APPENDIX C
Cultural Resources Assessment

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Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Garden Grove Civic Center Revitalization Project
City of Garden Grove,
Orange County, California

Prepared for:
City of Garden Grove
Planning and Zoning
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

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1 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Garden Grove (City) proposes the Civic Center Revitalization Project (Project) on the approximately 9.2-acre Garden Grove Civic Center complex site located at 11301 Acacia Parkway. The Project would demolish the existing Garden Grove Police Department Public Safety Building (Public Safety Building) and Civic Center Park and construct a new multilevel public safety facility on the western portion of the Project area, a new multilevel parking structure along Acacia Parkway with one potential subterranean level, and a new Civic Center Park facility, relocated to the eastern portion of the Project area. The Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City is the CEQA lead agency. This Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment is produced compliant with CEQA.

In support of the Project, Michael Baker International conducted background and archival research; South Coastal Central Information Center (SCCIC) records search; Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; historical society consultation; archaeological and built environment field survey; buried site sensitivity analysis; and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluation of three resources. These efforts were completed to determine whether the proposed Project could result in significant impacts to historical and archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

Based on the results of the study, three cultural resources were identified and evaluated for eligibility to the CRHR. The Garden Grove Civic Center was identified and evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR as a historic district. Additionally, since the Project proposes the demolition of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building and the Garden Grove Civic Center Park within the Civic Center complex, these two resources were evaluated and recommended individually ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Therefore, these three resources are not historical resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a). As such, no further work is recommended for these resources. A finding of less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated under CEQA is appropriate for the Project. Refer to recommended mitigation measure CUL-1 for inadvertent archaeological discoveries.

TABLE MS-1: CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Name	CRHR Evaluation Recommendation	Historical Resource	Project Plans
Garden Grove Civic Center	Ineligible	No	Alteration through demolition of the Public Safety Building and Civic Center Park
Garden Grove Public Safety Building	Ineligible	No	Demolition
Garden Grove Civic Center Park	Ineligible	No	Demolition

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The City is located in the western portion of Orange County, generally north of the San Diego Freeway (Interstate 405 [I-405]) and southeast of the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5). The Garden Grove Freeway (State Route 22 [SR-22]) runs through the southern portion of the City. The City is approximately 25 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles. Garden Grove is generally surrounded by the Cities of Stanton and Anaheim to the north, Orange to the east, Santa Ana and Westminster to the south, and Seal Beach to the west (**Figure 1**).

The Project site is approximately 9.2 acres in size; located at 11301 Acacia Parkway (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 090-154-58); and includes the Civic Center Park (APN: 090-143-05 through -017, 090-143-27 through -28, 090-154-49, and 090-154-56). The Project area encompasses the existing Garden Grove Police Department and open space (Civic Center Park). It is generally bounded by Stanford Avenue to the north, Euclid Avenue to the west, Acacia Parkway to the south, and 8th Street to the east and within Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, as depicted in the *Anaheim, Calif.* 1:24,000 United States Geographical Survey (USGS) quadrangle (**Figure 2**).

2.2 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The Project would demolish the existing Public Safety Building and Civic Center Park and construct a new multilevel public safety facility on the western portion of the Project area, a new multilevel parking structure with one potential subterranean level along Acacia Avenue, and a new Civic Center Park facility, relocated to the eastern portion of the Project area.

Public Safety Facility

The Project would involve demolition of the existing 42,181-square-foot Public Safety Building and construction of a new 104,400-square-foot facility. The new facility would be up to four stories in height. Walk-up public entry to the new building would be provided on Euclid Street and Acacia Parkway. Vehicular access would be accommodated along Acacia Parkway (the new parking structure). Proposed public facility activities would include administrative services, records, property and evidence, communications, investigation, police information technology, community policing, booking and holding, special weapons and tactics (SWAT), public lobby space, and space for community engagement.

Parking Structure

The proposed Public Safety facility would be accessed by vehicles via a new parking structure along Acacia Parkway. The new parking structure would be up to four levels tall, and may include up to one additional underground level, for a total of five levels.

Relocated Civic Center Park

The Project proposes the relocation of the Civic Center Park. The relocated park would be situated in the eastern portion of the Project area. The existing meandering walkway along the northern portion of the

Project area would be reconfigured to facilitate pedestrian movement within the Civic Center area, connecting these existing facilities/amenities to the proposed Civic Center Park. The approximately 2.7-acre park could include amenities such as benches, tables, trash and recycle receptacles, and pavilions. The Project would install ornamental park landscaping and appropriate security lighting to ensure public safety.

Landscaping

Ornamental landscaping would be installed throughout the Project area. Landscaping may include vegetation such as turf, non-deciduous groundcover,, trees, shrubs, perennials, ornamental grasses, vines, or other types of plantings The Project may also include improvements to the existing sidewalks and curb and gutter along the Project frontage (Acacia Parkway) and Euclid Street such as new sidewalks, curb and gutter, and various other street improvements. Median improvements and pedestrian crosswalk striping may be installed within the Acacia Parkway right-of-way.

Utilities and Services

The following utilities and services would serve the Project area:

- *Water*. Water service at the Project site is provided by the City of Garden Grove Public Works Department. Existing water pipelines are currently located in Acacia Parkway (8-inch and 12-inch pipeline) and Euclid Avenue (10-inch pipeline). Existing 12-inch and 4-inch laterals connect the existing 8-inch pipeline in Acacia Parkway. The Project would abandon the existing water laterals and install new lateral connections to the existing 8-inch water line in Acacia Parkway.
- *Sewer*. The Public Works Department also provides sanitary sewer service to the Project site. Existing sewer pipelines are located in 7th Street (8-inch sewer pipe) and Acacia Parkway (6-inch sewer pipe). The Project would abandon the existing sewer laterals and install new lateral connections to the sewer system in Acacia Parkway. The Project would be conditioned to connect to a new/replaced sewer main in Acacia Parkway, per the Public Works Department's plans to replace the existing sewer pipe in Acacia Parkway in fall 2024 to improve the location, size, and condition of the existing sewer main. This sewer replacement project is an existing planned project by the Public Works Department in accordance with its approved Capital Improvements Program. As such, this planned project would upgrade the existing pipe from 6-inch to 8-inch in size.
- *Drainage*. The current Public Safety Building has an existing stormwater system on-site, which connects to an existing 30-inch reinforced concrete pipe in Acacia Parkway. The Project would replace the on-site system with a new drainage system that connects to the existing 30-inch pipe. The new stormwater system would comply with Municipal Code Section 6.40, *Stormwater Quality*, and other state regulations regarding water quality.
- *Dry Utilities*. The Project would abandon existing on-site dry utilities and construct new underground on-site utilities connected to the existing underground Southern California Gas Company owned 2-inch natural gas pipe and Southern California Edison owned electrical utilities in the Acacia Parkway right-of-way.

Figure 1. Regional Vicinity

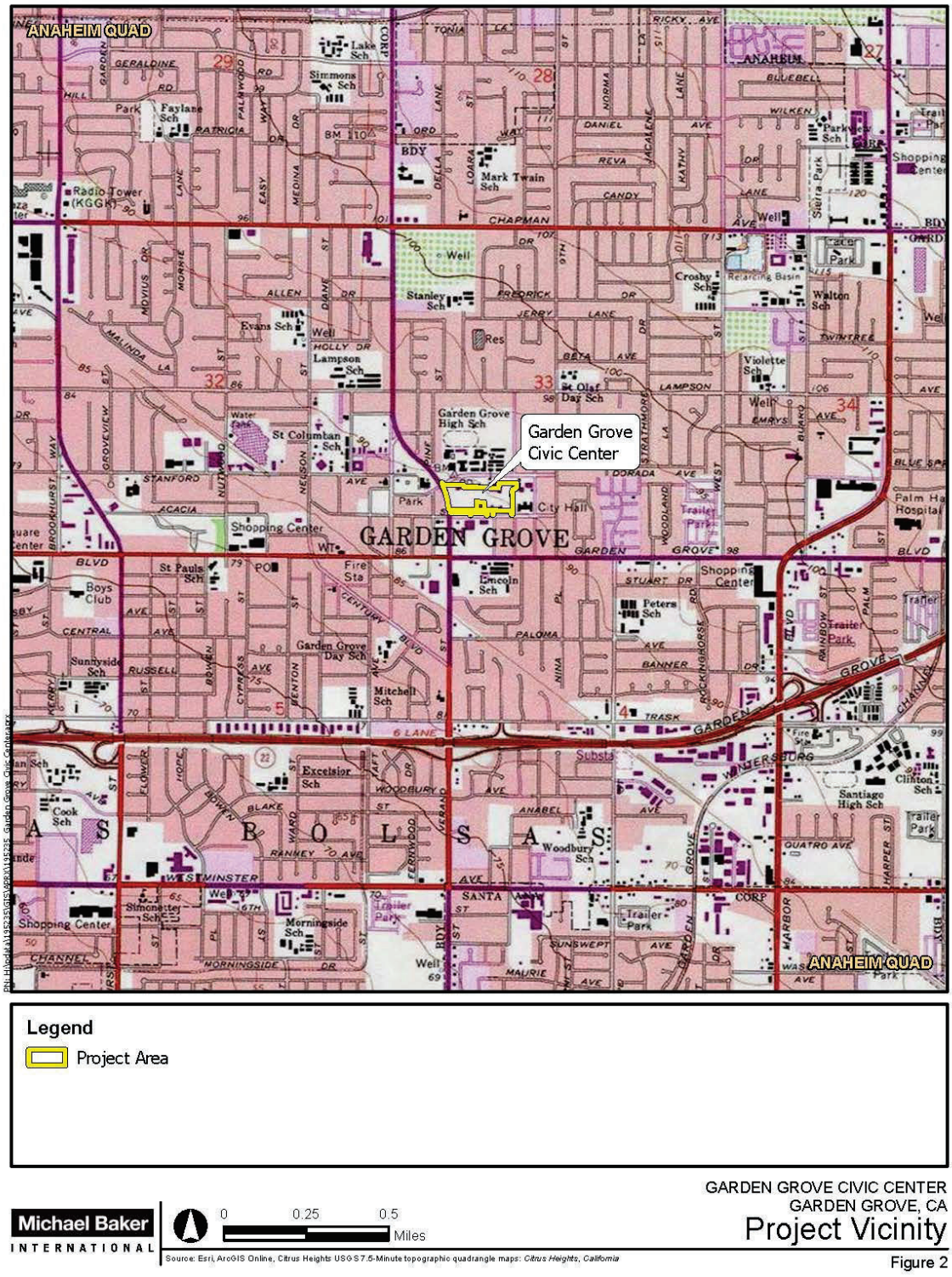

Figure 2. Project Vicinity

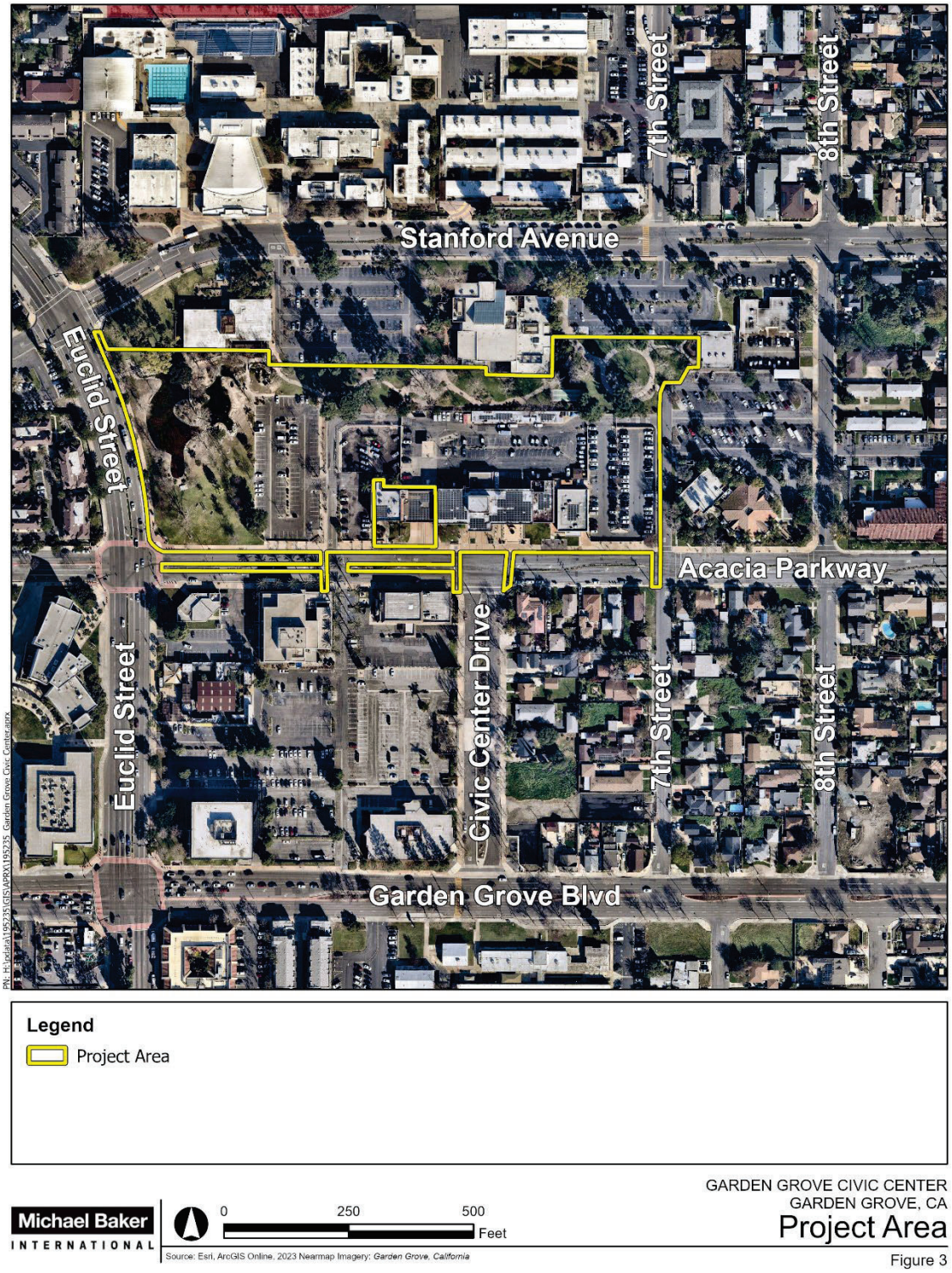

Figure 3. Project Area

3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The Project does not require federal permitting, license, or approval; therefore, the Project does not meet the definition of an undertaking in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Section 800.16(y). Nevertheless, California state cultural resources law is modeled on federal law, and resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are also eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. The following discussion of the NRHP is intended to guide the application of federal criteria in order to comply with state law. A historic property is defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP.

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP is the official register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects determined to be worth special protections due to their historic or artistic significance. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction 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; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All resources or properties nominated for listing in the NRHP must retain integrity, which is the authenticity of a historic resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for nomination.

