

***REDACTED FOR PUBLIC USE***

**Cultural Resources Inventory Report  
Grace Church Remodel and  
Senior Living Facility Project**

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**Orange County, California**

**Prepared For:**

City of Laguna Niguel  
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**May 2022**

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The City of Laguna Niguel retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2021 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Grace Church Remodel and Senior Living Facility Project (Project or Proposed Project) in Orange County, California. The proponent, Griffin Living, proposes to demolish an existing modular building and replace it with a two-story senior living facility with a parking garage, as well as remodel the façade of the church to construct additional floor area and expand to a partial second story add-on.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that 35 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, two of which have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, no sites have previously been recorded within the Project Area. However, 15 cultural resources have been recorded within 1 mile of the Project Area.

A search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission. The results of the Sacred Lands File records search were positive, indicating known recorded presence of Native American Sacred Lands within the Project Area or its search radius.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded one cultural resource inside the Project Area: GC-001, a historic-period religious building. This resource has not yet been evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources eligibility criteria.

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management

**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Grace Church Remodel and Senior Living Facility Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SF	Square foot
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The City of Laguna Niguel retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2021 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Proposed Project Area located in the City of Laguna Niguel in Orange County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

### **1.1 Project Location**

The Project Area consists of 5.342 acres of property located in an unsectioned portion of Rancho Niguel, Township 7 South, Range 8 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1968 (photorevised 1981) San Juan Capistrano, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). It is also known as Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 653-012-12 and is located at 24600 La Plata Drive, at the southern corner of the intersection of Crown Valley Parkway and La Plata Drive.

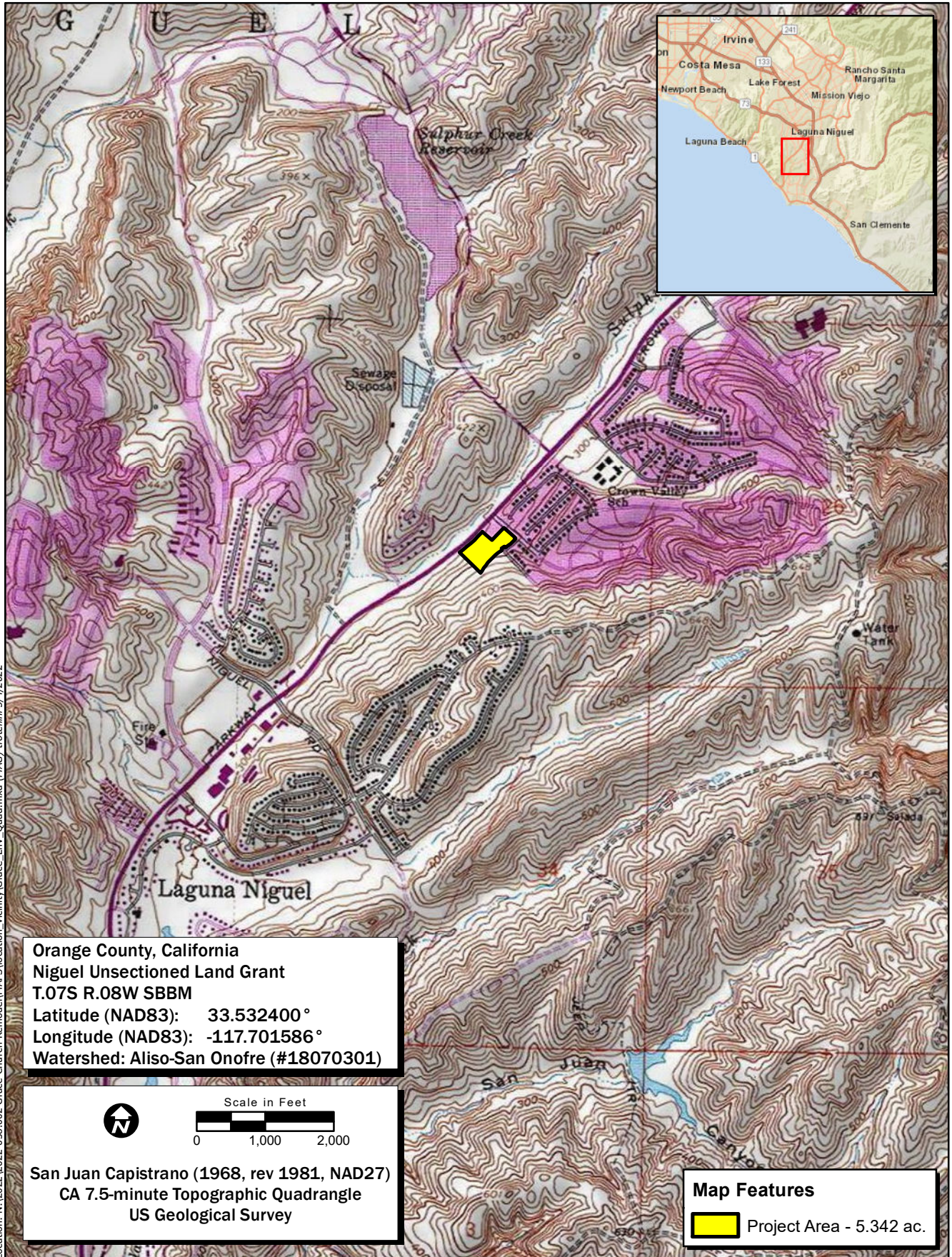
### **1.2 Project Description**

The Proposed Project entails the construction of a senior living facility and remodeling of the existing church façade, including storm drains, retaining walls, and related utilities and infrastructure.

The Project proponent, Griffin Living, intends to construct a 3,822 square foot (SF) second-story addition to the existing one-story Grace Church. The new addition would add additional meeting areas and offices. The church façade would be remodeled to complement the proposed senior living facility. The Grace Church remodel would add 436 SF net increase in its church facilities, providing two new Americans with Disabilities Act bathrooms, and the relocation of classrooms and offices from the modular buildings to the second floor of the main church building. Upon the completion of the remodel of the main church building and upon receipt of an Occupancy Permit, the existing 3,360 SF modular buildings and restrooms would be vacated and removed from the Church property. Both the Church and proposed senior living center would have access from a new driveway on Crown Valley Parkway, as well as access to La Plata Drive through the Grace Church property and the driveway at 24600 La Plata Drive.

### **1.3 Area of Potential Effects**

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to CEQA review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.



Location: N:\2022\2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel\MAPS\location\_vicinity\Grace\_LNV\_Quad.mxd (MAG)-trotter\lri\_5/4/2022

Map Date: 5/4/2022

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

**Figure 1-1. Project Location and Vicinity**

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 710 feet in length by 430 feet in width.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project, depending on new building heights. Ground disturbance of up to 15 feet below the surface will be necessary in order to install any new water, sewage, or other infrastructure, and therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is up to 50 feet, which is the estimated height of the proposed three-story senior facility. No new lines will be installed where lines do not currently exist.

