

DRAFT

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

RANCHO MISSION VIEJO RIDING PARK PROJECT

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of San Juan Capistrano
Joe Parco, City Engineer
32400 Paseo Adelanto
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Prepared by:

Wood Environmental and Infrastructure Solutions
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, California 92507

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA – Principal Investigator
Michael Amorelli – Project Archaeologist

May 2019

Wood Project Number 5025170009

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Wood Environmental & Infrastructure (Wood) was contracted to conduct an archaeological survey in support of environmental clearance of the proposed Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Restoration Project in San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

The proposed project consists of the long-term storm drain maintenance, restoration of the San Juan Creek banks, the removal of the Arizona Crossing and the installation of an underground storage vault for storm water treatment and discharge. The Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park and spans both banks of the San Juan Creek immediately south of the California State Highway 74 (Ortega Highway). Specifically, the project is in Township 7 South, Range 7 West, Sections 32 and 33 as depicted in the U.S. Geological Survey *Canada Gobernadora, California, 7.5'* quadrangle.

The study is being conducted as a part of the environmental review process for the proposed project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), as Lead Agency, with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the Project would cause a significant adverse impact to any "historic properties" as defined by NHPA, or to "historical resources" as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the APE. In order to identify such resources, Wood conducted historical background research, completed an archaeological and historical resources records search, and carried out a Cultural Resources Assessment. Section 106 Native American consultation assistance was also provided by Wood.

The Project location includes a span of the existing San Juan Creek bed and associated terraces. These terraces contain several prehistoric archaeological sites and are surrounded with numerous additional sites. San Juan Creek was an important natural resource to the Native American tribes who lived in the area for thousands of years. A review of the historic aerials up to 1986 indicate that the APE was originally within the floodway of San Juan Creek. A 1994 aerial photo demonstrates that the Riding Park was constructed on the southeast side of San Juan Creek by the importation of fill that constrained the extent of the drainage. Proposed ground disturbances would occur within these fill soils that extend up to 15 feet above the creek channel.

This study did not encounter any "historic properties" as defined by NHPA or to "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within the APE. Given that proposed ground disturbances outside of the creek channel and previously constructed Arizona Crossing would be entirely within fill soils, no additional measures including monitoring are required.. If unexpected cultural resources are encountered during the undertaking, all work shall be immediately halted until a qualified archaeologist to assess the nature of the find.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. NATURAL SETTING	6
Climate	6
Biology.....	6
Geology.....	6
III. CULTURAL SETTING	7
Prehistoric Context	7
Ethnographic Context.....	8
Historic Context	8
IV. METHODS AND RESULTS	9
Record Search.....	9
Resources	11
Reports.....	12
Historic Archival Research.....	12
Native American Consultation	15
Field Survey	19
V. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	21
Discussion	21
Recommendations.....	22
VI. REFERENCES.....	24

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Cultural Resources Documented Within 1 Mile of the APE	10
Table 2. Native American Consultation	16

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Regional Vicinity.....	3
Figure 2	Project Location.....	4
Figure 3	Area of Potential Effect.....	5
Figure 4.	APE Aerial Photograph 1980.....	14
Figure 5	APE Aerial Photograph 2002.....	15

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: RECORDS SEARCH BIBIOGRAPHY
APPENDIX B: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION
APPENDIX C: SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

I. INTRODUCTION

Wood Environmental & Infrastructure (Wood) conducted an archaeological survey in support of environmental clearance of the proposed Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Restoration Project (Project) in San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California. A cultural resources study was completed of approximately 80 acres that include the RMV Riding Park and areas within San Juan Creek adjacent to the park (Figures 1 and 2). The RMV Riding Park Area of Potential Effect (APE), which spans San Juan Creek, is bounded on the north by California State Highway 74 (Ortega Highway) on the east and south by La Pata Road, on the south by the RMV Riding Park, and on the west by the Reate Park and Event Center (Figure 3). Specifically, the project is located in Township 7 South, Range 7 West, Sections 32 and 33 of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Canada Gobernadora, California* 7.5 topographic quadrangle map.

The Project is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended as required by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the regulations contained in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. These regulations require that federal agencies consider the effects of proposed projects on historic properties as part of the environmental assessment process.

Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) defines "historic properties" as:

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties, Section 800.16 Definitions [I] [1]).

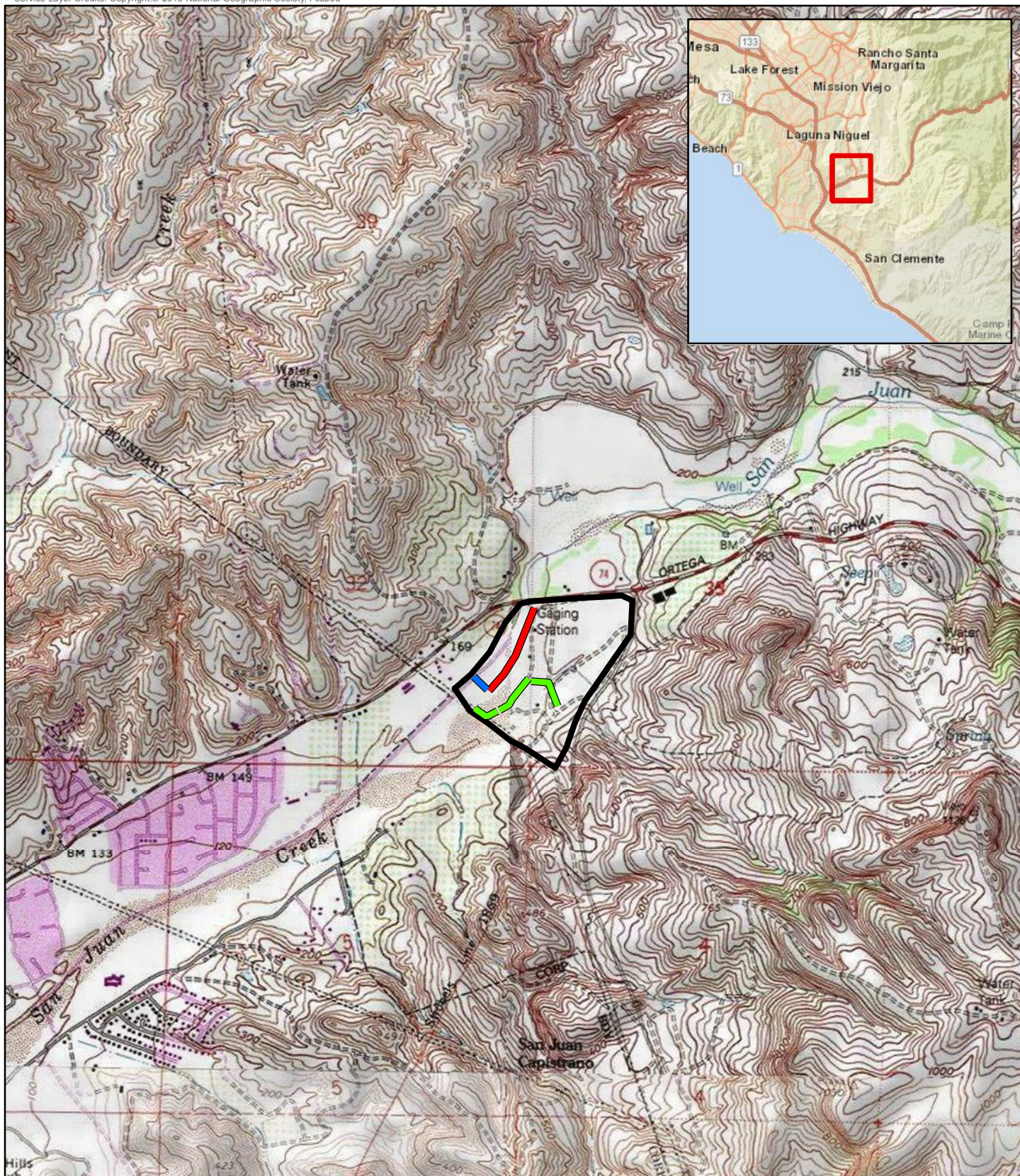
The Project, as proposed, includes the following:

