

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT****1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

District	County	Route	Post Mile(s)	EA	E-FIS Project Number
05	SB	217	1.02	05-1C3600	05-1200-0134-0

The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated December 23, 2016, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans

The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA), as well as under Public Resources Code 5024 and pursuant to the January 2015 *Memorandum of Understanding Between the California Department of Transportation and the California State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024 and Governor's Executive Order W-26-92* (5024 MOU) as applicable.

**Project Description:**

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is proposing to widen the existing San Jose Creek Bridge at post mile 1.02 on State Route 217 in the town of Goleta, Santa Barbara County (Figures 1 and 2).

**Build Alternative**

The existing San Jose Creek Bridge is deteriorating because of reactive aggregate. In addition, its lanes and shoulders do not meet existing width standards. The Build Alternative would replace the existing San Jose Creek Bridge with a wider structure with standard lane and shoulder widths and a standard bicycle/pedestrian path on the northbound side. The replacement bridge would include 'jackable' features that would allow the structure to be raised approximately 33 inches to accommodate future sea-level rise. Specifically, additional rebar with couplers and pins would be installed to extend the bridge columns, allowing the superstructure to be raised by jacking.

**Proposed Engineering Features**

This alternative would consist of replacing the existing bridge with a two-span precast, pre-stressed, wide flange girder bridge. The proposed alternative accommodates

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the 100-year flood event, which would have a surface water elevation between 10 and 11 feet. The lowest soffit elevation of the proposed replacement structure is at an elevation of 12-ft, which meets the existing lowest soffit elevation.

The proposed alternative also reduces the number of bents in the streambed. This reduction increased the depth of the superstructure from 1.5 feet (existing) to 4.75 feet (proposed), reducing the number of spans from seven to two. Due to the higher profile, the bike path adjacent to the bridge needs to be realigned, which requires a 250-foot-long nonstandard retaining wall between SR 217 and the bike path, to minimize the overall impacts, especially to salt marsh.

The proposed bridge would be approximately 213.6-ft long, 105-ft wide, and 4.75-ft deep. The east abutment would be located in approximately the same location as the existing east abutment, while the west abutment would be about 10-ft to the west. The new abutments would be located outside streambanks. As in the existing condition, the center of the bridge would be located near the west bank.

The existing six piers (66 columns) would be removed and replaced with one pier supported by eight Type II cast-in-drilled-hole piles. Each cast-in-drilled-hole pile would be 66-inches in diameter below ground and would support 10-ft high, 42-inch diameter columns. A concrete bent cap would be formed at the top of the columns to attach them to the bridge deck, well above the ordinary high water mark. Cast-in-drilled-hole piles (24-inch diameter) would be used at each of the abutments, which are located behind the existing stream banks, not within the ordinary high water mark.

This bridge structure would include features to raise the structure approximately 33 inches in the future to accommodate sea level rise within the expected 75-year life of the bridge. Additional rebar with couplers and pins would be installed to allow for extension of columns, whereby the superstructure could be raised by jacking at some point in the future. This design option defers the impacts associated with accommodating sea level rise. A project that involves raising the structure and completely redesigning the road approaches would be addressed in the future when the structure needs to be raised for sea level rise.

**No-Build (No-Action) Alternative**

Under the No-Build Alternative, the San Jose Creek Bridge would not be replaced. No widening of existing lanes or shoulders and no raising of the bridge profile would occur. The San Jose Creek Bridge would continue to deteriorate and not meet current lane

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and shoulder standards. No other improvements would be constructed on the San Jose Creek Bridge under the No-Build.

Appendices to this HPSR include:

- **Appendix A:** *Archaeological Survey Report for the San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California (Joslin 2015)*
- **Appendix B:** Native American Correspondence
- **Appendix C:** San Jose Creek Bridge (51-0217) Listed as a Category 5 in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory
- **Appendix D:** *Extended Phase I Explorations for the San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California (Kaijankoski et al. 2016)*

**2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

In accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.A, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Krista Kiaha, Central Coast Specialist Branch Chief and District 5 Heritage Resources Coordinator, and Justin Borders Caltrans District 5 Project Manager 11 December 2018. The APE map is attached to this Historic Property Survey Report.

The APE was established in accordance with Stipulation VIII.A of the Section 106 PA to include the entire project footprint, including the current state right of way, temporary construction easements, areas of ground disturbance, and areas of potential staging. The horizontal and vertical APE encompasses all state right of way and temporary construction easements where construction activities will take place.