3.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14[3] Section 15002[i]). CEQA conditions that it is the policy of the state of California to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with historic environmental qualities and preserve for future generations examples of the major periods of California history" (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21001[b], [c]). Under the provisions of CEQA, "a project

with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b]).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR.
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined in PRC Section 5020.1[k]).
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements.
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a]).

A historical resource consists of "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. … Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a][3]).

The CEQA planning process requires considering historical resources and unique archaeological resources (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5; PRC Section 21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided or mitigated (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b][4]). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters adversely those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for the CRHR. If there is a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the preparation of an environmental impact report may be required (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15065[a]).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[c][1]) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in CCR Title 14(3) Section 15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 2001a). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological site, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC Section 21083.2 (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15069.5[c][3]). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource. CEQA defines a "unique archaeological resource" as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2[g]).

If an impact to a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible mitigation measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15126.4[a][1]). Mitigation must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Generally, drawings, photographs, and/or displays do not mitigate the physical impact on the environment caused by the demolition or the destruction of a historical resource. However, CEQA (PRC Section 21002.1[b]) requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if it does not mitigate impacts to a less than significant level (OHP 2001a: 9).

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR is a guide to cultural resources that must be considered when a government agency undertakes a discretionary action subject to CEQA. The CRHR helps government agencies identify and evaluate California's historical resources (OHP 2001b: 1) and indicates which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). Any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR is to be considered during the CEQA process (OHP 2001a: 7).

A cultural resource is evaluated under four criteria to determine its historical significance. A resource must be significant in accordance with one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California's history and cultural heritage.
- Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Age

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the CRHR requires that sufficient time must have passed to allow a "scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource." Fifty years is used as a general estimate of the time needed to understand the historical importance of a resource (OHP 2006: 3). The OHP recommends documenting, and taking into consideration in the planning process, any cultural resource that is 45 years or older (OHP 1995: 2).

Period of Significance

The period of significance for a property is "the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing" (NPS 1997: 42). The period of significance begins with the date of the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended. The period of significance for an archaeological property is "the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information" (NPS 1997: 42). Archaeological properties may have more than one period of significance.

Integrity

The CRHR also requires a resource to possess integrity, which is defined as "the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" (OHP 2006: 2).

Archaeologists use the term "integrity" to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance that the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion 4. The integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the site's ability to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (NPS 1997: 44–49).

3.3 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 5097.5

PRC Section 5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any "vertebrate paleontological site … or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands." Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 5097.5 states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

3.4 CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American most likely descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

4 PROJECT SETTING

4.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. Garden Grove is located in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, distinguished by northwest-trending mountain ranges and valleys following the branching San Andreas fault. This geomorphic province also includes physiogeographic features such as the Los Angeles Basin, the southern members of the Channel Islands, and the continental shelf (California Geological Survey 2002). The Peninsular Ranges province crosses several counties, as well as Baja California. The Pacific Ocean borders it to the west, the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province to the north, and the Colorado Desert geomorphic province to the east. The Peninsular Ranges batholith dominates the Peninsular Ranges.

Garden Grove is located within the actively subsiding Los Angeles Basin. This basin is bound by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, and partially by the San Joaquin Hills to the southeast (Yerkes et al. 1965).

The geology of the Project area has been mapped by Morton and Miller (2006) at a scale of 1:100,000. The mapped geological units at the surface of the Project area and immediately adjacent areas include young alluvial fan deposits (Qyf_a) of Holocene to late Pleistocene age (present to 126,000 years old). Young alluvial fan deposits of this region can be as young as Holocene in age, a period that overlaps with archaeological concern, but can also range as old as late Pleistocene in age and possibly contain significant fossil resources.

The soil throughout the Project area has been mapped as Metz loamy sand (NRCS 2022). Metz loamy sand is a very deep soil that formed on floodplains and alluvial fans with slopes of 0 to 15 percent. These sediments are eroded primarily from sedimentary rocks (USDA 1999).

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is within the Los Angeles Plain ecoregion, which consists of nearly level floodplains and alluvial fans. This ecoregion receives approximately 10 to 17 inches of annual precipitation. Historically, vegetation was dominated by California sagebrush, California buckwheat, coast live oak, chamise chaparral, and annual grasslands (Griffith et al. 2016).

Today, the closest surface water to the Project area is the Wintersburg Channel, located approximately 1 mile southeast. The current bed of the Santa Ana River is located approximately 3 miles east.

4.3 CULTURAL SETTING

As represented in the archaeological record, California, like the rest of North America, was occupied by the terminal Pleistocene and earliest Holocene (Arnold et al. 2004). Key indicators of early material cultures, known as Paleoindian cultures, are fluted points, which have been reported at a number of locations in Southern California (Rondeau 2009). The region's early inhabitants were highly mobile hunter-gatherers.

By the Millingstone Period or Millingstone Cultural Horizon, permanent settlements were established in Southern California. These settlements were established along the coast and near estuaries, lagoons, rivers, and marshes, which provided rich natural resources including numerous varieties of seeds, shellfish, fish, birds, and small mammals. The Millingstone Period takes its name from the millingstones (metates) and hand stones (manos) which were used to process plant materials, and which first appear during this time.

By 3,500 B.P. several changes are visible in the archaeological record, and these changes define what is termed the Intermediate Horizon or Millingstone period (Wallace 1955). Population sizes continued to increase, leading to more intense exploitation of both marine and terrestrial resources (Erlandson 1994). Circular fishhooks begin to appear in coastal archaeological assemblages, and the mortar and pestle appear in increasing numbers further inland, as the acorn becomes the staple foodstuff. Projectile points change as the dart appears and the atlatl, or dart- and spear-thrower, comes into widespread use. Sites are more dense in the landscape, and trade networks brought exotic goods like obsidian into the area, and sophisticated products hint at craft specialization (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968).

4.4 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino (Wallace 1955). The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were sent by the Spanish to the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Two indigenous terms are commonly used by tribal groups to refer to themselves and are preferred by descendant groups: Tongva and Kizh. The term Tongva was recorded by ethnographer C. Hart Merriam in 1903, and the term Kizh was first published by ethnologist Horatio Hale in 1846 (Heizer 1968). Since there are two terms that are used by different groups to refer to themselves, the term Gabrielino is used in this section to encompass both Tongva and Kizh groups.

Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978). Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juaneño to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrielino language was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with traps, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith 1978). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly-leafed cherry. Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber 1925).

According to noted Southern California ethnographer, J. P. Harrington's informants, the Santa Ana River was known as Wanaawna. The closest known villages to the Project site were Hotuukngna, located on the Santa Ana River in today's Anaheim, and Pasbengna, located on the Santa Ana River in the vicinity of the City of Santa Ana. Other place names are also documented in Santa Ana (McCawley 1995: 59-60). The consulted sources identified no hamlets, villages, or named locations within or near the Project site or the City of Garden Grove.

4.5 HISTORY

Regional Development

Many histories of the greater Orange County region begin with the settlement of Spaniards from Mexico in 1784. The beginning of land development in Orange County can be traced to Spanish rule, when the government gave Manuel Nieto permission in 1784 to occupy the land between what is today northern Orange County and the southern region of Los Angeles County. Soon after, the Spanish government also permitted Juan Pablo Grijalva to occupy lands in the region (Doig 1962: 8). Nieto and Grijalva and their descendants operated cattle ranches on these lands after Mexico broke away from Spain in 1824 (Orange County Historical Society 2023). In the aftermath of the Mexican American war, the United States took control over the region and made California a state in 1850. Much of the former rancho lands in this area were sold to Americans such as Abel Stearns, James Irvine, and Llewellyn and Jotham Bixby (Orange County Historical Society 2023; Chattel Architecture and Planning & Preservation, Inc. 2006: 3).

In 1857, Anaheim became the first official town founded in the region. A group of settlers bought a portion of land originally part of Nieto's ranch. By 1868, Nieto and Grijalva had sold much of their land to settlers who founded the towns of Santa Ana, Tustin, Orange, Westminster, and Garden Grove soon after (Orange County Historical Society 2023). After this time, the region's new settlers shifted the agricultural focus from cattle to horticulture, and grapes, wheat, barley, corn, apricots, walnut, and citrus. These new commodities formed the foundation of the new local economy (Chattel Architecture and Planning & Preservation, Inc. 2006: 7; Orange County Historical Society 2023). Railroad entrepreneurs brought the Southern Pacific Railroad to the region in 1875 which facilitated a population boom and precipitated the breakaway of Orange County from Los Angeles County in 1889 (Doig 1962: 17; Orange County Historical Society 2023).

Local boosters and entrepreneurs' investments in additional transportation infrastructure accelerated population growth in Orange County in the twentieth century. Between 1904 and 1910, three branches of the Pacific Electric Railway drove development of the coastal and inland regions. Moreover, the use of the automobile beginning in the early 1910s prompted officials to construct new state highways and roads, fueling the development of smaller communities in the northern part of the county. The completion of the Coast Highway in 1926 brought additional growth to the southern coastal regions of Laguna Beach and Dana Point (Orange County Historical Society 2023). Government development of the freeways in the post-World War II era facilitated suburban sprawl away from city centers and forced a regional change from agricultural farms to tract housing to accommodate the exploding population. Between 1953 and 1963, Garden Grove, Buena Park, La Palma, Costa Mesa, Cypress, Westminster, Fountain Valley, Los Alamitos, Villa Park, and San Juan Capistrano all voted to incorporate as their populations grew exponentially. The push for incorporation reflected a wider inter-city rivalry for land that was happening

throughout the county as established cities began incorporating swaths of unincorporated land around their borders (Doig 1977: 16). By the end of 1963, the population of the county surpassed one million. As agriculture waned in the region, tourism, manufacturing, and the service industry quickly replaced it as the driving economic force. This pattern has continued up to the present day, as the current population of Orange County has topped over three million people (Orange County Historical Society 2023).

Garden Grove

Garden Grove's history begins in 1874 when Alonzo Cook purchased 160 acres of property in between what is today Euclid and Nutwood Avenues. While not the first settler in the area, Cook envisioned to convert the tiny farm community that preceded him into a cohesive village which he named Garden Grove. To begin this process, Cook donated a parcel of his land to create a one-room school building that opened in 1875. In addition to the school, Cook established a church in 1876 which served as a community meeting center, and a store and post office in 1877. Although he departed the community in 1881, Cook's actions served as the foundations of the growing village of Garden Grove attracting more families. Between 1875 and the time he moved away in 1881, the population of the community had grown to approximately 200 people. (Doig 1962: 31-36).

Like much of the region at that time, agriculture was Garden Grove's main economic driver, and corn, grapes, walnuts, and citrus were some of the prominent crops in the city's early history (Doig 1962: 73, 88). As the Southern Pacific Railroad made access to the region more accessible, the city grew, and farms became more numerous and steadily grew in value and productivity (Doig 1962: 43). Between 1886 and 1895, the population of Garden Grove quadrupled from 228 to 1,122 people, most of this in the agricultural region of the town (Doig 1962: 47). The construction of the Pacific Electric Railway routes through the city beginning in 1905 transformed Garden Grove into an important shipping center on the route that connected Los Angeles to Santa Ana. The railroad also brought tourists and settlers and, soon after, developers brought telephone, gas, and electric services to the growing town (Anaheim Gazette 1907; Doig 1962: 127; City of Garden Grove 2023).

Garden Grove continued as an agricultural town until 1945. In the aftermath of World War II, like other nearby towns, Garden Grove transformed from a largely agricultural community into a residential suburb. This change was mirrored throughout Southern California as many service members chose to stay in the area after being discharged from military service (City of Garden Grove 2023). At the beginning of 1950, Garden Grove's population was 3,752. By 1956, the year of Garden Grove's incorporation, the population had grown to 41,238 people, with approximately 1,400 people moving into the city each month (Doig 1977: 48-49). This rapid growth of population, as well as the push by the City of Anaheim and surrounding cities to annex land close to Garden Grove, hastened the need for incorporation. By 1956, Garden Grove City officials believed the incorporation of the City was necessary to handle the needs of the community while simultaneously negating the threat of annexation (Doig 1977: 16-17). As the City became more established after incorporation, City officials and residents alike recognized the need for a citywide civic center. In 1966, the City council approved the creation of the Garden Grove Civic Center which centralized City services (*Los Angeles Times* 1966).

Site Specific Development

The Project area was part of Rancho las Bolsas. Early plat maps of the rancho tend not to show the details of the rancho's interior. No development is shown in the Project area, but roads are shown entering the rancho nearby (Hoffmann 1868).

Early USGS maps indicate that the Project area was undeveloped into the twentieth century (USGS 1896, 1898, 1901, 1902). By the 1930s, portions of the Project area north of Garden Grove Boulevard had been developed with single-family houses and development continued through the 1950s. Aerial photographs taken in 1963 show dozens of homes in the area now occupied by the public safety complex, the library, community center, parking lots, and the park; the original City Hall building is still visible to the east. By 1972, dozens of houses have been demolished and a street vacated in preparation of the Civic Center. By 1977, aerial photographs show that the Civic Center footprint is growing with the addition of the library and community center, and the park appears under construction. By 1983, the park is in place, including the pond. By 1994, the original City Hall has been demolished and the Civic Center is generally in its current configuration (USGS 1935; UCSB 1953, 1963, 1977; NETR 2023).

The Garden Grove Civic Center

In the post-World War II era, Garden Grove, like other local towns, was growing at a record pace. As a result, the City incorporated in 1956, which created the need to form a civic bureaucracy. Garden Grove's development mirrored other Southern California communities at the time, as the push for neighborhood facilities became a common trend in cities throughout the region. City halls, police and fire stations, libraries, and recreation facilities were built at an increasing pace throughout Southern California as the population expanded. Despite the need for more services, city finances, like in Garden Grove, often limited the construction of buildings, and so municipal buildings were typically constructed over time as cities received funding (Prosser 2019: 8). Within two months of incorporation, Garden Grove established City Hall in the former Fitz Intermediate School building and grounds at 11391 Acacia Parkway (Doig 1977: 32). Over the next decade, Garden Grove continued to grow as the City annexed surrounding land, and more residents moved into the City. The need for the expansion and the centralization of City services was needed, and in 1966 the City Council approved a plan for a designated Civic Center (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a). The City Council approved the current location of Civic Center due to its proximity to the original City Hall, and the desire to make the area into a homogenous unit.

Figure 4. 1960 aerial photograph prior to the development of the Garden Grove Civic Center.

Only the original City Hall building (demolished circa 1996) on the site of the current Healthy Aging Center Acacia (blue arrow) and the current Garden Grove Police Department tactical operations building (red arrow), originally the Garden Grove Elementary School Headquarters, were in place (UCSB 1960; NETR 2023).

Architects James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo designed the original Garden Grove Civic Center plan in the 1960s. Although the original plan they prepared was not located in available archival sources, historic newspaper articles credit the trio with the design (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a, 1967). Their original proposal addressed two main goals for the civic-community property, the first being "to provide an atmosphere that will encourage citizen participation in local government and community activities" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). The plan called for five buildings, including a library, new city hall, community service building (community center), police station, and fire station (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). Additionally, part of the architects' vision to achieve the goal of civic engagement was to link the Civic Center area with a series of malls and plazas that would extend to and include Euclid Park. For the second goal, they also proposed to place the architecturally sympathetic buildings in an arrangement within this complex "to provide pedestrian circulation and an area of community activity as well as wide open vistas of open space" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966, 1967).

