

APPENDIX D1
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
RICHARD T. STEED MEMORIAL PARK / BARON VON WILLARD DOG PARK
MASTER PLAN UPDATE
CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE,
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



Prepared for:
Samantha Wylie, Recreation Director
City of San Clemente, Beaches, Parks & Recreation
100 N. Calle Seville
San Clemente, California 92672

Prepared by:
Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Megan Black Doukakis, M.A.
Brent Johnson, M.A.



UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618

October 2022

Key Words: City of San Clemente; *San Clemente, Calif.* USGS 7.5' topo map;
survey; negative findings;

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
RICHARD T. STEED MEMORIAL PARK / BARON VON WILLARD
PARK MASTER PLAN UPDATE
CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Samantha Wylie, Recreation Director
City of San Clemente, Beaches, Parks & Recreation
100 N. Calle Seville
San Clemente, California 92672

Prepared by:
Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Megan Black Doukakis, M.A.
Brent Johnson, M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618

October 19, 2020

Prepared by:



Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

Date: October 18, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1-1
	1.1 Overview.....	1-1
	1.1.1 Methods.....	1-1
	1.1.2 Disposition of Data	1-2
2.0	Background Settings	2-1
	2.1 Natural Setting.....	2-1
	2.2 Cultural Setting.....	2-1
	2.2.1 Prehistoric Context.....	2-1
	2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context.....	2-2
	2.2.3 Historic Context	2-5
3.0	Research Methods	3-1
	3.1 Records Search.....	3-1
	3.2 Field Survey.....	3-1
	3.3 Native American Outreach.....	3-1
4.0	Findings	4-1
	4.1 Records Search.....	4-1
	4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites	4-1
	4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations	4-1
	4.2 Native American Outreach.....	4-3
	4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results.....	4-4
5.0	Management Considerations	5-1
	5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria.....	5-1
	5.2 Potential Effects.....	5-1
6.0	Conclusions and Recommendations	6-1
7.0	References	7-1

TABLES

Table 4.1-1	- Known Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile Radius.....	4-1
Table 4.1-2	- Known Cultural Resource Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius.....	4-2

FIGURES

Figure 4.3-1	- Landscaping at Northwest Edge of Baseball Field; View to the Southwest.....	4-5
Figure 4.3-2	- Slope Landscaping West Side of Park Entry Drive; View to the Northeast.....	4-6
Figure 4.3-3	- Baseball Field with Grass and DG Covering; View to the East.....	4-7
Figure 4.3-4	- View of Field West of Skateboard Facility; View to the North	4-8
Figure 4.3-5	- View of Open Flat Space South of Baseball Field; View to the North.....	4-9
Figure 4.3-6	- Stepped Slope on West Edge of Park; View to the West	4-10

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A	Project Maps
Attachment B	Personnel Background
Attachment C	Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American Contacts
Attachment D	CHRIS Records Search

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UltraSystems) at the request of the City of San Clemente for the Richard T. Steed / Baron Von Willard Dog Park Project (herein referred to as “project”). The project scope proposes changes to the park Master Plan that would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and a stair connection to a future parking lot. The current project area is an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children’s play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, and a private easement and several San Diego Gas and Electric (SDSGE) utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land. UltraSystems conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, southwest of the intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo, with a physical address of 247 Avenida La Pata in San Clemente, Orange County, California (see **Attachment A, Figure 1**). The project site is located in an area that includes commercial buildings and public storage facilities to the south on Calle Extremo and Avenida Fabricante, wilderness areas and hiking trails in Talega Canyon to the east, the Bella Collina Golf Club to the north of Avenida La Pata, and religious and commercial buildings to the west off of Avenida Fabricante and Avenida La Pata (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**). The project site is depicted on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS 7.5’ topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The background research and archival study included a one-half-mile buffer surrounding the project site’s Area of Potential Effect (APE) (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**).

Area of Potential Effect

The APE for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**).

1.1.1 Methods

A cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, and an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey were undertaken by Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historical Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards, and Archaeological Technician Megan. B. Doukakis, M.A. (see **Appendix B**). The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and a one-half-mile buffer zone. The records search included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the proposed project area and a 0.5 mile buffer, and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. The research was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search as well as a list of interested local Native American tribal organizations and potentially affiliated Native American individuals. Outreach to the identified parties was contacted requesting cultural resource information. The cultural resources record search was conducted on October 4, 2022 by Ms. Doukakis, and an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Mr. O'Neil on September 10, 2022. Mr. O'Neil, who qualifies as Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards, served as the Principal Investigator (see **Attachment B**).

1.1.2 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the City of San Clemente; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 Background Settings

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of San Clemente is located in the southernmost portion of Orange County. The city covers a total area of 19.1 square miles. This region is relatively hilly with the project site's elevation at between 539 and 572 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with a very gentle slope to the north. The subject property is located in the 1,943-acre Rancho San Clemente neighborhood, which is located generally southeast of Avenida Pico and is about one-half mile inland of the Interstate 5 (I-5)/San Diego freeway. It is bounded by Marblehead Inland on the west, the Talega and Forster Ranch Specific Plan areas to the north, and Camp Pendleton U.S. Marine Corps Base on the east.

The general character and scenic quality of Rancho San Clemente is typified by steep, grassy slopes and narrow ridgelines with winding valleys below. The community has been mass graded, and significant features of the grading concept include the preservation of the primary ridgeline and viewshed area, the use of contour grading on major slopes to recreate the character of natural landforms before grading, and an emphasis on landform preservation and ungraded open space. The soils at the project site are characterized primarily as Myford sandy loam (77.2 %), which is a mixed alluvium, and to a lesser extent Bosanko clay (22.8 %), which consists of residuum weathered from granite (USDA Web Soil Survey 2022).

The region's environment is characterized by a warm summer Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in August reaching 76 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the average minimum temperature in December at around 50°F. Rainfall is typically less than 14 inches annually (WorldAtlas 2022).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson, 2011; Warren, 1984; Jones and Klar, 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that include the Interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree, 1986), and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (Meighan, 1954; True, 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace, 1978; Warren, 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Moratto 1984; Sutton et al., 2007 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Series – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point types) were accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools and were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwing boards). The latter archaeological materials are thought to be representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine and riverine environments.
- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). During this time span mobile hunter-gatherers evolved and became more sedentary. Certain plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often notable for its large assemblage of millingstones. These are especially well-made, deep-basin metates accompanied by formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the prehistoric cultural assemblage of this time period is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), with only a slight representation of dart tipped - projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). Following the Millingstone Horizon were cultures that appeared to have a much more complex sociopolitical organization, more diversified subsistence base and exhibited an extensive use of the bow and arrow. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series), and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s). This final cultural period ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project site lies within heartland of the Acjachemen (also known as the Juaneño) (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). Many contemporary Juaneño, who identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous society living in the local San Juan and San Mateo Creek drainage areas, have adopted the indigenous term *Acjachemen*. They spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan language family, (a distinct dialect of Luiseño) of the southern, or Cupan, branch of Takic. Their lands coincide with the modern political boundaries of southern Orange and northern San Diego counties, reaching from the San Joaquin Hills in the north to Las Pulgas Creek in the south (the middle of Marine Corps Base Camp

Pendleton), and from the Pacific Ocean coast inland to include the Santa Ana Mountains (1987, 2002). The Juaneño maintained three known villages within five miles of the project site during the Contact Period – Tobane three miles northwest at the mouth of San Juan Creek, Pange three miles southeast at the mouth of San Mateo Creek, and Soucche five miles to the east up San Mateo Creek (O’Neil 2002).

Acjachemen villages and territory extended from Las Pulgas Creek in northern San Diego County up into the San Joaquin Hills of Orange County’s central coast, and from the Pacific Ocean into the Santa Ana Mountains. The core of their population occupied the drainages of two large creeks, San Juan Creek (and its major tributary, the Trabuco), and San Mateo Creek (combined with the San Onofre, which emptied into the ocean at the same point) (O’Neil 2002:68–78).

The Acjachemen resided in permanent, well-defined villages and associated seasonal camps. Each village contained 35 to 300 persons; these consisted of a single lineage in the smaller villages, and of a dominant clan joined with other families in the larger towns. As Boscana said of the Acjachemen, “all the rancherias were composed of a single relationship” (Boscana 1933:33). Each clan/village had its own resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region. There were three hierarchical social classes: the elite class consisting of chiefly families, lineage heads, and other ceremonial specialists; a “middle class” of established and successful families; and finally, there were people of disconnected or wandering families and captives of war (Bean 1976:109–111). Native leadership consisted of the *Nota*, or clan chief, who conducted community rites and regulated ceremonial life in conjunction with the council of elders, or *puuplem*, which was made up of lineage heads and ceremonial specialists in their own right. This body discussed and decided upon matters of the community, which were then carried out by the *Nota* and his staff.

As a strongly patrilineal society, residence has been regarded as patrilocal, but recent study of the Mission San Juan Capistrano sacramental registers has indicated a number of births at the mother’s village as well as at third villages (O’Neil 2002); however, patrilocality did dominate. Polygyny was practiced, but most likely only by chiefs and *puuls* with ceremonial positions who had larger economic roles within the community (Boscana 1933:44). Marriage was used as a mechanism of politics, ecology, and economics. Important lineages were allied through marriage, and reciprocally useful alliances were arranged between groups of differing ecological niches.