- **Long Term Storm Drain Maintenance:** An existing storm drain, which extends from the RMV Riding Park into the San Juan Creek, will be excavated annually by backhoe and excavator of collected sediment (up to 3-feet deep along the upper section and eastern-most 50-feet of the middle section). This maintenance will return the storm drain to designed capacity to alleviate flooding within the system.
- **Arizona Crossing Removal:** A concrete and culverted structure that currently crossed San Juan Creek. This task will result in ground disturbance of up to four (4) feet and return the creek conditions to their natural state.
- **San Juan Creek South Bank Restoration:** The south bank of San Juan Creek, requires repair to prevent erosion along the boundary of the RMV Riding Park. The bank will be pulled back approximately 10 feet, recontoured to minimize the slope, and revegetated with native riparian plants. The toe of the slope will be

protected with a vegetated riprap apron. The bank repair disturbance will include up to five (5) feet of soil removal and re-compaction; planting on the creek bank will result in disturbance of up to two (2) feet and planting the toe area with riprap will disturb up to three (3) feet of soil.





- **Underground Storage Vault Installation:** An underground storage vault will be installed to collect storm water within the RMV Riding Park in a system to meet Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements. The storm water will be treated and discharged at an approved location. Installation of this storage vault will result in the disturbance of up to eight (8) feet of soil, the pre-treatment will disturb up to two (2) feet of soil.

This study evaluates the potential effects of proposed restoration activities to any archaeological resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Wood conducted an archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey to achieve this objective. This report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Section 106 Native American consultation assistance was also provided by Wood.



Path: Q:\3551_Planning\SanJuanCreek\MXD\ReportFigures\Cultural\Fig1_ProjectArea.mxd, chris.nixon 1/30/2019

wood.

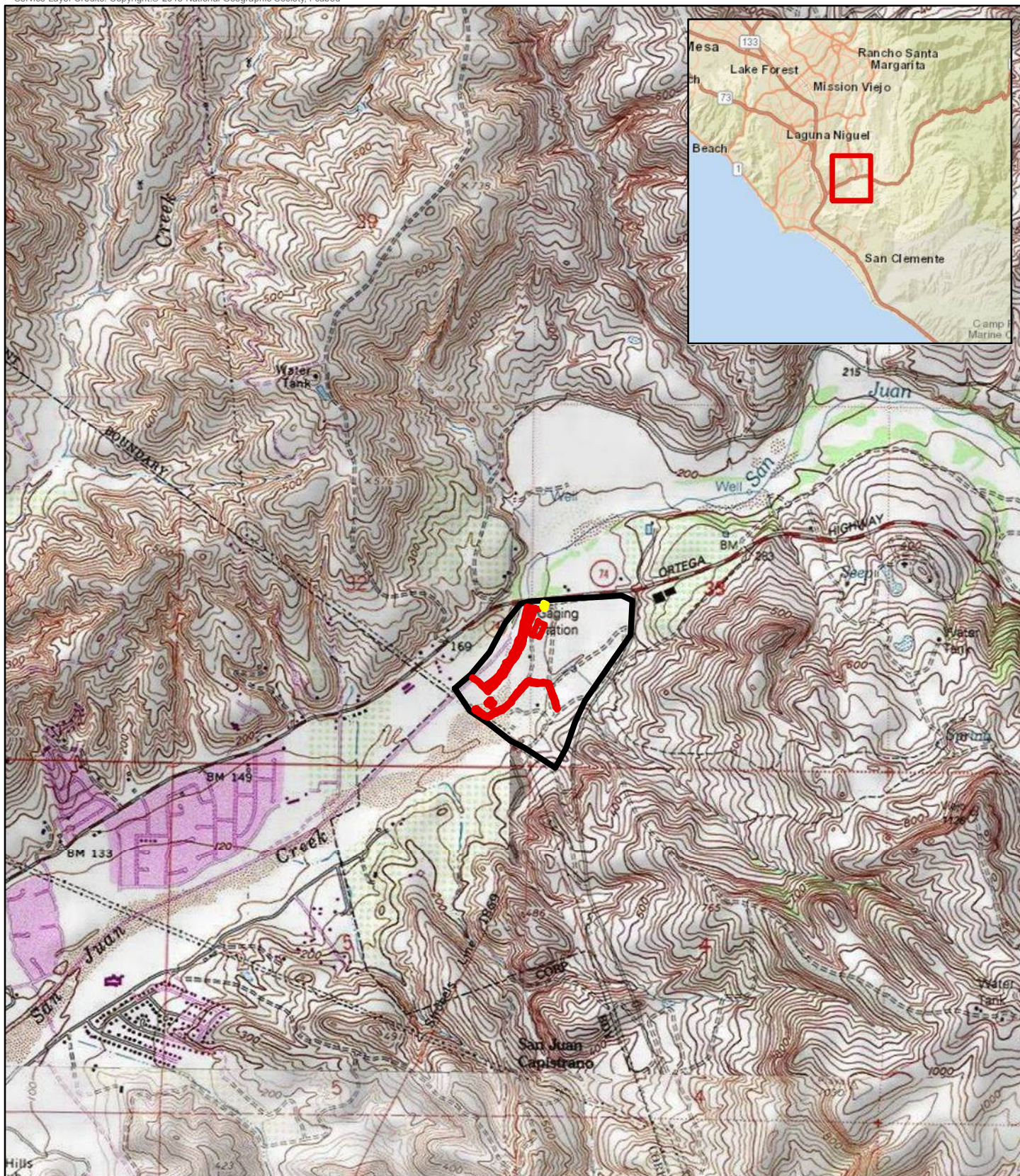
-  Project Area
-  Bank Restoration
-  Channel Dredging
-  Road Removal and Channel Restoration

