survey Boundary

Scale
 1"=300'

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 DATE REVISION
 BY

DT# COUNTY ROUTE POST MILES SHEET TOTAL
 01 VEN 118 14 PM 10.12/11.8 16.8/17.66
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 PLANS APPROVAL DATE
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 CIVIL ENGINEER

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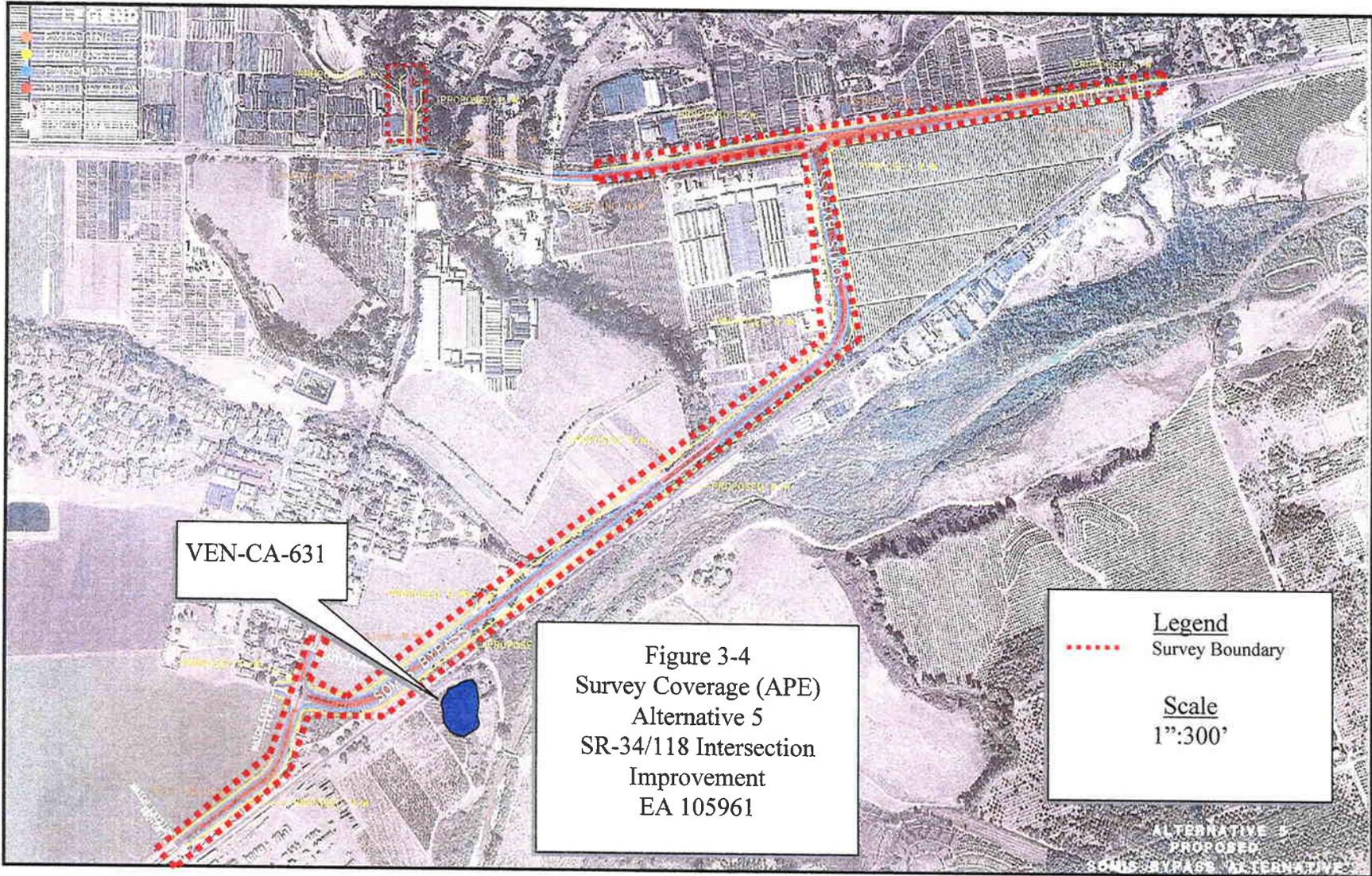