**3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

☒ Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

On 18 June 2015 District 5 Native American Coordinator Terry L. Joslin contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine whether any sites recorded in the Commission's Sacred Lands File occur in or near the study area. On 25 June 2015, the NAHC stated that a search of their Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate study area. The NAHC cautioned that lack of information in its files does

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not preclude the presence of tribal resources, and the NAHC supplied a list of local Native American individuals and/or groups with interest in and knowledge about the area.

☒ Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

-On 10 July 2015 Terry L. Joslin initiated Section 106 and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52; PRC 21080.3.1) consultation and sent out introduction letters to the following individuals provided by the NAHC. The letters inquired if they had any concerns, or if they were open to share any knowledge of cultural resources or properties that can help Caltrans perform more thorough archaeological studies through collaboration. This letter also asks if the copied individual would like to continue correspondence and receive copies of the reports in question. A copy of this letter can be found in Attachment C of this report (Native American Correspondence). Responses to the initial consultation are summarized in Table 1.

Initial consultation letters were provided to: Frank Arredondo; Janet Garcia, Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation; Kenneth Kahn of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians; Mia Lopez, Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation; Kote & Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah; Qun-Tan Shup, Owl Clan Consultants; Freddie Romero, Santa Ynez Band Tribal Elders Council; Julie Tumamait, Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Patrick Tumamait, Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Chairperson, Santa Ynez Band Tribal Elders Council; Gilbert Unzueta.

-On 6 August 2015 the *draft* Proposal for Extended Phase I/Phase II Studies Near CA-SBA-46 was provided to all members of the consultation group, asking for comments or questions. The letter also invited them to an onsite field review on 26 August 2015 to discuss the project testing. All individuals were called, providing details on the pre-excavation onsite field review.

-On 26 August 2015 Freddie Romero, representing both the Elders Council and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians attended the onsite field review. Mr. Romero deferred consultant and monitor efforts to the local Chumash community.



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-Between 14 and 15 October 2015 Gilbert Unzueta served as the excavation consultant and monitor.

-On 2 November 2015 letters and a field summary were provided to the Chumash consultation group apprising them of our findings.

-On 21 April 2016 the *draft* Extended Phase I Report for Excavations Near CA-SBA-45 for the Proposed San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project was distributed to the consultation group. Participants were asked to please review our testing effort and findings and provide comments. On 29 April 2018 Patrick Tumamait called and thanked us for our efforts and enjoyed the report.

-On 29 June 2016 the final Extended Phase I Report was submitted to all members on the consultant list.

Table 1. Initial Chumash Consultation for the San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project

Consultant	Comment
Frank Arredondo	Would like to participate in consultation, field reviews, and receive documents.
Janet Garcia	Would like to participate in consultation, field reviews, and receive documents. Asked to also contact Mia Lopez.
Kenneth Kahn	Defers to Freddie Romero.
Mia Lopez	Emailed and called with no response.
Kote & Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah; Qun-Tan Shup	Qun-Tan would like to participate in consultation, field reviews, and receive documents.
Freddie Romero	Would like to participate in consultation, field reviews, and receive documents.
Julie Tumamait	Defers consultation to Patrick.
Patrick Tumamait	Would like to participate in consultation, field reviews, and receive documents.
Elders Council	Defers to Freddie Romero.
Gilbert Unzueta	Would like to participate in consultation, field reviews, and receive documents.

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT****4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS**

- ☒ National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- ☒ California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- ☒ National Historic Landmark (NHL)
- ☒ California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- ☒ California Points of Historical Interest
- ☒ California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)
- ☒ Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory
- ☒ Caltrans Cultural Resources Database (CCRD)
- ☒ Results:

- A records search was requested by Far Western, and conducted by the Central Coast Information Center, UC Santa Barbara, in July 2015 (Reference #FW1957). This included a review of all cultural resources records and reports within a half-mile of the study area. Primary reference materials included US Geological Survey 7.5-minute base maps (showing previously recorded sites, isolates, and survey areas), site records, report files, and the Directory of Properties in the Historical Properties Data Files. The latter includes smaller inventories such as the *National Register of Historic Places – Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties*, *California Register of Historical Resources*, *California Points of Historical Interest*, and *California Historical Landmarks*.

