

MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING, INC.

archaeology | paleontology | sustainability

September 15, 2017

SLF-AREP IV South Street, LLC
Irvine, California 92614

RE: Letter Report for Cultural and Paleontological Resources Records Searches for the Anaheim Residential Project, City of Anaheim, Orange County, California

The following letter report details the results of cultural and paleontological resources records searches and site visit conducted by Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (Material Culture). This work was conducted at the request of the Project proponent, SLF-AREP IV South Street, LLC. Maps of the Project Area follow this letter as Attachment A. The non-confidential cultural and paleontological records search results are included as Attachment B.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project Area for the Anaheim Residential Project consists of two land parcels, APN 037-130-29 and 037-271-24, totaling 20.56 acres. These parcels are located at 901 E. South Street and 910 E. Santa Ana Street, between Santa Ana Street on the north and South Street on the south, less than 600 feet west of East Street, in the City of Anaheim, Orange County, California (Attachment A, Figure 1). Specifically, the API is in Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 14, and is depicted on the Anaheim, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (Attachment A, Figure 2).

The Anaheim Residential Project will consist of demolition of existing buildings and infrastructure, after which construction of residential units will commence.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The present study meets the requirements of CEQA for cultural and paleontological resources assessments, as well as the City of Anaheim requirements for Project assessments. The paleontological assessment follows guidelines established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010). According to these regulations and guidelines, if development of a Project has the potential to impact scientifically significant paleontological resources, a plan must be developed in order to mitigate those impacts.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private Projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such Projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed Project. In the event that a Project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. If paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed Project Area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating Project effects as well. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a Project may have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1; Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines; and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change.

The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP, enumerated above, and require similar protection to that which NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply put, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then such resource should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

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 any 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.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, “A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics which qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered to be a significant effect (under CEQA). The impacts to a historical resource are considered significant if the Project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource; change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance; or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest

Historical landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values;
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value.

To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) The first, last, only, or most significant resource of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
- 2) Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
- 3) A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction; Or
- 4) One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

Paleontological Sensitivity

Paleontological sensitivity (potential) reflects the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant and/or important fossils. However, it is impossible to predict the specific types of fossils that will be found, or their exact locations in a geologic formation, regardless of the overall potential for that unit to produce fossils. The paleontological sensitivity determination does not necessarily predict the significance of fossils that may be found during construction activities on the Project. The scientific significance of an individual fossil can only be determined after it is discovered and subsequently evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Any paleontological site that produces significant fossil remains or assemblages is considered highly significant, regardless of the initial paleontological sensitivity potential assigned to the geologic unit in which the locality occurs. Assigned sensitivity potentials of geologic units can change over time as increased knowledge of the geologic units or formations and their levels of productivity for paleontological resources becomes available.

According to the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010): “A Significant Fossiliferous Deposit is a rock unit or formation which contains significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, here defined as comprising one or more identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, and any associated invertebrate and plant fossils, traces and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, and stratigraphic information.” In its “Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources,” SVP (2010) recognizes four categories of paleontological potential for rock units: high, moderate/unknown (undetermined), low, and no potential. The definitions are as follows:

High Potential - Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing additional significant paleontological resources. Rock units classified as having high potential for producing paleontological resources include, but are not limited to: sedimentary formations and some volcanoclastic formations (e.g., ashes or tephras); some low-grade metamorphic rocks which contain significant paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent; and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils (e.g., middle Holocene and older, fine-grained fluvial sandstones, argillaceous and carbonate-rich paleosols, cross-bedded point bar sandstones, fine-grained marine sandstones, etc.). Paleontological potential consists of both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils (large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils) and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, taphonomic, biochronologic, or stratigraphic data. Rock units which contain potentially datable organic remains older than late Holocene (including deposits associated with animal nests or middens and rock units which may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways) are also classified as having high potential.

Moderate/Unknown Potential - Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment are considered to have undetermined potential. Further study is necessary to determine if these rock units have high or low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. A field survey by a qualified professional paleontologist to specifically determine the paleontological resource potential of these rock units is required before a paleontological resource impact mitigation program can be developed. In cases where no subsurface data are available, paleontological potential can sometimes be determined by strategically located excavations into subsurface stratigraphy.