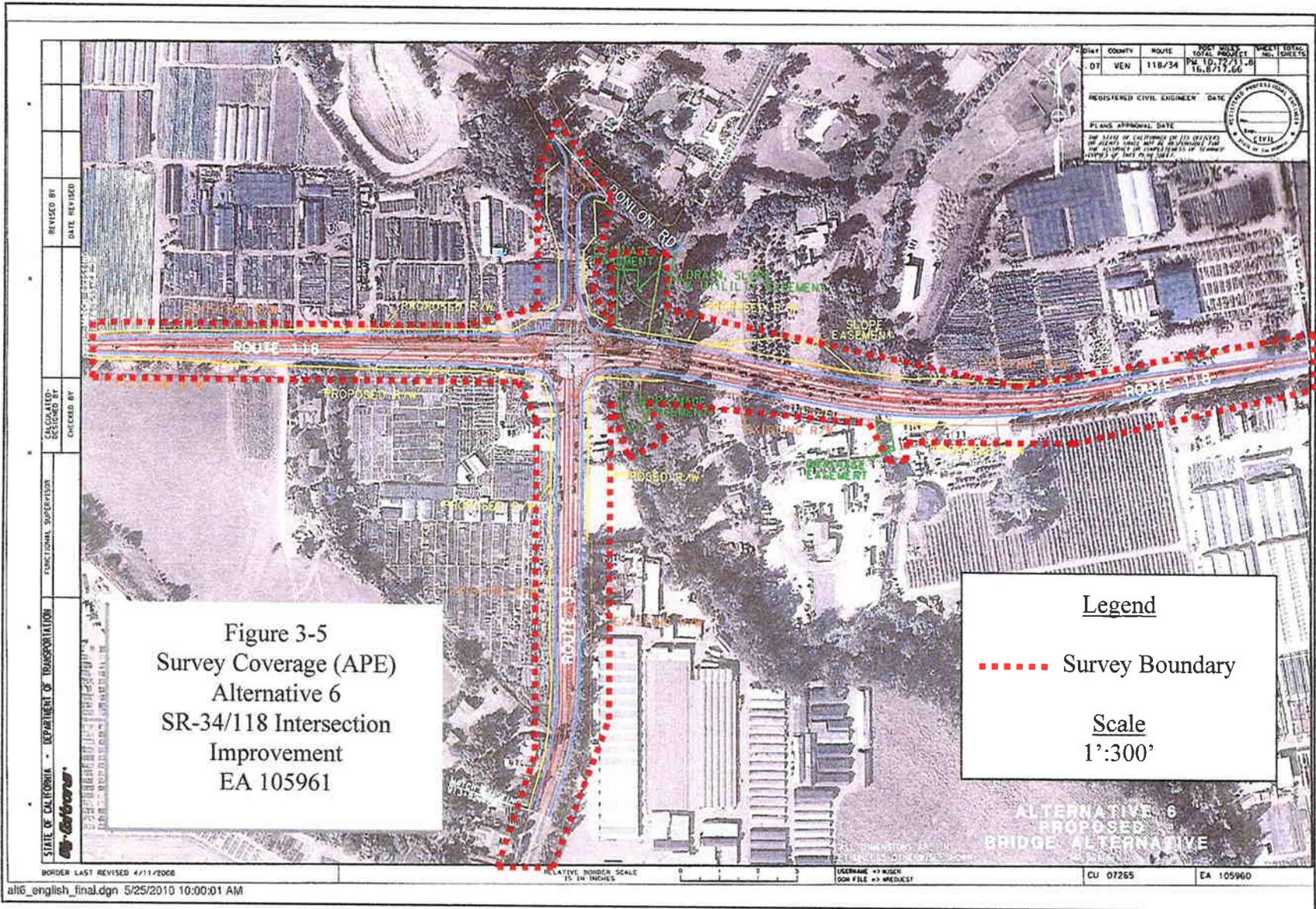
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 DATE: 10/07/11
 REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER: [Signature]
 PLEASE APPROVAL DATE: [Signature]
 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 THE ABOVE IS CORRECT AS OF THE DATE OF THE SIGNATURE OF THE REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER
 THE DESIGN IS SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 (SIGNED BY THE REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER)

Figure 3-3
 Survey Coverage (APE)
 Alternative 4
 SR-34/118 Intersection
 Improvement
 EA 105961

Legend
 - - - - Survey Boundary
Scale
 1" : 300'

ALTERNATIVE 4
 PROPOSED
 ROUNDABOUT ALTERNATIVE
 10/2011





REVISED BY
DATE REVISED

DESIGNED BY
CHECKED BY

FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DIST.	COUNTY	ROUTE	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS	SHEET TOTAL
07	VEN	118/34	PM 10,72/118	16,87/118	

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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Figure 3-5
Survey Coverage (APE)
Alternative 6
SR-34/118 Intersection
Improvement
EA 105961

