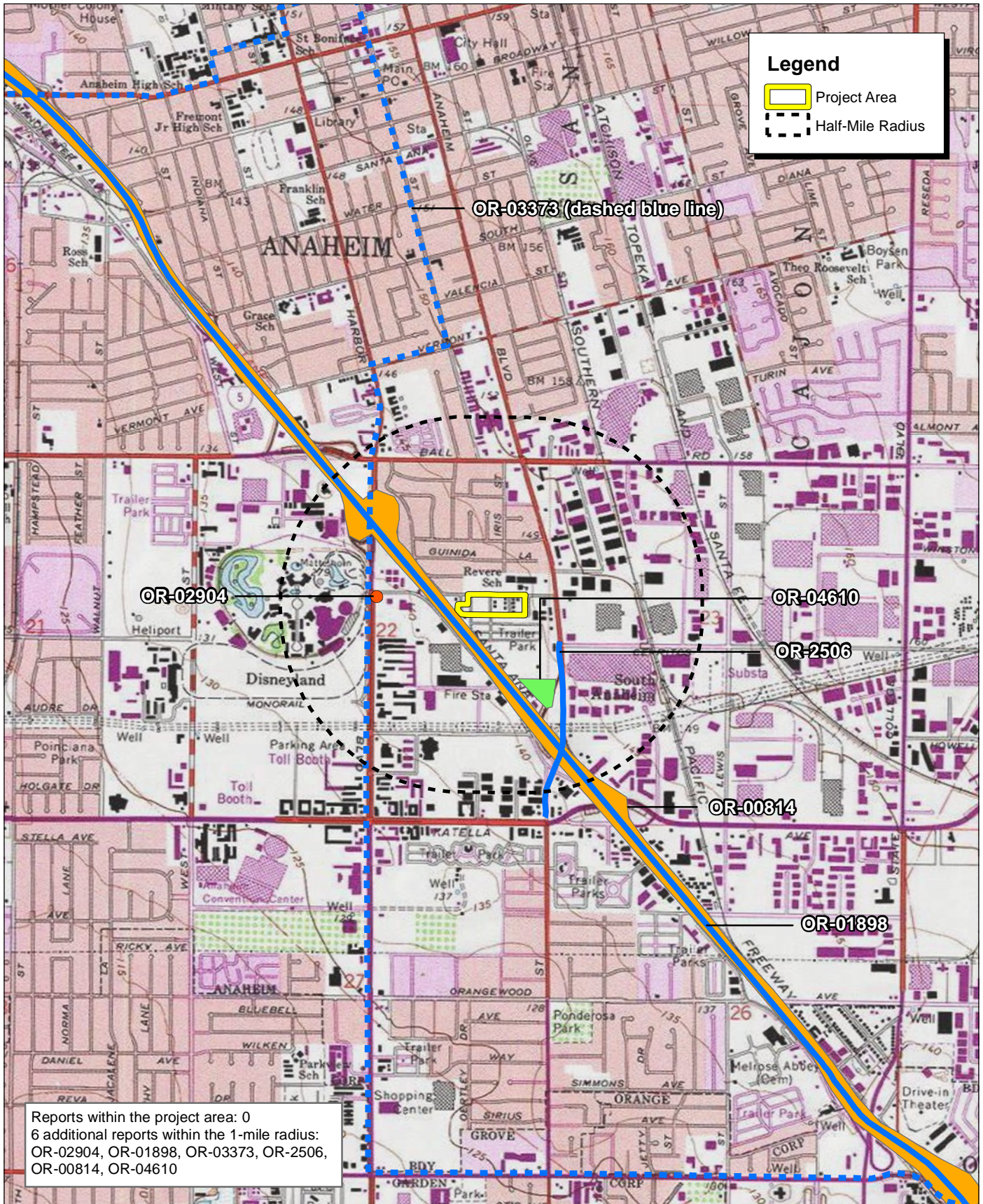


**Appendix C:**  
**Cultural Resources Supporting Information**

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



**CHRIS Data Request Form**

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

To: \_\_\_\_\_ Information Center

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Project Name / Reference: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

County or Counties: \_\_\_\_\_

Township/Range/UTMs: \_\_\_\_\_

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): \_\_\_\_\_

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes / no

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

Special Instructions:

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***Information Center Use Only***

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

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes / no

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

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**CHRIS Data Request Form**

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

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

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

**1. Map Format Choice:**

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

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

**Location Information:**

	Within project area	Within _____	radius
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations<sup>1</sup></b>	yes / no	yes / no	
<b>NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations Report Locations<sup>1</sup></b>	yes / no	yes / no	
<b>"Other" Report Locations<sup>2</sup></b>	yes / no	yes / no	

**3. Database Information:**

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

	Within project area	Within _____	radius
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database<sup>1</sup></b>			
List (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Detail (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Excel Spreadsheet	yes / no	yes / no	
<b>NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database</b>			
List (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Detail (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Excel Spreadsheet	yes / no	yes / no	
<b>Report Database<sup>1</sup></b>			
List (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Detail (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Excel Spreadsheet	yes / no	yes / no	
Include "Other" Reports <sup>2</sup>	yes / no	yes / no	

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

	Within project area	Within _____	radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records <sup>1</sup>	yes / no	yes / no	
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records Reports <sup>1</sup>	yes / no	yes / no	
"Other" Reports <sup>2</sup>	yes / no	yes / no	

