APPENDIX F

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE 65.5-ACRE LEGACY RANCH PROJECT

30093 CAMINO CAPISTRANO

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

January 2026

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Submitted to:

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Project Information
Type of Study: Record Search and Survey
Site Updated: CA-ORA-1338
Project Acreage: 65.5 acres
7.5' USGS Quadrangle: *San Juan Capistrano, CA* (1981)
Key Words: Arroyo Trabuco, Oso Creek, Prehistoric Habitation Site, San Juan Capistrano
Project No. 20252445

LSA

January 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LSA was retained by the City of San Juan Capistrano to initiate a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and to provide a record search, literature review, and archaeological survey of the proposed 65.5-acre Legacy Ranch Project in the City of San Juan Capistrano in southern Orange County, California. This work was conducted per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA 1970), as amended.

The project area was an orange orchard for many years, and is recorded to contain 1 large prehistoric site, 3 historic residential complexes, a small modern replica Native American village ("Putuidem"), and the Dr. John Cortese Dog Park, with associated trails and gravel roads. The project proposes 9 core uses and associated development, including Equestrian Core, Farm Stay Core, Chapel Core, Swanner House Core, Agricultural Core, Event Barn Core, Community Building Core, Natural Core, and Trail Core, with each core incorporating community amenities to enhance the experience for those visiting the development.

Native American consultation for this project consisted of the July 2, 2025, initiation of an SLF search at the NAHC. On July 17, 2025, the NAHC responded stating that the result of the SLF search was positive. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts for consultation purposes. It is incumbent upon the City to reach out to these contacts for this project.

On September 3, 2025, a record and literature search for prior studies and recorded resources was conducted by staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF). The record search identified 17 prior studies and 4 previously recorded cultural resource sites within the project area. Previously recorded resources included 3 historic residential complexes (CA-ORA-1328H, CA-ORA-1329H, and CA-ORA-1330H), and 1 large prehistoric habitation site (CA-ORA-1338).

On October 22 and November 6, 2025, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted by LSA archaeologist Ivan Strudwick. The survey verified the location of 2 historic sites (CA-ORA-1329H and CA-ORA-1330H) and the prehistoric site (CA-ORA-1338) within the project area. It also identified historic site CA-ORA-1328H as north and outside of the project area. The previously recorded prehistoric site, CA-ORA-1338, occupies much of the western part of the project area and was updated as part of this study. Because the proposed project will not impact the existing historic sites in the project area they were not updated as part of this project.

Because the current archaeological study shows that prehistoric site CA-ORA-1338 has been recorded over much of the western half of the project area, it is recommended that no project activities involving ground-disturbance within the recorded site area be allowed until the area where such disturbance is proposed has been tested archaeologically and that consulting Native American groups with ancestral ties to the local area have had a chance to provide their input. Such archaeological testing can include excavation of soil augers, shovel test pits (STPs), or 1x1 meter units that can identify the presence/absence and potential importance of cultural material and possibly intact deposits. Native American input on the testing, results, and the curation of prehistoric material found during such work should also occur as part of any archaeological work.

In the event human remains are encountered as part of this project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e)(1) state that no further disturbance shall occur to the area of the find until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the human bone pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately and shall make their determination within 2 working days of being notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the NAHC by phone within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall then immediately determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ARMR	Archaeological Resource Management Report
CCC	California Coastal Commission
cm	centimeter/centimeters
CDMTP	Construction (and Demolition) Monitoring Treatment Plan
Coast Highway	Pacific Coast Highway, PCH, or State Route 1
CSS	coastal sage scrub
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
ft	foot/feet
GPS	global positioning system
m	meter/meters
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
PRC	Public Resources Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	years before present

INTRODUCTION

LSA has been retained by the City of San Juan Capistrano to provide archaeological work to mitigate potential impacts to prehistoric resources within the proposed Legacy Ranch Project in the City of San Juan Capistrano in the southern portion of Orange County, California. This work was conducted per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA 1970) (as amended January 1, 2025); Public Resources Code Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6, Sections 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the *State CEQA Guidelines* (as amended December 1, 2024), California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources). Sites determined important under CEQA are eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

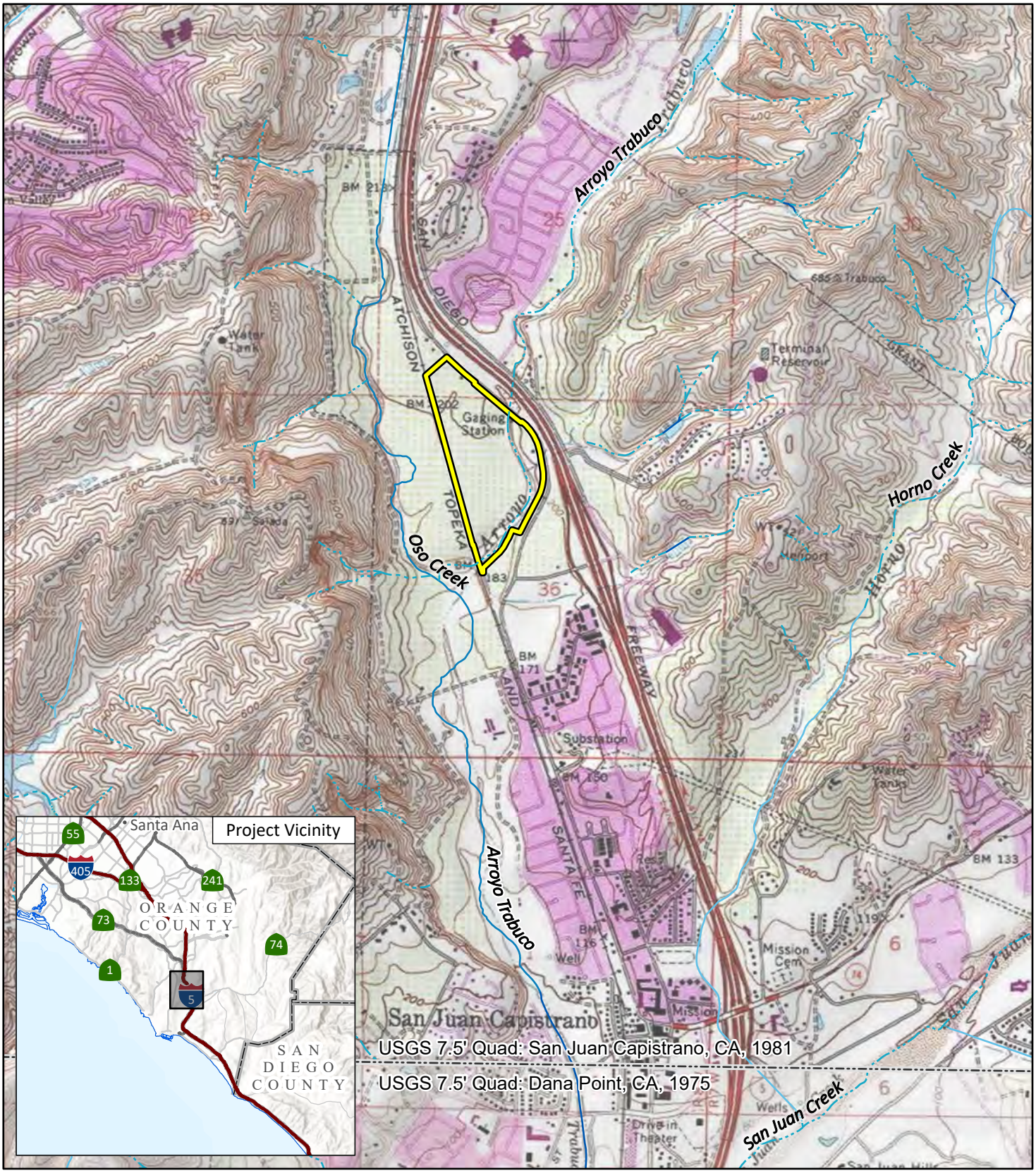
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is located along the west side of Camino Capistrano and east of the railroad tracks, partly at 30093 Camino Capistrano. This area lies along the west side of Interstate (I)-5 and is just over 1.0 mile north of the San Juan Capistrano Mission Basilica and Acjachema Street. The landform on which the project area exists is a wide level alluvial deposit that lies along the east side of Oso Creek. The southern end of the project area is situated at the confluence of Oso Creek and Arroyo Trabuco, and the southeastern boundary of the property is along the east side of Arroyo Trabuco. This area is 2.0 miles north of where Arroyo Trabuco joins the larger San Juan Creek, and the project area is situated just over 4.0 miles north of the mouth of San Juan Creek on the coast at Doheny State Beach.

The project area is an oval-shaped area that is flat along the railroad tracks that form the western boundary, is narrow at its north and south ends, and wider in the middle. It measures approximately 2,900 ft along the railroad tracks and is approximately 1,350 ft wide at is greatest extent. While it is pointed at its south end near the junction of Arroyo Trabuco and Oso Creek, the north end measures about 400 ft wide (Figures 1 and 2).

The project depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS 1981) *San Juan Capistrano, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map in Township 7 South, Range 8 West, primarily in the northwest quarter of Section 36, but also in the southwest quarter of Section 25 (Figure 1).

As currently proposed, the Legacy Ranch Project consists of nine “cores,” or principal aspects, which include an Equestrian Core, Farm Stay Core, Chapel Core, Swanner House Core, Agricultural Core, Event Barn Core, Community Building Core, Natural Core, and Trail Core. Each core will incorporate community amenities such as an equestrian center for horses and cattle, 70 “farm stay” cottages for retreats, chapel and event barn for wedding ceremonies and events, a working agricultural farm, farm shop, instructional classes, wellness activities, and recreational trails. The proposed project also includes the preservation of the existing uses on the project site, including the replica Native American village (an interpretive exhibit named “Putuidem”), Swanner House, and Dr. John Cortese Dog Park, and will provide greater access to each of the existing elements.



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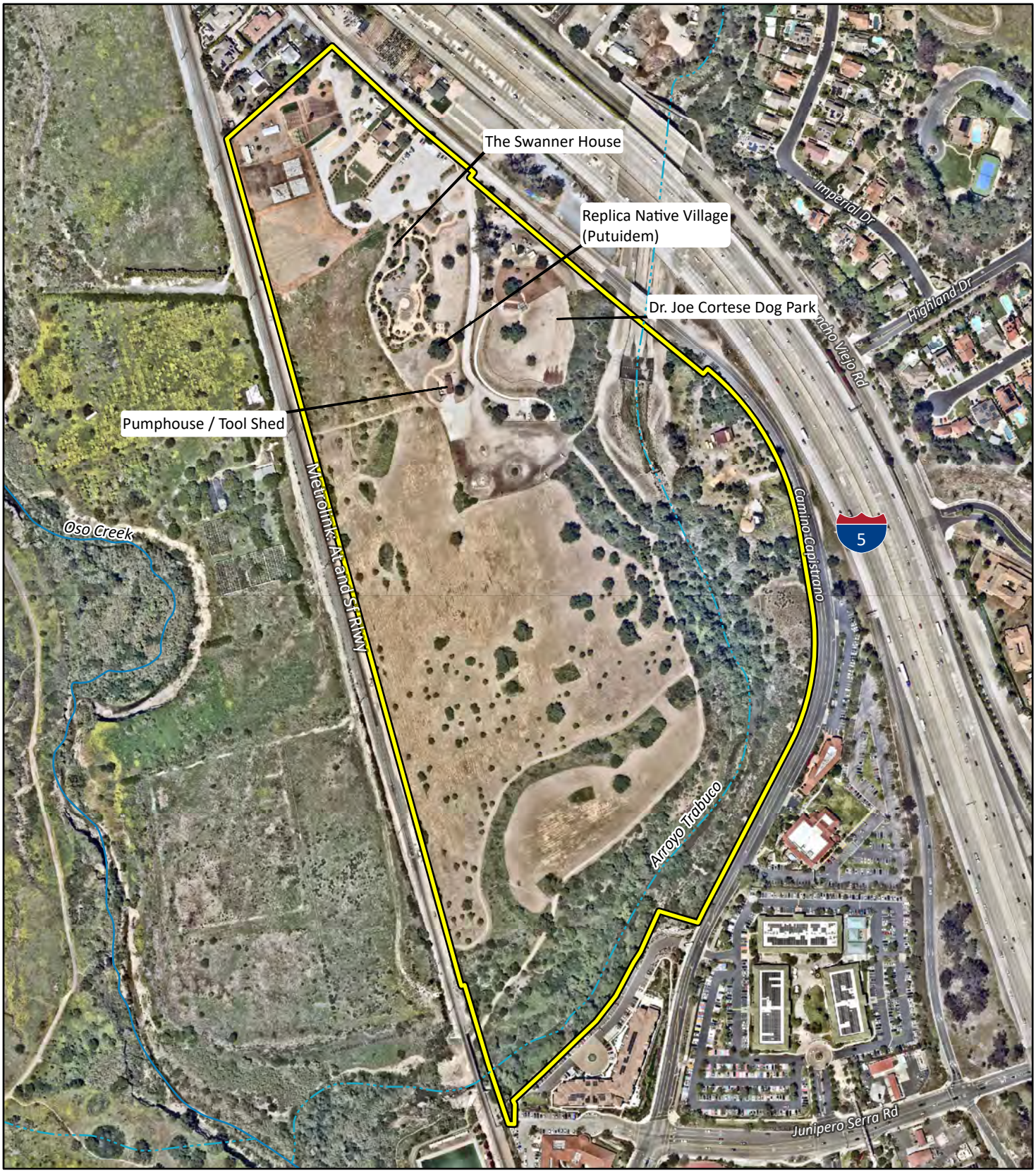
FIGURE 1