1 inch = 2,000 feet
0 1,000 2,000 Feet



FIGURE 1

Project Features
San Juan Creek Restoration Project
Orange County, California



Path: Q:\3551_Planning\SanJuanCreek\MXD\ReportFigures\Cultural\Fig2_ProjectLocation.mxd, chris.nixon 3/8/2019

San Juan Capistrano Quad, T7S R7W

1 inch = 2,000 feet
0 1,000 2,000 Feet



wood.




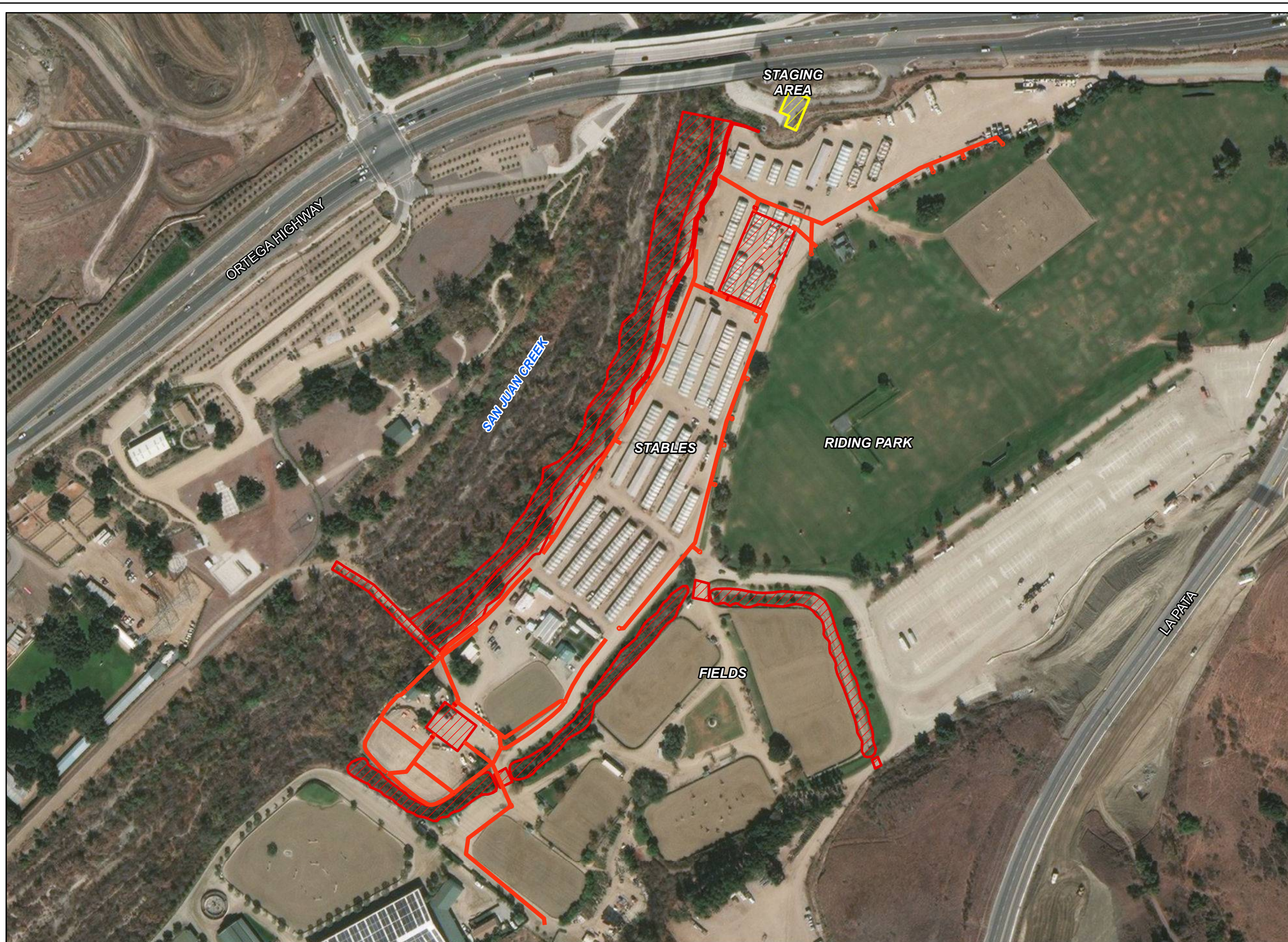
-  Project Area
-  Area of Direct Impact
-  Area of Indirect Impact

FIGURE 2

Project Location
Archaeological Survey Report
Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park
Orange County, CA



- Area of Direct Impact
- Area of Indirect Impact



1 inch = 225 feet
 0 225 Feet

FIGURE 3

Area of Potential Effects
 Archaeological Survey Report
 Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park
 Orange County, CA

wood.

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

II. NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the Project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans and human societies are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral and major part of the ecological system, humans adapt to the environment through technological and behavioral changes. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these adaptations, whether it is proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts consistent with the particular interaction.

Climate

San Juan Capistrano is in an area characterized as Mediterranean with semi-arid climate with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. The APE spans the San Juan Creek, a major drainage for the region. Annual rainfall in this area averages from 5 to 15 inches per year (Norris and Webb 1976). Most precipitation occurs in the form of winter rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in the late summer.

Biology

At an average elevation of 140 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), the project area is within the coastal foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains and falls within the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, which ranges from sea level to an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Upper Sonoran life zone is represented in valleys and low mountain slopes with a predominantly coastal sage scrub community. Common native plants include sagebrush, white and black sage, buckwheat, lemonade-berry, prickly pear, and yucca. The vegetation observed during the field survey included largely disturbed areas and ornamental plants, but also included a willow riparian community in San Juan Creek. Although not noted during the survey, common animals include deer, coyote, brush rabbit, rodents, as well as endemic species of birds and reptiles (Schoenherr 1992).