Legend

..... Survey Boundary

Scale
1"=300'

ALTERNATIVE 6
PROPOSED
BRIDGE ALTERNATIVE

Appendix B
(Site Records)
Confidential – Not for Public Review

Appendix C
Native American Consutation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



November 10, 2008

Mr. Carlos Montez *CM*

California Department of Transportation - District 7

100 South Main Street, MS-16A
Los Angeles, CA 90012-3606

Re: SCH# 1998081078 CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP) draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for State Routes 118/34 Intersection Improvements Project; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Montez:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced document. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) is the 'State Trustee' agency for the protection of California's Native American cultural resources pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21070. Also, the NAHC has agreed to be a 'Participating Agency' with Caltrans pursuant to the federal Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU). For the Caltrans' federal NEPA responsibilities under §6005 of the Act.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR per the California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(b)(c)(f) (CEQA Guidelines). In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE),' and if so, to mitigate that effect. To adequately assess the project-related impacts on historical resources, the Commission recommends the following action:

√ Contact the appropriate California Historic Resources Information Center (CHRIS). Contact information for the 'Information Center' nearest you is available from the State Office of Historic Preservation in Sacramento (916/653-7278). The record search will determine:

- If any known cultural resources have already been recorded in or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- √ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
- The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
- √ The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project area and did not identify any cultural resources within 1/2 mile radius of the project site (APE). However, the NAHC has identified Native American cultural sites in proximity to the APE. A local tribe may be the only source of information about a Native American cultural resource. Therefore, provided is information on tribal contacts that are culturally affiliated to the project location who may have information on cultural resources in or near the APE. Also, we recommend that you contact the Native American contacts on the attached list to get their input on the effect of potential project (e.g. APE) impact. As noted above, a culturally-affiliated Native American tribe or person will be the only source of information about the existence of a cultural resource.
- √ Also, lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
- Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5 (f) of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, is recommended should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.

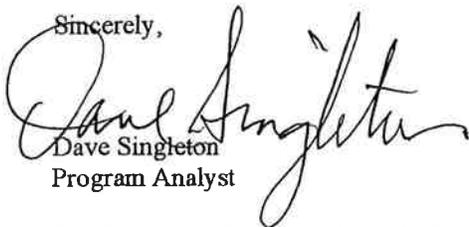
0√ Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains or unmarked cemeteries in their mitigations plans.

- CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(d) requires the lead agency to work with the Native Americans identified by this Commission if the Initial Study identifies the presence or likely presence of Native American human remains within the APE. CEQA Guidelines provide for agreements with Native American groups, identified by the NAHE, to ensure the appropriate and dignified treatment of Native American human remains and any associated grave goods.
- Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(d) mandate procedures to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

√ Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15370 when significant cultural resources are discovered during the course of project planning or execution.

Please feel free to contact me at (916) 653-6251 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave Singleton". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List.

Cc: State Clearinghouse

Los Angeles County
November 10, 2008

Charles Cooke
32835 Santiago Road
Acton , CA 93510

(661) 733-1812 - cell
suscol@intox.net

Chumash
Fernandeno
Tataviam
Kitanemuk

Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians

Delia Dominguez
981 N. Virginia
Covina , CA 91722
(626) 339-6785
Yowlumne
Kitanemuk

Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks , CA 91362

805 492-7255
(805) 558-1154 - cell
folkes9@msn.com

Chumash
Tataviam
Fernandeno

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
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(760) 885-0955 Cell
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Fernandeno
Tataviam
Serrano
Vanyume
Kitanemuk

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

William Gonzales, Cultural/Environ Depart
601 South Brand Boulevard, Suite 102
San Fernando , CA 91340
ced@tataviam.org

(818) 837-0794 Office
(818) 581-9293 Cell
(818) 837-0796 Fax

Fernandeno
Tataviam

Randy Guzman - Folkes
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Simi Valley , CA 93063
ndnrandy@hotmail.com
(805) 905-1675 - cell

Chumash
Fernandeno
Tataviam
Shoshone Paiute
Yaqui

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.

tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrielino Tongva

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#1998081078; CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP) and draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the State Routes 118/34 Intersection Improvements with Donjon Road; Los Angeles County, California.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7, DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
120 S. SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3606
PHONE (213) 897-0703
FAX (213) 897-0685
TTY (213) 897-6610



*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

September 16, 2008

Identical letter sent to the individuals on the attached list

Dear ***,

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is formally initiating studies to address any impacts associated with the proposed project to improve the interchange at State Route 118 and State Route 34. This project is more commonly called the Donlon Road Intersection project. The currently proposed alternatives for this project are contained on the enclosures accompanying this letter.