## **1.4 Regulatory Context**

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

### **1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act**

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:



- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

#### **1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act**

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

“A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.”

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (B) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (D) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

"An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

### **1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency, and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

## **1.5 Report Organization**

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix 1 includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Appendix 2 contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix 3 presents photographs of the Project Area, and Appendix 4 contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California’s open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code [USC] 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information.

## **2.0 SETTING**

### **2.1 Environmental Setting**

The Project Area is located in the City of Laguna Niguel, approximately 100 yards from the southeast bank of Sulphur Creek in Arroyo Salada, 780 yards northwest of the confluence of Sulphur Creek and Sulphur Creek, 3.3 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean, and 1.7 miles west-southwest of the Interstate 5/State Route 73 interchange. Elevations range from 246 to 286 feet above mean sea level.

### **2.2 Geology and Soils**

Morton and Miller (2006) describe the geology of the Project Area as Tcs, also known as the Capistrano Formation. It is Late Miocene to Early Pliocene and is mainly fossil-bearing mudstone and sandy-siltstone, which is poorly consolidated and have caused landslides in the area (Irvine Valley College 2022).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), five soil types are located within the Project Area: Alo clay, 15 to 30 percent slopes, dry; Alo clay, 30 to 50 percent slopes, warm MAAT MLRA 20; Botella clay loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19; Calleguas clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded; and Sorrento loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19. These soil types are residuum from calcareous sandstone or shale, residuum from sandstone or shale, alluvium derived from sedimentary rock, residuum weathered from calcareous shale, and alluvium derived from sedimentary rock.

There exists a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of alluvium within the Project Area and the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways.

## **3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT**

### **3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History**

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a

predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

Archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments in sites dating to after about 5,000 BP. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. New peoples from the Great Basin began entering Southern California during this period. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups that the first Europeans encountered during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The presence of small projectile points indicates the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

## **3.2 Local Pre-Contact History**

### **3.2.1 Paleoindian Period (to 10,000 BP)**

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

### **3.2.2 Archaic Period (10,000 to 8,500 BP)**

Approximately 10,000 years ago at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Grenda 1997; Goldberg 2001), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991).

### **3.2.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period (8,500 to 3,500 BP)**

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, two patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 B.P. with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as

scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

### **3.2.4 Del Rey Tradition (3,500 to 150 BP)**

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto- Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP replacing the native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto- Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP. (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

The material culture of the ancestors of the Gabrielino is termed the Del Rey Tradition (3,500 to 150 BP) (Sutton 2010). With the arrival of the Takic speakers, settlement and subsistence systems changed. Mobility was greatly decreased compared to the Encinitas Tradition and small groups of related people lived in semi-permanent residential bases near a water source. Subsistence changed from a mobile foraging pattern to a collector pattern (Binford 1980). People collected resources and brought them back to the residential base. When away from the residential base people stayed overnight in temporary camps.

Six phases have been defined on the mainland (Angeles I – Angeles VI) and four phases (Island I – Island IV) have been defined on the southern Channel Islands for the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). Angeles I, II, and III (3,500 to 1,250 BP) correspond with the Intermediate Horizon first defined by Wallace (1955). During this period mortars and pestles were first used which probably indicates the beginning of acorn exploitation. Acorns required greater processing time, but were storable and contributed to a greater degree of sedentism. Lithic technology was more focused on making flake tools, rather than core tools, as in the previous Encinitas Tradition. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably still accomplished with the atlatl or spear thrower.

Angeles IV, V, and VI (1,250 to 150 BP) correspond with the Late Prehistoric Horizon as originally defined by Wallace (1955). The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spaniards in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Horizon. People lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars

for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

The beginning of Angeles IV is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which made deer hunting more efficient. The bow and arrow was also used in wars for territorial defense. One of the most important food resources was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorn processing was labor intensive, requiring grinding in a mortar and leaching with water to remove tannic acid (Basgall 1987). Many of the mortars are bedrock mortars. Seeds from sage, grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Seeds were used as the storable staple in areas which lacked acorn-producing oak groves. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. On the coast fish were obtained using shell fishhooks and nets.

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group's territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.

### **3.3 Ethnography**

Prior to the arrival of European Americans in the region, indigenous groups speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings inhabited California. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Driver 1961; Murdock 1960), recognized the uniqueness of California's indigenous groups and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925) further subdivided California into four subculture areas: Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central.

The Project Area formed part of the territory occupied by the Juaneño when the Spanish arrived in 1769. Ethnographic descriptions of the Juaneño are often given in terms of their neighbors to the south, the Luiseño (e.g., White 1963, Bean and Shipek 1978), but also point to a separate ethnic identity (Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929). Perhaps the most important account of Juaneño culture are the observations made by Gerónimo Boscana, friar at Mission San Juan Capistrano from 1812 to 1826 (Boscana 1933).

Juaneño settlement and subsistence systems may extend back in time to the beginning of the Angeles IV Phase about 1,250 BP when Takic speakers moved south beyond Aliso Creek. The Juaneño were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. One of the most important food resources for inland groups were acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorns were ground into flour using mortars and pestles. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. Coastal dwellers collected shellfish and used carved shell hooks for fishing in bay/estuary, nearshore, and kelp bed zones. Dried fish and shellfish were probably traded for inland products such as acorns and venison.



The Juaneño lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of an established territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn processing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

### **3.4 Regional History**

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. The Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) sent Cabrillo north to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. No missions were established in the Central Valley. The nearest mission is Mission San Juan Capistrano established in 1775 and reestablished in 1776 (California Spanish Missions 2011).

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or ranchos (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican Period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

John Sutter, a European immigrant, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor of Alta California for a land grant, which he received in 1841. Sutter built a flour mill and grew wheat near the fort (Bidwell 1971). Gold was discovered in the flume of

Sutter's lumber mill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in January 1848 (Marshall 1971). The discovery of gold initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, which brought thousands of miners and settlers to the Sierra foothills east and southeast of Sacramento.

The American Period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land, which was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading (after 1862) (Robinson 1948).

### **3.5 Project Area History**

The Spanish governor Gaspar de Portola and the Franciscan priest Juan Crespi first arrived in 1769, and the nearby mission San Juan Capistrano was formed on November 1, 1776. Mission San Juan Capistrano named one of their cattle areas *Rancho Niguel* (Niguel Shores Community Association n.d.; Laguna Greenbelt, Inc. 2021).

Mexico declared their independence in 1821. After confiscating mission property, the Mexican Government converted Rancho Niguel into a land grant, which was primarily used as a sheep ranch. On June 21, 1842, Juan Avila and his sister Concepcion obtained 13,316 acres for the Rancho Niguel De Los Alisos land grant. In 1848, when California became a U.S. Territory, Juan Avila reestablished his title to the land, and remained owner of Rancho Niguel until 1865 (City of Laguna Niguel n.d.; Niguel Shores Community Association n.d.).