As summarized by Bean and Shipek (Bean and Shipek 1978:552), plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet. Acorns were the most important single food source; two species were used locally. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. As an almost daily staple, the acorn mush, or *weewish*, could be fixed in various ways and was served as gruel, cakes, or fried. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used. Other important seeds were manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose and pine nuts. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability, much in the manner as *weewish*. Greens such as thistle, lamb’s-quarters, miner’s lettuce, white sage, and clover were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Cactus pods and fruits were used. Cooked yucca buds, blossoms, and pods provided a sizable addition to the community’s food resources. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages.

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon

were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Predominantly a coastal people, the Acjachemen made extensive use of marine foods in their diet. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most heavily used resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, and others from the rocky shores; some clams, scallops, and univalves from the sandy beaches; and *Chione*, bubble shells, and others gathered from the estuaries.

By 1873, a government report (Ames 1873) recorded about 40 Juaneño associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano. During this same era, the priests at Mission San Juan Capistrano served a circuit-riding ministry to these interior villages to the south and on the other side of the Palomar Mountains. A wave of migration by Juaneño out of San Juan occurred in 1880–1900 as towns in northern Orange County started to form and needed laborers. Today a number of Indians whose ancestors were associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano still reside in the local area. Acjachemen interest in their own history has increased in recent decades, and a considerable body of evidence tracing that history has been amassed. There is currently a petition for federal recognition filed by the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians (Acjachemen Nation).

2.2.2.1 Local Settlements and Features

The coast of Orange County is known to have been heavily populated during the Late Prehistoric and Contact Period by Native American settlement. In the vicinity of San Clemente, a few of these settlements are known by name, while others may be represented by large archaeological sites that have yet to be associated with place names.

In the San Clemente area, there were at least four Acjachemen villages inhabited during the Contact period (O’Neil 2002). The village of *Tobone* was approximately six miles to the west near the beach at the mouth of San Juan Creek. To the south nearer the project area was the largest village in Achacgemen lands, *Panhe*, on the north bluff overlooking San Mateo Creek and just three miles south of the project site; along with the central village area associated with the archaeological site CA-ORA-11, there are multiple smaller camp and ceremonial sites along the bluff and in the canyon below associated with this village. Much of the *Panhe* archaeological site complex is a National Register of Historic Places Archaeological District. The third Acjachemen village in the project area is *Zoucche*, just up Cristianitos Canyon from its confluence with the San Mateo, approximately one and a quarter mile to the southeast from the project boundary. *Zoucche* was visited by the Portolá Expedition in August 1769 (see **Section 2.2.3.1** below). There was also the village of *Tove*, likely located in Telega Canyon, approximately three and a half miles to the north.

Analysis of the mission registers show a predictably greater number of marriage ties from villages in proximity to south San Clemente among the villages south of San Juan Creek than to the north or east (O’Neil 2002:66). *Pange* dominates the analysis, its larger population allowing for social connections to *Zoucche*, *Uchme*, *Mocuacchem*, *Tove*, and *Tobani*. Another nexus was at *Uxme* (on Camp Pendleton), connecting with regional towns such as *Mocuacchem*, *Chacapa*, and *Topome*. There were also marriages between *Tove* in Cristianitos Canyon and *Pomameye* at Las Pulgas. The villages along the San Mateo drainage – *Pange*, *Tove*, and *Zoucche* – also maintained ties to settlements in the San Juan Capistrano valley to the north.

As noted above, *Pange* was a very large village at the mouth of San Mateo Creek. Twice the size of any other Acjachemen village, *Pange* dominated the local social networks with marriage ties to almost every settlement. Like *Pange*, *Topome* to the south on Camp Pendleton dominated the local

social network along the Santa Margarita River drainage and exercised political control over the closer small villages (Johnson and O’Neil 2001:24-26).

There were probably more Acjachemen villages in the San Mateo Creek region than have been documented to date. The list of 15 legendary villages recorded by Fr. Boscana in the 1820s (Boscana 1934:60–62) have not all been located; the last half of the list appears to note names from the tribe’s southern and southeastern territory. In addition, there are numerous ranchería names in the mission registers that have not been located. The long and sometimes wide valleys of San Mateo and San Onofre Canyons, plus the associated mountain potreros, would have been ideal locales for some of these “floating” villages.

Although it took 10 to 20 years to reduce village populations in today’s south San Clemente area, the impact of Spanish hegemony on the traditional Acjachemen way of life began shortly after the Capistrano mission was established. The military guard maintained a small herd of horses, and cattle herding began immediately. The San Mateo floodplain was ideal farmland, and was soon regarded by the missionaries as more valuable than the San Juan Valley where the mission had been established. While the immediate impact on game animals and grasslands was minimal, there would have been frequent Euro-American traffic within lands belonging to the various clans. The supply trains, mail routes, and military troop convoys which linked the chain of Spanish missions and presidios, passed through the San Mateo and Cristianitos Canyons from 1769 through 1778. In 1779, the processions were routed along the coast through the villages of *Uxme*, *Pange*, and *Eñe*.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

The first Europeans to observe what would come to be called Southern California were members of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's ocean expedition of 1542. However, Cabrillo and other early explorers only sailed along the coast and did not trek far inland. It would be several centuries before the first Euro-American entered into the region surrounding the project site. The expedition of survey and exploration lead by Lt. Colonel Gaspar de Portolá of A.D. 1769-1770 provides the first record of the San Clemente area. Leading Spanish troops on an initial attempt to reach Monterey Bay and establish a fort, the expedition entered the San Clemente area when they crossed San Mateo Creek and traveled up Cristianitos Canyon in late July 1769. They noted a village (*Zoucche*) at the confluence of these two creeks, and the accompanying priests recorded their baptism of two young children here (Crespí 2001:293-295). Continuing up the main canyon, they passed Talega Canyon on the right and passed by another village (*Tobe*) near the top of the pass that they took to San Juan Creek (Crespí 2001:297). The Spanish soon frequented the road they had forged over Indian trails as Mission San Gabriel was founded to the north in 1772, and troops, padres, mail and supplies passed back and forth from the San Diego Presidio to the northern missions. Soon shifted to a coastal route passing by the mouth of Canyada Segundo Deshecha, this road came to be known as El Camino Real (and eventually I-5).

The founding of Mission San Juan Capistrano in 1776 gave the Spanish a foothold in the area. Priests immediately began proselytizing the local Acjachemen tribal villages, and within two years converts started to come from the town of *Pange* located on the ledge overlooking the mouth of San Mateo Creek (O’Neil and Evans 1980:229). Inhabitants from the other villages in the San Clemente region likewise were baptized and relocated to the mission to live as *neofitos*, though this was not the case with all of the Native Americans. Military reports and letters from the priests state that during the first five years of the Mission the most active resistance to the invaders came from the region south of the mission and specifically from villages within the San Mateo Creek drainage (O’Neil 2002:182-

184). There was resulting conflict with Native Americans, as traditional hunting and gathering lands were converted to ranch and farmland. The two missions laid claim to much of what would become Orange County, grazing cattle, horses, and sheep there until the 1830s (Brigandi 2007).

California started to change politically and economically in the 1820s when the fruits of Mexico's revolt against Spain resulted in California becoming a province of the independent state of Mexico. There was a rapid influx of colonizers and a growing demand for grants of land on which to start ranches (Beck and Williams 1972: 77-80). At the same time the decades of disease, crowding, and forced assimilation to a new social order had taken their toll on the Native population both at the missions and the surrounding territories. At the same time the growing population of *Gente de Razon* newcomers wanted more lands and more Indians to work the lands for them.

In the San Clemente area, the Boca de la Playa of 6,607 acres was granted to Emigdio Véjar in 1846 (Meadows 1966:114). The giant *Misión Vieja, ó La Paz* (containing the original "old Mission" site) of 46,432 acres, whose southern corner reaches into the hills behind San Clemente, was granted to August Olvera in 1845, a mere two days before he, in turn, sold it to Juan Forster.

California's first vineyard was located on the Mission grounds, with the planting of the "Mission" or "Criollo" grape in 1779, one grown extensively throughout Spanish America at the time. It was the only grape grown in the Mission system throughout the mid-19th century. The first winery in Alta California was built in San Juan Capistrano in 1783; both red and white wines (sweet and dry), brandy, and a port-like fortified wine called Angelica were all produced from the Mission grape (Kelsey 1993; Pinney 1989).

After an initial period of exploration, the Spanish concentrated on the founding of presidios, missions, and secular towns with the land held by the Crown (1769-1821). In contrast, the later Mexican policy stressed individual ownership of the land. Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including its California province, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Former mission lands were granted to soldiers, other Mexican citizens, and a few wealthy foreigners. In 1841, the former mission became a Mexican pueblo named San Juan Capistrano. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions (Castillo 1978). With the signing of the Treaty of Cordoba in 1821, Mexico gained its independence from Spain, but the San Gabriel Mission near what is now Los Angeles, California, continued to expand, and established Rancho San Gorgonio in 1824 (Gunther 1984; Gudde 1949). The lands along the coast were open for early settlement by the colonists from New Spain.

As with the rest of California, the arrival of Europeans resulted in the introduction of diseases with the Euro-American colonists. Later, with the secularization of the missions in the 1830s the mission lands were granted to secular landowners. Nonetheless, some Luiseno/Acjachemen semi-traditional villages remained in the interior mountains, and the people of these villages still practiced hunting and gathering, although agriculture also had become an important part of their economy (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, the United States rule was firmly established. (Dumke, 1944).