Ultimately, the Garden Grove Civic Center was not approved as a comprehensive site plan. Rather all the buildings, landscaped areas, and public art installations were approved under separate plans (Chris Chung, Senior Planner, City of Garden Grove, personal communication, July 18, 2023). The Garden Grove Main Library designed by Wilde, Wilcox, and Yeo was the first building constructed within the Civic Center in 1969. In 1970, at the direction of the City Council, the architectural firm of Marion J. Varner & Associates designed a combined police and fire station, or public safety building (Doig 1977: 93), which was completed in 1972. Due to funding constraints, the Community Meeting Center was not constructed until

1976, when the building was combined with a senior citizen center and the City Council Chambers (Doig 1977: 95). Although the original vision of the Civic Center as a larger complex that included Euclid Park was not executed as planned, the more limited Civic Center design ultimately incorporated outdoor spaces meant to link the buildings and encourage community gathering. In 1976, the City Council approved the move of an additional building from another location (unknown) into the Civic Center proper for use by the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce. These plans noted that "pedestrian access to the building will be provided by a series of meandering walkways [and] [t]he building will be surrounded by landscaping" (Davis 1976: 1) (**Figure 5**).

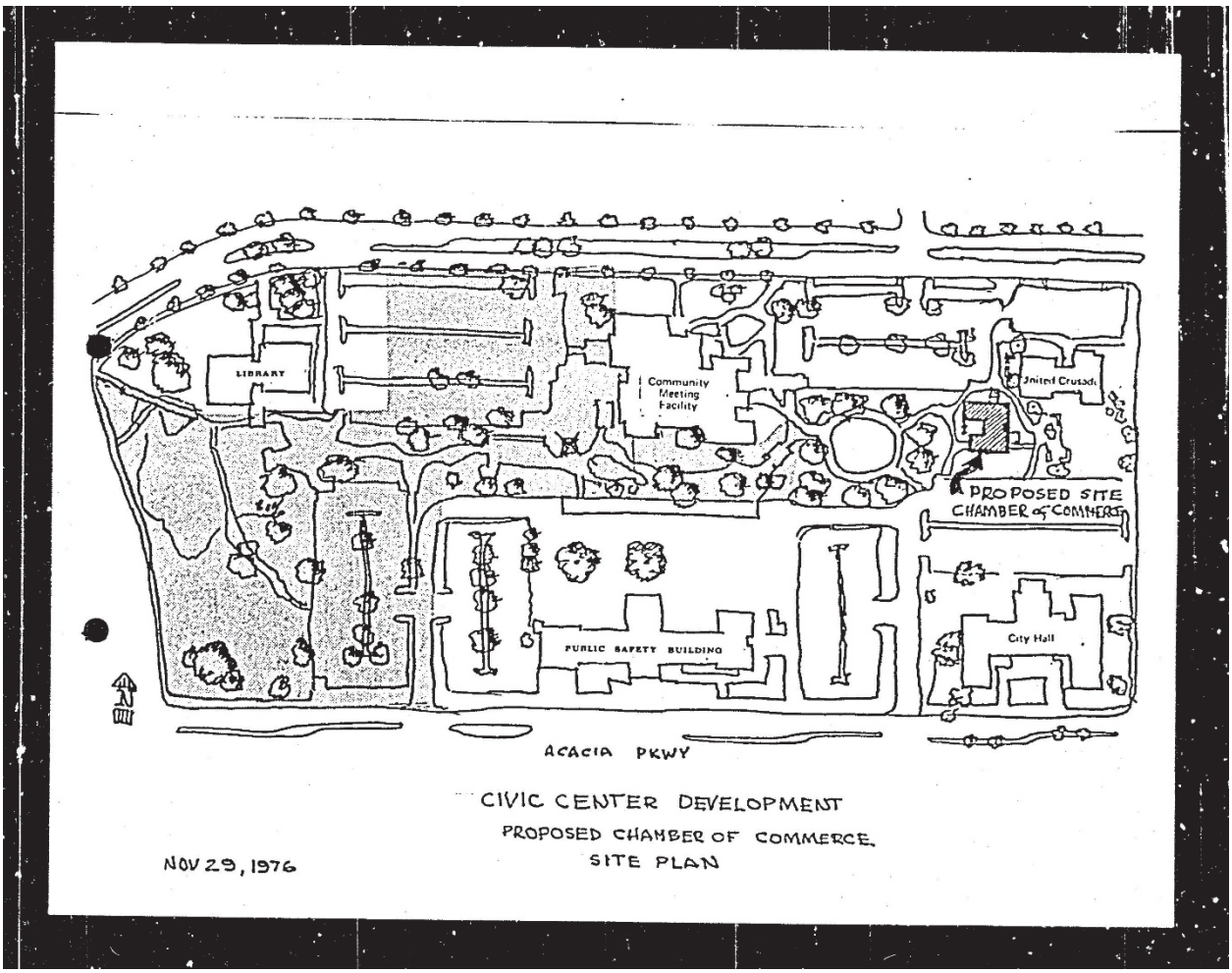

Figure 5. 1976 rendering of the Civic Center Development Proposed Chamber of Commerce Site Plan. Note the Library, original Public Safety Building, Community Meeting Center, and original City Hall building within a connected park-like plaza that resembles the configuration of the Civic Center today (Davis 1976).

The additional building was moved on-site for the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce circa 1977 and the landscaping efforts commenced at that time (Doig 1977: 94-95) (**Figure 6**).

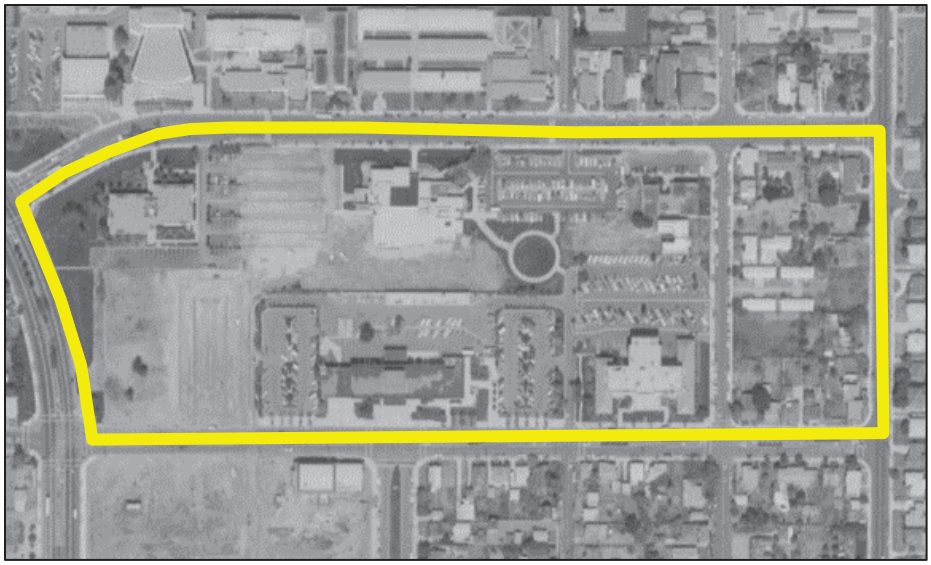

Figure 6. 1977 aerial photograph of Garden Grove Civic Center, with the footprint of the Garden Grove Civic Center denoted in yellow. Note that Garden Grove Main Branch Library, Garden Grove Public Safety Building, and Garden Grove Community Meeting Center have been completed by this time. The Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall is under construction between the Public Safety Building and the Community Meeting Center and to the south of the library. The original City Hall and Chamber of Commerce buildings are still extant (UCSB 1977).

Aerial images show that the additional building moved onsite circa 1977 was removed by 1983 and the current landscaping and hardscaping were in place (UCSB 1977, 1983). A building occupied by a credit union today was added to the site circa 1983 (**Figure 7**).

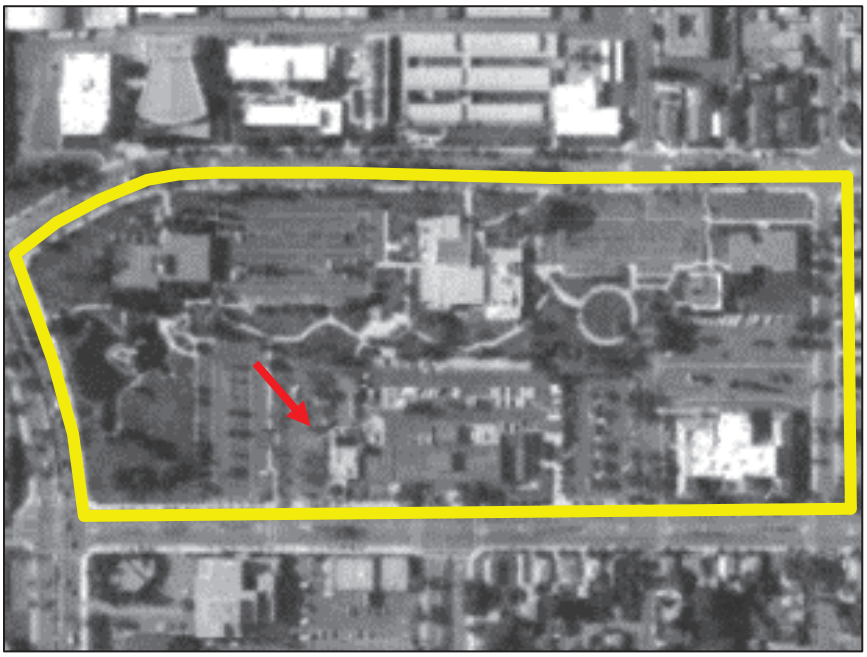

Figure 7. 1983 aerial photograph of the Garden Grove Civic Center with the footprint of the Garden Grove Civic Center denoted in yellow. Note the Civic Center Park is fully developed and a red arrow points to the addition to the west end of the Public Safety Building (fire department) is complete (UCSB 1983).

A new City Hall was never built. Between 1980 and 2018, six public art installations were placed within the Civic Center site. In 1994, the original City Hall building was demolished, and its functions were moved to the Orange County Transit Authority building directly across from the Civic Center to the south (*Los Angeles Times* 1994).

Further documentation, including building descriptions, construction histories, and photographic documentation for the individual resources, are in the DPR 523 series forms (**Appendix D**).

Architectural Styles

Architecture in the Project area parallels civic trends elsewhere in Southern California during the twentieth century. From 1957 through 1970, many civic centers were centered around a city hall, with administrative and public buildings built on the same property. The postwar years marked an era of rapid population growth, and the need for services convenient to city residents and civic bureaucracy created the need for a centralized civic center (Prosser 2019: 2-3). This section briefly describes the architectural styles observed within the Project area.

Brutalism (1950s-1970s)

The term "Brutalism" directly references the French phrase béton brut, which translates to raw concrete. Brutalism first emerged during the late 1950s as an aesthetic preference for exposed concrete building materials and was formalized as a distinct architectural idiom by the likes of Le Corbusier and other European architects. By the mid-1960s, Brutalism gained popularity in Southern California and across the United States, particularly as a style used for civic and commercial buildings. Identifying elements of the style include monumental massing, imposing angular or blockish forms, exposed concrete building finishes, repetitive structural elements and fenestration patterns, recessed openings, and lack of traditional ornament (San Diego, City of 2007; McAlester 2013: 664).

Comparative Analysis

Many urban civic buildings were designed in the Brutalist style to achieve a monumental presence that that was both grand and austere. There are numerous extant Brutalist civic buildings in Southern California. Two exceptional representative examples include the Glendale Municipal Services Building (**Figure 8**) and the Inglewood City Hall (**Figure 9**).

Figure 8. An overview of the façade of the Glendale Municipal Services Building, 633 East Broadway Avenue, Glendale, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the imposing structure supported on massive concrete piers that evokes a sense of authority, and order.

Figure 9. Façade of the Inglewood City Hall at 1 West Manchester Boulevard, Inglewood, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the bold monolithic structure that exhibits recurring modular elements grouped together to make a whole. This building dominates the surrounding civic area and evokes a sense of authority and permanence.

Brutalist civic buildings are common through Southern California. Many of the surviving examples display distinct and clear Brutalist character defining features. In contrast, the subject building displays a modest version of the style.

New Formalism (1950s-1970s)

Unlike other mid-century styles that deliberately emphasized abstraction and rejected traditionalism, New Formalism embraced modern interpretations of classical building forms. Identifying elements of the style include simple, rectangular plans; monumental massing; symmetrical arrangement of fenestration and detailing; columns and colonnades; heavy entablatures and roof slabs; and patterned screen walls. Many of these distinctive, stylized elements were made possible by contemporaneous innovations in concrete technology. At the peak of its popularity, New Formalism was frequently implemented for the designs of large commercial and civic facilities (DAHP n.d.; McAlester 2013).

Comparative Analysis

Many urban civic buildings were designed in the New Formalism style to achieve a monumental presence that represented strength and stability. There are numerous extant New Formalism civic buildings in Southern California. Two exceptional representative examples include the Norwalk Courthouse (**Figure 10**) and the U.S. Customs House at the Port of Los Angeles (**Figure 11**).

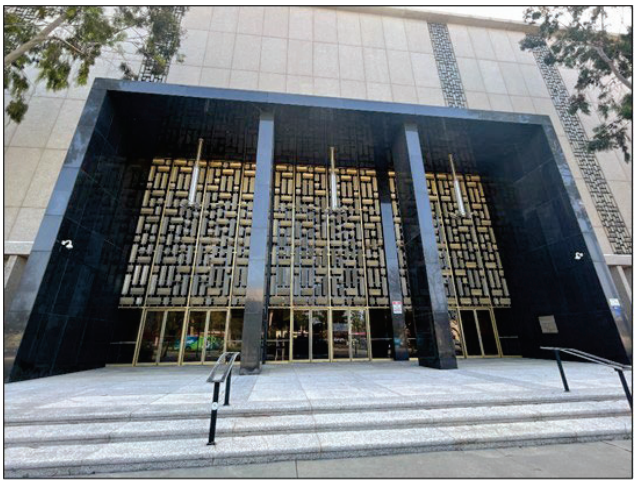

Figure 10. A detailed view of the main entrance (west) of the Norwalk Courthouse at 12729 Norwalk Boulevard, Norwalk, California (Google Earth 2023).
Note the impressive entrance set within a black granite surround and accessed by marble stairs. A detailed bronze metal screen sits above the multi-door entrance and pendulum lights drop from above.

Figure 11. Façade (west) of the U.S. Customs House at the Port of Los Angeles at 300 South Ferry Street, San Pedro, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the impressive entrance accessed via a colonnade and the drop pendant lighting over the entrance. Granite panel walls flank the entrance.