The Department of Transportation (Department) is currently conducting a second Cultural Resource Study for the project area to comply with the Programmatic Agreement Among The Federal Highway Administration, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, The California State Historic Preservation Officer, And The California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance With Section 106 Of The National Historic Preservation Act, As It Pertains To The Administration Of The Federal Aid Highway Program in California (Section 106 PA). The first study indicated that no known cultural resources occur in the project area, and that result is anticipated to result from this effort as well.

As part of the Cultural Resource Studies, Caltrans is currently undertaking an Archaeological Survey Report of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project alternatives as described above. As part of the Archaeological Survey, Caltrans has conducted a field survey of the APE, searched through the records at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton (SCCIC), searched through as other date-base resources, and conducted field surveys. Initial results of these efforts have found that known Native American occupation sites exist near the project area. However, at this point the intent is to make every effort to avoid impacting this valuable Native American Cultural Resource. Caltrans has also checked with the Native American Heritage Commission, and found that no properties on the Sacred Lands Inventory were within the project APE.

The reason for this letter is to ensure that valuable resources are protected to the maximum extent feasible by asking for any information regarding the presence of sensitive Native American cultural resources (other than those currently identified at the SCCIC), such as Traditional Cultural Properties or other sensitive resources within the project area described above. If you, or any other members of the Native American community member have information regarding the presence of these sensitive resources, please contact us before 30 days has passed since your receipt of this letter.

While we would like your response to be in writing, a phone call to me at (213) 897-3818 would also be appropriate. Be assure that Caltrans keeps all information provided confidential, and limits any knowledge to a few select staff who have signed confidentiality agreements.

Thank you in advance for helping us identify if any of these valuable resources are in the project area, so we can work with you to protect them to the maximum extent feasible. Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter at (213) 897-3818.

Sincerely,

Gary Iverson
District Native American Coordinator - Caltrans District 7

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
DISTRICT 7
Donlon Project**

Pat Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA 92023
1-805-646-5395 (mom's house)
1-805-640-0481(Pat's home)
1-805-216-1253 (Pat's cell)

Julie Tumamait
365 North Pole Avenue
Ojai, CA 93023
1-805-626-6214

Gilbert Unzueta
571 Citation
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
(805) 375-7229

Beverly or Randy Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Lane
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
1-805-492-7255
1-805-492-7256

Charlie Cook
32835 Santiago Road
Acton, CA 93510
1-661-269-1244

MEMORANDUM**To:** File**Date:** December 5, 2008File: 07-VEN-118+34 – PM 10.9/11.9
Realign Donlon Rd Intersection.
EA 105960**From:** Gary Iverson, District 7 Native American Coordinator/Liaison**Subject:** Section 106 Compliance – Native American Consultation

No Federally recognized "tribe" exists within project study area. However, an effort was undertaken to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 in regards to consultation with "other parties likely to have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties in the area". Below are the steps conducted to ensure this compliance:

- On September 11, 2008 a request was made to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search to be conducted of the Sacred Lands Inventory, and for a list of interested Native American individuals/organizations for the project area.
- On September 16, 2008 the NAHC returned a response (see attached letter) that indicated that no sites were identified to exist in the project area on the Sacred Lands Inventory. A list of interested Native American individuals/organizations was included in the June 30, 2006 response from the NAHC.
- On September 16, 2008 a letter and accompanying map was sent to a list of interested individuals/organizations (see attached letter, map, and list of individuals/organizations). This letter requested a response within 30 days.
- On September 26, 2008 a phone call was received from Pat Tumamait. Mr. Tumamait indicated that no sites were present except those that were previously indicated at the South Central Coastal Information center at the California State University, Fullerton, nor was he aware on any Traditional Cultural Properties in the project area.
- On September 26, 2008 made a phone call to Gilbert Unzueta. Mr. Unzueta indicated that no sites were present except those previously indicated at the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton, nor was he aware on any Traditional Cultural Properties in the project area.
- On November 12, 2008 phone contact was made with Charlie Cook. Mr. Cook indicated that no sites were present except those that were previously indicated at the South Central Coastal Information center at the California State University, Fullerton, nor was he aware on any Traditional Cultural Properties in the project area.

The conclusion of this Native American interested individual/organization consultation was that no sites or areas of concern were identified within the identified project area other than those identified at the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton. If there are any questions or comments regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact me at (213) 897-3818 or gary_iverson@dot.ca.gov.



GARY IVERSON

Caltrans, District 7, Native American Coordinator/Liaison