Low Potential - Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified professional paleontologist may allow determination that some rock units have low potential for yielding significant fossils. Such rock units will be poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections, or based on general scientific consensus only. Preserved fossils are found in rare circumstances, and the presence of fossils is the exception not the rule, e.g.

basalt flows or recent colluvium. Rock units with low paleontological sensitivity typically will not require mitigation measures for preservation or management of paleontological resources.

No Potential - Some rock units have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources, for instance high-grade metamorphic rocks (such as gneisses and schists) and plutonic igneous rocks (such as granites and diorites). Rock units with no potential require no protection nor impact mitigation measures relative to paleontological resources.

Ground disturbance in geologic units and geographic areas known to contain scientifically significant fossils may produce adverse impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources (State CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR Sections 15064.5[3] and 15023; State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Section V, Part C). Direct impacts to paleontological resources concern the physical destruction of fossils, usually by human-caused ground disturbance. Indirect impacts to paleontological resources typically concern the loss of resources to theft and vandalism resulting from increased public access to paleontologically sensitive areas. Cumulative impacts to paleontological resources concern the incremental loss of these nonrenewable resources to society as a whole.

METHODS

Paleontological Resources Records Search

The paleontological study for the Anaheim Residential Project included a geologic map review, literature search, and institutional records search. The goal of this effort is to identify the level of paleontological sensitivity of the Project site, and make recommendations for the mitigation of potentially significant impacts on paleontological resources as a result of the Project. Material Culture Consulting reviewed geologic mapping of the Anaheim Quadrangle (1:250,000) by T. H. Rogers (1965). A paleontological records search was conducted by the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum (LACM) in September 2017 by Dr. Samuel McCloud. The search included fossil localities occurring within the Project site and a 1-mile radius around the Project. Additional searches of available online databases, including the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB) and University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP), were conducted by Material Culture staff.

Cultural Resources Records Search

A literature search for archaeological and historical records was completed by Sonia Sifuentes, M.S.c, RPA, at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Fullerton on September 6, 2017. The records search included a 1-mile radius around the Project Area, as well as the Project Area itself. In addition to the records at the SCCIC, a variety of sources were consulted in September 2017 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (National Register of Historic Places [1979-2002 and supplements]; Historical USGS Topographic maps; Historical USDA aerial photos; CRHR; California Inventory of Historic Resources; California Historical Landmarks; California Points of Historical Interest; Local Historical Register Listings; and Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records).

RESULTS

Paleontological Records Search

The entire proposed Project Area has surface deposits composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, with older terrestrial Quaternary sediment occurring at various depths, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the Santa Ana River which flows to the east. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the very uppermost layers; however, a vertebrate fossil locality, LACM 1652, is located directly east of the proposed Project Area, on the west side of the Santa Ana River along Rio Vista Avenue south of Lincoln Avenue. This fossil specimen was a sheep *Ovis*. The closest fossil locality within older Quaternary sediments is LACM 4943, located

farther east of the Santa Ana River along Fletcher Avenue east of Glassell Street. This site produced a fossil specimen of horse, *Equus*, at a depth of eight to ten feet below the surface.

Cultural Resources Records Search

The records search indicates a total of 34 cultural resources investigations were previously completed within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area, one of which took place within portions of the Project Area itself (Duke 2001, See Appendix B, Table 1). The results of the records searches further indicate there are 34 previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area, all of which are historic-era built environment resources (See Table 2). Results from other sources consulted are presented in Table 3.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Paleontology

Due to the developed nature of the Project Area, excavations associated with the Project are not anticipated to encounter intact native sediment until 5 feet below surface. We assume that the top five feet of soil is either comprised of fill or at the very least is heavily disturbed by construction of the existing buildings and parking lots onsite. It has been shown through previous work in the area that significant fossil vertebrate remains may occur in older sedimentary deposits just below the surface. Therefore, once intact native soils are exposed in the proposed Project Area (deeper than five feet below surface), excavation should be monitored on a spot-check basis by a qualified paleontologist, in order to assess the paleontological sensitivity of the sediment at depth within the Project Area, and to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered, while not impeding development. If fossils are discovered, 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. In order to mitigate potential adverse impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources, as required by City of Anaheim standard mitigation measures for paleontological resources, Material Culture Consulting recommends the following procedures:

