



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES  
ASSESSMENT FOR THE EL CAMINO SPECIFIC PLAN  
AMENDMENT PROJECT, CITY OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, ORANGE  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared for:**

T&B Planning  
17542 East 17th Street, Suite 100  
Tustin, CA 92780

**Authors:**

Kim Scott, M.S.  
John Gust, Ph.D., RPA

**Principal Investigators:**

John Gust, Ph.D., RPA  
Eric Scott, M.A.

**Date**

January 2024

***Cogstone Project Number:*** 5874

***Type of Study:*** archaeological and paleontological resources assessment

***Archaeological Sites:*** P-30-000627, P-30-001173, P-30-001302, P-30-100470, P-30-160128

***Historic Built Environment Resources:*** P-30-001215, P-30-160130, P-30-177426, P-30-177428

***USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:*** San Juan Capistrano (1981), Dana Point (1975)

***Area:*** 7.33 acres

***Key Words:*** San Juan Capistrano, historic downtown area

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>SUMMARY OF FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>V</b>
<i>PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES.....</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>CULTURAL RESOURCES.....</i>	<i>V</i>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PURPOSE OF STUDY.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PROJECT LOCATION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES .....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307 .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<b>CITY OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CITY COUNCIL POLICY NUMBER 601 .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>STRATIGRAPHY.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>PREHISTORIC SETTING.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>ETHNOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>JUANEÑO ACJACHEMEN .....</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>HISTORIC SETTING.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>SPANISH PERIOD (1769-1820).....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>MEXICAN PERIOD (1821-1847).....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-1899).....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>20TH CENTURY (1900-1999).....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>BLAS AGUILAR ADOBE (CASA DE ESPERANZA).....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>DON BLAS AGUILAR .....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>PROJECT AREA HISTORY .....</i>	<i>29</i>
<b>RECORD SEARCHES .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT AREA.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>HISTORIC RESOURCES ADJACENT TO PROJECT AREA .....</i>	<i>34</i>
<b>OTHER SOURCES .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>SURVEY.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>IMPACT ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<i>DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES .....</i>	<i>43</i>
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>44</b>

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES .....44**  
**REFERENCES CITED.....46**  
**APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS.....50**  
**APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH.....57**  
**APPENDIX C. FOSSIL LOCALITIES NEAR TO THE PROJECT .....60**  
**APPENDIX D. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF  
PROJECT AREA .....71**  
**APPENDIX E. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF  
PROJECT AREA .....76**  
**APPENDIX F. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION .....82**  
**APPENDIX G. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA .....85**

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. PROJECT VICINITY MAP.....	2
FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION .....	5
FIGURE 3. AERIAL VIEW OF THE PROJECT AREA .....	6
FIGURE 4. PROJECT GEOLOGY MAP .....	14
FIGURE 5. TRIBAL TERRITORIES MAP .....	20
FIGURE 6. MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO BY JOHN GUTZON-BORGLUM.....	22
FIGURE 7. PROJECT AREA LAND GRANT MAP .....	24
FIGURE 8. DRAINAGE CANAL AT REAR OF NRHP LISTED BLAS AGUILAR ADOBE (RIGHT), FACING SOUTHWEST	39
FIGURE 9. OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC TOWN CENTER PARK, FACING EAST .....	39
FIGURE 10. OVERVIEW OF SOUTHERN HALF OF PROJECT AREA, FACING SOUTH.....	40
FIGURE 11. HISTORIC SITE PLAQUE.....	40
FIGURE 12. HISTORIC SITE MURAL .....	41

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. CULTURE CHRONOLOGY .....	16
TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE HALF MILE OF PROJECT AREA .....	32
TABLE 3. ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED.....	35
TABLE 4. LAND GRANT PATENTS .....	36
TABLE 5. PLEISTOCENE FOSSIL LOCALITIES NEAR TO THE PROJECT .....	61
TABLE 6. FOSSILS KNOWN FROM THE CAPISTRANO FORMATION.....	68
TABLE 7. PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA .....	72
TABLE 8. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA .....	77

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

The proposed Project intends to expand the previously approved El Camino Corridor Specific Plan (Project) located in the City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California. The total size of the Project Area is approximately 7.3 acres and is located at the southeast corner of Ortega Highway and El Camino Real within the San Juan Capistrano Town Center.

### **PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

The Project Area is mapped primarily as late Pleistocene to Holocene (less than 129,000 years ago) Quaternary alluvium. This unit has low potential to contain significant paleontological resources above three feet. However, based upon other nearby recorded fossil localities from Pleistocene sediments similar to those found below the surface in the Project Area, the Quaternary alluvial sediments are given a moderate paleontological sensitivity below three feet.

Because fossils may be present at depths as shallow as ~three feet below the existing ground surface, paleontological monitoring is recommended for excavations below three feet. Paleontological monitoring may be initiated on a full-time basis once excavation encounters older Quaternary alluvium, but may be reduced depending upon the nature of the sediments exposed. If unanticipated fossils are unearthed during construction, work should be halted in that area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. Work may resume immediately a minimum of 50 feet away from the find.

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Cogstone archaeologist Logan Freeberg requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton on September 2, 2021 which included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that 16 previous studies have been completed within the Project Area while an additional 39 studies have been completed previously within a half-mile radius.

Ten cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Area, P-30-000627, P-30-000834, P-30-001173, P-30-001215, P-30-001302, P-30-100470, P-30-160128, P-30-160130, P-30-177426, P-30-177428. Outside of the Project Area, a total of 49 cultural resources have been previously documented within the half-mile search radius. These consist of 43 cultural resources within a quarter-mile of the Project Area and six cultural resources within a quarter- to half-mile radius of the Project Area.

Due to the high sensitivity of the Project Area for buried prehistoric and historic archaeological materials, cultural resources monitoring is recommended on a full-time basis during all ground-disturbing activities. Development of a presence/absence testing program by a qualified archaeologist that includes shovel test pits or one-meter by one-meter test units is recommended prior to grading or other large scale earthwork within 100 feet of any National Register of

Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources listed or recommended eligible resources.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **PURPOSE OF STUDY**

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during El Camino Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project), City of San Juan Capistrano (City), Orange County, California (Figure 1). The City of San Juan Capistrano is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Project will require the following discretionary approvals from the City: a General Plan Amendment, a Code Amendment, and a Rezone to allow for adoptions of the El Camino Specific Plan (Specific Plan). Additional discretionary approvals are required to approve two projects covered by the Specific Plan, described in further detail below.

#### **Overview**

The Project Applicant (Camino Capistrano OZ, LLC) is seeking to expand the previously approved El Camino Specific Plan. Approved in October 2022, the El Camino Specific Plan consisted of a development of 27,457 square feet (sf) of commercial uses and a four-level parking structure with 2,607 sf retail space on a 1.68-acre site. The proposed Specific Plan Amendment would expand the Specific Plan Area to a total of 7.3 acres for the development of mixed-use community and performing arts center. The Project consists of two proposed developments: 1) the Forster & El Camino Mixed-Use Project at the intersection of Forster Street and El Camino Real on the 3.15-acre vacant site; and 2) a performing arts center on a 1.5-acre site located at eastern portion of the City-owned Historic Town Center Park. No development will occur on the 1.0-acre Blas Aguilar Adobe Museum property. The Project would also include various street and utility improvements to complement the area and provide for future uses.

#### **Forster & El Camino Mixed Use Project**

This Project will be a mixed-use community, incorporating both commercial and residential uses, and will require the following discretionary approvals: Architectural Control (AC) 23-001, Grading Plan Modification (GPM) 23-013, Sign Program (SP) 23-006, Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 23-001, and Tree Removal Permit (TRP) 23-012. The development will be situated on nearly 3.15 acres of land at the intersection of Forster Street and El Camino Real.

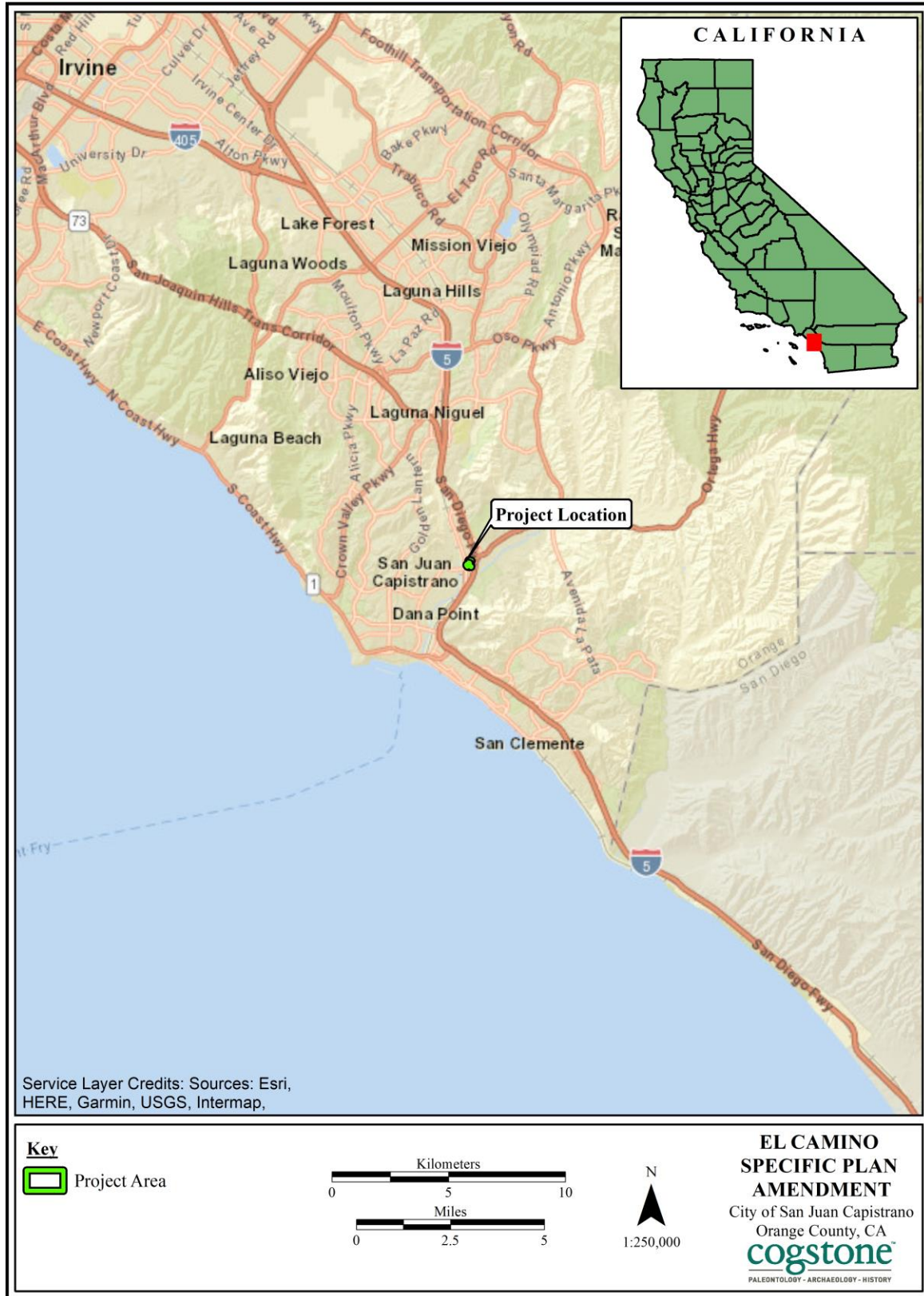


Figure 1. Project vicinity map



The commercial element of the Project will include a free-standing 4,294 sf restaurant and a 3,100 square foot fitness center attached to the residential building. The two commercial buildings will be located on opposite corners of the Project entrance. The buildings will each feature a prominent entry with tile accents and enhanced paving, which will help differentiate the commercial and residential elements of the Project. The restaurant building will have a spacious courtyard for outdoor seating, while the fitness center will feature high ceilings and state of the art design to accommodate a variety of training and fitness applications. Ample bicycle parking will also be provided.

The residential element of the Project will contain ninety-five (95) apartments with a gross area of 107,499 square feet surrounding a resort-style pool and recreational facility. A 3,271 sclubhouse building will be located at the entrance to the residences and will serve as a central focal point for the community. The clubhouse building will contain meeting and recreation space for the private use of the community's residents. A California room will open on to the pool deck and provide indoor/outdoor recreation space for those using the facilities. A total of 21,920 sf of common open space would be provided at the Project site.

The central residential buildings will be designed in the Spanish Revival Vernacular. The design includes architectural details, fenestrations, and offsets to accentuate the building's design. Similarly, a team of three independent design consultants have collaborated on the project's color palette, with the intent of complementing the City's mission and ranch heritage.

### **Performing Arts Center**

The Camino Real Playhouse has provided the community with a venue to support local theater and events. The Performing Arts Center will consist of approximately 45,000 sf and include a total of 452 seats: 352 seats in the main theater and 100 seats in the studio theater.

The architectural style of the Performing Arts Center would be representative of contemporary California Mission. The building design features include a Spanish tile roof, board formed concrete with terracotta screen, exterior wood slat siding, and complimentary wood mullions as part of a glass partition wall. The front and lobby of the building would open out onto Historic Town Center (HTC) Park to allow for outdoor performances, community events, and other experiences.

This Project will require the following discretionary approvals: Architectural Control (AC) 23-004, Grading Plan Modification (GPM) 23-012, Historical & Cultural Landmark Site Plan Review (SPR) 23- 002, and Tree Removal Permit (TRP) 23-015.

## **PROJECT LOCATION**

The Project site encompasses approximately 5.65 acres of land in the downtown area of the City of San Juan Capistrano. The Forster & El Camino Mixed Use Project portion of the Project site is located at 31878 Camino Capistrano on a 3.15-acre property (Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 124-160-37, -51, and -52). The central portion of the Project site includes the Blas Aguilar Adobe and HTC Park (Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 124-160-08, -09, -10, -11, -12, and -27). The Project site is located south of Old Mission Road, east of El Camino Real, and both west and north of Del Obispo Street. Local access to the Project site would be provided by Forster Street and Camino Capistrano. Regional access to the site would be provided by Interstate 5 (I-5), which is located approximately 568 feet northwest of the Project site.

Specifically, the Project is located within Section 1 of Township 8 South, Range 8 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian and is split between the Dana Point and San Juan Capistrano United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figures 2 and 3).

