

Appendix B

Cultural Resources Assessment Report



Westview Housing Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

prepared for

City of Santa Ana
Housing and Neighborhood Development
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Santa Ana, CA 92701

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June 2020



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Please cite this report as follows:

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2020 *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Westview Housing Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 18-07009. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Santa Ana (City) Housing & Neighborhood Development to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Westview Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue, Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The proposed project involves the construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units as well as a community room, community kitchen, laundry room, computer room, pocket park, picnic area, tot lot, and 144 surface parking spaces. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project includes two parcels (APNs 198-132-21 and -23) totaling 2.12 acres. The City is seeking federal funding for the project, and it is therefore considered a federal undertaking and is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is the lead federal agency for the project.

The cultural resource assessment included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, Native American and historical society consultation, a site visit, and the preparation of this report. The cultural resources records search of the CHRIS identified 17 previously conducted cultural resources studies and 2 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE, one of which is prehistoric. No previously recorded prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources are located within the APE.

A search of the Sacred Lands File at the Native American Heritage Commission returned negative results. Rincon conducted outreach with local Native American groups to obtain information on known Native American resources that may be located in the APE or its vicinity. As of June 23, 2020, all responses received deferred to other tribes with ties in the area. Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians stated that his tribe had ties in the area. Mr. Morales expressed concern for cultural resources in the area due to the project proximity to the Santa Ana River and recommended archaeological involvement and Native American monitoring.

The APE is located on a vacant lot. Historic aerial imagery indicates that by the early 1950s, the APE and surrounding area were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Two residential buildings were constructed on the northwest portion of the parcel between 1953 and 1963. However, between 1972 and 1995, the two buildings within the APE were demolished and the lot remained vacant. The eastern half of the APE was paved and used as a parking lot starting between 1963 and 1972 through the present.

A site visit to the property found that surficial deposits within the APE have been significantly disturbed. Two-thirds of the property has been paved and the other one-third has plant growth, including trees. Due to high levels of disturbance and lack of indications of cultural resources, the area appears to have a relatively low potential for containing buried archaeological remains. While Native American consultation indicates that the APE's proximity to the Santa Ana River increases the potential to encounter prehistoric cultural resources during ground disturbing activities, the APE has already experienced a high level of disturbance.

Based on the results of the cultural resource assessment, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of NHPA***. Rincon recommends the following best management practice in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project

construction. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, additional work such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any adverse effects.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of identification as human. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Santa Ana (City) Housing & Neighborhood Development to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Westview Affordable Housing Project (project) in the city of Santa Ana. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Figures 1 and 2). This report documents the tasks conducted by Rincon, including a cultural resources records search, Native American consultation, a site visit, and preparation of this report in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

1.1 Project Description

The proposed project involves the construction of a three- to four-story residential building on a 2.12-acre property. Two buildings, three- to four-stories tall, will be constructed with a total 85 affordable housing units. The project also includes a community room, community kitchen, laundry room, computer room, pocket park, picnic area, tot lot, and 144 surface parking spaces. The project is seeking federal funding for the project through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

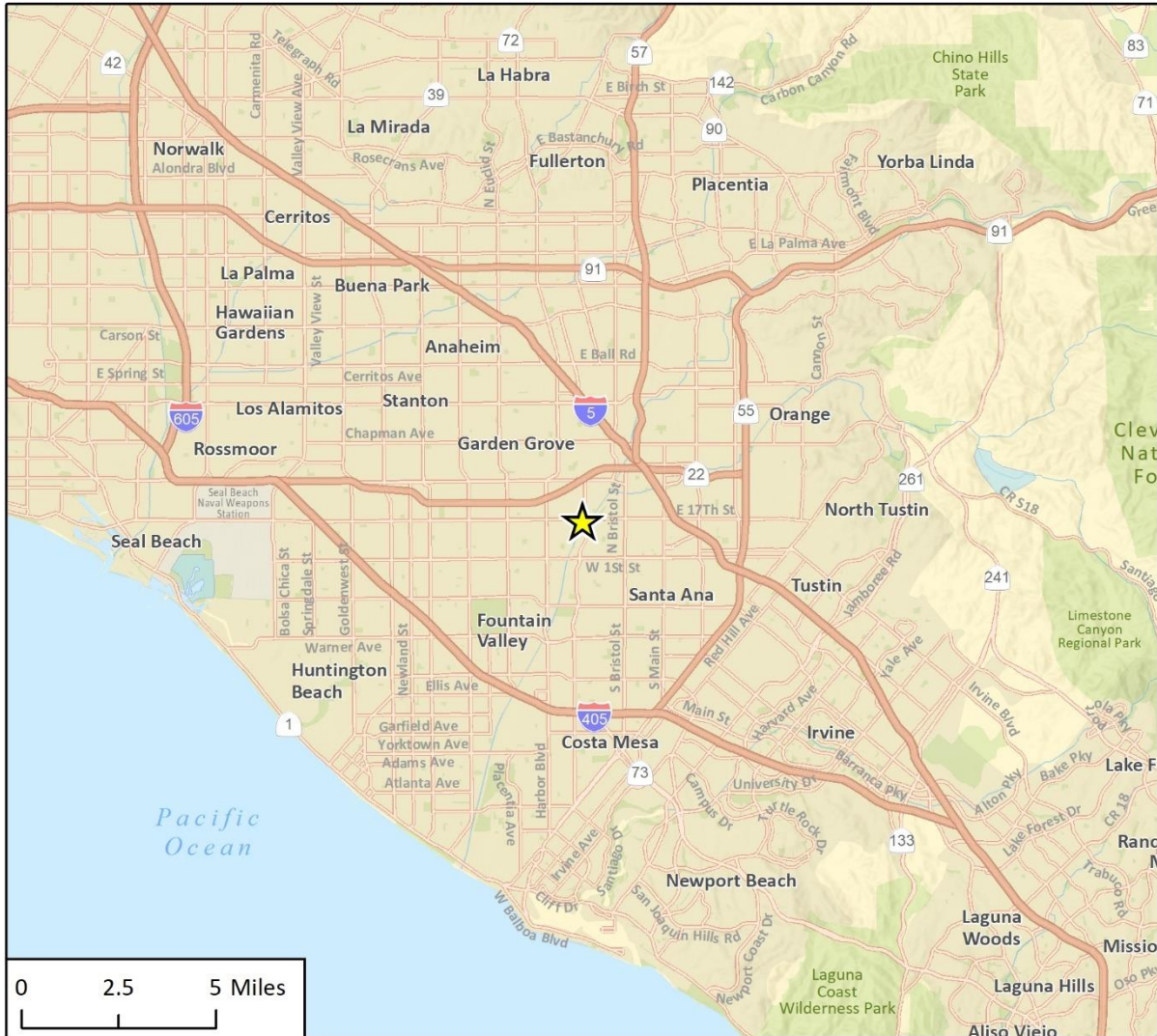
1.2 Area of Potential Effects

36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(d) defines the APE of a project as the “geographic area or areas within which a project may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” The APE depicts all areas expected to be affected by the proposed undertaking, including staging and construction areas. The direct APE footprint for the project includes Assessor Parcel Number 198-011-05, which encompasses 1.79 acres (Figure 2). The APE is located in Township 5S, Range 10W, Section 10 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Anaheim, CA 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 3). The APE lies along the west side of North Harbor Boulevard just north of 11st Street.

The construction of two three- to four-story buildings will introduce a new element to the undeveloped property; however, it is consistent with the surrounding developed neighborhood which consists of mixed use residential and commercial buildings. Indirect effects (visual, auditory, and/or atmospheric) are expected to be limited to construction activities and will be temporary in nature. As such, the APE for the current undertaking is limited to the property site.

The APE must be considered as a three-dimensional space and as such, should include any vertical components of the undertaking that could result in directly or indirectly altering the character or use of historic properties. As the project is still in the design phase, the exact vertical dimension are not available. The anticipated vertical height of the APE will not exceed 55 feet above the ground surface consistent with the maximum height of the proposed building. It is expected that the construction of the new parking lot and community building will be at-grade, and therefore will require over-excavation to a depth of up to 5 feet below the current ground surface. As such, the anticipated vertical depth of the APE extends 5 feet below the current ground surface.