**CHRIS Data Request Form**

**5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:**

	Within project area	Within _____	radius
<b>OHP Built Environment Resources Directory<sup>3</sup>:</b>			
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Associated documentation <sup>4</sup>	yes / no	yes / no	
<b>OHP Archaeological Resources Directory<sup>1,5</sup>:</b>			
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Associated documentation <sup>4</sup>	yes / no	yes / no	
<b>California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):</b>			
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes / no	yes / no	
Associated documentation <sup>4</sup>	yes / no	yes / no	

**6. Additional Information:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542  
[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

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

2/18/2021

Records Search File No.: 22031.8198

Stefanie Griffin  
FirstCarbon Solutions  
250 Commerce #250  
Irvine CA 92602

Re: Records Search Results for the Anaheim Legacy 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. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-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 ½-mile radius: 0	None
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ½-mile radius: 6	SEE ATTACHED LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:**  available online; please go to [https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)
- Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Historical Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

<b><u>Ethnographic Information:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<b><u>Historical Literature:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<b><u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<b><u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm</a>
<b><u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp">http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp</a>
<b><u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx">http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx</a>

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](#),

Michelle Galaz  
Assistant Coordinator



Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 6 shapes

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 6 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 6 lines

(X) Report Copies – (all) – 722 pages

(X) Invoice #22031.8198

## **Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK or SINGLE PROJECT Records Searches IF YOU HAVE A GIS PERSON ON STAFF ONLY!!**

**These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.**

**WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY IS NOT DIGITAL AND THESE INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT APPLY.**

Some of you have a fully digital operation and have GIS staff on board who can process a fully digital deliverable from the Information Center. IF you can accept shape file data and do not require a custom map made for you by the SCCIC, and you are willing to sort the data we provide to you then these instructions are for you. Read further to be sure. You may have only one project at this time or some of you have a lot of different search locations that can be processed all at once. This may save you a lot of time getting results back and if we process your jobs in bulk, and you may enjoy significant cost savings as well. If you need individual invoice or summaries for each search location, then bulk processing is not for you and you need to submit a data request form for each search location.

Bulk processing will work for you if you have a GIS person on staff who can sort bulk data for you and make you any necessary project maps. This type of job can have as many job locations as you want but the point is that we will do them in bulk – at the same time - not one at a time. We send all the bulk data back to you and you sort it. This will work if you need searches in LA, Orange, or Ventura AND if they all have the same search radius and if all the other search criteria is the same– no exceptions. This will not work for San Bernardino County because we are not fully digital for San Bernardino County. You must submit all your shape files for each location at the same time and this will count as one search. If you have some that need a different radius, or different search criteria, then you should submit that job separately with its own set of instructions.

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR BULK PROCESSING:**

Please send in your requests via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

### **DELIVERABLES:**

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

You will only get shapefiles back, which means that you will have to make your own maps for

each project location. WARNING! If you don't request the shape files, you won't be able to tell which reports are in the project area or the search radius. Please note that you are charged for each map feature even if you opt out of receiving shape files. You cannot get secondary products such as bibliographies or pdfs of records in the project area or search radius if you don't pay for the primary products (shape files) as this is the scaffolding upon which the secondary products are derived. If you do not understand the digital fee structure, ask before we process your request and send you data. You can find the digital fee structure on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab. In order to keep costs down, you must be willing to make adjustments to the search radius or what you are expecting to receive as part of the search. Remember that some areas are loaded with data and others are sparse – our fees will reflect that.

2. You will get a bulk processed bibliographies for resources and reports as selected; you will not get individual bibliographies for each project location.
3. You will get pdfs of resources and reports if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
4. You will get one invoice for the bulk data processing. We can't bill this as individual jobs on separate invoices for you. If there are multiple project names, we are willing to reference all the job names on the invoice if needed. If there a lot of job id's we may ask you to send them in an email so that we can copy and paste it into the invoice details. If you need to bill your clients for the data, you can refer to our fee schedule on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab and apply the fees accordingly.
5. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the CHRIS Fee Structure. (\$12 per GIS shape file; 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line; quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads). Discounts offered early on in our Covid-19 response will no longer be offered on any records searched submitted after October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020.
6. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.

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

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00814		1982	Romani, John F.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT for the Route I-5 Santa Ana Transportation Corridor, Route 405 in Orange County to Route 605 in Los Angeles County Pm 21.30/44.38; 0.00/6.85	Caltrans	
OR-01898		1990	Anonymous	Finding of Effect Widening of Interstate 5 and Reconstruction of Interchanges Between State Routes 22/57 and 91 in the Cities of Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton and Buena Park	Caltrans	30-161815, 30-161816
OR-02506		1978	Webb, Lois M. and Gene Huey	Historic Property Survey, Haster Street Overcrossing	Caltrans District 7	
OR-02904		2002	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sm189-01, City of Anaheim, Orange County, California	Kyle Consulting	
OR-03373		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	
OR-04610		2017	Brandman, Jason and So, Cecilia	Cultural Resources Assessment, Anaheim Boulevard Hotel Development, City of Anaheim, Orange County, California	First Carbon Solutions	

# Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
916-373-3710  
916-373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

