Appendix B:
Cultural Resources Assessment
Cultural Resources Assessment
Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development
City of Anaheim, Orange County, California

USGS 7.5 Minute Anaheim Quadrangle
San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Land Grant

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Date: November 17, 2017
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The project site is located at 1601 South Anaheim Boulevard in the City of Anaheim, Orange County, California (Exhibits 1–3). The site is located northeast of Interstate 5 (I-5) Freeway, adjacent to the northbound freeway on-ramp at the terminus of Anaheim Way. The approximately 3.5-acre project site is proposed to be developed with a 14-story hotel and associated 4-story parking structure.

First Carbon Solutions (FCS) ordered a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) in August of 2017 for the project. Sources consulted to identify historic properties included the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CR), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. SCCIC also reviewed the Historic Resource Inventory and archival maps to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources. The record search included a 0.25-mile buffer around the perimeter of the project area. The results of the combined records searches indicate that there have been 3 cultural resources studies conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project, none of which included any portion of the project. The records search did not identify any cultural resources on or within 0.25-mile radius of the project.

FCS notified the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) of the project and requested they search their Sacred Lands File for the project area. The search was conducted with negative results. NAHC provided a list Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge of the project area with the advice that they be contacted. These tribal members were sent letters on requesting any additional information they might have concerning the project area. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received.

FCS notified the LACMNH of the project and requested they review their paleontological records for the project and surrounding area. The records search state that surface grading or very shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary alluval sediments in the proposed project site area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations at the proposed project site area that extended down into older deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development.

Mitigation measures for cultural resources are provided in Section 4 of this report.
Legend

Project Site

Source: USGS Anaheim (1981) 7.5' Quadrangle / San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Land Grant

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base
Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

Legend

- Project Site

Source: ESRI Imagery
SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location and Description

The project site is located at 1601 South Anaheim Boulevard in the City of Anaheim, Orange County, California (Exhibit 1). The site is located northeast of Interstate 5 (I-5) Freeway, adjacent to the northbound freeway on-ramp at the terminus of Anaheim Way. The approximately 3.5-acre project site is proposed to be developed with a 14-story hotel and associated 4-story parking structure. As shown on Exhibit 2, the project site is located in the central portion of the City of Anaheim, east of Disneyland Park. The project site is triangular in shape and bounded by commercial development to the North, I-5 Freeway to the South and West, and South Anaheim Boulevard to the East.

Regional access to the site is provided via the I-5 Freeway and Katella Avenue/Disney Way, which is located approximately 0.63 mile to the southeast. Local access to the site is provided via South Anaheim Boulevard.

1.2 - Natural Setting

The project site consists of two parcels (Assessor’s Parcel Number 082-220-09 plus adjacent east City-owned property towards South Anaheim Boulevard) totaling approximately 3.5 acres. Prior to 1963 the site was occupied by an orchard with several outbuildings and a residence. Between 1963 and 1972 an on-ramp between South Anaheim Boulevard and Interstate 5 was constructed and commercial buildings and pavement were constructed on the south end of the site. By 1980 the on-ramp had been removed. Between 1980 and 1995 the buildings at the site had been removed. In 2003 the current configuration of the property between South Anaheim Boulevard and Interstate 5 was completed. The site has remained unoccupied and predominately unaltered since 2003. The project site is currently undeveloped, contains natural vegetation, and has a generally flat terrain. The site is in a commercial/industrial area of Anaheim. Business and industrial parks are located immediately to east and north of the site.

1.3 - Assessment Team

Cecilia So provided project management while David Smith, Senior Archaeologist, conducted the records searches, background desktop studies, and authored this report.
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SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview.

Further details can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Beardsley (1948), Bennyhoff (1950), Fredrickson (1973), Kroeber (1925), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Moratto (1984).

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

Fagan (2003), Moratto (1984) and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology and historical reviews of the inland southern California coast, among other locales. The most accepted regional chronology for coastal and the southern coast of southern California is from Wallace’s four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968), and most recently by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). The latter modified the term “Period” to “Horizon,” a term more common among researchers today. Created to place temporal structure upon materialistic phases observed during archaeological syntheses, the advantages and weaknesses of southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (ed. 1978).

2.1.1 - Early Man

Spanning the period from approximately 17,000 to 9,500 Before Present (BP), archaeological assemblages attributed to the Early Man Period are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving about the region in small nomadic groups. Technologies associated with ocean resource gathering would have likely been utilized, but the sea level during this period was lower than today, meaning that sites on the coast are inundated and unavailable for study. Californians of this period are viewed as populations of big game hunters that were mobile enough to pursue herds. The entirety of California may have been occupied near the beginning of the Holocene epoch, about 11,750 years ago. During the Holocene, sea levels rose about 60 meters between 11,750 and 7,000 years BP, due to melting of the Pleistocene ice sheet in the higher latitudes. Although the sea level was about 120 meters lower off the coast of California roughly 22,000 years ago (Milne et al 2005), sea level stabilization began about 7,000 years ago and only a slight rise has occurred since then.

Pleistocene flora and fauna are regularly uncovered from sediments at the La Brea tar pits, deep construction-related excavations in coastal Orange County and in the Santa Ana watershed. Such studies reinforce the idea that much of southern California exhibited a climate similar to that of Monterey or the San Francisco Bay area during this period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), with slightly drier conditions away from the coast.
2.1.2 - Millingstone

As part of the slow restabilization effect of the melting continental ice sheet, rising sea levels and other environmental changes up to the end of the Early Man Period, the southern California climate became warmer and drier. Known as the Altithermal, Fagan (2003) notes that after 8,500 BP, the climate of most of California became warmer and much drier, and remained so for 4,000 years.