Figure 1 Project Vicinity Map



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★ Project Location

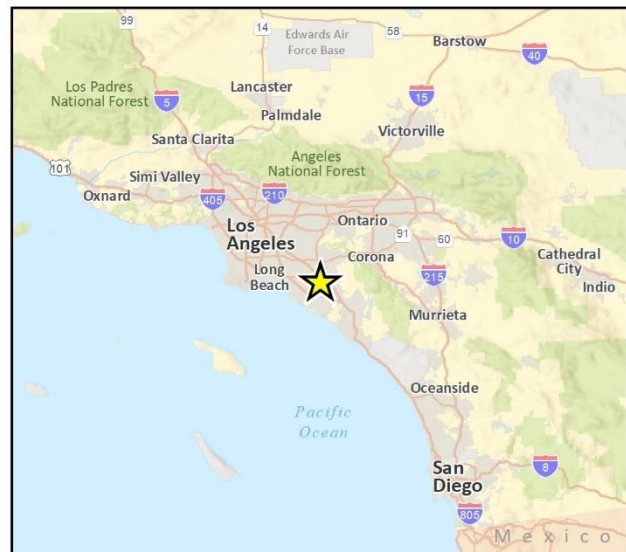


Fig 1 Regional Location - Westview Housing

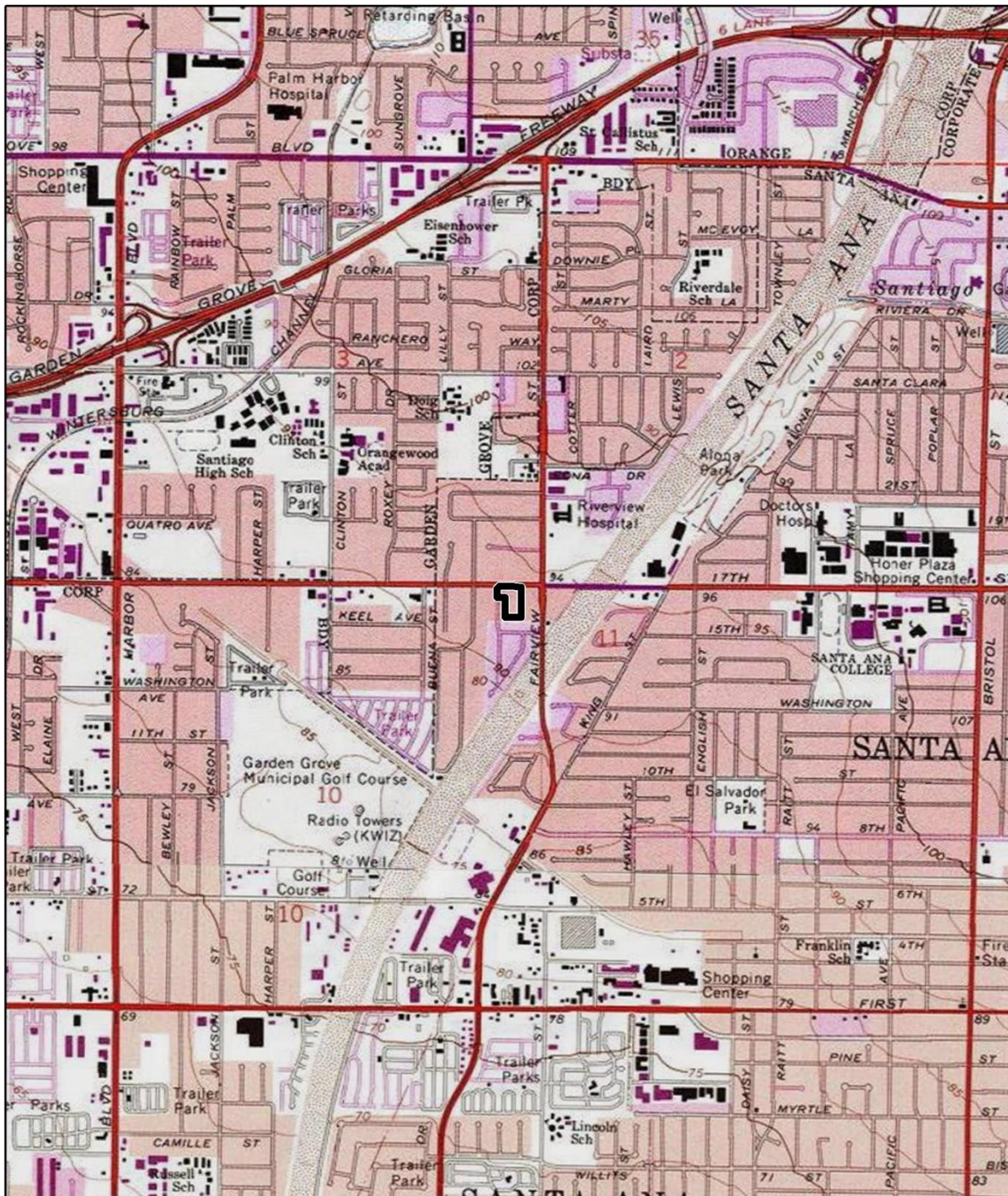
Figure 2 Project Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig. 2 Project Location - Westview Housing

Figure 3 Area of Potential Effects Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2020. Anaheim Quadrangle. T05S R10W S11. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

 Area of Potential Effects

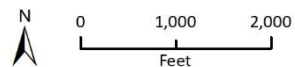


Fig 3 APE - Westview Housing

1.3 Personnel

Rincon Senior Archaeologist Kyle Knabb, PhD, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) managed this cultural resources study. Dr. Knabb meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Archaeologist Mark Strother, MA, RPA completed the cultural resources survey, conducted the Native American outreach, and serves as an author of this report. Rincon Archaeologist Elaine Foster serves as an author of this report. Architectural Historian Rachel Perzel, MA conducted historical society outreach. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Doug Carreiro prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Senior Archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, RPA and Principal Christopher Duran, MA, RPA reviewed this report for quality control.

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources to which the proposed project should adhere before and during implementation.

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The proposed project may use federal funding through HUD and is therefore is considered a federal undertaking under Section 106 of NHPA. Section 106 applies when a project, activity, or program is funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and through the National Environmental Policy Act. Properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101 (d)(6)(A) of NHPA, and Section 106 (36 CFR 800.3-800.10). Other federal laws governing cultural resources include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of NHPA (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance is assessed of any adversely affected historic property and mitigation measures are proposed to resolve the adverse effects to an acceptable level. Historic properties are those significant cultural resources listed in or are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Generally, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and object that possess integrity are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under the following the criteria (36 CFR 60.4):

- a. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- b. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- c. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- d. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP, unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Natural Setting

The APE is approximately 23 meters above sea level and consists of a vacant lot located south of Westminster Avenue. The surrounding area is urbanized and is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential development.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistoric Context

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes in all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984: 159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007: 217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The composite prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California is based on Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), and later studies including Koerper and Drover (1983).

Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 BCE sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001: 609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis- or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are associated generally with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 BCE)

The Milling Stone Horizon is defined as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns” (Wallace 1955: 219). The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and

large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007: 220). Locally available tool stone dominates lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites; ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, and chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found on sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 BCE (Moratto 1984: 149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968: 64-65; Eberhart 1961: 367) based on the materials used and their location near to burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often buried purposefully, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968: 63; Moratto 1984: 149). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961), within which the site lies.

Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE – CE 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE - CE 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (c.f., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968: 2-3).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is

noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955: 223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978: 5; Shipley 1978: 88, 90). The Takic expansion remains a major question in southern California prehistory and has been a matter of debate in archaeological and linguistic research. Linguistic, biological, and archaeological evidence supports the hypothesis that Takic peoples from the Southern San Joaquin Valley and/or western Mojave Desert entered southern California ca. 3,500 years ago to occupy the Los Angeles/Orange County area (Sutton 2009). Modern Gabrieleño/Tongva in western Riverside County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon. Sutton argues that surrounding Cupan groups (Serrano, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Luiseño), were biologically Yuman peoples who were in the area prior to the Takic expansion but adopted Takic languages around 1,500 years ago.

3.2.2 Ethnographic Overview

Gabrieleño/Tongva

The APE is located in the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrieleño, Tongva, or Kizh (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Johnston 1962; Kroeber 1976:Plate 57; McCawley 1996). What the Native Americans who inhabited southern California called themselves has long been a topic of discussion among scholars and living descendants of these people (Johnston 1962; Dakin 1978; McCawley 1996). While the name Gabrieleño was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were associated with the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (Bean and Smith 1978), that name does not necessarily correlate to how the inhabitants of the region referred to themselves. Today, most contemporary Gabrieleño prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, though some use the name Kizh. Generally, the names Tongva and Kizh are derivatives of placenames or village names in and around Mission San Gabriel, or referents to inhabitants of those villages. The name Tongva is used throughout the remainder of this report as it is currently most commonly used by present day descendants (McCawley 1996).

Tongva territory included a large area in and around Los Angeles County, as well as the southern Channel Islands and coastlines from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north. Their territory encompassed several biotic zones, including coastal marsh, coastal strand, prairie, chaparral, oak woodland, and pine forest (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The watersheds of the Rio Hondo, the Los Angeles, and the Santa Ana Rivers as well as many tributaries and creeks such as Ballona Creek, Tujunga Wash, Arroyo Seco and others were within the territory of the Tongva. The Tongva territory was bordered by several different Native American groups including the Serrano to the north and northeast, the Tataviam to the north, the Chumash to the northwest, the Cahuilla to the east, and the Luiseño and Juaneño to the south and southeast.

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Campbell 2016), which can be traced to the Great Basin region. This language family includes dialects spoken

by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south.

Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Tongva established permanent villages and smaller satellite camps throughout their territory. At the time of Spanish contact, there were an estimated 5,000 mainland Tongva, and village populations ranged from approximately 50 to 100 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants and animals. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Langenwalter et al. 2001).

The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a ti'at) capable of holding six to 14 people used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Miller 1991; McCawley 1996).

The Tongva lived in circular domed structures made up of thatched tule covering a frame of wooden poles usually of willow. Size estimates vary for these houses, and very few have been identified in archaeological contexts; however, some are said to have been able to house up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). In cases where houses have been identified and recovered archaeologically, extramural features such as hearths and storage pits have been identified (Vargas et al. 2016).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1976). The belief in *Chinigchinich* was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of *Chinigchinich* beliefs suggest it was a syncretic mixture of Christianity and native religious practices (McCawley 1996). Prior to European contact, deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with burial more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast and cremation on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). However, after pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996).