Terrible drought years from 1862 to 1864 led many of the cattle ranches to go bankrupt as their herds died. Dry bones lay around the watering holes, where thirsty cows had come in search of water, and died. The only useful thing to be done with the bones was to grind them up and make them into fertilizer (Laguna Greenbelt, Inc. 2021).

Starting in the 1880s, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad began construction of a line that passed through Rancho Niguel (City of Laguna Niguel n.d.).

In 1884, Lewis Moulton leased a portion of Rancho Niguel from the Daugerre family to raise cattle and sheep. In 1895, Moulton partnered with Jean Pierre Daguerre to buy and run the 21,723-acre ranch, which encompassed what is now Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Laguna Woods, and Laguna Hills (Yee 2015). In 1896, the Rancho Niguel land was purchased by the Moulton Company, which would eventually control over 19,000 acres of local land (City of Laguna Niguel n.d.).

In 1951, the descendants of Moulton and Daguerre inherited and divided the land, with the Moultons getting about 19,000 acres and the Daguerres inheriting 7,200 acres which cover approximately the same ground as the city of Laguna Niguel today (Yee 2015). In 1954, descendants of the original Avila Ranch owner, the Daguerre family, sold 7,200 acres of Rancho Niguel to the Shumaker Investors Group and sold

another 856 acres to George Capron, a former baseball player. George Capron named his property the Capron Ranch (Niguel Shores Community Association n.d.).

Descendants of the Moulton family have joined with the Moulton Company (now headquartered in Irvine) to preserve the history of Lewis Moulton, his family, the Daguerre family, and Daguerrotype photography by forming the multi-site Moulton Museum. They currently have a ranch in Aliso Viejo, trails in Aliso Wood Canyons, displays in the Laguna Hills Civic Center, and a travelling exhibit on Lewis Moulton's widow, Nellie Gail Moulton (Moulton Museum 2020).

In 1959, Cabot, Cabot, and Forbes established the Laguna Niguel Corporation, making Laguna Niguel one of the first master planned communities in California. The Laguna Niguel Corporation retained Victor Gruen and Associates to develop a detailed community plan for a site of approximately 7,199 acres. A sales office was built at the eastern corner of Pacific Coast Highway and Crown Valley. Land sales began in 1961, starting with the Monarch Bay and Laguna Terrace subdivisions (City of Laguna Niguel 2021; Niguel Shores Community Association n.d.).

Seeking local governance, residents of Laguna Niguel formed the Community Services District in 1986 (City of Laguna Niguel 2021). A vote for incorporation was held on November 7, 1989, with 89 percent of the voters being in favor. Laguna Niguel became the 29th city in Orange County on December 1, 1989 (City of Laguna Niguel 2021).

## **4.0 METHODS**

### **4.1 Personnel Qualifications**

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) John O'Connor, Ph.D., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. Fieldwork was conducted by Staff Archaeologist Julian Acuña, RPA. Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA prepared the technical report, with support from Sonia Sifuentes, RPA. Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. provided built-environment evaluations as architectural historian. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

John O'Connor, Ph.D. has over 13 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is well versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for CEQA and NHPA projects, and he has written or otherwise contributed to numerous environmental compliance documents. Dr. O'Connor serves as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP.

Julian Acuña, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with over six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University, San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, the recording of both

pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with over 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/ Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist at ECORP and has more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North and has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History, Architectural History, and Historic Preservation. He holds a Ph.D. in History, an M.A. in History (Public History), and a B.A. in History. Dr. Hallam has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using NRHP and CRHR criteria to evaluate historic properties for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR. He is highly skilled at historical research and is familiar with archives, libraries, museums, CHRIS information centers, and other historical repositories in California.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 26 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

## **4.2 Records Search Methods**

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Fullerton on February 23, 2022 (SCCIC search #23592.9662; Appendix 1). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. SCCIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on March 30, 2022.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Orange County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2022a); The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022b); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2020); and Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1901 USGS Southern California Sheet No 1, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale);
- 1902 USGS Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale);
- 1942 USGS Santiago Peak, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1948 USGS San Juan Capistrano, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1968 USGS San Juan Capistrano, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1974 USGS San Juan Capistrano, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

Historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1952, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1980, 1992, and 2014 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

### **4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods**

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 23, 2022, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE (Appendix 2). This search will determine whether or not the California Native American tribes within the APE have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

### **4.4 Field Methods**

On April 8, 2022, ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended one-half person-day in the field. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of

subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

All cultural resources encountered during the survey were recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources were photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

## 5.0 RESULTS

### 5.1 Records Search

ECORP requested a records search of the CHRIS from SCCIC on February 23, 2022. The SCCIC provided the results to ECORP on March 30, 2022.

#### 5.1.1 Previous Research

Thirty-five previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted in or within 1 mile of the property, covering approximately 90 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius (Table 1). Of the 35 studies, two were conducted within the APE and the other 33 were within the 1-mile radius. The one of the two reports that include the APE was conducted for the Specific Plan for the Aliso Creek Planning Corridor and the other report was a proposal for the creation of an archaeological district for the NRHP and a suggested research-study design for the region. The previous studies were conducted between 1973 and 2014 and vary in project type, from specific plan development, municipal development, and cellular.

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the Project Area?</b>
OR-00255	Anonymous	Archaeological Report on the Aliso Creek Corridor- Planning Units 2 & 3 Orange County, California	1977	Yes
OR-00324	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	1978	No
OR-00549	Singer, Clay A.	Archaeological Survey and Resource Assessment of a Portion of Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	1976	No

<b>Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies in or within 1 Mile of the Project Area</b>				
<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the Project Area?</b>
OR-00580	Anonymous	The Aliso Creek Watershed, Orange County, California a Proposal for Creating an Archaeological District for the National Register of Historic Places and a Suggested Research and Study Design	1977	Yes
OR-00705	Anonymous	A Final Report on the Scientific Resources Survey for Moulton Ranch	1973	No
OR-00706	Cottrell, Marie G.	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for a 99 Acre Rancho Capistrano Property	1983	No
OR-00709	Rice, Glen E.	Survey Results of Tract Number 7340	1974	No
OR-00803	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Assessment of Marina Hills, Parcels 1a and 1b, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	1986	No
OR-00824	Bissell, Ronald M.	A Report of the Status of Archaeological Sites on and Near Property Owned by the S&S Construction Company in Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	1986	No
OR-00855	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Marina Hills Planned Community, Tentative Tract 12768, Phases IIA, IIB, IIIA, and IIIB, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	1987	No
OR-00931	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Tract 13306, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	1988	No
OR-00938	Bissell, Ronald M.	Status of Cultural Resources in the Wood Canyon Area, Southern Orange County, California	1988	No
OR-01140	Demcak, Carol R.	Cultural Resources Assessment for Moulton Niguel Water District (mnwd) Reclaimed Water Distribution Facilities Project, South Orange County, California	1991	No
OR-01183	Shinn, Juanita R.	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Hon Property O Approximately 60.9 Acres Located in Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	1991	No
OR-01465	unspecified	Archaeological, Paleontological and Historical Literature Search and Records Check for South Coastal Orange County Central Pool Relief	1990	No