2.2.3.2 Early American period

The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War and California became a territory of the United States. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 influenced the history of the state and the nation. Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850 (Dumke, 1944).

The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the "Cow Counties" and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population (Cleland 1951). This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock owners, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the "Boom of the Eighties" which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke, 1944).

Development of roads across California's southeastern deserts assisted with the development of freighting and express companies as well as the appearance of a stagecoach system. Thousands of settlers and immigrants poured into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. The 1860's and 1870's show an increase in farmers, and merchants into the area (Cleland 1951).

2.2.3.3 County History: Orange County

Anaheim was the first American town founded in what is now Orange County. In 1857, a group of German immigrants living in San Francisco bought a portion of the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana to start a new community, built on winemaking. After the initial development was complete, the first colonists moved to Anaheim in 1859 (Brigandi 2007).

In 1870, the first commercial vessel entered Newport Bay, which soon became a regular shipping point. The Southern Pacific built the first railroad in the area, extending its tracks south from Los Angeles to Anaheim in 1875. The Southern Pacific railroad held a monopoly in Southern California until 1885, when the Santa Fe pushed its tracks over the Cajon Pass (Masters 2013). Competition brought a boom to the area in the form of lowered cost of living and a real estate boom that created many small towns. Deemed "paper towns" these small enclaves disappeared as the boom faded and they were reabsorbed into larger towns like Fullerton, Buena Park, and San Clemente (Brigandi 2007).

But this burst of economic growth had led to the creation of the County of Orange in March 1889, occupying 780 square miles. Orange County remained primarily agricultural through most of the twentieth century. Until the 1950s, agriculture was king, but soon oil wells were being drilled in La Habra and Olinda. A mini oil boom was started when major strikes were found in Placentia (1919) and Huntington (1920) (Masters 2013; Brigandi 2007)

The I-5 was completed in 1954 and connected many Orange County communities with Los Angeles, making Orange County a bedroom community for many who moved to Southern California to work in the new developing aerospace and manufacturing industries attracted to the area. Orange County received a further boost in 1955 with the opening of Disneyland (Galvin 2011).

By the 1980s the county was developed with numerous master planned communities and became the second most populous county in California as the population topped two million for the first time. Today Orange County is identified with amusement parks, including Disneyland, as well as its many miles of beaches (Masters 2013).

2.2.3.4 City History: San Clemente

Hamilton H. Cotton headed a syndicate of 45 people to buy the ranch and, along with a trust company, attained ownership of the coastal land of *Los Desechos*. A land speculator and community developer, Ole Hanson, had also seen the stretch of land south of San Juan Capistrano and thought it the ideal location for a planned community. Hanson announced in 1925 that 2,000 acres of land on the coast would be the site for a new town; that streets were already being graded; lots were laid out, and soon work would start on community buildings (Banks 1930:44-45). The town was named San Clemente for the island visible off the coast. Hanson started selling lots in 1925 and, while the community did not “boom,” it was successful. San Clemente was incorporated in 1928 with title to the water system, the beach club, the pier, 3,000 feet of beach, a community center, the school, and parks (Banks 1930:54-57, 77-78).

Hanson did not allow deviation from his Spanish Village dream. In December 1925, Hanson attracted over 600 people to hear his pitch and succeeded in promoting the new area and selling property along with an idea. That was the birth of San Clemente, when average lots sold for \$300. Prime lots went for \$1,500. Within the first six months, Hanson set a record by selling 1,200 lots. Every home ownership deed mandated that residents comply with stringent Spanish Colonial Revival style guidelines, enforcing uniform handmade red tile roofs and whitewashed stucco walls. A tile and wrought iron foundry was even established in town to meet the needs of the rapidly growing community. If a home failed to meet the requirements, Hanson would buy the home back or pay to have it remodeled himself (Leiren 1985).

The area was officially incorporated as a city on February 27, 1928. Today, the “Spanish Village by the Sea” is more heterogeneous than Hanson had envisioned, but historic homeowners and current planning and development all reflect a growing respect for his red-roofed, white-walled Spanish architecture dream (City of San Clemente 2021).

The city of San Clemente hugged the narrow stretch of coastline well into the 20th century with the interior hills remained devoted to cattle from the Mission Viejo and other smaller ranches. Because the Marine Corps, at the start of World War II, had taken over the *Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores* for Camp Pendleton, the Forster family was displaced from their home on that ranch and moved their headquarters to the *Misión Vieja*. Many of the older ranch hands retired while the younger men went off to fight in the war. San Clemente remained partially a resort town because of its beaches, as a stopping point on the long drive between Los Angeles and San Diego, and a community of summer homes for the wealthy.

Housing developments and a boom of city expansion hit northern Orange County directly after World War II. In 1958, the San Diego Freeway (I-5) was completed through south Orange County, making the area more accessible to beach goers. Similar development came later in the hilly south county, as the other areas were built-out. This was especially true for communities such as San Clemente and San Juan Capistrano, where development away from the beach and east of the freeway started primarily in the 1990s. Until this time, the land was still predominately inhabited by cattle, deer, and the occasional vaquero.

Historic homeowners must abide by city codes that protect the aesthetic spirit and style of early San Clemente. New development east of the I-5 freeway now elevates Spanish Colonial Revival architecture to new interpretations, incorporating red roofs, balconies, and promenades as the demographics of San Clemente shift and new residents are drawn to the Mediterranean charm of this community. City development officials have leveraged new growth to funnel money into programs that reinvigorate and restore the historic downtown (San Clemente Historical 2008).

2.2.3.5 Project Site History

With the known strict historical guidelines the City of San Clemente was founded on, an inquiry to San Clemente Historical Society was made by historian Brent Johnson, which resulted in a statement that there are no historic monuments or buildings within a one mile radius of the project site.

Historical aerial photos from 1938 shows the entire project area to be undeveloped (but is known to have been used for cattle ranching – see **Sections 2.2.3.1** and **2.2.3.2** above) until sometime between 1980 and 1989, when the site and adjacent property to the north were developed with roads, lots, parks and a water storage pond (NETR Online 1938, 1980, 1989).

By 1996 aerial photos show the parcels to the southwest and west of the project site have been developed with housing and industrial areas (NETR Online 1996). By 2003, commercial development has expanded to include areas to the immediate south and western borders of the project site. No further changes are present in the aerials thru 2018 (NETR Online 2003, 2018).

United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps that are available that include San Clemente begin in 1949 for the project site and show no development anywhere within the project area (NETR Online 1949).

The first land use changes appear in the topographic maps from 1970, which suggest that this project site sits on or adjacent to land utilized for military training purposes by Camp Pendleton 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines and the Naval Expeditionary Medical training Institute, as a radio facility and water tank appear on the maps to the west of the project site, as well as a firing range to the east, and a Gauging Station to the northeast, all appearing as primary features on the 1970, 1975 and 1978 USGS maps (NETR Online 1970, 1975, 1978).

Those locations and uses are still present in the 1978 topo map, but by the 2012 version they are no longer present as active features. The 2012 map shows the town of San Clemente development spreading from the west into the project area with all the current subdivisions present. The 2018 USGS map highlights many of the trails present in the project area, especially to the northeast (NETR Online 2012, 2018).

3.0 Research Methods

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, a search of their SLF was requested from the NAHC, as well as a list of local Native American groups and individuals for outreach. Finally, a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire project site was conducted.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search to identify cultural resources on or near the project site was completed by Ms. Doukakis at the SCCIC on October 4, 2022. The local CHRIS facility for Orange County, maintained at the SCCIC, was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports for the area.

The records and maps were searched and reviewed for cultural resources and surveys in Orange County, National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012); and the California Register of Historical Resources (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the proposed project.

3.2 Field Survey

On September 10, 2022, Mr. O'Neil visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey, during which the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On June 10, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF, and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on July 20, 2022 with a letter dated the same day reporting on the SLF search finding of negative results, and a list of 16 tribal representatives to contact.

Letters to local tribes were sent on July 22, 2022 to all of the tribal organizations and individuals listed in the NAHC July 20, 2022 letter (**Attachment C**).

4.0 Findings

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that no prehistoric or historic cultural resources were previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the half-mile buffer zone, there have been four prehistoric cultural resource sites consisting of various amounts of lithics: CA-ORA-747 is an isolate consisting of a single flake and a pebble chopper located approximately 50 meters to the south of the project (Piper et al. 1978); ORA-749 consists of four flaked tools and six waste flakes, all of basalt, located approximately 240 meters to the northwest of the project boundary (Douglas and Piper 1978); ORA-777 is a small camp consisting of three basalt flake cores, 18 basalt and rhyolite flakes, one each basalt and rhyolite flake tool, and one rhyolite core tool, located approximately 675 meters to the southwest of the project boundary (Douglas 1979a); and ORA-788 is a small work camp consisting of a mano fragment, a hammer stone, a flake core and a flake tool both made of basalt, and 11 basalt and rhyolite flakes, located approximately 550 meters southwest of the project boundary (Douglas 1979b). **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these site records. All four of these sites have since been destroyed through housing and commercial development, and golf course landscaping,

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
30-000747	Piper, S., R. Douglas and P. Munro (Stickel, Gary E.)	1978	Pre-Historic	Isolated artifacts along cow path in between a corral and water hole. Large primary flake, and a stream worn pebble chopper.
30-000749	Douglas, R., and S. Piper (Stickel, Gary E.)	1978	Pre-Historic	Four flaked tools (basalt) and 6 waste flakes (basalt) along a freshly graded road.
30-000777	Douglas, R.	1979a	Pre-Historic	Flake and flake tool scatter on southeast slope along road cut and cattle paths consisting of 3 basalt flake cores, 18 basalt and rhyolite flakes, 1 QX flake, 1 rhyolite core tool, 1 rhyolite flake tool, and 1 basalt flake tool.
30-000788	Douglas, R.	1979b	Pre-Historic	Artifact scatter along ridge consisting of 1 mano fragment, 2 hammer stones, 9 basalt flakes, 2 rhyolite flakes, 1 basalt flake core, and 1 basalt flake tool.