### Type of List Requested

CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

General Plan (SB 18) - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

#### Local Action Type:

\_\_\_ General Plan \_\_\_ General Plan Element \_\_\_ General Plan Amendment

\_\_\_ Specific Plan \_\_\_ Specific Plan Amendment \_\_\_ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

### Required Information

Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Government/Lead Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Community: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Project Description:

### Additional Request

Sacred Lands File Search - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

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

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 25, 2021

Stefanie Griffin  
City of Anaheim

Via Email to: [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com) & [spignotti@fcs-intl.com](mailto:spignotti@fcs-intl.com)

**Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Legacy Anaheim Project, Orange County**

Dear Ms. Griffin:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

*Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.*

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

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

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Orange County  
1/25/2021**

**Campo Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046  
Fax: (619) 478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

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

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

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

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

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

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

**La Posta Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal  
Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

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

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

**La Posta Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Legacy Anaheim Project, Orange County.

Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Orange County  
1/25/2021

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Cody Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613  
Fax: (619) 445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson  
P.O Box 270 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818  
Fax: (760) 782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
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jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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CARLSBAD  
FRESNO  
IRVINE  
LOS ANGELES  
PALM SPRINGS  
POINT RICHMOND  
RIVERSIDE  
ROSEVILLE  
SAN LUIS OBISPO

## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** April 5, 2021

**To:** Stephen Stoewer, Senior Project Manager, City of Anaheim

**FROM:** Laura Carias, M.A., Architectural Historian

**SUBJECT:** Section 106 Compliance for the Anaheim Midway Affordable Housing Project, 200 West Midway Drive, City of Anaheim, California (LSA Project Number AHM1804.03)

LSA completed a historical evaluation of the property at 200 West Midway Drive (Assessor's Parcel Number 082-182-01) in Anaheim, California. The evaluation was documented on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523A (Primary Record) and 523B (Building, Structure, and Object Record) forms and the property was identified on a DPR Location Map (attached).

As a result of that evaluation, which included archival research and an intensive-level field survey, it was determined that the 1966 office building for "Midway Trailer City," now "Anaheim RV Park" does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. It has sustained a few alterations (new windows and front door) that have compromised its integrity, it is not the work of a master or associated with any historically significant people, and is not individually significant for its association with the Tourism, Suburbanization, and Industrial Growth Context or the mobile/trailer park historic context statement.

For these reasons, the commercial building at 200 West Midway Drive does not qualify as a "historic property" pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and, for purposes of this project, the City may make a finding of "no effect" with regard to historic properties.

Attachment: DPR Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 11 Resource Name or #: 200 West Midway Drive, Anaheim CA 92805

**P1. Other Identifier:** Anaheim Resort RV Park

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: Orange and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Anaheim **Date:** 1981, 2020 **T** 04S; **R** 10W; S.B.B.M.

**c. Address:** 200 West Midway Drive **City:** Anaheim **Zip:** 92805

**d. UTM: Zone:** 11; \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN (G.P.S.)

**e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate): Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 082-182-01

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
The subject property is a one-story, commercial building located on the southeast corner of West Midway Drive and South Zeyn Street. It is a concrete masonry unit (CMU) utilitarian commercial building in the vernacular designed with smooth concrete blocks on all four elevations and flared CMU blocks along the parapet on the north and west elevations. It has a rectangular floorplan, flat roof, and sits on a concrete slab. The main entrance is located at an angle at the northwest corner. Large, metal roll-up doors (likely large enough to accommodate RVs) are located on the southern end of the west elevation and eastern end of the north elevation. Replacement iodized aluminum windows are located on the north and west elevations beneath contemporary cloth awnings. A well-maintained planting bed is located along the north elevation. A cabinet sign reading "ANAHEIM RESORT RV PARK OFFICE" is located above the main entrance on the west elevation. The property has been recently vacated and is in good condition.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6. Commercial Building

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5a. Photo or Drawing** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

Figure 1.



See Continuation Sheet

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) North (left) and west (right) elevations, view southeast

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1966, City of Anaheim

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
City of Anaheim  
200 S Anaheim Boulevard  
Anaheim, California 92805

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Laura Carias, M.A.  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200  
Riverside, California 92507

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
April 3, 2021

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Section 106 compliance intensive pedestrian survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

**\*Attachments:**  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 11

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 200 West Midway Drive, Anaheim CA 92805

B1. Historic Name: Midway Trailer City

B2. Common Name: Anaheim Resort RV Park

B3. Original Use: Business office B4. Present Use: vacant

\*B5. Architectural Style: None

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

- 1966 City of Anaheim GIS data
- 1997 Tenant improvement, reroof, Permit Number 49754
- 1997 Install new wall sign (8'0" x 6'10"), Permit Number 47947

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:  
None

B9a. Architect: None found b. Builder: None found

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Architecture Area: Anaheim

Period of Significance: 1966 Property Type: Commercial building Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In summary, the project area is developed with a one-story utilitarian commercial building in the vernacular constructed in 1966. The subject property is not associated with any historical events that have made significant contributions to local history, is not associated with a person or people that have made contributions to local history, does not possess high artistic value, and is not likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (Continued page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*B12. References: *See Continuation Sheet, page 8.*

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Laura Carias, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, California 92507

\*Date of Evaluation: April 2021

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

Refer to Location Map

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 11 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 200 W Midway Drive, Anaheim CA 92805  
\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: April 5, 2021  Continuation  Update