Legacy Ranch Project

Project Location and Vicinity

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - *San Juan Capistrano (1981)*, *Dana Point (1975)*, CA

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Project Area

FIGURE 2

N

0 60.96 121.92

Meters

0 200 400

FEET

SOURCE: Nearmap (05/07/2025)

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Legacy Ranch Project

Project Area

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans and human societies are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral part of the ecological system, humans respond to the environment through technological and behavioral adaptations in order to survive. The location of archaeological sites is based on these adaptations, whether it is proximity to a particular resource, development of new hunting or collecting strategies, or methods by which shelter and protection is obtained. Sites will contain artifacts and ecofact assemblages related to specific adaptations. For instance, natives inhabiting the coastal area of what is now Laguna Beach collected some of their food from the ocean. The remains of marine mammals, fish, and shellfish are still identifiable in the refuse left over the many thousands of years prehistoric people inhabited the area.

Geology and Geomorphology

The project area is on the western flank of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. This region is characterized by a series of northwesterly trending mountain ranges separated by northwesterly trending valleys and subparallel faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. These ranges are essentially a series of fault-bounded blocks that dip gently to the west and have a steep eastern escarpment. This province extends from the tip of Baja California to the Transverse Ranges north of the Los Angeles Basin. The width of the province varies from 30 miles to 225 miles, with a maximum landbound width of 65 miles (Sharp 1976). The Los Angeles Basin and the island group (Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, and the distinctly terraced San Clemente and San Nicolas Islands), together with the surrounding continental shelf (cut by deep submarine fault troughs), are included in this province (California Geological Survey 2002). The rocks of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province are typically composed of Jurassic-age metasedimentary and metavolcanic as well as Cretaceous-age igneous rocks of the Southern California batholith. These older rock units are, in turn, capped by limited exposures of Cretaceous to recent marine and terrestrial sedimentary deposits composed of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and cobbles. The primary sediment source for the geologic formations in this province is the uplifted Southern California batholith.

The project is situated at an elevation of 180 to 200 feet (ft) along the east side of Oso Creek and on the west side of Arroyo Trabuco and Camino Capistrano. This area is within a major drainage of the hills inland of South Laguna in the southern portion of Orange County, 4.0 mile inland of Doheny State Beach.

Water exists along Oso Creek and also the larger Arroyo Trabuco and nearby San Juan Creek. Water is a primary requisite for human life and the presence of a dependable water supply provides one of the basic needs when considering if an area is suitable for long-term habitation.

The term *Southern California* refers to the southwestern portion of the State where rapid urbanizing is covering coastal lowlands. The word cismontane means “this side of the mountain,” and the cismontane area of Southern California describes the coastal side of the Transverse and Peninsular

Ranges, specifically the alluvial outwash that includes most of Los Angeles and Orange Counties (Schoenherr 1992:313).

Geologically, most of Orange County is a floodplain composed of recent Holocene colluvium and alluvium less than 10,000 years old (Morton and Miller 1981). The San Joaquin Hills from Newport Bay south to Laguna Canyon, and the adjacent coastal hills south to Dana Point at San Juan Capistrano, contain a variety of geologic formations. The project is situated along the bottom of a major drainage, though, and as such, it contains primarily alluvium.

While most of the lower coastal areas along Pacific Coast Highway are late Pleistocene/Holocene marine terrace deposits, Morton and Miller (1981) identify the entire project area, as well as most of the nearby Oso Creek, Arroyo Trabuco, and San Juan Creek drainages, as recent Holocene alluvium and colluvium. Alluvium is sediment deposited by rivers or streams. Colluvium consists of unconsolidated sediment deposited at the base of hills by rain wash, sheetwash, downslope creep, or a combination of these actions.

A less extensive nearby formation that is visible along the exposed and eroded coastal bluffs and in the nearby hills is the middle Miocene San Onofre Breccia (Morton and Miller 1981). The San Onofre Breccia contains angular rocks of Catalina Schist as well as other lithic materials. Prehistoric people used clasts from the San Onofre Breccia to manufacture ground and flaked stone tools.

Climate

The climate of Southern California is the product of cold ocean water and warm air, a combination of maritime and Mediterranean climates. The maritime influence causes a persistent marine layer resulting in haze or fog, and even smog when a multitude of motorized vehicles runs under these climatic conditions. The Mediterranean climate is characterized by long, hot summers and relatively mild winters with moderate precipitation, including snow at upper elevations (Jaeger and Smith 1966:18–19; Schoenherr 1992:313). During summer, Southern California often exhibits high atmospheric pressure that prevents cloud formation and precipitation except for the occasional tropical storm from the south (Schoenherr 1992:316). Winter storms generally come from the northwest.

Annually, coastal Orange County averages 12 inches of rain (Beck and Haase 1974:5). Winter rain is followed by spring fogs giving way to summer haze and smog. The average minimum January temperature for the coastal Orange County region is 44 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), while the average high temperature in July is 76°F (Beck and Haase 1974:6–7). Summer temperatures are often in the 90s and higher. Fall brings Santa Ana winds that blow from the California deserts to the coast. These winds increase in temperature from compression as they blow from higher desert elevations toward lower coastal elevations. During summer and fall months, coincident with Santa Ana winds, vegetative communities such as chaparral and coastal sage scrub (CSS) become extremely dry and susceptible to fire. Over millennia, the chaparral and CSS have evolved in conjunction with fire and require periodic burning for proper growth (Schoenherr 1992:328-329).

Today, the biotic character of the area has changed greatly from its original condition. Urbanization has substantially reduced, and nearly eliminated, native vegetation although less so along the

bottom of drainages. Much of the project vicinity is a built-environment and covered by asphalt, concrete, and buildings. Nearby urbanized areas exhibit little visible sediment and areas with visible sediment tend to contain introduced ornamental vegetation. Because the project area has undergone less development and exhibits a more natural condition, there is a high probability that archaeological resources exist here.

Flora and Fauna

The project area climate is Mediterranean semiarid steppe moderated by its proximity to the coast (Jaeger and Smith 1966; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009; Schoenherr 1992). The Mediterranean climate is characterized by mild winters, warm springs and autumns, and hot, dry summers. Rains primarily occur in the winter and early spring. Morning fog occurs along the coastal plain and occasionally reaches the inland valleys and mountains.

Vegetation in the project area is composed of ruderal nonnative grasses, nonnative ornamental vegetation, riparian, and CSS (Jaeger and Smith 1966). Today, the dominant native plant community in the area is CSS, as well as riparian along the drainages. Ruderal vegetation is indicative of disturbed areas and is dominated by weedy introduced species. Riparian vegetation exists along drainages where water is more abundant.

During prehistoric times, the project area would have been a CSS biotic community, which according to Jaeger and Smith (1966:43–44) occurs on the slopes of cismontane areas between the sea and the higher elevation chaparral-covered mountainous slopes. Plants in this community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), California encelia (*Encelia californica*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and prickly pears (*Opuntia* spp.). Birds in this community include Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*), and rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*). Mammals in this community include California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*), southern mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus fuligmatus*), California mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*), and Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Reptiles in this community include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), gophersnake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*) (Jaeger and Smith 1966:43–44).

Riparian areas are characterized by dense vegetative growth along large and small drainages. Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), and willow (*Salix* spp.) are common trees. Mammals include raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*). Reptiles such as the garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), and western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*), are also common (Jaeger and Smith 1966:43).

The open expanse of level ground near abundant ground water also provided for growth of oak trees, which are characteristic of an Oak Woodland biotic community (Jaeger and Smith 1966:45). Several varieties of oak (*Quercus* spp.), many of which still exist nearby would have grown here. Oak

trees, some more than 30-40 ft tall, now grow in the southern portion of the project area that was once orange orchard.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Period

The development of a regional chronology marking the major stages of cultural evolution in the Southern California area is an important topic for archaeological research. In general, prehistoric cultural developments in Southern California have occurred gradually and have shown long-term stability. As such, developing chronologies and applying them to specific locales can be problematic. In the Southern California area, researchers have used changing artifact assemblages and evolving ecological adaptations to divide regional prehistory into four stages. Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) developed the two most commonly cited chronologies. Wallace (1955) used major cultural developments to divide area prehistory into four time periods, or "cultural horizons:" the Early Period, the Milling Stone Period, the Intermediate Period, and the Late Period. The following overview is based primarily on Wallace's chronology, which has been revised slightly by Koerper (1981) and Koerper and Drover (1983). More recent chronologies and interpretations include those in Arnold and Walsh (2010) and Jones and Klar (2007).

None of the chronologies cited include data older than the terminal Pleistocene, ca. 12,000 years before present (YBP). Recently, some sites in North and South America have been found that are believed to date earlier, although none are documented near the project area.

Early Period (Prior to 6000 BC)

The Early Period (also known as the Hunting Period) covers the interval from the first presence of humans in Southern California until post-glacial times (5500 to 6000 BC). Artifacts and cultural activities from this period represent a predominantly hunting culture. Diagnostic artifacts from this period include extremely large, often fluted bifaces associated with use of the spear and the atlatl. In Southern California, important Early Period sites have been found near prehistoric Lake Mohave and along the San Dieguito River (Wallace 1955, 1978:27; Moratto 1984:81, 93–99). Early sites dating to ca. 10,000 years ago and older have also been documented in Santa Barbara County and the northern Channel Islands (Erlandson et al. 1996; Lebow et al. 2007; Rockwell and Stafford 2003). Evidence at sites dating to the Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene increasingly suggests that the early inhabitants of coastal California relied on marine resources and seeds, possessing an adaptation quite distinct from the big game hunters of the Great Plains (Rick et al. 2001).

Milling Stone Period (6000 BC–3000 BC)

The transition from the Early Period to the Milling Stone Period is marked by an increased emphasis on the processing of seeds and edible plants and is estimated to have occurred between 6000 BC and 3000 BC. According to Wallace (1978:28), wild seeds and edible plants formed the primary food source during this period, with only limited use of shellfish and faunal resources. During this period, plant resources were processed using deep-basined mills and handstones, hence the term Milling Stone Period. Milling Stone Period settlements were larger and were occupied for longer periods of time than Early Period sites. Milling Stone Period mortuary practices included both flexed and

extended burials, as well as reburials. Grave offerings from this time were few, although rock cairns were sometimes placed over the bodies (Wallace 1955:192, Table 1; 1978:28).