Sites SBA-43, -44, -45, -46, -1158, -1695, -1696, and -4010 immediately surround the project area (Figure 4); site density is just as high within a larger, two-mile radius. The earlier numbered sites are characterized as dense shell midden habitations with associated cemeteries, initially recorded in 1927 by Rogers (1929). Other than SBA-46, the site closest to the current project is SBA-45, characterized by “twin mounds,” described as the lowest in altitude of any in the region (Rogers 1929:136). The site was apparently destroyed by State Route 217 and the collection discarded (Rogers 1927). Recently, Fulton and Fulton (2011) recorded SBA-4010 immediately southeast of the project area on the opposite bank of Atascadero Creek during survey for a gas pipeline retrofit project. They described this site as dense scatter of marine shellfish with few artifacts and speculate that it may be part of SBA-45. At SBA-43, a cluster of broken mortars was the only evidence for a cemetery; the site was thought to be Middle Period (Wilcoxon 1981). Site SBA-1158

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is a shell, bone, and lithic scatter. It “corresponds to Pantoja’s 1782 map location of Chumash house clusters on the Goleta sandspit” (Brown 1967; Wilcoxon 1981). Site SBA-1695 is represented by a shell scatter, with a single flake observed in a disturbed context (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981a). Site SBA-1696 is a well-developed shell midden on a small knoll. It was described as a Late Period site with a similar shell inventory to SBA-44 (Erlandson and Wilcoxon 1981b).

As many as 10 surveys have previously traversed the project area, but none have identified sites directly within project boundaries. Chartkoff (1967), in his survey of stream channels along coastal Santa Barbara County, passed through the center of the project area; he identified 22 previously recorded resources, including many of the sites recorded by Rogers (1929; e.g., SBA-44 through -49), including SBA-44 through -49. One intensive survey by Wilcoxon et al. (1982), for the Goleta Flood Protection Program, included the entire project area; they revisited the same sites reported by Chartkoff, and recording several newly identified resources, totaling 33 sites. Wilcoxon and Imwalle’s (1992) survey for a reclaimed water pipeline network in Goleta crossed the survey area and included SBA-42 and -45, along with three newly identified sites. (Refer to the Archaeological Survey Report for citations.)

-The records search also identified one built-environment resource in the APE, San Jose Creek Bridge (51-0217), which is listed as a Category 5 in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory (Appendix C). The modern bridge qualifies as exempt from evaluation in accordance with Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA.

**Archaeological Survey Results (Appendix A: Joslin 2015)**

The project area and vicinity were subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey based on the results of the archival research results. The survey identified prehistoric shell in mixed soils on the surface within the APE. Although the soils do not appear to be midden, multiple species of estuary and slough shellfish species suggest the mixed soils contain site midden. Observed species include Pacific Littleneck clam (*Leukoma staminea*), California Venus clam (*Chione californiensis*), and Washington Clam. Due to the high level of landform modification, it is unclear which site the redeposited archaeological materials may be associated with. Potential deposits may be associated with either site CA-SBA-

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45 to the southeast, or with CA-SBA-46 to the west on Mescalitin Island. Unfortunately; however, very little is known about CA-SBA-45. As a result of pedestrian surveys and background research, the area has a high sensitivity for intact or mixed archaeological deposits within the project APE, and an extended Phase I/Phase II testing program was required within the APE.

**Extended Phase I Exploration (Appendix D: Kaijankoski et al. 2016)**

Far Western conducted Extended Phase I explorations in support of the San Jose Creek Bridge replacement project in October 2015. This included mechanical trenching, hydraulic continuous coring, hand augering, and limited hand excavations. As no intact cultural deposits were identified, Phase II test excavations were not conducted.

A dense, clearly redeposited shell midden within artificial fill (Stratum III) was exposed in one trench (Trench 2), and thin layers of similar material were identified in several other excavations (Trench 1, Probe 1, and Core 1). The nature and position of Stratum III indicate that it was deposited during late twentieth-century landscape modifications and road construction. Some surface shell was also observed in two locations, with minimal subsurface manifestations; only two flakes were recovered from Stratum III in a hand auger (#6) placed in a surface shellfish concentration.