- A trained and qualified paleontological monitor should perform spot-check monitoring of any excavations on the Project that have the potential to impact paleontological resources (e.g. excavations deeper than 5 feet). The monitor will have the ability to redirect construction activities to ensure avoidance of adverse impacts to paleontological resources.
- The project paleontologist may re-evaluate the necessity for paleontological monitoring after 50% or greater of the excavations have been completed.
- If encountered, any potentially significant fossils observed shall be collected and recorded in conjunction with best management practices and SVP professional standards.
- Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.
- A report documenting the results of the monitoring, including any salvage activities and the significance of any fossils will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate City and County personnel.

Archaeology


Despite actions taken to ensure that all cultural resources are located prior to construction, there still remains the possibility that undiscovered, buried archaeological resources might be encountered during construction. While we do not recommend construction phase monitoring for cultural resources, in the event that these resources are

inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If such a situation does occur, construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). We also recommend that the appropriate tribes be notified upon any Native American finds, and that they have the opportunity to consult with the city on appropriate treatment of these resources.

Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to insure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The Los Angeles County Coroner will also be immediately notified. The Coroner must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will, in turn, notify the person they identify as the most likely descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

Please feel free to contact me at any time with any questions or concerns you may have.

Sincerely,



Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Archaeologist
Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

Attachment A: Project Maps

Attachment B: Records Search Results

Reference

Rogers, T. H.

1965 *California Geological Survey, Geologic Atlas of the Santa Ana Sheet (Map No. 019), Orange Counties, California*. State of California Department of Conservation, accessed online at <http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/GAM/santaana/santaana.html> on September 15, 2017.