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Milling Stone Period archaeological sites include metates, manos, and large projectile points, indicating the continued use of darts and atlatls. Among the more enigmatic artifacts from this period are discoidals and cogged stones. Discoidals are round to ovoid groundstones with flat or slightly convex faces and edges, while cogged stones are discoidals with serrated edges resembling the teeth on gears. Both types of artifacts appear sometime around 4000 BC and are dated to the Milling Stone Period. Although the purpose of cogged stones and discoidals is not known, they may have had a ceremonial function (Moratto 1984:149–150).

Wallace (1978:28) offers two possible scenarios to explain cultural changes that occurred during the Milling Stone Period. It is possible that both scenarios occurred simultaneously in different geographical areas. In some regions such as western San Diego County, Milling Stone cultures may have evolved gradually as the earlier hunting peoples learned to exploit a wider variety of food resources. In other coastal areas, people migrating from interior regions may have brought new seed and plant food processing technologies with them as they moved to the coast. Evidence for such migrations may be found in climatic data. The onset of the Milling Stone Period corresponds to an interval of warm, dry weather known as the Altithermal, during which many inland lakes disappeared. This would have made inland regions less habitable, triggering the coastal migrations thought to have occurred at this time (Wallace 1978:28).

Intermediate Period (3000 BC–AD 500)

By approximately 3000 BC, the inhabitants of Southern California were exploiting a diverse array of food resources, including seeds and edible plants, shellfish, fish, and mammals. Along the coast, a greater reliance was placed on marine food resources as evidenced by the recovery of near-shore and pelagic (deep-water) fish remains from archaeological sites. In the interior regions such as the Mojave Desert, the return of cooler, moister conditions led to increased populations along streams and lakes. Hunting appears to have been the primary food-gathering activity in these interior areas. The best-known sites Intermediate Period sites are located at Pinto Basin in northeastern Riverside County (Moratto 1984:153; Wallace 1978:30–31).

Although the mano and metate are still used, Intermediate Period sites are characterized by the appearance of the mortar and pestle. In inland and desert sites, projectile points are generally still large although somewhat smaller than in older sites, but small Rose Spring projectile points appear during the later portion of this period. The introduction of the mortar and pestle may indicate an increased reliance on acorns as a food source, while small projectile points suggest that the bow and arrow was in limited use (Elsasser 1978:55; Wallace 1978:30–31). Intermediate Period burials were generally flexed in a face down position, although a site at Big Tujunga Wash in the San Fernando Valley contained both reburials under stone cairns and cremations (Elsasser 1978:55; Wallace 1955:193–195).

Late Period (AD 500–1769)

The Late Period, which began approximately AD 500, witnessed a number of important cultural developments in Southern California, including the concentration of larger populations in

settlements and communities, greater utilization of the available food resources, and the development of regional subcultures. Cremation was the preferred method of interment during the Late Period, and elaborate mortuary customs and abundant grave goods were common. Other cultural traits diagnostic of the Late Period include an increased use of the bow and arrow, steatite containers, circular shell fishhooks, asphaltum as an adhesive, bone tools and personal ornaments of bone, shell, and stone (Bean and Smith 1978; Elsasser 1978:56; Moratto 1984:159; Wallace 1955:195). Because many of these artifacts are also recovered from earlier periods, other indicators must sometimes be used to distinguish Late Period sites. Among the most useful of these indicators are lithic artifacts manufactured from obsidian. Obsidian from Obsidian Buttes at the Salton Sea was used sporadically in the manufacture of lithic artifacts until sometime after AD 1000, when its use in the Los Angeles Basin became much more common (Hall 1988).

A number of the cultural elements found in Southern California during the Late Period have been linked to the migration of Uto-Aztecan speaking peoples from the Great Basin; these traits include the manufacture of ceramics, the use of small triangular arrow points, and interment by cremation. The date of the Uto-Aztecan migration (which probably occurred in several successive waves over an extended period of time) remains uncertain; it has been dated as early as 2000 BC and as late as AD 700. Linguistic evidence suggests a date of AD 1 to 500 (Kroeber 1925:574–580; Moratto 1984:161). The latter part of the Late Period (AD 1200–1769) is often given its own period, the Protohistoric Period (Moratto 1984). General inferences about the use of plants and animals mostly come from archaeological and ethnographic research related to this period (see for example Bettinger and Wohlgemuth 2011; Hildebrandt and Carpenter 2011).

Ethnographic Period

At the time of European contact, the Gabrielino Indians inhabited most of what is now known as the Los Angeles Basin. The Gabrielino were one of the most extensive native groups in southern California and much of what we know about native people comes from our knowledge of the Gabrielino.

The name Gabrielino refers to the Uto-Aztecan (Takic) speaking Native Americans who occupied an extensive area, inhabiting most of what are now Los Angeles and Orange Counties and who were historically affiliated with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Today, some of the Gabrielino prefer to call themselves by their traditional name, Tongva (McCawley 1996).

Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, and portions of the Santa Ana River; several smaller intermittent streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana Mountains; all of the Los Angeles Basin; the coast from Aliso Creek north to a point between Topanga and Malibu Creeks; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber 1925:620–621; Bean and Smith 1978:538; McCawley 1996:3).

The Gabrielino Indians practiced a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, and lived in permanent communities near the convergence of two or more environmental zones or habitats (Bean and Smith 1978) with populations generally ranging from 50–100 inhabitants. They maintained permanent geographical territories that seem to have averaged 30 square miles, establishing seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries where they hunted primarily rabbit and deer, gathered shellfish and

hunt waterfowl, and collected and processed plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, and fruit (Hudson 1971, McCawley 1996).

Gabrielino culture was characterized by an active and elaborate system of rituals and ceremonies. Rituals included individual rites of passage, village rites, seasonal ceremonies, and participation in the widespread Chinigchinich cult. The cult of the culture hero Chinigchinich was observed and recorded by Franciscan Friar Gerónimo Boscana during his residences at Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey (Boscana 1933).

Juaneño

The native group south of the Gabrielino, and who inhabited a much smaller area than the Gabrielino, was the Juaneño. The Juaneño were affiliated with Mission San Juan Capistrano, after which they were named and they occupied the project area and vicinity. Some Juaneño refer to themselves as Acjachemen (alternative spellings: Acagchemem and Acjachemem), and one group is recognized at the State level as the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation.

Kroeber (1925:636) states that the Juaneño inhabited the small area between the Gabrielino and Luiseño and states that Juaneño territory ran from Aliso Creek south along the coast to a point between San Onofre and Las Pulgas. Rather than having a distinct language, Juaneño speech was a dialect of Luiseño (Kroeber 1925:636). White (1963:104) states that the dialectical differences between the Juaneño and Luiseño "did not prevent mutual understanding…" Juaneño and Gabrielino languages, however, were mutually unintelligible. Despite linguistic differences, though, it should be mentioned that the material culture and, in fact, most aspects of Gabrielino and Juaneño culture were nearly identical.

White (1963:104) states that although local variations in culture between Juaneño and Luiseño may have existed, it was a village-level difference rather than a tribal-level difference, suggesting only minor differences between Juaneño and Luiseño. Sparkman (1908) and White (1963) believe that the Juaneño were a subgroup of the greater Luiseño tribe. O'Neil (1988:107, 111) also makes reference to the Juaneño being a coastal branch of the Luiseño. Major linguistic similarities existed between the Luiseño and Juaneño groups, and language differences between the Juaneño and Luiseño were far fewer than between the Juaneño and Gabrielino.

Historic Period

Spanish Mission Period (1769–1821)

The period from 1769–1821 is often referred to as the Spanish Mission Period (Robinson 1979:51–52). The period begins in 1769 with the Portolá expedition of 1769–1770 and ends in 1821, when Mexico gained independence from Spain (McGroarty 1911:117, 148; Avina 1932:29; Robinson 1979:13).

From 1769–1823, 21 California missions were ultimately established in Alta California (Lowman 1993:2). Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first and southernmost of the Alta California missions, was established on July 16, 1769 (Lowman 1993:2, 5). The fourth of the Alta California missions, and the first to be established in Gabrielino territory, was Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, founded on

September 8, 1771, near the present-day city of Montebello. After having considered a location along the Santa Ana River, the Montebello site was chosen but was moved 5 miles closer to the mountains in 1776, where it has remained since (Lowman 1993:11).

Closer to the project area, the seventh mission founded in Alta California was Mission San Juan Capistrano, established on November 1, 1776, in Juaneño territory (Lowman 1993:9). Although it has the same name, this mission is not to be confused with the locality identified by Crespí, where Mission San Luis Rey was eventually founded (Hoover et al. 1962:29). In 1778, Mission San Juan Capistrano was moved to its present location only about 1.0 mile south of the current project area in order to take advantage of a more dependable water supply. While the location of the old mission is unknown, its name is not. The lands occupied by the old mission have been anglicized as Mission Viejo (Sleeper 1988). The San Juan Capistrano mission's land holdings were extensive in order to support itself and its Indian converts.

Mexican Rancho Period (1821–1848)

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and in 1848, the United States formally obtained California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Cleland 1962:xiii). The period from 1821–1848 is hereafter referred to as the Mexican Rancho Period (Robinson 1979:52). During this period, large tracts of land termed ranchos were granted by the various Mexican Governors of Alta California, usually to individuals who had worked in the service of the Mexican government.

The current project area is not within a Spanish Period Concession or Mexican Period Grant. It is in a tract of land surrounding Mission San Juan Capistrano, intended to be used by the mission for purposes such as grazing of cattle and livestock. The current project area is just west of *Rancho Niguel*, which was a Mexican Rancho Period land grant of three square leagues (13,316 acres) made in 1842 by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado to Juan and Concepcion Avila (Avina 1932:68; Beck and Haase 1974:39).

American Period (1848–Present)

Following the end of hostilities between Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California, and the United States in January 1847, the United States officially obtained California from Mexico through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (Cleland 1962:xiii). Thus, the American Period begins in 1848. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849.

In the years immediately following the United States' acquisition of California, the cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity due to the massive influx of immigrants during the Gold Rush (Cleland 1952:102–108; Liebeck 1990:2–3). Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and a high demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849 to 1855. In 1855, however, the demand for California beef began to decline as a result of sheep imports from New Mexico, cattle imports from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the development of stock breeding farms. When the beef market collapsed, California ranchers were unprepared. Many had borrowed heavily during the boom, mortgaging their land at interest rates as high as 10 percent per month. The collapse of the cattle market meant that many of these

ranchos were lost through foreclosure, while others were sold to pay debts and taxes (Cleland 1952:108–114).

Beginning in the 1800s and continuing to the present time, land development was also a major business. Towns were built in open areas, often in areas previously used for agricultural purposes. Commercial and residential development slowly supplanted farms following repeated cycles of boom and bust. Slowly the landscape of southern California changed until today the coastal portion of the State appears almost as one large city.

San Juan Capistrano

Founded on November 1, 1776, San Juan Capistrano was named for St. John Capistran (1385–1456), the fighting priest who took part in the defense of Vienna against an attack by the Turks (Salley 1977:195; Gudde 1998:338; Brigandi 2006:83). Father Junipero Serra applied the name based on orders from the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio Bucareli. When founded, Father Junipero Serra, who was then the President of the California Missions, applied the name *Quanis-Savit* to the mission when he opened the mission registers in November of 1776 (Meadows 1966:113). According to Meadows (1966), the correct name should have been *Sajivit*. It is unknown what *Quanis-Savit* (*Sajivit*) means.

The original large adobe church of San Juan Capistrano was constructed from March 2, 1797, to September 8, 1806. On early American maps, the name San Juan Capistrano is usually shortened to San Juan. On a military map of 1847, it is humorously identified as “San Campistrano.” A post office, “Capistrano,” was established on June 5, 1867, and the name prevailed until October 23, 1905, when it was changed to “San Juan Capistrano” (Gudde 1998:338).

RECORD SEARCH INFORMATION

On September 3, 2025, a record and literature search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) by Assistant Coordinator and GIS Specialist Isabela Kott (Appendix A).

PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

The record search results indicate that a total of 15 prior cultural resource studies include at least a portion of the project area. These studies are listed in Table A.

Table A: Results of Record Search

Reference	OR No.[1]	Type of Study
Previous Studies in the Project Area		
Drover (n.d.)	536	General Plan Element
Schroth and Cameron (1983)	653	Survey
Sorensen (1990)	1011	Record Search
Bissell and McKenna (1992)	1237	Survey
Landis and Cerreto (1994)	1399	Burial Report
Bonner and Hocking (1994)	1869	Monitoring
Shepard (2002)	2427	Survey
Hale and Schmidt (2000)	3152	Monitoring
Price and Price (2007)	3390	Survey
Granger (2009a)	3575	Monitoring
Lichtenstein et al. (2009)	3765	Survey
McKenna (2010)	3810	Survey
Demcak (2009)	3830	Monitoring
Granger (2009b)	3850	Monitoring
Mason (2010)	3873	Survey
Previous Studies within 0.5-mile of the Project Area		
OR-263, -298, -324, -325, -382, -464, -523, -524, -604, -720, -723, -782, -838, -886, -887, -905, -987, -1104, -1133, -1140, -1215, -1275, -1350, -1351, -1397, -1483, -1602, -1603, -1631, -1688, -1717, -1845, -2021, -2078, -2290, -2426, -2435, -2634, -3162, -3163, -3373, -3414, -3506, -3573, -4415, -4588,		

[1] OR is the Information Center code for Orange County, the county in which the study occurred. References are listed in the References section and by OR number in Appendix A.

The 15 prior studies that include part of the project area consist of survey (7), monitoring (5), record search (1), burial report (1), and Cultural Element of a General Plan (1) reports. They show that the project area was surveyed in its entirety twice (Schroth and Cameron 1983; Bissell and McKenna 1992), was part of the Cultural Resource element of a General Plan (Drover n.d.) during which it may have been surveyed, and was also part of 5 other surveys (Shepard 2002; Price and Price 2007; Lichtenstein 2009; Mason 2010; McKenna 2010) that covered an additional 20 percent of the project area.

The record search also recorded an additional 46 cultural resource studies within 0.5-mile of the project area. These studies are survey (26), monitoring (11), excavation (5), record search (3), and research (1) studies.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

The record search records a total of 25 resources within the project and nearby. Four resources are recorded within the project area and another 21 resources outside but within 0.5-mile of the project area. Nine of the 21 resources outside of the project are relatively close, while the remaining 12 are more distant. These resources are described in general by type relative to their distance from the project area. Resources reported as within the project area are described in greater detail and are depicted in Figures 3 and 4.

Resource locations are depicted on confidential site maps provided with the record search (Appendix A). Resources within the project area are depicted at USGS scale (Figure 3), while these and a few additional close resources are shown on an aerial photograph at larger scale (Figure 4).

Resources within the Project Area

Prior cultural resource work has resulted in the recording of 4 cultural resources within the project area. These resources` are historic (3) and prehistoric (1). The 3 historic resources are all residential complexes, while the prehistoric resource is a large habitation site with numerous loci occupying primarily the western side of the project area near the railroad track, which forms the west side of the project area.

P-30-1328H (CA-ORA-1328H). This resource is a residential complex located at 29931 Camino Capistrano consisting of a house known as the Charles Williams residence, garage, barn, outbuildings, buried septic system, and pits (possibly privies) and trash areas (Becker and McKenna 1992; Lichtenstein 2007). A construction date is not provided for the residence.

P-30-1329H (CA-ORA-1329H). This resource is the Swanner Property. It is a residential complex located at 30291 Camino Capistrano consisting of a single-story farmhouse built in 1918, a barn, a well head, a septic system, garden areas, and possible privy areas (Becker and McKenna 1992).

P-30-1330H (CA-ORA-1330H). This resource is the Williams/Swanner Residence, locally called the Swanner House. It is a residential complex located at 29991 Camino Capistrano consisting of a house, garage, milk house/water tower, barn, well head, septic system, garden areas and possible privies and trash dump areas (Becker and McKenna 1992; Lichtenstein 2007). A construction date is not provided for the residence.

P-30-1338 (CA-ORA-1338). This resources is a large, multi-locus prehistoric habitation site first recorded in 1983 as 5 distinct sites (CA-ORA-1035, CA-ORA-1036, CA-ORA-1037, CA-ORA-1038, CA-ORA-1039), each site recorded as a possible camp with a multitude of stone tools and several species of marine shell (Schroth et al. 1983). The sites were recorded in the north, central-western, and southeastern sides of the current CA-ORA-1338 site boundary that encompasses all of them.

CONFIDENTIAL

Not for Public Review

CONFIDENTIAL

Not for Public Review

A site update for 4 of the 5 original sites (ORA-1035 through 1038) identifies some of the sites as loci of a larger site (Becker et al. 1991). Becker et al. (1991) were unable to relocate the ORA-1039 locus. A separate update of the central and major locus (Bissell et al. 1992) states that the ORA-1036 site area contains 13 loci with abundant flaked and ground stone tools, debris, and marine shell that extended west to the railroad tracks.

In 1994, another site update for the ORA-1036 site area was provided by Landis (1994), who describes a prehistoric human female burial that had been found north of the pumphouse/shed where today the replica Native American village is located. The presence of a human burial in the north-central portion of the project area is not completely unexpected as this was the area of the site with the most diverse and abundant assemblage of prehistoric tools and shell and thus was likely the portion of the site with the greatest prehistoric use. This 1994 update describes the site as CA-ORA1338, so the combining of the various site loci by the SCCIC had occurred by 1994.

Additional updates to CA-ORA-1338 are provided by Lichtenstein (2007) and HDR, Inc. (2019). Although the 2007 update provides little new information, the 2019 update provides a synopsis of prior work at the site and also describes the negative results of 2 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) excavated along the east side of the railroad tracks at the southwestern edge of the site (CA-ORA-1338).

Based on the above mapping and descriptive information, site CA-ORA-1338 measures approximately 775 m (2,540 ft) by 610 m (2,000 ft) with greatest length in the north south direction. The site is irregular in shape with greatest width near the center. The south portion of the site is generally wider (370 m/1,210 ft) than the northern portion of the site (210 m/690 ft). An estimated 65-70% of the mapped site area is located east of the railroad tracks within the current project area. The potion of the site west of the railroad tracks was outside of the current project area and was not surveyed for this project.

Resources Adjacent to the Project Area

Nine resources are relatively close to the project area. These resources are prehistoric (7) and historic (2). Historic resources include the Metrolink Railway and an isolated cork-top bottle. Prehistoric resources include sites (5) and isolated finds (2). All 5 prehistoric sites contain debris indicating long-term habitation. The 2 prehistoric isolated finds are a flake and a core.

Three notable nearby resources are described here:

P-30-855 (CA-ORA-855). One of the prehistoric habitation sites, P-30-855 (CA-ORA-855), is a large, deep deposit with dark midden deposits and abundant prehistoric material known to be the ethnographically recorded Juaneño village of *Putuidem* (Koerper et al. 1988; Koerper and Mason 2001). The site is located on the southeastern corner of the junction of Camino Capistrano and Junipero Serra Road under the classrooms and football field of Junipero Serro Catholic High School.

P-30-963 (CA-ORA-963). Prehistoric habitation site, P-30-963 (CA-ORA-963), is located west of the railroad tracks just southwest of CA-ORA-1338. Like CA-ORA-1338, the site is located on the north side of the confluence of Oso Creek and Arroyo Trabuco. The site was recorded as a light scatter of marine shell, flakes, and a metate fragment (Brock and Murray 1981). Due to its proximity to and

similarity with CA-ORA-1338, it probably should also have been subsumed by the larger CA-ORA-1338 site boundary.

P-30-176663 (Metrolink Railway). A major historic site close to the project area is the Metrolink Railway (P-30-176663). This portion of the railway was originally constructed in 1887 by the Riverside, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles Railway Company, which was a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (ATSF). Most of the ATSF railway in southern California was constructed during the period 1885-1888. In 1995, ATSF merged with Burlington Northern to become the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway (BNSF). In 1992, Metrolink began to purchase track from ATSF and currently owns the local rail line, BNSF freight trains still operate on the line.

Resources Distant from the Project Area

A total of 12 resources were recorded further outside, but within 0.5-mile, from the project area. These resources are historic (7) and prehistoric (5). The 7 historic resources are sites (5) and isolated finds (2). The 5 prehistoric resources are sites (2) and isolated finds 3).

Historic sites consist of residential complexes (3), a water tank (2), and a roadway (1). The historic isolated finds are both wagons.

Both prehistoric sites are habitation sites. The 3 prehistoric isolated finds are a flake (1), core (1), and a broken metate (1). The extremely high proportion of prehistoric habitation sites indicates that almost all locations known to have been used prehistorically were inhabited for a period of time. This suggests that the area was suitable for habitation and that water, food, and shelter were all readily available in the vicinity.

Determinations of Eligibility

Only one site in the current record search, CA-ORA-855, contained a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) listing. This site, the Juaneño village of *Putuidem*, is a listed Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) site in California, is National Park Service Site 14001089, and is listed in the National Register and in the California Register (refer to DOE page in Appendix A).

In October of 2004, the site was listed as 7W, submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation for action, but later withdrawn. Then, in December of 2004, the site was listed as 2S2 as an individual property determined eligible for National Register by consensus through Section 106 process and also listed in the California Register. Finally, in November of 2015, the site was listed as 2S as an individual property determined eligible for National Register by the Keeper and also listed in the California Register. No other sites identified in the current record search contain a DOE listing.

RESULTS OF HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

To identify project area use, SCCIC maps (Attachment B) and available online aerial photographs and maps (NETROnline 2025) were reviewed. The result of these reviews is provided here.

Historic Maps

Two historic maps were provided with the SCCIC record search were reviewed. Both 15-minute USGS maps provided by the SCCIC record search (USGS 1942, 1943) appear identical in the project area. What is now Camino Capistrano is shown as US 101; 2 buildings are depicted at the north end of the project area (P-30-1328H and P-30-1330H), and 2 buildings are depicted along the middle of the eastern side of the project area (P-30-1329H).

Several historic maps available online (NETROnline 2025) were reviewed. However, the earliest available map dates from 1949 and show no additional information that the 1942 and 1943 USGS maps provided by the SCCIC.

Historic Aerial Photographs

The earliest available online aerial photograph (NETROnline 2025) dates from 1938 and shows what appears to be a young orchard occupying the majority of the project area. The grove occupied all but the dirt roads and easternmost riparian area along Arroyo Trabuco and included a small grove in the vicinity of P-30-1329H along the west side of what is now Camino Capistrano. The pumphouse/tool shed near the center of the project area's north exists in the 1938 aerial photograph. The grove did not extend into the northern portion of the project area, north or west of the shed

A 1946 aerial photograph shows that the northern area of the project, west of the pumphouse/toolshed, is now orchard. Little change is evident in an aerial photograph dating from 1952. An aerial photograph dating 1963 also shows that the orchard is in use, although some of the trees have been removed. Aerial photographs dating 1965 and 1967 appear to show that the western edge of the grove just east of the railroad tracks is not as robust as the remaining portion of the orchard, but later aerial photographs dating 1972, 1980 show the orchard is still healthy.

An aerial photograph dating 1985 appears to show the orchard in decline and subsequent aerial photographs (1987, 1988, 1992 and later) show a definite decline in the fullness and abundance of the individual trees, which evidently were not watered after the early 1980s. Notably, trees in the vicinity of P-30-1329H along Camino Capistrano and also in the main orchard west of the building appear to be watered as they are healthy. This is even more evident in aerial photographs dating 1999, 2000, and 2002-2004. However, by 2005, clearly only the trees nearest Camino Capistrano were being watered as the trees in the main portion of the grove are greatly diminished in size. Some individual trees throughout the orchard appear to have survived.

Visible in later aerial photographs (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022) are some very large trees that are probably oak trees. These trees are first visible in aerial photographs dating 1998 and 1999, although they do not become large until much later.