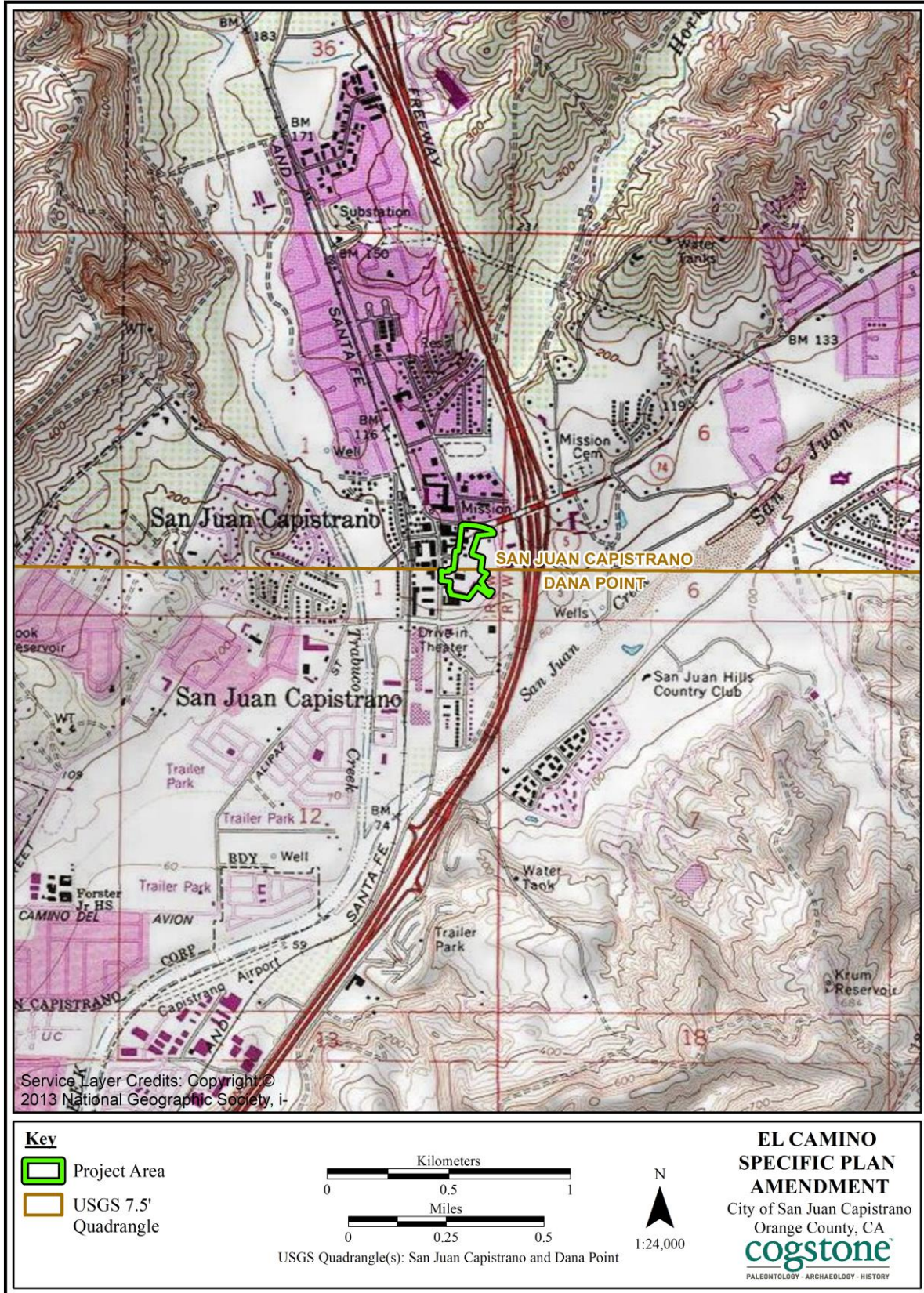


Figure 2. Project location

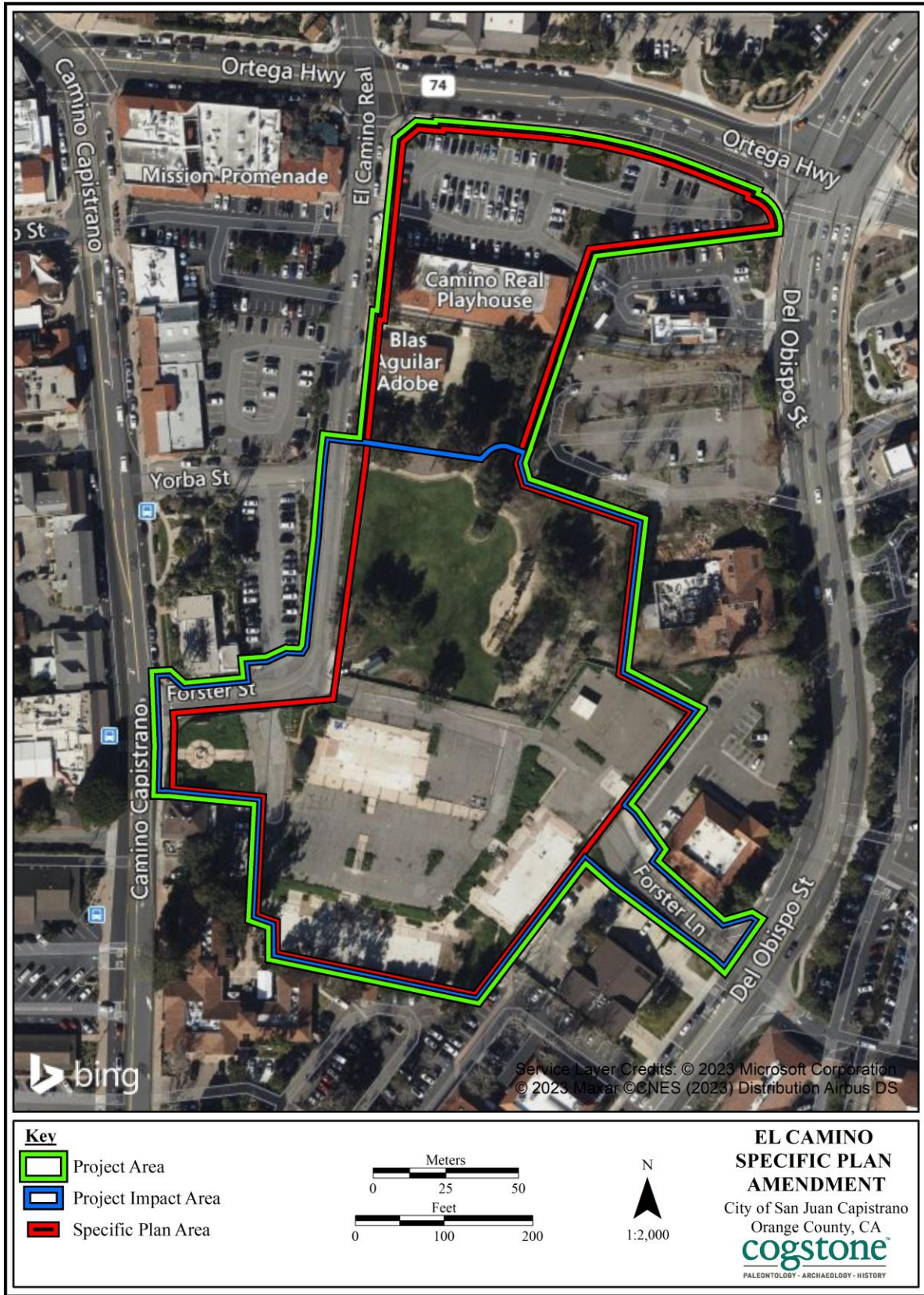


Figure 3. Aerial view of the Project Area

## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Cogstone Resource Management (Cogstone) conducted the cultural and paleontological resources monitoring and authored this report. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

John Gust, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as the Task Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology for the Project, and co-authored this report. Dr. Gust has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California (UC), Riverside, and over 11 years of experience in archaeology.

Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology for the Project and is an Orange County certified paleontologist. Ms. Scott has an M.S. in Biology with a paleontology emphasis from California State University (CSU), San Bernardino, and over 28 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

Kelly Vreeland co-authored this report. Ms. Vreeland has an M.S. in Geology, with an emphasis in paleontology, from CSU Fullerton, as well as 11 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

Logan Freeberg prepared the Geographic Information System (GIS) maps throughout this report. Mr. Freeberg has a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and a GIS certification from CSU Fullerton and over 20 years of experience in California archaeology.

Molly Valasik, RPA, provided Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) for the Project and reviewed this report. Ms. Valasik has an M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and over 14 years of experience in California archaeology.

Eric Scott provided QA/QC of the paleontology and geology sections of this report. Mr. Scott has an M.A. in Anthropology, with an emphasis in biological paleoanthropology, from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and more than 39 years of experience in California paleontology.

Sandy Duarte performed the onsite pedestrian survey of the project area. Ms. Duarte has a BA in Archaeology, University of California, Santa Barbara, and more than 20 years of experience in Southern California.

## **REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT**

### **STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

#### **CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: “take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities.” It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

#### **TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES**

As of 2015, CEQA established that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a “tribal cultural resource,” a resource must be either:

- (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
- (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider avoiding or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

### **PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE**

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

### **CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks No. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic resources or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- 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 United States;
- 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 to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource’s period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

#### **NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS**

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

#### **CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307**

This section states that “No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value.”

#### **CITY OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CITY COUNCIL POLICY NUMBER 601**

The intent and purpose for the management of historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources is guided by the City of San Juan Capistrano’s Council Policy Number 601 and is as follows (City of San Juan Capistrano 1997):

- a. It is the general intent of the City Council to protect and preserve its unique heritage and valuable built historic, archaeological and paleontological resources within the community. In support of this specific goal the City has adopted a Historic Archaeological Element as a part of the City's General Plan.
- b. Since 1985, the City has conducted extensive archaeological studies in the immediate downtown area of the City which have resulted in the discovery of archaeological



resources associated with the community's historic past. In response to these discoveries, the City Council has determined that it is necessary to establish specific procedures and policies to ensure that significant historic resources, either known or discovered during construction, will be preserved as a community resource in the most financially equitable method.

- c. To establish administrative procedures for the preparation of site surveys by professionally qualified persons, i.e., with a specific field of expertise in conducting research and on-site surveys regarding potential historic, archaeological and paleontological resources.
- d. To establish review procedures to evaluate historic resource reports, including possible impacts to sites, structures, and artifacts and identification of potential mitigation measures or project alternatives.
- e. To adopt procedures to ensure proper mitigation measures and monitoring are implemented during development to provide historic resource protection and preservation.
- f. To establish administrative procedures where all significant historic, archaeological and paleontological sites would be recorded with the City and with the proper corresponding research institution.
- g. To effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of historically significant structures, sites, objects and historic districts which represent or reflect elements of the Nation's, State's and/or City's cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history.

City Council Policy Number 601 definitions that apply to certain terms included in the policy:

- a. Historic Resource - a district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology or culture at the national, state or local level.
- b. Sensitive Area - an area that is located immediately adjacent to known sites, and/or an area that historic maps or reference materials indicates the presence of possible artifacts.

- c. Significant Historic or Cultural Resource - an artifact that can be associated with an event or person having a recognized significance in California or American history, or recognized as having scientific importance in the prehistory period, has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, or last surviving example of its kind; is at least 50 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity, or involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.
  
- d. Significant Paleontological Site - an area where the presence of paleontological artifacts which have a particular scientific importance such as containing a complete species or located in a unique stratigraphic location and/or geologic formation.

## **BACKGROUND**

### **GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

The Project Area is part of the northernmost Peninsular Ranges, one of California's geomorphic provinces. The Peninsular Ranges are a series of ranges separated by northwest trending valleys, subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault which for the most part lies to the east of this geomorphic province. These Ranges extend from northern Orange County, eastward through the San Jacinto Range and south to the southern end of Baja California, Mexico.

### **STRATIGRAPHY**

The Project Area is situated primarily upon sediments of Quaternary alluvium (Figure 4). The northern portion of the Project Area is mapped as latest Pleistocene to Holocene young axial channel deposits, which were deposited less than 129,000 years ago (Morton and Miller 2006) while the southern portion is mapped as latest Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial flood plain deposits (Kennedy and Tan 2007). Although they are mapped as different units due to the preference of the cartographer, they consist of the same sediments. The Quaternary alluvial sediments were deposited by local creeks and rivers including San Juan Creek, Trabuco Creek, Oso Creek, and Horno Creek. The sediments consist of unconsolidated silt, sand and gravel that incorporate material from older formations cut by the creeks.

While not mapped as present in the Project Area, higher-elevation areas adjacent to the Project Area consist of Quaternary terrace sediments (Morton and Miller 2006, Kennedy and Tan 2007). These terrace sediments were deposited by older rivers, and date 2.5 million to 10 thousand years before present.

Additionally, although not mapped at the surface in the Project Area, the late Miocene to early Pliocene (7.246 to 3.6 million years ago) siltstone facies of the Capistrano Formation may be encountered at an unknown depth below the surface. The siltstone facies is composed of white to pale grey, friable, crudely bedded to massive, siltstone, mudstone, and diatomaceous shale (Morton and Miller 2006, Kennedy and Tan 2007).

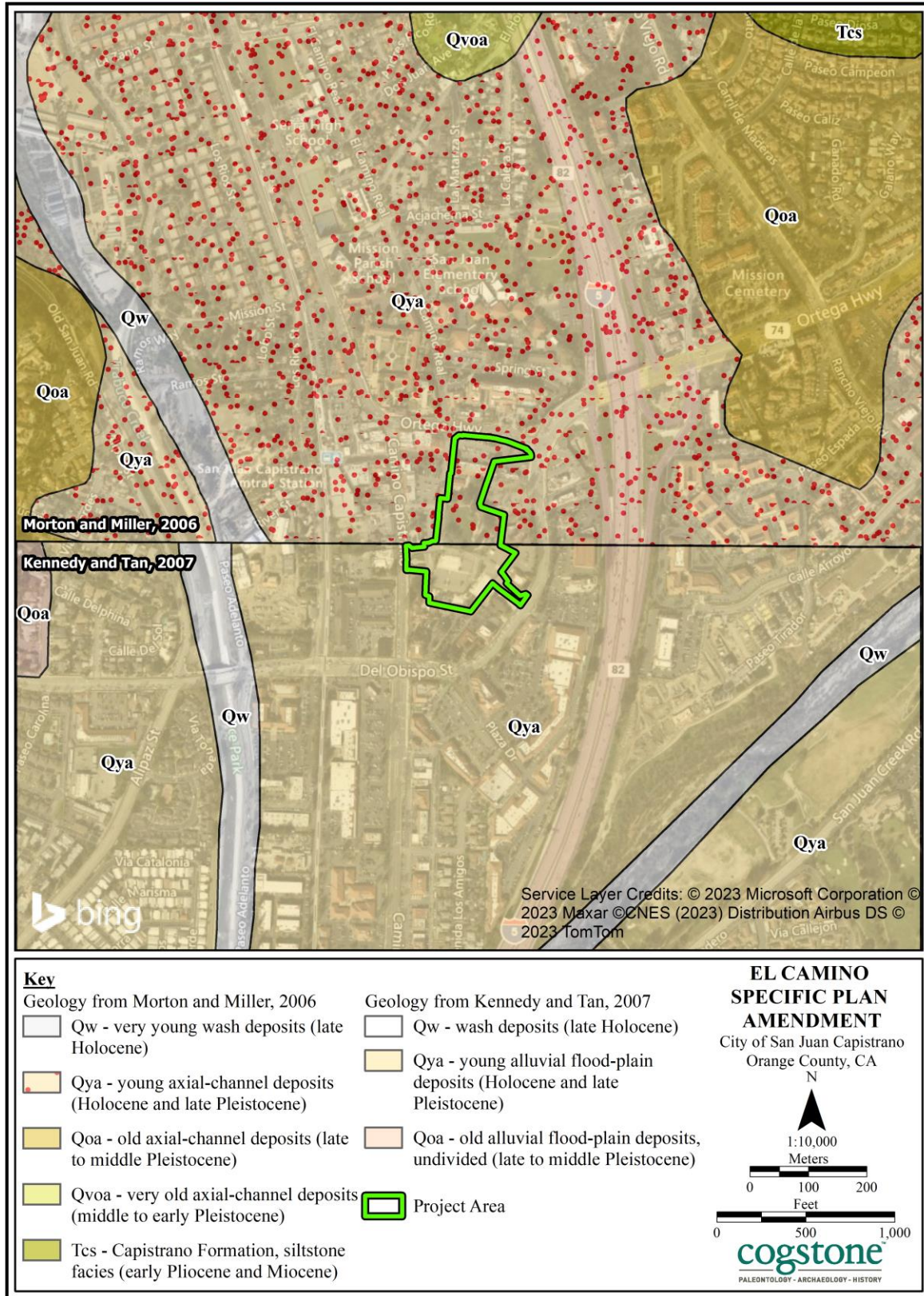


Figure 4. Project geology map

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The Project Area is situated south of the confluence of Oso Creek and Trabuco Creek; Trabuco Creek merges into San Juan Creek south of the Project Area. It is likely that creeks were more abundant during the prehistoric period, offering a flowing and year-round water source for human occupation and supporting a variety of wildlife. Modern vegetation in the Project Area consists mostly of introduced plants, not native species. The native plant community was coastal sage scrub (Rundel and Gustafson 2005).

The climate of San Juan Capistrano is Mediterranean, ranging from cool, moist winters to dry, hot summers; mild breezes reach the area from the Pacific Ocean, located southwest of the Project location. Climate was similar in late prehistoric times.

## **PREHISTORIC SETTING**

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the years from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7,000 to 3,000 years before the present as the “Millingstone Horizon.” Later, the “Millingstone Horizon” was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use “Millingstone Horizon” and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently, the fact that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time was noted. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area define traits for time phases of the Greven Knoll pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to the Pasadena area (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010; Table 1). Each pattern has subdivisions as identified by specific changes in cultural assemblages through time. Phases are identified by their archaeological signatures in components within sites.

Greven Knoll sites tend to be in valleys similar to areas like the Project Area. These inland peoples did not switch from manos/metates to pestles/mortars like coastal peoples (c. 5,000 years

before present); this may reflect their closer relationship with desert groups who did not exploit acorns.

**Table 1. Culture Chronology**

PATTERN	PHASE	DATES (BP)	MATERIAL TRAITS	OTHER TRAITS
<b>Encinitas</b>	Greven Knoll I	8,500 to 4,000	Abundant manos and metates, Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones and discoidals rare, no mortars or pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
	Greven Knoll II	4,000 to 3,500	Abundant manos and metates, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears, core tools, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
<b>Angeles</b>	Angeles I	3,500 to 2,600	Appearance of Elko dart points and an increase in the overall number of projectile points from Encinitas components; beginning of large-scale trade in small steatite artifacts (effigies, pipes, and beads) and <i>Olivella</i> shell beads from the southern Channel Islands; appearance of single-piece shell fishhooks and bone harpoon points; Coso obsidian becomes important; appearance of donut stones	appearance of a new biological population (Takic proto-Gab/Cupan language), apparent population increase; fewer and larger sites along the coast; collector strategy; less overall dependence on shellfish but fishing and terrestrial hunting more important; appearance of flexed and extended inhumations without cairns, cremations uncommon
	Angeles II	2,600 to 1,600	Continuation of basic Angeles I material culture with the addition of mortuary features containing broken tools and fragmented cremated human bone; fishhooks become more common	continuation of basic Angeles I settlement and subsistence systems; appearance of a new funerary complex
	Angeles III	1,600 to 1,250	Appearance of bow and arrow technology (e.g., Marymount or Rose Spring points); changes in <i>Olivella</i> beads; asphaltum becomes important; reduction in obsidian use; Obsidian Butte obsidian largely replaces Coso	larger seasonal villages; flexed primary inhumations but no extended inhumations and an increase in cremations; appearance of obsidian grave goods; possible expansion into eastern Santa Monica Mountains, replacing Topanga III groups
	Angeles IV	1,250 to 800	Cottonwood points appear; some imported pottery appears; birdstone effigies at the beginning of the phase and “spike” effigies dropped by the end of the phase; possible appearance of ceramic pipes	change in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon; expansion into the San Gabriel Mountains, displacing Greven Knoll III groups

PATTERN	PHASE	DATES (BP)	MATERIAL TRAITS	OTHER TRAITS
	Angeles V	800 to 450	Trade of steatite artifacts from the southern Channel Islands becomes more intensive and extensive, with the addition or increase in more and larger artifacts, such as vessels and comals; larger and more elaborate effigies	strengthening of ties, especially trade, with southern Channel Islands; expansion into the northern Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills; development of mainland dialects of Gabrielino
	Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of Euroamerican material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools), locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled <i>Olivella</i> beads	change of settlement pattern, movement close to missions and ranches; use of domesticated species obtained from Euroamericans; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon to the north (nearer the Chumash) but somewhat more common to the south (nearer the Luiseño); apparent adoption of Chingichngish religion

The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its extent. In Phase I, other typical characteristics were pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones, absence of shell artifacts and flexed position burials (Table 1). In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed along with increased indications of gathering (Table 1). In addition, the Greven Knoll populations are biologically Yuman (based on skeletal remains) while the later Angeles populations are biologically Shoshonean (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Sutton 2010).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing. In Angeles Phase I, Elko points for atlatls or darts appear, small steatite objects such as pipes and effigies from Catalina are found, shell beads and ornaments increase, fishing technologies increase including bone harpoons/fishhooks and shell fishhooks, donut stones appear, and hafted micro blades for cutting/graving wood or stone appear. In addition, several Encinitas (Topanga) traits, such as discoidals, cogged stones, plummet-like charm stones and cairn burials (see Sutton and Gardner 2010: Table 1) virtually disappear from the record. Mortuary practices changed to consist of primarily flexed primary inhumations, with extended inhumations becoming less common. Settlement patterns made a shift from general use sites being common to habitation areas separate from functional work areas. Subsistence shifted from mostly collecting to increased hunting and fishing (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles Phase II is identified primarily by the appearance of a new funerary complex, with other characteristics similar to Angeles I. The complex features killed (broken) artifacts including manos, metates, bowls, mortars, pestles, points, and others plus highly fragmented

cremated human bones and a variety of faunal remains. In addition to the cremains, the other material also often burned. None of the burning was performed in the burial feature (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles III Phase is the beginning of what has been known as the Late Period and is marked by several changes from Angeles I and II. These include the appearance of small projectile points, steatite shaft straighteners and increased use of asphaltum all reflecting adoption of bow and arrow technology, obsidian sources changed from mostly Coso to Obsidian Butte and shell beads from Gulf of California species began to appear. Subsistence practices continued as before and the geographic extent of the Angeles Pattern increased (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase IV is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magicoreligious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages. Presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used (Sutton 2010).