Attachment A

Project Maps

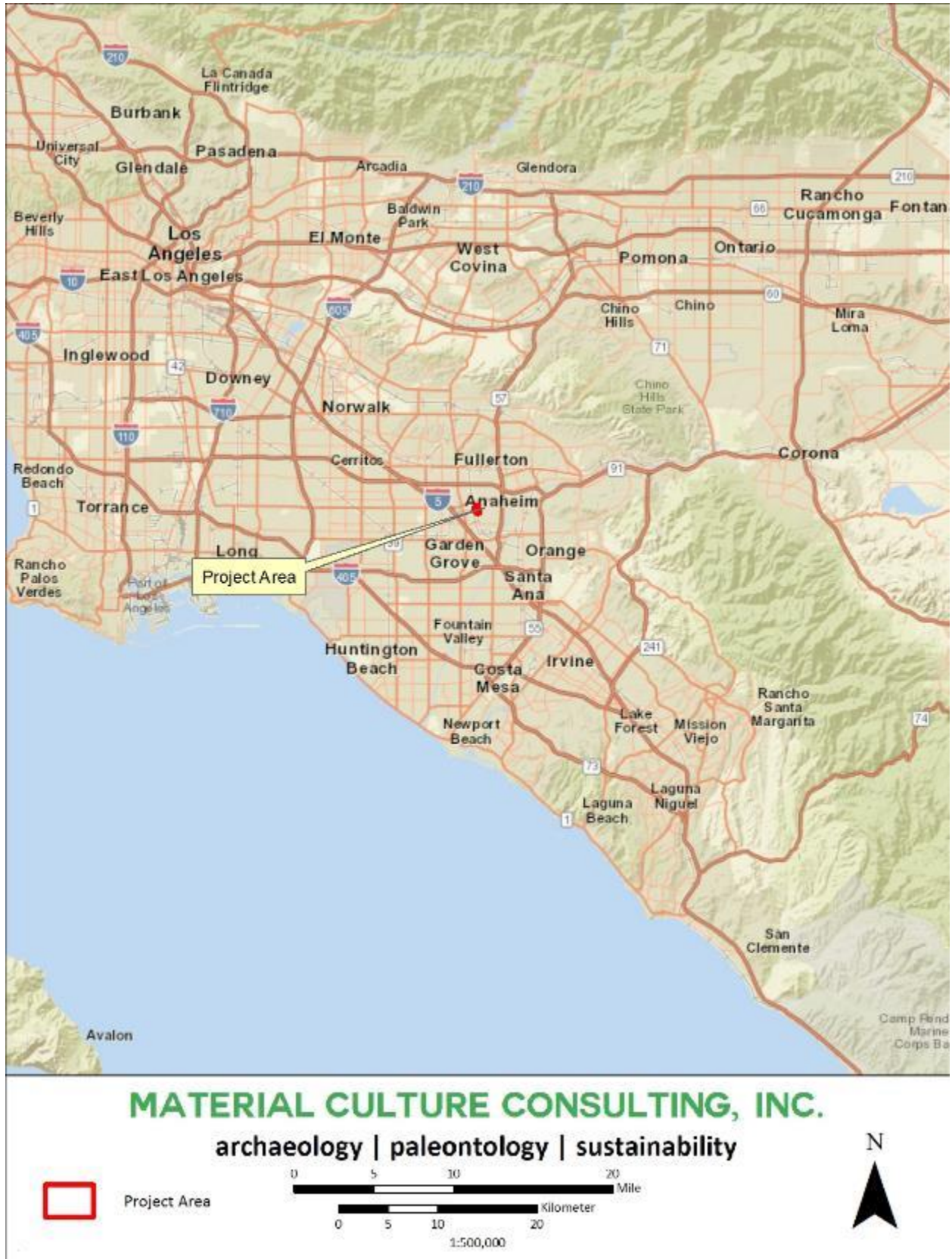


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map (1:250,000)