Geology

The APE is surrounded by coastal foothills that are part of the Santa Ana Mountains on the northwestern flank of the Peninsular Ranges Province geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges can be characterized by rolling hills, narrow ridgelines, and knolls separated by narrow canyons, localized drainages, and broad waterways that extend from the tip of Baja California to the Transverse Range north of the Los Angeles Basin (Norris and Webb 1976).

III. CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Of the many chronological sequences proposed for Southern California, two primary regional syntheses are commonly used in the archaeological literature. The first, advanced by Wallace in 1955, defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day (Warren 1986).

Early Period (Pre-5750 BC). The Early Period includes the time from the first presence of humans in the region to post-glacial times; the date of 5750 BC is generally accepted as the terminal point. Artifacts that date to this period suggest a predominately hunting culture (Wallace 1955) based on the occurrence of extremely large fluted bifaced flaked stone projectile points. These types of points are associated with the use of spears and spear-throwers (atlatls) which tend to indicate a focus on big game hunting (Moratto 1984).

Milling Stone Period (5750 – 3000 BC). This period marks the presence of ground stone artifacts such as manos and metates. These artifacts have been noted in association with the atlatl, suggesting that hunter-gatherers began collection and processing of plant materials (Wallace 1955).

Intermediate Period (3000 BC – 500 AD). Coastal populations began including marine resources into their diets at about 3000 BC based on refuse noted within site middens. Stone tools such as circular fish hooks have been noted at coastal sites. The use of mortar and pestle increased dramatically during this period according to Wallace (1955), which indicates the inclusion of seed processing technology.

Late Period (AD 500 – 1760). During the Late Prehistoric Period, newer and more refined tool-making technology resulted in the addition of the bow and arrow as well as the use of ceramics, artifacts made of steatite and bone tools. These additions have been attributed to the immigration of the Uta-Aztecans (Takic) populations from the Great Basin to the Pacific Coast (Moratto 1984).

Prehistoric cultural resources that are typically noted near the APE include habitations, milling sites and isolated artifacts in areas near drainages such as San Juan Creek as well as nearby ridges, hilltops, and knolls adjacent to the creek terraces.

Ethnographic Context

The Late Prehistoric Period came to an end when the Spanish landed along the coast of California and began exploration expeditions and the establishment of the mission outposts. The tribes became affiliated with the local mission and were named by the Spaniards to reflect their nearby mission. The indigenous people living within the APE vicinity were called the Juaneño after Mission San Juan Capistrano; their territory extended from the ocean to the southern crest of the Santa Ana Mountains and between Las Pulgas Creeks near San Onofre north to Los Alisos Creek (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978).

Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Juaneño or Acjachemem, were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources and were first encountered by Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The Juaneño were hunters and gatherers who utilized food resources along the coast as well as inland areas of Orange County during ethnographic times (Kroeber 1925). Common habitation sites were near water resources, sheltered coastal bays and at the base of local foothills (Oxendine 1983), with the presence of water being of primary importance.

The Juaneño were semi-sedentary, living in permanent communities near inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. They caught and collected seasonally available food, and moved to temporary camps to collect plant resources such as buckwheat, berries, and fruit as well as conducting communal rabbit and deer hunts. Seasonal camps were also established along the coast and near estuaries where they would gather shellfish and plant foods (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Social organization for the Juaneño was focused on families living in small communities. Patrilineally organized, extended families would occupy villages; both clans and villages would marry outside of the clan or village (Evans 2000). The villages were administered by a chief whose position was patrilineal, passed from the father to the son. Spiritual and medical activities were guided by a shaman; group hunting and fishing were supervised by individually appointed male leaders (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Historic Context

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

The Portola Expedition of 1769 began the era of Spanish control of what was then Alta California. Spanish expeditions in search of potential mission sites began in San Diego and moved northward. The Portola party arrived at the mouth of Gobernadora Canyon in July of 1769. In 1776 the Mission San Juan Capistrano was established (Smith 1965). For the bulk of the Spanish and Mexican periods in California history, the majority of what would become Orange County including the project area was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Juan Capistrano.

In the 1830s–1840s, during secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made a number of large land grants on former mission properties in the valley. The Mission San Juan Capistrano was the first mission to be secularized in 1834. These land grants began the Rancho system of large ranches owned by a small group of powerful families. John Forster, an Englishman, married the governor's sister and eventually owned over 250,000 acres across three counties (City of San Juan Capistrano website).

Following California's transition from territory to statehood in 1851, the town of San Juan Capistrano declined in population. The Homestead Act brought easterners to the area to settle and establish agricultural fields; by the late 1880s the California Central Railroad provided access to markets and created a land boom that continued well into the 21st century.

IV. METHODS AND RESULTS

Record Search

Wood Archaeologist Michael Amorelli completed a cultural resources records search for the APE and a one-mile radius on February 12, 2019 at the Southern California Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), California State University, Fullerton. The research: (1) established the status and extent of previously recorded cultural resources sites, surveys, and studies; (2) noted the likelihood of encountering cultural resources and their type(s) based on previously recorded resources within one mile of the Project; and (3) identified relevant historical contexts. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC include archaeological site records, historic USGS topographic maps, reports from previous studies, and the State Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) for Orange County, which contains listings for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

Table 1 lists the cultural resources and reports within the one-mile radius of the APE that are mapped, documented on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, and on file at the SCCIC. A brief discussion of these resources is provided below.

Table 1. Cultural Resources Documented Within One Mile of the APE.

Primary #	Trinomial	Site Description
P-30-000025	CA-ORA-25	Prehistoric campsite
P-30-000026	CA-ORA-26	Prehistoric campsite with lithic and ceramic scatter
P-30-000027	CA-ORA-27	Prehistoric campsite with lithic scatter and habitation debris
P-30-000028	CA-ORA-28	Prehistoric campsite
P-30-000243	CA-ORA-243	Original San Juan Capistrano Mission Site
P-30-000880	CA-ORA-880	Lithic scatter
P-30-000881	CA-ORA-881	Lithic and ceramic scatter
P-30-000882	CA-ORA-882	Lithic scatter
P-30-000902	CA-ORA-902	Lithic scatter and habitation debris
P-30-001042	CA-ORA-1042	Lithic scatter and habitation debris
P-30-001043	CA-ORA-1043	Prehistoric campsite
P-30-001048	CA-ORA-1048	Lithic scatter
P-30-001049	CA-ORA-1049	Lithic scatter
P-30-001155	CA-ORA-1155	Standing structure and trash scatter
P-30-001346	CA-ORA-1346	Reinterred burials
P-30-001569	CA-ORA-1569	Lithic scatter
P-30-001628	CA-ORA-1628	Prehistoric campsite
P-30-100071	CA-ORA-100071	Lithic scatter
P-30-100169	CA-ORA-100169	Lithic scatter
P-30-100170	CA-ORA-100170	Lithic scatter
P-30-100171	CA-ORA-100171	Lithic scatter
P-30-100172	CA-ORA-100172	Lithic scatter
P-30-100173	CA-ORA-100173	Lithic scatter
P-30-100174	CA-ORA-100174	Lithic scatter