**P5. Photos**



**Figure 2:** West elevation, view east (LSA 2021)



**Figure 3:** South elevation, view north (LSA 2021)



**Figure 4:** East elevation (left) and north elevation (right), view southwest (LSA 2021)



**Figure 5:** North elevation, view south (LSA 2021)

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 11 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 200 W Midway Drive, Anaheim CA 92805

\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: April 5, 2021  Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance continued from page 2:**

**Historic Context:**

According to the City's Historic Preservation Plan, Anaheim's history is generally divided into three periods: Founding and Early Agriculture (1857–1905); Early Suburbanization and the Ebb of Agriculture (1906–1949); and Tourism, Suburbanization, and Industrial Growth (1950–1970). The subject property was constructed during the Tourism, Suburbanization, and Industrial Growth period. For that reason, the discussion of the earlier periods is brief.

**FOUNDING AND EARLY AGRICULTURE (1857–1905)**

Anaheim, which was founded in 1857 by German immigrants and incorporated in 1876, had its start as an agricultural community that produced grapes, wine, walnuts, lemons, and Anaheim chili peppers (City of Anaheim 2004 and 2010). The grape and wine industry collapsed after the blight of 1885 and was virtually eliminated by 1889, when Orange County was established (City of Anaheim 2010). In 1901, the project area consisted of undeveloped land approximately two miles southeast of Anaheim (USGS 1901).

**EARLY SUBURBANIZATION AND THE EBB OF AGRICULTURE (1906–1949)**

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Anaheim was a flourishing community with "four theaters, an opera house, a Carnegie public library, and a hospital" as well as a "thriving commercial district" supported by "stops on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroad lines," (City of Anaheim 2010:9; USGS 1895). Although agriculture remained the economic base of the City, in the early 1900s, farmers in the central part of town (about 2 miles northwest of the project area) began subdividing their land for residential development. These subdivisions were laid out in grid patterns and developed with single-family residences designed in the popular architectural styles of the time (City of Anaheim 2010).

The period from 1905 to 1907 "marked the beginning of the new commercial district," but progress slowed during World War I (1914–1918) and anti-German sentiment caused the community to change street and business names (Deneau and Marsh 1978:7). In 1920, the Grand Opera House was opened on East Center Street (now Lincoln Avenue) (Deneau and Marsh 1978). The following year, the 1,300-seat California Theater and business block was built at the northeast corner of West Center Street and North Clementine Street, "beginning an east-west building war that lasted throughout the 1920s" (Deneau and Marsh 1978:8; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1922). The "building war" resulted in the construction of the Anaheim City Hall; the Kraemer Building, which had an automatic elevator; the Angelina Kraemer Hotel, which was advertised as the first fire-proof hotel in the country; Rust's open-air market; the SQR Store, which was a three-story emporium that featured a pneumatic tube system; and a seven-story office building that was the Orange County's first skyscraper and its tallest building until the 1950s (Deneau and Marsh 1978:8). The last major commercial construction before the 1929 Depression consisted of the Pickwick Stage Company Building and the two-story El Torre Hotel at South Los Angeles Street and Chestnut Street (Ibid.).

As is well documented, the 1930s were a period of severe economic depression throughout the country. Unemployment skyrocketed, development was nearly at a standstill and dust storms in the Great Plains states caused thousands of people to abandon their farms and migrate west to California and other states. As part of the New Deal of 1933, numerous federal and State relief programs were established in an effort to stop the economic freefall. On March 10, 1933, a magnitude 6.4 earthquake occurred in the Long Beach area. "Although only moderate in terms of magnitude, this earthquake caused serious damage to weak masonry structures on land fill from Los Angeles south to Laguna Beach," including Anaheim (Geology.com 2005–2021).

In 1941, the United States entered World War II (WWII) and moratoriums on construction were in place across the country to conserve resources needed for the war effort. During the war years, an estimated 7 million soldiers spent time in California, which led the nation in the number of new military facilities constructed during the war (California Department of Transportation 2011:9). "California ranked first among the states in government contracts for shipbuilding (17.3 percent of all contracts) and aircraft (15.6 percent) in addition to the construction and expansion of military facilities (11.1 percent)" (Ibid.). These facts played a critical role in the post-war population boom, which was disproportionately high in the Western states, and especially in California.

(See Continuation Sheet)

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
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Page 5 of 11 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 200 W Midway Drive, Anaheim CA 92805  
\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: April 5, 2021  Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance continued from page 4:**

In 1900, California ranked 21<sup>st</sup> most populous state in the union, just ahead of Kansas, but behind Mississippi (U.S. Census). "The population of the United States grew by more than 50 percent between 1940 and 1970, from about 132 million residents to just over 203 million," but between 1950 and 1970 California's population grew by 88 percent (California Department of Transportation 2011:15). During that same period, California almost tripled from 7 million to 20 million (U.S. Census). Many servicemen who had been stationed in California chose to return to California rather than their home states and others from across the country were attracted by the booming defense industry. The baby boom added even more people to the state's exploding population and by 1962, 1 in 12 Americans lived in California (California Department of Transportation 2011).