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands. The exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and use of small seeds increased. Many Gabrielino inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles VI phase reflects the ethnographic mainland Gabrielino of the post-contact (i.e., post-A.D. 1542) period. One of the first changes in Gabrielino culture after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euroamerican tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euroamerican material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled *Olivella* disk beads (Sutton 2010).

The ethnographic mainland Gabrielino subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited. Ethnographically, the mainland Gabrielino practiced interment and some cremation (Sutton 2010).



## **ETHNOGRAPHY**

### **JUANEÑO ACJACHEMEN**

About 1,300 years ago the Acjachemen (Juaneño), who were hunters and gatherers of the San Luis Rey Cultural Pattern, moved into southern Orange County. The Acjachemen speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their traditional tribal territory was situated partly in northern San Diego County and partly in southern Orange County (Figure 5). The boundaries were Las Pulgas Creek (south), Aliso Creek (north), the Pacific Ocean (west) and the Santa Ana Mountains (east). Villages were mostly along San Juan Creek, Trabuco Creek and San Mateo Creek (O'Neil and Evans 1980).

In prehistory, the Acjachemen had a patrilineal society and lived in groups with other relatives. These groups had established claims to places including the sites of their villages and resource areas. Marriages were usually arranged from outside villages establishing a social network of related peoples in the region. There was a well-developed political system including a hereditary chief. Religion was an important aspect of their society. Religious ceremonies included rites of passage at puberty and mourning rituals (Kroeber 1925).

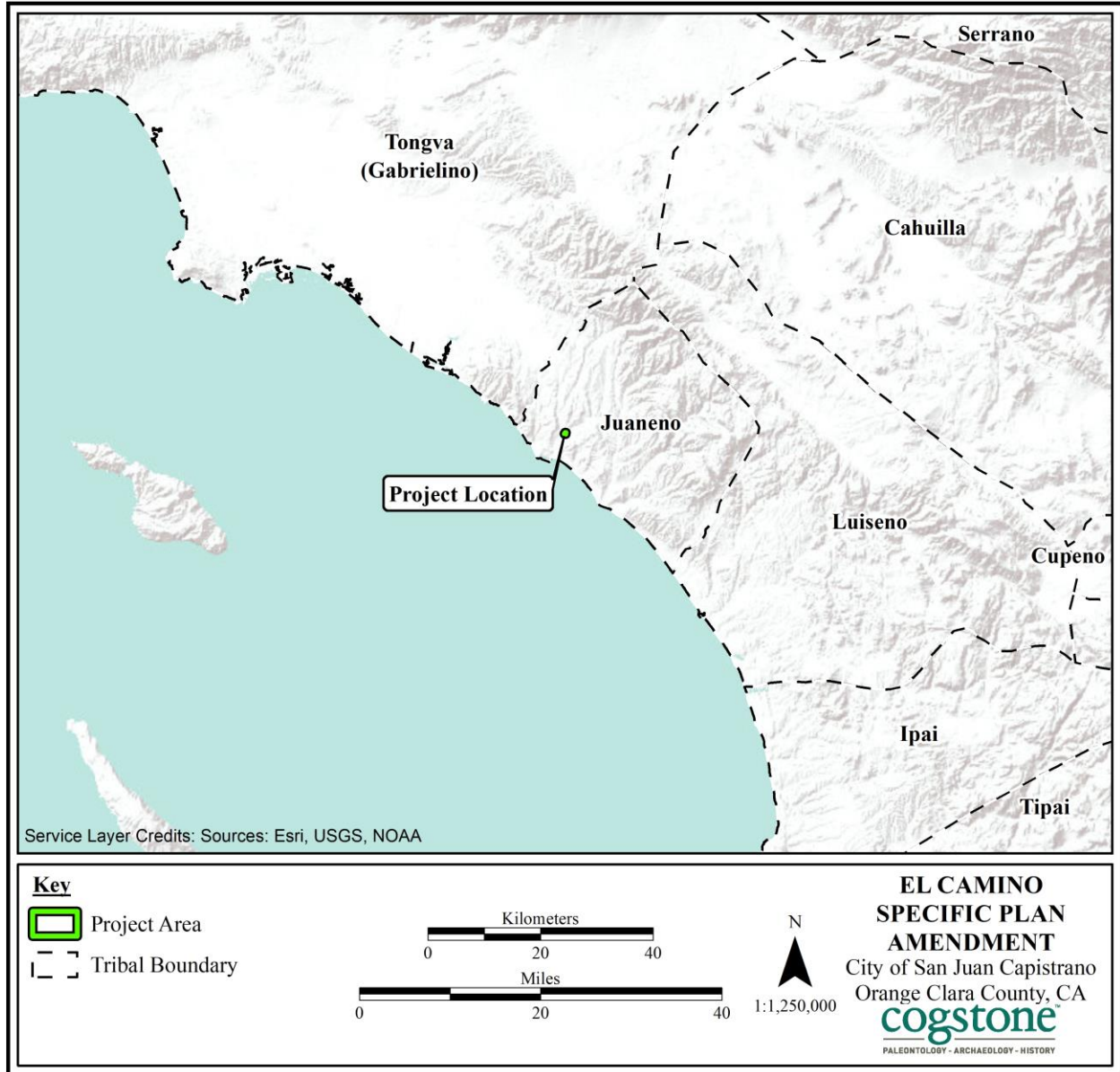
Houses were typically conical in shape and thatched with locally available plant materials. Work areas were often shaded by rectangular brush-covered roofs (ramada). Each village had a ceremonial structure in the center enclosed by a circular fence where all religious activities were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Women are known to have been the primary gatherers of plant foods, but also gathered shellfish and trapped small game animals. Men hunted large game, most small game, fished, and assisted with plant food gathering, especially of acorns. Adults were actively involved in making tools including nets, arrows, bows, traps, food preparation items, pottery and ornaments. Tribal elders had important political and religious responsibilities and were involved in education of younger members (Bean and Shipek 1978).

## **HISTORIC SETTING**

### **SPANISH PERIOD (1769-1820)**

The earliest exploration of Orange County by Europeans was the land expedition of Gaspar de Portola. He set out from Mission San Diego to find a land route to the Bay of Monterey. His expedition passed through Orange County in northward (1769) and southward (1770) bound directions (Bean 1968). He named Trabuco Creek, Santiago Creek and other geographic features he encountered.



**Figure 5. Tribal territories map**

The seventh Franciscan mission in California was Mission San Juan Capistrano, founded in 1776, shortly after Portola’s visit to the area. The goals of the missions were trifold: they helped establish a Spanish presence on the west coast, allowed for a means to Christianize the native peoples, and served to exploit the native population as laborers. The Spanish also hoped each mission would become a town center, whereas, “the pueblo would receive a ground of four square leagues of land... and other property would be parceled out among the Indians.” The missionaries, or padres, would essentially serve as a mayor, or head of the town (Bean 1968).

The original site chosen for the mission suffered from a poor water supply and by 1778, the Mission was moved to the current location near Trabuco Creek. The Acjachemen were reported to be friendly but wary (Hallan-Gibson 2001). Eventually many of the native peoples were induced to work at the Mission and become Christians. The process began slowly with only 24 baptisms, mostly children, in the first two years at Mission San Juan Capistrano (Haas 1995). A few adults requested baptism to gain access to knowledge and power. The converts were known as neophytes. The Acjachemen were permitted to elect a neophyte leader to liaison with the Mission fathers and soldiers. This was a practical matter since most Missions had two padres and a handful of soldiers. The native leaders were able to retain control of certain aspects of their communities; some long after the collapse of the mission system (Hackel 2005). In addition, godparents for the newly baptized were usually soldiers and their wives and the neophyte received one or more names from these godparents. This practice established bonds of responsibility between authority figures, the neophytes, and their parents (Haas 1995).

A small adobe chapel, called 'Father Serra's Church' was constructed by the neophytes at the Mission. Father Serra said mass in the church in 1783 when the native population of the mission was recorded as 381 persons (Haas 1995). The surrounding area was planted with vegetables, fruit, grains and pasture lands for livestock grazing; several shops, barracks for soldiers, and storage structures were built, encircling a large patio (Hallan-Gibson 2001). Eight ranchos operated under the auspices of the mission at this time, including one at Trabuco (Aviña 1976). Conversions accelerated from 1790 to 1812 as remaining Acjachemen were displaced from their lands by mission expansion. For example, the mission herds increased from 8,000 head to 27,000 head in the 15 years following 1790 (Haas 1995). Native population of the Mission tripled from 1783 to 1793 (Haas 1995) and led to the building of 40 adobe homes for neophytes and married soldiers in 1794, mostly south of the Mission (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

The mission is described in records dating to 1796 as counting nearly 1,000 Indian neophytes living in or near the Mission compound and working the various farming, herding, candle and soap making, iron smelting, weaving, and tanning operations. Construction of the Great Stone church began in 1796 and was completed in 1806; the building measured 180 feet in length by 40 feet wide and included a massive bell tower that was 120 feet tall (Figure 6). Four bells were cast between 1796 and 1804 and were used to summon parishioners to mass. Population continued to increase and in 1807 an additional 34 adobes were built forming a block of the town. In December 1812, a massive earthquake struck the area, causing the stone church building to collapse, killing forty neophytes. The sanctuary, a stone baptismal font, the vestments, several wooden statues, and a few candlesticks survived the catastrophic event. After the fall of the bell tower, the bells were hung in a low campanario, which remains intact to date (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

The economy that developed during the Mission years was based on trading cattle hides and tallow for clothing, shoes, sugar and other goods the Missions did not produce themselves. This required large amounts of land for grazing the animals. Ships from the East Coast visited regularly, and California hides were turned into shoes as part of the first American Industrial Revolution (Beebe and Senkewicz 2001).



**Figure 6. Mission San Juan Capistrano by John Gutzon-Borglum**

### **MEXICAN PERIOD (1821-1847)**

Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821 and the new liberal politics of the Mexican Constitution of 1824 were embraced by the emerging generation of Californios and Californias (persons of Mexican heritage born in California). Most of these young people's parents were soldiers from Sonora and Sinaloa who had risen to positions of authority within the military. The opportunities for upward mobility for themselves and their families were significant (Beebe and Senkewicz 2001).

Support for the Missions waned under the new political regime. A provisional emancipation proclamation was issued in 1826 promising freedom to neophytes who could demonstrate they were self-supporting and resulted in neophyte resistance to taking orders at the Mission (Haas 1995). In 1833, the Mission lands were appropriated (Secularization Act of 1833) by the Mexican government rather than being returned to the Native Americans. The Mexican government appointed a series of administrators to control the former Mission lands.

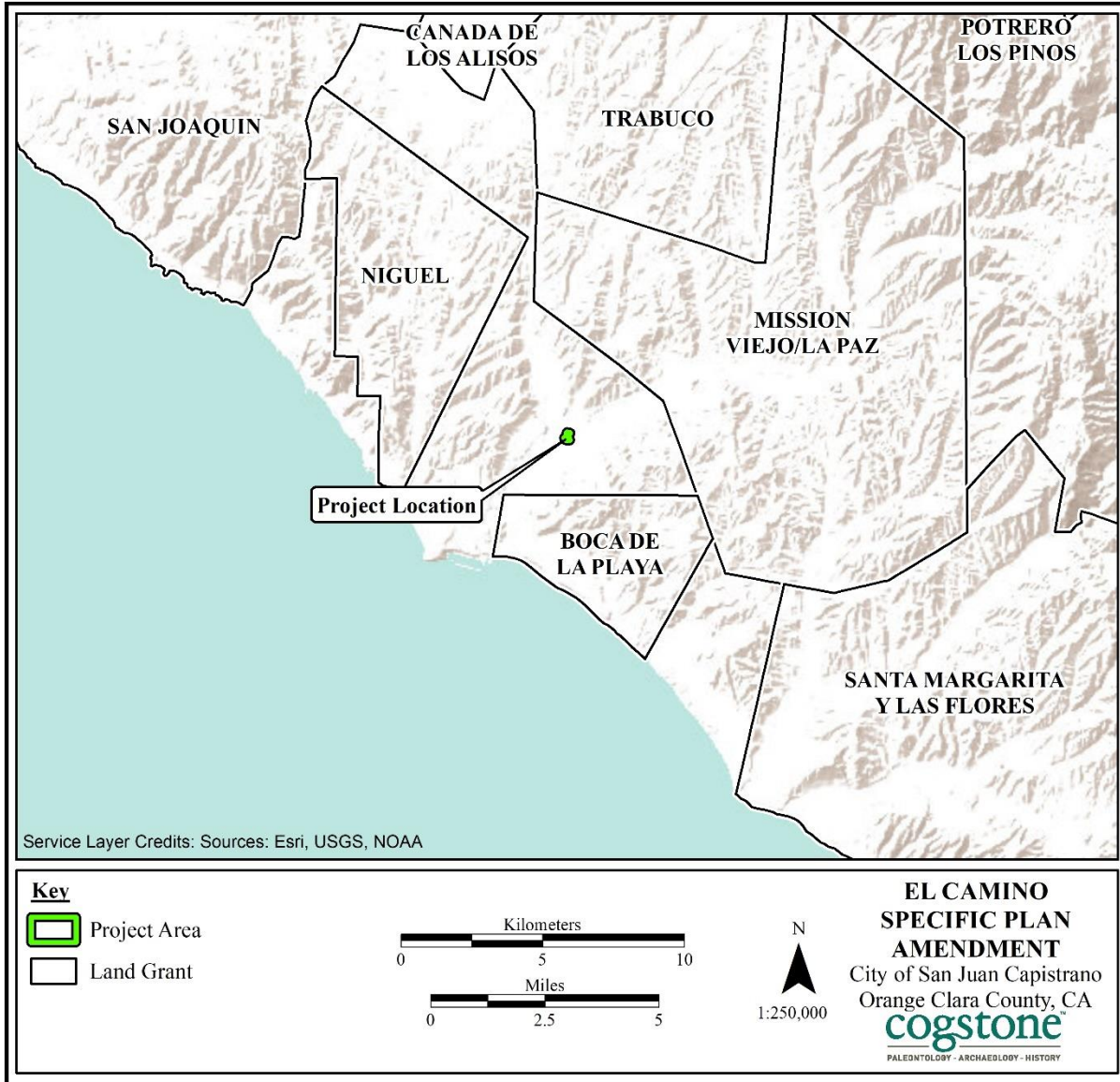
The neophyte alcaldes of San Juan Capistrano requested that the community be granted the land surrounding the mission which they had irrigated and were using to support themselves. The neophytes also established more than seven villages in the region. Legal title was never granted but formal protests of encroachment by non-Indians were lodged with the government by native

leaders (Haas 1995). Throughout this period, Acjachemen remained socially networked to remaining villages and relatives outside the missions. The most common form of resistance remained flight to villages in the countryside (Haas 1995).

Californios from San Diego petitioned the government to open San Juan Capistrano Mission lands for their settlement. The Juaneño living in town, about 100 adults, were asked to vote on whether they favored becoming a pueblo. The town of San Juan Capistrano became an official Mexican pueblo in 1841 by a vote of 70 to 30. That year each Juaneño family received a house lot and a piece of land for agriculture, mostly in the eastern part of town. In addition, 40 Californios (including the petitioners from San Diego) received house lots and agricultural land. Most of these homes practiced subsistence farming utilizing their own lands for crops and public lands for grazing animals while also working as skilled or general laborers (Haas 1995).

The presence of Acjachemen villages was not considered when the Mexican government granted large tracts of land around the pueblo of San Juan Capistrano. The map (diseño) accompanying the application for Rancho El Niguel noted locations of three Acjachemen villages as geographic features. All of the villages and grazing sites of the Acjachemen were encompassed within land grants by 1843. All grants were to former administrators or their relatives by Governor Juan Alvarado. The grantees were Juan and Concepción Abila (also Avila – Niguel 1842), José Serrano (Cañada de las Alisos 1843), Santiago Argüello (Trabuco 1841), and Agustín Olvera (Misión Vieja 1842) (Haas 1995; Figure 6).

After Pio Pico became Governor, he granted both Misión Vieja (1845) and Trabuco (1846) to his sister's husband John (Juan) Forster, an immigrant from England (Figure 7). Forster and James McKinley purchased the mission itself for \$710 at auction. The Forster family lived on the mission premises for approximately 20 years between 1845 and 1864 (Hallan-Gibson 2001). They permitted the Serra Chapel and one room for a padre to be used by the Roman Catholic Church (Hallan-Gibson 2001).



**Figure 7. Project Area land grant map**

Forster and other Euroamericans were integrated into Californio society through marriage; becoming Roman Catholics, learning Spanish and becoming Mexican citizens was required prior to marriage to Californias. The wealth they brought with them enabled them to make land improvements and acquire business interests that began to reorganize the economy (Haas 1995).

Many of the early Euroamericans in California were merchants connected to the trade in hides, tallow, and other goods. After the 1820s, American fur traders opened overland travel into California and were quickly followed by American settlers. California representatives of the Mexican government recognized the threat of unrestricted travel into their territory but did not have personnel sufficient to protect their borders (Beebe and Senkewicz 2001).

In 1846, the Mexican-American war erupted following the Bear Flag Revolt in California. Both the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in which Mexico ceded California to the United States and the unprecedented events of the Gold Rush that same year destabilized California, producing rapid, dramatic change (Haas 1995).