4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

The SCCIC records indicate there have been five previous cultural resource studies within a half-mile buffer of the project site (see **Table 4.1-2**) (see **Attachment D**). Two of the cultural studies were a literature review that included the project area. The remaining three cultural studies involved

archaeology field investigations around and including the project boundary. Cultural report OR-00674 identified one isolated artifact and a fine-grained volcanic flake approximately 1,018 meters south-southwest of the subject property. Cultural report OR-00951, which was a review of multiple sites in Rancho San Clemente on both sides of Avenida Pico west of the project boundary, identified numerous prehistoric sites with an accumulated 6,800 lithic artifacts and 11,000 flakes, including manos, metates, bowl/mortars, pestles, unidentifiable ground stone fragments, hammerstones, bifaces, scraper planes, and ceramics (Cameron et al. 1986). Cultural report OR-01885 consisted of archaeological investigations at the 2,000-acre Visbeek Ranch, involving 244 auger holes at 13 sites, and test pits excavated at eight sites, which yielded historic artifacts of glass and metal, as well as prehistoric artifacts consisting of ground stone fragments, grinding slabs, hand-sized stone (unifacial and bifacial manos), wood pestles, and cutting edges (Stickel et al. 1979). Among the sites recorded during this study are the four described above in **Section 4.1.1**, near but outside the current project boundary.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
OR-00239	Stickel, Gary E.	1978	A Cultural Resources Survey of Visbeek Ranch, San Clemente, Orange County, California	30-000633, 30-000634, 30-000635, 30-000636, 30-000637, 30-000638, 30-000639, 30-000745, 30-000746, 30-000747, 30-000748, 30-000749, 30-000750
OR-00670	LSA Associates, Inc.	1983	Rancho San Clemente Cultural Resources: A Review and Literature Update	30-000504, 30-000633, 30-000634, 30-000635, 30-000636, 30-000637, 30-000638, 30-000639, 30-000745, 30-000746, 30-000747, 30-000748, 30-000749, 30-000750, 30-000777, 30-000788, 30-000789
OR-00674	Padon, Beth	1983	Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of Rancho San Clemente, San Clemente, California	30-100102
OR-00951	Cameron, Constance with Pamela Maxwell, Adella Schroth, Theodore Cooley, Richard Cerreto, Lorann Santoro, Anne Duffield	1986	Archaeological Investigations on the Rancho San Clemente, Orange County, California	30-000504, 30-000632, 30-000633, 30-000634, 30-000635, 30-000636, 30-000637, 30-000638, 30-000639, 30-000640, 30-000745, 30-000746, 30-000747, 30-000748, 30-000749, 30-000750, 30-000777, 30-000788, 30-000789, 30-001053, 30-001056

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
OR-01885	E. Stickel, J. Zahniser, and R. Douglas	1979	Project Report: Test-Phase Investigations of the Cultural Resources of Visbeek Ranch, San Clemente, County of Orange, California	30-000504, 30-000633, 30-000634, 30-000635, 30-000636, 30-000637, 30-000638, 30-000639, 30-000745, 30-000746, 30-000747, 30-000748, 30-000749, 30-000750, 30-000777, 30-000788, 30-000789

4.2 Native American Outreach

On June 10, 2022, Mr. O’Neil contacted the NAHC via email and facsimile notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received July 20, 2022, at the office of UltraSystems from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that “A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original].” (See **Attachment C**.)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the 16 tribal contacts describing the project and a map showing the project’s location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On July 22, 2022, Mr. O’Neil mailed the letters with accompanying maps to all 16 tribal contacts and also emailed identical letters and maps to each of the 15 tribal contacts for which email addresses were known. An email response was received from Deneen Pelton, Cultural Resources Department Coordinator for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians on July 29, 2022, indicating that the tribe has no information to provide and asked that we contact tribes closer to the project area.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted on October 17, 2022, to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the 14 tribal contacts who had not already responded to UltraSystems’ mailing and email. Nine telephone calls were placed with no answer and messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Sonia Johnston, Chairperson of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians; Matias Belardes, Chairperson of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; Heidi Lucero, Chairperson of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A; Norma Contreras, Chairperson of the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians; Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Pala Band of Mission Indians; Temet Aguilar, Chairperson of the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians; Mark Macarro, Chairperson of the Pechanga Band of Indians; and Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. In a call to the Tribal Council of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians there was no answer, and no ability to leave a message.

During the telephone calls of October 17, 2022, Joseph Ontiveros of the Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño indicated that the tribe would defer to tribes closer to the project area. Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Pechanga Band of Indians indicated that they will be deferring any comments to Joyce Perry (with the Juaneño Band of Mission

Indians – Acjachemen Nation). Mr. Paul Macarro also indicated that the tribe knows of two (prehistoric) sites, one about 148 yards to the northeast and one 250 yards to the southeast of the project area; he believes that there would be a high probability that cultural material will be encountered. (See **Attachment C**.)

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted on September 10, 2022 by Mr. O'Neil. The survey consisted of walking, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface and landscaped areas of the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The survey was conducted in the afternoon; the temperature was in the mid-70s° F and the sky was completely clear.

Due to the current nature of the topography of the park and the facilities there, survey of the ground surface was conducted in an opportunistic manner. Most of the flat area of the park is taken up by an asphalt parking lot (west central), a concrete skateboard facility (northwest), a secondary parking lot with a utility structure (north), a dog park covered with grass and outdoor structures (northeast), a central driveway (north), and a large circular baseball field with four diamonds covered in a well-maintained lawn, and decomposed granite (DG). The *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5"* USGS topographic maps show the park to be situated in what had been an area fully covered with ridgelines and two major ravines running to Cristianitos Canyon to the east with elevations ranging from 660 feet to the west to 400 feet to the northeast. The park land is now graded flat through its central, northwest and southern sections, approximately 70 percent of the project site. The remaining surface consists of steep slopes bordering the flat graded areas along the western, eastern and southern edges of the park; these slopes have also been graded with horizontal cuts to minimize erosion. These slopes surrounding the several park facilities have been landscaped with a variety of ornamental and California native trees and shrubs especially surrounding the central baseball field, the skateboard facility, both parking areas, and along Avenida La Pata on the northern boundary. The major slopes to the west and east are a mix of ornamental shrubs and natural native revegetation that make a dense cover. In the central park landscaping, much of the surface between plants is covered with bark mulch (**Figure 4.3-1**). This is the current landscape on which the survey transects and observations were made.

The gentler landscaped slopes surrounding the skateboard facility, the baseball field circle (**Figure 4.3-2**), and the lower parking area, were walked over. The slopes alongside the main driveway off of Avenida La Pata, and along Avenida La Pata itself, were observed by walking along their base. The baseball field circle was walked across and the entire surface was seen to be covered with either DG or by a well-maintained lawn (**Figure 4.3-3**); the dog park area was also seen to be covered with DG, with no native soil visible. The only surface with visible grounds was a flat area west and adjacent to the skateboard facility (**Figure 4.3-4**), which was walked in 10 meter transects oriented east/west.

The southern third of the park grounds is open and flat and much of it is used for equipment storage and vehicles (**Figure 4.3-5**). This area was walked over. The east and west boundary slopes are cut to a 45° angle and even in a natural state would be unlikely to contain cultural resources. Nonetheless several transects up and down the slopes were made on both of them, gaining access to the western slope off of Avenida Fabricante and to the eastern slope off of Calle Extremo.

It could be seen that the stepped flat areas of the park have been graded several feet below the original surface, and the slopes between the flat areas and along the boundary have been cut back several feet as well (**Figure 4.3-6**). It is suggested that there is no original surface soil remaining on

the park lands and much of the current ground surface is represented by exposed deeper geological soils. Also, much of the current surface is either covered by asphalt and structures, or by landscaping.

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Approximately 40 percent of the current ground surface was visible. Photographs of the project site were taken during the cultural resources survey.

Figure 4.3-1
LANDSCAPING AT NORTHWEST EDGE OF BASEBALL FIELD; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST



L

Figure 4.3-2
SLOPE LANDSCAPING WEST SIDE OF PARK ENTRY DRIVE; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST



Figure 4.3-3
BASEBALL FIELD WITH GRASS AND DG COVERING; VIEW TO THE EAST



Figure 4.3-4
VIEW OF FIELD WEST OF SKATEBOARD FACILITY; VIEW TO THE NORTH



Figure 4.3-5
VIEW OF OPEN FLAT SPACE SOUTH OF BASEBALL FIELD; VIEW TO THE NORTH



Figure 4.3-6
STEPPED SLOPE ON WEST EDGE OF PARK; VIEW TO THE WEST



5.0 Management Considerations

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

There are no CRHR listed prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites within the project boundary. No cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist monitor should be called to assess the finds.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey of the project. The potential for subsurface cultural deposits is also minimal.