Native groups altered their subsistence characteristics to compensate. Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones that would have been used to grind seeds, the Millingstone Period tentatively dates to between 9,500 and 3,000 BP. Artifact assemblages in early Millingstone sites reflect an emphasis on foraging subsistence systems. Because shrubby vegetative communities replaced the temperate forest, native populations would likely have shifted to seasonal rounds to take advantage of new patterns of seed ripening. Little is known about the types of cultural changes that would be needed, but the types of artifacts seen during this Period can infer the subsistence systems.

Artifact assemblages typically included choppers and scraper planes, but there is a general lack of projectile points. Large projectile points began to appear in the late portion of the Millingstone Period, which suggests the development of a more diverse economy. The distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a more dispersed and sporadic resource base, further restricting sedentary occupations to locations near permanent water. The duration and intensity of encampment occupations increased, especially in the latter half of the period in the coastal areas. Huge shellmounds near coastal habitats indicated more intensive sedentism after 5,000 BP (Fagan 2003), suggests an increase in population.

2.1.3 - Intermediate

Dating between 3,000 and 1,250 BP, the Intermediate Period represents a transitional period. Excavated assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period but with more elaborate and diverse artifact types in these deposits. Additionally, Intermediate Period sites can contain large-stemmed or notched small projectile points suggestive of bow and arrow use, especially near the end of the period, and the use of portable grinding tools continues. Intensive use of mortar and pestles signaled processing of acorns as the primary vegetative staple as opposed to a mixed diet of seeds and acorns. Because of a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this Period are well understood, but it is very likely that the nomadic ways continued. It has been proposed that sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable food resources, such as acorns, but coastal sites from the period exhibit higher fishing activity than in previous periods. The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).
2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric

Extending from 1,250 BP to Spanish Contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects a slight increase in technological sophistication and diversity. Exploitation of marine resources continued to intensify. Assemblages characteristically contain projectile points, and toward the end of the period the size of the points decrease and notched and stemmed bases appear, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of personal ornaments, such as shell beads, are widely distributed east of the coast suggesting well-organized and codified trade networks. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations was widespread during this horizon. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Village size increases, and some of these villages may hold 1,500 persons or more (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Analyses of skeletons show that the first signs of malnutrition appear in this period, signaling greater competition for food resources (Fagan 2003).

The earliest part of this Period may have seen an incursion of Cupan-Takic speakers from the Great Basin country (the so-called “Shoshonean wedge” of Kroeber 1925,) who may have replaced the Hokan speakers in the area. At the time of Spanish conquest, Cupan-Takic speakers were located in Orange County, western Riverside County, and the Los Angeles Basin (Gabrieliño, Juaneño and Cahuilla peoples). Serran-Takic speakers are now represented by the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains. Recent work (O’Neil 2002) has concluded that the “Shoshonean wedge” is misnamed: the original Los Angeles inhabitants replaced by the incoming Takic-speakers may have actually been Yuman speakers (similar to those in the California Delta region of the Colorado River) and not Hokan Salinan-Seri (Chumash) speakers as was suggested by Kroeber.

At the time of Spanish conquest, local Indian groups were composed of constantly moving and shifting clans and cultures. Early ethnographers applied the concept of territorial boundaries to local Indian groups purely as a conceptualization device, and the data was based on fragmented information provided to them from second-hand sources.

2.2 - Native American Background

The project lies in the northeastern region of an area currently mapped to have been utilized by the Juaneño. However, historic sources (Bean and Smith 1978) depict the region as a “crossroads” associated with three indigenous cultures: The Juaneño, the Gabrieliño, and the Luiseño. This statement appears to be a relatively accurate description of the state of affairs prior to the incursion of the Spanish, Mexican, and Americans in the 1700s and 1800s.

2.2.1 - Juaneño

The APE lies within the northeastern portion of the traditional use area of the Juaneño people of the Acjachemen Nation. Named by the Spanish for their association with Mission San Juan Capistrano in what is now southern Orange County, the Juaneño are believe dot be closely related to their southerly neighbors, the Luiseño (Bean and Smith 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978). Historically, the Juaneño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshoean groups of the Great Basin).
Juaneño settlement and subsistence systems may extend back in time to the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period about A.D. 650. The Juaneño were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorns were ground into flour using mortars and pestles. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with the bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. Coastal dwellers collected shellfish and used carved shell hooks for fishing in bay/estuary, near shore, and kelp bed zones. Dried fish and shellfish were probably traded for inland products such as acorns and deer meat.

The Juaneño lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of an established territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths (Kroeber 1925; White 1963; O’Neil 1988).

The San Juan Basin was densely populated and villages were closely spaced because of the year-round availability of fresh water in San Juan Creek and its tributaries. Juaneño territory has been reported to have ranged from the mouth of the Santa Ana River in the north to the San Onofre and Las Pulgas areas in the south, and from the Pacific coast in the west to the upper reaches of the Santa Ana Mountains in the east, where the Luiseno territory began (Kroeber 1925; Koerper and Mason 1998).