<b>Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies in or within 1 Mile of the Project Area</b>				
<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the Project Area?</b>
OR-01792	Brechbiel, Brant A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 027-03 in the City of Laguna Niguel, California	1998	No
OR-01873	Unknown	Archaeological Report on the Aliso Water Management Agency-phase III Proposed Regional Wastewater Treatment Facilities Orange County, California	1976	No
OR-01924	Singer, Clay A.	Archaeological Survey and Resource Assessment of a Portion of Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	1976	No
OR-02079	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Services Facility Number C994.1, County of Orange, California	2000	No
OR-02409	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment At&t Wireless Facility No. 13107a Orange County, California	2002	No
OR-02435	Ferraro, David D. and Tim Gregory	Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Capistrano Property in the City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2002	No
OR-03119	Bonner, Wayne H. and Aislin-Kayand, Marnie	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Og54xc561d (marina Hills Drive), Marina Hills Drive Just East of Parc Vista, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	2004	No
OR-03131	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Facility 950-013-335b 29702 Kensington Drive City of Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	2004	No
OR-03132	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Facility Lsanca3130b 29702 Kensington Drive City of Laguna Niguel Orange County, California	2004	No
OR-03135	Billat, Lorna	South Crown Valley/CA-8224a 29731 Crown Valley Pkwy, Laguna Niguel, Ca, Orange County	2004	No
OR-03142	Duke, Curt	Review of Pacific Wireless Facility Cm-403-02, County of Orange, California	2000	No
OR-03341	McLean, Deborah K.	The Proposed Street of the Golden Lantern Pavement Rehabilitation Project	2003	No
OR-03573	Joan C. Brown and Patrick O. Maxon	Phase I Cultural Resources Study- Proposed Salt Creek Enhancement Project, Laguna Niguel, CA.	2009	No



<b>Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies in or within 1 Mile of the Project Area</b>				
<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the Project Area?</b>
OR-04027	Fulton, Phil and Terri Fulton	Cultural Resource Assessment, Verizon Wireless Services, Golden Lantern Facility, City of Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	2011	No
OR-04235	Billat, Lorna	New Tower Submission Packet, Golden Lantern PROW	2012	No
OR-04323	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services Kite Hill Facility, City of Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	2013	No
OR-04407	Bonner, Diane, Wills, Carrie, and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02228A (CM228 Crown Valley Reservoir) 28053 Crown Valley Parkway, Lagune Niguel, Orange County, California	2014	No
OR-04407	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02228A (CM228 Crown Valley Reservoir) 28053 Crown Valley Parkway, Lagune Niguel, Orange County, California	2014	No
OR-04421	Bonner, Diane and Wills, Carrie	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate Parkside, 29731 Crown Valley Parkway, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California	2014	No
OR-04574	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle USA Southern California Metro PCS DAS Project, Orange and Los Angeles Counties, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN1007)	2011	No

The results of the records search indicate that all of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted over 45 years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE for the Project under current (2014) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers protocols.

The records search also determined that three previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, two are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and one is a historic-era site associated with the development of the City of Laguna Niguel. There are no known previously recorded cultural resources located within the APE.

<b>Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in or within 1 mile of the Project Area</b>					
<b>Site Number CA- ORA-</b>	<b>Primary Number P-30-</b>	<b>Recorder and Year</b>	<b>Age/ Period</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>Within Project Area?</b>
000131	000131	PCAS (1963)	Pre-contact	Destroyed probable shell midden	No
000538	000538	C. Singer (1976)	Pre-contact	Quarry with manos	No
--	177064	Roderic McLean (2011)	Historic	Water tank	No

### 5.1.2 Records

The OHP's *Built Environment Resource Directory* for Orange County (2022) did not include any resources within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2021) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest eligible National Register property is located two miles northwest of the Project Area off Avila Road in Laguna Niguel.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996) and by the OHP (2022) were reviewed on February 23, 2022. There are no landmarks listed within the City of Laguna Niguel.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that Project Area was included in the Rancho Niguel land patent.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 653-012-12 revealed the property consists of 5.4 acres of commercial land. A one-story building is noted as constructed in 1972. Ownership was gifted to two church nonprofits by a church nonprofit in 2008. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2020, 2019) did not list any historic bridges in or within 1 mile of the Project Area.

### 5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the property was initially used for ranching/agriculture. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- 1901 USGS Southern California Sheet No 1, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale) shows the Project Area within the boundary of Rancho Niguel.

- 1902 USGS Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale) shows the Project Area within the boundary of Rancho Niguel along Canada Salada.
- 1942 USGS Santiago Peak, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) and the 1948 USGS San Juan Capistrano, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) show Crown Valley Parkway constructed adjacent to the Project Area.
- 1968 USGS San Juan Capistrano, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows Crown Valley Parkway and La Plata Drive are constructed, and residences in place along those and adjoining streets.
- 1974 USGS San Juan Capistrano, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows the church and properties to the southeast and east are developed.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1938 reveal the Project Area as undeveloped.
- Aerial photographs from 1952 reveal the Project Area as still undeveloped, though a road is present that follows the path of present-day Crown Valley Parkway.
- Aerial photographs from 1963 show the Project Area in use for agriculture, and Crown Valley Parkway is visible.
- Aerial photographs from 1967 show Crown Valley Parkway and La Plata Drive are built adjacent to the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1972 of the Project Area show the church is built or under construction.
- Aerial photographs from 1980 show church parking lot is paved.
- Aerial photographs from 1992 show the western portion of the Project Area is graded and sloped.
- Aerial photographs from 2014 show the school is visible in the Project Area.

In sum, the property has been used for agriculture as late as 1972, then as church and school grounds since then.

## **5.2 Sacred Lands File Results**

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC indicate positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix 2.

## **5.3 Field Survey Results**

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on April 8, 2022 (Appendix 3). Ground visibility in the Project Area was less than 10 percent. Disturbances include previous development, overgrown vegetation, and wood mulch in open areas of the Project Area. Modern concrete drainages are present within the eastern and western portions of the Project Area.