P-30-100175	CA-ORA-100175	Lithic scatter
P-30-100176	CA-ORA-100176	Lithic scatter
P-30-100177	CA-ORA-100177	Lithic scatter
P-30-100323	CA-ORA-100323	Lithic scatter
P-30-160089	CA-ORA-160089	Single family property
P-30-160090	CA-ORA-160090	Adobe building
P-30-161806	CA-ORA-161806	Single family property
P-30-176615	CA-ORA-176615	Highway
P-30-176616	CA-ORA-1776616	Single family property
P-30-176617	CA-ORA-176617	Single family property
P-30-176619	CA-ORA-176619	Garden nursery
P-30-176620	CA-ORA-176620	Public utility building
P-30-176622	CA-ORA-176622	Single family property
P-30-176623	CA-ORA-176623	Horse stables
P-30-176624	CA-ORA-176624	Riding club and ranch
P-30-176625	CA-ORA-176625	Single family property
P-30-176626	CA-ORA-176626	Agricultural storage sheds
P-30-176750	CA-ORA-176750	Single family property

Resources

The SCCIC data include 42 cultural resources within the one-mile radius of the APE, of which twenty-seven (27) are prehistoric resources. These resources include: sixteen lithic scatters; nine campsites; one burial site in which remains from another site were reinterred; and the original site of the San Juan Capistrano Mission (associated prehistoric elements). The remaining 15 sites consist of remnant historical-period settlement buildings, farms, nursery and road alignments.

No recorded archaeological sites are located within the APE. Three sites are recorded upland of San Juan Creek within 1,000 feet of the APE:

- CA-ORA-25, a prehistoric campsite including a substantial quantity of ground stone and flaked stone tools, is bisected by La Pata Road and is approximately 250 south of the proposed storm drain maintenance activity.
- CA-ORA-26, a village site including a substantial quantity of ground stone and flaked stone tools, is located 1,000 feet east of proposed storm drain maintenance activity. A chipped stone material quarry was also recorded. The site has been bisected by Ortega Highway and has been impacted by citrus orchard development in the 1950s.
- CA-ORA-27, a village site including a substantial quantity of ground stone and flaked stone tools, is located on the north side of San Juan Creek north of Ortega Highway, approximately 250 feet from proposed San Juan Creek South Bank Restoration activity. This site also has been bisected by Ortega Highway and impacted by citrus orchard development.

CA-ORA-26 and -27 were originally recorded in 1935 by Romero and presented in '*Romero's Orange County Indian Campsites 1935*'; the site records were updated in 1949 by 'JW' (Demcak 2010). Numerous subsequent site visits have provided updated information to the site records.

Historic-period resources in the APE vicinity include:

- Ortega Highway (30-176615) approximately 150 feet north proposed storm drain maintenance activity and 100 feet north of a temporary staging area.
- A cluster of three agricultural sheds (30-176626) constructed in 1970. They have been subsequently demolished and removed.

Reports

SCCIC data identify 97 previous cultural resources studies conducted in the one-mile records search area (The list of studies is included as Appendix A). One of these investigations, *Report of Archaeological Resources Survey for Rancho Mission Viejo, Project 2000* (Demcak 2000), evaluated all areas within the APE. No resources were identified.

Historic Archival Research

Research of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) patents (www.gloreCORDS.blm.gov), conducted in February 2019 list three records related to grant deeds of land that include the APE. A large tract of land was granted to Juan Forster in March 1851 as a Spanish/Mexican Grant (document CACAAA084347). Mr. Forster was granted a total of 46,463 acres.

Mr. Louis Dartiques was later granted 165 acres of land under the Homestead Act of 5/20/1862 (document #CA0600.315). According to the U.S. Census Records of 1880, Louis Dartiques, born approximately 1822, became a naturalized US citizen in 1879. Mr. Dartiques was deeded five

tracts of land on April 10, 1882 equaling 165 acres on which he grazed sheep. By 1891, Mr. Dartiques had returned to France where he later died in 1891 (Ancestry.com).

On January 1, 1927 the State of California was granted 6,641 acres of land (document #CACAAA072283).

Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed including Historical and Contemporary Documentation of the San Juan Creek, Arizona Crossing at Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park, 1929 to 2017 (von Bitner 2018). Aerial photos of the APE were taken beginning in 1929. The APE at this time was entirely within the San Juan Creek floodplain. Agricultural development existed to the south on both west and east sides of the creek. The Ortega Highway was built by 1937; citrus groves had been expanded on both sides of San Juan Creek. Within 10 years, additional orchards were planted on the western bluff and agricultural fields were under cultivation on the eastern bluff. The 1952 aerial photograph indicates disturbance along the western bank of the creek, possibly erosion control efforts and a stream crossing within the southern portion of the APE. The stream crossing was improved by 1960 and agricultural operations were expanded outside of the San Juan Creek floodplain north to Ortega Highway.

The development of the APE and degree of ground disturbance evidenced in the aerial photographs between 1938 and 1967 are consistent with the disturbance reported in the Archaeological Site Record forms for CA-ORA-26, and -27. The 1980 aerial photograph indicated clearing of vegetation (Figure 4). By 1986, the former San Juan Creek floodway was narrowed on the southern bank, creating a flat undeveloped area next to agricultural fields. Agricultural sheds were constructed on this barren area by 1994. The RMV Riding Park was developed and replaced some of these agricultural structures by 2002 (Figure 5). The Riding Park was constructed entirely within this raised landform previously established by 1994. Though no "as built" grading plans are available, it is reasonable to assume that the topographic modification to elevate the landform within the APE was undertaken using San Juan Creek alluvial sediments.



Figure 4. APE Aerial Photograph 1980



Figure 5. APE Aerial Photograph 2002

Native American Consultation

In support of NHPA Section 106 Native American Consultation, a letter was sent February 7, 2019 by Wood Project Archaeologist, Gini Austerman, RPA, to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of their Sacred Lands Files and their recommendation on potential Native American concerns (see Appendix B). In response, the NAHC indicated that ***no sacred sites*** have been identified within the candidate APE. The NAHC provided a list of 17 tribal representatives who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the general project area. The list of Tribal Representatives and a summary of contact are listed in Table 2, below.