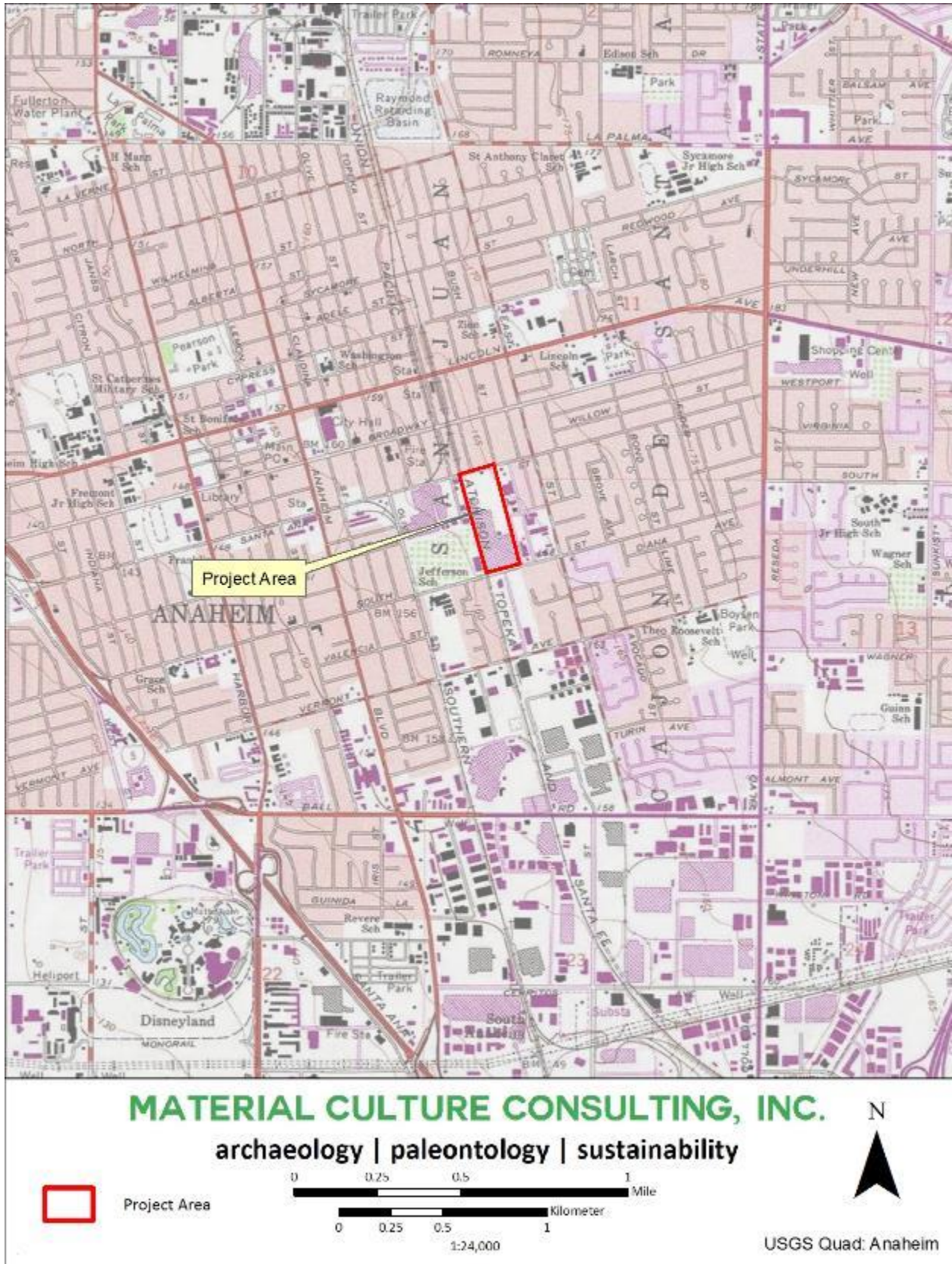


Figure 2. Project Location Map (Depicted on Anaheim USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle)



Figure 3. Project Location Map (Depicted on Aerial Photograph)

Attachment B

Records Search Results

Table 1. Resources Reports from within 1-mile of Project Area

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
OR-01800	Brechbiel, Brant A.	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 331-01 in the City of Anaheim, California	Chambers Group, Inc.
OR-02096	Brechbiel, Brant A.	1999	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 445-09, in the City of Anaheim	Chambers Group, Inc.
OR-02103	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 445-04, County of Orange	LSA Associates, Inc.
OR-02104	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 321-01, County of Orange	LSA Associates, Inc.
OR-02188	Demcak, Carol R.	1999	Report of Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcels 234-171-01 and 234-171-03, City of Anaheim	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
OR-02256	Demcak, Carol R.	1999	Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
OR-02361	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number Oc_315_a, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
OR-02362	Ballard, Hanna	2001	Archaeological Survey and Record Search for World Com 905 Discovery Lane Project	Pacific Legacy, Inc.
OR-02514	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	Historic Property Survey Report - Highway Project	McKenna et al.
OR-02592	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	Highway Project Located in the City of Anaheim, Orange County, on Anaheim Blvd. From Cypress St. to Broadway	McKenna et al.
OR-02593	Unknown	1983	Pickwick Hotel Background Report	Anaheim Redevelopment Agency
OR-02737	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No.13059a Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
OR-02755	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. 13069a Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
OR-02824	Gagnem, Marni	1996	Replacement Facility for Anaheim, CA-Anaheim Stadium Station Ign	United States Postal Service San Bruno Office
OR-02846	Shepard, Richard S.	1993	State College Boulevard at Ball Road Improvements, City of Anaheim, Orange County, California	BonTerra Consulting
OR-02852	Thal, Sean	2004	Feynman/CA-7037a Telecommunications 605south East Street, Anaheim, Ca Orange County	Tetra Tech, Inc.
OR-02893	Bonner, Wayne H. and Taniguchi, Christeen	2004	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Oq60xc673a (Anaheim Post 3173), 805 East Sycamore, Anaheim, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates
OR-02908	Fulton, Terri	2005	Verizon Wireless, Rose Place Facility, City of Anaheim, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
OR-02909	Shepard, Richard S.	2004	Lincoln Avenue Widening and Beautification Project, City of Anaheim, Orange County	BonTerra Consulting
OR-03017	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Nextel Candidate Ca8253b (nails) Located at 1920 East Center Street, Anaheim, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates
OR-03335	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-mobile Candidate La03007d (tm007-boysen Park), 915 South State College Boulevard, Anaheim, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates
OR-03373	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and li	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.
OR-03422	Bonner, Wayne	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit Royal Street Communications, Llc Candidate La0890a (lincoln Park/atc) 1440 East Lincoln Avenue, Anaheim, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
OR-03518	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen Crawford	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, California, LLC Candidate LA0891C (Kraemer Building), 76 South Claudina Street, Anaheim, Orange County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates
OR-03695	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate LAC315-51 (Olive Street Village), 805 East South Street, Anaheim, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates
OR-03739	Carolyn Losee	2009	Cultural Resources investigation for T-Mobile LA33975A "Jax Market", Orange County, California	Archaeological Resources Technology
OR-03779	Bonner, Wayne, Said, Arabesque, Bonner, Wayne, and Said, Arabesque	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33822B (Anaheim First Christian Church), 520 West South Street, Anaheim, Orange County, California	MBA
OR-03955	Billat, Lorna	2010	VFW Sycamore, CA-ORC4713A, New Tower Submission Packet	EarthTouch, Inc.
OR-04138	Godat, Alexis	2011	BTS Native American United Methodist / LA5500A, 800 South Lemon Street, Anaheim, Orange County, CA 92805	EBI Consulting
OR-04304	Bonner, Diane and Wlodarski, Robert	2010	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the proposed Clear Wireless LLC Site CA-ORC1517A (Wells Fargo Bank) located at 222 Harbor Boulevard, Anaheim, Orange County, California	HEART
OR-04472	Bonner, Diane, Wills, Carrie, and Crawford, Kathleen	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA33975 (Jax Market) 401 North East Street, Anaheim, Orange County, California	EAS
OR-04473	Bonner, Wayne	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate 10094498 (Sabina St/N Pauline Dr) 813 East Sycamore Street, Anaheim, Orange County, California, PTN No.3551015438	MBA
OR-04531	Gusick, Amy, Marjorie Nowick, and Kristin Tennesen	2014	La Palma Safe Routes to School Project in the City of Anaheim, Archaeological Survey Report: SRTSL-5055(165)	HDR, Inc.
OR-04586	Adams, Jeremy and Kristina Lindgren	2016	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report Lincoln Avenue Widening Project from East Street to Evergreen Street, City of Anaheim, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc

Table 2. Resources within 1-mile of Project Area (No resources within Project Area)

Primary Number	Resource Name	Type	Age	Attribute Codes	Recording Events
P-30-161772	Knights of Pythias Lodge / Martenet Hardware	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP13 (Community center/social hall)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161774	Rose-Marie Apartments	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161775	California Building	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP99 (Brick Construction)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161777	Cassou Bldg, Fairyland Theater	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP10 (Theater); HP99 (Brick Construction)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161778	Marietta Court Apartments	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property); HP99 (Brick Construction)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161779	Fox Theater Block, California Theater Block	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property); HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP10 (Theater)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161780	Masonic Temple	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP99 (Brick Construction)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161781	Angelina Kraemer Hotel	Building	Historic	HP05 (Hotel/motel); HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161782	City Hall	Building	Historic	HP14 (Government building)	1978 (Andrew Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161787	Korean Presbyterian Church	Building	Historic	HP16 (Religious building)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161788	Melrose House	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1978 (Andrew Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-161791	Old Zion Lutheran Church	Building	Historic	HP16 (Religious building); HP99 (Brick Construction)	1978 (Andrew L. Deneau, Anaheim Historical Society)
P-30-177464	SCE Transmission Tower M2-T6, Ellis-Huntington Beach No.2	Structure	Historic	HP11 (Engineering structure)	2012 (Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)
P-30-177633	103 Evelyn Dr	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177634	103 N Evergreen St	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177635	The Learning Light Foundation	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP16 (Religious building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177636	Commercial and Residential Building	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177637	Commercial and Residential Building	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)

Primary Number	Resource Name	Type	Age	Attribute Codes	Recording Events
P-30-177638	The Sandman Motel	Building	Historic	HP05 (Hotel/motel)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177639	Royal Palms Apartments	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177640	The Original Pancake House	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177641	1425 E Lincoln Bldg	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177642	1433 E Lincoln Ave	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177643	1437 E Lincoln Ave	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177644	HT Moore Upholsterers	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177645	1501 E Lincoln Ave	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177647	1511 E Lincoln Ave	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property); HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177648	Parkview Healthcare Center	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177649	The Dental Center	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177650	1521 E Lincoln Ave	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177651	The Anchor Motel	Building	Historic	HP05 (Hotel/motel)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177652	1701 E Lincoln Ave	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177653	1705 E Lincoln Ave	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)
P-30-177654	1716-1722 E Lincoln Ave	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2016 (Kristina Lindgren, ECROP Consulting)

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Negative
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Negative
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records	Negative