### **AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-1899)**

San Juan Capistrano served as a stage stop (located at the Miguel Yorba adobe along Camino Capistrano) and a supply point between Los Angeles and San Diego. The town's location on the road to newly discovered gold fields in northern California led to rapid growth and many problems with rustlers and bandits. The Spanish-speaking town was attractive to Mexicans on route or returning from the Gold Rush and some settled in San Juan Capistrano. The 1850 tax role for San Juan Capistrano lists 21 Californio/Mexican names, immigrants John Forster and Manual Garcias (Garfias), and first names only of 12 Juaneño (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

Californios suffered devastating losses of land and property due to implementation of American laws, finances, and business practices. The property rights of California Indians were denied entirely. In 1853 the United States legislature opened all land whose title was unverified by American courts to settlement as public lands. This sanctioned squatting on both Acjachemen lands and Californio ranchos. The claims of Juaneño who had acquired land in the 1841 formation of the pueblo of San Juan Capistrano were denied or ignored (Haas 1995).

The census of 1860 reveals that San Juan Capistrano had 40 Californio households, 34 Juaneño households, 31 Mexican households, eight European households, one Euroamerican household, and three others (Haas 1995). In these households, 46 percent of Mexican men were married to Californias and Juaneñas, 20 percent of European men were married to Californias, eight percent were married to Mexicanas, and four percent were married to Juaneñas (Haas 1995).

The Juaneño were recorded in the census with Spanish first names only, the occupations of over 40 percent were not entered and, as a group, they owned only 2.5 percent of land in town and only 0.6 percent of assets (cattle, household items, etc.). Thirty percent of Juaneño households were headed by women who still lived on the plots distributed in 1841. Most of these women worked in the homes of Californios, practiced subsistence farming and goods production, and cared for extended family members (Haas 1995).

Ranchos outside of town were severely impacted in the 1860s by cycles of flooding and drought. Juan Avila of Rancho Niguel, for example, lost 90 percent of his cattle during this period. State property taxes and a law requiring all ranches to be completely fenced were enacted. All of these factors contributed to reduction in size of ranch properties (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

As the ranchos were broken up, the Juaneño housed and employed there were forced to leave. In addition, a small pox epidemic hit town in 1862-1863 and more than 55 percent of the 227

Juaneño remaining in town died. A mass exodus occurred as the Juaneño fled to villages of Luiseño relatives to the southeast. San Juan Capistrano remained important to the Juaneño and they continue to move in and out of town for the remainder of the century for work, residence, family events, and festivals (Haas 1995).

The Roman Catholic Church disputed Forster ownership of the mission and Forster's claim was formally rejected. His family relocated to the Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores (deeded to Forster by Pio Pico that year). The Mission lands, amounting to 44 acres, reverted to the Roman Catholic Church in 1865 and included the actual mission buildings, gardens and cemeteries. Thereafter, the Los Angeles based Landmarks Club began initial attempts at restoring the Serra Church at the Mission (Robinson 1948).

In the late 1860s more settlers and farmers migrated into town. This included Richard Egan, Joel Congdon, J.R. Fuller, Henry G. Rosenbaum and John Daneri. A number of board and batten homes were built next to Mission era adobes in the Los Rios area. The 1870 census showed that San Juan Capistrano had 34 Californio households, 28 Euroamerican households, 25 Mexican households, 21 European households, three other households, and two Juaneño households. Between the 1860 and 1870 censuses land ownership changed dramatically. Californios went from owning 79 percent of the land to owning only 28 percent. Euroamericans and Europeans went from owning less than 10 percent to owning 70 percent. Juaneños went from owning 2.5 percent of land to owning only 0.2 percent (Hallan-Gibson 2001; Haas 1995).

In 1875 San Juan Capistrano was formally surveyed for the first time. Additional town property was claimed over the next few decades, especially after the California Central Railroad offered direct service to town in 1887. Land improvements made by the emerging merchant-farmers altered the economy by combining subsistence style dry farming of beans, wheat, barley, corn, and alfalfa with high-value crops like nuts and fruit in addition to meat animals. The San Juan Capistrano area became a center for agriculture; cattle, sheep, and a wide variety of produce were shipped to market by rail (Haas 1995; Hallan-Gibson 2001).

Near the end of the century, a local movement to create the County of Orange was supported by Richard Egan, Los Angeles County Supervisor from 1885 to 1889 (Hallan-Gibson 2001). Egan was also active in the Landmark Club's funding of restoration of the Mission in 1885 (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

## **20TH CENTURY (1900-1999)**

In the early part of the century technological changes were instituted. These included a water distribution company, electrical power plant, telephones, paved streets, and gas pumps. Most people continued to use coal oil for light and rivers for water (Hallan-Gibson 2001).



Capistrano Unified School District was formed in 1920 and new schools were built. Juaneño identity became politicized when some Euroamerican parents requested that all Indian children be removed from the new school district and sent to Sherman Indian School in Riverside. Then in 1928 the California Indians Jurisdictional Act to compensate Indians for lands lost to the United States was passed through the efforts of the Mission Indian Federation. More than 200 individuals in San Juan Capistrano registered as Indians. Some people registered only their children or refused to acknowledge any Indian ancestry (Haas 1995).

Agriculture continued to be the main business locally. In the 1930s the old granary next to the railroad tracks was converted into a packing house for produce, two car dealerships opened, a chamber of commerce was formed, and a contract awarded to pave Ortega Highway. Some historic buildings in town were lost to fires. Subdivisions of homes were built north of the Mission and attracted new residents. At the end of the decade, a song titled “When the Swallows Return to Capistrano” was recorded and made the annual event famous nationwide. Interest in San Juan Capistrano’s past continued to grow (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

The 1940s began in prosperity but the advent of war brought rationing and units were formed to watch for attack planes. After the war, the agriculture industry rebounded strongly and new businesses including pottery works were opened. New housing tracts were built for returning servicemen and their families.

In the 1950s, streetlights were installed in town. The biggest change was extending the Santa Ana Freeway nearby. While controversial, the increased number of tourists the freeway brought could not be denied. Ambitious plans to market the town’s heritage were implemented. The Mission also began restoration of the west wing, repainting of Serra Chapel and other improvements (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

In the 1960s controversy over control of the school district evolved into incorporation of the City of San Juan Capistrano. Population grew from just over a thousand residents in 1960 to almost 13,000 by 1975. Both housing tracts and mobile home parks proliferated. Several historic structures were torn down in spite of opposition and the same year the Orange County chapter of the American Institute Architects listed ten remaining buildings as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This renewed interest in local history. In 1969 the last vestige of agriculture, the old packing house next to the railroad tracks, burned down (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

The last part of the century was marked by decisions affecting the future of the City. Ridgeline agriculture and open space preservation were accomplished. Many new community facilities were constructed including a community center, senior center, sports park, community gardens, a new library and the historic town park. The train platform was extended to accommodate

Amtrak and Metrolink trains, the train depot building was saved by reuse as a restaurant and the location of the old packing house became a parking garage. Also, the Mission parish constructed a new church to accommodate their increased membership (Hallan-Gibson 2001).

**BLAS AGUILAR ADOBE (CASA DE ESPERANZA)**

Located at 31806 El Camino Real in the City of San Juan Capistrano, the Blas Aguilar Adobe was listed in the NRHP in 1990 and assigned the NRHP No. 90001484. Originally known “Casa de Esperanza,” the adobe was constructed in 1794 as a single large rectangular residential building. It is believed to be one of the original adobes of the San Juan Capistrano Mission and one of 40 “little cabins” constructed in that year to house the mission’s growing population (Hallan-Gibson et al. 2005). Another of the original mission adobes which was adjacent to “Casa de Esperanza” was the smaller “Case Tejada” (demolished in 1930; Byrnes 1990).

Per its original design, the adobe consisted of a tile roof, a rectangular footprint, one-story, and two feet thick walls. It is believed the first occupant of Casa de Esperanza was a half-Aztec stone mason from Culiacan, Mexico called Isidro Aguilar. During his residency, Isidro Aguilar oversaw the construction of the Stone Church at the San Juan Capistrano Mission from 1799 to his death in 1801.

In 1841, Don Blas Aguilar (1811-1885) purchased both adobes from Zeferino Taroge and incorporated them into the “Hacienda Aguilar Estate.” Based on a survey of the adobe by Gilbert Sanchez and Associates (year not known), Sanchez estimated the majority of the front portion of the building is original while the rear portion of the adobe was added in 1841 by Aguilar (Byrnes 1990).

Blas Aguilar died in 1885 and upon the death of his wife (year unknown) ownership of Hacienda Aguilar transferred to their son Don Jesus Aguilar. Jesus Aguilar transferred ownership of Casa Tejada to his sister Dona Lorenza Aguilar de Manrigues while he maintained and lived in Casa de Esperanza. Upon his marriage to Dona Baldineda Ruiz y Canedo de Aguilar, Jesus Aguilar left Casa de Esperanza to live in his wife’s adobe. In 1910, Jesus Aguilar’s son Don Juan Aguilar took over Casa de Esperanza and began restoration work to repair years of neglect and decay.

By the early 1900s, the adobes along El Camino Real were removed to make way for development in the downtown area; only the Casa de Esperanza/Blas Aguilar Adobe and Casa Tejada remained. Further destruction of historic buildings continued during the 1930s which included the demolition of Casa Tejada. In 1940, the Archdiocese of Orange purchased the adobe from the Aguilar family along with several other properties along El Camino Real. It was during this time that the adobe’s exterior walls were stuccoed and painted, the current tiled roof was installed, and new contemporary doors and windows were installed to replace the previous materials.

In April 1990, staff from the Office of Historic Preservation visited the adobe to assess the overall integrity of the building. As a result of their findings, it was determined the adobe retained a substantial degree of integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The same year, Blas Aguilar Adobe (Casa De Esperanza) was listed in the NRHP. The period of significance is 1790 to 1885 and meets the National Register Criteria A and B.

### **DON BLAS AGUILAR**

Born on February 3, 1811, Blas Aguilar was the son of Spanish corporal Don Rosario Aguilar who was stationed in San Diego at the time. In 1834, Blas Aguilar served as a “majordomo” (chief steward) in Temecula (Smythe 1908). In 1841, he settled in San Juan Capistrano where in the same year he purchased both the “Casa de Esperanza” and “Case Tejada” adobes as part of his plantation Hacienda Aguilar. Both he and his wife Antonia lived in the adobe from 1841 until his death in 1885.

Blas Aguilar was best known as the last Alcalde (magistrate or mayor) of San Juan Capistrano under Mexican rule and the first Justice of the Peace after California was transferred to American governance. Among his many responsibilities, Aguilar adjudicated, enacted, and enforced local laws, served as leader of the local council, acted as an escrow agent in land transactions, public notary and was described as the “town’s most useful citizen” (Byrnes 1990).

Blas Aguilar was well regarded and said to be a gracious host to his guests while Hacienda Aguilar was considered a place of elegance and beauty. Due to a lack of public records from that time, it is not clear what specific contributions Blas Aguilar provided to San Juan Capistrano however, as Justice of the Peace, Aguilar occupied an important position in the community.

Aguilar’s wife remained at Hacienda Aguilar after his death in 1885 until her own death (year not known). Afterwards, ownership of the hacienda transferred over to her son Don Jesus Aguilar.

### **PROJECT AREA HISTORY**

The earliest known development within the Project Area includes the Blas Aguilar Adobe which was built in 1794 in the northern half of the Project Area. A second adobe, known as the Casa Tejada, was also constructed in the mid-1790s immediately to the south of the Blas Aguilar Adobe; Casa Tejada was demolished in the 1930s. In a 1938 USDA aerial photograph, there is a moderate sized structure to the east of both the Blas Aguilar Adobe and Casa Tejada (NETROnline 1938). Also, the northernmost boundary of the Project Area overlaps with six or seven ancillary buildings and a portion of an orchard. By 1946, there are between six to seven moderate sized building (possibly dwellings) within the northern boundary of the Project Area (NETROnline 1946). In 1958, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company building is constructed just north of the Blas Aguilar Adobe and would undergo two expansions during the

1960s. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company remained at that location until 1987. In 1992, the building was repurposed as a community theatre.

In the southern half of the Project Area, a large brick residence known as Casa Grande was built in 1882-1823. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the home would be repurposed as a hotel and restaurant called Las Rosas and was eventually demolished in 1965 (Gust 2011a). In 1966, A large modern brick commercial building was constructed on the site of the former Casa Grande and was occupied by a branch of the Bank of America. A small plaza was also constructed to the west of the building. In the 1970s and by 1980 two large commercial buildings and associated paved parking areas were constructed along the southernmost boundary of the Project Area (NETROnline 1972 and 1980). Based on USDA aerial photographs from 2016 and 2018, all structures within the southern half of the Project Area were demolished in this period of time. Only the concrete foundations and asphalted parking areas remain (NETROnline 2016 and 2019).

## RECORD SEARCHES

### PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

Cogstone requested a literature and records search from the Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Bell 2021). The results of this search are presented in Appendix B. Results of the record search indicate that no previous fossil localities have been recorded within the Project boundaries; however, paleontological resource localities are previously known from San Juan Capistrano and throughout Orange County (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; Appendix C).

Within three miles northwest of the northern extent of the Project Area, locality LACM 1115 yielded remains of Imperial mammoth (*Mammuthus imperator*) from Quaternary older alluvium overlain by younger Holocene alluvium near Salt Creek. Southwest of the Project Area, locality LACM 2028 yielded fossil remains of extinct bison (*Bison*) from subsurface Pleistocene alluvium near Doheny State Beach.

Subsurface Quaternary terrace deposits located roughly one-half mile east of the Project Area yielded remains of an extinct mammoth (*Mammuthus*) from a depth of ~three feet below the surface (Scott and Gust 2006). Although Quaternary terrace deposits are not mapped at the surface within the Project Area, they may be present in the subsurface. If this is the case, such fossil-bearing sediments may occur at relatively shallow depths.

The Capistrano Formation, which occurs at an unknown depth below the project and is the source of the landslide deposits on the eastern side of the project, is very well known for Miocene to Pliocene fossils (Bell 2021; UCMP 2021). A fossil shark skeleton (LACM 7296) was recovered near Reed Reservoir to the east. North of the project, north of San Juan Creek, a large fauna was recovered with sharks, bony fishes, marine birds, and marine mammals as well as elephants, camel, pronghorn, and pond turtles (LACM 5792 and 5889). South of the project and east of Dana Point, numerous fossils were recovered including sharks, bony fishes, crocodiles, and marine turtles (LACM 1875, 1950, 4012, 4347, 6474, 6595, 6991 and 6992; McLeod 2014).

### CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone archaeologist Logan Freeberg requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton on September 2, 2021 which included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that 16 previous studies have been completed within the

Project Area while an additional 39 studies have been completed previously within a half-mile radius (Appendix D, Table 7).

Ten cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Area, P-30-000627, P-30-000834, P-30-001173, P-30-001215, P-30-001302, P-30-100470, P-30-160128, P-30-160130, P-30-177426, P-30-177428 (Appendix E, Table 8). Outside of the Project Area, a total of 49 cultural resources have been previously documented within the half mile search radius. These consist of 43 cultural resources within a quarter mile of the Project Area and 6 cultural resources within a quarter to half mile radius of the Project Area (Appendix E, Table 8). Table 2 provides a summary of resources by type and distance from the Project Area.

**Table 2. Summary of previous recorded resources within one half mile of Project Area**

Distance from Project Area (miles)	Resource Type	Number of Resources
Within	Historic Archaeological Site	4
	Historic Built Environment	4
	Multicomponent Site	1
	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	1
0 - 0.25	Historic Archaeological Isolate	1
	Historic Archaeological Site	9
	Historic Built Environment	20
	Historic District	1
	Multicomponent Site	7
	Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	4
	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	1
0.25 - 0.5	Historic Archaeological Isolate	1
	Historic Built Environment	2
	Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	1
	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	2

**RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT AREA**

**P-30-000627 (Adobe of Tomas Burruel)**

At the time of documentation, the remains of the Adobe of Tomas Burruel included two partial walls, roof and floor tiles. The presence of subsurface archaeological deposits from privies and trash deposits are assumed. This site has not been evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Greenwood and Bente 1977).

**P-30-000834 (Mendelson Inn Trash Scatter)**

First documented in 1979, this historic trash scatter included ceramics, tile, brick, metal, and glass. It was believed that the scatter is associated with the Mendelson Inn and/or Casa Tejada. The site was revisited in 1987 where three refuse deposits consisting of historic cultural material were documented. In a 2007 site update, it was noted that the construction of the Historic Town Center Park resulted in the destruction of surface artifacts, however there is potential for subsurface deposits below modern ground disturbance. In April of 2010, the site was

reidentified as part of a pedestrian survey. An additional historic refuse scatter was discovered behind the stage of the Historic Town Center Park. While it is possible the artifacts were imported via fill, the original site boundaries of P-30-000834 were extended south (Schroth and Chapel 1979). This site has not been evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR.

**P-30-001173 (Judge Richard Egan House Site)**

The Judge Richard Egan House grounds was documented in 1988 and include the house, three burned features, and three historical debris features. Historic artifacts include bottles and bottle fragments, Mission ware and European ceramics, and various metal artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of a chert flake and two discoidal cores. Excavations at P-30-001173 consisted of three north-south trenches to the east of the rear addition and a fourth east-west trench north of the house and rear addition (Brock 1988). This site has not been evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR.

**P-30-001215 (Mission Tract No. 5)**

The resource is a portion of the wall foundation for the San Juan Capistrano Mission Tract Number 5. The wall was found 30 cm to 50 cm deep and is approximately two feet wide and one foot deep. It is comprised of three lateral and three vertical courses of cobblestones. Portions of the southeast and southwest wall were found within the Plaza Del Obispo property and part of the northwest wall on the then Sizzler Steakhouse property. Tiles that were once on top of the walls were near the wall. Metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts including wall tiles were also found on the Sizzler property as were over 5,000 pieces of faunal bone but less than five percent was identifiable (Winter et al. 1988). This site has not been evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR.

**P-30-001302 (CAP #2)**

This resource is an apparent wall foundation of unknown length constructed of unmortared native stone beneath the current road. Occasional fragments of tejas and ladrillos were present along with fragments of cattle bone. The resource is located on the south side of the Ortega Highway, approximately 30 meters east of Del Obispo Street (Schmidt 1991). This site has not been evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR.