Archaeological excavations throughout Orange County attribute multiple complex village sites to the Acjachemen Nation. The village of Acjacheme was located just east of the present location of Mission San Juan Capistrano. The village of Putuidem was located at the confluence of Oso and Trabuco Creeks and is represented by archaeological site ORA-855 (Koerper and Mason 1998) and may also be represented by other adjacent sites. The village of Tobna was located on the east bank of San Juan Creek near its mouth and may be represented by archaeological site ORA-21. The village of Sajavit was located at the original mission site (O’Neil 1988).

Initial contact with Europeans occurred as a result of the Portolá expedition in 1969, but the Juaneño were not officially taken under the Catholic system until later. In 1775, the original Mission San Juan Capistrano was established but was almost immediately abandoned when the Spanish fathers and soldiers were forced to rush south in order to assist with a Native American uprising in San Diego. The initial mission site was reported to be halfway between the mouth of Cañada Gobernadora and the present mission location somewhere on the LaCoaugue Ranch (CA-ORA-243) (Geiger 1967; Meadows 1967). The new mission was officially established in 1776 at a different location and was moved again in 1778 to its present location nearer to the dependable water source of Arroyo Trabuco (Hallan-Gibson 1986).
2.2.2 - Gabrielino

The APE lies at the southwestern boundary of the Gabrielino cultural area as defined by Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978). Historically, the Gabrielino spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshoean groups of the Great Basin). The total Gabrielino population 350 years ago was roughly 5,000 persons, based on an estimate of 100 small villages of 50 to 200 people each (Goldberg and Arnold 1988). Their range is generally thought to have been located on the Pacific coast from Malibu to San Pedro Bay and south to Aliso Creek, then east to Temescal Canyon and the San Bernardino area, and north to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River. This large area encompasses the City of Los Angeles, and much of Rancho Cucamonga, Corona, Glendale, and Long Beach. In general, Gabrielino peoples occupied most of the fertile bottomlands in the Los Angeles basin. Some of the Gabrielino people prefer to be referred to as Tongva, an endonym of their original language and tribal name before Europeanized names were assigned to them by Spanish explorers.

The first modern social analyses of Gabrielino culture took place in the early part of the 20th century (Kroeber 1925), but by that time acculturation and disease had taken their toll. The population studied at that time was a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish Missionaries. During his analysis of the Gabrielino people, Kroeber regards them as the most advanced and wealthiest group south of the Tehachapi, except for the Chumash. The Gabrielino were recorded as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. Technology was sophisticated and reflected seasonal resource exploitation originating from village-centered territories. Influenced by the wide variety of coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made wood, bone, stone, and shell items.

Located in an area of extreme environmental diversity, large villages may have been permanent, such as that found on or near Red Hill in Alta Loma, with satellite villages utilized seasonally. Village populations ranged from 10 to 50 inhabitants and practiced exogamy. Multiple settlements were united under the leadership of a tomyaar, or chief, whose position of leadership was inherited patrilineally. The tomyaar served as a religious leader, a military leader, a civil administrator, presided as judge over village disputes, and acted as the distributor of village wealth. Village living structures were large, domed, and circular thatched rooms that may have housed multiple families. The society exhibited ranked individuals, possibly chiefs, who possessed a much higher level of economic power than unranked persons did (Kroeber 1925).

Because of its size and wealth, the Gabrielino culture may have held a position of cultural influence over other groups (Kroeber 1925). Kroeber (1925) records an event in which the hallucinogenic plant Datura meteloides, or Jimson weed, is ingested prior to dancing and singing in a ritual dedicated to the deity Chinigchinich. He believed that this religious practice originated with the Gabrielino culture and was adopted by neighboring bands of Juaneño, Luiseño, Cupeño, and Diegeño peoples.

The Gabrielino relied on both inland and coastal resources for subsistence. They hunted small and large game, predominately rabbit and deer, and gathered a number of plant products, including buckwheat, chía, acorns, yucca, berries, and fruits. Seasonal camps along the coast and near estuaries reflect fishing practices, the gathering of shellfish, and the hunting of waterfowl (McCawley...
The Gabrielino people living on Catalina Island would have relied on many of the same resources, with less variety and abundance of plant and seed resources. This was likely supplemented by increased reliance on and consumption of various marine sources.

2.3 - Historic Background

2.3.1 - The Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Father Junipero Serra was sent to Alta California to create a chain of Missions and Mission outposts to bring Christianity to the indigenous population and create a foundation for Spanish colonization of the region. Located between the previously established presidios in Monterey and San Diego, Serra had military assistance in his quest and the coastal region of California came under early control. The arrival of the Portolá Expedition in 1769 marked the first efforts at extending Spanish control into Alta California through the establishment of Catholic missions. This move by the Spanish King Carlos III was intended to protect Pacific Coast shipping against Russian or English occupation of the area. Beginning in San Diego, the padres surveyed the lands as far north as Monterey Bay and secured them for the Spanish Crown. Mission sites were selected on the way north by Fathers Crespi and Gomez (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

In 1775 the original Mission San Juan Capistrano was established but was almost immediately abandoned when the Spanish fathers and soldiers were forced to rush south in order to assist with a Native American uprising in San Diego. The initial mission site was reported to be halfway between the mouth of Cañada Gobernadora and the present mission location somewhere on the LaCoaugue Ranch (CA-ORA-243) (Geiger 1967; Meadows 1967). The new mission was officially established in 1776 at a different location and was moved again in 1778 to its present location nearer to the dependable water source of Arroyo Trabuco (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The Native inhabitants were brought under control of the mission system and converted to Catholicism. They were formed into villages near the mission and put to work in the various farming, herding, candle and soap making, iron smelting, and weaving and tanning operations. In its first year, 1,649 baptisms were recorded at mission San Juan Capistrano and its successes was measured by the fact that nearly one thousand neophytes lived on or near the large mission compound. An increasing population led to the building of numerous adobe homes for the native and intermarried families with ties to the Mission. In 1807, 34 adobes were built or remodeled. Records from 1811 reveal a prosperous year, with the Mission producing many tons of wheat, barley, corn, and beans, and thousands of head of cattle, sheep, and horses (Edgar and Edgar 2002).