**Figure 5-1. Project Area overview from northwestern corner (view southwest; April 8, 2022).**



**Figure 5-2. Project Area overview from southern boundary (view northeast; April 8, 2022).**



**Figure 5-3. Project Area overview from western boundary (view northwest; April 8, 2022).**



**Figure 5-4. Representative photo of ground visibility in southern portion of Project Area (detail; April 8, 2022).**

### **5.3.1 Cultural Resources**

As a result of the survey by ECORP, one new cultural resource was identified within the Project Area. Resource GC-001, Grace Church, is a historic-period religious building constructed in the early 1970s.

Site descriptions follow, and confidential DPR site records are provided in Appendix 4.

### 5.3.1.1 GC-001

The site is a historic-period religious building, currently called Grace Church. The building is single story with a low pitch, shingled wooden roof. The structure is on a concrete slab with exposed beams with a brick laid-in façade in the first portion of the building and concrete façade in the back portion of the building.

The historic-period building has been impacted from modern updates/renovations. Based on the RealQuest online property search, and collaborated by historic maps and aerial photographs, the church was constructed in 1972. No official evaluation for inclusion on the NRHP or CRHR was completed at this time.



**Figure 5-5. GC-001: Historic-period religious building (view south; April 8, 2022).**

## 6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

### 6.1 Conclusions

As a result of the background research and field survey, one historic-period resource (GC-001) was identified on the property. GC-001 has not been evaluated using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria, and therefore, it is not currently known whether or not is a historical resource under CEQA or historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA (if applicable). The process of evaluation requires focused archival research. If found to be eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, a determination would then need to be made about whether or not the Project would have a significant effect on the qualities that made it significant. Efforts to avoid, reduce, or mitigate those impacts would be needed if any significant resources will be adversely affected by the Project.

## 6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium along Sulphur Creek, the presence of alluvium within the Project Area, and the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways, there exists a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area.

## 6.3 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the lead agency adopt and implement the following mitigation measures to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the Lead Agency. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
  - If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American resource that does not include human remains, then the Lead Agency shall further notify all consulting Tribes. The agencies shall consult with the tribes on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource or Tribal Cultural Resources under CEQA. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource or Tribal Cultural Resource; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
  - If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB

2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Orange County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "The public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."



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## LIST OF APPENDICES

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Appendix 1 – Records Search Confirmation

Appendix 2 – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix 3 – Project Area Photographs

Appendix 4 – **Confidential** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

**CHRIS Data Request Form**

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34.00 IC FILE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

To: South Central Coastal Information Center

Print Name: Michael M. DeGiovine Date: 02/23/2022

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting Inc.

Address: 3838 Camino Del Rio North Unit 370

City: San Diego State: CA Zip: 92108

Phone: (858) 279-4040 Fax: (858) 279-4043 Email: mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): \_\_\_\_\_

Billing Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Billing Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name / Reference: 2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel / Senior Living Facility Project

Project Street Address: 24600 La Plata Drive, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

County or Counties: Orange

Township/Range/UTMs: T7S, R8W Unsectioned (Rancho Niguel) 11S//434853mE/3710536mN

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): San Juan Capistrano, CA

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes  / no

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 1,000.00

(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed \$1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

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**Information Center Use Only**

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: \_\_\_\_\_

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes  / no

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

## CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the \$150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the [OHP website](#).

### 1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps  GIS Data  Custom GIS Maps and GIS Data  No Maps

**Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."**

#### Location Information:

	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> mi. radius
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations<sup>1</sup></b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations Report Locations<sup>1</sup></b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>"Other" Report Locations<sup>2</sup></b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

### 3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the [SSJVIC website](#) for examples)

	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> mi. radius
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database<sup>1</sup></b>		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database</b>		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Report Database<sup>1</sup></b>		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Include "Other" Reports <sup>2</sup>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

### 4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):

	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records <sup>1</sup>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records Reports <sup>1</sup>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
"Other" Reports <sup>2</sup>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>



**CHRIS Data Request Form**

**5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:**

Within project area                      Within 1 mi.                      radius

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory<sup>3</sup>:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)  
Associated documentation<sup>4</sup>

yes  / no   
yes  / no

yes  / no   
yes  / no

**OHP Archaeological Resources Directory<sup>1,5</sup>:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)  
Associated documentation<sup>4</sup>

yes  / no   
yes  / no

yes  / no   
yes  / no

**California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

Directory listing only (PDF format)  
Associated documentation<sup>4</sup>

yes  / no   
yes  / no

yes  / no   
yes  / no

**6. Additional Information:**

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the [OHP website](#) and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

<b>Caltrans Bridge Survey</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Ethnographic Information</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Historical Literature</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Historical Maps</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Local Inventories</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Shipwreck Inventory</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Soil Survey Maps</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

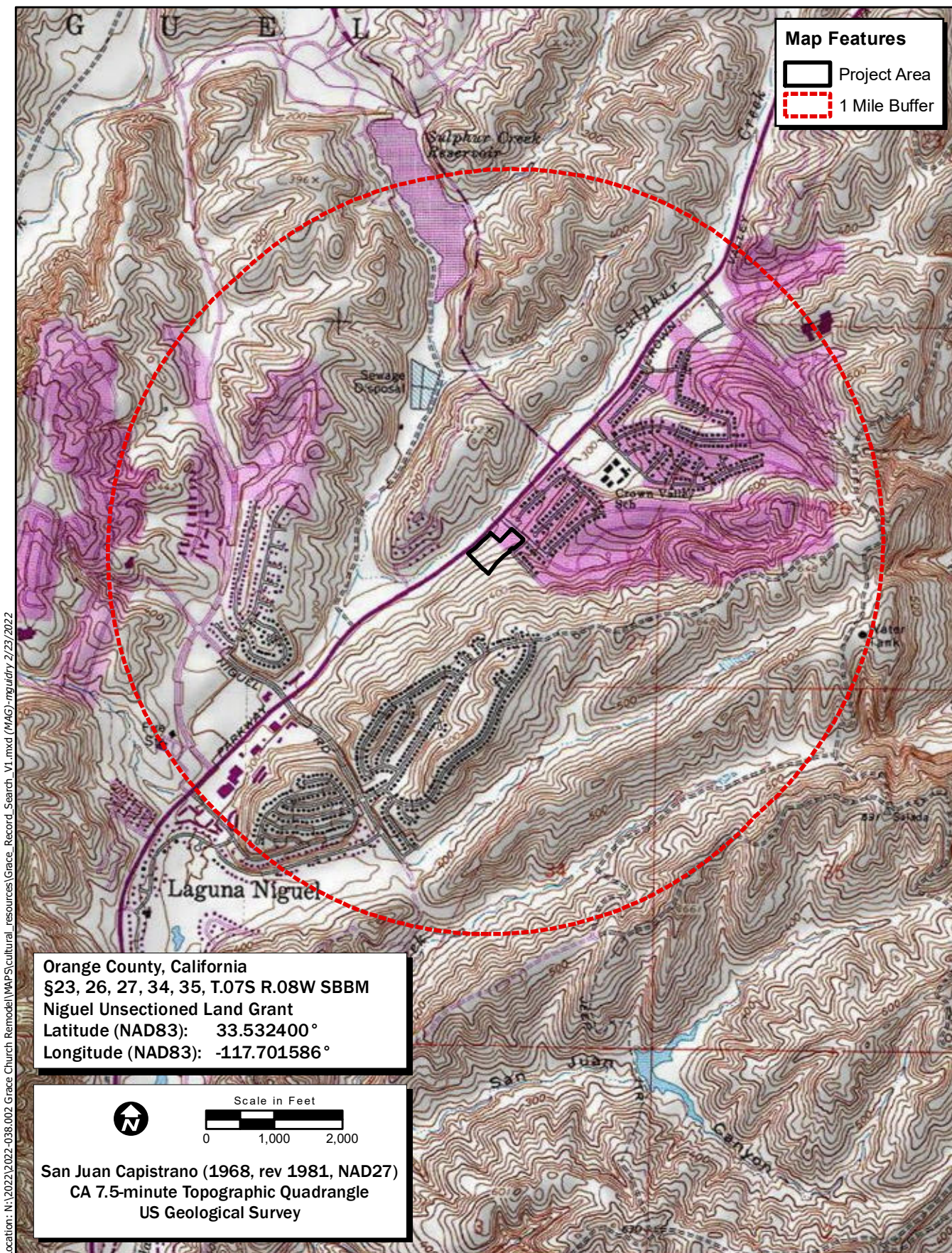
<sup>1</sup> In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