**P-30-100470 (SJC-1)**

This multicomponent archaeological site consists of four glass bottles (one green, three clear), a green glass bottle base, two iron nails, a stainless steel spoon, a door knocker, a red and gray and colored ceramic sherd, and a purple-colored chert/chalcedony corner-notched projectile point (Vidal and Garcia 2007). This site has not been evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR.

**P-30-160128 (Blas Aguilar Adobe, Casa Esperanza; NRHP No. 90001484)**

Originally known as Casa de Esperanza, the adobe was constructed in 1794 as a single large rectangular residential building. The one-story adobe's original design consisted of a tile roof, a rectangular footprint, and two-foot-thick walls. It is believed to be one of the original adobes of

the San Juan Capistrano Mission and one of 40 “little cabins” constructed in that year to house the mission’s growing population (Hallan-Gibson et al. 2005). In 1990, the Blas Aguilar Adobe was listed in the NRHP.

**P-30-177426 (Birtcher-Pacific Building and Plaza)**

As recorded in 2011, the Birtcher-Pacific Building and Plaza was a modern brick building located due west of the Fountain Plaza (both constructed in 1966) designed by Corona Del Mar architects Richard Henry Pleger and Harold Bernard Zook. Prior to 1966, the location was the site of Casa Grande, the Marcos Foster home, which became the restaurant and Hotel las Rosas in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Birtcher-Pacific Building and Plaza was not considered significant but may contain archaeological deposits that may contribute new information to history or prehistory and may be eligible under Criterion 4. The Birtcher-Pacific Building is no longer extant as of 2021 (Gust 2011a).

**P-30-177428 (Camino Real Playhouse)**

The front portion (west façade) of what is now the Camino Real Playhouse was constructed in 1859 in the Spanish Eclectic style as the local Pacific Bell telephone office. The building underwent major expansion in 1967 that matched the style of the original building. Pacific Bell occupied the building until 1987 and the Playhouse occupied the building since 1992. The building is not considered significant under CRHR criteria, but the parcel may contain archaeological deposits that may contribute new information to history or prehistory and may be eligible under Criterion 4 (Gust 2011b).

**HISTORIC RESOURCES ADJACENT TO PROJECT AREA**

**P-30-160130 (Egan Residence/Harmony Hall, NRHP No. 100000460)**

This building is listed in the NRHP (No. 100000460). This resource was first built as a single family residence by Richard Egan in 1883. The building is of the Victorian architectural style with Italianate and Colonial revival influences. The upper floor of the house was severely damaged by fire in 1897 but rebuilt by the original contractors the following year. For many years Harmony Hall served as both Judge Egan’s private residence as well as the town courthouse. The building was in commercial use by 1964 and was again damaged by fire in 1966 when the back porch was destroyed. The porch was rebuilt to match the previous condition. In 1992 the building was converted to an art gallery and 1996 renovations adapted the building for use as a kitchen (Delcamp 2011). The building was vacant in 2011 until it was purchased by the local Griffith Family and subsequently rehabilitated in 2016. In 2017, it was listed in the NRHP. The building is currently used for commercial purposes.

**P-30-161915 (Esslinger Building, NRHP No. 88000557)**

This building is listed in the NRHP (No. 88000557). This one-story office building was constructed in 1938-1939 and is considered an excellent example of the Streamline Moderne architectural style. This building is the only example of this style within the San Juan Capistrano area. At the back of the office building is a two-car garage with an upstairs apartment. The



building was originally constructed by Dr. Paul Esslinger for use as a medical clinic and emergency room. Consisting of 23 rooms, the building supported services regarding examinations, surgery, X-rays, a laboratory, and rooms for an eye-ears-nose specialist. While the building underwent notable alterations in 1982 (resulting in the installation of the current domed skylight and flat roof connecting the front and rear buildings), the building still retains much of its original design and appearance.

**OTHER SOURCES**

In addition to the SCCIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in October 2021 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project vicinity (Table 3). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

**Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted**

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Positive; Blas Aguilar Adobe (Also known as Casa De Esperanza) (NRHP No. 90001484) 1S; Egan Residence/Harmony Hall (NRHP No. 100000460) 1S; Esslinger Building (NRHP No. 88000557) 1S.
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	see Project Area History section
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	see Project Area History section
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)	Positive; Blas Aguilar Adobe (Casa de Esperanza) 1S.
Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)	Positive; Blas Aguilar Adobe (Casa de Esperanza) 1S.
California Historical Landmarks (CHL)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)	Negative
Local Historic Society and agencies	Orange County Archives: Sent a request for information to Susan Bermen (county archivist) via email on October 12, 2021. On September 28, 2021, October 20, 2021, and January 18, 2022, attempts by mail and email were made to contact the San Juan Capistrano Historical Society (no response has been received). On October 20, 2021, October 21, 2021, and January 18, 2022, attempts were made to contact the Blas Aguilar Museum by phone email, and mail. No response has been received.
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive; See Table 4 (BLM 2021)
Local Registers: (Historical Societies/Archives)	Positive; Casa de Esperanza (City of San Juan Capistrano city website)

**Table 4. Land Grant Patents**

Accession	Names	Date	Authority	Township (T); Range (R); Section (S)
CACAAA 084588	Aleman, Joseph Sadoc; Roman Catholic Church	1865	Grant-Spanish/ Mexican	T: 8 South, R: 8 West; S: 1
CA0500__248 CACAAA 084592	O'Melveny, H. K. S.	1876	Sale-Cash Entry	T: 8 South, R: 8 West; S: 1-Lot/Tract 9

**Aleman, Joseph Sadoc (1814-1888):** Joseph Sadoc Aleman was born on July 13, 1814 in Catalonia, Spain. He was educated in Italy and in 1837 was ordained into the priesthood in Rome. In 1841, Aleman was sent to the United States as a missionary where he spent 10 years in Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In 1850, while back in Rome, Aleman was consecrated a bishop in the Church of San Carlos. Following the conclusion of the Mexican/American War and the cessation of California to the United States, Bishop Aleman was appointed by the Church as the new bishop of California. In 1853, the Archdiocese of San Francisco was established with Aleman as its new archbishop. In 1884, Aleman resigned his post as archbishop and retired back to Spain where he later died in 1888 (*The Tidings* 1957).

**H. K. S. O'Melveny (Harvey Kilpatrik Stuart O'Melveny) (1823-1893):** Known as Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny, Judge O'Melveny was born in Kentucky in 1823. While he was still a boy, his family moved to Illinois after which he was educated at the Jacksonville college and graduated with honors. He was admitted to the bar of St. Clair County and began his practice in Bellville soon after. Following the discovery of gold in California in 1848, O'Melveny moved to Sacramento, California where he found employment with a local law firm. After two years, O'Melveny returned to Illinois where he continued to practice law and became active in the Democratic Party as an influential speaker during political campaigns and as a party council member (*Los Angeles Herald* 1893).

On March 1, 1858, O'Melveny received commission to fill a vacancy in the circuit court bench. In 1861, O'Melveny was elected a member of the constitutional convention. In 1863, O'Melveny was nominated as a candidate for the United States Senate; however, he would withdraw his candidacy in support of a W. A. Richardson. As a member of the Democratic Party, O'Melveny was a staunch supporter of the anti-war movement (regarding the American Civil War) (*Los Angeles Herald* 1893).

After the Civil War, in 1868, O'Melveny moved to Los Angeles, California and served as a judge of the superior court for many years. O'Melveny organized a successful law firm (name unknown) and upon his death in 1893, he was a well-regarded and respected member of the Los Angeles community with a positive reputation throughout the state of California (*Los Angeles Herald* 1893).

## **NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

Cogstone archaeologist Logan Freeberg requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 29, 2021. The NAHC responded on December 14, 2021 with a positive search result indicating that a tribal cultural resource is located within the same township, range, and section as the Project Area. The NAHC recommended that Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes be contacted for more information and provided a list of 12 groups and individuals that may have information about the Project Area. The City is conducting Native American tribal consultations under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18 (Appendix F).

## **SURVEY**

On November 28, 2023, Cogstone archaeologist Sandy Duarte conducted a field survey of the Project Area. Ms. Duarte performed her survey in 5-10 meter transects and observed no native sediments; the Project Area was a combination landscaped and hardscaped. Vegetation included native and non-native brush, cacti, olive trees, pepper trees, agave, and grass. A previously documented archaeological site, P-30-000834, was relocated within the Project Area, however no visible resources attributed to this site were found as the north and southeast/east areas of the site was cleared of overgrowth and brush due to a homeless encampment (Figure 8). The Historic Town Center Park is completely landscaped (Figure 9). The southern half of the Project Area could not be accessed due to a security fence (Figure 0).

The Project Area's southern boundary is separated by a concrete wall. On a section of the wall (facing south towards the Mercado Village shopping center) is a historic clay tiled mural with a bronze historic site plaque dedicated by the City of San Juan Capistrano (Figures 11 and 12). The plaque reads:

**HISTORIC SITE  
TWIN-WINTON MURAL**

Created by Jean Goodwin Ames on this site in 1952 for the Twin-Winton Ceramics building (formerly Brad Keeler Artware). The company was one of San Juan Capistrano's first non-agricultural industries.

**SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO  
COURTESY  
DECORATIVE ARTS  
STUDY CENTER**



**Figure 8. Drainage canal at rear of NRHP listed Blas Aguilar Adobe (right), facing southwest**



**Figure 9. Overview of Historic Town Center Park, facing east**



**Figure 10. Overview of southern half of Project Area, facing south**



**Figure 11. Historic Site plaque**



**Figure 12. Historic Site mural**

## IMPACT ANALYSIS

### PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

A multilevel ranking system was developed by professional resource managers within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as a practical tool to assess the sensitivity of sediments for fossils. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system (BLM 2016; Appendix G) has a multi-level scale based on demonstrated yield of fossils. The PFYC system provides additional guidance regarding assessment and management for different fossil yield rankings.

Fossil resources occur in geologic units (e.g., formations or members). The probability for finding significant fossils in a project area can be broadly predicted from previous records of fossils recovered from the geologic units present in and/or adjacent to the study area. The geological setting and the number of known fossil localities help determine the paleontological sensitivity according to PFYC criteria.

Sediments that are close to their basement rock source are typically coarse; those farther from the basement rock source are finer. The chance of fossils being preserved greatly increases once the average size of the sediment particles is reduced to 5 mm in diameter or less. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases after natural burial in rivers, lakes, or oceans. Remains left on the ground surface become weathered by the sun or consumed by scavengers and bacterial activity, usually within 20 years or less. So the sands, silts, and clays of rivers, lakes, and oceans are the most likely sediments to contain fossils.

Using the PFYC system, geologic units are classified according to the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts within the known extent of the geological unit. Although significant localities may occasionally occur in a geologic unit, a few widely scattered important fossils or localities do not necessarily indicate a higher PFYC value; instead, the relative abundance of localities is intended to be the major determinant for the value assignment.

Based on other recorded localities throughout Orange County and southern California, Pleistocene fossils typically can begin occurring at depths of about eight to ten feet below the existing ground surface. Shallower sediments in the valleys usually do not contain the remains of extinct animals, although Holocene (less than 11,700 years old) remains may be present. In the present case, though, nearby subsurface Quaternary terrace deposits have yielded remains of extinct mammoth (*Mammuthus*) from a depth of ~three feet below the surface, suggesting that fossils may occur at shallow depths within the Project Area as well. Late Pleistocene to Holocene Quaternary alluvial sediments are therefore assigned a low sensitivity above three feet



(PFYC 2), and a moderate sensitivity (PFYC 3) below three feet. Artificial fill is expected to be present at the surface and is assigned a very low sensitivity (PFYC 1).

#### **DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Only qualified, trained paleontologists with specific expertise in the type of fossils being evaluated can determine the scientific significance of paleontological resources. Fossils are considered to be significant if one or more of the following criteria apply:

1. The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct;
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein;
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas;
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life;
5. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.
6. All identifiable vertebrate fossils are considered significant due to the rarity of their preservation.

As so defined, significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and invertebrate animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy. Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation, particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology are also critically important (Scott and Springer 2003; Scott et al. 2004).

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY**

Based on the cultural records search results from the SCCIC, documented history of the area, review of USGS topographic quadrangle maps and historic USDA aerial photographs, and the positive SLF search results, the Project Area is assessed to have high to very high sensitivity for buried prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. However, no surface archaeology was observed during the November 2023 site survey.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene Quaternary alluvial sediments. The record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project Area or the immediate vicinity; however, paleontological localities are recorded near the Project from sediments similar to those found within the study area.

Late Pleistocene to Holocene Quaternary alluvial sediments less than three feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) due to the likely lack of fossils in these deposits. More than three feet below the modern surface these sediments are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3), because similar deposits have produced fossils at that depth near to the Project Area.

No monitoring is required for any excavation into the first three feet of excavation into the Quaternary alluvial sediments, as well as any excavation into artificial fill. Full-time paleontological resources monitoring is recommended for all ground-disturbing activities below three feet in areas containing Quaternary alluvial sediments.

If unanticipated discoveries of paleontological resources occur during construction, all work within 25 feet of the discovery should be halted until the find has been evaluated by a qualified paleontologist.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Due to the high sensitivity of the Project Area for buried archaeological materials and known presence of archaeological sites, Cogstone recommends archaeological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities associated with this Project. As specified by the San Juan Capistrano's City Council Policy 601, an Archaeological Monitor is required to be on site during all excavation activities in excess of 18 inches, unless determined to be exempt by the Planning Director. It is also recommended that an Archaeological Treatment Plan including a presence/absence testing program be prepared by a qualified archaeologist prior to ground disturbing activities. The presence/absence testing is recommended in areas of proposed grading or other large-scale earthwork located within 100 feet of any NRHP/CRHR listed or recommended eligible resources.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

## REFERENCES CITED

- Aviña, Rose Hollenbaugh  
1976 *Spanish and Mexican land grants in California*. Arno Press, New York.
- Bean, Walton  
1968 *California: and Interpretive History*. McGraw Hill, New York.
- Bean, L.J., and F.C. Shippek  
1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians W. T. Sturtevant, general editor, Volume 8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Beebe, R.M., and R.M Senkewicz  
2001 *Lands of Promise and Despair: Chronicles of Early California, 1535-1846*. Heyday Books, Berkeley.
- Bell, Alyssa (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County)  
2021 Paleontological resources for the El Camino Specific Plan Project, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. See Appendix B.
- BLM (Bureau of Land Management)  
2016 *Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) System*. <https://www.blm.gov/policy/im-2016-124>, accessed December 2021.
- Brock, J.  
1988 "Judge Richard Egan House." *P-30-001173*. Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.
- Byrnes, Ilse M.  
1990 "Casa de Esperanza/ Blas Aguilar Adobe." *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. United States Department of the Interior National Park Services. Copy available at: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/6c5efc00-5ead-40b9-bf7f-14dc52c9e440?branding=NRHP>, accessed July 7, 2021.
- Delcamp, Teri  
2011 "Egan Residence." *P-30-160130*. Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.
- Greenwood, Roberta S., and Vance G. Bente  
1977 "Adobe of Tomas Burruel." *P-30-000627*. Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.
- Gust, Sherri

- 2011a “Birtcher-Pacific Building and Plaza.” *P-30-177426*. Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on File at the South Central Coastal Information Center.
- 2011b “Camino Real Playhouse.” *P-30-177428*. Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

Haas, L.

- 1995 *Conquests and Historical Identities in California 1769-1936*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Hackel, S.W.

- 2005 *Children of Coyote, Missionaries of Saint Francis: Indian-Spanish Relations in Colonial California 1769-1850*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Hallan-Gibson, P.

- 2001 *Dos Cientos Años en San Juan Capistrano*. San Juan Capistrano Walking Tour/Paragon Agency, San Juan Capistrano.

Hallan-Gibson, Pamela, Don Tryon, Mary Ellen Tryon, and the San Juan Capistrano Historical Society

- 2005 *Images of America: San Juan Capistrano*. Arcadia Publishing, Great Britain.

Jefferson, G.T.

- 1991a A Catalogue of late Quaternary Vertebrates from California: Part one, nonmarine lower vertebrate and avian taxa. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles, Technical Report #5.
- 1991b A Catalogue of Late Quaternary Vertebrates from California-- Part Two, Mammals: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Technical Report No. 7.

Kennedy, M.P., and S.S. Tan

- 2007 Geology of the Oceanside 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California. *California Geological Survey, Regional Geologic Map* No. RGM-2, scale 1:100,000.

Kroeber, A.L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C.

Los Angeles Herald

- 1893 “Judge O’Melveny.” *Los Angeles Herald*. Vol. 41. No. 51. Published: December 11, 1893. Available at <https://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=LAH18931211.2.23&e=----en--20--1--txt-txIN-----1>, accessed September 21, 2021 through California Digital Newspaper Collection-University of California, Riverside.

McLeod, S.

- 2014 Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed I-5/La Novia Avenue/ Valle Road Intersection Project #3110, in the City of San Juan

Capistrano, Orange County, project area.

Morton, D.M., and F.K. Miller

- 2006 Geology map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California; Geology and description of map units, version 1.0. Digital preparation by Cossette, P. M. and K. R. Bovard. USGS Open File Report 2006-1217, scale 1:100,000.  
[https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc\\_78686.htm](https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_78686.htm), accessed December 17, 2020.

NETROnline

- 1938 *Historic Aerials*. Available at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed November 16, 2021.
- 1946 *Historic Aerials*. Available at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed November 16, 2021.
- 1972 *Historic Aerials*. Available at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed November 16, 2021.
- 1980 *Historic Aerials*. Available at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed November 16, 2021.
- 2016 *Historic Aerials*. Available at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed November 16, 2021.
- 2019 *Historic Aerials*. Available at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed November 16, 2021.

O'Neil, S., and N. Evans

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

Robinson, W.W.

- 1948 *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads*. University Press, Berkeley.

Rundel, P.W., and R. Gustafson

- 2005 *Introduction to the Plant Life of Southern California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Schmidt, James J.

- 1991 "CAP #2." P-30-001302. Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

Schroth, A., and V. Chapel

- 1979 "Mendelson Inn Trash Scatter" P-30-000834. Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

Scott, E., and K. Springer

- 2003 CEQA and fossil preservation in southern California. *The Environmental Monitor* Winter: 4-10, 17.

Scott, K., and S. Gust

2006 *Paleontological Resources Literature Study for the San Juan Capistrano Interchange Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California*. On file with Cogstone, Orange, California.