Table 2: Native American Consultation Record

TRIBE	DATE LETTER SENT	FIRST FOLLOWUP	SECOND FOLLOWUP
NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Request Letter	Request sent: 2/7/19 Response Received: 2/17/19	N/A	N/A
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919	Letter sent 2/11/19		Phone call 3/8/19 Voicemail left; no reply.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Email 3/1/19	Phone call 3/8/19 Voicemail left; no reply.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Sonia Johnston, Chairperson P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, CA, 92799 sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Email 3/1/19	Phone call 3/8/19 Voicemail left; no reply.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Matias Belardes, Chairperson 32161 Avenida Los Amigos San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675 Phone: (949) 293 - 8522 kaamalam@gmail.com	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Email 3/1/19	
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager 4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603 Phone: (949) 293 - 8522 kaamalam@gmail.com	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Email 3/1/19. 3/4/19 phone call: Ms. Perry said that the area is sensitive relative to tribal resources; she recommends tribal and archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbing activities.	
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Teresa Romero, Chairperson 31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675 Phone: (949) 488 - 3484 Fax: (949) 488-3294 tromero@Juaneño.com	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Email 3/1/19	Phone call 3/8/19 Voicemail left; no reply.

TRIBE	DATE LETTER SENT	FIRST FOLLOWUP	SECOND FOLLOWUP
Pala Band of Mission Indians Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Pala, CA. 92059 Phone (760) 891-3515 sgaugen@palatribe.com	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	2/12/19: Alexis Wallik responded that the project is not within the Pala Band Traditional Use Area; the Pala Band defers to the wishes of tribes closer to the project area.	
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians, Temet Aguilar, Chairperson P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA 92061 Phone (760) 742-3422 bennaecalac@aol.com	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Emailed 3/1/19	Phone call 3/8/19 Voicemail left; no reply.
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593 Phone (951) 770-6306 pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Emailed 3/1/19	Phone call 3/8/19 Voicemail left; no reply.
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Mark Macarro, Chairperson P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593 Phone (951) 770-6306 pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov phone (951) 695-1778 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Emailed 3/1/19	Phone call 3/8/19 Voicemail left; no reply.
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer One Government Center Lane Luiseno Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 749 - 1051 Fax: (760) 749-5144 vwhipple@rincontribe.org	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	2/20/19 Deneen Pelton responded: The Project site is not within the Luiseño aboriginal territory. The Rincon Band recommends that a tribe within the Project area provide direction on how to address any inadvertent findings according to their customs and traditions.	

TRIBE	DATE LETTER SENT	FIRST FOLLOWUP	SECOND FOLLOWUP
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 749 - 1051 Fax: (760) 749-5144 bomazzetti@aol.com	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	2/20/19 Deneen Pelton responded for Jim McPherson and Bo Mazetti (see above).	
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians 1889 Sunset Drive Vista, CA, 92081 Phone: (760) 724 - 8505 Fax: (760) 724-2172 cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Emailed 3/1/19; 3/1/19; Ms. Mojado responded in an email indicating that the San Luis Rey Band defers to the Tribes closest to the Project site.	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Emailed 3/1/19	Phone call 3/11/19. The Soboba Band defers to the nearest Federally recognized tribe.
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Scott Cozart, Chairperson P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92583 Phone: (951) 654 - 2765 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Emailed 2/8/19 Letter sent 2/11/19	Emailed 3/1/19	Mr. Ontiveros responded on behalf of Chairperson Cozart. See above.
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Fred Nelson, Chairperson 22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA 92061 Phone (760)742-3771	Letter sent 2/11/19	Called 3/1/19	Phone call 3/8/19. Voicemail left, no reply.

Notification letters were sent by Ms. Austerman on February 11, 2019 to the 17 Tribal Representatives informing them of the project and inquire as to whether they have information regarding cultural resources within the project area (Appendix B). Follow up phone calls and/or emails were conducted on March 1 and March 8, 2019.

The Pala Band of Mission Indians and the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians stated that the project is outside of their territory and they defer to tribes in closer proximity to the APE. Ms. Joyce Perry of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation–Belardes stated in a phone call that the APE is within an area that is sensitive to Native American sites; therefore, she recommends Tribal and archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbing activities.

No additional comments have been received.

Field Survey

A pedestrian survey was conducted by Wood staff archaeologist Michael Amorelli, B.A., on February 12, 2019. Mr. Amorelli walked 15-meter transects (50-foot) throughout the entire APE including the east bank of the San Juan Creek and densely vegetated areas. All visible areas were checked for both prehistoric and historical-period cultural resources. Mr. Amorelli also walked the dirt roads between developed structures and equestrian features within the boundaries of the APE, checking for prehistoric and historical-period cultural resources that may have been exposed by recent flooding.

The results of the survey for each proposed Project component are defined below. Survey photographs are included in Appendix C.

Long Term Storm Drain Maintenance area: Ground disturbance in this area will extend 3-feet deep (see Photo 1). The area of the proposed storm drain maintenance within the existing RMV Riding Park has been completely disturbed by the development of equestrian competition arenas, stalls and stables, as well as the polo field. Ground surface visibility within the area extending into the San Juan Creek is barren of vegetation and is excellent (100%) along the dirt road above the existing storm drains. Ground surface visibility within the creek channel is fair (approximately 25% visibility) due to standing water and dense riparian vegetation that cover most of the soil surface. Drainage banks extending approximately 3 feet from surface, however, provided excellent ground surface visibility (100 percent). Soils have been substantially disturbed by previous clearing and construction of drainage culverts (see Photo 1). No cultural resources were identified.

Arizona Crossing Removal: Ground disturbance in this area will extend up to 4-feet deep. Within the creek bed, surface visibility is very poor (less than 1 percent) due to dense chaparral scrub vegetation and debris. Ground visibility is evidenced in areas that have been recently exposed by overflow from the creek. Soils on the portion of the Arizona Crossing that lie within the river bed had been previously disturbed during the construction of the concrete crossing; corrugated pipe allows the creek to flow through the crossing (Photo 2). Soils on top of the concrete crossing are secondary deposits, most likely conveyed by alluvial erosion during periods of high creek flow (Photo 2).

The crossing area extending west from the gate of the riding park has very good visibility (95%), with a small channel having been eroded by flood water moving downslope and west from the riding park (Photos 3 through 5). No cultural resources were observed within the area of the crossing.