2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821–1848)

After years of internal fighting, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 and Alta California became the northern frontier of the State of Mexico. The Mission padres were forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were transferred to Mexican elites that had laid claim to them. Administration of the southern California ranchos shifted to Mexican hands about 1824, but effective control did not occur until the early 1830s. Once the ranchos were secularized, the Mexican administrators began granting vast tracts of the original Mission properties to members of prominent families whom had helped cut ties from the Spanish system. The Secularization Act went
into legal effect in 1834 and mission San Juan Capistrano was the first mission to undergo the process.

Near the end of the mission period, lands across southern California were sold and resold many times over, and the Rancho of Orange County was no exception. The first land grant in Orange County included the land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers, which was given to Manuel Nieto in 1784. The Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, went to Juan Grijalva, who passed it to his son-in-law, who eventually passed it to his grandson. There followed a period of growth and development as rancheros built adobe homes, ran large herds of cattle and sheep, engaged in foreign trade, and dabbled in politics (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

2.3.3 - Historic Anaheim

California was drawn into the Mexican-American War in 1846, and Governor Pico fled the oncoming American Army. After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war in 1848, Alta California entered the Union. The land claims of the rancheros were scheduled to be upheld, but subsequent laws required the landowners to prove their claims, requiring considerable time and expense. The ownership and resource rights or previously established Spanish and Mexican land grants were in a state of uncertainty. While some larger Ranchos remained in family hands, even more lands were seized by the United States Land Commission.

Although California shifted into American hands, development of much of the inland coastal regions was slow, while the coastal lands were quickly turned over. During the 1850s, much of modern Riverside County and Orange County was still simple cattle and sheep ranches. The Anaheim area was purchased from the family of Juan Pacifoca Ontiveros, the owners of the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, and was settled by German immigrants in 1857. Led by George Hansen representing the Los Angeles Vineyard Society, the colony of German farmers and vintners settled on 200 acres in the area now utilized as Anaheim’s downtown area. The group purchased the land for approximately $2300 and soon laid out a town of 50-acre plots and 64 city lots. Soon roads were laid out, irrigation ditches were dug and homes were built. The word “Anaheim” is composed of the name of the Santa Ana River and the German word for home—“heim.” The first settlers included farmers, writers, artists, and musicians and soon an opera house and a school were built within the Colony area (Armor 1921; Faessel 2006).

The newcomers planted 400,000 grape vines, but a disease wiped out the vines in the 1870s and the land was replanted with citrus groves. The first commercially grown oranges in Orange County were grown in Anaheim and the growers attributed their success to the mild climate and protective hills. Walnuts and chili peppers were also important crops.

The City was incorporated in 1876 with a population of 881. By 1887, the Santa Fe Railroad came to the City, creating a link to the East Coast markets for the products grown in the area. This vital system allowed the agricultural products to be shipped to other points and creating a solid foundation for the City’s growth. The City grew slowly, but steadily and by 1920, the population was over 5,500 people. The City acquired all the elements of a developing city with schools, churches,
small family owned businesses, parks, and cultural centers (Armor 1921; Faessel 2006; City of Anaheim 2015).

By 1950, the town’s population had grown to over 14,000 people but the City was poised on the edge of major changes. World War II was over in 1945, and the post-war era brought increased prosperity across the United States. A “baby boom” had increased the population dramatically, and California underwent an economic and industrial boom period. Thousands of soldiers had passed through California on the way to the Pacific war theaters and many returned with their memories of palm trees, sunny climate and lots of opportunity. Soon cities across Southern California found their populations expanding rapidly, suburban tract homes were under construction across the valleys, and soon the infrastructure systems had to be upgraded to meet the new demands for schools, roads, electrical and utility services. The construction of I-5 began in the mid-1950s and soon the cities of Southern California began to expand along the freeway corridor (Faessel 2007; City of Anaheim 2015).

At this critical time, Walt Disney began to implement his dream of building a family-centered park. Seeking a suitable site for his park, Disney chose Anaheim and after much negotiation and planning, he entered into a contract with ABC television to produce a television show. In addition, ABC produced the money to build his theme park, which has become a world-famous attraction. The grand opening took place in July 1955. By the 7th week, the one millionth guest had entered its gates and it was deemed a success (Faessel 2007; City of Anaheim 2015).

The success of Disneyland greatly affected the growth of Anaheim with the steady influx of tourists, the overall rising population of Southern California, and the industrial boom of the surrounding area. Everything had to be expanded—police and fire departments, utilities, housing, a new library, schools, and the number of motels for Disneyland guests. A major hotel industry with restaurants, shops, and infrastructure services all became central to the City’s development. The City of Anaheim took a big gamble in 1967 with the construction of the Anaheim Convention Center but it succeeded and soon it was filled to capacity, greatly increasing the City’s revenue. Plans were also underway to build the Anaheim Stadium as a home for the Los Angeles Angels baseball team (Faessel 2007; City of Anaheim 2015).