The Trench 2 redeposit was sampled to determine its temporal range and associated assemblage, and to check for the presence or absence of human remains. The small recovered collection consisted of one core, bone tools, a pestle, a well-shaped mortar, *Olivella* shell beads (some found within the mortar), and faunal remains; no human remains were identified. Starch grain analysis of the mortar contents tentatively identified acorn and holly leaf cherry. Radiocarbon dating of shell and charcoal, along with the identified shell bead types, indicate that this cultural deposit spans virtually the entire Middle and Late Periods. As a displaced midden, with evidence of occupation covering over 2,000 years, the data potential of the associated collection is minimal and cannot be used to address local and regional research issues. In consultation with Far Western and the author of this document minimal analysis of the collection was conducted. The decision was made to curate the formal tools, while the vertebrate faunal remains were identified and labeled so they could be used as a teaching collection at UC Santa

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Barbara. The remaining cultural materials (shellfish, debitage, and non-identified bone) was returned to the location and mapped by the author of this document.

The single issue that might be addressed is the deposit's association with either site SBA-45 to the southeast or with CA-SBA-46 to the west on Mescalitin Island; unfortunately, however, little is known about SBA-45. In 1981, the original description of "Locus 2," immediately north of the current project area, was a deposit of archaeological shell midden and modern estuarine shellfish in a secondary context associated with historic channel dredging and road construction. It was shown as associated with CA-SBA-45; however, it was noted that the midden could have originated from either CA-SBA-45 or CA-SBA-46 (Wilcoxon et al. 1982:99). Given the identical contexts of Locus 2 and current finds, we have expanded the boundary of Locus 2 to encompass all excavations in the project area that contained redeposited shell midden, and updated the site record accordingly (Appendix A). Comparisons with CA-SBA-46 are inconclusive, with contrasting terrestrial faunal remains, but similar fish bone. Re-analyzed SBA-46 plant remains include abundant small seeds, especially grasses, absent from the scanned remains from Locus 2. Also, the style of mortar found at Locus 2 was not identified at SBA-46. The locus remains associated with CA-SBA-45 at this time. Although Locus 2 is actually a separate cultural deposit, unassociated with CA-SBA-45 and/or -46 in time and space, we are using the name it was given in 1981 for the sake of consistency through time. It was assigned the name Locus 2 of CA-SBA-45 when it was discovered in 1981, however it is not known where exactly the deposits came from. As to avoid further confusion, this deposit is referred to here in this report as Locus 2 of CA-SBA-45.

**5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED**

- ☒ Caltrans has determined there are cultural resources within the APE that were evaluated as a result of this project and are **not eligible** for inclusion in the NRHP/CHL. Under Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C.6 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation VIII.C.6. Caltrans requests SHPO's concurrence in this determination.

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The CA-SBA-45 Locus 2 deposits that exist within the project APE are mixed and not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological identification or treatment measures are recommended.

**6. FINDING FOR THE UNDERTAKING****Finding of No Historic Properties Affected**

☒ Caltrans, pursuant to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulations IX.A.2, has determined a Finding of No Historic Properties Affected is appropriate for this undertaking because there are no historic properties deemed eligible for the NRHP within the project APE (Figure 3). Caltrans requests SHPO's concurrence in this determination.

**7. CEQA CONSIDERATIONS**

☒ Caltrans PQS has determined that there are resources in the project area that **are not significant resources** under CEQA; see Section 5.

**8. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION**

- ☒ **Figures 1 – 4**
- ☒ **Appendix A:** *Archaeological Survey Report for the San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California (Joslin 2015)*
- ☒ **Appendix B:** Native American Correspondence:
- ☒ **Appendix C:** San Jose Creek Bridge (51-0217) Listed as a Category 5 in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory
- ☒ **Appendix D:** *Extended Phase I Explorations for the San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California (Kaijankoski et al. 2016)*



**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT****9. HPSR PREPARATION AND CALTRANS APPROVAL**Prepared by: Terry L. Joslin