Storm water has caused significant erosion on the portion of the trail on the bank of the creek. No cultural resources were observed within this portion of the trail (Photo 3).

A silt fence, sandbags and gravel have been built up to prevent further damage to the crossing and further washout of materials into the waterway (Photo 4). A sign has been installed that notifies the trail closure due to storm damage (Photo 5).

Underground Storage Vault Installation: Ground disturbance in this area will extend up to 8-feet deep. The majority of the APE has been developed for use as an equestrian riding park and polo field, with several competition riding arenas, equestrian stables, and equipment storage sheds located on the property. Within the riding park, surface visibility is fair (approximately 35 percent) as roads are unpaved; but they are maintained and groomed. The northern half of the APE within the equestrian area is comprised of manicured turf with poor ground surface visibility (less than 5 percent).

Portable storage sheds, maintained roads and horse stalls are located on the proposed northern storage vault site (Photo 6). Ground surface outside of the sheds and stalls are barren and provide excellent ground surface visibility (100 percent). Though no associated foundations exist that would have required subsurface excavation, the ground surface is level and appears to have been graded to create equestrian access. No cultural resources were identified.

The southern storage site sits in an intersection of dirt roads that lie between two riding arenas (Photo 7). Ground surface outside of the sheds and stalls are barren and provide excellent ground surface visibility (100 percent). The soils in this area have been previously disturbed during the clearing and maintenance of the dirt road. The soil context is sandy, but heavily compacted, with vehicle tracks and hoof-prints. The soils here had been previously disturbed, both in the development and maintenance of the road, as well as the development and maintenance of the riding arena. No cultural resources were identified (Photo 7).

San Juan Creek South Bank Restoration: Ground disturbance in this area will include 5 feet of soil removal and re-compaction; planting on the creek bank will result in disturbance of up to 2 feet and planting the toe area with rip-rap will disturb up to 3 feet of soil. Riparian and ruderal vegetation including on the south bank had been recently brushed, but resulting ground surface visibility was very poor (less than 5 percent) (Photo 8). The creek bank height is over 15 feet in high, demonstrating the extent to which filling occurred when the RMV Riding Park facility was constructed around 1980 (Photo 8).

Ground surface visibility within the creek bed was very poor (less than one-percent) due to very dense riparian vegetation including invasive *Arundo* vegetation and vegetation debris from clearing (Photo 9). Modern refuse including a suitcase, clothing, nursery pots and a child's bike were observed that also affected ground surface visibility. The northern portion of the APE contained a large amount of *Arundo*. Only small sections (less than 10 percent) of the creek bed surface, where recent overflows of the creek had eroded soils, were visible. No cultural resources were observed.

V. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Discussion

Data from the SCCIC archaeological records search indicate 97 cultural resource studies have been undertaken within a one-mile radius of the proposed APE; these studies have resulted in the documentation of 42 cultural resources within the search radius. One previous study (Demcak 2000) surveyed the entire APE; no cultural resources were identified. Three recorded prehistoric habitation sites, CA-ORA- 25, -26, and -27, are located in the vicinity of the APE on upland terrain above the San Juan Creek floodplain. The distribution of recorded prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity and above San Juan Creek suggest that these areas have high prehistoric resource sensitivity.

Historic-period agricultural sheds were located within the northern portion of the APE (30-176626), but were demolished and removed since their recording.

The Project APE was entirely within the active San Juan Creek floodplain until 1986, when aerial photographs indicate the raised landform existing RMV Riding Park was constructed. No "as-built" grading plans are available to document landform modifications, but the aerial photos demonstrate that the southern San Juan Creek upland area was expanded northward to accommodate the equestrian facility. The height of the Riding Park is at least 15 higher than the San Juan Creek channel (Photo 8), indicating that substantial filling took place for this construction.

No previously documented historic-period resources were relocated and no newly identified resources were documented within the APE. The ability to identify cultural resources was constrained at times by dense ground surface vegetation. Other areas have been previously disturbed during previous drainage and equestrian facility development. The potential for identifying unknown, intact cultural resources within the APE is described below.

Long-Term Storm Drain Maintenance area: Soils within this portion of the APE have been disturbed by RMV Riding Park development including leveling of the overall elevation and ongoing maintenance of the arenas and polo field. Soils within the storm drain construction also are previously disturbed during construction of culvert drainages, vegetation clearing, and maintenance. Ground disturbance was variable, but 3-foot high drainage banks were completely exposed, allowing for the identification of subsurface cultural deposits. No such resources were identified. The potential for unknown subsurface, previously undisturbed archaeological resources within this portion of the APE is considered to be **low**.

Arizona Crossing Removal: Soils within the San Juan Creek bed in the APE have been disturbed during construction of the concrete crossing and continual alluvial creek action. Ground disturbance within the creek bed was variable, but sufficient to identify the absence of cultural resources. The potential for unknown subsurface, previously undisturbed archaeological resources within this portion of the APE is considered to be **low**.

Underground Storage Vault Installation: Soils within the upper San Juan Creek terrace APE have been disturbed similar to those within the storm drain maintenance APE. Ground surface visibility was generally excellent and allowed for reliable negative survey results for cultural resources. Therefore, the potential for unknown subsurface, previously undisturbed archaeological resources within this portion of the APE is considered to be **low**.

San Juan Creek South Bank Restoration. The soils within the South Bank Restoration APE are a result of regrading of the southerly San Juan Creek floodplain to create the elevated RMV Riding Park area around 1980. Though SCCIC archaeological site data indicate a high potential for prehistoric occupation above both San Juan Creek banks, the landform in the South Bank Restoration area was constructed by placement of alluvial fill soils. Therefore, the sensitivity for subsurface cultural resources within the existing southerly San Juan Creek bank is **low** as these soils were recontoured and placed during construction of the RMV Riding Park.

Recommendations

The current investigation and intensive ground surface survey did not identify any previously recorded or newly identified historic properties as defined by NHPA, or any historical resources as defined by CEQA, within the APE. The APE has been previously disturbed from recontouring of the San Juan Creek floodplain and elevation of the south bank to support the RMV Riding Park. These areas of substantial subsurface disturbance that were inspected during the current intensive ground surface survey are not considered to have the potential for historic properties.

Given that the entire APE was originally in a dynamic alluvial hydrological environment associated with San Juan Creek, there is no potential for intact cultural resources to exist. Prehistoric occupation such as like CA-ORA-25, -26, and -27 would have occurred on upland terraces, above the flood plain and outside of the APE. The potential for unknown, buried cultural resources to exist within areas of direct or indirect impact is remote. Therefore, Wood does not recommend any archaeological measures such as monitoring during Project ground disturbances.