<sup>3</sup> Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

<sup>4</sup> Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

<sup>5</sup> Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



**Map Features**

- Project Area
- 1 Mile Buffer

Orange County, California  
 §23, 26, 27, 34, 35, T.07S R.08W SBBM  
 Niguel Unsectioned Land Grant  
 Latitude (NAD83): 33.532400°  
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.701586°

Scale in Feet  
 0 1,000 2,000

San Juan Capistrano (1968, rev 1981, NAD27)  
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2022\2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel\MAPS\Cultural\_resources\Grace\_Record\_Search\_V1.mxd (MAG-mg\uidry\_2/23/2022)

Map Date: 2/23/2022  
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



**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](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

3/30/2022

Records Search File No.: 23592.9662

Michael M. DeGiovine  
ECORP Consulting Inc.  
3838 Camino Del Rio North Unit 370  
San Diego, CA 92108

Re: Record Search Results for the 2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel / Senior Living Facility Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the San Juan Capistrano, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to send you what we state on the document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-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: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 3	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 2	OR-00255, OR-00580
Reports within 1-mile radius: 32	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) 2019:**  available online; please go to [https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)

**Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:**       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed  
**Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments**       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed  
**Historical Maps:**       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed  
**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](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  
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:

- (X) COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – 2 pages
- (X) Custom Maps – 2 pages
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 1 page
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 3 lines
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 4 pages
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 34 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 6 pages
- (X) Report Copies – (project area) 176 pages

## **COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – Custom Maps instead of Shape Files**

**These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement. These instructions are for those of you who cannot accept shape files as a deliverable and need us to make you a custom map of the resource and report locations. Please note that you are charged for each map feature even if you opt out of receiving custom maps. You cannot get secondary products such as bibliographies or pdfs of records if you don't pay for the primary products (custom map features) as this is the scaffolding upon which the secondary products are derived. If you opt out of having us make you a custom map then you are not charged for the "time" to make you a custom map. If you do not understand the digital fee structure, ask before we process your request and send you data. You can find the digital fee structure on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab. In order to keep costs down, you must be willing to make adjustments to the search radius or what you are expecting to receive as part of the search. Remember that some areas are loaded with data and others are sparse – our fees will reflect that.**

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. For LA, Orange, and Ventura Counties, this is good news because we are almost fully digital. The exception to this is that not all of our reports are scanned. You can submit a second request for any unscanned documents when we are back in the office (fees apply).

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING A RECORD SEARCH:**

There is a one-hour minimum per invoice. Use one data request form for each project search. Please send in your requests via email to [SCCIC@fullerton.edu](mailto:SCCIC@fullerton.edu) using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required. If you do not submit shape files of your project area, you will be charged for our time to draw your project area digitally so that we can process your request. Any "special instructions" must be noted on the data request form – not in the body of an email.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.  
<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

### **DELIVERABLES:**

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. For report locations you can request any radius you like, but we will only be providing custom maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you don't see a report plotted on the map then it's outside of the ¼-mile radius. You can ask for a project area only search if the lead agency or your client will accept a project area only search.
3. You will receive the type of bibliography that you select on the data request form and in accord with the search radius that you selected. If you need bibliographic information for reports for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius – even if they are not mapped.
4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports in accord with the search radius if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
5. You will get one invoice per data request form. There is a one-hour minimum per job.
6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the “custom map charges”. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads.
7. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you**
8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at [sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties





# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts 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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** 2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel and Senior Living Facility Project

**County:** San Diego County **Date:** Feb. 23, 2022

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** San Juan Capistrano, CA 1968 (Photorevised 1981)

**Township:** 7S **Range:** 8W **Section(s):** Unsectioned (Rancho Niguel)

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 3838 Camino Del Rio North, Unit 370