Luiseño

The Luiseño occupied territory along the coast between Aliso Creek and Agua Hedionda Creek that extended inland to Santiago Peak in the north and the east side of Palomar Mountain in the south, including Lake Elsinore and the Valley of San Jose (Bean and Shipek 1978). The population of the Luiseño prior to the arrival of Europeans is believed to be approximately 3,500 (O'Neil 2002). The term Luiseño was applied to the Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Luis Rey and later used for the Payomkawichum nation that lived in the area where the mission was founded (Mithun 2001: 539-540).

The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (previously known as Southern California Shoshonean), along with their northern and eastern neighbors, the Gabrielino and Cahuilla (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Takic subfamily is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family and its origins lie in the Great Basin (Mithun 2001:539). The language of their southern neighbors, the Ipai, is part of the Yuman family of languages, which is related to languages

spoken throughout the southwest. Linguistic studies suggest that Takic-speaking immigrants from the Great Basin displaced Hokan speakers sometime after 500 BCE. Unsurprisingly, the Luiseño cultural practices were similar to other speakers of Takic languages, though they did have some things in common with their Ipai neighbors (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Prior to European contact, the Luiseño lived in permanent, politically autonomous villages, ranging in size from 50-400 people, and associated seasonal camps. Each village controlled a larger resource territory and maintained ties to other villages through trade and social networks. Trespassing within another village's resource area was cause for war (Bean and Shipek 1978). Villages consisted of dome-shaped dwellings (*kish*), sweat lodges, and a ceremonial enclosure (*vamkech*). Leadership within the villages focused on the chief, or *Nota*, and a council of elders or *puuplem*. The chief controlled religious, economic, and war-related activities. Chiefs of a religious party would lead their own patrilineal clan along with other, chiefless clans and individuals broken from other clans (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978).

The center of the Luiseño religion was *Chinigchinich*, the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. The heroes were originally from the stars and the sagas told of them formed Luiseño religious beliefs. Religious rituals took place in a brush enclosure that housed a representation of *Chinigchinich*. Ritual ceremonies included puberty initiation rites, burial and cremation ceremonies, hunting rituals, and peace rituals (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). Puberty ceremonies for both girls and boys would include painting pictographs and petroglyphs (DuBois and Kroeber 1908:96), now categorized as the San Luis Rey style or "Luiseno Rectilinear Abstract" characterized by zigzags, chevrons, straight lines, and diamond chains (Hedges 2002).

Luiseño subsistence was focused on the acorn and supplemented by the gathering of other plant resources and shellfish, fishing, and hunting. Plant foods typically included pine nuts, seeds from various grasses, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and lamb's-quarter. Acorns were leached and served in various ways. Seeds were ground. Prey included deer, antelope, rabbit, quail, ducks and other birds. Fish were caught in rivers and creeks. Fish and sea mammals were taken from the shore or dugout canoes. Shellfish were collected from the shore and included abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, and other species (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Juaneño

The APE is located within the transitional territory of the Native American group known as the Juaneño. The name Juaneño refers to the people associated with the Mission San Juan Capistrano during Spanish Colonial times (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; Stever 2017). Acjachemen refers to contemporary Juaneño and coastal Luiseño who identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living in the local area. The language of the Juaneño, shares a dialect with the Luiseño, and like the Gabrieleño, was derived from the Takic family, and is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock.

Groups of Juaneño resided in permanent, autonomous villages and associated seasonal camps. Villages were composed of a dominant clan who maintained access to hunting and resource collecting areas (Bean and Shipek 1978). The politically independent villages ranged in size from 35 to 300 and were led by a hereditary chief in conjunction with an advisory council who together conducted economic, ceremonial, and warfare authorities.

Juaneño villages were situated near viable water and food sources. Acorns were a dietary staple and were prepared in various ways. Other important food sources included grass and other seed types,

manzanita, chia, pine nuts, and yucca, and wild game such as deer, rabbit, ground squirrel, quail and other fowl (Stever 2017).

The mythological figure *Chinigchinich* was the center of the Juaneño religion. The religious beliefs of the Juaneno describe the sagas of heroes who originated from the stars. Lake Elsinore, located approximately 12 miles southwest of the project site, is part of the creation myth and religion of the Juaneño and Luiseño. The Elsinore Hot Springs location is significant to the Juaneño and Luiseño and is where the religious leader Wiyot became ill and died (Grenda 1997).

3.2.3 Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 1987). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, approximately 25 miles to the northeast of the current APE, was founded in 1771. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was secularized in 1834 and continues as a Parish church today (California Missions Foundation, n.d.).

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810 – 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846 (Shumway 2007), putting most of the state’s lands into private ownership for the first time. During this era, a class of wealthy landowners known as *rancheros* worked large ranches based on cattle hide and tallow production.

The beginnings of a profitable trade in cattle hide and tallow exports opened the way for larger, commercially driven farms. Land grants owned by the Spanish crown and clergy were distributed to mostly Mexican settlers born in California, or the “Californios.” Ranchos were largely self-sufficient enterprises (partly out of necessity, given California’s geographic isolation), producing goods to maintain their households and operations. The project APE is located within the Rancho Las Bolsas.

In 1846, the Mexican-American War was initiated following the annexation of Texas by the United States and a dispute over the boundary of the state between the U.S. and Mexico. Governor Pío de Jesus Pico, the last governor of Alta California, began selling off 12 million acres of public land to financially support the war (Los Angeles Almanac 2018a). Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the

Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for ceded territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and pay an additional \$3.25 million to settle American citizens claims against Mexico. Settlement of southern California increased dramatically in the early American Period. Many ranchos in the county were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in southern California at Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935: 26). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. In 1850, California was admitted into the United States and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

3.2.4 Local History

The town of Santa Ana was founded in 1869 when William H. Spurgeon purchased 74 acres of land from Jacob Ross, Sr. who had originally acquired 650 acres from the Yorba family (Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society 2019). This original town site encompassed a 24-block area. Throughout the late 19th century, agriculture dominated the Santa Ana area and consisted mainly of citrus and walnuts (Black and O’Neil 2019:2-4).

The city was incorporated in 1886 and was named the county seat in 1889 (PBS & J 2010). By 1910, Santa Ana was the largest city in Orange County with a population of 8,429 (Black and O’Neil 2019:2-4). The city continued to grow throughout the early 20th century. During World War II, The defense industry growth created thousands of jobs in the city leading to a building boom in the 1940s (Gonzalez and Sarmiento 2017). Following the war, Santa Ana’s population continued to increase as veterans from the Santa Ana Army Air Base and other nearby military facilities settled in the area with their families (PBS & J 2010).

4 Background and Methods

4.1 Cultural Resources Record Search

On June 12, 2020, staff of the California Historical Resources Information System, South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at the California State University, Fullerton conducted a records search to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE. The search included a review of the NRHP, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list.

4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 17 previous studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (Table 1). None of these studies were conducted within the boundaries of the project APE.

Table 1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile of APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
OR-00270	Nelson Leonard III and Mathew Hall	1975	<i>Description and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the US Army Corps of Engineers' Santa Ana River Project</i>	Outside
OR-00801	Paul Langenwalter and James Brock	1985	<i>Phase II Archaeological Studies Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River</i>	Outside
OR-01639	Patricia Jertberg and Jane Rosenthal	1997	<i>Prehistoric and Historic Resource Assessment for the Fairview Street Improvement Initial Study/Environmental Assessment Located in Garden Grove, Santa Ana, an Unincorporated Orange County</i>	Outside
OR-01836	Beth Padon	1998	<i>Cultural Resource Review for Groundwater Replenishment System Program EIR/Tier I/EIS, Orange County Water District and County Sanitation Districts of Orange County</i>	Outside
OR-01900	Roger Hatheway	1987	<i>Historical and Architectural Evaluation of Four Railroad Bridges, Lower Santa Ana River and Santiago Creek Orange County, California</i>	Outside
OR-01949	Beth Padon, Deborah McLean, and Ivan Strudwick	1995	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for the City of Garden Grove</i>	Outside
OR-01978	Curt Duke	1999	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T wireless Services Facility Number C011, County of Orange, California</i>	Outside
OR-02010	Richard Perry	1993	<i>Memorandum for Record, Subject: Cultural Resources Survey of the 7.78 Acre Staging Area for Reaches 3 and 4 of the Santa Ana River Project in the city of Santa Ana</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
OR-02453	Michael Dice	2002	An Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Fairview Street Resurfacing Project (17 th Street to North City Limit) city of Santa Ana, California	Adjacent
OR-02823	Michael Dice	2003	<i>Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SC-102-02 (Fairview), 1517 North Fairview, Santa Ana, Orange County, California</i>	Outside
OR-02914	Wayne Bonner	2002	<i>Records Search Results for Cingular Wireless Site SC-102-02 (Fairview), 1517 N. Fairview St. Santa Ana, Orange County, California</i>	Outside
OR-03371	Michael Ritchie	2000	<i>Determination of Effect State Route 11/West Orange County Connection</i>	Outside
OR-03426	Wayne Bonner	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA0638a (Fairview Monopine), 1517 North Fairview Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-04087	Sylvia Salenius	1998	<i>Program EIR/Tier 1 EIS, Groundwater Replenishment System</i>	Outside
OR-04195	Leslie Rogers	2011	<i>Section 106 Consultation for the Santa Ana and Garden Grove Fixed Guideway Corridor Project, Orange County, CA</i>	Outside
OR-04259	Kenneth Becker, John Goodman, Kristin Sewell, and Sarah Van Galder	2007	<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring Report, Orange County Water District Groundwater Replenishment System, Orange County, California</i>	Outside
OR-04266	Ronald Bissell	2000	<i>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Groundwater Replenishment System, Orange County, California</i>	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, 2020