District 5 Caltrans

  
*Principal Investigator - Archaeology*

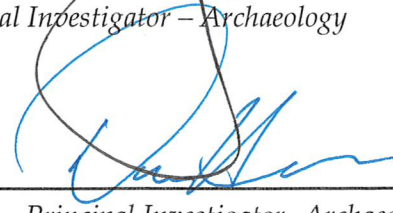
17 DECEMBER 2018

Date

Reviewed for

Approval by: Damon Haydu

District 5 Caltrans PQS

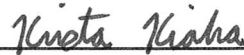
  
*Principal Investigator- Archaeology*

12/17/18

Date

Approved by: Krista Kiaha

District 5 Environmental Branch Chief

  
*Krista Kiaha**Central Coast Branch Chief*

12/17/18

Date

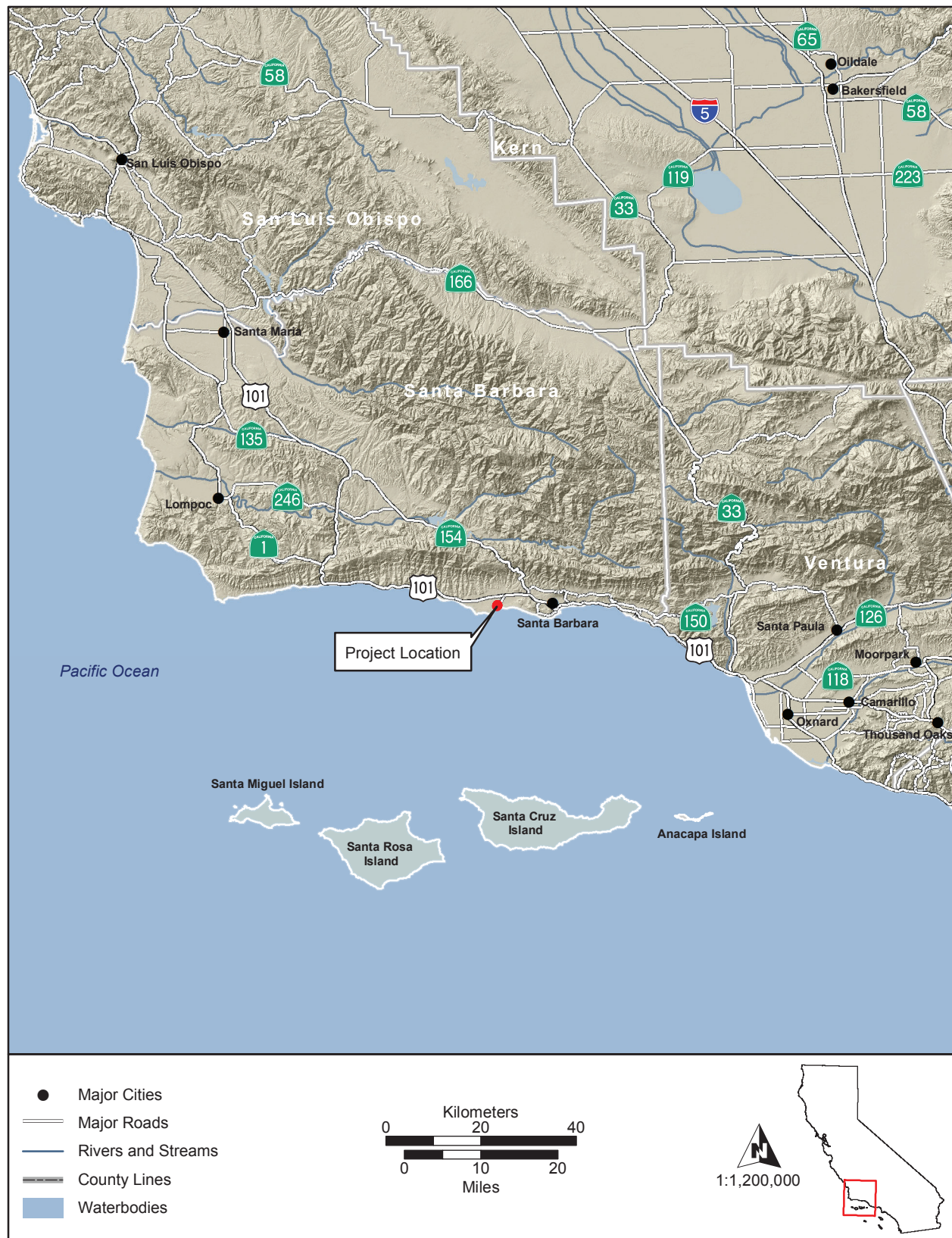


Figure 1. San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project Vicinity Map  
 05-1C3600; 05-1200-0134  
 05-SB-217-1.02.