New Formalist civic buildings are common through Southern California. Many of the surviving examples display distinct and obvious New Formalism character defining features. In contrast, the subject building displays a modest version of the style.

Post-World War II Public, Civic, Institutional, and Commercial Plazas, 1945-1975

Following World War II, the landscapes designed for public, civic, institutional, and commercial purposes typically followed the simpler, modern aesthetics of the associated buildings and features. Unlike past, more densely planted grounds with prescribed pathways guiding visitors, the modern public open spaces and urban plazas were designed to encourage and allow pedestrians to walk freely and escape daily hectic life. Most of these designed landscapes meant for public use were minimally planted and often included water features and public art (Fratinardo 2019: 41).

Architects

James R. Wilde, Lee F. Wilcox, and Ron Yeo

The initial plan for the Garden Grove Civic Center and the design for the Garden Grove Library were developed by architects James R. Wilde, Lee F. Wilcox, and Ron Yeo. All three worked throughout Southern California, though targeted research does not indicate that the three owned a firm together. James Wilde designed various home developments and apartment buildings in Los Angeles and Orange Counties in the 1950s and 60s (*Los Angeles Times* 1964, 1966b; *Mirror News* 1957). He was also responsible for overseeing the initial designs for the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, though these plans were later abandoned (*Los Angeles Times* 1967). Lee Wilcox received his bachelor of arts degree in architecture from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1954. Very little is known about his early work, but Wilcox was responsible for designing an equestrian arena in Diamond Bar in 1969, and a police facility in Los Alamitos in 1970 (Gane 1970: 990-91). In 1967, he received the award of merit from the Orange County chapter of the American Institute of Architects for his work on the Garden Grove Civic Center plan (Gane 1970: 991; *Independent* 1970). Targeted research revealed little information of Ron Yeo's education and early career. However, by the 1960s, Yeo was prolific in public and commercial building design. In addition to his work for Garden Grove, Yeo designed the west Anaheim Community Hospital in 1964, the Rancho Valencia shopping center in 1968, and the Acme Wire Offices and Manufacture Facility in Garden Grove in 1969. In 1991, Yeo served as the principal architect for the Huntington Beach pier and its new buildings (*Los Angeles Times* 1991). Between 1967 and 1968, Yeo served as the director of the Garden Grove Beautification Association, ostensibly for his work planning the Garden Grove Civic Center (Gane 1970: 1021).

Marion J. Varner & Associates

Architect Marion J. Varner designed the Garden Grove Public Safety Building in 1970. Unlike James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, or Ron Yeo, whose designs consisted primarily of residential and commercial buildings, Varner had more experience in designing government and civic buildings. Varner was born in Wichita Kansas in 1912. He graduated from the University of Southern California School of Architecture in 1936 and served as a Naval Architect during World War II (*Los Angeles Times* 2005). Varner's early work after his military service included the Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station in 1959 and the City of Bell Branch Library in 1961 (PCAD 2023a). Varner maintained his own architecture practice for over 55 years (*Los Angeles Times* 2005). In addition to his work for Garden Grove, in the 1960s and 1970s, Varner designed the Gardena Police Building, Culver City Police Building, and Monrovia Police Annex (*Daily News-Post* 1971; *Evening Vanguard* 1965; *Gardena Valley News* 1961). Varner died in 2005 at the age of 93.

Varner was a prominent architect of police buildings, designing over a dozen of them throughout his career. Among his earliest work were Hawthorne and San Fernando Police Stations designed in 1955 and 1956 respectively (Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215). The San Fernando Police Station appears to be extant and is now a private business. Targeted research could not identify the location of the Hawthorne Police Department building. Varner continued to design police stations in the 1960s with the Glendale and Culver City Police Department buildings in 1960 and 1965. Both buildings remain extant, though the Glendale building is no longer in use by the police department and is currently used for television and movie filming. The Glendale Police Department building was recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR in 2006

(Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215). However, available archival evidence did not document the eligibility criteria for the building. Culver City has made alterations to its police department building; however, it maintains its association as a police facility (*Evening Vanguard* 1965). It appears that the Culver City Police Department building has not been evaluated for historical significance (NPS 2020; OHP 2023b, 2023c)

Varner's most celebrated design was the Vernon City Hall and Police Station building, which was constructed in 1975. Following the trend seen earlier with his Garden Grove Public Safety Building, the Vernon design combined two civic functions into one building. The Vernon City Hall and Police Station building won a design award from the Society of American Registered Architects (**Figure 12** and **Figure 13**) (Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215).

COMBINED FACILITY—Construction is to begin in mid-July on combined police station and city hall for Vernon, designed by Pasadena architect Marion J. Varner, to be finished in 18 months.

Figure 12. Rendering of Vernon City Hall 1974 (Los Angeles Times 1974).

Figure 13. Vernon City Hall and Police Station today evidencing minimal alterations (Google Street View 2023).

Anthony & Langford

Architecture firm Anthony & Langford designed the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center in 1975. Founded in 1950 by Tolbert Anthony and V. Wallace Langford, Anthony & Langford was a prominent design firm in Southern California. Tolbert Anthony was born in 1923 and received his architectural degree from the University of Southern California. Targeted research revealed little about Langford's early life or education. Early civic work for the firm includes Commerce City Hall in late 1958, El Monte City Hall in 1960, and the Santa Fe Springs Library in 1961. The firm was also responsible for many community theaters throughout the region including the La Mirada Civic Theatre, the Norris Community Theatre in Rolling Hills Estates, and the McCallum Theatre in Palm Desert. The firm closed sometime in the 1990s and Anthony died in 1997. Langford died in 2005. (Koyl 1962; Los Angeles Conservancy 2020; *Los Angeles Times* 1997; PCAD 2023b)

Builders

Three contracting firms were involved in the initial buildout of the Garden Grove Civic Center. Eslee Construction Company, First Assurance Construction, and Strauss Construction Company built Garden Grove Library, Garden Grove Public Safety Building, and Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, respectively. Sources reviewed during research suggest that the Eslee Construction Company and Strauss Construction Company were used for other civic buildings in Garden Grove. Strauss Construction Company was the most prolific of the three and was contracted by civic and private entities throughout Southern California. All three companies are now defunct (*Daily Sun* 1976; *Desert Sun* 1972; Doig 1977: 89-91; *Progress Bulletin* 1972; *Sacramento Bee* 1971).

5 CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

The results of the SCCIC records search; literature, historical map, and aerial photograph review; NAHC Sacred Lands File search; historical society consultation; archaeological and built environment field survey and evaluations; and archaeological sensitivity assessment are presented below.

5.1 SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH

On May 9, 2023, Michael Baker International archaeologist Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA, completed a records search at the SCCIC (see **Appendix A**). The SCCIC, of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Fullerton, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Orange County. The records search included the Project area and a half-mile buffer. As part of the records search, the following federal and state of California inventories were reviewed:

- NRHP (NPS 2020).
- Archaeological Resources Directory for Orange County (OHP 2023a). The directory includes the OHP determinations of eligibility for archaeological resources in Orange County.
- Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Orange County (OHP 2023b). The directory includes resources reviewed for eligibility for the NRHP and the California Historical Landmarks programs through federal and state environmental compliance laws, and resources nominated under federal and state registration programs, including the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.
- California Historical Resources (OHP 2023c).

Results

Previous Studies

No cultural resources studies have been previously completed within the Project area. Ten have been completed within a half-mile (**Table 1**).

TABLE 1: PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 0.5 MILES OF PROJECT AREA

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Resource Identified in the Project Area?
OR-01535	Bonner, Wayne H. and C. Phil	1996	*Cultural Resources Assessment of a 1.62 Acre Residential Development Site, Parcels #8-13, 27, 36, and 37, Acacia Terrace Development, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California*	No
OR-01949	Padon, Beth, Deborah K. B. McLean, Ivan H. Strudwick, and Bradley L. Sturm	1995	*Cultural Resource Assessment for the City of Garden Grove*	No

TABLE 1: PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 0.5 MILES OF PROJECT AREA

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Resource Identified in the Project Area?
OR-02749	Lewis, Don	2002	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Sm-151-09, Garden Grove Pbre Switch 13062 Euclid Street Garden Grove, Ca 92844*	No
OR-02825	Duke, Curt	2002	*Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 151–09 Orange County, California*	No
OR-02841	Smith, Brooks and Curt Duke	2003	*Results of Archaeological Monitoring AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 13040B Garden Grove, Orange County, California*	No
OR-03020	Pletka, Nicole	2002	*Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 13040b Orange County, California*	No
OR-03425	Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling	2006	*Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Cingular Wireless Candidate Lsanca3017, 12871 Nelson Street, Garden Grove, Orange County, California*	No
OR-03515	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA33389C (Olaf Church), 12432 9th Street, Garden Grove, Orange County, California*	No
OR-04033	Foster, John M. and Kristy B. Rotermund	1991	*Archaeological Investigation of a 30 Acre Parcel in Garden Grove, California*	No
OR-04517	Bonner, Wayne H. and Diane F. Bonner	1996	*Cultural Resources Assessment of A 1.62 Acre Residential Development Site, Parcels #8-13, 27, 36 and 37, Acacia Terrace Development, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California*	No

Previously Identified Resources

As a result of the SCCIC records search and consultation of the BERD, no cultural resources were identified within the Project area. A total of 15 previously recorded cultural resources are documented within 0.5 miles of the Project area, including built environment resources and prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources (**Table 2**).

TABLE 2: PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN 0.5 MILES OF PROJECT AREA

Resource Name/P-Number	Address	Description	OHP Status Code/ Eligibility Status	Historical Resource as Defined by CEQA?
30-001260	N/A	A multi-component site consisting of a historic berm and	6Y/Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106	No

Resource Name/P-Number	Address	Description	OHP Status Code/ Eligibility Status	Historical Resource as Defined by CEQA?
		associated trash scatter, and a prehistoric isolate groundstone metate	process – Not evaluated for CRHR or local listing	
30-001261	N/A	Historic trash scatter	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
30-001262	N/A	A multi-component site consisting of a historic trash scatter and cement foundation	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
30-001263	N/A	Historic trash scatter	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
30-001264	N/A	Historic trash scatter	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
30-001265	N/A	Historic artifact and trash scatter with a semi-intact trash pit	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
30-001266	N/A	Historic trash scatter	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
30-001267	N/A	A multi-component site consisting of a historic trash scatter, with an intact trash pit and two cement foundations	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
30-001268	N/A	Historic artifact and trash scatter with a semi-intact trash pit	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of	No

Resource Name/P-Number	Address	Description	OHP Status Code/ Eligibility Status	Historical Resource as Defined by CEQA?
			Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	
30-001269	N/A	Historic trash scatter	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
30-001270	N/A	Not a resource	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
Garden Grove Japanese Language School/30-001307	N/A	A multi component site consisting of a historic building, a board and batten bungalow, "The Garden Grove Japanese Language School" built 1915 and trash scatter	7R/Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect (APE): Not evaluated	No
Chaffee House/30-157399	12771 Nelson Street	Three buildings, a Craftsman-style house with two detached garages	6Y/Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CRHR or local listing	No
Pacific Bell Real Estate Switch Station/30-176655	13062 Euclid Street	A two-story Modern style building circa 1957	7/Not Evaluated, or Needs Reevaluation for NRHP or CRHR	No
30-176774	12781 Nelson Street	A "Ford Model A" repair shop, one-story Folk (non-styled) building built circa 1920s and residence	6Y/Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CRHR or local listing	No

5.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Michael Baker International reviewed literature to understand the existing terrain, natural resources, and historic development within the Project area. This included historical context statements, historical databases, historical topographic maps, and historical aerial photographs summarized in the list below. Information from these sources were used to develop Chapter 4.

Historical Maps and Aerial Photography

- *Plat of the Rancho las Bolsas: Finally Confirmed to Ramon Yorba et al.* (Hoffmann 1868)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1896)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1898)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1901)
- *Corona, California*, 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1902)
- *Garden Grove, California*, 1:31,680 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1935)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1949)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1956)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1965)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1972)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1977)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1981)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 2012)
- *Anaheim, California*, 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 2022)
- "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Garden Grove, Orange County, California" (Sanborn 1922)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: C-11351, Frame 7-48 (UCSB 1947)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AXK-1953, Frame 6k-77 (UCSB 1953)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: C-23870, Frame 1715 (UCSB 1960)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: TG-7700 Frame 12-12 (UCSB 1977)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AMI-OC-83 Frame 11796 (UCSB 1983)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: NAPP-2C, Frame 137 (UCSB 1994)
- Single-frame aerial photograph (NETR 1963)
- Single-frame aerial photograph (NETR 1972)
- Single-frame aerial photograph (NETR 1987)
- Single-frame aerial photograph (NETR 1994)
- Single-frame aerial photograph (NETR 1995)

Historical Databases

- Ancestry.com (2023)
- Newspaper.com (2023)

Literature Sources

- "Handbook of the Indians of California" (Kroeber 1925)
- "Gabrielino" (Bean and Smith 1978)
- *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles* (McCawley 1996)
- "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology" (Wallace 1955)
- *Vineyards and Vaqueros: Indian Labor and the Economic Expansion of Southern California, 1771–1877* (Phillips 2010)
- *Images of America: Garden Grove* (Garden Grove Historical Society 2005)
- *SurveyLA: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement. Context: Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980; Government Infrastructure and Services, 1850-1980; Municipal Parks, Recreation, and Leisure, 1886-1978* (Prosser 2017)

- *SurveyLA: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement. Context: Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980; Government Infrastructure and Services, 1850-1980; Post World War II Branch City Halls and Administrative Centers, 1957-1970* (Prosser 2019)
- *SurveyLA: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement. Context: Cultural Landscapes, 1850-1980; Designed Landscapes, 1875-1980; Post World War II Landscape Architecture and Design, 1945-1976* (Fratinardo 2019)
- *SurveyLA: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement. Context: Architecture and Engineering; L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980; Late Modern, 1966-1990* (Paul 2020)
- *SurveyLA: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement. Context: Architecture and Engineering; L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980* (Horak et al. 2021)

5.3 INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION

Native American Coordination

On May 10, 2023, Michael Baker International sent an email describing the proposed Project to the NAHC in Sacramento asking the commission to review its Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be impacted by the Project. The NAHC responded with a letter sent via email dated June 5, 2023. The letter stated, "the result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative" (see **Appendix A**).

Additionally, Michael Baker International conducted Assembly Bill (AB) 52 outreach by sending a Project notification and consultation request letter via certified mail, email, and phone. The below table presents results of the outreach. On June 27, 2023, Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation responded via email requesting AB 52 consultation with the City, and consultation is ongoing. No other tribal representatives have formally requested AB 52 consultation with the City.

The results of the coordination are documented in **Table 3** with supporting documentation in **Appendix B**.

TABLE 3: NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION LOG

Tribal Representative and Contact Information	Important Dates	Consultation
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778 Phone: (626) 483-3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	6/20/2023 7/5/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail. No response was received. Followed up with a phone call. Mr. Morales requested information related to the proposed Project and previously identified cultural resources. According to Mr. Morales, due to the potential for uncovering previously unidentified cultural resources related to ground disturbance, Mr. Morales recommended archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring. However, Mr. Morales did not wish to formally request AB 52 consultation.