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified two previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project APE (see Table 2). Neither of these resources are within the project APE.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.5-Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-30-100233	Other	Prehistoric isolated chione shell	2018 (Ivan Strudwick, LSA)	Unknown	Outside
P-30-161847	Structure	Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge	1988 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates)	Eligible for NRHP	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, 2020

4.2 Native American Outreach

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search for the project on May 4, 2020. On May 6, 2020, Rincon also prepared and mailed anticipatory letters to 21 NAHC-listed Native American tribes and individuals known to be affiliated with the APE. The anticipatory letters requested information in writing of any known Native American religious or cultural resources on or immediately adjacent to the project site and informed the Native American groups of the opportunity to consult as part of the Section 106 process. The NAHC responded via email on May 6, 2020, stating that the results of the SLF were negative for specific site information and included a list of Native American contacts, all of which previously had been sent anticipatory letters. Rincon followed up with each contact by phone to document “good faith” efforts for outreach. Follow-up calls were placed on May 12, 2020 and May 26, 2020. The responses from the Native American outreach efforts are summarized below. Appendix B includes a copy of the SLF search request and results, NAHC contact list, a copy of the anticipatory letter, and non-confidential responses from the Native American contacts; the appendix also contains a summary of the results of Rincon’s scoping efforts in tabular format.

Jeff Grubbe of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email on 5/6/2020 stating that the project APE is outside of traditional use area and that he defers to other tribes.

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email on 5/6/2020 stating that the project APE is outside of traditional use area and she defers to other tribes.

Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians answered a follow-up phone call on May 26, 2020 and requested a return call with the SCCIC results. On June 16, 2020, another follow-up call was made. Mr. Morales expressed that although the survey and SCCIC results did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within the APE, he is still concerned due to the proximity to the Santa Ana River because of the history of people inhabiting areas along the river in camps and villages. Mr. Morales requested that archaeology be involved in the process moving forward as well as tribal participation, possibly in the form of monitoring. Mr. Morales would like to be informed in the event of unanticipated cultural resources during construction.

Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians answered a follow-up phone call on May 26, 2020 and stated he defers to the tribes with ancestral ties to the area.

As of the date of the report, no other responses have been received and no further consultation has taken place.

4.3 Local Historic Group Consultation

Rincon prepared and mailed letters to the City of Santa Ana, Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society, and the Orange County Historical Society on May 11, 2020 (Appendix C). On May 14, 2020, follow-up calls were made and voicemail messages left as well as follow up emails sent to contacts who were unavailable. The Orange County Historical Society delivered an automated email reply on May 11, 2020 which stated that due to COVID-19, monthly meetings have been suspended and there is currently no access to their historical collections or archives, but emails are still monitored. As of the date of this report, no other responses have been received.

4.4 Historical Imagery Review

A review of historical maps and aerial photographs indicates that by the early 1950s, the APE and surrounding area were primarily used for agricultural purposes (NETRonline 2020). In the following decades, the area experienced increased development as fields and orchards gave way to commercial developments and single-family residences. Within the APE, two residential buildings were constructed on the northwest portion of the parcel between 1953 and 1963. Between 1972 and 1995, the two buildings within the APE were demolished and the lot remained vacant. The eastern half of the APE was paved and used as a parking lot starting between 1963 and 1972 through the present.

5 Site Visit

5.1 Methods

Rincon Archaeologist Mark Strother, MA, RPA, conducted a visit to the project APE on May 13, 2020. As part of this fieldwork effort, Mr. Strother walked the subject parcels to visually inspect exposed soils within the APE. Copies of field notes and photographs are on file at Rincon’s Los Angeles office.

5.2 Results

Results of the field visit were negative for cultural resources. Approximately two-thirds of the APE was paved between 1963 and 1972 (Figure 4). Dense grasses with patches of concrete slabs and gravel comprise the remaining third of the APE (Figures 5 and 6). Two large banyan trees flank the center of the site. Minimal amounts of exposed soils within the grassy portion of the APE consist of a medium brown sandy loam. All areas of the project site showed signs of having been disturbed from previous agricultural activities, residential use, and grading for the existing parking lot.

Figure 4 Overview of Eastern Portion of APE, View South



Figure 5 Overview of Southwestern Portion of APE, View Northeast



Figure 6 Overview of Northern Portion of APE, View East



6 Findings and Recommendations

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Santa Ana (City) Housing & Neighborhood Development to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Westview Affordable Housing Project (project) in the city of Santa Ana located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue. The assessment included development of the APE, an SCCIC records search, Native American and historic group consultation, and a site visit. The study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

The results of the cultural resource assessment did not identify any prehistoric or historic cultural resources in the APE. Results of the site visit and historical map research indicate that the APE has already been highly disturbed from development, residential use, and agricultural activities. According to historical aerial photographs and archival records, the two buildings constructed in 1953 and 1963 were demolished between 1972 and 1995, leaving a vacant lot.

An assessment of archaeological sensitivity indicates that the APE contains a relatively low potential to encounter intact, subsurface cultural resources deposits. The site visit and CHRIS search results did not indicate any cultural resources within the APE. The SLF results were negative for known sensitive site information in the area. Native American representatives have stated that the area is generally sensitive for cultural resources based on the proximity to the Santa Ana River. However, the APE has experienced disturbances for over 60 years indicating the potential to encounter intact cultural resources during construction is low.

Based on the results of the cultural resource assessment, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of NHPA***. Rincon recommends the following best management practice in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project construction. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be NRHP eligible, additional work such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any adverse effects.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. Below is a summary of existing regulations concerning the unanticipated discovery of human remains.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of positive identification as human. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric,

the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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Appendix A

Record Search Results (Confidential)

30-161847

HISTORIC PROPERTY FILE

SINGLE PROPERTY PRINTOUT

03/26/07

Prop.#: 068530 OLD PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILROAD SANTA ANA RIVER BRIDGE

Prim.#: 30-161847

Address:

County: ORA

X-Street: SANTA ANA RIVER

Vicinity:

Parcel #:

SANTA ANA

Category: STRUCTURE

Owner Type: PRIVATE

Present Use: COMMERCIAL

Other Recognition:

CHL #:

Dates of Construction: 1905 -

Architect:

Builder:

Historic Attributes: BRIDGE, TRUSS BRIDGE

Eth:

Previous Determinations on this property:

Program	Prog. Ref Number	Eval Crit	Eval-date	Evaluator
PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010118A		02/09/01	CLARENCE CAESAR
HIST.RES.	DOE-30-88-0005-0000	2S2 AC	03/07/88	DORENE CLEMENT
PROJ.REVW.	COE880229A	2S2 AC	03/07/88	DORENE CLEMENT

Key to EVAL:

2S2: Indiv prop det eligible to NR by Section 106 consensus. CR Listed.

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATIONOFFICE BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001
(916) 445-8006COE880229A
March 7, 1988

Carl F. Enson, Chief
Engineering Division
Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 2711
Los Angeles, CA 90053-2325

Re: Santa Ana River Project, bridge evaluation

Dear Mr. Enson:

Thank you for requesting our review of your determination of eligibility for four bridges subject to effect as a result of the Santa Ana River Project.

We are pleased to concur with your determination that the Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The bridge is eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the growth and development of transportation in Orange County, and under Criterion C for its aesthetic qualities and as a rare example of a particular type of construction. Its period of significance is 1905 to 1938, and its level of significance is local. The bridge structure is the only contributor, and the boundaries are the bridge itself. We also agree that three bridges (Santa Fe Santa Ana River Bridge #171.0, Southern Pacific Santa Ana River Bridge #514.00, and Southern Pacific Santiago Creek Bridge #515.13) are not eligible for the National Register.

We appreciate the thorough, professional reports you have been submitting; the quality of the work by both your staff and the contractors is to be commended. Thank you for your cooperation throughout this project. Please feel free to call historian Dorene Clement at (916) 322-9600 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Gualtieri
State Historic Preservation Officer

COE 880229A



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

30-161847

February 19, 1988

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CESPL-PD-RP

DC

RECEIVED
FEB 29 1988
OHP

Ms. Katherine Gualtieri
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

Dear Ms. Gualtieri:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been authorized to construct the Santa Ana River Project. This will result in impacts to a number of historic and cultural resources. Ms. Dorene Clement of your staff has been fully briefed on the nature and extent of this project. The purpose of this letter is to document the National Register eligibility of four historic railroad bridges located within the affected area of this project. This determination, however, does not cover the entire project. Additional determinations of eligibility will be coordinated once we have acquired sufficient information on the other properties for such determinations.