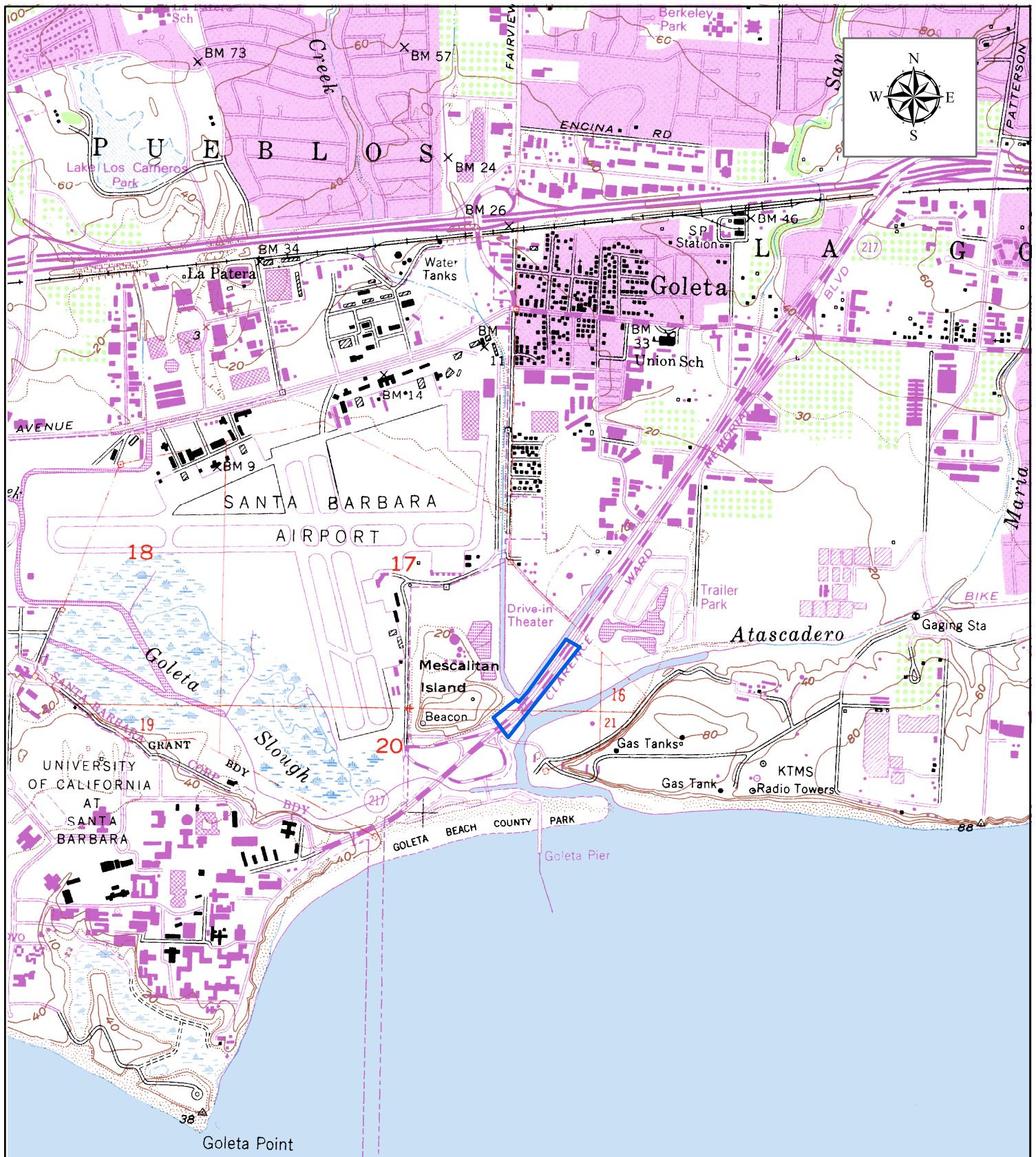
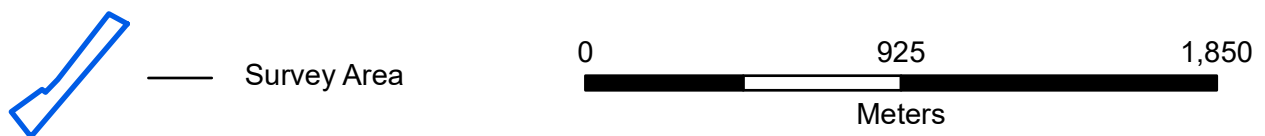


Figure 2. Project Location and Archaeological Survey Area of the San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Santa Barbara County, California (Project 05-1C3600, 05-1200-0134-0, 05-SB-217-1.02).