Although construction of the Dr. John Cortese Dog Park began in 2013, trails to the main dog park area are not shown on a 2014 aerial photograph but exist on a 2016 aerial photograph. Aerial photographs also show that the replica Native American village west of the dog park was not present on a 2020 aerial photograph but is present on a 2022 aerial photograph.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Native American consultation for this project was initiated on July 2, 2025, with a request to the NAHC for a search of the SLF. The NAHC maintains the SLF, which provides information on the location of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) in or near a specified area.

On July 17, 2024, NAHC responded stating that the result of the SLF search was positive, meaning that a TCR was known from in or near the current project area. The email response from the NAHC was also sent to Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation – Belardes. As part of the results of the SLF search, the NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts for the project. Appendix C provides documentation of the above initiation. Because Native American consultation is a government-to-government process it is incumbent on the City to reach out to listed Native American contacts for purposes of determining if they wish to consult on this project or if they can provide information concerning cultural resources or TCRs.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On October 22 and November 6, 2025, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted by LSA archaeologist Ivan Strudwick. Beginning in the north-central portion of the project area, the Dr. Joe Cortese Dog Park and associated concrete paths and adjacent roadway were traversed. Much of the dog park is an excavated basin, with the access roads covered with gravel and exhibiting no natural ground visibility. The area of the replica Native American village just west of the dog park was also surveyed, but the replica village has layer of decomposing granitic (DG) rock that obscures the natural ground surface over the entire "village" and over the surrounding trails. The parking lot south of the dog park is also covered with gravel and exhibits no natural ground visibility.

The survey continued to the vicinity of an old pumphouse/tool shed on the northwest side of the gravel parking lot. Beginning at the shed, the survey was conducted by walking transects west into the open field toward the railroad tracks and then moving southward and walking east back to the west edge of the parking lot. The transects were spaced approximately 7-10 m apart and continued southward, becoming longer and longer as the parking lot receded. South of the parking lot, the transects continued eastward to the riparian edge of Arroyo Trabuco, which was densely riparian and almost impenetrable except along narrow existing trails.

The open field contains a few remnant orange trees that are withered and in need of water. A few scattered, large oak trees also grow in the field. Ground visibility in the southern portion of the open field was generally good, mainly 90 percent or more. The reason for the excellent ground visibility is that the area was recently disced to reduce vegetation. The survey continued until the southern end of the project area was completely surveyed. Only a few scattered fragments of cultural material consisting of marine shell were found. No other material was observed.

Sediment in the open southern portion of the project area is a brown silt loam with some small rocks and gravel. The southernmost portion of the project area along the north side of Arroyo Trabuco appears to be a terrace adjacent a few feet above the drainage and 10-15 or more feet lower than the main portion of the project area to the north. This terrace is likely the result of drainage inundation and erosion during flood episodes. Sediment in this terraced area is also a light brown silt-loam but contains abundant rocks and gravel, much more rock and gravel than elsewhere in the project area.

Once the southern portion of the project area was surveyed, the open field in the northern portion of the project area west of the replica Native American village and P-30-1330H (the Williams/Swanner House) was surveyed. The survey followed east-west transects separated by 7-10 m beginning in the open field just west of the replica native village. The area surveyed was unfenced with no questionable access. Fenced areas were surveyed on November 6.

The northern edge of the field was disced but the central area where the densest and most abundant prehistoric material has been recorded in the past was left undisced and exhibited a growth of weeds and brush 2-3 ft tall with little or no ground visibility. No cultural material was observed. The only ground visibility in this north-central portion of the field was along the west edge nearest the railroad, and along the west edge nearest the replica native village and parking lot.

A few orange trees and some tall native brush grow in the northern field but there are no large oak trees in this portion of the project area. Sediment in the northern area is also a light brown silt-loam with some rocks and gravel. Only a few scattered fragments of unidentified marine shell were found. No other material was observed.

On November 6, 2025, LSA archaeologist Ivan Strudwick continued surveying previously unsurveyed portions of the project area beginning with the Williams/Swanner residential complex (CA-ORA-1330H). Mr. Jason Core, Public Works Specialist for the City of San Juan Capistrano provided access to the Williams/Swanner House area and grounds to the west and joined the survey. The fenced area just north of the open field in the north portion of the project area was being used agriculturally by Mary Kate Wheaton to grow organic produce for the Fermentation Farms restaurant in the City. The produce venture has resulted in tilled soil that provided 100 percent ground visibility, although no cultural material was observed anywhere. The Williams/Swanner residential complex (CA-ORA-1330H) contained a couple of old shed/outbuildings and a pile of old wagon and farm equipment pieces that appear to date at least 100 years old. Although CA-ORA-1328H (Charles Williams residential complex) is depicted as within the current project area, the north boundary of the project area ends at the south boundary of CA-ORA-1328/H. Ground visibility in the very northern portion of the project area varied from zero to over 70 percent in open areas. No prehistoric material was observed in this area.

After the Williams/Swanner residential complex was surveyed, the survey turned to the area along Arroyo Trabuco and the area near CA-ORA-1329H (the Swanner Property), which was surveyed intensively due to dense trees, and piles of construction material stored there by the City, which made linear transects difficult to walk. A remnant of the original orange orchard that is still in good shape still exists in that area. Ground visibility in this area also varied from zero to more than 70 percent depending on debris and vegetative ground cover. Sediment her was a grey-brown clay loam with some rocks and gravel. The increased clay level may have resulted to the proximity to Arroyo Trabuco. No prehistoric material was observed in this area. The results of this survey within the previously identified SC-ORA-1338 site boundary has been included in a site update provided here (Appendix B).

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LSA was retained by the City of San Juan Capistrano for purposes of mitigating cultural resource impacts during the proposed 65.5-acre Legacy Ranch Project following CEQA guidelines. In order to do this, LSA initiated a search of the SLF with the NAHC, conducted a record search and literature review at the SCCIC, and also conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area.

Native American consultation consisted of a July 2, 2025, initiation of the NAHC SLF search. The result of the SLF search was positive.

On September 3, 2025, a record search for prior studies and recorded resources was conducted for the project by SCCIC staff. The record search showed that the project area had been surveyed in its entirety more than twice and that 4 resources (3 historic and 1 prehistoric) were recorded within the project area. The 3 historic sites (CA-ORA-1328H, CA-ORA-1329H, and CA-ORA-1330H) are residential complexes, one of which is just north and outside of the project area. The prehistoric site (CA-ORA-1338) was a large habitation site occupying much of the open field along the west side of the project area.

On October 22 and November 6, 2025, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted. The survey verified the location of 2 historic residential complexes (CA-ORA-1329H, and CA-ORA-1330H) and the prehistoric site (CA-ORA-1338) within the project area. It also showed that 1 of the historic sites (CA-ORA-1328H) is north and outside of the current project area. A site update was completed for prehistoric site, CA-ORA-1338, which is recorded over much of the western part of the project area. Because the proposed project will not impact the existing historic sites they were not updated as part of this project.

Since prehistoric site CA-ORA-1338 has been recorded over a large portion of the project area, it is recommended that no project activities involving ground-disturbance be allowed within the recorded site area until the area where such disturbance is proposed has been tested archaeologically and that consulting Native American groups with ancestral ties to the local area have had a chance to provide input. Such archaeological testing can include excavation of soil augers, shovel test pits (STPs), or 1x1 meter units that can identify the presence/absence and potential importance of cultural material and possibly intact deposits. Consultation in order to obtain Native American input on the testing, results, and the curation of prehistoric material found during such work should also occur as part of any archaeological work.

If the project area changes for any reason it is recommended that additional cultural resource work be conducted for the new portion of the project area to determine if potentially significant resources exist and could be impacted by the project. Such work should include consultation with Native American groups with ancestral ties to the local area.

In the event human remains are encountered as part of this project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e)(1) state that no further disturbance shall occur to the area of the find until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the human bone pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be

notified of the find immediately and shall make their determination within 2 working days of being notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the NAHC by phone within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall then immediately determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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APPENDIX A

RESULTS OF THE SCCIC RECORD SEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

9/3/2025 Records Search File No.: 27083.13425

Ivan Strudwick
LSA
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

Re: Record Search Results for the Legacy Ranch (20252445, Phase Z)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area(s) referenced above, located on the San Juan Capistrano, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 4	P-30-001328, P-30-001329, P-30-001330, P-30-001338
Resources within ½-mile radius: 21	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 17	OR-01237, OR-03575, OR-03830, OR-01011, OR-01399, OR-03810, OR-00536, OR-03390, OR-03850, OR-03873, OR-00653, OR-03152, OR-00464, OR-02021, OR-01869, OR-02427, OR-03765
Reports within ½-mile radius: 44	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Copies: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2022: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2022: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Historical Maps: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

San Bernardino Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02
Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott

Digitally signed by Isabela Kott
Date: 2025.09.03 16:49:11 -07'00'

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-000855	CA-ORA-000855		Site, Other	Prehistoric	AP02; AP09; AP15		OR-00523, OR-00524, OR-00604, OR-00653, OR-00886, OR-01275, OR-01397, OR-02634, OR-03163, OR-03414, OR-03506, OR-03512, OR-03573, OR-03575, OR-03810, OR-03850, OR-03861, OR-03873
P-30-000963	CA-ORA-000963		Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15		OR-00604, OR-00653, OR-01011, OR-01104, OR-01237, OR-03573, OR-03575, OR-03729, OR-03810, OR-03850, OR-03873, OR-04651
P-30-000964	CA-ORA-000964	Resource Name - Temporary Field no. B	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15		OR-00604, OR-00653, OR-01011, OR-03573, OR-03575, OR-03810, OR-03850, OR-03873
P-30-001040	CA-ORA-001040	Resource Name - CSUF-6	Site, Other	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15		OR-00653, OR-01011, OR-01104, OR-03162, OR-03390, OR-03573, OR-03575, OR-03729, OR-03765, OR-03810, OR-03850, OR-03873
P-30-001278	CA-ORA-001278	Resource Name - DA2-91-1, SRS 970-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP15		OR-01104, OR-01237, OR-03573, OR-03575, OR-03810, OR-03830, OR-03850, OR-03861, OR-03873

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-001279	CA-ORA-001279	Resource Name - DA2-91-4, SRS 970-2	Site, Other	Prehistoric	AP02		OR-01104, OR-01237, OR-03573, OR-03575, OR-03810, OR-03830, OR-03850, OR-03861
P-30-001327	CA-ORA-001327/H	Resource Name - Smith Property	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04; AH05; AP02		OR-02427, OR-03390, OR-03575, OR-03765, OR-03810, OR-03830, OR-03850
P-30-001328	CA-ORA-001328H	Resource Name - The Charles Williams Residence; Other - Charles Williams Reserve	Building, Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH05; AH06; AH15; HP02; HP04		OR-03390, OR-03575, OR-03765, OR-03810, OR-03830, OR-03850, OR-03873
P-30-001329	CA-ORA-001329H	Resource Name - The Swanner Property	Structure, Site	Historic	AH03; AH04; AH05; AH06; AH15		OR-03575, OR-03810, OR-03830, OR-03850, OR-03873
P-30-001330	CA-ORA-001330H	OHP Property Number - 153130; Resource Name - The Williams / Swanner Residence; Other - Roger Y. Williams House	Building, Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH06; AH15; HP02; HP04		OR-03390, OR-03575, OR-03765, OR-03810, OR-03830, OR-03850, OR-03873
P-30-001338	CA-ORA-001338	Resource Name - CSUF-1, -2, -3, -4, -5; Voided - 30-001035; Voided - 30-001036; Voided - 30-001037; Voided - 30-001038; Voided - 30-001039	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP09; AP15; AP16		OR-01399, OR-02427, OR-03390, OR-03573, OR-03575, OR-03765, OR-03810, OR-03850, OR-03861, OR-03873, OR-04651, OR-04652
P-30-001343	CA-ORA-001343H	Resource Name - STORAGE TANK, RC-4; Other - RC-4	Site	Historic	AH02; AH05; AH06; AH15		OR-02435, OR-03573, OR-03575, OR-03810, OR-03850
P-30-001536	CA-ORA-001536	Resource Name - SC-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15		OR-02637, OR-03873