Tribal Representative and Contact Information	Important Dates	Consultation
		Following the phone call, an email was sent to Mr. Morales summarizing the phone conversation and informing Mr. Morales that Joseph Ontiveros deferred recommendations to Mr. Morales. No response was received.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012 Phone: (951) 807-0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	6/20/2023 7/5/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail. No response was received. Followed up with a phone call and was unable to leave a voicemail. Followed up with an email regarding AB 52 consultation. No response was received.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Chairman P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707 Phone: (562) 761-6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com	6/20/2023 7/5/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail. No response was received. Followed up with a phone call. Mr. Dorame requested the letter be sent via email. Followed up with an email regarding AB 52 consultation. No response was received.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Chairperson 80839 Camino Santa Juliana Indio, CA 92203 Lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org	6/20/2023 7/5/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail. No response was received. Followed up with an email regarding AB 52 consultation. No response was received.
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723 Phone: (626) 926-4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org	6/20/2023 6/27/2023 7/14/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail. No response was received. Andrew Salas responded via email requesting consultation. Consultation is ongoing. On July 13, 2023, the tribe indicated the original letter was misaddressed to the wrong tribe and requested an updated consultation letter. The letter was resent via certified mail on July 14, 2023, with the appropriate tribe identified.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, Chairperson 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307 Phone: (310) 403-6048 Roadkingcharles@aol.com Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	6/20/2023 7/5/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail and email. No response was received. Phone number has been disconnected. Followed up with an email regarding AB 52 consultation. The given email address returned a response that the email was undeliverable.

Tribal Representative and Contact Information	Important Dates	Consultation
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 663-5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	6/20/2023 7/5/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail and email. No response was received. Followed up with a phone call. The tribe deferred their recommendations to Anthony Morales of Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, who declined to consult under AB 52 (see above).
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274	6/20/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail. No alternate contact information is on file with the City and no response has been received to date.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians – Acjachemen Nation Christopher "Walking Thunder" Granado Director of Native American Monitoring Four Directions Education 26671 Paseo Tecate San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	6/20/2023 7/18/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail. No response was received. Sent follow up email to Joyce Perry, Cultural Resources Director, after locating alternative contact information for the tribe (kaamalam@gmail.com). No response received to date.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA 90740 Phone: (909) 262-9351 tongvatcr@gmail.com	6/20/2023 7/5/2023	Sent notification letter via certified mail and email. No response was received. Followed up with a phone call and left a voicemail regarding AB 52 consultation. No response was received.

Historical Society Consultation

On May 25, 2023, Michael Baker International sent a letter describing the Project, with maps depicting the Project area, to the Garden Grove Historical Society based in Garden Grove, California. The letter requested any information about, or concerns regarding, historical resources that may be impacted by the Project (**Appendix B**). No response to the consultation letter has been received to date.

5.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

Archaeological Survey

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by Michael Baker International staff on June 19, 2023. All areas of undeveloped, exposed soil were investigated for artifacts, soil discoloration possibly indicating midden soils, depressions or features that could indicate previous presence of buildings or structures, and historic-era debris. Photographs and notes were taken during the survey. The entirety

of the survey area was landscaped or hardscaped. No archaeological resources were identified during the survey.

Built Environment Survey

An intensive-level built-environment survey of the Project area was conducted by Michael Baker International staff on June 19, 2023, to document the Garden Grove Civic Center, Public Safety Building, and Civic Center Park. Photographs and notes were taken during the survey. Notes consisted of observations of exposed building elevations, architectural design, materials, landscape features, and alterations. Photographs are presented in a California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form set included in **Appendix C**.

5.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The archaeological sensitivity for potential unknown prehistoric archaeological sites within the Project area is low. No Native American place names are recorded within or near the Project area. Water is among the most important resources determining the placement and intensity of settlement in southern California, and there are no documented perennial water sources within or adjacent to the Project area. The Project area consists of Quaternary alluvium, which is coeval with the area's prehistoric human occupation, and which may conceal buried archaeological deposits. However, the Project area has been intensely developed since the middle twentieth century, and most of the Project area has been disturbed by past building and road construction and utilities excavation. The Project area's sensitivity for unknown buried prehistoric resources is therefore low.

The archaeological sensitivity for potential unknown buried historic period archaeological sites is similarly low. Topographic maps, aerial photographs, and the historic setting narrated in Chapter 4 indicate that, although Garden Grove began development in the late nineteenth century, the Project area itself did not begin development until well into the twentieth century. During the period of development, the City is expected to have had services such as trash collection which would have precluded the deposition of historic refuse deposits. Those resources that are known to have existed within the Project area—structural features associated with the houses and other buildings and structures that once stood—are anticipated to have been thoroughly destroyed and removed in the 1970s and later, when modern construction methods were employed in the demolition of the neighborhood and construction of the existing Civic Center. Development occurred during a period well-documented in the historical record, and significant information is not anticipated from any fragmentary utilities lines and foundations that may have survived. No significant historic period archaeological sites are anticipated within the Project area.

6 RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

In support of the project, Michael Baker International staff evaluated the Garden Grove Civic Center as a historic district and the Garden Grove Public Safety Building and Garden Grove Civic Center Park as individual resources for eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR. Below is a summary of these evaluations. Further documentation for each resource is located in the DPR 523 forms (see **Appendix C**).

6.1 GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER

The Garden Grove Civic Center is bound by Stanford Avenue to the north, Euclid Avenue to the west, Acacia Parkway to the south, and 8th Street to the east. The Civic Center includes the Garden Grove Public Safety Building (including the Orange County Fire Authority [OCFA] Station No. 81 and the Garden Grove Police Department), Garden Grove Police Department property and evidence annex building, Garden Grove Police Department Juvenile Justice Center, Garden Grove Police Department tactical operations building, Garden Grove Main Branch Library, Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, Garden Grove Civic Center Park, Credit Union of Southern California, surface parking, and other modern (less than 45 years of age) landscaping and modern public art elements within the boundary that do not contribute to the district and are not subject to evaluation for the CRHR at this time.

The following includes an evaluation of the Garden Grove Civic Center for its eligibility for the CRHR as a historic district. The Garden Grove Civic Center has not previously been evaluated as a district. Additionally, none of the buildings, structures, or objects within the Garden Grove City Center have been evaluated for any register.

Criterion 1 – The Garden Grove Civic Center is associated with the growth and development of the City of Garden Grove. The City of Garden Grove incorporated in 1956 as part of the pattern throughout Southern California to fend off land grabs from surrounding cities which were all seeking to increase their land base. After incorporation, like other cities, Garden Grove recognized the need for centralized services and quickly sought to create a civic center. A vision for a new, modern civic center was developed that called for five buildings, including a library, new city hall, community service building (community center), police station, and fire station. However, ultimately, the Garden Grove Civic Center was not approved or built as part of a comprehensive site plan. Rather all the buildings, landscaped areas, and public art installations were approved under separate plans and the site has developed over time to its current configuration. A new City Hall, a would-be centerpiece in the new, modern Civic Center, was never built. While its initial planning phase was associated with the regional trend of comprehensive civic center planning and development, the plan was not brought to completion. The initial plan was abandoned, and instead elements were designed and added to the complex separately over the years. Because only particular elements of the original plan were completed, the existing Civic Center as a complex is not representative of its initial plan. With the partial completion of the original plan, coupled with many added elements, it is not a reflection of a middle twentieth century civic center with a comprehensive site plan, and as a whole is not part of the middle twentieth century pattern of civic center construction. Therefore, the Civic Center as it exists, is not significantly associated with this pattern or history. There is no evidence that local, regional, state, or national architects or planners drew either on the initial plan or on the finished product for inspiration. Neither the initial plan or the final product is known to have made a significant

contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – To be eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, a property must be directly associated with a person's productive life during the period in which they achieved their significance. Additionally, if multiple properties are linked to the productive life of a significant person, those properties must be compared to determine which best represents the historical contributions of that individual. The Garden Grove Civic Center is a collection of government buildings and a Civic Center Park that has been open to the public since their respective construction, attracting countless visitors. Further, these buildings have been occupied or utilized by numerous Garden Grove elected officials, Orange County fire staff, and Garden Grove municipal personnel over the years. While civic buildings and complexes often have tenuous associations with various people, and although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and these buildings, or that these buildings would be the best physical representation of those contributions. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The Garden Grove Civic Center is a grouping of government facilities and commercial buildings constructed between 1969 and approximately 1994. In 1966, a vision for a new, modern civic center was developed that called for five buildings, including a library, new city hall, community service building (community center), police station, and fire station, connecting open spaces and plazas, and the incorporation of a nearby park. However, the available records of the plan do not detail the architectural style planned for the civic center buildings or open spaces. Ultimately, the Garden Grove Civic Center was not approved or built as part of a comprehensive site plan. Designed by three separate architects (firms) and constructed between 1969 and 1977, the only features identified as contributors to a potential district were the Garden Grove Main Branch Library, Garden Grove Public Safety Building (combined fire and police departments), and the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center. As detailed above, all three are modest interpretations of the New Formalism and Brutalism modernist styles popularized during the post-World War II period and widely adopted in commercial and institutional settings. One of the other buildings in the Civic Center, the Garden Grove Police Department tactical operations building, was constructed circa 1960 in a sympathetic modernist style, but predates the Civic Center; a new City Hall building was never constructed; and a commercial bank building also designed in a sympathetic modernist style was constructed on-site in 1983. Neither the design nor the materials used in the construction of these buildings possess high artistic value, nor do any of them constitute a rare or innovative building type. These buildings are not individually exceptional for design or method of construction.

The Garden Grove Civic Center is additionally not significant for its association with a master architect, building, or craftsperson. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in architecture or craftsmanship. To be eligible, a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, a pivotal aspect of their work, or a particular idea or theme in their craft. As such, a property is not eligible as the work of a master simply because it was designed by a prominent architect or constructed by a successful builder. Architects James R. Wilde, Lee F. Wilcox, and Ron Yeo are credited with the overall design vision for the site and did design the Garden Grove Main Public Library building. Architects Anthony & Langford designed the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center. Marion J. Varner & Associates designed the Public Safety Building. Marion J. Varner & Associates was well known for the

design of police departments in the Southern California region. However, as detailed above, the Garden Grove Police Department is a modest example of their work. Moreover, other existing buildings, most notably the Vernon City Hall and Police Station building, are better examples of Marion J. Varner & Associates' design work. Research failed to indicate that Wilde, Wilcox, and Yeo, Anthony & Langford, or Marion J. Varner & Associates played a demonstrably important role in steering postwar Modernist design. Rather, like many of their contemporaries, the three firms who designed the overall site plan, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building, the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, and the Garden Grove Main Public Library building appear to have designed public institutional buildings to reflect the prevailing trends of the time. Likewise, there is no evidence that the Garden Grove Civic Center is significant for its association with Eslee Construction Co., First Assurance Construction, or Strauss Construction. Although these contracting firms appear to have been prolific throughout the region during the mid-twentieth century, they do not appear to have made extraordinarily noteworthy contributions to the field of construction that would classify them as masters. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The built environment of the Garden Grove Civic Center is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, trends, people, construction methods, landscape architecture, or architectural style. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Conclusion – The Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR under the four criteria. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

Integrity – The Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended ineligible for the CRHR. Therefore, an analysis of integrity is not required.

6.2 GARDEN GROVE PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING

The Garden Grove Public Safety Building constructed in 1972 is a mixed-story institutional facility that houses the Garden Grove Police Department and the Orange County Fire Authority Station No. 81 and reflects the monumental New Formalism architectural style. The building was evaluated for its individual eligibility for the CRHR. Below is a summary of this evaluation. Further documentation, including historic context and photographic documentation for the resource, is in the DPR 523 series forms (**Appendix C**).

Criterion 1 – The Garden Grove Public Safety Building was constructed in 1972 as a combined police and fire station, or public safety building for the Garden Grove Civic Center. The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is associated with the growth and development of the City of Garden Grove, and with the development of a centralized civic center site after Garden Grove incorporated as a city in 1956. After incorporation, Garden Grove, like other cities all throughout Southern California during the post-World War II era, recognized the need for new, modern police and fire facilities to keep the public safe and secure. While new, modern police and fire department buildings are associated with this trend, research did not show that the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is significantly associated with this pattern or history and it is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local,

regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – To be eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, a property must be directly associated with a person's productive life during the period in which they achieved their significance. Additionally, if multiple properties are linked to the productive life of a significant person, those properties must be compared to determine which best represents the historical contributions of that individual. The Garden Grove Public Safety Building has been open to the public since its construction. Further, this building has been occupied or utilized by numerous Garden Grove and Orange County police and fire officials and staff over the years. Civic buildings often have tenuous associations with various people, and although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and this building, or that this building would be the best physical representation of those contributions. Therefore, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The Garden Grove Public Safety Building constructed in 1972 is a mixed-story institutional facility that reflects the monumental New Formalism architectural style. However, the subject building is a basic, altered example of a New Formalism style civic building. The building does express character-defining features of the style, especially that of overall massing and materials. However, other features such as the faux classical entablature and painted cast concrete screen are modest nods to the style. The building is constructed of basic building materials such as textured concrete blocks and the primary façade entry is very scaled down and lacks the use of rich materials such as travertine, marble, or granite, or adornments such as pendant lighting. The addition to the west end of the building was constructed circa 1978, and exhibits heavier, thicker features and massing. New Formalist civic buildings are common through Southern California. Many of the surviving examples display distinct and obvious New Formalism character-defining features. In contrast, the subject building displays a modest version of the style. Neither the design nor the materials used in the construction of these buildings possess high artistic value, nor do any of them constitute a rare or innovative building type. These buildings are not individually exceptional for design or method of construction.

The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is additionally not significant for its association with a master architect, building, or craftsperson. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in architecture or craftsmanship. To be eligible, a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, a pivotal aspect of their work, or a particular idea or theme in their craft. As such, a property is not eligible as the work of a master simply because it was designed by a prominent architect or constructed by a successful builder. Architect Marion Varner, of Marion J. Varner & Associates, was well known for the design of police departments in the Southern California region. However, the Garden Grove Police Department is a modest example of his work. Research failed to indicate that Marion J. Varner & Associates played a demonstrably important role in steering postwar Modernist design. Rather, like many of his contemporaries, Varner appears to have designed public institutional buildings to reflect the prevailing trends of the time. Likewise, there is no evidence that the Garden Grove Civic Center is significant for its association with First Assurance Construction. This contracting firm appears to have been prolific throughout the region during the mid-twentieth century; however, it does not appear to have made extraordinarily noteworthy contributions to the field of construction that would classify the firm as

masters. Therefore, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The built environment of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, trends, people, construction methods, landscape architecture, or architectural style. Therefore, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Conclusion – The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR under the four criteria. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

Integrity – The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended ineligible for the CRHR. Therefore, an analysis of integrity is not required.