Scott, E., K. Springer, and J. C. Sagebiel

2004 Vertebrate Paleontology in the Mojave Desert: The continuing importance of “Follow-Through” in preserving paleontological resources in M. W. Allen and Reed, J. editors *The Human Journey and ancient life in California’s deserts*, proceedings from the 2001 Millennium Conference, 65-70.

Smythe, William E.

1908 *History of San Diego 1542-1908. An Account of the Rise and Progress of the Pioneer Settlement on the Pacific Coast of the United States*. Vol. 1. The History Company, San Diego.

Sutton, M.

2010 The Del Rey Tradition and its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(2):1-54.

Sutton, M., and J. Gardner

2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1-64.

The Tidings

1957 “Bishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany, O.P.” *The Tidings* (Los Angeles, California). Published Friday, February 8, 1957. Page 13. Available at <https://www.newspapers.com/image/695530623/>, accessed September 27, 2021.

UCMP

2021 Records search of the University of California, Berkeley paleontology database. Accessed online January 7, 2022.

Vidal, Fatima, and Kyle Garcia

2007 “SJC-1.” *P-30-100470*. Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

Winter, L., V. Mason, and R. McLean

1988 “Mission Tract No. 5.” *P-30-001215* Department of Parks and Recreation. Site Record. Copy on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

## **APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS**



**Task Manager, Principal Investigator for Archaeology, and Report Co-Author**

**EDUCATION**

- 2016 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside (UCR)
- 2011 M.A., Anthropology, UCR
- 2007 M.A., Applied Geography, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs (UCCS)
- 2002 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Geography/Environmental Studies, UCCS

**SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS**

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 11 years of experience in field archaeology. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and his field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis. Dr. Gust has managed cultural assessments for over 20 cellular tower projects and multiple assessments for construction of commercial and residential structures. He has also managed cultural resources monitoring projects for both public and private sector clients. Dr. Gust is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association.

**SELECTED EXPERIENCE**

**Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (MUST) Project, Los Angeles County, CA.** In 2017, Cogstone prepared a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the proposed construction of a stormwater facility. The project intended to improve the water quality of existing urban runoff to the Los Angeles River, and ultimately to the Long Beach Harbor. Services included pedestrian surveys, records searches, background research, built environment assessment, Native American consultation, and reporting. In 2020, Cogstone produced a Paleontological Resources Management Plan to propose effective mitigation of potential impacts to paleontological resources resulting from proposed construction of MUST and its associated Wetlands project. Sub to Michael Baker. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2020

**Santiago Canyon Estates Fuel Mod Project, unincorporated Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential for surface cultural resources for compliance with Orange County Fire Authority's Precise Fuel Modification Plan for zones of the Santiago Canyon Estates Community. Services included a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and a reconnaissance survey. Sub to Fire Safe Council East Orange County Canyons. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2020

**OC-44 Pipeline Rehabilitation Project, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing activities following their 2014 Cultural Resource Assessment of the APE pursuant to the involvement of land managed by United States Army Corps of Engineers (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and California Coastal Commission (CCC). Although no cultural resources were identified within the APE, cultural resources and Native American monitoring were required as was stipulated in the Conditions of Approval by the CCC, as detailed in the Archaeological Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan for the project. Sub to Michael Baker. Supervisor. 2019-2020

**Euclid Fueling Station Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of a convenience store, associated parking, gas station, and underground fuel storage tank. The assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of CEQA with the City of Santa Ana acting as lead agency. Cogstone conducted record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search, an intensive pedestrian survey, gave mitigation recommendations, and produced a report. Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019

#### **EDUCATION**

2013 M. S., Biology with Paleontology Emphasis, California State University, San Bernardino  
2000 B. S., Geology, University of California, Los Angeles

#### **SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS**

Ms. Scott has more than 28 years of experience in California as a paleontologist and sedimentary geologist and 22 years with Cogstone. She has written over 100 paleontological assessments, paleontological mitigation plans, and monitoring compliance reports to all agency requirements. She has experience with street, roadway, interchange, bridge, and grade separation projects. She has managed multiple projects and prepared technical reports with Caltrans/FHWA/FTA/FRA as the lead agency and is knowledgeable of the processes and procedures required to obtain NEPA, NHPA Section 106 and CEQA environmental approvals. Ms. Scott meets the qualifications outlined in Attachment 1 to Caltrans Section 106 Programmatic Agreement with the FHWA, and Chapter 1, Volume 8, on paleontology of the Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference (SER). Ms. Scott serves as company safety officer and is the author of the company safety and paleontology manuals. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology and the Pacific Section of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists.

#### **SELECTED PROJECTS**

**City of Irvine General Plan update, Orange County, CA.** The project assessed the City of Irvine for paleontologically sensitive sediments as well as previously recorded fossil localities. Prepared a Cultural and Paleontological Assessment. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Paleontologist. 2019

**City of Lake Forest General Plan update, Orange County, CA.** The project assessed the City of Lake Forest for paleontologically sensitive sediments as well as previously recorded fossil localities. Prepared a Cultural and Paleontological Assessment. Sub to De Novo Planning Group. Principal Paleontologist. 2019

**I-405 from SR-73 to I-605 Improvements Project, Caltrans District 12, Orange and Los Angeles counties, CA (EA 0H100).** The project is to improve 16 miles of Interstate 405 (I-405) by adding General Purpose lanes (GP) and a tolled Express Lane in each direction as well as other improvements to ramps and bridges. Prepared a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (PMMP). Currently supervising paleontological monitoring. Sub to OC405 Partners Joint Venture. Principal Paleontologist. 2017 to present

**Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Los Angeles County, CA.** The project involves extension of the subway in Westwood for 9 miles. Currently supervising paleontological monitoring and fossil recovery of excavations and fossil preparation in the lab. Ms. Scott is also serving as the paleontological consultant for the construction management team's design-build of three stations. Sub to WEST (Stantec/Jacobs JV). Paleontology Director and co-author. 2014-present

**State Route 57 Northbound Widening Project, Caltrans District 12/ Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), City of Anaheim, Orange County, CA.** Caltrans is widening State Route 57 between Orangewood and Katella Avenues. Paleontological Identification Report (PM 11.5/12.5; EA 0M9700). Under contract to WSP. Principal Paleontologist and report author. 2017.

**Interstate 605 and Katella Interchange Improvement Project, Caltrans District 12/ Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), City of Anaheim, Orange County, CA.** Caltrans is updating the southbound onramp to the interchange at Katella Avenue. Combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report (PM 1.1/1.6; EA 0K8700). Under contract to Michael Baker International. Principal Paleontologist and report author. 2017

## **EDUCATION**

2018 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Certificate, California State University, Fullerton  
2003 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

## **SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS**

Mr. Freeberg has over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

## **SELECTED PROJECTS**

**Bell Gardens Water Reservoir Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during improvements which included a new two-million-gallon reservoir, booster pump station, well to be drilled, and other components. Services included record searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the 1.7-acre project area. Sub to Infrastructure Engineers. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

**Santiago Canyon Estates Fuel Mod Project, unincorporated Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential for surface cultural resources for compliance with Orange County Fire Authority's Precise Fuel Modification Plan for zones of the Santiago Canyon Estates Community. Services included a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and a reconnaissance survey. Sub to Fire Safe Council East Orange County Canyons. GIS Supervisor. 2020

**State Route 108/Highway 49 and Mackey Ranch Road Intersection Improvements Project, Caltrans District 10, Tuolumne County, CA.** The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe), in partnership with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposed to replace an intersection and convert to a roundabout designed to accommodate forecasted future traffic volumes and provide an alternative access route to the Chicken Ranch Rancheria. Cogstone completed an intensive-level pedestrian survey, CHRIS records search, sacred lands file search from the NAHC, Native American consultation, consulted with local history societies and preservation groups, and produced a Historical Resources Compliance Report (HRCR) and Archaeological Survey Report (ASR). Sub to Foothill Associates. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

**Dogwood Road Project, City of El Centro, Imperial County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Part 70-B RD Funding assisted housing on a 2.2-acre parcel. Cogstone conducted a record search, pedestrian survey, and determined that no further cultural resources work was necessary. The assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of El Centro acted as the lead agency. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering, Inc. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

**Laguna Creek Trail and Bruceville Road Project, Caltrans District 3, City of Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA.** The City of Elk Grove, in cooperation with Caltrans, proposed multiple trail extensions and gap closures in effort to provide connecting links that would ultimately provide trail users with access to a vast system of trails, with connections to parks, schools, community centers, commercial retail and office areas, and transit facilities. Cogstone conducted pedestrian surveys, records search, and prepared an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR). Sub to Helix Environmental. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

## **EDUCATION**

2002 B.A., Cultural Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

## **TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS**

HAZWOPER Certified - Certified American Red Cross CPR; Certified American Red Cross Standard First Aid; Applied Archaeology of Southern California, USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino National Forest Railroad Security Certified.

## **SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS**

Ms. Duarte is a paleontologist and archaeologist with over 19 years of experience in paleontological and archaeological monitoring, surveying, and excavation in southern California. Duarte has experience with Native American consultation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and under Senate Bill 18 for the protection and management of cultural resources. Ms. Duarte previously worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist, including serving as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites during forest fires. Additional skills include paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and preparation, and final report preparation.

## **SELECTED PROJECTS**

**Bell Gardens Water Reservoir Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during improvements which included a new two-million-gallon reservoir, booster pump station, well to be drilled, and other components. Services included record searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the 1.7-acre project area. Sub to Infrastructure Engineers. Archaeologist/Co-Author. 2019-2020

**OC-44 Pipeline Rehabilitation Project, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing activities following a Cultural Resource Assessment of the APE in 2014 by Cogstone pursuant to the involvement of land managed by United States Army Corps of Engineers (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and California Coastal Commission (CCC). Although no cultural resources were identified within the APE, cultural resources and Native American monitoring were required as was stipulated in the Conditions of Approval by the CCC, as detailed in the Archaeological Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan for the project. Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

**Santiago Canyon Estates Fuel Mod Project, unincorporated Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential for surface cultural resources for compliance with Orange County Fire Authority's Precise Fuel Modification Plan for zones of the Santiago Canyon Estates Community. Services included a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and a reconnaissance survey. Sub to Fire Safe Council East Orange County Canyons. Archaeologist/Co-Author. 2020

**Rockcroft Parcels, City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, CA.** This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the proposed construction of a single residence. Cogstone assessed two parcels; conducted a record search, Sacred Lands File search, pedestrian survey; and produced a cultural resources assessment. The assessment complied with the requirements of CEQA and included all information required by the City of Malibu Archaeology Guidelines. Sub to Advance Construction. Archaeologist and Report Author. 2020

## EDUCATION

- 2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio  
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

## SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 14 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is accepted as a principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers.

## SELECTED EXPERIENCE

**Brea 265 Specific Plan, City of Brea, Orange County, CA.** The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the proposed Specific Plan. This study provided environmental documentation as required by CEQA. A Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program and full-time monitoring was recommended. Due to the high sensitivity for subsurface archaeological resources, a cultural resources mitigation plan and monitoring was also recommended. Sub to Placeworks. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018-2019

**1874 Alisos Avenue Project, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, CA.** The purpose of this study was to determine whether the construction of a building site for a single-family residence had the potential to impact cultural or paleontological resources. Cogstone conducted record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search, background research, a pedestrian survey, and produced an assessment. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019

**Irvine General Plan Update, Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Archaeologist. 2018-2019

**River Street Marketplace, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted record searches, literature studies, and intensive pedestrian surveys to determine the potential effects to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from the construction of 64,900 square feet of proposed commercial and office space. The proposed project consisted of five buildings and was located on a 5.6-acre property occupied by the Ito Nursery which has been in operation since 1970. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

**Agora Town Center Mixed-Use EIR, City of Laguna Niguel, Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted due diligence review of the previous environmental document. Prepared updated cultural and paleontological sections, including updated records search. The project also involved preparation of a new Tribal cultural resources section and assisting the City of Laguna Niguel with combined SB 18/AB52 consultation and outreach. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Investigator. 2016

## EDUCATION

1990 M.A., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Los Angeles

1985 B.A., Anthropology (Physical), California State University, Northridge

## SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Scott is a professional vertebrate paleontologist with over four decades of experience in paleontological mitigation, fieldwork, curation, and research. He is emeritus paleontology curator at the San Bernardino County Museum, an adjunct instructor at California State University, San Bernardino, and a research associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the La Brea Tar Pits and Museum. He is a 30+ year member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, an international society of professional scientists where he currently serves on the Government Affairs Committee, and also holds membership in the Geological Society of America and other professional societies. Mr. Scott currently serves as an editor for the Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology. He has published over 40 research articles in professional scientific journals.

## SELECTED PROJECTS

**Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Section 1, Metropolitan Transit Authority (METRO), Los Angeles, CA.** The project involves construction of seven stations from the existing Purple Line at Wilshire/Western Avenue along Wilshire Boulevard to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Westwood for 8.6 miles. Supervises paleontological monitoring, fossil recovery, and fossil preparation in the lab. Contributes to monthly reporting. Sub to JV West. Paleontologist. 2017-ongoing

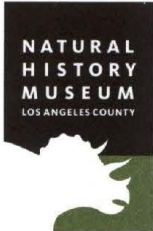
**Irvine General Plan Update - Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA.** Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to PlaceWorks. Paleontology QA/QC. 2018-2019

**Victorville Fleet Service Center Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA.** Cogstone was retained by the County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works to provide paleontological monitoring and mitigation during excavation conducted in conjunction with construction of the 4.8-acre project. Upon completion of monitoring, a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance Report was submitted. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2018

**SR 14 / Avenue N Operational Interchange Improvements Project, Caltrans District 7, City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, CA.** The purpose of this study was to identify and evaluate paleontological resources during the proposed upgrades and improvements to transportation facilities. Cogstone conducted a ground-truthing survey and requested a record search from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Online records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database and the Paleobiology Database were searched for fossil records as well as print sources. Ultimately, a combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report (PIR/PER) was submitted and accepted with minimal comments. Sub to ECORP Consulting. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2018

**I-10/Grove Avenue Corridor Project, Caltrans District 8, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, CA.** Cogstone produced a combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report (PIR/PER) and Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) to assess and plan for the potential for impacting fossil resources during proposed improvements to Grove Avenue south of Interstate 10. The proposed improvements included the widening of Grove Avenue from a four-lane roadway to a six-lane roadway from 4th Street to State Street/Airport Drive. The City of Ontario acted as the lead agency under CEQA and NEPA. Sub to Parsons. Paleontology QA/QC. 2017

## **APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH**



Natural History Museum  
of Los Angeles County  
900 Exposition Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90007  
tel 213.763.DINO  
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: [paleorecords@nhm.org](mailto:paleorecords@nhm.org)

November 14, 2021

Cogstone Resource Management  
Attn: Logan Freeberg

re: Paleontological resources for the El Camino Specific Plan (Cogstone #5127)

Dear Logan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the El Camino Specific Plan project area as outlined on the portion of the San Juan Capistrano and Dana Point USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on October 29, 2021. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM IP 1144	San Juan Capistrano (more precise locality not available)	Niguel Formation	Invertebrates (bivalves) White shark ( <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> ), megalodon shark ( <i>C. megalodon</i> ), requiem shark ( <i>Carcharhinus</i> ), mako sharks ( <i>Isurus planus</i> , <i>I. oxyrinchus</i> ), weasel shark ( <i>Hemipristis serra</i> ), sixgill sharks ( <i>Hexanchus</i> ), eagle ray ( <i>Myliobatis</i> ), sheephead ( <i>Semicossyphus pukyatchi</i> ); flightless alcid ( <i>Mancalla diegensis</i> ), grebe ( <i>Podiceps parvus</i> ), pelicans ( <i>Pelecaniformes</i> ), cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocoracidae</i> ); sea lion ( <i>Otariinae</i> ), eared seal ( <i>Otariidae</i> ), walrus family ( <i>Odobeninae</i> ), dugong	Unknown
LACM VP 5792, 5889; LACM IP 11939, 11942	Marbella Golf & Country Club, San Juan Capistrano	Capistrano Formation (Blancan Sand facies)		



			(Dugongidae), dolphins ( <i>Parapontoporia</i> , <i>Stenella</i> ), sperm whale ( <i>Scaldicetus</i> ), toothed whale (Odontoceti), baleen whale (Mysticeti); western pond turtle ( <i>Clemmys marmorata</i> ), elephant family (Proboscidea), antelope family (Antelocapridae), camel family (Camelidae)	
LACM VP 4979 - 4983, 5502, 5503	Shea Homes, housing development along cliff northeast of the intersection of Golden Lantern and Camino Los Padres, San Juan Capistrano	Capistrano Formation	Whales (Cetacea) and other uncatalogued vertebrates and invertebrates	Unknown
LACM VP 7296	West of Calle Bollero, southwest of San Juan Hills Golf Club	Capistrano Formation	White shark ( <i>Carcharodon</i> )	Unknown
LACM IP 4920-4923	Meredith Hills Estates, at the end of Via La Mirada in San Juan Capistrano	Capistrano Formation	Scallops ( <i>Pecten</i> ), brachiopods, mussel ( <i>Lithophaga</i> ) borings, and other uncatalogued invertebrates	Surface to an unrecorded depth
LACM VP 1115	near Salt Creek Trail in Salt Creek Corridor Regional Park; San Joaquin Hills	Pleistocene terrace deposit	Mammoth ( <i>Mammuthus</i> )	Unknown

*VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface*

This records search covers only the records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (“NHMLA”). It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.  
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

## **APPENDIX C. FOSSIL LOCALITIES NEAR TO THE PROJECT**

**Table 5. Pleistocene Fossil Localities Near to the Project**

† = indicates that the animal is extinct; sp. = indicates that the species cannot be confirmed; cf. = indicates that the identification is provisional; short for the Latin *confer/conferatur*, both meaning "compare", OR similar to but not definitely the same as