During the 1970s, the Stadium began hosting all types of musical and sporting events, bringing major revenue to the City’s coffers. The old orange groves gave way to new commercial shopping centers, business parks, and office complexes over the years from the 1970s to the present time. The pace of growth has continued steadily as Anaheim has proven to be a major tourist and business center. In the late 1980s, ground was broken for a new Pacific Bell facility that would bring 1,000 employees back to downtown, energizing the local economy. A new city hall was built in the 1990s, redevelopment and revitalization projects gave new life to older areas of the City, producing more jobs and growth potential. The City has expanded greatly from its early beginnings as a small agricultural colony into an important and vital Southern California city.
SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Record Search

3.1.1 - Information Center Search

FCS conducted a records search at the SCCIC on August 29, 2017 for the project (Appendix A). Sources consulted to identify historic properties included the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CR), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. FCS also reviewed the Historic Resource Inventory and archival maps to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources. The record search included a 0.25-mile buffer around the perimeter of the project area. The results of the combined records searches indicate that there have been 3 cultural resources studies conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project, but none included any portion of the project (Table 1). The records search did not identify any cultural resources on or within 0.25-mile radius of the project.

Table 1: Cultural Resources Reports within a 0.25-mile Radius of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Author/Date</th>
<th>Additional Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR-00814</td>
<td>Romani, John. F. 1982</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Route I-5 Santa Ana Transportation Corridor, Route 405 in Orange County to Route 605 in Los Angeles County</td>
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<tr>
<td>OR-01898</td>
<td>Anonymous 1990</td>
<td>Finding of Effect Widening of Interstate 5 and Reconstruction of Interchanges Between State Routes 22/57 and 91 in Cities of Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton and Buena Park</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 - Historic Aerials

The project area was reviewed on a limited series of historic aerials of the area ranging from 1953 until 2012. There are eleven aerials in that particular set. In 1953, the property had a residence and related structures and unidentified ornamental trees in an orange grove. That appears to remain the same in the 1963 image. Then, in the next available image in 1972, the entire setting has completely changed and the orange grove and residential buildings have been replaced by an industrial/commercial establishment and paved parking lots. That status remains the same until 1995, when the buildings and parking lot are gone. That condition remains generally unchanged to the present.
3.1.3 - LACMNH Records Search Results

FCS notified the LACMNH of the project on August 16, 2017 and they requested they review their paleontological records for the project and surrounding area. LACM responded on September 1, 2017. According to Dr. Sam McLeod:

At the proposed project area and surrounding vicinity the surface deposits consist of younger terrestrial Quaternary Alluvium, with older terrestrial Quaternary sediments occurring at various depths, as part of the general floodplain of the Santa Ana River that flows just east of the proposed project area. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but we have a vertebratae fossil locality, LACM 1652, along Rio Vista Avenue south of Lincoln Avenue just north-northeast of the proposed project area, that produced a fossil specimen of sheep, *Ovis*. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in older Quaternary sediments is LACM 4943, situated almost due east of locality LACM 1652 along Fletcher Avenue east of Glassell Street east of the Santa Ana River, that produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*, at a depth of 8-10 feet below the surface.

Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary alluval sediments in the proposed project site area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations at the proposed project site area that extended down into older deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

3.1.4 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On August 16, 2017, FCS notified the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) of the project and requested they search their Sacred Lands File for the project area. The search was conducted on August 23, 2017, with negative results. NAHC provided a list Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge of the project area with the advice that they be contacted. These tribal members were sent letters on September 6, 2017 requesting any additional information they might have concerning the project area. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

As described under Section 3.1.2, the entire project area underwent extensive construction in the years preceding 1972, and again in the mid-1990’s. The nature of these events and the resultant disturbances to sediments have resulted in a complete loss of soil integrity over the entire site and, as a consequence, the possibility of finding intact archaeological deposits. Therefore, a pedestrian survey was not conducted.
SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

The results of the combined records searches indicate that there have been 3 cultural resources studies conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project, none of which included any portion of the project. The records search did not identify any cultural resources on or within 0.25-mile radius of the project.

FCS notified the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) of the project and requested they search their Sacred Lands File for the project area. The search was conducted with negative results. NAHC provided a list Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge of the project area with the advice that they be contacted. These tribal members were sent letters on requesting any additional information they might have concerning the project area. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received.

The paleontological records search indicates that surface grading or very shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary alluvial sediments in the proposed project site area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations at the proposed project site area that extended down into older deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development.

Mitigation measures for cultural resources are provided in Section 4 of this report.

4.2 - Recommendations

Construction-related monitoring for paleontological resources is recommended if excavations exceed 8 feet in depth. Mitigation measures intended to be implemented in the event of the inadvertent discovery of prehistoric resources, historic resources, paleontologic resources, and human remains are detailed in the Proposed Mitigation Measures section of this report.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources regardless of sensitivity determinations. The following mitigation measures should be observed to ensure a less than significant impact:

4.3.2 - Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-1 In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further
study. The qualified archeologist and shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

MM CUL-2 If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

MM CUL-3 No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

4.4 - Paleontological Monitoring

The results of the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check indicated that no previously recorded paleontological resource localities are present within the boundaries of the proposed development property. However, the underlying formation is considered highly sensitive for vertebrate marine fossils at depths of 8-10 feet or deeper. The following mitigation measures should be observed to ensure a less than significant impact.