A detailed assessment of the eligibility of the four bridges has determined that one of the bridges is eligible while the other three are not (Hatheway 1987; enclosed). The Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge is eligible for its significant historical associations and its design characteristics as evaluated in the report. The three other bridges (Santa Fe Santa Ana River Bridge #171.0, Southern Pacific Santa Ana River Bridge #514.00, and Southern Pacific Santiago Creek Bridge #515.13) do not have significant historical associations and have also been subject to alterations over the years such that their historic integrity has been compromised. The Corps of Engineers agrees with the National Register assessments presented in the report.

We request that you review the enclosed information regarding eligibility of these bridges and that you concur with our determination that the Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and that the three other bridges are not eligible for inclusion. If you do not respond within 30 days we will assume that you concur with our determinations. If you should have any questions regarding this determination please contact Mr. Steven Schwartz, Project Archeologist, at (213) 894-0234.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Fopli

^ Carl F. Enson
Chief, Engineering Division

CLM
3/3
1:10

Enclosure

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

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

HABS	HAER	Loc	Ser. No.	SHL No.	NR Status
UTM:	A				252
	B				Prop 068530

IDENTIFICATION

- Common name: Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge
- Historic name: Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge
- Street or rural address: Santa Ana River near Fairview
City Santa Ana Zip N/A County Orange
- Parcel number: N/A
- Present Owner: Southern Pacific Address: N/A
City N/A Zip N/A Ownership is: Public Private
- Present Use: Bridge (Vacant) Original use: Bridge

DESCRIPTION

- Architectural style: Pegram Truss/Industrial
- Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

The Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge is located in the Anaheim Quadrangle (Figure 1), immediately to the southwest of the intersection of Fairview and the Santa Ana River in the City of Santa Ana. The bridge has an approximate overall length of 400' from one side of the channel to the other, and an overall width of 18'. The roadbed itself has a width of 10'. The structure appears to be in poor condition. The bridge originally carried a single track measuring 8'7" in width. The structure consists of two twin Pegram steel truss spans supported by a single pier in the riverbed and by concrete abutments at either end. The Pegram Truss is a hybrid of the Warren and Parker Trusses, where the upper chords are all of equal length. The structure is an excellent example of a pin-connected and riveted through truss. The structure is built of steel, with a wooden roadbed supported by heavy longitudinal and lateral steel beams.

Attach Photo Envelope Here

SEE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos 1-5

- Construction date: Estimated _____ Factual 1905
- Architect G.H. Pegram
- Builder _____
- Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 400 Depth 18'
or approx. acreage _____
- Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
August 1987

30-161847

13. Condition: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: Minor--Flood Control improvements and abandonment
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up _____
Residential _____ Industrial Commercial _____ Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known _____ Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project Other: _____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
18. Related features: River Channel

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

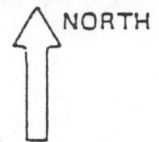
The Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge was built as part of the Pacific Electric system as it expanded service to Santa Ana. The first Pacific Electric Train arrived in Santa Ana on November 6, 1905 as an extension of Orange County service which had begun in 1904. The Pacific Electric Railway was the brainchild of Henry E. Huntington, nephew of Southern Pacific railroad baron Collis P. Huntington. Following the death of Collis Huntington, Henry Huntington sold his Southern Pacific stock to E.H. Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific, upon learning that he would not be named president of the Southern Pacific. Huntington immediately proceeded to build his Pacific Electric Railway, with the idea of making all of Southern California an interconnected system. His idea succeeded beyond imagination, for by 1906 the Pacific Electric not only carried a large commuter population, but was also the third largest freight

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____
21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

SEE BIBLIOGRAPHY THIS REPORT

22. Date form prepared _____
By (name) Roger G. Hatheway
Organization Hatheway & Assoc.
Address: 23301-A La Glorieta
City Mission Viejo Zip 92691
Phone: (714) 458-1245

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



SEE ATTACHED MAP

Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge

(Item 7b. Contd.)

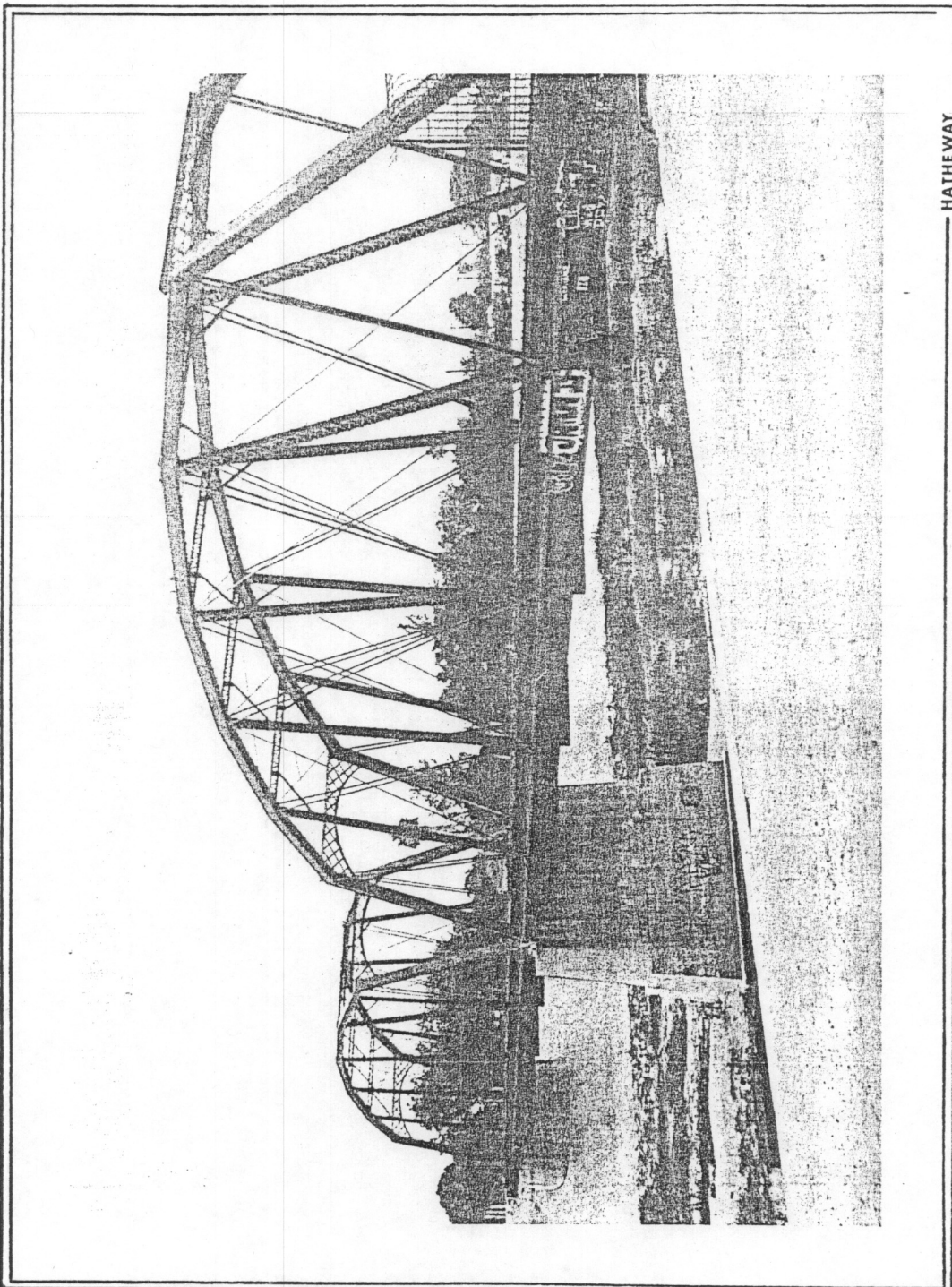
A single concrete pier supports each truss span in the approximate center of the riverbed, and concrete abutments are located at either end of the structure as part of the concreted river channel. A bridge plate reading, "Pegram Truss Pat'd Mar. 24, 1885" is located at the approach entrance to the south span. The structure has been altered by the removal of the original single track, by the construction of a new center pier (probably after the 1938 flood), and by the construction of new concrete abutments and approach ramps at either end. The bridge was temporarily used as a bicycle path, but the entrances to it are now barricaded with iron bars and barbed wire. Despite these alterations the structure retains a high degree of architectural/engineering integrity. In addition, the unique design of the Pegram Truss and the visual impact of the abandoned roadbed, imparts a strong overall sense of time and place to this structure.

(Item 19 Contd.)