6.3 GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PARK

The Garden Grove Civic Center Park as it is configured today is the result of multiple development efforts starting in approximately 1977 within the boundaries of the Civic Center complex. The original vision for the Garden Grove Civic Center did include plaza, malls, and open spaces; however, there was no formal plan for a new park. The Civic Center Park comprises multiple use areas surrounding the Garden Grove Main Branch Library, the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, and on the north and west sides of the Garden Grove Public Safety complex. The resource was evaluated individually for the CRHR. Below is a summary of this evaluation. Further documentation, including historic context and photographic documentation for the resource, is in the DPR 523 series forms (**Appendix C**).

Criterion 1 – The Garden Grove Civic Center Park was constructed beginning in 1977. The Civic Center Park was not originally planned as a park; rather, nearby Euclid Park was originally meant to be included in the formal Civic Center site. The spaces around the new, modern Civic Center buildings were envisioned as a raised central mall with a main plaza and open areas that would connect pedestrians to civic life. A formal plan for open spaces development, or landscape architecture plan, has not been found and may not have been completed. Rather, the park, like the Civic Center, resulted from a series of separate efforts and individual plans between 1977 through to today, including six public art installations less than 45 years of age installed between 1980 and 2018 that are not subject to evaluation for the CRHR at this time.

Following World War II, landscapes designed for public, civic, institutional, and commercial purposes typically followed the simpler, modern aesthetics of the associated buildings and features. However, the Garden Grove Civic Center has, over time, developed into a hybrid of a park and civic plaza. The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is associated with the growth and development of the City of Garden Grove, with the development of a centralized civic center site, with the trend of surrounding civic buildings with open and green spaces for community engagement, betterment, and enjoyment. However, research did not show that the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is significantly associated with these patterns or history, and it is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – To be eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, a property must be directly associated with a person's productive life during the period in which they achieved their significance. Additionally, if multiple properties are linked to the productive life of a significant person, those properties must be compared to determine which best represents the historical contributions of that individual. The Garden Grove Civic Center Park has been open to the public since its construction. Further, this park has been utilized by and associated with numerous Garden Grove citizens and officials. Civic features, such as this park, often have tenuous associations with various people, and although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and this park, or that this park would be the best physical representation of those contributions. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The Garden Grove Civic Center Park was not developed as part of a comprehensive designed landscape park or civic plaza plan. Rather, it was the result of separate efforts and individual plans that came together between 1977 through to today. The public art installations placed throughout the civic center between 1980 and 2018 are modern intrusions built within the last 45 years and are not subject to evaluation for the California Register, at this time. The park today has some characteristics of the post-World War II era modern civic plaza like raised, open areas, a water feature (pond), and public art. However, it lacks the large hardscaped open areas that was meant to free the visitor of the modern urban civic plaza from conforming to a prescribed guided experience. The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is welcoming and offers residents of Garden Grove multiple usable outdoor spaces of civic activities, memorializing, and enjoyment. However, it is an example of a commonplace hybrid civic plaza/park that was not planned but developed over time to meet needs and desires of community members. The park is not individually exceptional for design or method of construction. Neither the design nor the materials used in the construction of this park resource possess high artistic value, nor do any of them constitute a rare or innovative design type. The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is additionally not significant for its association with a master architect, building, or craftsperson. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in architecture or craftsmanship. To be eligible, a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, a pivotal aspect of their work, or a particular idea or theme in their craft. As such, a property is not eligible as the work of a master simply because it was designed by a prominent architect, constructed by a successful builder, or contains a piece of public art. Because the park was developed over a period of many years, and through numerous project efforts, neither a specific architect nor builder was identified during research that was key to the design of the park, and the park is unlikely to qualify as an important work of any master architect, landscape architect, or builder. The public art installations within the park were placed within the last 45 years; therefore, the historical significance of the artists was not evaluated at this time. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The built environment of the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, trends, people, construction methods, landscape architecture, or architectural style. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Conclusion – The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR under the four criteria. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

Integrity – The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is recommended ineligible under the four CRHR criteria. Therefore, an analysis of integrity is not required.

7 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The SCCIC records search, literature and map review, historical society consultation, field survey, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, and CRHR evaluations of the Garden Grove Civic Center Historic District, Garden Grove Public Safety Building, and the Garden Grove Civic Center Park failed to identify historical resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), within the Project area.

TABLE 4: CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Resources	CRHR eligible?	Historical Resource?
Garden Grove Civic Center Historical District	Recommended not eligible	No
Garden Grove Public Safety Building	Recommended not eligible	No
Garden Grove Civic Center Park	Recommended not eligible	No

Additionally, a buried archaeological sensitivity assessment indicates low sensitivity for buried archaeological resources within the Project area due to proximity to natural permanent water sources, findings of the literature review, and previous disturbance.

No historical resources were identified within the Project area. However, the Project has the potential to impact unknown, buried cultural resources. Impacts to cultural resources may be avoided or reduced to a less than significant level by implementing the following mitigation measure:

CUL-1 Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery

In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered during earth-moving activities, all work within 50 feet shall halt until a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, can evaluate the findings and make recommendations regarding the find. Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, choppers) or obsidian, chert, or quartzite toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash, and charcoal, shellfish remains, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include wood, stone, or concrete footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, metal, glass, ceramics, and other refuse. The qualified archaeologist shall evaluate the find in accordance with Federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, to assess the significance of the find and identify avoidance or other measures as appropriate. If the resource is determined to be significant and avoidance is not feasible, then it is anticipated that the qualified archaeologist, in consultation with interested tribes, will prepare and execute an archaeological excavation plan for the resource. The excavation plan will detail excavation methods, specify laboratory analyses, include a curation plan, and identify reporting requirements. Mitigation will not be considered complete until the plan is executed to the satisfaction of the City.

8 PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared by Michael Baker International cultural resources experts Dr. Susan Wood, Joshua Rawley, Dr. Marc Beherec, and Maximilian van Rensselaer. Michael Baker International Cultural Resources Department Manager Margo Nayyar conducted quality assurance review.

Susan Wood, PhD, is a senior architectural historian experienced in historic preservation and cultural resource management in California. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History, History, and Archaeology. Susan's professional activities include historical resource evaluations, significance evaluations, integrity assessments, effects analysis, mitigation documentation, design review, archival and historical research, architectural and archaeological field surveys, and project management. As an architectural historian, she has performed numerous historical property assessments and NRHP and CRHR evaluations. Her archaeological expertise includes site significance assessments and determination of project impacts pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. Susan has conducted years of ethnohistorical research focused on decolonization and prehistoric archaeology in the San Bernardino National Forest and the history of anthropology in California. She has organized and curated several historical- and anthropological-themed interoperative events for the Los Angeles County Fair in collaboration with tribal elders. In this capacity, she has worked extensively in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties.

Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA, has more than 20 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. His experience includes writing technical reports, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), NHPA, and CEQA compliance documents. He has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and Phase III data recovery, and monitoring at sites throughout Southern California. Dr. Beherec meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

Joshua Rawley, MA, is a researcher with experience interpreting historical documentation in California. In addition to his role at Michael Baker International, he volunteers with the City of Riverside and has conducted research to support the City's LGBTQ+ Historic Context project. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history.

Maximilian van Rensselaer, MPS, RA, has worked as an archaeologist in cultural resource management since 2013. He has experience recording, excavating, and evaluating historic properties. He has completed projects in all phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, extended Phase I surveys (XPI), buried site excavation, archaeological sensitivity assessments, Phase II testing and evaluations, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring. He has worked in Nevada, California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Kentucky. He specializes in applying Section 106 of the NHPA. His other expertise includes geographic information systems (GIS) and NEPA desktop analysis. He holds a Master of Professional Studies degree in cultural and heritage resource management and a GIS graduate certificate at the University of Maryland.

Margo Nayyar, MA, is a senior architectural historian with 13 years of cultural management experience in California, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, Idaho, New Mexico, and Mississippi. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the NRHP/CRHR,

and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and NHPA Section 106, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources sections for CEQA environmental documents, including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys, and authors NRHP nomination packets. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

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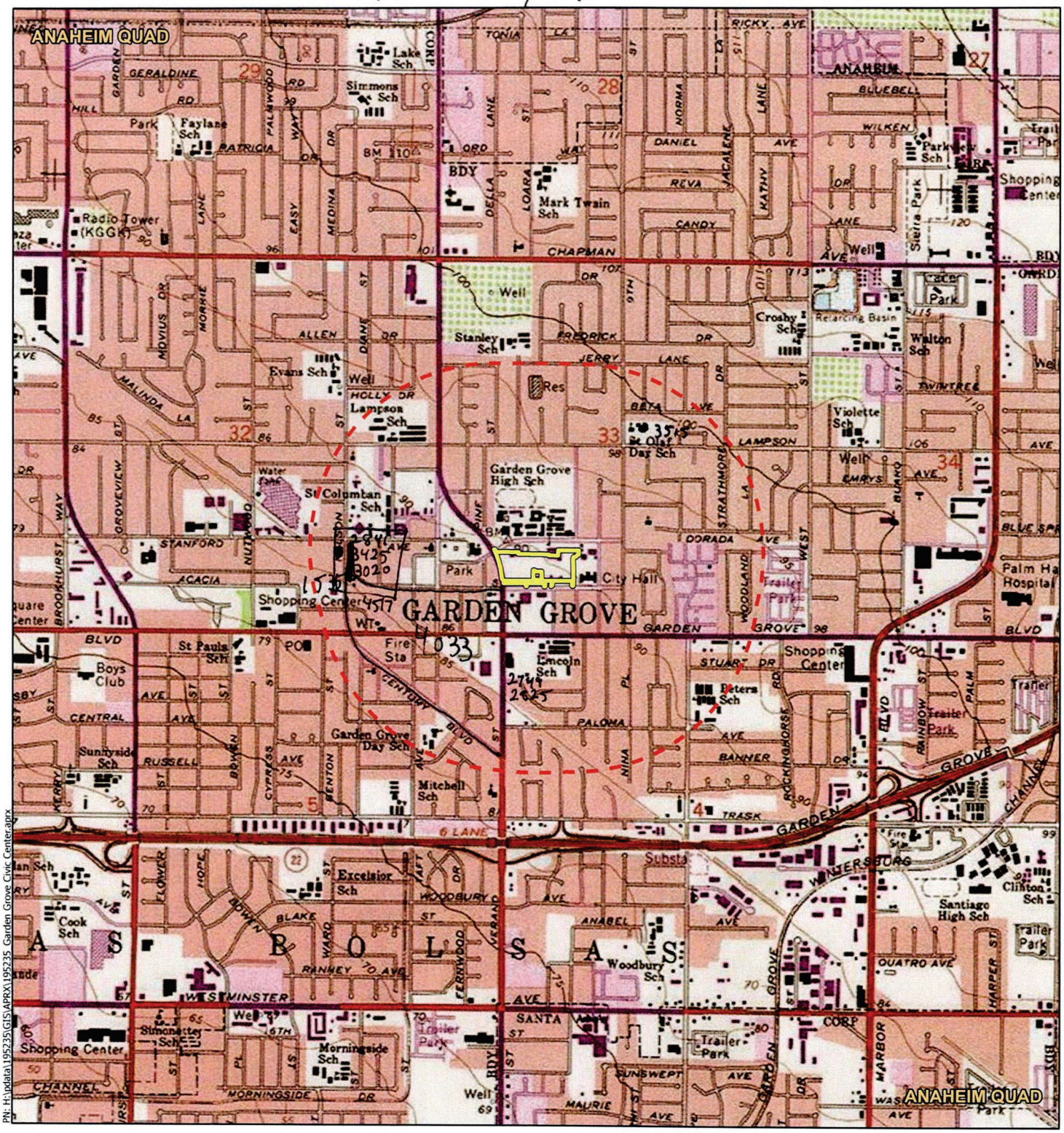
Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix A
SCCIC Search Results

Reports - 4 Mylars, ~~#~~ 7 enlargements



PN: H:\data\195235\GIS\APRX\195235 Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

- Project Area
- 1/2 Mile Search Area

4033
3425
3020
2749
2825
3515

2841
1535
4517

ANAHEIM USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPO QUAD
T 04 S R 10 W, SECTION 33
PART OF LAS BOLSAS LAND GRANT

1949 = entire city

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

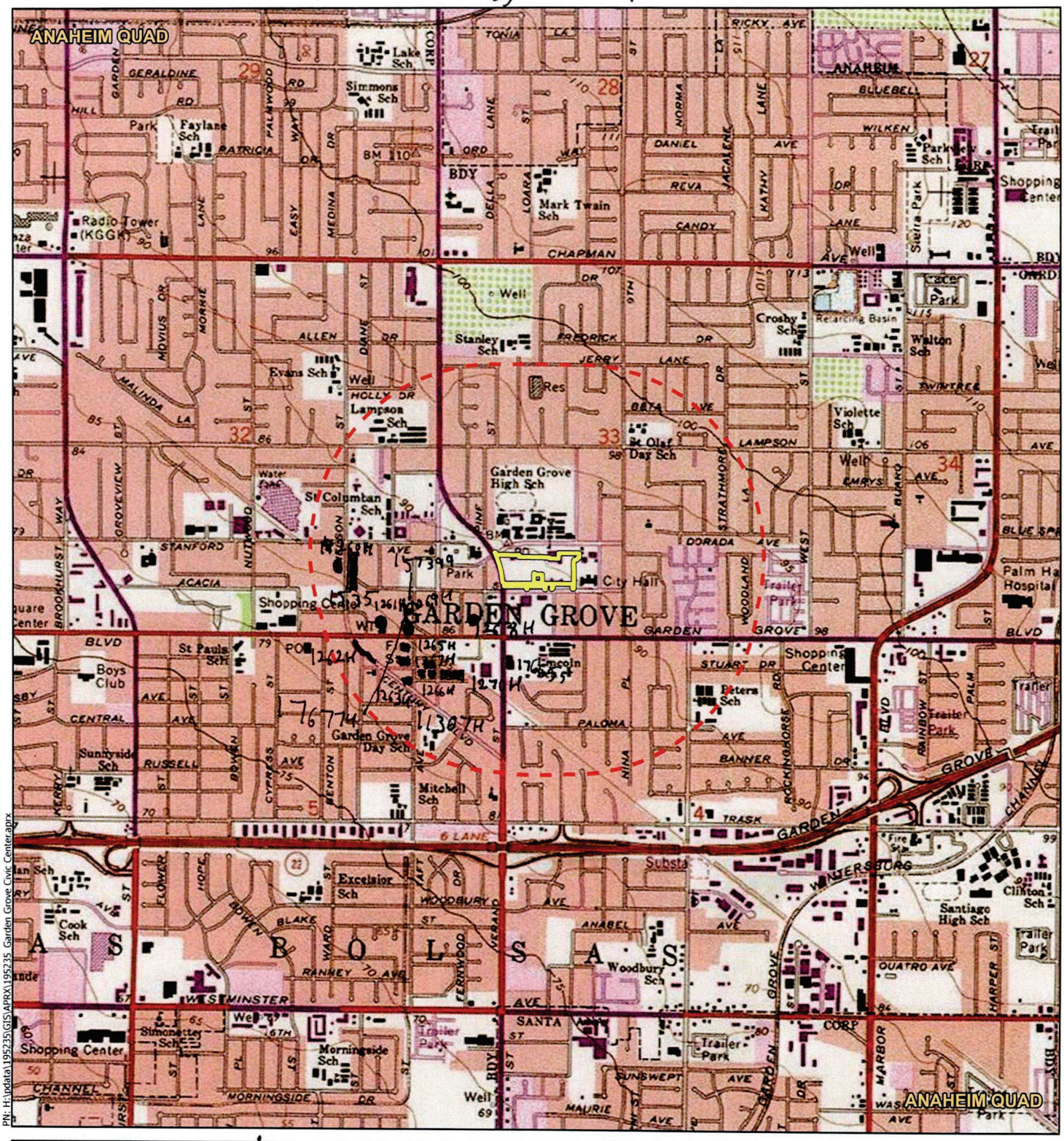
0 0.25 0.5 Miles

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Record Search Map

Source:Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Anaheim USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Garden Grove, California*