4.4.1 - Paleontological Resources Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-5 In the event that fossils or fossil-bearing deposits are discovered during construction activities, excavations within a 50-foot radius of the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted. The project contractor shall notify a qualified paleontologist, approved by the County of Orange, to examine the discovery. The paleontologist shall document the discovery as needed (in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology [1995] standards), evaluate the potential resource, and assess the significance of the find under the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

MM CUL-6 A qualified paleontological monitor will be on site to monitor all excavations occurring at depths of 8 feet or deeper. In the event of an important paleontological discovery, the paleontologist shall notify the appropriate agencies to determine procedures that would be followed before construction activities are allowed to
resume at the location of the find. If the Applicant determines that avoidance is not feasible, and the paleontologist cannot easily jacket and/or remove the specimen(s), the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of construction activities on the discovery. The plan shall be submitted to the County of Orange for review and approval prior to implementation, and the Applicant shall adhere to the recommendations in the plan.

4.5 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code applies, and the following procedures shall be followed and the following mitigation measures should be observed to ensure a less than significant impact.

4.5.1 - Human Remains Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-7 In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendent” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or

2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
   - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
   - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
   - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.
SECTION 5: REFERENCES


Appendix A:
SCCIC Records Search
8/29/2017

David M. Smith
First Carbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Re: Records Search Results for the Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Anaheim, CA USGS 7.5’ quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius:

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

| Resources within project area: 0 | None |
| Resources within ¼-mile radius: 0 | None |
| Resources listed in the Historic Properties Directory that lack specific locational information: 1 | SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES - These properties may or may not be in your project area or in the search radius. |
| Reports within project area: 0 | None |
| Reports within ¼-mile radius: 3 | SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST |

☒ Resource Database Printout [list]; ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
☒ Resource Database Printout [details]; ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ Resource Digital Database [spreadsheet]; ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ Report Database Printout [list]; ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ Report Database Printout [details]; ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ Report Digital Database [spreadsheet]; ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ Resource Record Copies: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☒ nothing listed
☒ OHP Historic Properties Directory; ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☑ Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility; ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☒ nothing listed
☒ Historical Maps; ☒ enclosed ☒ not requested ☒ nothing listed
☒ Ethnographic Information; ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☑ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☑ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☑ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☑ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☑ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

[Signature]
Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page
(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page
(X) OHP Historic Properties Directory – 1 page
(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
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<td>Caltrans</td>
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California Historical Resource Status Codes

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

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

3 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation
   3B Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
   3D Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
   3S Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
   3CB Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
   3CD Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
   3CS Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

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

5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government
   5D1 Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
   5D2 Contributor to a district that is eligible for listing or designation.
   5D3 Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
   5S1 Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
   5S2 Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
   5S3 Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
   5B Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.

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

7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Reevaluation
   7J Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.
   7K Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.
   7L State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
   7M Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.
   7N Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
   7N1 Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) – may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
   7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.
   7W Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.
Appendix B:
NAHC Correspondence
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B.1 - Native American Heritage Commission
Sacred Lands File Search
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Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

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<td>250 Commerce Ste. 250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>(714) 508-4110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsmith@fcs-intl.com">dsmith@fcs-intl.com</a></td>
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Project Description:
The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. The project is located on a 3.5-acre triangularly shaped vacant parcel, currently owned by the City of Anaheim, which the Applicant proposed to purchase. The proposed site is at 1601 S Anaheim Boulevard, Anaheim, CA 92805, in the northwest corner of the intersection of Anaheim Boulevard and the Interstate 5 on/off ramps.

☑ Project Location Map is attached
August 22, 2017

David M. Smith
First Carbon Solutions

Sent by E-mail: dsmith@fcs-intl.com

RE: Proposed Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project, City of Anaheim; Anaheim USGS Quadrangle, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Smith:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
8/23/2017

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kisz Nation
Andrew Sales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926-4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
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Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293-8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
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San Gabriel, CA, 91779
Phone: (626) 483-3564
Fax: (626) 288-1262
GTTRibaltcouncil@aol.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Mattias Belardes, Chairperson
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San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293-8522

Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation
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Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807-0479
sgoad@gabrieleno-tongva.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Romero
Teresa Romero, Chairperson
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San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 488-3484
Fax: (949) 488-3294
tromoro@juaneno.com

Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761-6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Sonia Johnston, Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA, 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 70555.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project, Orange County.

PROJ-2017-004345 08/23/2017 08:41 AM 1 of 1
B.2 - Native American Information Request Letters
September 6, 2017

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel In the City of Anaheim

Dear: Andrew Salas

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun/viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

The project is located on a 3.5-acre triangularly shaped vacant parcel, currently owned by the City of Anaheim, which the Applicant proposed to purchase. The proposed site is at 1601 S Anaheim Boulevard, Anaheim, CA 92805, in the northwest corner of the intersection of Anaheim Boulevard and the Interstate 5 on/off ramps. Surrounding uses include a restaurant and bar to the north; Canary Trading and Wholesale Shoes Stop to the east; and the I-5 Freeway to the south and west of the site. Surrounding buildings are one to two stories in height.

To determine the presence or absence of cultural and historical resources within the proposed project area and a ½ mile radius, FCS will conduct a record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, to identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register of Historic Resources (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for Orange County will be reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. An intensive pedestrian survey will also be conducted at the project locations.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA.