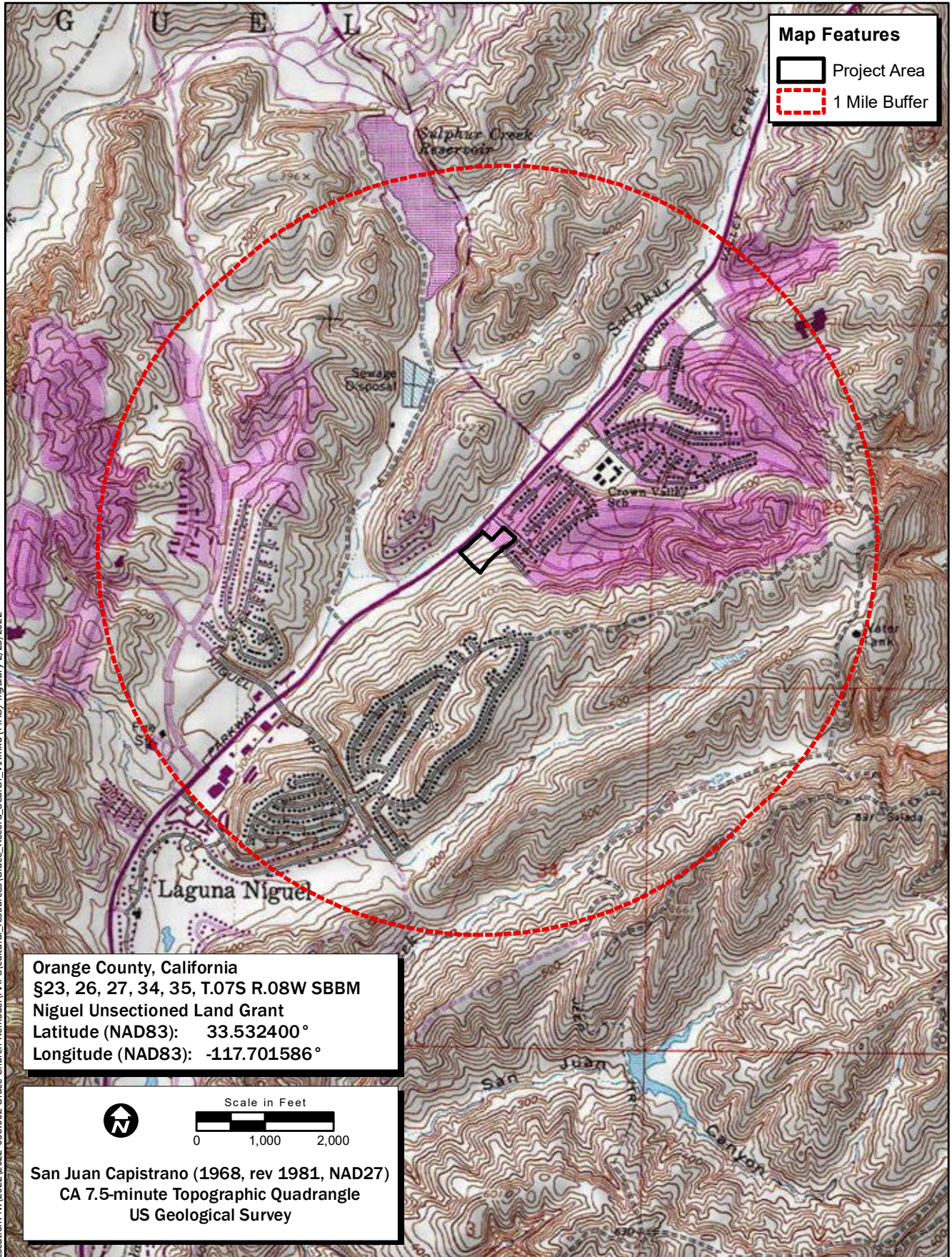
**City:** San Diego **Zip:** 92108

**Phone:** (858) 279-4040



**Fax:** (858) 279-4043

**Email:** [mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com)


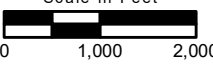
**Project Description:** ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for improvements at 24600 La Plata Drive, Laguna Niguel, CA, 92677. Attached is a copy of the map showing the Project Area. Please reference the project number 2022-038.002 on all correspondence.



**Map Features**

-  Project Area
-  1 Mile Buffer

Orange County, California  
 §23, 26, 27, 34, 35, T.07S R.08W SBBM  
 Niguel Unsectioned Land Grant  
 Latitude (NAD83): 33.532400°  
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.701586°

Scale in Feet  
 

San Juan Capistrano (1968, rev 1981, NAD27)  
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2022\2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel\MAPS\Cultural\_resources\Grace\_Record\_Search\_V1.mxd (MAG-mg\uidry\_2/23/2022)

Map Date: 2/23/2022  
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 14, 2022

Michael DeGiovine  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: [mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com)

**Re: 2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel and Senior Living Facility Project, Orange County**

Dear Mr. DeGiovine:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for 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 information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Orange County  
4/14/2022**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission  
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel  
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTtribalcouncil@aol.com

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

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

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,  
#231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

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

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

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

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

Christina Conley, Tribal  
Consultant and Administrator  
P.O. Box 941078  
Simi Valley, CA, 93094  
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761  
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048  
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel and Senior Living Facility Project, Orange County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Orange County  
4/14/2022**

***Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-038.002 Grace Church Remodel and Senior Living Facility Project, Orange County.

## **APPENDIX 3**

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Project Area Photographs

# PHOTOLOG

Project Name: *Grace Church*

Project Number: *2022-038.002*

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
	4378	<u>GC-001</u> E side of building	N	4/7	JFA
	4379	south central hallway	detail		
	4380	connection of main & small structure	detail		
	4381	SE corner	NV		
	4382	S of building	W		
	4383	" windows	detail		
	4384	OV from SE	NW		
	4385	chimney	detail		
	4386	roof	NW		
	4387	S of building	E		
	4388	courtyard	N		
	4389	interior beams	detail		
	4390	south central hallway	E		
	4391	building from SW	NE		
	4392	" " "	N		
	4393	W entrance	NE		
	4394	"	NE		
	4395	roof	E		
	4396	south of main building	NW		
	4397	" " " door	detail		
	4398	foundation " " "	detail		
	4399	" " " window	detail		
	4400	" " "	detail		
	4401	W facade	N		
	4402	" "	S		
	4403	building from NW corner	SE		
	4404	" " "	SE		
	4405	W entrance to courtyard	E		
	4406	iron handrail	detail		
	4407	" " "	detail		
	4408	courtyard from N	SE		
	4409	courtyard wall from S	NW		
	4410	large part S of church	detail		
	4411	" " "	detail		
	4412	large part	NW		
	4413	" " "	detail		
	4414	" " "	detail		
	4415	GC-001 from NE	SW		
	4416	" " "	detail		

# PHOTOLOG

Project Name: *Grace Church*

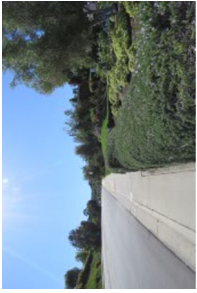
Project Number: *2022-038.002*

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
	4338	project from NW corner	SW	4/7	JEA
	4339	"	NE		
	4340	"	SE		
	4341	"	SW		
	4342	modern drainage near adjacent property	W		
	4343	( Crown Valley PKWY	SW		
	4344	→	E		
	4345	ground on W boundary	detail		
	4346	Crown Valley	N		
	4347	modern structures SW project	SW		
	4348	ground south project	S		
	4349	project from S	NE		
	4350	"	NE		
	4351	project W boundary	NW		
	4352	E boundary	E		
	4353	from SE	NW		
	4354	<u>GC-001</u> from So Platan Dr	S		
	4355	paint entrance	detail		
	4356	wooden paint entrance	detail		
	4357	"	detail		
	4358	paint entrance doors	detail		
	4359	paint lighting fixture	detail		
	4360	paint beam & roof	detail		
	4361	paint facade	E		
	4362	" E window	detail		
	4363	"	detail		
	4364	paint facade	W		
	4365	" NE corner	SW		
	4366	" roof detail	detail		
	4367	E side of building	S		
	4368	"			
	4369	" door			
	4370	" roof			
	4371	" light fixture			
	4372	" door			
	4373	center hallway	N		
	4374	SE part of building	W		
	4375	foundation	SE		
	4376	south center hallway	detail		
	4377	↓ window	SW W		