Resources - 2 topos, 14 enlargements



PN: H:\data\195235\GIS\APRX\195235 Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Report

- Project Area
- 1/2 Mile Search Area

~~1260H~~ 1265H ~~1307H~~
1535 1267H 1766 55
1261H 1270H 176774
1268H 1266H 157399
1269H 1263H
1262H
1264H

~~3927~~

ANAHEIM USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPO QUAD
T 04 S R 10 W, SECTION 33
PART OF LAS BOLSAS LAND GRANT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Record Search Map

Source:Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Anaheim USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Garden Grove, California*

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix B
Native American Coordination Log

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

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

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

Local Action Type:

☐ **General Plan** ☐ **General Plan Element** ☐ **General Plan Amendment**

☐ **Specific Plan** ☐ **Specific Plan Amendment** ☐ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: Garden Grove Civic Center

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Garden Grove

Contact Person: Max van Rensselaer

Street Address: 3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125

City: Rancho Cordova **Zip:** 95670

Phone: 775 666 5524 **Fax:**

Email: max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Orange **City/Community:** Garden Grove

Project Description:

The City of Garden Grove plans development of a public safety building for the Garden Grove Police Department, and a re-visioning of the City's Civic Center Park ("Civic Center Project").

Additional Request

☒ **Sacred Lands File Search** - ***Required Information:***

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Anaheim

Township: 4 S **Range:** 10 W **Section(s):** 33

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
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Miwok

COMMISSIONER
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Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

June 5, 2023

Max van Rensselaer
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com

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

Dear Mr. van Rensselaer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Orange County
6/5/2023

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

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (844) 390 - 0787
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
Chavez1956metro@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 3919 — Gabrielino
Seal Beach, CA, 90740
Phone: (909) 262 - 9351
tongvatcr@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director
4955 Paseo Segovia — Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO
31411-A La Matanza Street — Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (562) 879 - 2884
jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3537
awallick@palatribe.com
Cupeno
Luiseno

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

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

Mail-in Request for Formal Notification
AB 52

Updated 10/09/2019

1. Request received July 2, 2015

   Joseph Ontiveros
   Cultural Resource Director
   Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
   PO BOX 487
   San Jacinto, CA 92581

   O: (951) 654-5544 x 4137
   C: (951) 663-5279

   jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

2. Request received May 11, 2016

   Michael Mirelez
   Cultural Resource Coordinator
   Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
   P.O. Box 1160
   Thermal, CA 92274

3. Request received June 17, 2017

   Christopher "Walking Thunder" Granado
   Director of Native American Monitoring
   Four Directions Education
   Juaneno Band of Mission Indians- Acjachemen Nation
   26671 Paseo Tecate
   San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

4. Request received October 9, 2019
   Sam Duniap
   E-mail TongvaTCR@gmail.com, mobile (909) 262-9351

   (Note: See latest NAHC Tribal Consultation List)

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
05/01/2019

AB 52 List

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember
23454 Vanowen St. Gabrielino
West Hills , CA 91307
roadkingcharles@aol.com
(310) 403-6048

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Chairman
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@gmail.com
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson
80839 Camino Santa Juliana
Indio , CA 92203
lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.or Gabrielino

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina , CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org Gabrielino
(626) 926-4131

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 50 97.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1, and 21080.3.2 for proposed: City of Garden grove Projects, Orange County.

Mail-in Request for Formal Notification
AB 52

Updated 8/03/2017

1. Request received July 2, 2015

   Joseph Ontiveros
   Cultural Resource Director
   Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
   PO BOX 487
   San Jacinto, CA 92581

   O: (951) 654-5544 x 4137
   C: (951) 663-5279

   jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

2. Request received May 11, 2016

   Michael Mirelez
   Cultural Resource Coordinator
   Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
   P.O. Box 1160
   Thermal, CA 92274

3. Request received June 17, 2017

   Christopher "Walking Thunder" Granado
   Director of Native American Monitoring
   Four Directions Education
   Juaneno Band of Mission Indians- Acjachemen Nation
   26671 Paseo Tecate
   San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

   (Note: See latest NAHC Tribal Consultation List)

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Morales:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

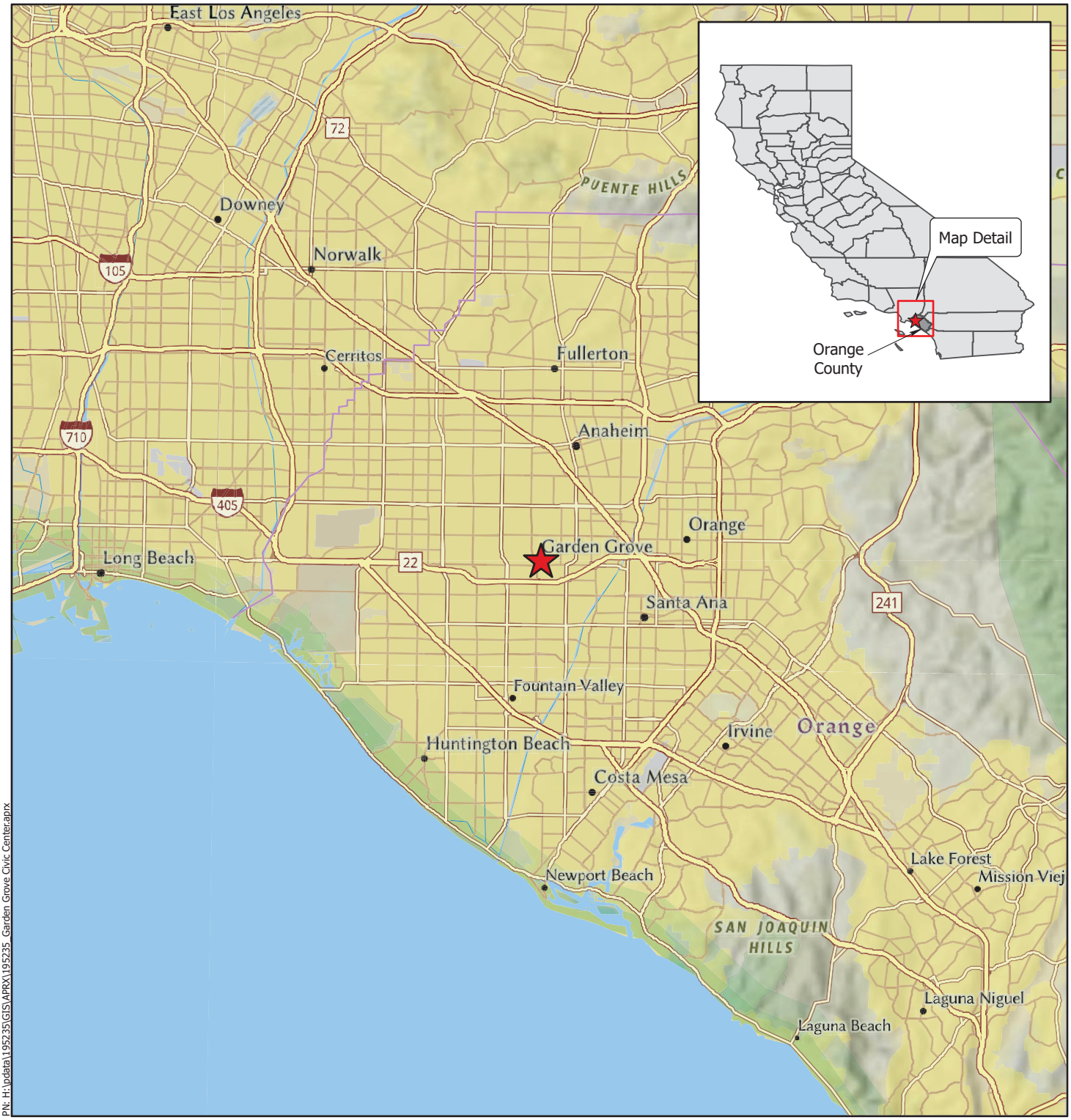
The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Location

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

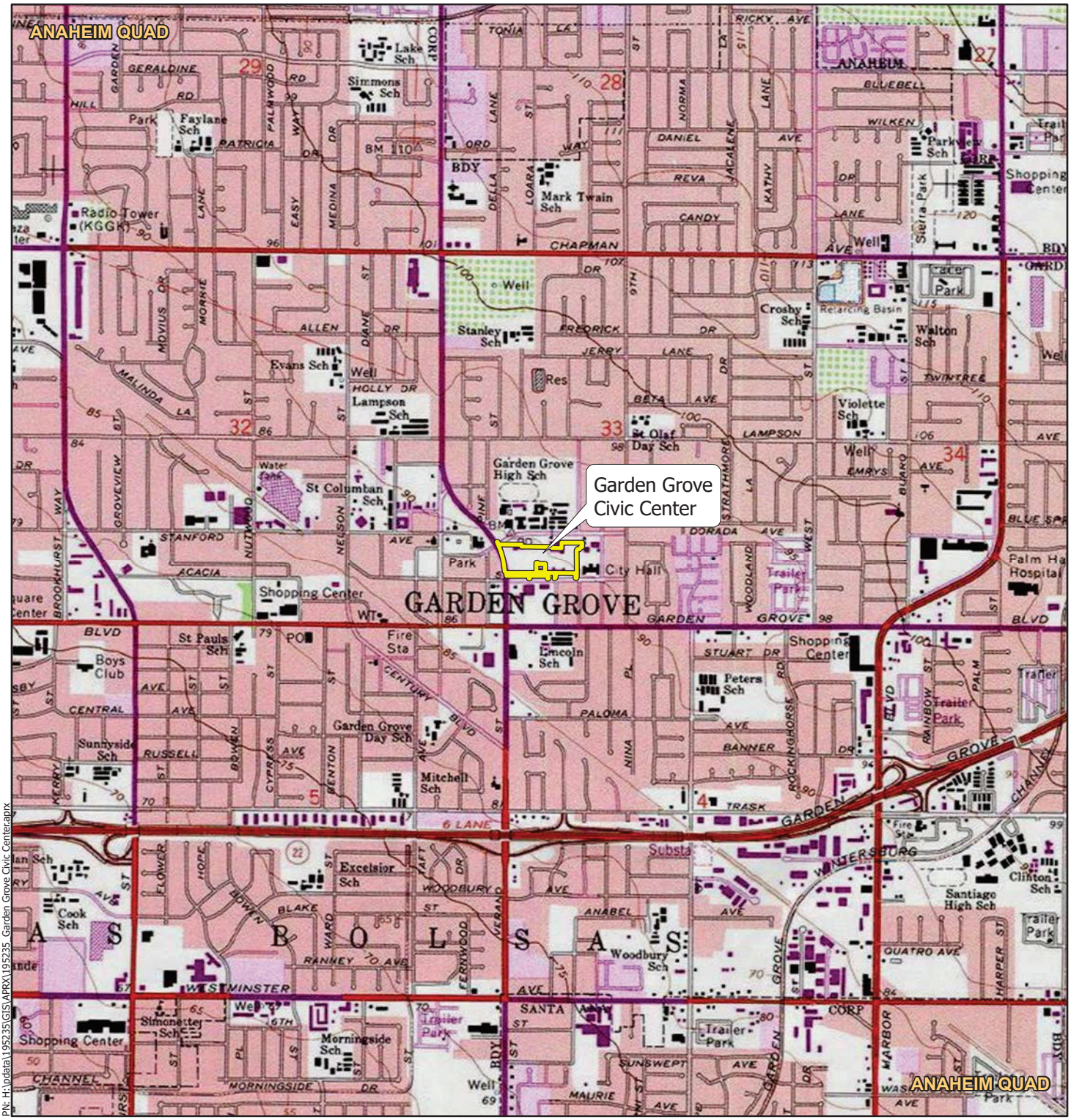
0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Garden Grove, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

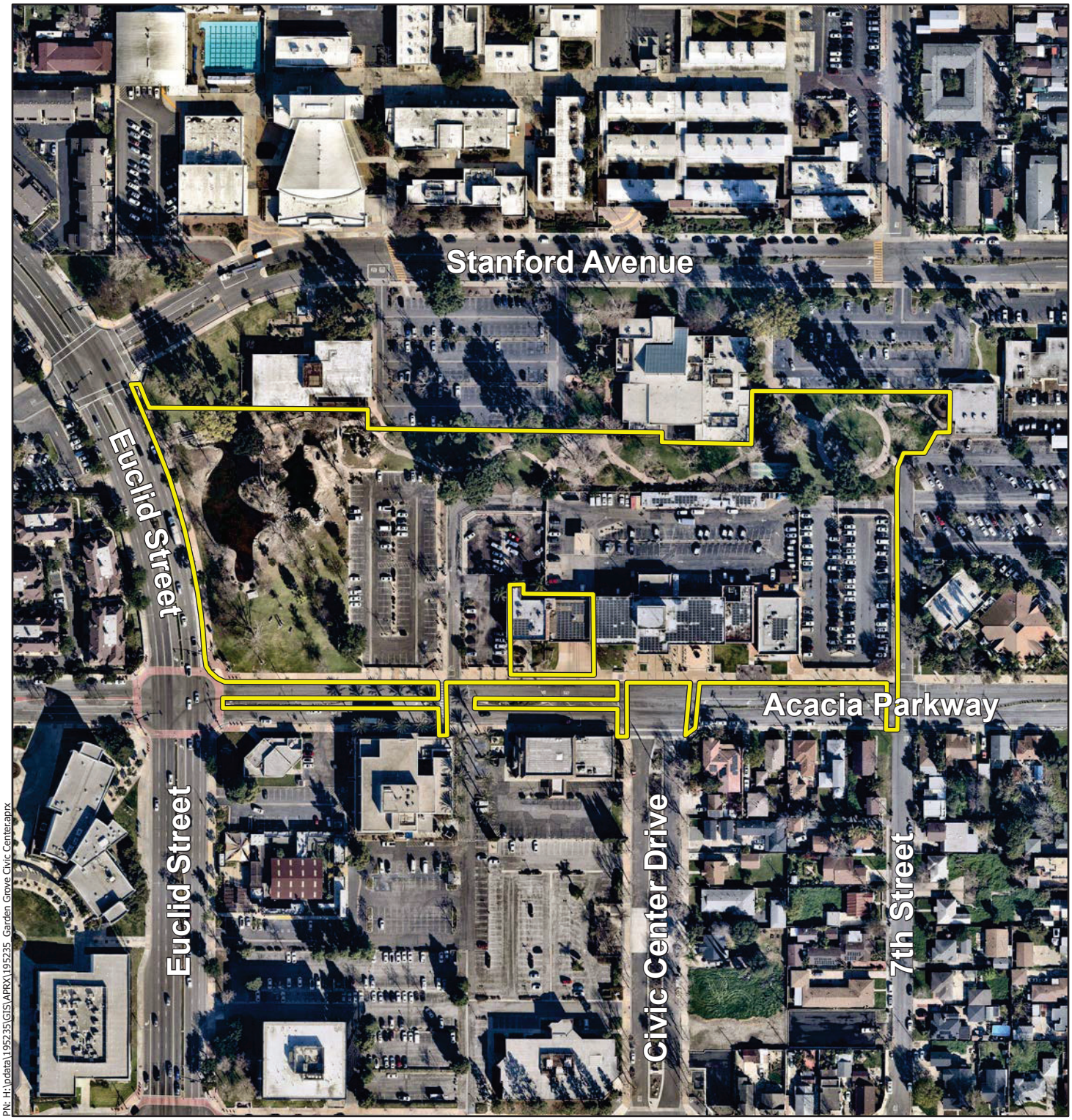
0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Citrus Heights USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Citrus Heights, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2023 Nearmap Imagery: *Garden Grove, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 3:47:18 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Morales.pdf

Dear Chairperson Morales,

I am following up on our earlier phone call today regarding the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, in which you requested archaeological and Native American monitoring, but did not wish to formally request AB 52 consultation at that time. I am attaching the consultation notice sent via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Additionally, I am informing you that Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians deferred the tribe's recommendations to you. If you wish to engage in AB 52 consultation, please contact the lead agency contact listed in the attached letter.