If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at dsmith@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map
September 6, 2017

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel in the City of Anaheim

Dear: Anthony Morales

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

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If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at dsmith@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602
Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map
Legend
- Project Site

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

Source: USGS Anaheim (1981) 7.5° Quadrangle / San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Land Grant
September 6, 2017

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel in the City of Anaheim

Dear: Robert Dorame

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun/viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602
Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map
September 6, 2017

Gabriellino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231

Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel In the City of Anaheim

Dear: Sandonne Goad

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun/viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602
Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map
Legend

- Project Site

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

Source: USGS Anaheim (1981) 7.5' Quadrangle / San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Land Grant
September 6, 2017

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel In the City of Anaheim

Dear: Charles Alvarez

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun/viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

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Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

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Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

Legend
Project Site

Source: USGS Anaheim (1981) 7.5" Quadrangle / San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Land Grant
September 6, 2017

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

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel in the City of Anaheim

Dear: Joyce Perry

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun/viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602
Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map
Legend

Project Site

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
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Source: USGS Anaheim (1981) 7.5' Quadrangle / San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Land Grant

FIRTCARBON SOLUTIONS
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CITY OF ANAHEIM PLANNING DEPARTMENT • ANAHEIM BOULEVARD HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
September 6, 2017

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

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel in the City of Anaheim

Dear Matias Belardes,

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun/viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map
September 6, 2017

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

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel In the City of Anaheim

Dear: Teresa Romero

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun/viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map
Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

Legend

Project Site

Source: USGS Anaheim (1981) 7.5' Quadrangle / San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Land Grant
September 6, 2017

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

Subject: Proposed Anaheim Hotel In the City of Anaheim

Dear: Sonia Johnston

At the request of the City of Anaheim, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for referenced project in Anaheim.

The Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (Project) proposes to develop a 14-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level, 360-space parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun/viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

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Project Manager, Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602
Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map
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Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

Source: USGS Anaheim (1981) 7.5' Quadrangle / San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana Land Grant
B.3 - AB 52: City Responses
November 14, 2017
by email to: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Subject: AB 52 Consultation for Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (DEV2017-00035)

Dear Mr. Salas:

Thank you for your interest in proposed development projects in the City of Anaheim. The City is in receipt of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation’s request, pursuant to the provisions of Assembly Bill 52 and Section 21080.3.1 (d) of the Public Resources Code, for formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with your tribe. This notification is for the purpose of extending the opportunity to request a consultation to protect any tribal cultural resources that may exist in the planning area.

The City of Anaheim is the lead agency for the proposed project, Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development, located on a vacant parcel at 1601 S Anaheim Boulevard in the City of Anaheim. A map of the project location is attached. The proposed project would involve the development of a 12-story, 330-room hotel with two restaurants and a five-level parking structure. Ground floor amenities would include pool, fitness room, game room, coffee shop, and restaurant and bar. Rooftop amenities would include a pool, spa, sun /viewing deck, and restaurant and bar. Off-site improvements include connections to adjacent wet and dry utilities.

Please contact me within 30 days of receipt of this letter if you would like additional information about this project or would like to consult with the City of Anaheim about any tribal cultural resources located within the project area. I can be reached at 714-765-5238 or csaunders@anaheim.net.

Sincerely,

Christine Saunders
Associate Planner
November 14, 2017

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

Subject: AB 52 Consultation for Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (DEV2017-00035)

Dear Ms. Perry:

Thank you for your interest in proposed development projects in the City of Anaheim. The City is in receipt of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians – Acjachemen Nation’s request, pursuant to the provisions of Assembly Bill 52 and Section 21080.3.1 (d) of the Public Resources Code, for formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with your tribe. This notification is for the purpose of extending the opportunity to request a consultation to protect any tribal cultural resources that may exist in the planning area.

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Sincerely,

Christine Saunders
Associate Planner
November 14, 2017
by email to: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

Subject: AB 52 Consultation for Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development Project (DEV2017-00035)

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Thank you for your interest in proposed development projects in the City of Anaheim. The City is in receipt of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians’ request, pursuant to the provisions of Assembly Bill 52 and Section 21080.3.1 (d) of the Public Resources Code, for formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with your tribe. This notification is for the purpose of extending the opportunity to request a consultation to protect any tribal cultural resources that may exist in the planning area.

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Sincerely,

Christine Saunders
Associate Planner
APN: 082-220-09

DEV No. 2017-00035

1601 South Anaheim Boulevard
B.4 - Kizh Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures
Re: Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures, regarding Tribal Cultural Resources and Human Remains and associated funerary objects within Kizh Gabrielleño Tribal Territory.

Note: The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Kizh -Nation ONLY replies to projects within their ANCESTRAL territory, because it’s the highest degree of relationship to the land, even over culturally or traditionally affiliated, and our Oral History and documented information pertain to our Tribe’s village areas, commerce areas, recreation areas, and burial locations within our tribe’s ancestral territory. Therefore, in order to protect these irreplaceable Tribal Cultural Resources within our ancestral tribal territory, Native American Monitors shall be from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Kizh -Nation.