"Anaheim grew tremendously in both land area and population in the decades after World War II" with the annexation process gaining momentum in the 1950s as population increased from 14,556 in the early 1950s to 104,184 by 1960 (City of Anaheim 2010:10, 11). Industry, including defense-related and electronics manufacturing, became an important part of the City's economy during this period (City of Anaheim 2010). To support the population growth, former agricultural properties miles from the City's core were annexed and soon subdivided into residential tracts resulting in "multiple centers of activity" and a "pulling away from the historic downtown" (Ibid.:11).

Prior to the 1950s, recreational opportunities in Anaheim, as well as many other places, were fairly small-scale due in part to transportation options and distances between towns. In Anaheim, recreation options were mainly limited to a few theaters, City Park (now Pearson Park), La Palma Park, and Dee Fee Field (City of Anaheim 2010:19). By the 1950s, thanks to earlier labor laws limiting work hours, higher post-war incomes, and improved transportation, people had more leisure time, disposable income, and freedom of movement, resulting in increased tourism and demand for recreation. This was especially true in southern California with its temperate climate that allows year-around outdoor activity.

In 1952, Anaheim's first big-scale tourist attraction, Jack Dutton's Jungle Garden, opened with the tropic-themed Palms Restaurant, a zoo, a park, and a nightclub (City of Anaheim n.d.). Located on six acres at Orangethorpe and Raymond Avenues, north of present-day Anaheim Resort, it "was the place to be seen;" however, despite its reported popularity, throughout the 1950s, it did not receive much media attention and does not appear to have made more than a negligible impact on local development (*Los Angeles Times* 2008; City of Anaheim n.d.).

In March 1954, it was reported that Walt Disney's movie studio and the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) had entered into an agreement making Disney "the first major film studio to enter the television field" (*Los Angeles Times* 1954a). As part of the agreement, Disney planned to "produce both live and cartoon pictures for the television network" and ABC would be a partner in the planned "\$6,000,000 miniature world's fair, Disneyland, which the cartoon maker plans to build" (Ibid.). In May 1954, it was announced that Disney had purchased 160 acres of land in Anaheim for \$1,000,000 from about 15 owners (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1954). This followed a survey by the Stanford Research Institute, which identified Anaheim as the best area for Disney's new project (Ibid.). Mr. Disney stated construction would begin soon and he expected 5,000,000 people a year to visit Disneyland (*Los Angeles Times* 1954b). Adding to the interest, it was also reported that Disney would begin a one-hour television program on ABC in the fall and that filming would eventually occur at Disneyland (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1954). In June 1954, news articles proclaimed that "A world-wide tourist Mecca unmatched by any of the many visitor attractions in Southern California—including even the movie studios—will open its gates on July 1, 1955" (*Valley Times* 1954). Disneyland would feature four different "lands"—Fantasyland, Frontierland, Tomorrowland, and Adventureland—and the one-hour television shows would be based on aspects of each of these lands (Ibid.). The project was billed as a "place for people to find happiness and knowledge ... a place for parents and children to share pleasant times [together] ... a place for teachers and pupils to discover greater ways of understanding and education ... [a place where] the older generation can recapture the nostalgia of days gone by, and the younger generation can savor the challenge of the future" (Ibid.). In other words, a happy place for everyone.



CONTINUATION SHEET

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**\*B10. Significance continued from page 5:**

The exceptional marketing by Disney and ABC created tremendous excitement and anticipation. By July 1954, real estate advertisements for land, existing homes, and new housing tracts were already using proximity to Disneyland as a selling point (*Los Angeles Times* 1954a, 1954b, 1954c). By January, 1955, Disney was predicting that 8 million people would visit Disneyland annually and announced plans to start construction on "the largest hotel and motor hotel to have been built in California since before World War II. The cost \$10,000,000!" (*Valley Times* 1955). The project, financed by Disneyland, Inc. and led by Jack Wrather, was proposed to have 500 rooms, several restaurants, a shopping center, and be the first hotel to have a color television in every room (Ibid.). The noteworthy architectural and engineering firm of Pereira & Luckman and contractors H.M. Hodges and Byron E. Vandegrift were hired to design and build the hotel (*Los Angeles Times* 1955). This project was instrumental in opening the door for other hoteliers to invest in the burgeoning resort area, which at that time only had about 100 hotel rooms (City of Anaheim n.d.).

Disneyland had a profound impact on the development of Anaheim, propelling it from a small, relatively unknown town to a worldwide destination. Numerous famous people visited Disneyland in the late 1950s including President Truman, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, the King of Morocco, the King of Jordan, the King of Belgium, and the Crown Prince of Ethiopia (City of Anaheim n.d.). In 1959, while visiting Los Angeles, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev expressed a desire to visit Disneyland, but was denied by the U.S. government for security reasons (History 2020). This displeased Khrushchev and caused a minor political incident (Ibid.). On December 31, 1957, not quite 18 months after opening (July 17, 1955), Disneyland welcomed its 10 millionth visitor (City of Anaheim n.d.).

From 1954 to 1970, the City embraced the Googie architecture that characterized Disney's Tomorrowland (City of Anaheim n.d.). In the early 1960s, industrialist and president of Best Western, Al Stovall built five "cosmic-themed" motels near Disneyland and advertised them as "Moon Level Luxury at Down To Earth Rates" (Designyoutrust 2018). Stovall's designs, which were inspired by the daily news stories about the space race, further popularized Googie architecture and the resort theme in Anaheim. In 1961, the Anaheim/Orange County Visitor & Convention Bureau (now Visit Anaheim) was established to promote Anaheim as a resort destination (VisitAnaheim.org 2020).