Ms. Joyce Perry of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation–Belardes has stated that the APE is within an area that is sensitive to their tribe; therefore, she recommends Tribal and archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbing activities. If cultural resources are encountered during the undertaking, she has requested that all work cease the nature of the find can be assessed and appropriately addressed.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission

of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

VI. REFERENCES

- Ancestry.com. Various records were accessed online in February 2019 at: <http://home.ancestry.com/>. These include city directories, voter registration records, and United States Census Data.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shipek. 1978. Luiseño. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp.550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bureau of Land Management GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior) . Land Grant Patents for Township No. 7 South Range No. 7 West of the San Bernardino Meridian (www.glorerecords.blm.gov), online data base accessed in February 2019
- City of San Juan Capistrano website. <http://sanjuancapistrano.org/About-Us/History>
- Demcak, Carol. 2010. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) form for CA-ORA-26 and CA-ORA-27 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton
2000. Report of Archaeological Resources Survey for Rancho Mission Viejo, Project 2000, South Orange County. Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
- Hallan-Gibson, Pamela. 1986. *Orange County - The Golden Promise an Illustrated History*. Windsor Publications, Northridge, California.
- Heizer, Robert F. 1978. Introduction. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 1-6. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Historicaerials.com. Historic aerial photographs of the project area dated 1938, 1946, 1958, 1963, and 1967. Historic topographic quadrangles 1949 and 1964. Accessed online in February 2019 at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>
- Kroeber, Alfred L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78 Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institute. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover Publications.
- Moratto, Michael J. 1984. *California Archaeology*. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press. Reprinted by Coyote Press in 2004.
- Norris, R.M., and R.W. Webb. 1976. *Geology of California*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 379 pp.
- Oxendine, Joan. 1983. *The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Schoenherr, Allan A. 1992. *A Natural History of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

- Smith, Helen C. 1965. The Portola Camps Revisited. In *The Portola Expedition 1769*, pp 5-9. Orange County Historic Society, California.
- United States Geological Survey (U.S. Department of the Interior). 1976. Canada Gobernadora, California, 7.5' quadrangle.
- Von Bitner, Ted. 2018. Historical and Contemporary Documentation of the San Juan Creek, Arizona Crossing at the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park, 1929 to 2018. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. April.
- Wallace, William J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.
- Warren, Claude N. 1986. Fort Irwin Historic Preservation Plan, Volume 2: The Research Overview. Coyote Press, Salinas, California. Copies also available from National Park Service-Western Region, San Francisco, and National Technical Information Service, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH

**Southern California Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton**

APPENDIX B

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: RMV Riding Park Cultural Resources Assessment

County: Orange

USGS Quadrangle Name: San Juan Capistrano, California

Township: 7S **Range:** 7W **Section(s):** 32

Company/Firm/Agency: Wood Environmental and Infrastructure Solutions

Street Address: 1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D

City: Riverside **Zip:** 92507

Phone: 951-369-8060

Fax: _____

Email: gini.austerman@woodplc.com

Project Description:

This is a drainage improvement project.

Thanks!

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



February 7, 2019

Gini Austerman
Wood Environmental and Infrastructure Solutions

VIA Email to: gini.austerman@woodplc.com

RE: RMV Riding Park Cultural Resources Assessment Project, Orange County

Dear Ms. Austerman:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment



Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Mr. Aguilar,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Halotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.



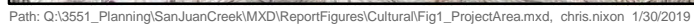




Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





 Project Area
 Bank Restoration
 Channel Dredging
 Road Removal and

Project Features





Matias Belardes, Chairperson
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Mr. Belardes,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Halotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Mrs. Garcia-Plotkin,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Haliotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Mrs. Garcia-Plotkin,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Halotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50
35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA 92059

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Haliotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.





Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Sonia Johnston, Chairperson
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA 92799

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Ms. Johnston,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Halotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Mr. Macarro,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Haliotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Mr. McPherson,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Haliotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Fred Nelson, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Mr. Nelson,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Haliotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Joseph Ontiveros, Director
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Haliotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA 92603

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Ms. Perry,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Haliotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





Teresa Romero, Chairperson
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Romero
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Ms. Romero,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Haliotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.





Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com





San Luis Rey Tribal Council
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

RE: The Rancho Mission Viejo (RMV) Riding Park Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

Dear Tribal Council,

Wood E&I has been hired to complete a cultural resource study for the proposed San Juan Creek restoration within the Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park Project in the San Juan Capistrano area in Orange County, California, which includes the Native American consultation process, for an environmental study pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed project includes the removal and restoration of a farm road, the stabilization and revegetation of the creek bank and maintenance of the riding park storm water channel.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS *Canada Governadora* and *San Juan Capistrano* 7.5' quadrangles, shows the location of the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is located in sections 32 and 33 of Township 7S, Range 7W. Specifically, the restoration site is located on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-74 Ortega Highway and Av. La Pata on the bank of the San Juan Creek (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 666-131-21).

A pending records search will be completed at the SCCIC on 2/12/2019, though CA-ORA-27, a camp site first recorded in 1935, is known to be immediately west of the project alignment. The site is heavily disturbed, due to terracing for citrus farming, but artifacts recorded during previous surveys and monitoring engagements include several manos, metates, fragments of *Halotis* and abalone shell and lithic debitage.

In response to Wood E&I's Sacred Land File request, The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated in a letter dated February 7, 2019, that the sacred lands record search did not identify Native American cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC recommended that specific Native American tribal representatives be contacted who may have information regarding cultural resources in and near the APE. As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am writing you to invite your feedback on any cultural resources in or near the APE that you may have knowledge of.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific information regarding additional cultural resources within or near the APE so that they may be considered during the study. Thank you in advance for your time in addressing this important matter.





Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Austerman".

Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Manager
Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
1845 Chicago Avenue, Suite D
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 369-8060
gini.austerman@woodplc.com



APPENDIX C

SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1. Current conditions at location of proposed storm drain



Photo 2. Detail of Arizona Crossing within creek



Photograph 3. Detail of flooding erosion at trail above the creek



Photograph 4. Detail of erosion barrier



Photograph 5. Detail of posted caution sign indicating trail closure



Photograph 6. View of current ground conditions of proposed northern storage vault



Photograph 7. View of current conditions in area of proposed southern storage vault



Photograph 8. Detail of creek bank visibility



Photograph 9. Creek visibility detail