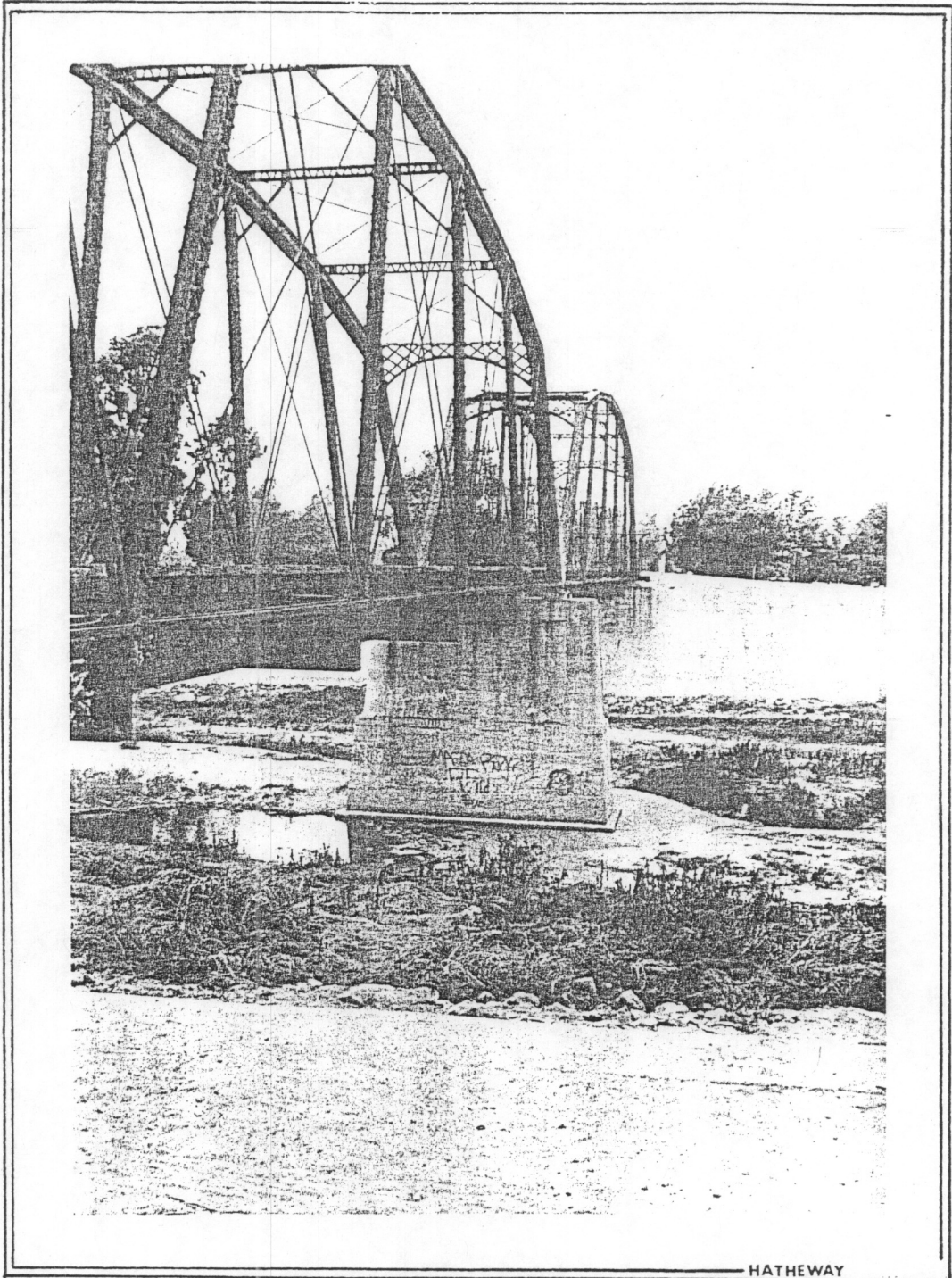
carrier in California. In 1910, the Southern Pacific purchased the Pacific Electric "red car" system from Huntington, continuing to operate the Orange County Santa Ana line until 1950.

The contribution that the Pacific Electric system made to the growth and development of the Orange County/Santa Ana area cannot be overstated. Several earlier efforts had been made to establish a street car system in the vicinity of Santa Ana including, the El Modena, Tustin and Orange lines. None of these efforts would, however, prove to be a financial success. The boom of the eighties, and the arrival of both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads had served to make Santa Ana the most important transportation center in the county, but it was not until the arrival of the Pacific Electric that the major systems were profitably interconnected.

The Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge was built in 1905. Construction on the roadbed may have begun in 1904, but it is unlikely that the bridge itself was constructed more than a year prior to the inauguration of service over the line. The bridge itself is an example of the Pegram Truss, which was used nationwide from the late 1880s to the early twentieth century. This truss is basically a hybrid version of the Warren and Parker trusses, whereby the upper chords of the truss are all of equal length. George H. Pegram, of Wilmington, Delaware, originally filed a patent for this truss on December 31, 1883. The patent rights were, however, not granted until March 24, 1885. The truss design clearly belongs to the nineteenth century, prior to the standardization of truss designs according to American Bridge Company specifications, although it was certainly built on this site after the turn of the century. Examples of this type of bridge construction are extremely rare in California. This structure is, in fact, the only known existing use of the Pegram truss in Southern California. The structure may have been moved to its present location from another earlier site, although no documentary indication of this has been found. Regardless, the bridge has been in its present location since 1905, and it served as the first and only Santa Ana River crossing of the Pacific Electric in this portion of the county until its abandonment in 1950. The bridge was one of the few railroad or highway structures to survive the 1916 flood. Despite rebuilding following this flood and the 1938 flood, the structure retains a high degree of architectural, historical and engineering integrity. In brief, the Old Pacific Electric Santa Ana River Bridge stands today as an integral part of the transportation history of Orange County, and as a unique and unusual example of a bridge building type in the state of California.