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-001688	CA-ORA-001688H	Resource Name - Historic Highway 101; Other - AE-SJC-1H	Object, Site	Historic	AH07		OR-03765
P-30-100045		Resource Name - Isolated Wagon 1	Other	Historic	AH16		OR-00653
P-30-100046		Resource Name - Isolated Wagon 2	Other	Historic	AH16		OR-00653
P-30-100121		Resource Name - SRS Job #1730	Other	Historic	AH04		OR-03850, OR-03873
P-30-100151		Resource Name - metasedimentary flake	Other	Prehistoric	AP02		OR-01631, OR-01688, OR-03873
P-30-100152		Resource Name - metavolcanic core	Other	Prehistoric	AP02		OR-01631, OR-01688, OR-03873
P-30-100153		Resource Name - metavolcanic core	Other	Prehistoric	AP02		OR-01631, OR-01688, OR-03873
P-30-100154		Resource Name - metavolcanic flake	Other	Prehistoric	AP02		OR-01688, OR-03873
P-30-100369		Resource Name - CGI-Isolate-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02		OR-03873
P-30-176642		Resource Name - Bathgate Ranch District	District	Historic	HP02; HP33		OR-02435, OR-03810

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-176663		OHP Property Number - 144278; Resource Name - Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR, Burlington Northern Santa Fe RR; Other - Burlington Northern Santa Fe; Other - Metrolink Railroad; Voided - 30-176664; Other - CRM TECH 789-50H & 951-1H; Other - California Southern Railroad; Voided - 30-176700	Structure	Historic	HP37; HP39		LA-07871, LA-08158, OR-01726, OR-03383, OR-03517, OR-03519, OR-03551, OR-03555, OR-03573, OR-03747, OR-03797, OR-03822, OR-03864, OR-03905, OR-03910, OR-03916, OR-03919, OR-03929, OR-04045, OR-04058, OR-04096, OR-04156, OR-04169, OR-04182, OR-04186, OR-04217, OR-04229, OR-04290, OR-04292, OR-04331, OR-04367, OR-04374, OR-04385, OR-04404, OR-04457, OR-04651
P-30-176751		Resource Name - Historic Smith House; Other - Smith House; Other - zip 92675	Building	Historic	HP02; HP04		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00263		1978	Desautels, Roger J.	Archaeological Survey Report on the Frost Construction Company Property Located in the San Juan Capistrano Area of the County of Orange	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
OR-00298		1978	Van Horn, David M.	Archaeological Survey Report: the Proposed 310+ Acre Parcel in San Juan Capostrano, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	
OR-00324	Paleo -	1978	Desautels, Roger J.	Archaeological/paleontological Assessment and Survey on the Colinas De Capistrano Property Located in the San Juan Capistrano Area of Orange County California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
OR-00325	Paleo -	1978	Magalousis, Nicholas M.	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Survey for the Coast Church, Van Roekel, Dewire, Abdalmutti, Montessori School Properties San Juan Capistrano, California	Interdisciplinary Research Group	
OR-00382		1977	Van Horn, David M.	Archaeological Survey Report: Tentative Tract 10103 in the City of San Juan Capistrano, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	
OR-00464	Paleo -	1979	Desautels, Roger J.	Archaeological/paleontological Survey Report on Proposed Extension of Either Trabuco Road Or Junipero Serra Road to Intersect the Future Extension of Street of the Golden Lantern	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
OR-00523		1980	Drover, Christopher E.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 5946 San Juan Capistrano, Ca		30-000855
OR-00524		1980	Koerper, Henry C	Preliminary Report on Spring 1980 Test Excavations - CA-ORA-855	Unknown	30-000855
OR-00536			Drover, Christopher E.	City of San Jaun Capistrano, General Plan Program, Historic/Archaeological Element		30-000023, 30-000243, 30-000248
OR-00604		1981	Van Horn, David M. and Murray, J.R.	Arcaheological Survey Report: Two Alternative Proposed Extensions Connecting Junipero Serra and Oso Roads in the City of San Juan Capistrano, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	30-000855, 30-000963, 30-000964
OR-00653		1983	Schroth, Adella and Constance Cameron	Archaeological Assessment of 450 Acres for the Northwest Circulation Study, City of San Juan Capistrano, California	California State University, Fullerton	30-000855, 30-000963, 30-000964, 30-001035, 30-001036, 30-001037, 30-001038, 30-001039, 30-001040, 30-100043, 30-100044, 30-100045, 30-100046

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00720		1983	Cottrell, Marie G.	San Joaquin Transportation Corridor: an Annotated List of Archaeological Reports Referenced by Number.	Unknown	
OR-00723		1983	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	Archaeological Report on the Moulton-niguel Water District Sewer Siphon Repair for the Oso-Trabuco Creek Interceptor Sewer	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
OR-00782	Paleo -	1985	Bissell, Ronald M.	Paleontological and Cultural Resources of the San Juan Corporate Plaza Property San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California		
OR-00838		1986	Bissell, Ronald M.	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Marabella Country Club Property, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	30-001109, 30-001507, 30-001508, 30-100328, 30-176573
OR-00886		1988	Koerper, Henry C., Paul E. Langenwalter, and Adella Schroth	The Putuidem Project Archaeological Investigations at CA-ORA-855		30-000855
OR-00887		1988	Huey, Gene	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: for the Widening of the I-5, San Juan Capistrano	Caltrans	
OR-00905		1988	Jertberg, Patricia R.	Archaeological Assessment of Tract 10103, San Juan Capistrano	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-00987		1989	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Latter Day Saints Church Site, Four Acres in San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	
OR-01011		1990	Sorensen, Jerrell H.	Archival Research for Interstate 5, From the Confluence With I 405 to Route 1, Capistrano	Greenwood and Associates	30-000016, 30-000021, 30-000023, 30-000024, 30-000188, 30-000248, 30-000354, 30-000355, 30-000375, 30-000394, 30-000426, 30-000432, 30-000464, 30-000465, 30-000473, 30-000474, 30-000515, 30-000538, 30-000551, 30-000579, 30-000598, 30-000600, 30-000602, 30-000627, 30-000769, 30-000834, 30-000835, 30-000836, 30-000837, 30-000838, 30-000841, 30-000856, 30-000923, 30-000963, 30-000964, 30-001035, 30-001040, 30-001107, 30-001109, 30-001110, 30-001154, 30-001190, 30-001191, 30-001215

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-01104	Paleo -	1991	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	Grading Monitoring and Disturbance Report, Archaeology and Paleontology Lakefill Bypass Pipeline Project San Juan Capistrano Orange County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	30-000963, 30-001039, 30-001040, 30-001278, 30-001279
OR-01133	Voided - OR-01605	1990	De Barros, Philip and Henry C. Koerper	Final Test Investigation Report and Request for Determination of Eligibility for 23 Sites Along the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor	Chambers Group, Inc.	30-000057, 30-000181, 30-000225, 30-000270, 30-000275, 30-000336, 30-000389, 30-000689, 30-000736, 30-000737, 30-000930, 30-001029, 30-001081, 30-001082, 30-001083, 30-001085, 30-001086, 30-001088, 30-001089, 30-001090, 30-001091, 30-001092, 30-001119
OR-01140		1991	Demcak, Carol R.	Cultural Resources Assessment for Moulton Niguel Water District (mnwd) Reclaimed Water Distribution Facilites Project, South Orange County, California	ARMC	30-000410, 30-000411, 30-000473, 30-000493, 30-000509, 30-000703, 30-001072
OR-01215		1992	Bissell, Ronald M.	A Supplement to a Report Titled Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Ten Areas for Possible Park Locations, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	30-000834, 30-001190
OR-01237		1992	Bissell, Ronald M. and Jeanette A. McKenna	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Ten Areas for Possible Park Locations, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	30-000963, 30-001035, 30-001036, 30-001037, 30-001038, 30-001039, 30-001278, 30-001279
OR-01275		1992	Jones, Carleton S.	The Development of Cultural Complexity Amoung the Luiseno	California State University, Long Beach	30-000019, 30-000126, 30-000403, 30-000465, 30-000466, 30-000472, 30-000635, 30-000636, 30-000855, 30-000861, 30-000867, 30-000871, 30-000882, 30-000947, 30-001048, 30-001053, 30-001072, 30-001121
OR-01350		1993	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Philip De Barros	Archaeological Survey Report Historic Sites Addendum San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor 12-ORA-73 12-102540	Chambers Group, Inc.	30-000013, 30-000057, 30-000107, 30-000225, 30-001354
OR-01351		1993	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Philip De Barros	Historic Study Report San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor 12-ORA-73 12-102540	Chambers Group, Inc.	30-000057, 30-000225, 30-001353
OR-01397		1994	Landis, Daniel G., Richard Cerreto, and Arturo Ruelas	Archaeological Monitoring of a Fiber Optic Cable Installation Along Camino Capistrano in the City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Greenwood and Associates	30-000855