In 1965, Tom Liegler was hired to manage Anaheim stadium and the \$12,000,000 municipal convention center adjacent to Disneyland (Anaheim Stadium 1966). In July 1967, Anaheim Stadium hosted the MLB All-Star game and the Convention Center opened (Baseball Reference n.d.; VisitAnaheim.org 2020). Some of the events the Convention Center hosted the first year were the Orange County Home and Decorator Show, a wrestling exhibition, the Republican Central Committee, the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and a diverse variety of concerts including Jimi Hendrix, Led Zeppelin, the Supremes, Wayne Newton, the Bee Gees, and Joan Baez (City of Anaheim n.d.). In its first year, the Convention Center hosted 45,000 delegates and the City became a premier destination for conventions, meetings, and special events (Ibid.).

Throughout the 1970s, Disneyland continued to attract famous and noteworthy people and influence the flavor of the City as evidenced by the 1972 opening of the Sheraton Anaheim, designed as a medieval castle (City of Anaheim n.d.). In 1973, Elvis played the Anaheim Convention Center and the following year, just seven years after opening, 135,000 square feet were added to the Center (Ibid.).

Thanks in large part to the early and continued success of Disneyland, the City has become a premiere destination for tourism and recreation. Today, the Anaheim Resort area (located west of the subject property) consists of 1,078 acres designated for recreation and tourist/convention-related activities and supporting uses (City of Anaheim 2019–2020). It includes Disneyland, Anaheim Convention Center, hotels, restaurants, and shops, employs more than 30,000 people, and generates 27 percent (after City services and other expenses) of Anaheim's annual general fund (Ibid.).

**MOBILE/TRAILER HOMES (1930–1950)**

The first mobile trailers were built in the 1930s and used primarily by middle-class families to go "auto-camping" (Adkins 2019). The trailers were meant for travel, not full-time permanent living and were therefore small and could be attached to the back of an automobile. Trailers were frequently made by common people with an imagination, but there were several companies that began to manufacture the product (Adkins 2019). Arthur G. Sherman, the president at a pharmaceutical company, was unhappy with a camping trip he had recently taken and in 1929 decided to invest \$10,000 of his own money and begin his own trailer company, creating The Covered Wagon (Adkins 2019). Sherman sold 117 campers in 1931 and, by 1936, he had sold over 10,000 trailers, making over three million dollars in sales (Adkins 2019). The trailer industry exploded and by 1937 the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association was created (Adkins 2019). Soon there were more trailers than there were trailer parks and unfortunately, trailer parks developed a reputation for being unkempt, dirty, and loud (Hurley 2012). This created a negative stereotype about those that lived in trailer homes (Adkins 2019).

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 7 of 11 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 200 W Midway Drive, Anaheim CA 92805  
\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: April 5, 2021  Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance continued from page 6:**

Work slowed down in the 1940s, but came back to life during World War II. Defense plants set up overnight in remote areas that did not, at the time, have any housing for employees. Trailer companies came together and petitioned the government to recognize them as an essential industry and offered to construct trailers as temporary housing for employees (Hurley 2012). Again after the war, the trailer manufacturers were able to provide housing, an estimated 60,000 trailers, to returning soldiers and their families as new homes were constructed (Adkins 2019).

Given the negative history that trailer parks had, the dilemma of where to establish new parks became a problem. Trailer home park developers recall the difficulties City zoning employees gave them when applying for permits. They were usually granted land near railroad tracks, in industrial areas, near slaughterhouses, and/or near highways. It was not until trailer and mobile home parks became profitable that park developers were able to buy land in better areas of the neighborhood (Adkins 2019). Trailer and mobile home parks began setting up maintenance regulations and expectations, creating tidy and well-manicured parks. Instead of complaints, neighbors now had nothing but pleasant things to say about having trailer and mobile home parks as their neighbors (Hurley 2012).

**MIDWAY TRAILER CITY**

Midway Trailer City was established in 1956 by L.V. and Miriam Bostwick. L.V. was born in Missouri in 1906 and moved to Colorado in 1925 where he met his wife Miriam (Purpose Driven Investments n.d.). L.V. opened up a barbershop and later moved to California with his family. L.V. did not have more than an eighth grade education, but Miriam attended "business college" and so, with his entrepreneurial spirit and her training, they jumped head-first into many different business ventures (Purpose Driven Investments n.d.). Upon moving to California, they began buying, remodeling, and flipping hotels throughout the state in cities such as Needles, Bakersfield, Venice, and Long Beach (Purpose Driven Investments n.d.). In 1946, L.V. and Miriam purchased a 60-unit colonial motel in Long Beach on Pacific Coast Highway. It was a large undertaking and the entire family was involved in helping run the business (Purpose Driven Investments n.d.).

Miriam's mother and sister owned an RV trailer park in Los Angeles and L.V. became interested in investing in something similar. He found a mobile home park called Shady Acres for sale in Anaheim located about a mile west of Disneyland and bought it in 1956. At that time, the mobile home park was bound by Interstate 5 to the west, orange groves immediately to the north and south, and single family homes to the east (UCSB 1953). L.V. renamed the park Midway Trailer City. After selling the Colonial Motel, L.V. slowly began to buy the homes to the east as they became available and expanded the park. As the park became popular, L.V. erected a new business office at 200 West Midway Drive in 1966 on the southeast corner of West Midway Drive and South Zeyn Street (Purpose Driven Investments n.d.). Soon the family opened a new business operated by L.V.'s children, Beth and Paul. It was located across the street to the north to service and repair RVs; at that same location L.V. opened up a dealership selling trailers.