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp. cf. <i>M. columbi</i>	3 feet	Qoa	Pleistocene	OCPC (2005AA0517.1)	Just off of Avenida los Cerritos and Rancho Viejo Road, San Juan Capistrano	Scott and Gust 2006a
marine mammals	not identified	unknown	Qom	Pleistocene	unknown	San Juan Capistrano	Stadum 1997a
saber-toothed salmon	Salmonidae: † <i>Smilodonichthys</i> sp.						
megalodon shark	Laminidae: † <i>Carcharocles</i> <i>megalodon</i>						
dolphin	<i>Tusiops</i> sp.	unknown	Qom	Pleistocene	UCMP	San Juan Capistrano	Jefferson 1991b
sea cow	Dugongidae	unknown	Qom	Pleistocene	LACM 5792	San Juan Capistrano	McLeod 2006
fresh water dolphin	Pontoporiidae: <i>Parapontoporia</i> sp.						
porpoise	Phocoenidae						
dolphin	Delphiinidae: <i>Stenella</i> sp.						
sperm whale	Physeteridae: <i>Scaldicetus</i> sp.						
primitive baleen whale	†Cetotheridae						
rorqual whale	Baleopteridae						
right whale	Balaenidae						
sea lion	Otariinae						

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
walrus	Odobeninae						
pinniped	Otariidae						
mammoth or mastodon	†Proboscidea						
camel	†Camelidae						
pronghorn antelope	Antilocaproidae						
cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae						
grebe	Podicipididae: † <i>Podiceps parvus</i>						
western pond turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>						
California sheephead wrasse	Labridae: <i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i>						
eagle ray	Myliobatidae: <i>Myliobatis</i> sp.						
dusky shark	Carcharhinidae: <i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>						
weasel shark	Carcharhinidae: † <i>Hemipristis serra</i>						
sixgill shark	Hexanchidae: <i>Hexanchus</i> sp.						
great white shark	Laminidae: <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>						
megalodon shark	Laminidae: † <i>Carcharocles megalodon</i>						
broad-toothed mako shark	Laminidae: <i>Isurus hastalis</i>						
shortfin mako shark	Laminidae: <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>						

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
hooked-tooth mako	Laminidae: <i>Isurus planus</i>						
mackeral shark	Laminidae: <i>Lamna</i> sp.						
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.	unknown	Qoa or Qomt	late Pleistocene	LACM 2028	Just west of Doheny State Beach, Dana Point	McLeod 2018
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	unknown	Qo	late Pleistocene	LACM 4535, USGS 1426	Dana Point	Jefferson 1991b
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.						
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.	unknown	Qoa	late Pleistocene	LACM 4343	NW side of Sulphur Creek Reservoir	McLeod 2017, Jefferson 1991b
horse	† <i>Equus</i> sp.	unknown	Qoa	late Pleistocene	LACM 4849	Laguna Hills	Jefferson 1991b
bison	† <i>Bison</i> sp.						
camel	† <i>Camelops</i> sp.						
Harlan's ground sloth	† <i>Paramylodon harlani</i>	unknown	Qoa	late Pleistocene	LACM 65129	Costeau Pit, Laguna Hills	Jefferson 1991a, 1991b
coyote	<i>Canis</i> sp. cf. <i>C. latrans</i>						
dire wolf	† <i>Canis</i> sp. cf. <i>C. dirus</i>						
saber-toothed cat	† <i>Smilodon</i> sp. cf. <i>S. fatalis</i>						
Columbian mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus columbi</i>						
horse, large	† <i>Equus</i> sp. (large-size)						
horse, small	†cf. <i>Equus</i> sp. (small-size)						
yesterday's camel	† <i>Camelops</i> sp. cf. <i>C. hesternus</i>						
llama	† <i>Hemiauchenia</i> sp.						
diminutive pronghorn	† <i>Capromeryx</i> sp.						

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
deer	Cervidae						
ancient bison	† <i>Bison antiquus</i>						
long-horned bison	† <i>Bison latifrons</i>						
desert shrew	<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>						
brush rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp. cf. <i>S. bachmani</i>						
desert cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>						
black-tailed jack rabbit	<i>Lepus</i> sp. cf. <i>L. californicus</i>						
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>						
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>						
kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys</i> sp.						
California pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus</i> sp. cf. <i>P. californicus</i>						
eastern harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys</i> sp. cf. <i>R. humulis</i>						
deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>						
wood rat	<i>Neotoma</i> sp.						
vole	<i>Microtus</i> sp.						
muskrat	<i>Ondatra</i> sp.						
long-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>						
duck	<i>Anas</i> sp.						
hawk	<i>Buteogallus</i> sp.						
quail	<i>Callipepla</i> sp.						
American coot	<i>Fulica</i> sp. cf. <i>F. americana</i>						
owl	<i>Athene</i> sp.						
passerine bird	Passeriformes						

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus</i> sp.						
whip-tailed lizard	<i>Cnemidophorus</i> sp.						
Mojave green rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>						
pine snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>						
lizard or snake	Squamata						
western pond turtle	cf. <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>						
desert tortoise	<i>Gopherus</i> sp.						
western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>						
northern red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora</i>						
arboreal salamander	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>						
imperial mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus imperator</i>	unknown	prob Qvomt	Pleistocene	LACM 1115	Salt Creek, Laguna Niguel	McLeod 2018
ground sloth	†Edentata	unknown	prob Qvomt	Pleistocene	LACM 1115, OCPC	Salt Creek, Laguna Niguel	Jefferson1991b
rodent	Rodentia						
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.						
horse	† <i>Equus</i> sp.						
tapir	† <i>Tapirus</i> cf. <i>T. californicus</i>	unknown	Qo	late Pleistocene	LACM 4628-4629	Laguna Niguel	Jefferson 1991b
ancient bison	† <i>Bison antiquus</i>						
ground sloth	† <i>Paramylodon</i> sp.						
mastodon	† <i>Mammuth</i> sp.						
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.	unknown	Qo	late Pleistocene	OCPC	Salt Creek, Laguna Niguel	Jefferson 1991b
horse	† <i>Equus</i> sp.						
tapir	† <i>Tapirus</i> cf. <i>T. californicus</i>						
mammoth	† <i>Mammuthus</i> sp.						
marine mammals	not identified	unknown	Qom	Pleistocene	OCPC	Salt Creek, Laguna Niguel	Stadum 1997b
eagle ray	Myliobatidae						

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
requium shark	Carcharhinidae: <i>Galeocerdo</i> sp.						
weasel shark	Carcharhinidae: <i>Hemipristis</i> sp.						
bullhead shark	Heterodontidae: <i>Heterodontus</i> sp.						
great white shark	Laminidae: <i>Carcharodon</i> <i>carcharias</i>						
megalodon shark	Laminidae: † <i>Carcharocles</i> <i>megalodon</i>						
shark	Laminidae: <i>Carcharodon</i> sp.						
broad-toothed mako shark	Laminidae: <i>Isurus</i> <i>hastalis</i>						
shortfin mako shark	Laminidae: <i>Isurus</i> <i>oxyrinchus</i>						
mako shark	Laminidae: <i>Isurus</i> sp.						
hammerhead shark	Sphyrnidae: <i>Sphryna</i> sp.						
marine bivalves	not identified						
mackeral shark	Laminidae: <i>Lamna</i> sp.						
horse	† <i>Equus</i> sp. (large-size)	unknown	Qa or Qo	Holocene or Pleistocene	OCPC	Shea Homes tract 12544, Golden Lantern and Third, Laguna Niguel	Jefferson 1991b
mule deer	<i>Odocoileus</i> <i>hemionus</i>	unknown	Qa or Qo	Holocene or Pleistocene	OCPC	Shea Homes tract 12544, lot 40, Laguna Niguel	Jefferson 1991b
Shasta's ground sloth	† <i>Nothrotheriops</i> <i>shastensis</i>	unknown	Qo	Pleistocene	none given	Forster Ranch, San Clemente	Jefferson 1991b



Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
ornate shrew	<i>Sorex</i> sp. cf. <i>S. ornatus</i>	unknown		<32,000 to >10,000 yr BP	RCIC LC-101-103	Tsuma Property, San Clemente	Jefferson, 1991a, 1991b
shrew	<i>Sorex</i> sp.; cf. <i>Sorex</i> sp.						
possible mole	? <i>Scapanus</i> sp.						
pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys</i> sp.; cf. <i>Thomomys</i> sp.						
pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus</i> sp.						
kangaroo rat	cf. <i>Dipodomys</i> sp.						
brush mouse	<i>Peromyscus</i> sp. cf. <i>P. boylii</i>						
deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus</i> sp. cf. <i>P. maniculatus</i>						
deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus</i> sp.						
California vole	<i>Microtus californicus</i>						
California quail	<i>Callipepla californicus</i>						
sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia</i> sp.						
southern alligator lizard	<i>Gerrhonotus multicarinatus</i>						
gopher snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>						
blackhead snake	<i>Tantilla</i> sp.						
garter snake	<i>Thamnophis</i> sp. cf. <i>T. couchii</i>						
racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>						
lungless salamander	Plethodontidae						
bony fish	Osteichthyes						
marine mammals	not identified	unknown	Qom	Pleistocene	unknown	San Clemente	Stadum 1996a
herring	Clupeidae						

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
saber-toothed salmon	Salmonidae: † <i>Smilodonichthys</i> sp.						
great white shark	Laminidae: <i>Carcharodon</i> <i>carcharias</i>						
broad-toothed mako shark	Laminidae: <i>Isurus</i> <i>hastalis</i>						
marine bivalves	not identified						
terrestrial plants	not identified						
ground sloth	† <i>Nothrotheriops</i> sp.		Qoa				
dolphin	?Phocoenidae		Qom				
western horse	† <i>Equus</i> <i>occidentalis</i>		Qoa				
bison	† <i>Bison antiquus</i>		Qoa				
vole	<i>Microtus</i> sp. cf. <i>M.</i> <i>californicus</i>	unknown	Qoa	Pleistocene	OCPC	San Clemente	Stadum 1996b
Botta's pocket gopher	? <i>Thomomys bottae</i>		Qoa				
rodent	Rodentia		Qoa				
alligator lizard	<i>Gerrhonotus</i> sp.		Qoa				
bony fish	Teleost		Qom				
mako shark	Laminidae: <i>Isurus</i> sp.		Qom				

**Table 6. Fossils known from the Capistrano Formation**

† = indicates that the animal is extinct; R = indicates that the fossil is a rare find, sp. = indicates that the species cannot be confirmed

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
white shark	<i>Carcharodon</i> <i>charcharias</i>	unknown	Capistrano Formation	late Miocene to early Pliocene	LACM 7296	south-southeast of Reed Reservoir	Bell 2021

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
dusky shark	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>	unknown	Capistrano Formation	late Miocene to early Pliocene	LACM 5792, 5889	east of due north of the proposed Project Area north of San Juan Creek and east of the San Diego Freeway (I-5)	Bell 2021
snaggle-tooth shark	<i>Hemipristis serra</i>						
sixgill shark	<i>Hexanchus</i> sp.						
megalodon	† <i>Carcharocles megalodon</i>						
great white shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>						
bonito shark	† <i>Isurus hastalis</i>						
shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>						
bonito shark	† <i>Isurus planus</i>						
mackerel sharks	<i>Lamna</i> sp.						
eagle ray	<i>Myliobatis</i> sp.						
California sheephead	<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i>						
western pond turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>						
cormorant family	Phalacrocoracidae						
grebe	† <i>Podiceps parvus</i>						
pronghorn family	Antilocapridae						
camel family	Camelidae						
walrus family	Odobeninae						
sea lion family	Otariinae						
right whale family	Balaenidae						
rorqual whale family	Balaenopteridae						
primitive baleen whale family	Cetotheriidae						
spotted dophin	<i>Stenella</i> sp.						
porpoise family	Phocoenidae						
sperm whale	† <i>Scaldicetus</i> sp.						

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Formation	Age/ Dates	Locality	Location	Reference
fresh water dolphin	† <i>Parapontoporia</i> sp.						
elephant	Proboscidea						
sea cow family	†Dugongidae						
bonito shark	<i>Isurus</i> sp.	unknown	Capistrano Formation	late Miocene to early Pliocene	LACM 1875, 1950, 4012, 4347, 6474, 6595, and 6991-6992	east of Dana Point southwards towards San Clemente	McLeod 2014
herring	† <i>Xyne grex</i>						
cod	† <i>Eclipes</i> sp.						
snake mackerel	† <i>Thyrsocles</i> sp.						
deep-sea smelt family	Bathylagidae						
rockfish family	Scorpaenidae						
bristlemouth	<i>Cyclothone</i> sp.						
pipefish	<i>Syngnathus</i> sp.						
leatherback turtle <sup>R</sup>	<i>Psephophorus</i> sp.						
crocodile <sup>R</sup>	†Crocodylia						
shearwater	† <i>Puffinus diatomicus</i>						
sea lion	† <i>Pontolis magnus</i>						
sea cow	†Dugongidae						
whale	Cetacea						

**APPENDIX D. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN  
ONE-HALF MILE OF PROJECT AREA**

**Table 7. Previous Studies within a one-half mile radius of the Project Area**

Report No. (OR-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
00281	Anonymous	Appendix B Archaeological Survey	1978	0 - 0.25
00288	Anonymous	Archaeological Survey Report: Business Properties Inc.	1978	0 - 0.25
00329	Anonymous	Archaeological Survey Report: the Ortega Property in San Juan Capistrano	1977	0 - 0.25
00381	Van Horn, David M.	Ultrasystem Project #4357: Archaeological Report	1978	0 - 0.25
00536	Drover, Christopher E.	City of San Juan Capistrano, General Plan Program, Historic/Archaeological Element		Within
00685	Chario, Kathleen and Marie Cottrell	An Archaeological Assessment for the Camino Capistrano Widening Project, San Juan Capistrano, California	1983	0 - 0.25
00898	Padon, Beth and Stephen Van Wormer	San Juan Capistrano Historic Town Center Cultural Resources Report Test Level Investigations	1988	Within
00917	Unknown	Archaeological Investigations of the Mission Orchard Wall Found at the Plaza Del Obispo and Dolley Properties, San Juan Capistrano, California	1989	0 - 0.25
00924	Unknown	Archaeological Investigations of the Mission Orchard Wall Foundation, Mission Tract No.5, at the Sizzler Restaurant Property, City of San Juan Capistrano, Ca	1988	Within
00976	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Investigations of the South Coast Christian Assembly Property, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	1989	0 - 0.25
01000	Padon, Beth, Stephen R. Van Wormer, and Paul E. Langenwalter	San Juan Capistrano Historic Town Center Cultural Resources Report Extended Phase I Investigation Final	1990	Within
01001	Brock, James P.	Brief Report on Archaeological Monitoring of the Los Rios Street Water Line Replacement Project, City of San Juan Capistrano	1990	0 - 0.25
01011	Sorensen, Jerrell H.	Archival Research for Interstate 5, from the Confluence with I 405 to Route 1, Capistrano	1990	0.25 - 0.5
01054	De Barros, Phillip	(Duplicate of OR-917) Archaeological Investigations of the Mission Orchard Wall Found at the Plaza Del Obispo and Dolley Properties San Juan Capistrano, California	1989	0 - 0.25
01057	Padon, Beth	An Archaeological Test of the Judge Richard Egan House, San Juan Capistrano, California	1989	Within
01113	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Literature Review for the San Juan Creek Levee Project in San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	1991	0.25 - 0.5
01177	Brock, James P.	Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Two Pacific Bell Projects in the City of San Juan Capistrano	1992	0 - 0.25
01206	Brock, James and William A. Sawyer	Archaeological Investigations of a Seismic Retrofit Hole at El Adobe De Capistrano Restaurant, San Juan Capistrano, California	1992	0 - 0.25
01240	Padon, Beth	Archaeological Monitor for Solag Disposal Project at 31731 Paseo Adelanto	1992	0 - 0.25

<b>Report No. (OR-)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Distance (miles) from Project Area</b>
01350	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Philip De Barros	Archaeological Survey Report Historic Sites Addendum San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor 12-ORA-73 12-102540	1993	0.25 - 0.5
01351	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Philip De Barros	Historic Study Report San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor 12-ORA-73 12-102540	1993	0.25 - 0.5
01358	Skiles, Jeffery C.	Results of Monitoring at Western Parcel Historic Town Center, San Juan Capistrano	1993	Within
01375	Brock, James P.	Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Tank Removal and Replacement Trenching at Orange County Fire Station No.7, 31865 Del Obispo Street, San Juan Capistrano, California	1994	0 - 0.25
01440	Brock, James and John F. Elliott	An Archaeological and Historical Evaluation of the Olivares House, 31911 Los Rios Street, San Juan Capistrano, California	1994	0 - 0.25
01496	Brown, Joan C.	Archaeological Monitoring at 31911 Los Rios Street, San Juan Capistrano, California	1995	0 - 0.25
01562	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Monitoring of Trenching along Portions of Verdugo and Los Rios Streets, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County	1997	0 - 0.25
01601	Brock, James P.	Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Conduit Trenching at the Historic Town Center, San Juan Capistrano, California	1997	Within
01602	Petershagen, George F. and Judy D. Tordoff	Historic Study Report for Proposed HOV Lanes Along Interstate 5 in San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	1991	Within
01603	Huey, Gene	Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 5 (I-5) Improvements from State Route 1 in the City of San Juan Capistrano to Approximately 1,000 Feet North of El Toro Road in the Community of Lake Forest, Orange County, California	1991	Within
01681	Vargas, Benjamin R. and Michael E. Macko	Final Report Historic Town Center Park Archaeology-identification and Preservation of Mission Structural Remains: Avoidance Planning for the City Christmas Tree San Juan Capistrano, California	1998	Within
01717	Mason, Roger D. and Brant A. Brechbiel,	San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Results of Construction Monitoring for Archaeological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Measures 11-1	1997	0.25 - 0.5
01848	Selverston, Mark D.	Monitoring Report by Mark D. Selverston, Staff Archaeologist	1995	Within
01869	Bonner, Wayne H. and David Hocking	Grading Monitoring Report Archaeology and History MCI Trenching Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	1994	0 - 0.25
02011	Drover, Christopher E. and David Smith	Archaeological Site Survey and Assessment Saddleback Valley Christian School, San Juan Capistrano	1998	0.25 - 0.5
02155	McCormick, Steven	Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation for the John Trujillo Project at 31875 Los Rios Street, San Juan Capistrano	2000	0 - 0.25