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-01399		1994	Landis, Daniel G. and Richard Cerreto	Investigation of a Disturbed Burial at CA-ORA-1338, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Greenwood and Associates	30-001338
OR-01483		1995	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of the 12.98-Acre Corian Cross Manufacturing and Assembly Plant Project (APN 650-111-016), Located Adjacent to Rancho Viejo Road in the City of San Juan Capistrano, County of Orange	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	
OR-01602		1991	Petershagen, George F. and Judy D. Tordoff	Historic Study Report for Proposed Hov Lanes Along Interstate 5 in San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Department of Transportation	30-001215
OR-01603		1991	Huey, Gene	Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 5 (i-5) Improvements From State Route 1 in the City of San Juan Capistrano to Approximately 1,000 Feet North of El Toro Road in the Community of Lake Forest, Orange County, California	Caltrans	30-000016, 30-000837, 30-000838, 30-001215
OR-01631		1997	Jertberg, Patricia R.	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Report, Kaiser Permanente Project, 30400 Camino Capistrano, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, Ca.	Petra Resources, Inc.	30-100104, 30-100151, 30-100152, 30-100153
OR-01688		1998	Jertberg, Patricia R.	Archaeological Monitoring Report, Kaiser Permanente Project, 30400 Camino Capistrano, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Petra Resources, Inc.	30-100151, 30-100152, 30-100153, 30-100154
OR-01717		1997	Mason, Roger D. and Brechbiel, Brant A.	San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Results of Construction Monitoring for Archaeological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Measures 11-1	Chambers Group, Inc.	30-000107, 30-000125, 30-000206, 30-000225, 30-000270, 30-000389, 30-000689, 30-000736, 30-000802, 30-001029, 30-001081, 30-001295, 30-001357, 30-001358, 30-001370, 30-001398, 30-001431, 30-001432, 30-001433, 30-001436, 30-001438
OR-01845		1994	Chace, Paul G. and Reeves, Charles E.	Report of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Rosenbaum Road Drainage Improvement Project, City of San Juan Capistrano	The Keith Companies Archaeological Division	
OR-01869		1994	Bonner, Wayne H. and Hocking, David	Grading Monitoring Report Archaeology and History Mci Trenching Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-02021		1999	Foster, John M.	Archaeological Monitoring North Area Domestic Well City of San Juan Capistrano	Greenwood and Associates	
OR-02078		2000	Strudwick, Ivan H.	Cultural Resource Survey and Monitoring Report for the Proposed Rancho Viejo Residential Development, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02290		2001	Miller, Jason A.	Archaeological Monitoring of Storm Drain Trenching for the Saddleback Valley Christian School, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	
OR-02426		2001	Demcak, Carol R.	Report of Archaeological Resources Assessment for 22-acre Parcel in San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	ARMC	
OR-02427		2002	Shepard, Richard S.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Historic El Camino Real (camino Capistrano) Historical Corridor Enhancement Project, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	30-001327, 30-001338
OR-02435		2002	Ferraro, David D. and Tim Gregory	Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Capistrano Property in the City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	30-001343, 30-001603, 30-001604, 30-176642
OR-02634		2001	Koerper, Henry C. and Mason, Roger D.	Results of Data Recovery at CA-ORA-855 San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	30-000855
OR-03152		2000	Hale, Alice E. and James J. Schmidt	Archaeological Monitoring Program North Area Open Space Project City of San Juan Capistrano	Greenwood and Associates	
OR-03162	Paleo -	2001	Hoover, Anna M. and Gust, Sherri M.	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for Saddleback Christian School Located on Oso Road, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	30-001040
OR-03163		1998	Koerper, Henry C. and Mason, Roger D.	Archaeological Evaluation Report for CA-ORA-855 on the 293 Acre Property South and East of the Intersection of Camino Capistrano and Junipero Serra Road, San Juan Capistrano, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	30-000855
OR-03373		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and Ii	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-03390		2007	Price, Barry A. and Price, David H.	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Non-domestic/recycled Water Master Plan Update, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	30-000600, 30-000834, 30-000835, 30-000838, 30-000841, 30-000885, 30-000923, 30-001036, 30-001037, 30-001038, 30-001039, 30-001040, 30-001154, 30-001191, 30-001217, 30-001327, 30-001328, 30-001330, 30-001338, 30-001342
OR-03414		2006	Mason, Roger D.	Archaeological Monitoring Report for Construction of J Serra High School Athletic Facilities City of San Juan Capistrano, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc	30-000855
OR-03506		2007	Jones, Wendy and Kenneth Becker	Archaeological Monitoring Report, Junipero Serra Catholic High School Project, November 28, 2005, to December 15, 2006	Statistical Research, Inc., ECORP Consulting, Inc.	30-000855
OR-03573		2009	Joan C. Brown and Patrick O. Maxon	Phase I Cultural Resources Study- Proposed Salt Creek Enhancement Project, Laguna Niguel, CA.	BonTerra Consulting	30-000023, 30-000493, 30-000538, 30-000540, 30-000855, 30-000963, 30-000964, 30-001035, 30-001036, 30-001037, 30-001038, 30-001039, 30-001040, 30-001113, 30-001278, 30-001279, 30-001306, 30-001338, 30-001343, 30-120018, 30-120019, 30-176663, 30-176664
OR-03575		2009	Gena Granger	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Northwest Open Space Conceptual Park Plan Project, San Juan Capistrano, CA.	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	30-000024, 30-000538, 30-000855, 30-000963, 30-000964, 30-001035, 30-001036, 30-001037, 30-001038, 30-001039, 30-001040, 30-001278, 30-001279, 30-001327, 30-001328, 30-001329, 30-001330, 30-001338, 30-001343
OR-03765		2009	Robert J. Lichtenstein, Barry A. Price, and David H. Price	Cultural Resources Inventory and Site Assessment for the Proposed San Juan Capistrano Non-Domestic/Recycled Water Master Plan Update, Orange County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	30-000248, 30-000600, 30-000834, 30-000835, 30-000923, 30-001040, 30-001154, 30-001191, 30-001271, 30-001327, 30-001328, 30-001330, 30-001338, 30-001342, 30-001688, 30-160128
OR-03810		2010	Mckenna, Jeanette A,	A Cultural Resources Investigation for "The Groves Affordable Housing Project" in the City of San Juan Capistrano	McKenna et al.	30-000538, 30-000855, 30-000963, 30-000964, 30-001035, 30-001036, 30-001037, 30-001038, 30-001039, 30-001040, 30-001278, 30-001279, 30-001327, 30-001328, 30-001329, 30-001330, 30-001338, 30-001343, 30-100359, 30-176642

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-03830		2009	Demcak, Carol R.	Report of Archaeological and Native American Monitoring for Repairs to R. Y. Williams/Swanner House and Water Tower, 29991 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corporation	30-001035, 30-001036, 30-001037, 30-001038, 30-001039, 30-001278, 30-001279, 30-001327, 30-001328, 30-001329, 30-001330
OR-03850		2009	Gena Granger	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the South End of the Northwest Open Space Project: The Groves Housing Project, San Juan Capistrano, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	30-000024, 30-000464, 30-000538, 30-000604, 30-000653, 30-000855, 30-000963, 30-000964, 30-001035, 30-001036, 30-001037, 30-001038, 30-001039, 30-001040, 30-001237, 30-001278, 30-001279, 30-001327, 30-001328, 30-001329, 30-001330, 30-001338, 30-001343, 30-100121
OR-03873		2010	Mason, Roger D.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Groves Affordable Housing Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	30-000855, 30-000963, 30-000964, 30-001040, 30-001278, 30-001328, 30-001329, 30-001330, 30-001338, 30-001536, 30-100121, 30-100151, 30-100152, 30-100153, 30-100154, 30-100369
OR-04415		2013	Strudwick, Ivan	Cultural Resources Survey of the Trabuco Creek Channel Restoration and Trail Improvements Project, San Juan Capistrano Orange County, California	LSA Associates	30-000064, 30-000195, 30-000246, 30-000339, 30-000386
OR-04588		2018	Calvani, Daniel and Brian Williams	Archaeological Survey for CMP Pole Replacement, P321830, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California (SDG&E eTS 37129 # ASM Project #23005.27)	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DOE)

Primary No.	Trinomial	OTIS ID	Name	Aliases and Alias Types	St	St Name	City	Co.	Zip	Evaluation Info	Code	Date Mod.	Export Date
	ORA-000855	608755	PUTIIDHEM / CAL-ORA-0855	CA NAHC Sacred Site N-ORA-17 NPS-14001089^National Register Putuidem^Other Name		JUNIPERO SERRA RD	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	Org	92675	2S, 11/19/2015, 30-0075 2S2, 12/27/2004, COE041109A 7W, 10/16/2004, 30-0075	o33117e6	4/5/2018	9/22/2022

California Historical Resource Status Codes

1 Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

1D Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

1CD Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC
1CS Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.
1CL Automatically listed in the California Register – Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.

2 Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

2B Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.
2D Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2D2 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
2D3 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
2D4 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
2S Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
2S2 Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
2S3 Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
2S4 Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.

2CB Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.
2CD Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
2CS Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.

3 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation

3B Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3D Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
3S Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

3CB Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
3CD Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
3CS Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

4 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation

4CM Master List - State Owned Properties – PRC §5024.

5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government

5D1 Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
5D2 Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5D3 Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

5S1 Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
5S2 Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5S3 Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

5B Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.

6 Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified

6C Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.
6J Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.
6L Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.
6T Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.
6U Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO.
6W Removed from NR by the Keeper.
6X Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
6Y Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
6Z Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.

7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation

7J Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.
7K Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.
7L State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
7M Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.
7N Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
7N1 Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.
7W Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

WAR DEPARTMENT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

CALIFORNIA

SANTIAGO PEAK QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
15 MINUTE SERIES
1 610 000 FEET

(ANAHEIM)
(CORONA)
(RIVERSIDE)
(SANTA ANA)
(ALBERHILL 1:24 000)

431 000m.E.
3734 000m.N.
117°45'
33°45'
40'
35'
117°30'
570 000 FEET

Silverado Canyon
Limestone Canyon
Williams Canyon
Modjeska Canyon
Bee Canyon
Tomato Spring Canyon
Borrego Canyon
Aliso Canyon
Trabuco Canyon
Plano Trabuco
Bear Flat
Modjeska Peak
SANTIAGO PEAK
Santiago Canyon
Cañada Chiquita
Holy Jim Canyon
Trabuco Oaks
Bell Canyon
Dove Canyon
Starr Canyon
Indian Canyon
SANTA ANA MTNS
RIVERSIDE CO
ORANGE CO
CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST
MODJESKA RESERVOIR
LAMBERT RESERVOIR
VEEH RESERVOIR
Modjeska
Bolero Pt
El Toro
LOOKOUT
STATE GUARD STATION
U.S. FOREST GUARD STATION
MODJESKA GRADE ROAD
SANTIAGO CANYON ROAD
TRABUCO ROAD
ALISO AVENUE
IRVINE BLVD
CENTRAL AVENUE
ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
NIGUEL ROAD
101
SANTA ANA 9.5 MI
IRVINE 0.5 MI

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers by the Army Map Service (AM), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Scale changed, marginal data revised and Universal Transverse Mercator Grid added, 1947. Copied in 1947 from California, 1:62,500, AMS, Santiago Peak, 1942. Original map compiled by stereophotogrammetric methods for the Army Map Service by the 29th Engineer Battalion, U. S. Army. Horizontal control by USC&GS, USGS, Rancho Santa Margarita Survey and the 29th Engineer Battalion, U. S. Army. Vertical control by USC&GS, USGS and the 29th Engineer Battalion, U. S.Army. Aerial photography by U. S. Army Air Force, 1939.

LEGEND

ROAD DATA 1942

- Hard surface, heavy duty road, more than two lanes wide — 3 LANE | 4 LANE
- Hard surface, heavy duty road, two lanes wide; Federal route marker — 101
- Secondary, hard surface, all weather road, two lanes wide; State route marker — 32
- Loose surface, graded, dry weather road
- Trail; Dirt road
- Railroad in street; Carline in street

RAILROADS	Single track	Double track	UNDER CONSTRUCTION Single track	UNDER CONSTRUCTION Double track	ABANDONED Single track	ABANDONED Double track
Standard gauge						
Narrow gauge						
Single track carline			Double track carline			

BOUNDARIES
- International
- State
- County (with monument)
- County subdivision
- Reservation
- Military reservation — MIL RES
- School; Church
- Cemetery
- Churchyard
- Mine
- Horizontal control sta
- Bench mark
- Spot elevation
- Woods
- Woods-brushwood
- Brushwood
- Orchard
- Vineyard
- Intermittent lake
- Intermittent stream
- Dam
- Rapids; Falls
- Large rapids and falls
- Swamp, marsh
- Rocks awash at low tide
- Wharf, pier
- Man-made shoreline

SCALE 1:62500

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET

1 5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL (1929 ADJ.)

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

10,000-FOOT GRID TICKS, CALIFORNIA PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, ZONE 6, SHOWN IN BLACK
1000-METER GRID TICKS, UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR SYSTEM, ZONE 11, SHOWN IN BLUE

REPRINTED FROM MILITARY EDITION FOR CIVIL USE
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

15½° TRUE NORTH / MAGNETIC NORTH

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1942

Santiago Peak 1942

SANTIAGO PEAK, CALIFORNIA

N3330-W11730/15

1942

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.-1963
MR 5255

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA
SANTIAGO PEAK QUADRANGLE
GRID ZONE "G"
N3330-W11730/15

WAR DEPARTMENT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

CALIFORNIA
SANTIAGO PEAK QUADRANGLE
GRID ZONE "G"
15 MINUTE SERIES

(Anaheim) (Riverside) (Santa Ana) (Lake Elsinore)

117° 45' 1550 1560 40' 1570 1580 (Corona.) 1590 35' 1600 1610 1620000 117° 30'
33° 45' 1185 1180 1175 1170
570 560 550 40' 540 530

Silverado Canyon
Silverado Truck Trail
Limestone Canyon
Santiago Canyon
Williams Canyon
Harding Canyon
Harding Canyon Truck Trail
Modjeska Reservoir
Bolero Pt
Lookout
Modjeska
Modjeska Grade Road
Bee Canyon
Tomato Spring Canyon
Borrego Canyon
Lambert Reservoir
Irvine Boulevard
Central Avenue
Trabuco Road
Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe
Aliso Avenue
Los Alisos Road
El Toro
Veeh Reservoir
Niguel Road
Trabuco Oaks
State Guard Station
Plano Trabuco
Dove Canyon
Bell Canyon
Holy Jim Canyon
Falls Canyon
U.S. Forest Guard Station
Coldwater Canyon
Bear Flat
Modjeska Peak
Riverside Orange Co Co
Divide Truck Trail
Main Truck Road
Indian
Santiago Peak
Lookout
Santa Ana Mts
Cleveland National Forest
Stag Canyon
Jim Canyon
Spring Canyon
View
Starr
Toro
Plano
Oso
Santa Ana 9.5 Mi.
Irvine 0.5 Mi.