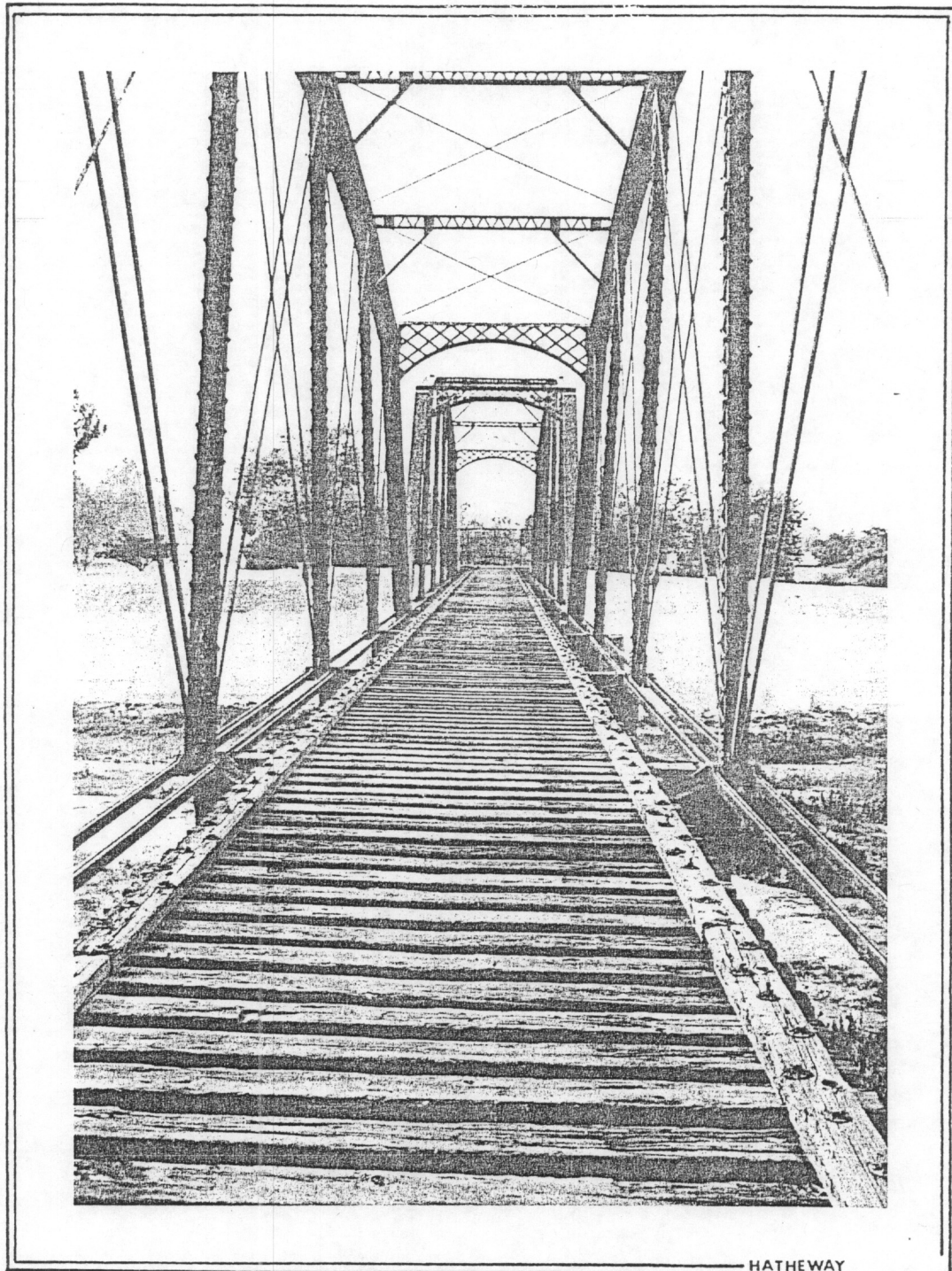


HATHEWAY



HATHEWAY

30-161847



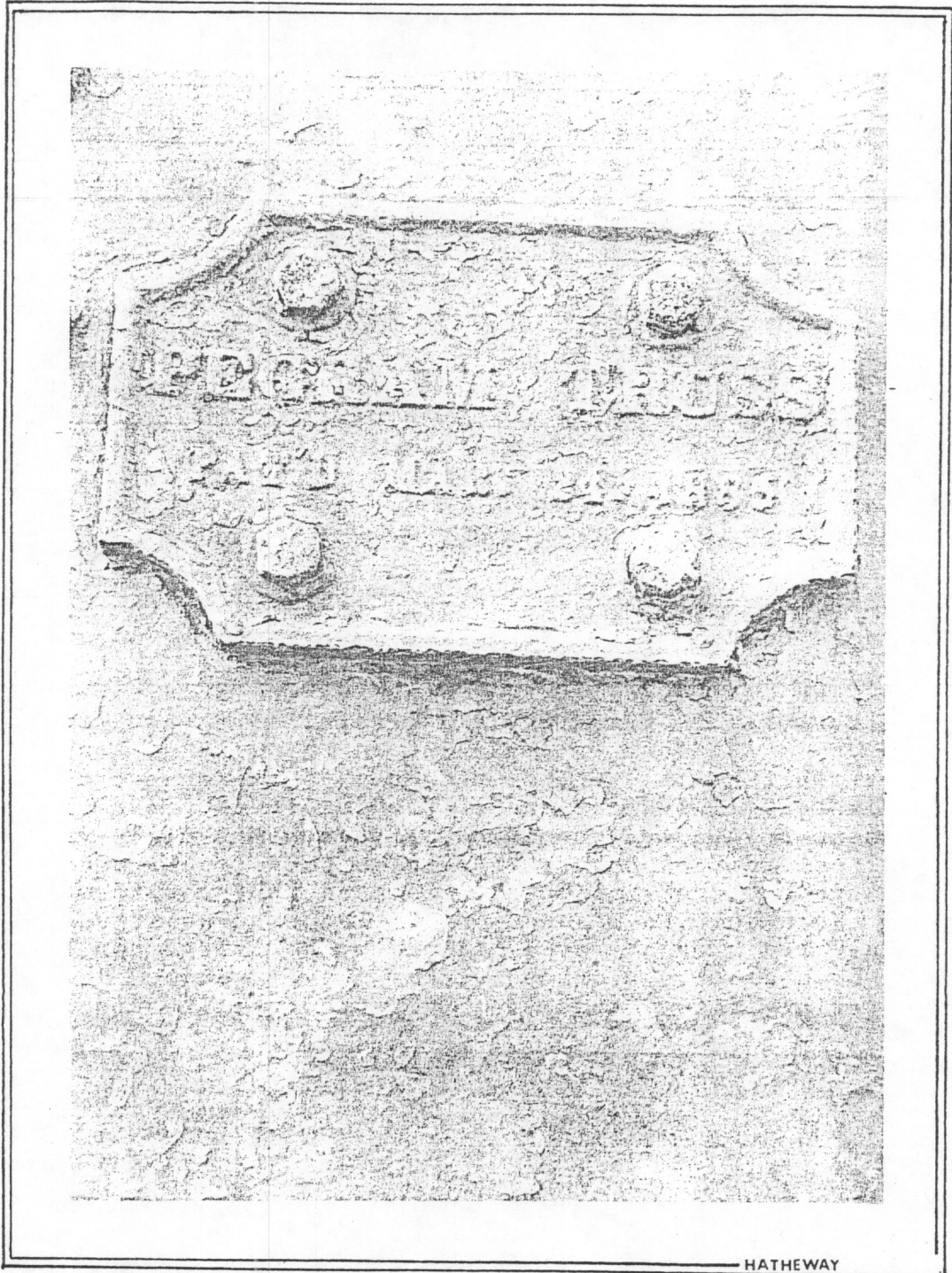
HATHEWAY

30-161847



HATHEWAY

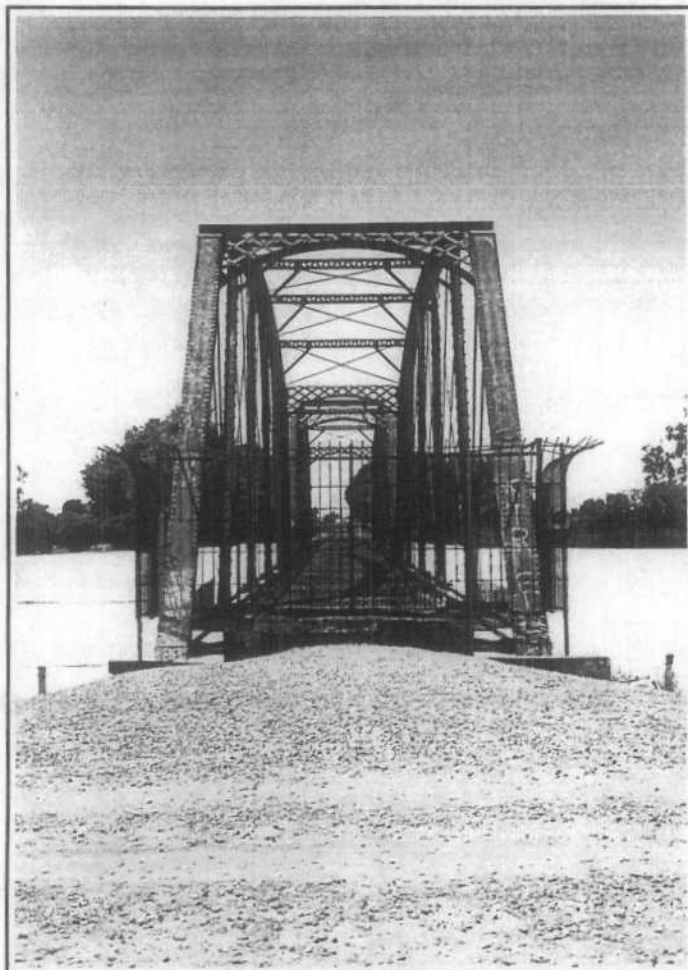
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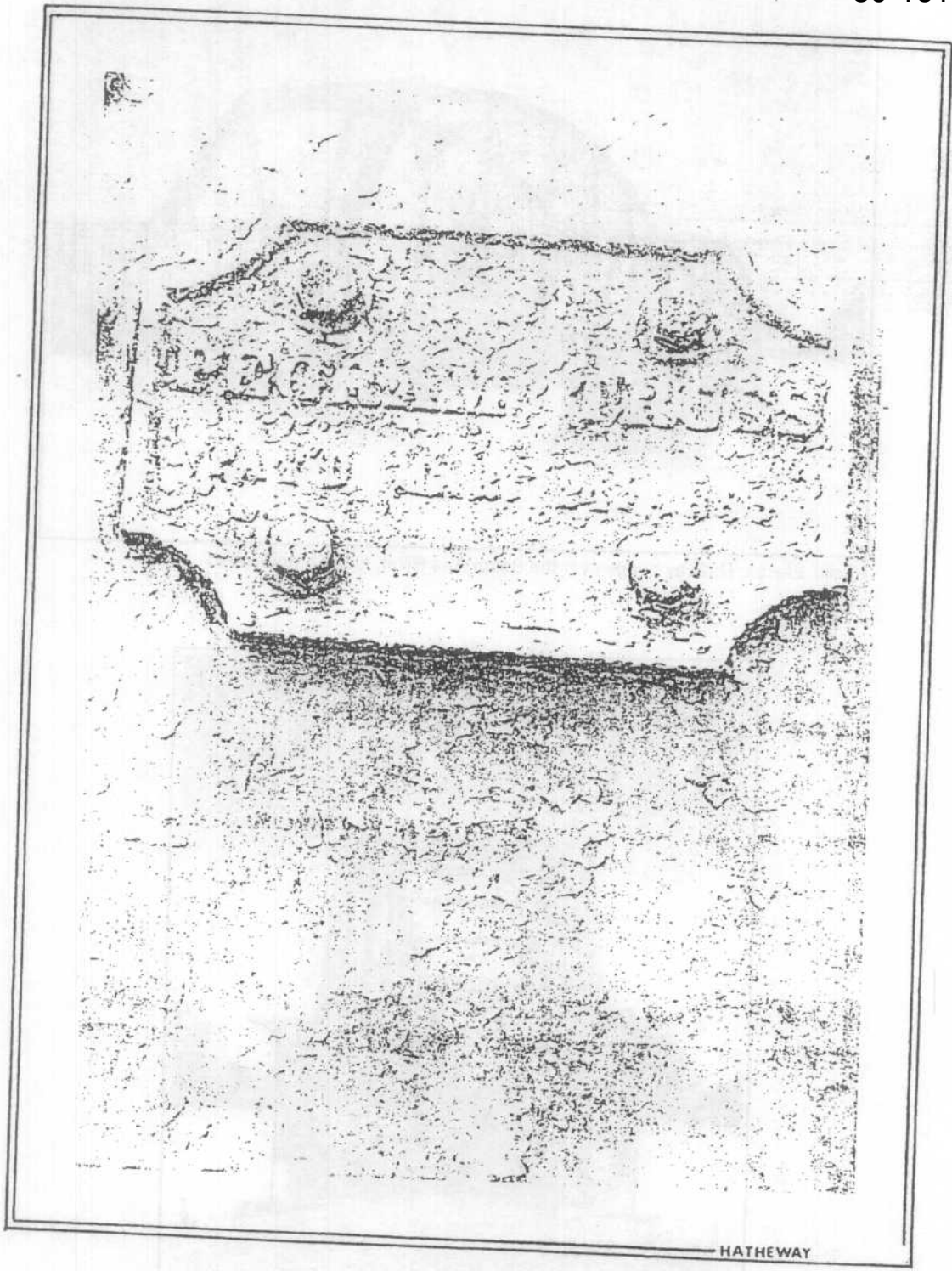


Pacific Electric Railway bridge over the Santa Ana River, looking northwest.