By the late 1990s, the park had deteriorated and needed many upgrades. In hopes of updating their image, Midway Trailer City changed its name to Anaheim Resort RV Park to match Disneyland's updated name (Purpose Driven Investments n.d.). They removed the mobile homes and focused on making room for large RVs. However, the expansion of Interstate 5 took 150 feet of land to the west, which removed some of the park's amenities such as the pool and clubhouse. RV sales and service slowed down considerably and the repair and service shop closed in 1999. The family was split as to whether keep the park or sell it (Purpose Driven Investments n.d.).

It was in 2008 that Vern Mangels, Beth's son, decided to join the family business. A retired sergeant with the La Habra Police Department, Vern thought he could help (Purpose Driven Investments n.d.). He updated the aging infrastructure, updated the reception desk to modern business amenities, created a concierge desk, added a café for travelers, and established a direct link with Disneyland and Anaheim Resort RV Park. Visitors were now able to purchase Disneyland park tickets at the front desk and shuttles were provided. By 2016, Mangels had invested over \$1.5 million in improvements and was thrilled with the positive reviews by visitors (RVwest 2016).

Anaheim RV Park permanently closed September 2020 likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related temporary closure of Disneyland and other neighboring tourist attractions (Yelp n.d.).

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
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\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: April 5, 2021  Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance continued from page 7:**

**SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION**

Under Criterion A, the subject property is most closely associated with the tourism, suburbanization, and industrial growth context of the City of Anaheim. However, the property is not part of a tract or a larger development that made significant contributions to the broad patterns of local history. Its association with Disneyland did not materialize until after Verne Mangels took over operations in 2008, which is too close to our recent past to be evaluated. Therefore, Midway Trailer City does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, Midway Trailer City is associated with L.V. Bostnick, who was an entrepreneur that made his way from Missouri, to Colorado, and settled in Anaheim. Despite his savvy business sense and success in establishing Midway Trailer City, service and repair center, and dealership, there was no other information found in research to suggest he was significant to the history of Anaheim or mobile/RV parks. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, the property would need to be a representative example of an architectural style and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. The subject property is a utilitarian commercial building in the vernacular that has been altered and lacks integrity of materials and therefore is not eligible under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D the commercial building was constructed using common materials and construction practices. It does not have the potential to yield information important to the history or prehistory of the local area, California, or the nation and therefore not eligible under Criterion D.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 9 of 11 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 200 W Midway Drive, Anaheim CA 92805  
\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: April 5, 2021  Continuation  Update

**B12. References: (continued from page 8)**

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 10 of 11 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 200 W Midway Drive, Anaheim CA 92805  
\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: April 5, 2021  Continuation  Update

**B12. References: (continued from page 9)**

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**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
 HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

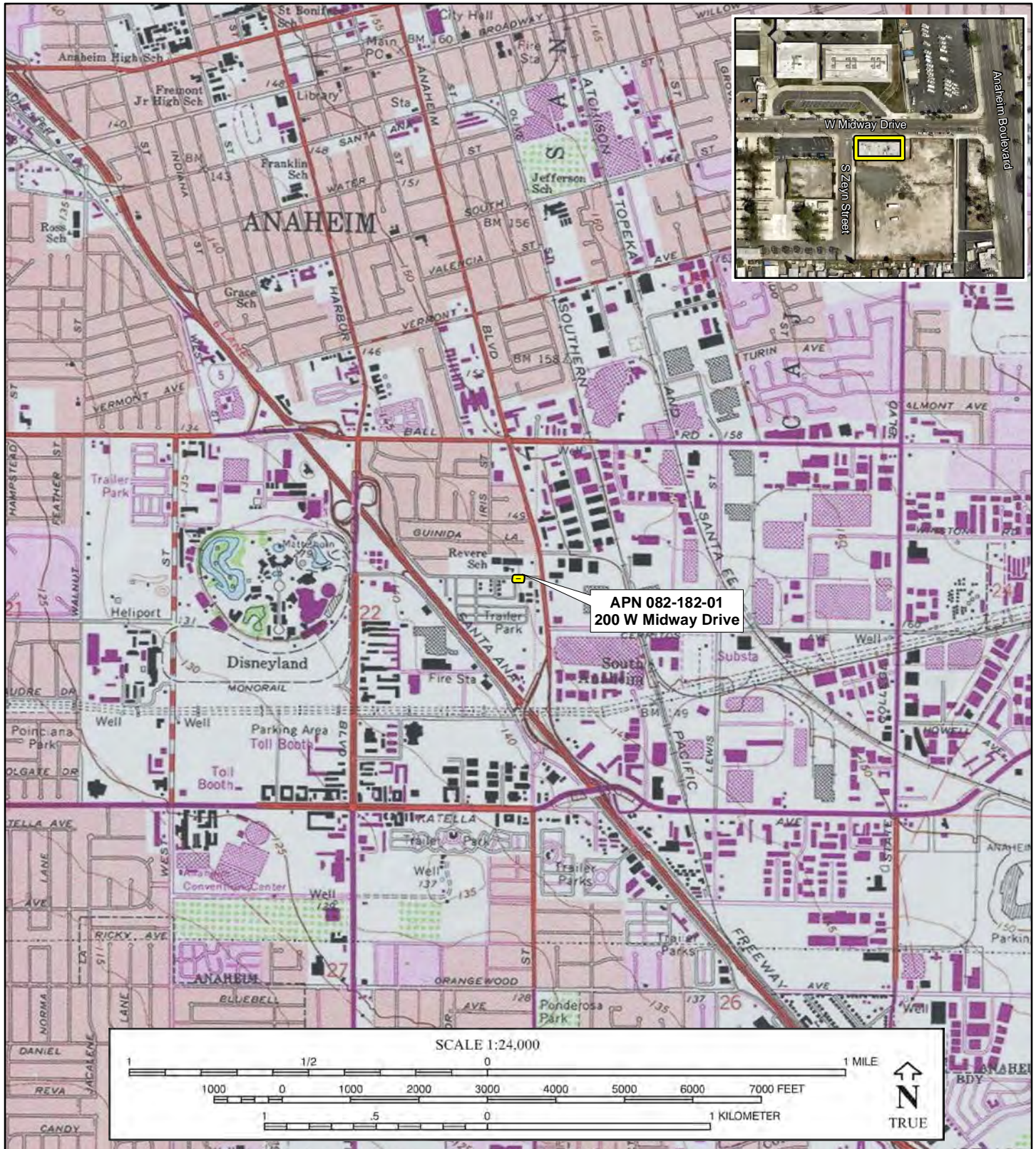
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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 200 W Midway Drive