Retain a Native American Monitor: The project Applicant will be required to obtain the services of a qualified Native American Monitor(s) during construction-related ground disturbance activities. Ground disturbance is defined by the Tribal Representatives from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation as activities that include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, grubbing, weed abatement, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area. The monitor(s) must be approved by the Tribal Representatives and will be present on-site during the construction phases that involve any ground disturbing activities. The Native American Monitor(s) will complete monitoring logs on a daily basis. The logs will provide descriptions of the daily activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The monitor(s) shall possess Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certification. In addition, the monitor(s) will be required to provide insurance certificates, including liability insurance, for any archaeological resource(s) encountered during grading and excavation activities pertinent to the provisions outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code Division 13, Section 21083.2 (a) through (k). The on-site monitoring shall end when the project site grading and excavation activities are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and monitor have indicated that the site has a low potential for archeological resources.

**Hazwoper is needed only if the site has hazardous concerns.

Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources: All archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by the Qualified Archaeologist and Native Monitor. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Tribe shall coordinate with the landowner regarding treatment and curation of these resources. Typically, the Tribe will request reburial or preservation for educational purposes. If a resource is determined by the Qualified Archaeologist to constitute a “historical resource” pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or has a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the Qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the applicant and the City to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resources. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with
subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

**Unanticipated Discovery of Human remains and associated funerary objects:** Human remains are defined as any physical remains of a human being. The term “human remains” encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the burial of associated cultural resources (Funerary objects) with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains. These remains are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects. NAGPRA guidance specifically states that the federal agencies will consult with organizations on whose aboriginal lands the remains and cultural items might be discovered, who are reasonably known to have a cultural relationship to the human remains and other cultural items. Therefore, for this project site, it is appropriate to consult with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation as recommended by the NAHC.

Prior to the start of ground disturbing activities, the land owner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects. Any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner. The monitor will immediately divert work at minimum of 50 feet and place an exclusion zone around the burial. The monitor will then notify the Qualified Archaeologist and the construction manager who will call the coroner. Work will continue to be diverted while the coroner determines whether the remains are Native American. The discovery is to be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance. If Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC as mandated by state law who will then appoint a Most Likely Descendent. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24 hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed. The Tribe will work closely with the Qualified Archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be taken which includes at a minimum detailed descriptive notes and sketches. Additional types of documentation shall be approved by the Tribe for data recovery purposes. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure completely recovery of all material. If the discovery of human remains includes 4 or more burials, the location is considered a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created. The project applicant shall consult with the Tribe regarding avoidance of all cemetery sites. Once complete, a final report of all activities are to be submitted to the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive diagnostics on human remains.
If the coroner determines the remains represent a historic non-Native American burial, the burial shall be treated in the same manner of respect with agreement of the coroner. Reburial will be in an appropriate setting. If the coroner determines the remains to be modern, the coroner will take custody of the remains.

Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location mitigated between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.

**Professional Standards:** Archaeological and Native American monitoring and excavation during construction projects will be consistent with current professional standards. All feasible care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification, or separation of human remains and associated funerary objects shall be taken. Principal personnel must meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archaeology and have a minimum of 10 years of experience as a principal investigator working with Tribal Cultural Resources in southern California. The Qualified Archaeologist shall ensure that all other personnel are appropriately trained and qualified.
Appendix C:
LACMNH Records Search
FirstCarbon Solutions  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Attn: David M. Smith, Project Manager, Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Project, in the City of Orange, Orange County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Project, in the City of Orange, Orange County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Anaheim USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 16 August 2017. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie within the project boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary units that occur as subsurface deposits in the proposed project area.

At the proposed project area and in the surrounding vicinity the surface deposits consist of younger terrestrial Quaternary Alluvium, with older terrestrial Quaternary sediments occurring at various depths, as part of the general floodplain of the Santa Ana River that flows just east of the proposed project area. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but we have a vertebrate fossil locality, LACM 1652, along Rio Vista Avenue south of Lincoln Avenue just north-northeast of the proposed project area, that produced a fossil specimen of sheep, *Ovis*. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in older Quaternary sediments is LACM 4943, situated almost due east of locality LACM 1652 along Fletcher Avenue east of Glassell Street east of the Santa Ana River, that produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*, at a depth of 8-10 feet below the surface.
Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary alluvial sediments in the proposed project site area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations at the proposed project site area that extend down into older deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice
Appendix D:
Regulatory Framework
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following Federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under NEPA § 106. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating NEPA § 106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if NHPA § 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA §106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NEPA § 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP are significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

a.) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
b.) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

c.) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

d.) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

a.) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

b.) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

c.) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.

d.) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

e.) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

f.) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.

g.) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic
properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

**Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects**

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property’s eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property’s historic significance.

**If Adverse Effects Are Found**

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).
According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the § 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies’ responsibilities under § 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

**State-Level Evaluation Processes**

An archaeological site may be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California per PRC § 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR § 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC §§ 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC § 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

As used in this report, “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC § 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, OHP recognizes an age
threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14, CCR, Chapter 3 § 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).

2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC § 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
   A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
   B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
   C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
   D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC §§ 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k).
- Identified in an historical resources survey per PRC § 5024.1(g).

**Threshold of Significance**

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject
to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; the resource must be mitigated for under CEQA regulations. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in-place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

**Tribal Consultation**

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research web site.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government’s jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list maintained by the NAHC and is distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

- 30 days: time NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended not mandatory.

- 90 days: time tribe has to respond indication whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary, or productive, and need not result in agreement.

- 45 days: time local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general plan or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.

- 10 days: time local government has to provide tribes of notice of public hearing.