Two Native American responses to UltraSystems' tribal outreach have been received to date (see **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**). The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians stated that they had no information to provide and would defer to closer tribes. Mr. Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseno also indicated they would defer to tribes closer to the project. Mr. Paul Macarro, speaking for the Pechanga Band of Indians, indicated that they would defer to Joyce Perry with the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians – Belardes, but also noted they were aware of three prehistoric archaeological sites in the immediate area of the project site indicating this area would be sensitive of cultural resources.

The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. The CHRIS records showed that while a previous regional survey located four prehistoric camp sites surrounding the project boundary, none were located within the project itself (see **Section 4.1.1**). Three of those sites would be the three that Mr. Macarro spoke of. In addition, the extensive grading of the park site that took place during its initial construction has apparently removed all surface native soil (see **Section 4.3**, pages 4-4 to 4-5). However, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

The results of the pedestrian assessment indicate no impacts to prehistoric or historical resources are anticipated during project construction. The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. Therefore, it is not recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted during subsurface ground construction work.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the Orange County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

7.0 References

Bandy, Marcy, and Maurice Bandy

1998 *Saddleback Ancestors: Rancho Families of Orange County, California*. Revised Edition. Orange County Genealogical Society, Orange, California.

Banks, Homer

1930 *The Story of San Clemente*. Privately Published. [El Herald de San Clemente.]

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith

1978 Gabrielino. In Handbook of North American Indians, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, vol. 8, *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence Shipek

1978 Luiseño. In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, *California*. R.F. Heizer, ed., pp 550-563. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beck, Warren A., David A. Williams

1972 *California: A History of the Golden State*. Doubleday: New York.

Bolton, Herbert E

1927 *Fray Juan Crespí: Missionary Explorer on the Pacific Coast, 1769–1774*. HathiTrust Digital Library. Accessed August 15, 2022.

Boscana, Geronimo

1934 A New Original Version of Boscana's Historical Account of the San Juan Capistrano Indians of Southern California. John P. Harrington, editor. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection* 92(4). Washington, D.C.

Brigandi, Phil

2006 *Orange County Place Names A To Z*. Sunbelt Publications, Inc., San Diego, California.

Cameron, Constance, Principal Investigator; with P. Maxwell, A. Schroth, T. Cooley, R. Cerreto, L. Santoro and A. Duffield

1986 Archaeological Investigations on the Rancho San Clemente, Orange County, California. Survey Report OR-0951. For: WSLA Development Company. Prepared by: Archaeological Research Facility, California State University, Fullerton. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Chartkoff, Joseph L., and Kerry Kona Chartkoff

1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

City of San Clemente

2021 City of San Clemente General Plan. *San Clemente's History*. <http://san-clemente.org/sc/Inf/Plans/General/Wd10.pdf>. Accessed Aug 17, 2022.

Cleland, Robert G.

1941 *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Crespí, (Fr.) Juan

2001 [1777] *A Description of Distant Roads: Original Journals of the First Expedition into California, 1769-1770*, by Juan Crespí. Alan K. Brown, ed. And translator. San Diego State University Press.

de Anzá, Juan Bautista.

1776 *Diary of Juan Bautista de Anza October 23, 1775 – June 1, 1776*. "Archived copy". Archived from the original on 2009-11-25. University of Oregon Web de Anza. Accessed June 22, 2022

Douglas, R.

1979a Archaeological Site Survey Record, CA-ORA-777. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Douglas, R.

1979b Archaeological Site Survey Record, CA-ORA-788. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Douglas, R., and S. Piper

1978 Archaeological Site Survey Record, CA-ORA-749. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Dumke, Glenn S.

1944 *The Boom of the Eighties*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Earle, David D., Judy McKeegan, and Roger D. Mason

1995 Cultural Resources Overview of the Little Rock Watershed, Angeles National Forest, California. Prepared for EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. Chambers Group, Inc. On file, Angeles National Forest, Forest Service Office, Arcadia, California.

Engelhardt, Zephryn, O.F.M.

1931 *San Gabriel Mission and the Beginnings of Los Angeles*. Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago.

Galvin, Andrew

2011 Santa Ana neighborhood was African American hub. *Orange County Register*. Archived from the original on September 19, 2020. Accessed August 16, 2022.

Golla, Victor

2007 Linguistic Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 71–82. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Google Earth Pro

2022 Historic Aerial Photographs of the Project Vicinity, taken in 1994, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2015. Images from Landsat/Copernicus downloaded on October 6, 2022.

Guinn, J. M.

1915 *A History of California and an Extended History of Los Angeles and Environs: Also Containing Biographies of Well-known Citizens of the Past and Present.* United States: Historic Record Company.

Gunther, Jane Davies, edited by

1984 *Riverside County, California, place names: Their origins and their stories* Hardcover. University of California Press; Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Howard, W. J., and L. M. Raab

1993 Olivella Grooved Rectangle Beads as Evidence of an Early Period Southern California Channel Island Interaction Sphere. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 29(3):1-11.

HMdb.org

2019 Site of Lily Creamery. The Historical Marker Database. <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=49986>. Accessed December 30, 2019.

Johnson, John R., and Stephen O'Neil

2001 *Descendants of Native Communities in the Vicinity of Marine Corps Camp Pendleton: An Ethnohistoric Study of Luiseño and Juaneño Cultural Affiliation.* Science Applications International: Santa Barbara, California. Submitted to the United States Marine Corps, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California.

Kelsey, Harry

1993 *Mission San Juan Capistrano: A Pocket History.* Interdisciplinary Research, Inc., Altadena, California.

King, Chester

2017 Takic settlements listed in Franciscan Mission Registers. MS in possession of the author.

Kroeber, Alfred

1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* No. 78, Washington, D.C.

Leiren, Terje I.

1985 Ole and the Reds: The "Americanism" of Seattle Mayor Ole Hanson. *Norwegian-American Studies*, 30, 75–95. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/45221563>. Accessed August 17, 2022.

Masters, Nathan

2013 *How Orange County Seceded from Los Angeles.* KCET. Los Angeles, California. Archived from the original on December 28, 2018. Accessed August 18, 2022.

McCawley, William

1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles.* Malki Museum Press, Banning, California/Ballena Press, Novato, California.

Meadows, Don C.

1966 *Historic Place Names in Orange County.* Paisano Press, Inc.: Balboa Island, California.

Merriam, C. Hart

1968 Village Names of Twelve California Mission Records. *University of California Archaeological Survey Report* 74. Berkeley.

NETR Online

2022 United States Geological Survey topographic maps of the San Clemente, California, quadrangle, prepared in 1949, 1958, 1962, 1970, 1975, 1978, 2012, 2015 and 2018. <http://www.historicaerials.com>. Accessed August 13, 2022.

NETR Online

2022 Aerial photographs of the San Clemente, California area, taken in 1938, 1946, 1952, 1953, 1967, 1980, 1985, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018. Accessed August 13, 2022. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

O'Neil, Stephen

2002 The Acjachemen in the Franciscan Mission System: Demographic Collapse and Social Change. Master thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

O'Neil, Stephen, and Nancy H. Evans

1980 Notes on Historical Juaneño Villages and Geographical Features. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 2(2):226-232.

Pinney, Thomas

1989 *A History of Wine in America from the Beginnings to Prohibition: From the Beginnings to Prohibition*. University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-06224-5. Archived from the original on March 7, 2021. Accessed August 18, 2022.

Piper, S., R. Douglas, and P. Munro

1978 Archaeological Site Survey Record, CA-ORA-747. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Porcasi, Judith F.

1998 Middle Holocene Ceramic Technology on the Southern California Coast: New Evidence from Little Harbor, Santa Catalina Island. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20:270-284.

San Clemente Historical

2008 History Of San Clemente. San Clemente Historical Society, California. 2008. <https://www.sanclementehistoricalsociety.org/history>. Accessed August 17, 2022.

Stickler, E., J. Zahniser, R. Douglas and M. Chambers

1979 Project Report – Test-Phase Investigations of the Cultural Resources of Visbeek Ranch, San Clemente, County of Orange, California. Survey Report OR-1885. For: Nu-West Development Corporation, Ltd. Prepared by: Chambers Consultants and Planners. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Strawther, Larry

2012 *A Brief History of Los Alamitos and Rossmoor*. The History Press, Charleston, South Carolina.

Sutton, Mark Q., Mark E. Basgall, Jill K. Gardner, and Mark W. Allen

2007 Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 229-257. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

True, Delbert L.

1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3):255-263.

1970 Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California. *Archaeological Survey Monographs 1*. University of California, Los Angeles.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

2022 USGS Historic Topographic Map Explorer. Topographic maps developed in 1935, 1949, 1950, 1964, 1972, 1981 and 2018. <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>. Accessed October 5, 2022.

Wallace, William J.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9,000 to 2,000 BC. In Handbook of North American Indians, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, vol. 8, *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*, Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.), pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*, pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1942 *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5'*, USGS Quadrangle map.

1948 *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5'*, USGS Quadrangle map.

1949 *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5'*, USGS Quadrangle map.

1968 *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5'*, USGS Quadrangle map.

1974 *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5'*, USGS Quadrangle map.

1975 *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5'*, USGS Quadrangle map.