<b>Report No. (OR-)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Distance (miles) from Project Area</b>
02215	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Literature and Record Review, and Reconnaissance for the Capistrano Valley Water District Domestic, Non-Domestic, and Brackish Water Wells Project	2001	0.25 - 0.5
02921	Bonner, Wayne H. and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Facility Candidate Sc-596-01 (Schriber Realty) 32341 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2004	0.25 - 0.5
03164	Tuma, Michael W.	Archaeological Monitoring of the Historic Town Center Park Project, City of San Juan Capistrano, County of Orange, California	2003	Within
03271	Demcak, Carol R.	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment for San Juan Hills Golf Course Project, San Juan Capistrano, South Orange County, California	2005	0.25 - 0.5
03295	Mason, Roger D.	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring for the San Juan Capistrano Desalination Project, Orange County, California	2004	0.25 - 0.5
03390	Price, Barry A. and Price, David H.	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Non-Domestic/Recycled Water Master Plan Update, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2007	0 - 0.25
03488	Garcia, Kyle H. and Marcy Rockman	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Services at 31852 El Camino Real, Historic Town Center Park, City of San Juan Capistrano, County of Orange, California	2007	Within
03495	Maxon, Patrick and Rachel G. Crews	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the 18-acre Valle Road Improvements Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2007	0.25 - 0.5
03508	Mason, Roger D.	Historic Property Survey Report for the I-5/Ortega Highway Interchange Improvement Project City of San Juan Capistrano Orange County, California	2007	Within
03690	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA03596A(R) (Shriber Realty Center), 32341 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2007	0 - 0.25
03763	Deborah McLean and Brooks Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Del Obispo Street Undergrounding of Overhead Utilities and Widening, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2009	0 - 0.25
03765	Robert J. Lichtenstein, Barry A. Price, and David H. Price	Cultural Resources Inventory and Site Assessment for the Proposed San Juan Capistrano Non-Domestic/Recycled Water Master Plan Update, Orange County, California	2009	0 - 0.25
03854	Potter, Elizabeth and Jill Gardner	Archaeological Monitoring for SDG&E Pole Replacements for Four Poles (P21050, P21458, P199334, P322303) in the Los Rios Historic District, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2009	0 - 0.25
03856	Gardner, Jill	Archaeological Monitoring and Screening for the SDG&E Ortega Highway Gas Pipeline Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California (IO 80058.000)	2009	Within
04028	Underbrink, Susan	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Eastern Wells Pipeline Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2011	0 - 0.25



<b>Report No. (OR-)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Distance (miles) from Project Area</b>
04144	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed McFadden/Orange Park Site in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	2011	0 - 0.25
04175	Underbrink, Susan	Letter Report for the Cultural Resource Monitoring at San Juan Creek Driving Range Located at 32120 San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2012	0 - 0.25
04176	Demcak, Carol	Cultural Resources Assessment of Del Obispo Bridge Widening over Trabuco Creek, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	2007	0 - 0.25
04186	Gust, Sherri, Valasik, Molly, and Glover, Amy	Cultural Resources Assessment for the San Juan Capistrano Historic Town Center Master Plan Area, City of San Juan Capistrano, California	2011	Within
04345	Brown, Joan C.	Archaeological Monitoring of a Kisling Construction Project Located in San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California	1994	0 - 0.25

**APPENDIX E. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES  
WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF PROJECT AREA**

**Table 8. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a half-mile radius of the Project Area**

Primary No. (P-30)	Trinomial No. (CA-ORA)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance from Project Area	NRHP/CRHR Status
000023	000023	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Prehistoric habitation area	1949	0.25 - 0.5	7
000248	000248	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Groundstone	1968, 2007	0 - 0.25	7
000600	000600/H	Multicomponent Site	Prehistoric/ protohistoric Village of Ahachmee, location of the San Juan Elementary School	1976, 1979, 1982, 1988, 1991, 2001, 2007	0 - 0.25	7
000627	000627H	Historic Archaeological Site	Adobe of Tomas Burreuell	1977	Within	7
000834	000834/H	Multicomponent Site	Mendelson Inn Trash Scatter;	1979, 1987, 2007, 2010	Within	Unknown
000841	000841H	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit, structural debris	1979, 1989, 1994, 2007	0 - 0.25	7
000856	000856H	Historic Archaeological Site	Spanish period brick oven, horno	1980	0 - 0.25	7
001154	001154H	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit, structural debris	1988, 2007	0 - 0.25	7
001173	001173/H	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Judge Richard Egan House Site	1988	Within	Unknown
001215	001215H	Historic Built Environment	Mission Tract No. 5, 5068H & 5052H;	1988	Within	7
001247	001247/H	Multicomponent Site	Prehistoric habitation debris, Mission Period refuse deposit, foundations of the Valenzuela and Don Juan Avila Adobes	1999, 2011	0 - 0.25	7
001276	001276H	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit	1990	0 - 0.25	7
001302	001302H	Historic Archaeological Site	CAP #2	1991	Within	7

Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the El Camino Specific Plan Amendment Project

<b>Primary No. (P-30)</b>	<b>Trinomial No. (CA-ORA)</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Resource Description</b>	<b>Year Recorded</b>	<b>Distance from Project Area</b>	<b>NRHP/CRHR Status</b>
001325	001325/H	Multicomponent Site	Prehistoric ceramic scatter; Historic refuse deposit; Commercial building (joining the Miguel Yorba, Jose Antonio, and Juzgado Adobes, plus additions), Adobe style, "El Adobe Restaurant": 1797+	1992, 2011	0 - 0.25	7
001363	001363H	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit	1994	0 - 0.25	7
001399	001399H	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit	1994	0 - 0.25	7
001507		Historic Archaeological Site	Structural debris	2002	0 - 0.25	7
001649		Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit, water conveyance system	2000	0 - 0.25	7
001672	001672	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic and shell scatter	2007	0.25 - 0.5	7
001708	001708/H	Multicomponent Site	Prehistoric lithics; Historic refuse deposit, structural debris	2009	0 - 0.25	7
001718	001718/H	Multicomponent Site	Prehistoric lithic tools; Historic refuse deposit	2009, 2012	0 - 0.25	7
001732	001732/H	Multicomponent Site	Possible prehistoric human remains, shell scatter; Historic refuse deposit and structural debris	2013	0 - 0.25	7
100125		Historic Archaeological Isolate	Landrillo	2010	0.25 - 0.5	7
100126		Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	Metate Fragment	2008	0.25 - 0.5	7
100133		Historic Archaeological Isolate	1893 coin (quarter)	2009	0 - 0.25	7
100138		Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	Flake tool	2011	0 - 0.25	7
100139		Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	Flake tools	2011	0 - 0.25	7

## Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the El Camino Specific Plan Amendment Project

Primary No. (P-30)	Trinomial No. (CA-ORA)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance from Project Area	NRHP/CRHR Status
100140		Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	Core and flake	2011	0 - 0.25	7
100141		Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	Ceramic	2011	0 - 0.25	7
100470		Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit	2007	Within	7
160088	HRI 039456/ NR. 71000170	Historic Built Environment	Religious building, "Mission San Juan Capistrano": 1776	1936, 1970, 1980	0 - 0.25	1S
160106	HRI 39475; NR750004 50	Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Adobe "Montanez Adobe": late 1700s	1975	0 - 0.25	1D
160122		Multicomponent Site	Prehistoric trial/historic road, "River Street"	2011	0 - 0.25	1D
160123	HRI 39492/ NR.830012 16/CHP. 1184	Historic District	Los Rios Street Historic District	1976	0 - 0.25	1B
160127	HRI 039496/ NR. 82002222	Historic Archaeological Site	Single Family property, Adobe, Domingo Yorba Adobe & Casa Manuel Garcia":1830	1981, 2011	0 - 0.25	1S
160128		Historic Archaeological Site	OHP Property Number - 039497; Blas Aguilar Adobe, Casa Esperanza	1988, 1990, 2007	Within	3S
160130		Historic Built Environment	OHP Property Number - 039499; Harmony Hall, Egan Residence	2011	Within	3S
161915	HRI 76136/ NR:880005 57	Historic Built Environment	Commercial building, Streamline Modern style, "Esslinger Bldg.": 1938	1987, 1988, 2011	0 - 0.25	1S
176807		Historic Built Environment	Bridge, concrete T-Beams, "Trabuco Creek Bridge": 1946	2006	0 - 0.25	7
176991		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Craftsman Bungalow, "Jose Dolores Yorba House": 1920	1988	0 - 0.25	4
177075	HRI 172634	Historic Built Environment	Single family residence, Tudor elements, "Carl Stroschein House, The Little Yellow House": 1927	2008	0 - 0.25	3S

Primary No. (P-30)	Trinomial No. (CA-ORA)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance from Project Area	NRHP/CRHR Status
177426		Historic Built Environment	Birtcher-Pacific Bldg & Plaza; site of former Casa Grande	2011	Within	6Z
177427		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Neoelectic style with faux Mission appearance: 1965	2011	0 - 0.25	6Z
177428		Historic Built Environment	Camino Real Playhouse; Pacific Bell Bldg	2011	Within	6Z
177430		Historic Built Environment	1-3 commercial style building, Modern Western False-front style, "Ortega Trading Post": 1947	2011	0 - 0.25	6Z
177431		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial strip mall, Modern Ranch style with Spanish and Craftsman influences: 1964	2011	0 - 0.25	6Z
177432		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial strip mall, multiple styles, "Ferris-Kelly Complex, El Peon":1925-1931	2011	0 - 0.25	3S
177433		Historic Built Environment	1-3 commercial building, Mission Revival style, "Proctor-Stafford Buildings; Old Barn Antiques Mall":1927	2011	0 - 0.25	5S2
177434		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Neo-Mission Style: 1966	2011	0 - 0.25	6L
177435		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Italian Renaissance style: 1920	2011	0 - 0.25	5S2
177436		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence, Craftsman style, 1910	2011	0 - 0.25	6L
177437		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, unidentified style, "Swallow's Inn": 1930s	2011	0 - 0.25	6Z
177438		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Neoelectic style: 1963	2011	0 - 0.25	6Z
177439		Historic Built Environment	Historic road alignment, "Camino Capistrano" (formally Occidental and Central St)	2011	0 - 0.25	5S1, 6Z

Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the El Camino Specific Plan Amendment Project

<b>Primary No. (P-30)</b>	<b>Trinomial No. (CA-ORA)</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Resource Description</b>	<b>Year Recorded</b>	<b>Distance from Project Area</b>	<b>NRHP/CRHR Status</b>
177440		Historic Built Environment	Prehistoric trail; historic road alignment, "El Camino Real" (formally Calle Principal, Occidental St.)	2011	0.25 - 0.5	5S1
177441		Historic Built Environment	Prehistoric trail; historic road alignment, "Los Rios Street" (formally Occidental St.)	2011	0 - 0.25	1D
177442		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Monterey style: 1938	2008	0 - 0.25	3CS
179861		Historic Built Environment	Segment of asphalt paved road extending from El Camino Real and ending at I-5 freeway	2006	0.25 - 0.5	5S1
179862		Historic Built Environment	Educational building, Spanish and Mission Revival style, "San Juan Elementary School": 1920	2006	0 - 0.25	6Z

## **APPENDIX F. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**



**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:** El Camino Specific Plan Project

**County:** Orange

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** San Juan Capistrano and Dana Point 7.5'

**Township:** 8S      **Range:** 8W      **Section(s):** 1

**Township:** \_\_\_\_\_      **Range:** \_\_\_\_\_      **Section(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Company/Firm/Agency:** Cogstone Resource Management

**Street Address:** 1518 W. Taft Ave.

**City:** Orange      **Zip:** 92865

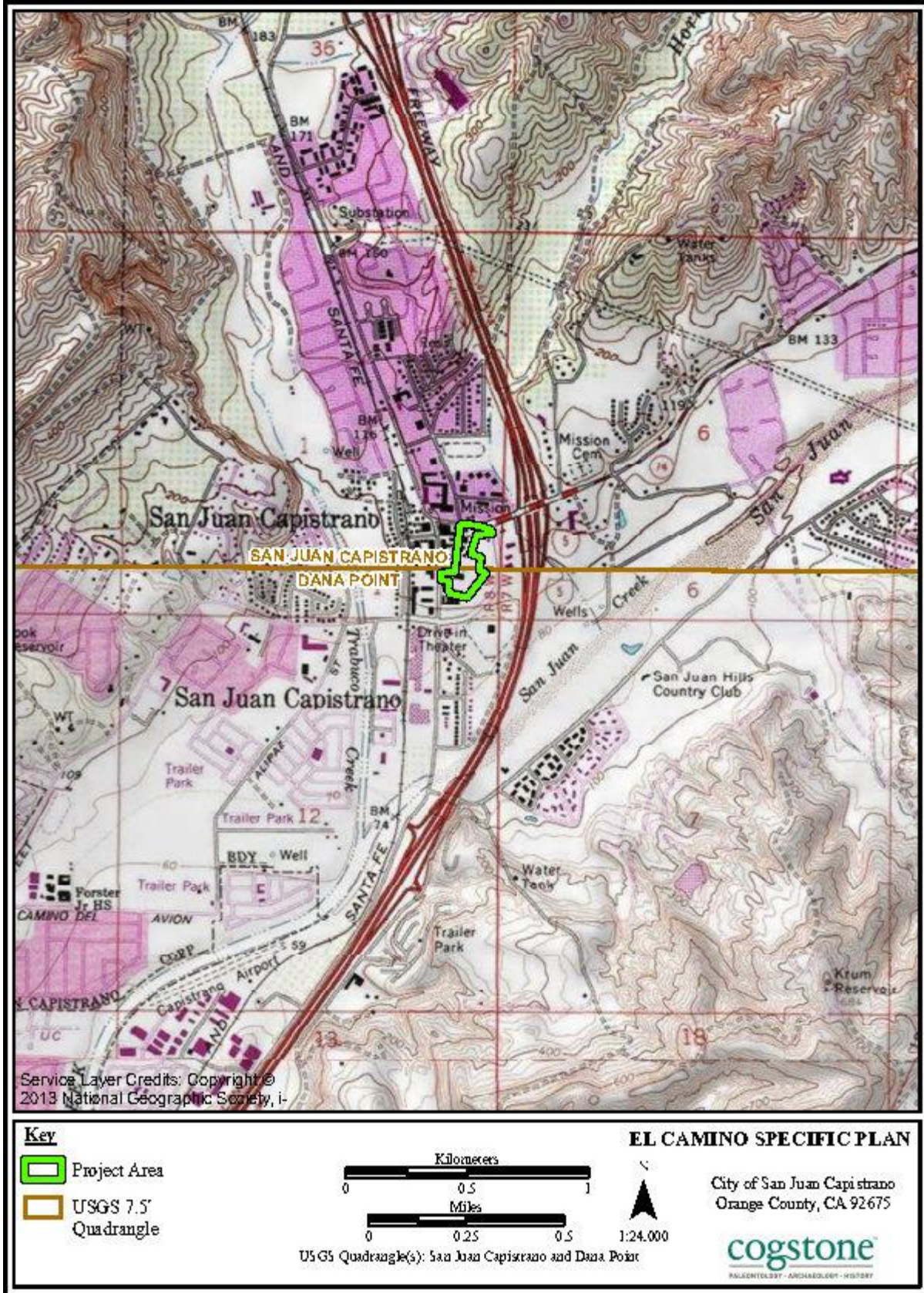
**Phone:** 714-974-8300

**Fax:** 714-974-8303

**Email:** cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

**Project Description:**

The proposed Project consists of two private active proposed developments: 1) the Ortega Hwy & El Camino Real Mixed-Use Project which would reuse the property that formerly housed the Camino Real Playhouse, and 2) the Forster & El Camino Mixed-Use Project at the intersection of Forster Street and El Camino Real. Between these two proposed developments are City-owned parcels that include Historic Town Center ("HTC") Park and Blas Aguilar Adobe. The proposed Project would designate a portion of these City-owned parcels for a new future performing arts center within HTC Park; however, the Blas Aguilar Adobe would remain in-place. The Project would also include various street and utility improvements to complement the area and provide for the future uses.



**APPENDIX G. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING  
CRITERIA**

<b>PFYC Description Summary (BLM 2016)</b>	<b>PFYC Rank</b>
<p><b>Very Low.</b> The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous (excluding air-fall and reworked volcanic ash units), metamorphic, or Precambrian rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary except in very rare or isolated circumstances that result in the unanticipated presence of fossils.</p>	1
<p><b>Low.</b> Sedimentary geologic units that are unlikely to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units less than 10,000 years old and sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) which decrease the potential for fossil preservation. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.</p>	2
<p><b>Moderate.</b> Units are known to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and/or of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found and opportunities may exist for casual collecting. Paleontological mitigation strategies will be based on the nature of the proposed activity.</p> <p>Management considerations cover a broad range of options that may include record searches, pre-disturbance surveys, monitoring, mitigation, or avoidance. Surface-disturbing activities may require assessment by a qualified paleontologist to determine whether significant paleontological resources occur in the area of a proposed action, and whether the action could affect the paleontological resources.</p>	3
<p><b>High.</b> Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrates or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but may vary in occurrence and predictability.</p> <p>Mitigation plans must consider the nature of the proposed disturbance, such as removal or penetration of protective surface alluvium or soils, potential for future accelerated erosion, or increased ease of access that could result in looting. Detailed field assessment is normally required and on-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during land disturbing activities. In some cases avoidance of known paleontological resources may be necessary.</p>	4
<p><b>Very High.</b> Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. Paleontological resources are highly susceptible to adverse impacts from surface disturbing activities.</p> <p>Paleontological mitigation may be necessary before or during surface disturbing activities. The area should be assessed prior to land tenure adjustments. Pre-work surveys are usually needed and on-site monitoring may be necessary during land use activities. Avoidance or resource preservation through controlled access, designation of areas of avoidance, or special management designations should be considered.</p>	5
<p><b>Unknown.</b> An assignment of “Unknown” may indicate the unit or area is poorly studied and field studies are needed to verify the presence or absence of paleontological resources. The unit may exhibit features or preservational conditions that suggest significant fossils could be present, but little information about the actual unit or area is known.</p> <p>Literature searches or consultation with professional colleagues may allow an unknown unit to be provisionally assigned to another Class, but the geological unit should be formally assigned to a Class after adequate survey and research is performed to make an informed determination.</p>	U
<p><b>Water or Ice.</b> Typically used only for areas which have been covered thus preventing an examination of the underlying geology.</p>	W, I