IMG\_4338



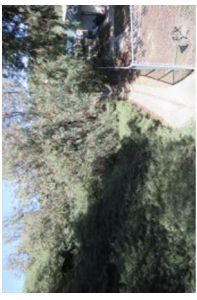
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IMG\_4340



IMG\_4341



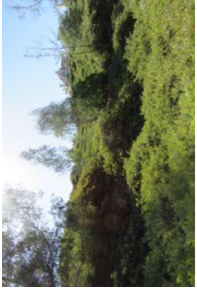
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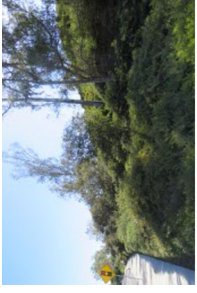
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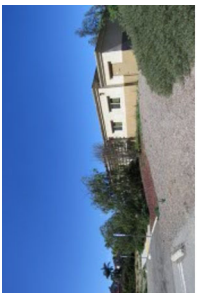
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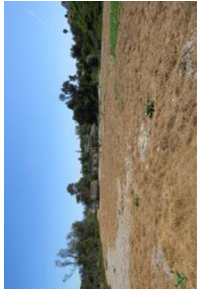
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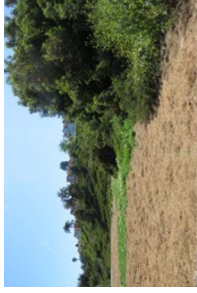
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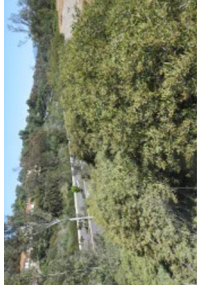
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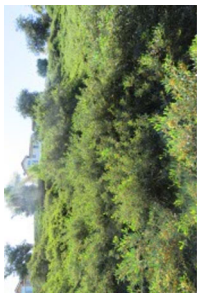
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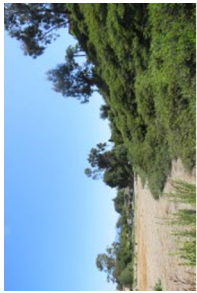
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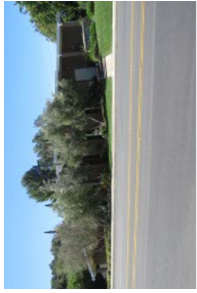
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IMG\_4353



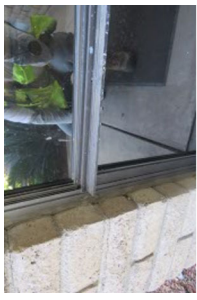
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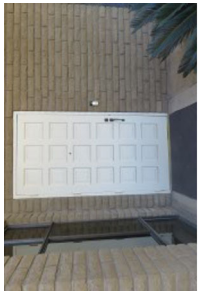
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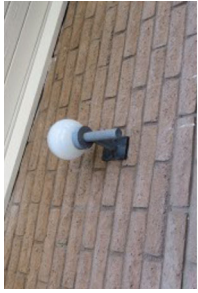
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IMG\_4357



IMG\_4358



IMG\_4359



IMG\_4360



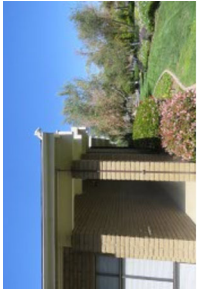
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IMG\_4362



IMG\_4363



IMG\_4364



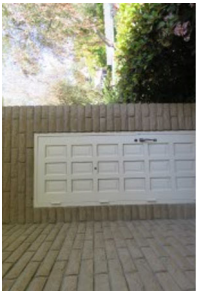
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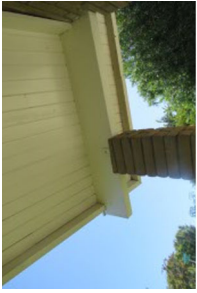
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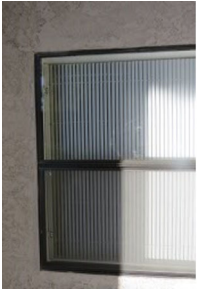
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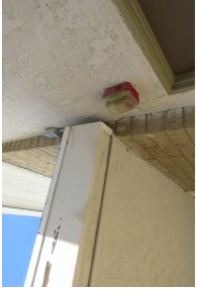
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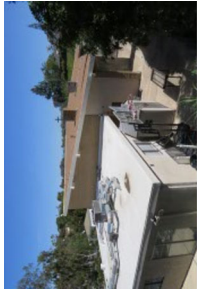
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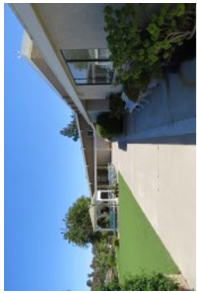
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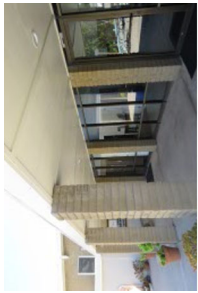
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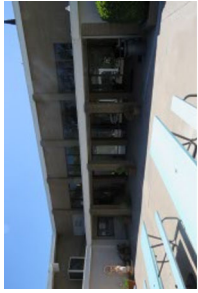
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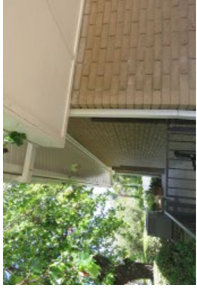
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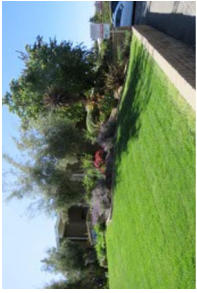
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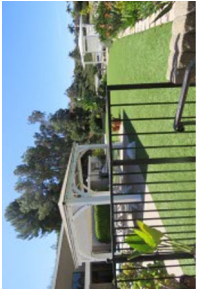
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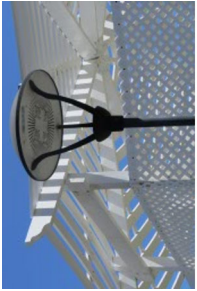
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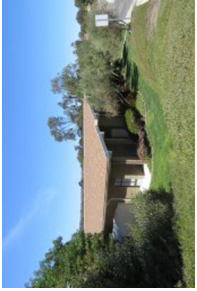
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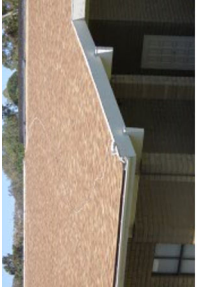
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IMG\_4414



IMG\_4415



IMG\_4416













































***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

**This Attachment contains information on the specific location of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the specific location of pre-contact and historic sites is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and California Public Records Act.**