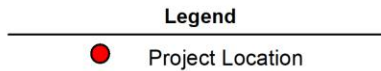
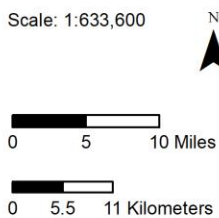
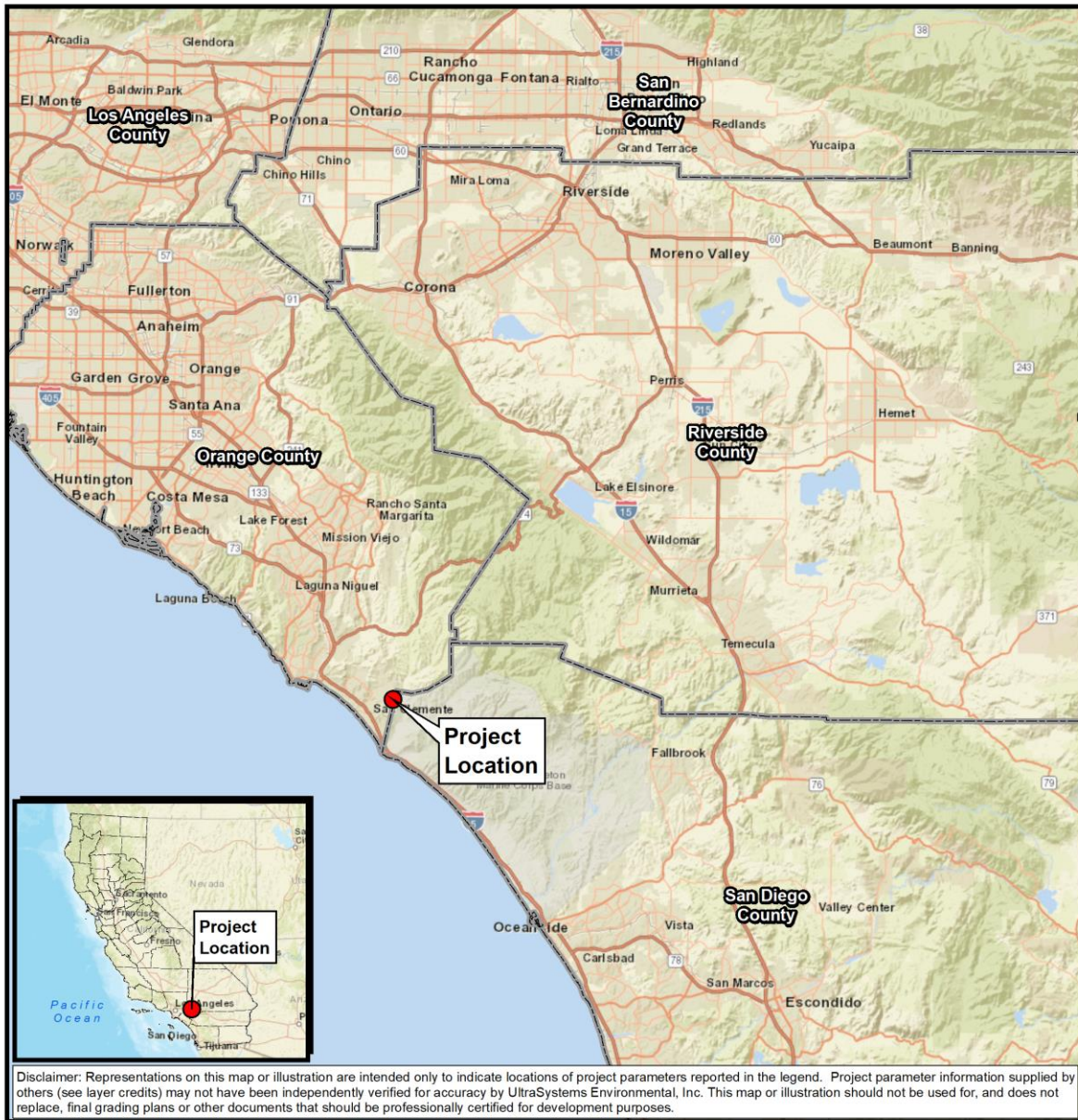
1995 *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5'*, USGS Quadrangle map.

2018 *San Clemente, Calif. 7.5'*, USGS Quadrangle map.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

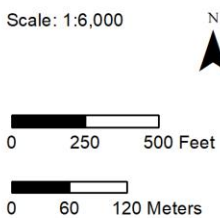
Figure 5
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



**Richard T. Steed
 Memorial Park MPU**
 Regional Location



Figure 6
PROJECT STUDY AREA



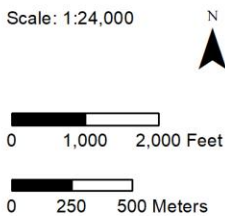
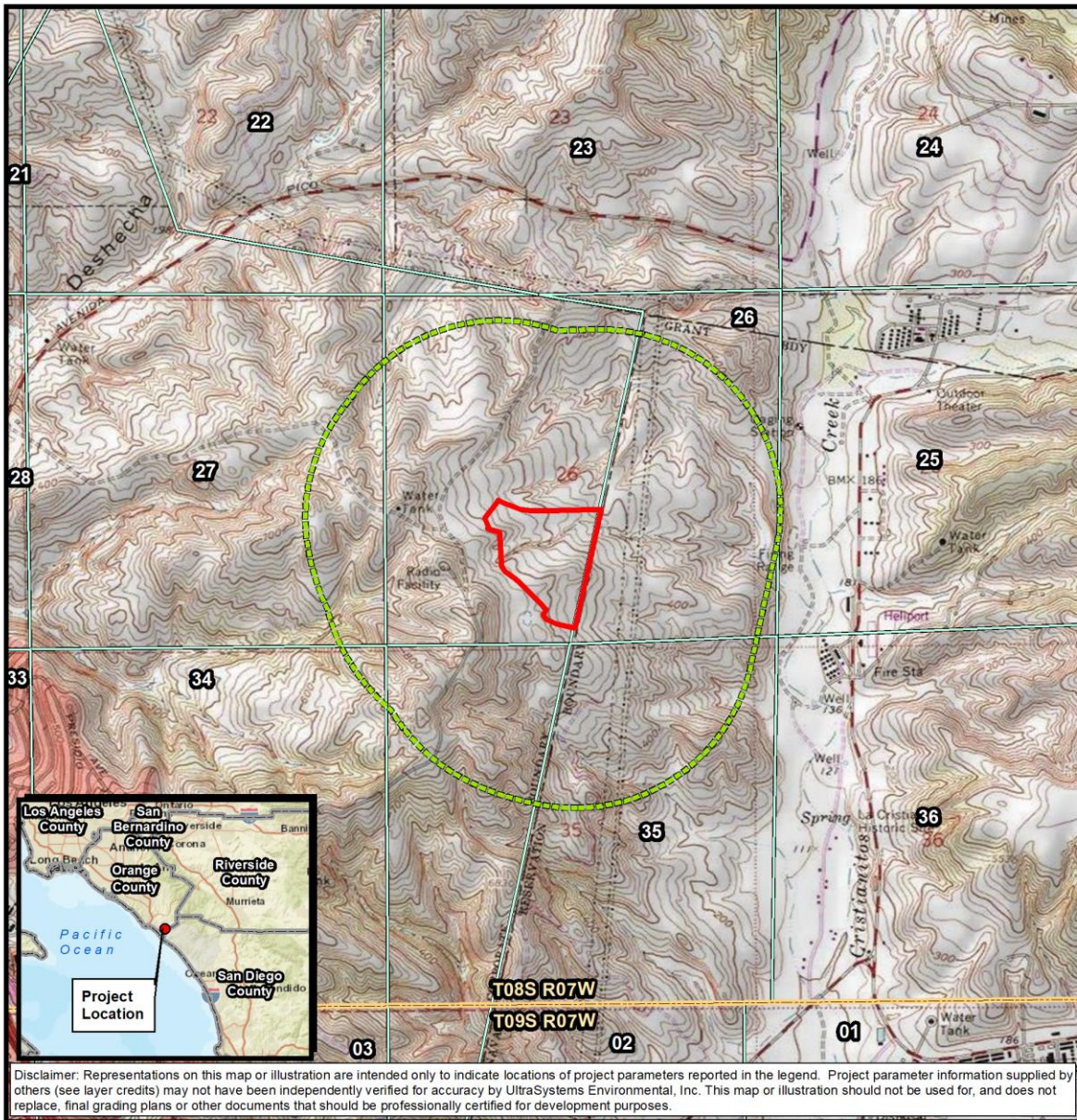
Legend

- Project Boundary
- County Boundary

**Richard T. Steed
Memorial Park MPU**
Project Location



Figure 7
USGS TOPO MAP OF PROJECT STUDY AREA



Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

**Richard T. Steed
Memorial Park MPU**

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: San Clemente
 Township: 8S Range: 7W
 Section: 26



ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013–2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011–2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project, directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Brent Johnson
Historian



Years of Experience
22

Years with Firm
1

- Education**
- M.A. History of Science: California State University, Fullerton, 1998
 - B.A. History of Science, University of California, San Diego, 1991

- Professional Registrations**
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Essentials, Certificate
 - Asbestos Building Inspector, Initial Course DOSH CA-015-05, Certificate 8BII0518150008N6786
 - Lead Inspector / Risk Assessor, Lead-Related Construction Certificate ID# 31233
 - CPR, First Aid & AED Certification, Issued 11/12/2015 with Renewal on 11/2017
 - RF Safety 101 Certification, Issued 12/17/2015
 - Remote Pilot Certification, 3980697, Issued March 2017
 - NAUI Certified Scuba Diver, 1992

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mr. Johnson has significant experience in due diligence assessments for a variety of property types and the needs and requirements of a varied number of reporting standards, including ASTM standards, EPA's All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI), and customized client formats. Specifically, Mr. Johnson has performed Architectural Historian Evaluations, Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, Environmental Transaction Screens, Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) preliminary environmental assessments, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I and Phase II assessments, Floodplain Evaluation reports, and Lead and Asbestos Inspections and Sampling.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Architectural Historian Evaluation (DPR 523 Form), Mar Vista Apartments, Port Hueneme CA (2021)

The International Style, Mar Vista Apartments was evaluated to determine whether it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The building was designed by master architects Roy C. Wilson, John F. Stroh, and George Wilson, AIA. So successful was their architectural practice that by the 1920s few of the buildings constructed on Main Street in Santa Paula were designed by anyone other than Roy Wilson. Prominent architect Roy E. Colbert and apprentice of Wilson and Stroh was interviewed for this project, providing insights into the practical considerations of designing residential, commercial, and industrial architectural for a new community.