Approach to east end of bridge, looking west.

30-161847



HATHEWAY

5

Appendix B

Native American Consultation



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012

213 788 4842 OFFICE AND FAX

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www.rinconconsultants.com

May 6, 2020

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, California 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Grubbe:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 4, 2020 to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project area. Rincon also contacted the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on April 29, 2020 to request a records search of the SCCIC database for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius. Although the results of the NAHC and SCCIC searches are pending, this anticipatory letter is being sent to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources within the vicinity that may be impacted by the project. We are aware these searches are not exhaustive, and previously unidentified cultural resources may exist within the area.

This project is being partially financed with federal funding and thus requires conformance to the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is acting as the lead federal agency for the project. An Area of Potential Effect (APE) map depicting the project area is enclosed with this letter for your reference. Note, due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter digitally and will not be sending hard copies via U.S. mail.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site or would like to consult as part of the Section 106 process, please contact me at (760) 918-9444 extension 2047 or mstrother@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M Strother".

Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

Enclosed: APE Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012

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May 6, 2020

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, California 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, California 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Salas:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, California 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Morales:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Sincerely,

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Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

Enclosed: APE Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012

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May 6, 2020

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, California 90012
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Sincerely,

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Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, California 90707
gtongva@gmail.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

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250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012

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www.rinconconsultants.com

May 6, 2020

Charles Alvarez,
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, California 91307
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

Enclosed: APE Map



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Los Angeles, California 90012

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May 6, 2020

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

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Johnston:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M Strother".

Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

Enclosed: APE Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012

213 788 4842 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

May 6, 2020

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
kaamalam@gmail.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Belardes:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, California 92603
kaamalam@gmail.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Perry:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Teresa Romero, Chairperson
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
tromero@juaneno.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Romero:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

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

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Nelson:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, California 92059
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Aguilar:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Macarro:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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May 6, 2020

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro:

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May 6, 2020

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, California 92082
vwhipple@rincontribute.org

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Mr. McPherson:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Archaeologist

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May 6, 2020

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, California 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Mazzetti:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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May 6, 2020

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, California 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear San Luis Rey Tribal Council:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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May 6, 2020

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, California 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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This project is being partially financed with federal funding and thus requires conformance to the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is acting as the lead federal agency for the project. An Area of Potential Effect (APE) map depicting the project area is enclosed with this letter for your reference. Note, due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter digitally and will not be sending hard copies via U.S. mail.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site or would like to consult as part of the Section 106 process, please contact me at (760) 918-9444 extension 2047 or mstrother@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M Strother".

Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

Enclosed: APE Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012

213 788 4842 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

May 6, 2020

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765

Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the Westview House Affordable Housing Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Cozart:

The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of the Westview House Affordable Housing Project (project) located at 2530 and 2534 Westminster Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 198-132-21 and 198-132-23), Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct an archaeological assessment for the project. The project would include construction of a three- to four-story residential building consisting of 85 affordable housing units, 144 surface parking spaces, and several community-oriented amenities.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M Strother". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly stylized font.

Mark Strother, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

Enclosed: APE Map

Table 1
Native American Contacts Consulted

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, California 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6800	Letter emailed on 5/6/2020	Responded saying that the project area is outside of traditional use area and that they defer to other tribes. They consider their consultation closed on this.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, California 92264 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net Phone: (760) 699 - 6907	Letter emailed on 5/6/2020	Responded saying that the project area is outside of traditional use area and that they defer to other tribes. They consider their consultation closed on this.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, California 91723 admin@gabrielenoindians.org Phone: (626) 926 - 4131	Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date	

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, California 91778 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and left voicemail. Spoke with Anthony on 5/26 and he requested that I call back once IC results come in Follow up call to inform of IC results 6/16/2020</p>	<p>6/16/2020: Concerned due to proximity to Santa Ana river because the tribal people were known to live along that river in camps and villages. That property is in a footprint of cultural resources (like the river). Request that archaeology be involved and tribal participation possibly in the form of monitoring. Double check to see if there are local ordinances/city mandate referencing archaeo/tribal monitoring Requests being informed in the event of unanticipated cultural resources during construction.</p>
<p>Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino /Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, California 90012 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com Phone: (951) 807 - 0479</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date</p>	
<p>Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, California 90707 gtongva@gmail.com Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and left voicemail. Called on 5/26 and Robert requested I resend letter via email and that he would follow-up if he had any concerns.</p>	

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, California 91307 roadkingcharles@aol.com Phone: (310) 403 - 6048	Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date	
Sonia Johnston, Chairperson Juaneno Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, California 92799 sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net	Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 No phone number provided	
Matias Belardes, Chairperson Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 32161 Avenida Los Amigos San Juan Capistrano, California 92675 Phone: (949) 293 - 8522 kaamalam@gmail.com	Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date	
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, California 92603 kaamalam@gmail.com Phone: (949) 293 - 8522	Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date	
Teresa Romero, Chairperson Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, California 92675 tromero@juaneno.com Phone: (949) 488 - 3484 Fax: (949) 488-3294	Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Telephone number is "out of service"	

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>Fred Nelson, Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians 22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, California 92061 Phone: (760) 742 – 3771 Fred.nelson@lajolla-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and. Spoke to secretary on 5/26 and she said he would call me back if he has an issue with the letter I emailed.</p>	
<p>Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Pala, California 92059 sgaughen@palatribe.com Phone: (760) 891 - 3515 Fax: (760) 742-3189</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date</p>	
<p>Temet Aguilar, Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, California 92061 bennaecalac@aol.com Phone: (760) 742 - 1289 Fax: (760) 742-3422</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date</p>	
<p>Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, California 92593 e Preston@pechanga-nsn.gov Phone: (951) 770 - 6000 Fax: (951) 695-1778</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date</p>	

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, California 92593 pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov Phone: (951) 770 - 6306 Fax: (951) 506-9491</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 and 5/26 and left voicemail. No response to date</p>	
<p>Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer One Government Center Lane Valley Center, California 92082 vwhipple@rincontribe.org Phone: (760) 749 - 1051 Fax: (760) 749-5144</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Jim no longer works with the tribe</p>	
<p>Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, California 92082 bomazzetti@aol.com Phone: (760) 749 - 1051 Fax: (760) 749-5144</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/26/2020</p>	<p>5/26/2020 CR Division secretary stated that she and the Chairman will review the letter and respond with any concerns.</p>
<p>San Luis Rey, Tribal Council San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians 1889 Sunset Drive Vista, California 92081 cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org Phone: (760) 724 – 8505 760-917-1737 (Cami) Fax: (760) 724-2172</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Called on 5/12 left voicemail. Called on 5/26 and was told to call daughter, Cami. Called Cami and left voicemail. No response received to date.</p>	

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, California 92581 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020. Spoke to Joseph on 5/26 and he defers to tribe's with ancestral ties to area.</p>	
<p>Scott Cozart, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92583 Phone: (951) 654 - 2765 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Letter emailed on 5/6/2020 Spoke to Joseph on 5/26 and he defers to tribe's with ancestral ties to area.</p>	

Appendix C

Historical Society Consultation

Figure 1 Local Interested Parties Consulted

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Outreach Efforts	Response to Outreach Efforts
<p>Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society (SAHPS) 120 Civic Center Dr., West Santa Ana, CA 92701 (714) 547-9645 sahps@sahps.org</p>	<p>5/11/20: Letter sent via email due to COVID-19 response effort 5/14/2020: Conducted follow-up call; no answer. 5/14/2020: Sent follow-up email with original letter attached.</p>	<p>No response received</p>
<p>Orange County Historical Society (OCHS) President, Chris Jepsen 3101 West Harvard Street Santa Ana, CA 92704 (714) 540-0404 ext. 226 info@orangecountyhistory.org</p>	<p>5/11/20: Letter sent via email due to COVID-19 response effort. 5/14/2020: Conducted follow-up call; no answer. 5/14/2020: Sent follow-up email with original letter attached requesting that it be sent to President Jepsen.</p>	<p>5/11/2020: Received automated email response stating: <i>"Thank you for contacting the OCHS. Because of the ongoing orders in place by the state of California and the county of Orange, we have suspended monthly meetings, postponed all scheduled events, and do not have access to the historical collection in our archives. We'll still be monitoring email, but please know that requests for photographs and most historical questions that require some type of look-up, can't be fulfilled until our "stay at home" order is lifted!..."</i></p> <p>No additional response received</p>
<p>City of Santa Ana (City) Att: Hally Soboleske, Historic Preservation Planner 20 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, CA 92704 (714) 647-5842 hsoboleske@santa-ana.org</p>	<p>5/11/20: Letter sent via email due to COVID-19 response effort. 5/14/2020: Conducted follow-up call; unable to get ahold of Ms. Soboleske. 5/14/2020: Sent follow-up email with original letter attached requesting email or phone call response.</p>	<p>No response received</p>