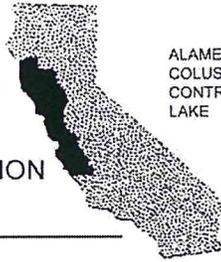


**CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM**



ALAMEDA
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Northwest Information Center

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March 1, 2012

NWIC File No.: 11-0907

Mike O'Connell
275 Juanita Avenue
Pacifica, CA 94044

Re: Record search results for the proposed 900 Rosita Road project area, Pacifica, San Mateo, California.

Dear Mr. O'Connell:

Per your request received by our office on 20 February 2012, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for San Mateo County. As requested, this search will focus only on Native American cultural resources and no other cultural resources. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

Review of this information indicates that there has been no record of any archaeological studies that cover the 900 Rosita Road project area. This project area contains no recorded Native American archaeological resources. Local, state and federal inventories include no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of a dialect of the Costanoan/Ohlone language, part of the Utian language family (Levy 1978:485). Although there are no Native American resources in the proposed project area referenced in the ethnographic literature, the Pruristac had a principal village located within San Pedro Valley in the general vicinity of the proposed 900 Rosita Road project area (Milliken 1995:251). This village is noted in the early Mission records as the Spanish transfer crop and cattle operations to the San Pedro Valley in 1784.

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of San Mateo County have been found within sheltered valleys along the coast, in close proximity to sources of fresh water (including perennial and intermittent streams and springs), and near ecotones and other productive resource environments. The 900 Rosita Road project area is located on the alluvial fans of the valley, in close proximity to San Pedro Creek and, historically, its tributaries. San Pedro Valley is a resource rich valley that is known to have contained a

significant population of Native Americans. The proposed project area is also located on landforms that have the potential for containing buried archaeological deposits that may show any surface indications. Given the similarity of these environmental factors, coupled with the ethnographic and geomorphic sensitivity, there is a moderately high potential of identifying unrecorded Native American resources in the proposed 900 Rosita Road project area.

As requested, the proposed review was focused on the potential for Native American archaeological resources. Therefore, no assessment for the potential of identifying unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources in the proposed 900 Rosita Road project area was undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) As per Senate Bill 18 (Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004), local governments are required to consult with California Native American tribes prior to making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. These consultation and notice requirements apply to adoption and amendment of general plans (defined in Government Code §65300 et seq.) and specific plans (defined in Government Code (§65450 et seq.)). Each time a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend the general plan or specific plan, the local government is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

2) There is a moderately high possibility of identifying Native American archaeological resources. We recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify cultural resources. Field study may include, but is not limited to, pedestrian survey, hand auger sampling, shovel test units, or geoarchaeological analyses as well as other common methods used to identify the presence of archaeological resources. Specific attention should be made toward an effort to identify potential buried archaeological materials. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

3) If the proposed project area contains buildings or structures that meet the minimum age requirement, prior to commencement of project activities, it is recommended that this resource be assessed by a professional familiar with the architecture and history of San Mateo County. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

4) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.

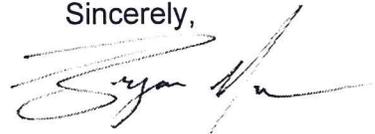
5) If archaeological resources are encountered **during construction**, work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Native American resources include chert or

obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1069

Thank you for using our services. Please contact this office if you have any questions, (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bryan Much", with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Bryan Much
Assistant Coordinator

LITERATURE REVIEWED

In addition to archaeological maps and site records on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resources Information System, the following literature was reviewed:

Bowman, J.N.

1951 Adobe Houses in the San Francisco Bay Region. In Geologic Guidebook of the San Francisco Bay Counties, Bulletin 154. California Division of Mines, Ferry Building, San Francisco, CA.

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1982 Geologic, Scenic, and Historic Points of Interest in San Mateo County, California. Miscellaneous Investigations Series, Map I-1257-B, 1:62,500. Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

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1974 Local History Studies, Vol. 18., "The Costanoan Indians." California History Center, DeAnza College, Cupertino, CA.

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Kroeber, A.L.

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Postel, Mitchell P.

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1988 Discover Historic California. Gem Guides Book Co., Pico Rivera, CA.

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1984 San Mateo County: Its History and Heritage. Second Edition. Division of Planning and Development Department of Environmental Management.

San Mateo County Planning and Development Department

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State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 California Inventory of Historic Resources. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

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1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

State of California Office of Historic Preservation **

2011 Historic Properties Directory. Listing by City (through August 2011). State of California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

**Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Properties Directory includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.