Source: Goleta, Calif. 7.5' USGS Quadrangle



Figure 3: APE Map

Recommended  
for Approval by: Krista Kiaha 12-11-18  
Krista Kiaha  
Caltrans District 5 Heritage Resources Coordinator  
Date

Approved by: Justin Borders 12-11-18  
Justin Borders  
Caltrans District 5 Project Manager  
Date

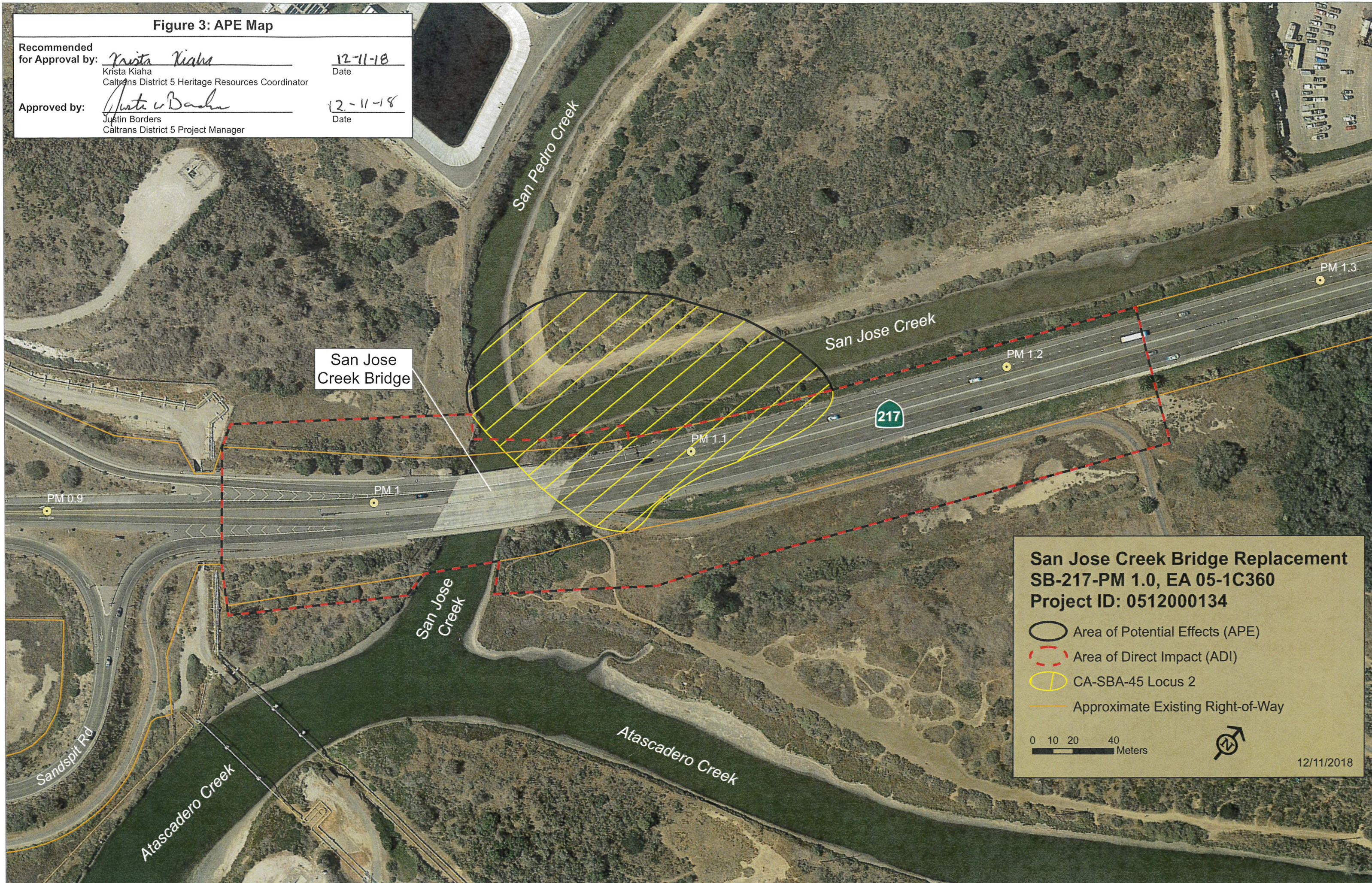






Figure 4. San Jose Creek Bridge Replacement Project Study Area and Previously Recorded Sites Surrounding the Project Area.