\*Map Name: Anaheim, CA 7.5' USGS; Nearmap

\*Scale: 1:24000

\*Date of Map: 1981, 2020





# Kenneth L. Finger, Ph.D.

## Consulting Paleontologist

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January 13, 2021

Dana DePietro  
FirstCarbon Solutions  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

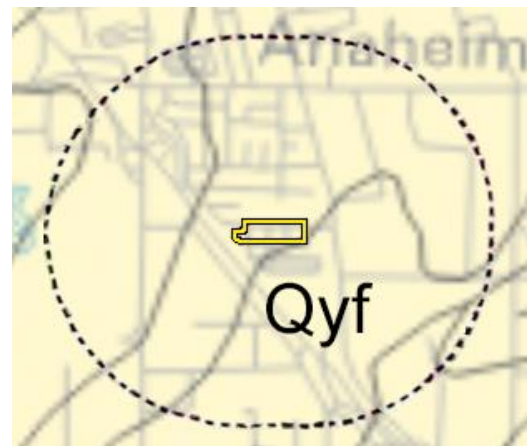
**Re: Paleontological Records Search: Legacy Anaheim Project (0055.0083),  
City of Anaheim, Orange County**

Dear Dr. DePietro:

As per the request of Spencer Pignotti, I have performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database for the proposed Legacy Anaheim project in the City of Anaheim. The project site comprises 6.4 acres on the south side of 200 W. Midway Drive, where the existing recreational vehicle park would be replaced by 156 three-story residential townhomes. Its PRS location is S½, NE¼, Sec. 22, T4S, R10W, Anaheim quadrangle (USGS 7.5'-series topographic map).

### Geologic Mapping

The proposed project site is on the floodplain of the Santa Ana River. As shown here on part of the geologic map by Morton (2004), the surface of the entire project site (yellow outline at center) and the surrounding half-mile search area (dashed outline) consists solely of Holocene alluvial fan deposits (Qyf). The earlier map of Morton and Miller (1965) simply identifies this unit as Holocene alluvium (Qal). No older units are mapped in the vicinity.



### Paleontological Records Search

The paleontological records search on the UCMP database focused on the Pleistocene deposits in the Anaheim quadrangle, which presumably underly the Holocene layer. The results were negative — no recorded vertebrate or plant localities were revealed.

### Paleontological Assessment and Mitigation Recommendations

A preconstruction paleontological walkover survey of the proposed Legacy Anaheim project site is not recommended because its natural surface is Holocene and heavily disturbed by prior development. I also do not recommend paleontological monitoring of earth-disturbing construction activities because Holocene alluvium is too young to be fossiliferous and no significant paleontological resources are recorded from the Anaheim quadrangle. Furthermore, the Holocene layer in this area is very thick, so potentially fossiliferous Pleistocene deposits would be buried

well below the depth of project-related excavations. In accordance with CEQA guidelines, therefore, this report concludes the paleontological mitigation for this project.

Additional Comment

It is worth noting that from 2001–2002, I monitored construction of The Disney Resort (California Adventure) site in the former main parking lot of Disneyland, where all excavations were in alluvial sands. The only paleontological resource unearthed was a partial fish skeleton in a small slab of mudstone. That allochthonous fossil was transported by the Santa Ana River from the upper Miocene Puente Formation in the Puente Hills, which is as close as five miles to the north. Although highly unlikely, a similar find is possible at the Legacy Anaheim site. Fossils salvaged in Orange County should be deposited in the John D. Cooper Archaeological and Paleontological Center in Santa Ana, where they will be properly curated and made available for future research.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ken Finger".

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