CEQA – Laguna Beach Cliff Drive Access, Laguna Beach CA (2018)

This cultural resources records search and site visit evaluated the potential impact of improvements to the public right-of-way to include the removal of wood and concrete stairs and a retaining wall, and new construction of a drainage system, slope stabilization, and pedestrian lighting. The assessment determined that the project would not impair the historic viewshed; however, its proximity to the Heisler Park prehistoric encampment, prompted a recommendation for archaeology site monitoring during the demolition phase.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (2003- 2004)

Mr. Johnson conducted field investigations and historical research for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) to determine the potential for release of hazardous, toxic radioactive waste, munitions constituents, and unexploded ordnance resulting from previous military activities. Extensive archival research and oral historical interviews with veterans were used to identify areas of potential hazard. Mr. Johnson also assisted in authoring a number of preliminary assessments for the USACE Los Angeles District including: Van Nuys Army Airfield, CA; Ontario

Army Air Field, CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 16 (NASA), CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 14 (NASA), CA; Marquardt Ramjet Development Facility, CA; Pomona Quartermaster Depot, CA; Naval Supply Depot (NSD) Clearfield, UT; Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot, CA; Corona Annex Naval Surface Warfare Center, CA; Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, AZ; and the former Los Angeles Nike Missile Sites located at: Magic Mountain/Lang/Saugus, LA-98, Pointe Vicente (Palos

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-4355

Telephone: 949.788.4900
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Brent Johnson



Verdes), LA-55, Barley Flats – Mt. Disappointment, LA-09, Van Nuys – Sepulveda, LA-96, Los Pinetos/Newhall, LA-94. Most recently, Mr. Johnson authored the historic context statement for the Fort Irwin National Training Center in San Bernardino, CA.

FCC NEPA Wireless Telecommunications Sites (2005 – 2016)

Mr. Johnson has provided NEPA compliance consulting for the Bechtel Cingular Program, Sprint-Nextel, Verizon Wireless, American Tower Corporation, Global Tower LLC, Cricket Wireless, T-Mobile USA, Horizon Tower LLC, Clearwire, AT&T Mobility, and MetroPCS environmental contracts, which included over 1,000 sites between 2005 and 2016.

Phase II Cultural Resources Historic Building Inventory, Penmar, Venice CA (2011)

The purpose of the cultural resource survey report for the Penmar Water Quality Improvement and Runoff Reuse Project was to provide an historic architectural assessment for several historic period structures in the city of Venice. The project included an architectural history of Venice; intensive-level evaluation of five historic buildings and determination of eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources; and an oral presentation of the project methodology and conclusions to the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering.

Built Environment Survey for Silverleaf Solar Project, El Centro CA (2011)

The goal of this investigation was to determine whether built environment resources exist within project areas associated with the proposed Silverleaf Solar Project and the associated transmission line, and if so, to determine their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The collections of both the South Coast Information Center and the Pioneers Park Museum archives were reviewed, and interviews with the Imperial County Historical Society and resident of 85 years, Mr. Jack Strobel were conducted to establish the historic context of the site and surrounding vicinity. An architectural history of El Centro was written as part of the introductory material for the report, and during the site walk seven buildings were identified with the area of potential effect. Each building was evaluated using the DPR Primary Record Form and were determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Alon Bakersfield Refinery Crude Flexibility Project, Bakersfield CA (2013)

Proposed improvements to the 427-acre Alon Bakersfield Oil Refinery, which included the expansion of railroad, transfer and storage facilities, and process units, presented a potential impact to a historic refinery that may have significance to the early development of the petroleum industry in California. A direct assessment of four historic-period (circa 1940) buildings including the original laboratory, fire house, maintenance and planning building, and warehouse was conducted using the DPR523 form set. It was determined that the buildings were ineligible for the NR, CR, or Local designation and a status code of 6Z was assigned to each building.

USC Historic Campus - Crown Castle DAS Communications Project, Los Angeles CA (2013)

The Crown Castle development of eight externally-mounted DAS wireless antennas within the historic core of the USC campus required an evaluation of potential impacts to the USC Historic District. Direct assessments using the DPR Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record forms were performed for the Social Science Building, designed by Edward Durell Stone; Booth Ferris Rehearsal Hall, designed by William L. Pereira; Neely Petroleum & Chemical Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Edward L. Doheny Jr. Memorial Library, designed by Samuel E. Lunden; Robert Glenn Rapp Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Physical Education Building, designed by Parkinson & Parkinson; and the Norris Dental Science Center.

Alamitos Park Project-HSIPL-5108, Long Beach CA (2013)

This Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) and Historic District Evaluation of the Saint Anthony's Parish involved the assessment of approximately 50 residential and commercial buildings, in addition to the Saint Anthony's Catholic Parish. The purpose of the report was to determine potential impacts and suggest possible mitigation associated with the development of the proposed Alamitos Park Project. The project involved a records search at the South Central Coastal California Information Center (SCCIC); review of Long Beach City building permits and city directories; a summary of Long Beach historic architecture; and direct assessment of every building older than 45 years within the proposed area of impact along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, 6th Street, and 7th Street.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RECORDS

SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS



June 10, 2022

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. I am requesting a Native American contact list of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot and a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

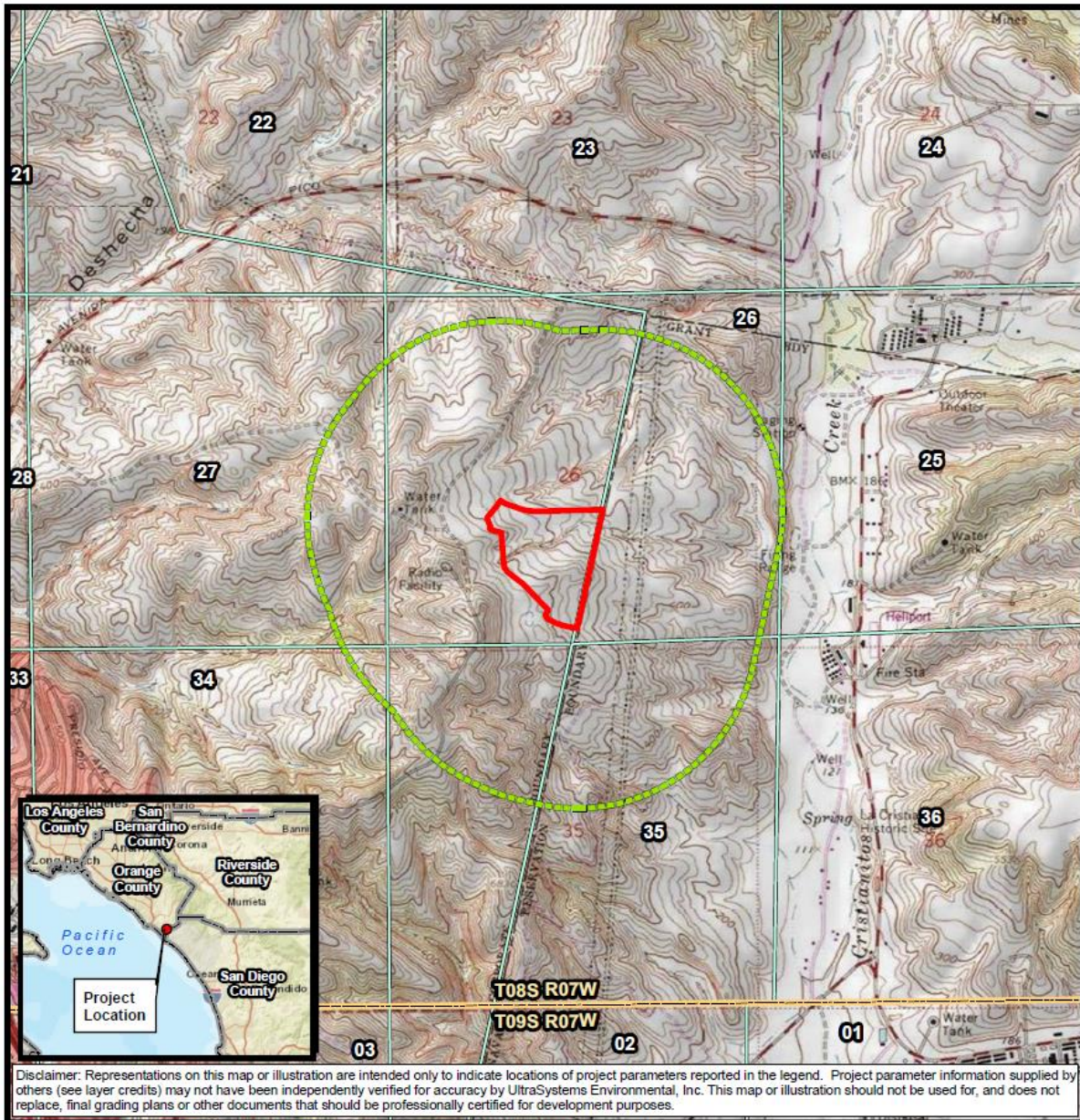
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

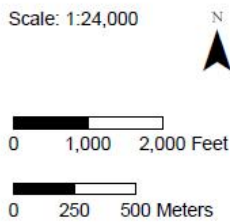
Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Path: I:\Gis\Projects\7179_SanClemente_RichardT.Steed_MemorialPrk_IS_MND\MXDs\7179_SanClemente_4_5_Topo_2022_06_09.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed; California Department of Conservation, 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022



Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

**Richard T. Steed
Memorial Park MPU**

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: San Clemente
 Township: 8S Range: 7W
 Section: 26





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 20, 2022

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseno

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yakaya Pomo, Yuki, Namlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseno

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

Re: Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update Project, Orange County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
7/20/2022**

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update Project, Orange County.