79 42 40 176 39 37 38 32 30 31 34 15

Ora-79
Ora-42
Ora-40
Ora-176
Ora-37
Ora-39
Ora-38
Ora-32
Ora-30
Ora-31
Ora-34
Ora-15

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1942.
Horizontal control by U. S. Geological Survey, 1894 and 1899, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, 1933 and 1939, Rancho Santa Margarita Survey, 1939 and 29th Engineers, U. S. Army, 1939.
Vertical control by U.S. Geological Survey, 1894 and 1899, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1935, and 29th Engineers, U. S. Army, 1939.
Topography by 29th Engineers, U. S. Army, 1942, from Tandem T-3A (5 lens) aerial photographs, by stereo-comparagraph methods. Intermediate elevations by multiplex aero-projectors.
Photography by 91st Observation Squadron, Air Corps, U. S Army, 1939
Polyconic Projection, North American 1927 Datum.

ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS

Dependable hard surface, heavy duty road.
Loose surface graded, dry weather road.
U. S. Route 101
Secondary, hard surface, all weather road.
Dirt road.
State Route 74
More than two lanes indicated by note with tick at point of change. 3 LANE | 4 LANE
Road Data 1942

BRUSH

Scale 1/62500

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Yards

Contour interval 50 feet

Datum is mean sea level (1929 Adj.)

FIVE THOUSAND YARD GRID COMPUTED FROM "GRID SYSTEM FOR PROGRESSIVE MAPS IN THE U. S." ZONE G. U. S. C. & G. S. SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 59 (THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED)

NOTE: OFFICERS USING THIS MAP WILL MARK HEREON CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS WHICH COME TO THEIR ATTENTION AND MAIL DIRECT TO "THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D.C."

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1943
ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE 0.1' INCREASE

29TH ENGINEER REPRODUCTION PLANT, PORTLAND, OREGON
1943

TEN THOUSAND FOOT PLANE COORDINATES COMPUTED FROM U. S. C. AND G. S. PROJECTION TABLES FOR CALIFORNIA VI ARE INDICATED BY SHORT DOTTED LINES ON ALL MARGINS AND BY COORDINATE NUMBERS ON THE TOP AND RIGHT MARGINS (THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED)

SANTIAGO PEAK, CALIF.

N3330-W11730/15

ORANGE

APPENDIX B

DPR SITE UPDATE FOR CA-ORA-1338

CONFIDENTIAL

Not for Public Review

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

■ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – ***Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2***

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - ***Per Government Code § 65352.3.***

Local Action Type:

☐ **General Plan** ☐ **General Plan Element** ☐ **General Plan Amendment**

☐ **Specific Plan** ☐ **Specific Plan Amendment** ☐ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: Legacy Ranch Project (20252445)

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of San Juan Capistrano

Contact Person: Ivan Strudwick

Street Address: 3210 El Camino Real, Suite 100

City: Irvine **Zip:** 92602

Phone: (949) 337-6101 **Fax:**

Email: Ivan.Strudwick@LSA.net

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Orange **City/Community:** San Juan Capistrano

Project Description:

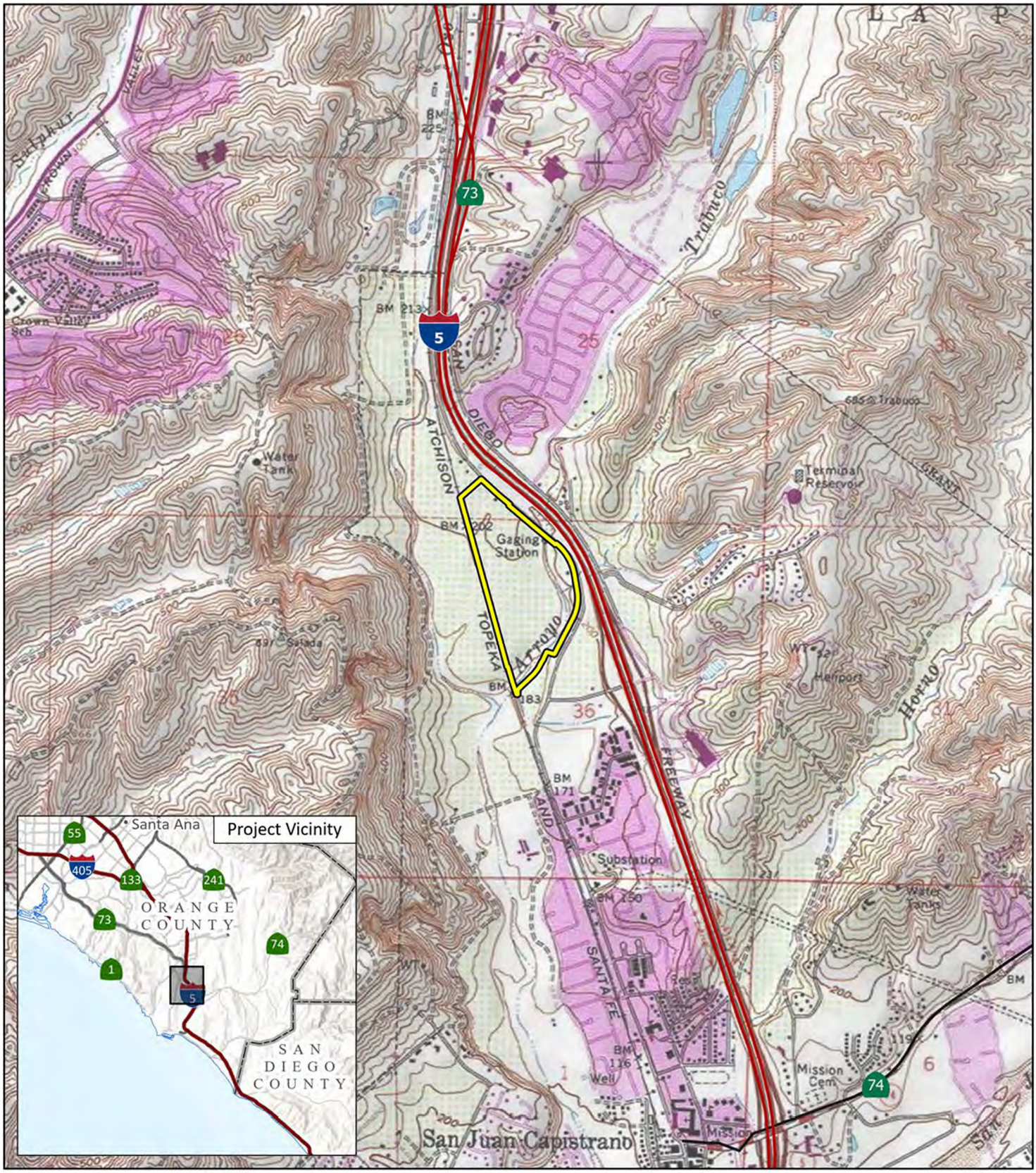
The project consists of developing the Legacy Ranch with community amenities such as an equestrian center for horses and cattle, 70 “farm stay” cottages for retreats, chapel and event barn for wedding ceremonies and events, working agricultural farm, farm shop, instructional classes, wellness activities, and recreational trails. The project also includes preservation of existing elements including the Putuidem Village, Swanner House, and Dr. John Cortese dog park, and will provide greater access to each of these existing elements .

Additional Request

■ **Sacred Lands File Search** - ***Required Information:***

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): San Juan Capistrano, Calif. 7.5' USGS (1981)

Township: 7S **Range:** 8W **Section(s):** 25 and 36



LSA

FIGURE 1

0 1000 2000
FEET

Legacy Ranch Project

Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - *San Juan Capistrano (1981)*, CA

I:\2025\20252445\GIS\Pro\Legacy Ranch Project\Legacy Ranch Project.aprx (7/1/2025)

Ivan Strudwick

From: Green, Andrew@NAHC <Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 17, 2025 9:44 AM
To: Ivan Strudwick
Cc: kaamalam@gmail.com
Subject: Legacy Ranch Project
Attachments: AB52 Yes Legacy Ranch Project 7.17.2025.pdf; Legacy Ranch Project 7.17.2025.xlsx

Good Morning,

Attached is the response to the project referenced above. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact our office email at nahc@nahc.ca.gov.

Regards,

Andrew Green
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov
Direct Line: (916) 573-1072
Office: (916) 373-3710

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
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Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
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Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

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Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

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Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Michelle Carr

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

July 17, 2025

Ivan Strudwick
City of San Juan Capistrano

Via Email to: Ivan.Strudwick@lsa.net

Re: Tribal Consultation Under CEQA, Legacy Ranch Project, Orange County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to your request, attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Additionally, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes on the attached list for more information. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

Additionally, the NAHC recommends that agencies include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why consultation is vital.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. If consultation is requested, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the process.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
7/17/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians	N	Sonia Johnston, Chairperson	P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, CA, 92799			sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net	Juaneno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/17/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Nathan Banda, Chairman	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(949) 426-8804		nbanda@jbmian.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Shannon Wingfield, Secretary	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(949) 488-3484		webmaster@jbmian.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, THPO/MLD	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		thpo@jbmian.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Wesley Ruise, Tribal Chairman	22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-3771		wesley.ruisejr@lajolla-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	5/19/2025

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
7/17/2025

Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-1289	(760) 742-3422	bennaecalac@aol.com	Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Legacy Ranch Project, Orange County.

Record: PROJ-2025-003889
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Orange
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX D

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Dr. Joe Cortese Dog Park (30291 Camino Capistrano) parking lot. View to SE. Oct. 22, 2025.


Dr. Joe Cortese Dog Park. View of fenced dog-run area just north of sign in above photo. I-5 visible in upper right. View to NNE. Oct. 22, 2025.



Sign for replica native village just S of village. View shows the field near the N end of the project where prehistoric material from ORA-1338 is recorded. View to NW. Oct. 22, 2025.



Replicated native village of *Putuidem*. Visible in the distance just above the replica huts is the water tower of the Williams/Swanner House (CA-ORA-1330H). View to N. Oct. 22, 2025.



No. and W. sides of Pumphouse/Tool Shed used for the orange orchard at the property. Dr. Joe Cortese Dog Park out of photo on left. View to SE. Oct. 22, 2025.



No. and E. sides of Pumphouse/Tool Shed used for the orange orchard at the property. Valves on right controlled water flow to various parts of the orchard. View to SW. Oct. 22, 2025.



Dirt road at So. end of the project area. The orange/oak trees on the left (W) are within the original orchard. Trees on right lie along Arroyo Trabuco. View to NNW. Oct. 22, 2025.



View to the left of above photo. Remnant orange trees from the original orchard along with much larger oak trees. Ground visibility was good here. View to W. Oct. 22, 2025.



Dirt road along lower terrace near SE end of the project area. Riparian vegetation on left (S) lies along Arroyo Trabuco. View to SW. Oct. 22, 2025.



View of lower terrace along Arroyo Trabuco (to right of above photo). The upper terrace forming the majority of the project area is visible on the right. View to NW. Oct. 22, 2025.



View of remnant orange grove from a location just north of the SW end of project area. Metrolink RR tracks/power lines on left form E project boundary. View to N. Oct. 22, 2025.



No. end of project: Field on E side of Williams/Swanner House (CA-ORA-1330H), upper center. Replica native village out of view on right (E). View to NE. Oct. 22, 2025.



Open field in No.-central project area W of Williams/Swanner House (CA-ORA-1330H). Power pole line follows Metrolink railroad tracks visible on left. View to W. Oct. 22, 2025.



Continuation of above photo. Open field in No.-central portion of project area. Power pole line and Metrolink railroad tracks mark E project boundary. View to SW. Oct. 22, 2025.



View of dense brush in north-central portion of project area (within prehistoric site ORA-1338) from railroad tracks looking toward replica native village. View to E. Oct. 22, 2025.



Continuation of above photo. Brush-covered field (within prehistoric site ORA-1338) from railroad tracks looking toward Pumphouse/Tool Shed. View to SE. Oct. 22, 2025.