PROJ-2022-
004341

07/20/2022 02:09 PM

2 of 2

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
7/20/2022**

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians**

Sonia Johnston, Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
Santa Ana, CA, 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A**

Heidi Lucero, Chairperson
31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (562) 879 - 2884
hllucero105@gmail.com

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Norma Contreras, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com

Pechanga Band of Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Pechanga Band of Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians**

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update Project, Orange County.



July 22, 2022

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Chairperson Aguilar,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Sidentific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
 Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
 32161 Avenida Los Amigos
 San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Chairperson Belardes,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
 Cultural Resources Manager
 soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
 16431 Scientific Way
 Irvine, CA 92618-7443
 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
 Facsimile: 949.788.4901
 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Heidi Lucero, Chairperson
 Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
 31411-A La Matanza Street
 San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Chairperson Lucero,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
 Cultural Resources Manager
 soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
 16431 S. Centific Way
 Irvine, CA 92618-7443
 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
 Facsimile: 949.788.4901
 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Sonia Johnston, Chairperson
 Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
 P.O. Box 25628
 Santa Ana, CA, 92799

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Chairperson Johnston,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
 Cultural Resources Manager
 soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
 16431 Sidentific Way
 Irvine, CA 92618-7443
 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
 Facsimile: 949.788.4901
 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Chairperson Macarro,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Pechanga Band of Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Sidentific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Pechanga Band of Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Mr. Macarro,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Pechanga Band of Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 S. Centific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
 Pala Band of Mission Indians
 PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
 Pala, CA, 92059

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Pala Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
 Cultural Resources Manager
 soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
 16431 Scientific Way
 Irvine, CA 92618-7443
 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
 Facsimile: 949.788.4901
 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Chairperson Mazzetti,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Chairperson Vivanco,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
 Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
 4955 Paseo Segovia
 Irvine, CA, 92603

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Ms. Perry,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
 Cultural Resources Manager
 soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
 16431 Scientific Way
 Irvine, CA 92618-7443
 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
 Facsimile: 949.788.4901
 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
 Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
 P.O. Box 391820
 Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Tribal Chair Redner,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
 Cultural Resources Manager
 soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
 16431 S. Centific Way
 Irvine, CA 92618-7443
 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
 Facsimile: 949.788.4901
 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA, 92081

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA, 92081

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Tribal Council of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



July 22, 2022

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7179.

Dear Chairperson Vivanco,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Clemente to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park Master Plan Update (Project). The Project consists of the proposed expansion of the Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Von Willard Dog Park, in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Proposed changes to the park as part of the Master Plan Update would include additional parking, an expanded skateboard park, restroom facilities, pump track facilities, volleyball courts, pickleball courts, an active meadow/multipurpose field, scenic overlook and trellis, outdoor flex classroom/event space, foul ball netting surrounding baseball fields, baseball score board, and stair connection to future parking lot. The current project area has an existing 44 acre park with lighted softball fields, batting cages, food concession and related facilities, a skateboard park with concession building, sand volleyball courts and a children's play area, restroom buildings, a parking lot, a private easement and several SDGE utility easements. This includes approximately 13 acres of underdeveloped park land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 20, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located along the eastern edge of San Clemente, and is specifically located at the southwest intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo. The site may be found on the *San Clemente, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 07 West, Township 08 South, in the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 26. The project site is surrounded by commercial office buildings, and warehouses to the south and west, open space to the east, and a golf course to the north. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

**Richard T. Steed / Baron Von Willard Dog Park Project , Orange County, California. [UltraSystems #7179]
Native American Contact Log**

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	N/A	June 10, 2022	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. There was a response from Mr. Green on July 20, 2022 stating negative findings in the Sacred Lands File and providing a list of 16 local tribal contacts.
Sonia Johnston, Chairperson	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. The letter was returned to the UltraSystems Office on August 2, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Matias Belardes, Chairperson	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians - Acjachemen Nation	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians - Acjachemen Nation	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians - Acjachemen Nation 84A	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Norma Contreras, Chairperson	La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	July 22, 2022	No email available.	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Pechanga Band of Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. Mr. Paul Macarro indicated that Pechanga will be deferring any comments to Joyce Perry of the Juaneño Band. Mr. Macarro also indicated that the tribe knows of two (prehistoric) sites, one about 148 yards to the northeast and one 250 yards to the southeast of the project area; he believes that there would be a high probability that cultural material will be encountered.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. An email was received on July 29, 2022 from Deneen Pelton, Cultural Resources Department Coordinator, indicating that the tribe has no information to provide and asked that we contact tribes closer to the project area.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. An email was received on July 29, 2022 from Deneen Pelton, Cultural Resources Department Coordinator – see above.
San Luis Rey, Tribal Council	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; and no ability to leave a message.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and fax describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. Phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; and no ability to leave a message.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022 answered by Joseph Ontiveros – see below.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	July 22, 2022	July 22, 2022	October 17, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 22, 2022. A phone call was made October 17, 2022. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that the tribe would defer to closer tribes.

From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: [Deneen Pelton](#)
Cc: [Cheryl Madrigal](#); [Megan Black](#)
Subject: RE: Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Van Willard Dog Park Master Plan
Date: Friday, July 29, 2022 10:25:31 AM
Attachments: [image002.jpg](#)
[image003.jpg](#)

Ms. Pelton,

Thank you for responding on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians concerning the Steed Park project in San Clemente. Your information and letter will be incorporated into the cultural resources report. We have also contacted tribal organizations in the immediate area of the project site.

Best regards,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail. Thank you.

E-Mail Confidentiality Notice: The information contained in this e-mail message is intended only for the personal and confidential use of the recipient(s) named above. This message may be an attorney-client communication and/or work product and as such is privileged and confidential. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this document in error and that any review, dissemination, distribution, or copying of this message is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by e-mail, and delete the original message.

From: Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 29, 2022 9:46 AM
To: steve oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/Baron Van Willard Dog Park Master Plan

Good morning,

I have attached response letter for the project mentioned above.

Thank you,

Deneen Pelton

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator

Cultural Resources Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center, CA 92082

Office: 760-749-1092

Fax: 760-749-8901

Email: dpelton@rincon-nsn.gov

seal-rincon-website_03



This electronic message contains information generated by the USDA solely for the intended recipients. Any unauthorized interception of this message or the use or disclosure of the information it contains may violate the law and subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties. If you believe you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the email immediately

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



July 29, 2022

Sent via email: sonel@ultrasystems.com

Re: 7179 Richard T. Steed Memorial Park/BaronVon Willard Dog Park Master Plan

Dear Mr. O'Neal,

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749-1092 or via electronic mail at crd@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Deneen Pelton

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator
Rincon Culture Resources Department

Bo Mazzetti
Chairman

Tishmall Turner
Vice Chair

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

John Constantino
Council Member

Joseph Linton
Council Member

ATTACHMENT D
CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

7179 Richard T. Steed Memorial Park

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00239		1978	Stickel, Gary E.	A Cultural Resources Survey of Visbeek Ranch San Clemente Orange County, California	CCP	30-000633, 30-000634, 30-000636, 30-000637, 30-000639, 30-000745, 30-000747, 30-000748, 30-000750
OR-00670		1983	Anonymous	Rancho San Clemente Cultural Resources A Review and Literature Update	LSA Associates, Inc.	30-000504, 30-000633, 30-000635, 30-000636, 30-000638, 30-000639, 30-000746, 30-000747, 30-000749, 30-000750, 30-000788, 30-000789
OR-00674		1983	Padon, Beth	Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of Rancho San Clemente San Clemente, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	30-100102
OR-00951		1985	Cameron, Constance	Archaeological Investigations on the Rancho San Clemente, Orange County, California	CSU Fullerton	30-000504, 30-000632, 30-000634, 30-000635, 30-000637, 30-000638, 30-000640, 30-000745, 30-000747, 30-000748, 30-000750, 30-000777, 30-000789, 30-001053, 30-001054
OR-01885		1979	Stickel, Gary E.	Project Report Test-phase Investigations of the Cultural Resources of Visbeek Ranch San Clemente, County of Orange, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	30-000504, 30-000633, 30-000635, 30-000636, 30-000638, 30-000639, 30-000746, 30-000747, 30-000749, 30-000750, 30-000788, 30-000789