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Goad:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 3:49:40 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Goad.pdf

Dear Chairperson Goad,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Gabrielino/Tongva Tribe intend to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Chairman
PO Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707
gtongva@gmail.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairman Dorame:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

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Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	gtongva@gmail.com
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 3:51:28 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Dorame.pdf

Dear Chairman Dorame,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council intend to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

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Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson
80839 Camino Santa Juliana
Indio, CA 92203
lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Candelaria:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

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Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	Lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 3:54:10 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Candelaria.pdf

---

Dear Chairperson Candelaria,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe intend to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

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Council Member - District 3
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Council Member - District 4
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Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Salas:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

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Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	Bogue, Kristen
To:	Escobar, Oscar; vanRensselaer, Max
Cc:	Nayyar, Margo
Subject:	FW: EXTERNAL: Fwd: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA
Date:	Tuesday, June 27, 2023 3:26:02 PM
Attachments:	Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA.pdf

FYI

From: Chris Chung <chrisc@ggcity.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2023 2:58 PM
To: Bogue, Kristen <KBOGUE@mbakerintl.com>
Cc: Ashimine, Alan <aashimine@mbakerintl.com>; Priit Kaskla <priitk@ggcity.org>; Maria Parra <mariap@ggcity.org>
Subject: EXTERNAL: Fwd: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Good afternoon Kristen,

Please see email below along with attachment.

Thanks,

CHRIS CHUNG, MPA
Senior Planner
City of Garden Grove | Planning Services Division
(714) 741-5314
chrisc@ggcity.org

From: "Administration Gabrieleno" <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
To: "Chris Chung" <chrisc@ggcity.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2023 2:53:58 PM
Subject: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Hello Chris,

Thank you for your letter dated June 13,2023. Please see the attachment below.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Savannah Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area “ . “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.”

GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The Gabrielino Tribal Council - San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

June 27, 2023

Project Name: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Dear Chris Chung,

Thank you for your letter dated June 13,2023 regarding AB52 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding location in further detail.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience. ***Please Note:AB 52, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in SB 18 (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).***

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman | Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman | Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Albert Perez, treasurer I | Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II | Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Nayyar, Margo

To: Nayyar, Margo
Subject: FW: EXTERNAL: Fwd: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

From: Chris Chung <chrisc@ggcity.org>
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2023 2:06 PM
To: Bogue, Kristen <KBOGUE@mbakerintl.com>
Cc: Priit Kaskla <priitk@ggcity.org>
Subject: EXTERNAL: Fwd: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Good afternoon Kristen,
Please see Brandy's email below. Could you please send an updated letter to the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation? Also, could you please provide a PDF copy of the letter sent? I will then send the letter directly to Brandy via email.
Thanks so much.

CHRIS CHUNG, MPA
Senior Planner
City of Garden Grove | Planning Services Division
(714) 741-5314
chrisc@ggcity.org

From: "Administration Gabrieleno" <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
To: "Chris Chung" <chrisc@ggcity.org>
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:01:16 PM
Subject: Re: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Hello Chris
We want to clarify your letter to us for we are not the Soboba band of mission Indians nor is this their ancestral area. This is our ancestral area, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Kizh Nation. Can you please correct the error.
Thank you
Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area " . "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember
23454 Vanowen St.
West Hills, CA 91307
roadkingcharles@aol.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Councilmember Alvarez:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	roadkingcharles@aol.com
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 4:00:42 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Alvarez.pdf

Dear Chairperson Alvarez,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe intend to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

Undeliverable: Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California

Microsoft Outlook <postmaster@mbakerintl.onmicrosoft.com>

You made changes to another copy of this item. Click here to view the other copy or to replace it with this version.

Sent Wed 7/5/2023 4:01 PM

To vanRensselaer, Max

Office 365

Your message to roadkingcharles@aol.com couldn't be delivered.

When Office 365 tried to send your message, the receiving email server outside Office 365 reported an error.

Max.vanRensselaer	Office 365	roadkingcharles
Sender		Action Required
		Policy violation or system error

How to Fix It

Check the "Reported Error" from the "Error Details" section shown below for more information about the problem. The error might tell you what went wrong and how to fix it. For example, if the error states that the message was blocked due to a potential virus or because the message was too large, try sending the message again without attachments.

If you're not able to fix the problem, it's likely that only the recipient's email admin can fix it. Contact the recipient by some other means (by phone, for example) and ask them to tell their email admin about the problem. Give them the "Reported Error" from the "Error Details" section below.

Was this helpful? Send feedback to Microsoft.

Undeliverable: Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California

Microsoft Outlook <postmaster@mbakerintl.onmicrosoft.com>

Sent Wed 7/5/2023 3:56 PM

To vanRensselaer, Max

Right-click or tap...

Your message to Chavez1965metro@gmail.com couldn't be delivered.

Chavez1965metro wasn't found at gmail.com.

Max.vanRensselaer	Office 365	Chavez1965metro
Action Required		Recipient

Unknown To address

How to Fix It

The address may be misspelled or may not exist. Try one or more of the following:

- Send the message again following these steps: In Outlook, open this non-delivery report (NDR) and choose **Send Again** from the Report ribbon. In Outlook on the web, select this NDR, then select the link "**To send this message again, click here.**" Then delete and retype the entire recipient address. If prompted with an Auto-Complete List suggestion don't select it. After typing the complete address, click **Send**.
- Contact the recipient (by phone, for example) to check that the address exists and is correct.
- The recipient may have set up email forwarding to an incorrect address. Ask them to check that any forwarding they've set up is working correctly.
- Clear the recipient Auto-Complete List in Outlook or Outlook on the web by following the steps in this article: Fix email delivery issues for error code 5.1.1 in Office 365, and then send the message again. Retype the entire recipient address before selecting **Send**.

If the problem continues, forward this message to your email admin. If

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CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
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John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 9, 2023

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director
PO Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 9, 2023

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Mirelez:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).) The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:

Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
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Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 9, 2023

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians- Acjachemen Nation
Christopher "Walking Thunder" Granado
Director of Native American Monitoring
Four Directions Education
26671 Paseo Tecate
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Granado:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians- Acjachemen Nation has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)
The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

Wood, Susan

From: Wood, Susan
Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 7:04 PM
To: kaamalam@gmail.com
Subject: Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County
Attachments: NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Granado.pdf

Dear Director Perry,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians - Acjachemen Nation intent to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Susan Wood | Senior Architectural Historian, PhD| Pronouns: she/her
3536 Concours, Suite 100 | Ontario, CA 91764 | [O] 909-974-4924 | [M] 626-428-0707
susan.wood@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

Michael Baker | We Make a D

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
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John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 9, 2023

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 3919
Seal Beach, CA, 90740
tongvatcr@gmail.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, you have 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

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☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	$	
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Total Postage and Fees	$5.02	

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Sent To: Linda Candelaria
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: 80839 Camino Santa Juliana
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Postage	$0.87	06/20/2023
Total Postage and Fees	$5.02	

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Sent To: Sandonne Goad
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St #231
City, State, ZIP+4®: Los Angeles CA 90012

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☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	$ $0.00	
☐ Adult Signature Required	$ $0.00	
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	$	
Postage	$0.87	06/20/2023
Total Postage and Fees	$5.02	

STEAMBOAT POST OFFICE 2 0 2023 RENO, NEVADA 89511

Sent To: Andrew Salas
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: Po Box 393
City, State, ZIP+4®: Covina CA 91723

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☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	$ $0.00	
☐ Adult Signature Required	$ $0.00	
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	$	
Postage	$0.87	06/20/2023
Total Postage and Fees	$5.02	

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Sent To: Robert Dorame
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: Po Box 490
City, State, ZIP+4®: Bellflower CA 90707

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☐ Adult Signature Required	$ $0.00	
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	$	
Postage	$0.87	06/20/2023
Total Postage and Fees	$5.02	

STEAMBOAT POST OFFICE JUN 20 2023 RENO, NEVADA 89511

Sent To: Charles Alvarez
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: 23454 Vanowen St
City, State, ZIP+4®: West Hills CA 91307

PS Form 3800, January 2023 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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- Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $0.87

Total Postage and Fees $5.02

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STEAMBOAT POST OFFICE JUN 20 2023 RENO, NEVADA 89511

06/20/2023

Sent To Joseph Ontiveros
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. PO Box 487
City, State, ZIP+4® San Jacinto CA 92581

PS Form 3800, January 2023 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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- Return Receipt (electronic) $ $0.00
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- Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $0.87

Total Postage and Fees $5.02

0680 25

Postmark Here

STEAMBOAT POST OFFICE JUN 20 2023 RENO, NEVADA 89511

06/20/2023

Sent To Christopher Granado
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. 26671 Paseo Tecate
City, State, ZIP+4® San Juan Capistrano CA 92675

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Thermal, CA 92274

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- Return Receipt (electronic) $ $0.00
- Certified Mail Restricted Delivery $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $0.87

Total Postage and Fees $5.02

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Postmark Here

STEAMBOAT POST OFFICE JUN 20 2023 RENO, NEVADA 89511

06/20/2023

Sent To Michael Mirelez
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. PO Box 1160
City, State, ZIP+4® Thermal CA 92274

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Seal Beach, CA 90740

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- Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $0.87

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PS Form 3800, January 2023 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: [redacted]
Date: Monday, July 24, 2023 11:02:24 PM

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- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

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07/14/2023
SAN DIEGO, CA. 92123

Sent To: Andrew Salas

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: PO BOX 393

City, State, ZIP+4®: Covina, CA. 91723

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7022 1670 0001 8288 0095

Tracking #: 9590 9402 6873 1104 9666 65 $9.73

Total

Epifanio Figueroa

Have an Illuminating day!

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

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

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

Local Action Type:

☐ **General Plan** ☐ **General Plan Element** ☐ **General Plan Amendment**

☐ **Specific Plan** ☐ **Specific Plan Amendment** ☐ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: Garden Grove Civic Center

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Garden Grove

Contact Person: Max van Rensselaer

Street Address: 3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125

City: Rancho Cordova **Zip:** 95670

Phone: 775 666 5524 **Fax:**

Email: max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Orange **City/Community:** Garden Grove

Project Description:

The City of Garden Grove plans development of a public safety building for the Garden Grove Police Department, and a re-visioning of the City's Civic Center Park ("Civic Center Project").

Additional Request

☒ **Sacred Lands File Search** - ***Required Information:***

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Anaheim

Township: 4 S **Range:** 10 W **Section(s):** 33

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

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Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

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Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

June 5, 2023

Max van Rensselaer
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com

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

Dear Mr. van Rensselaer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Orange County
6/5/2023

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

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (844) 390 - 0787
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
Chavez1956metro@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 3919 — Gabrielino
Seal Beach, CA, 90740
Phone: (909) 262 - 9351
tongvatcr@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director
4955 Paseo Segovia — Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO
31411-A La Matanza Street — Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (562) 879 - 2884
jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3537
awallick@palatribe.com
Cupeno
Luiseno

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

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

Mail-in Request for Formal Notification
AB 52

Updated 10/09/2019

1. Request received July 2, 2015

   Joseph Ontiveros
   Cultural Resource Director
   Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
   PO BOX 487
   San Jacinto, CA 92581

   O: (951) 654-5544 x 4137
   C: (951) 663-5279

   jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

2. Request received May 11, 2016

   Michael Mirelez
   Cultural Resource Coordinator
   Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
   P.O. Box 1160
   Thermal, CA 92274

3. Request received June 17, 2017

   Christopher "Walking Thunder" Granado
   Director of Native American Monitoring
   Four Directions Education
   Juaneno Band of Mission Indians- Acjachemen Nation
   26671 Paseo Tecate
   San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

4. Request received October 9, 2019
   Sam Duniap
   E-mail TongvaTCR@gmail.com, mobile (909) 262-9351

   (Note: See latest NAHC Tribal Consultation List)

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
05/01/2019

AB 52 List

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember
23454 Vanowen St. Gabrielino
West Hills , CA 91307
roadkingcharles@aol.com
(310) 403-6048

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Chairman
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@gmail.com
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson
80839 Camino Santa Juliana
Indio , CA 92203
lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.or Gabrielino

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina , CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org Gabrielino
(626) 926-4131

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 50 97.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1, and 21080.3.2 for proposed: City of Garden grove Projects, Orange County.

Mail-in Request for Formal Notification
AB 52

Updated 8/03/2017

1. Request received July 2, 2015

   Joseph Ontiveros
   Cultural Resource Director
   Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
   PO BOX 487
   San Jacinto, CA 92581

   O: (951) 654-5544 x 4137
   C: (951) 663-5279

   jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

2. Request received May 11, 2016

   Michael Mirelez
   Cultural Resource Coordinator
   Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
   P.O. Box 1160
   Thermal, CA 92274

3. Request received June 17, 2017

   Christopher "Walking Thunder" Granado
   Director of Native American Monitoring
   Four Directions Education
   Juaneno Band of Mission Indians- Acjachemen Nation
   26671 Paseo Tecate
   San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

   (Note: See latest NAHC Tribal Consultation List)

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Morales:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

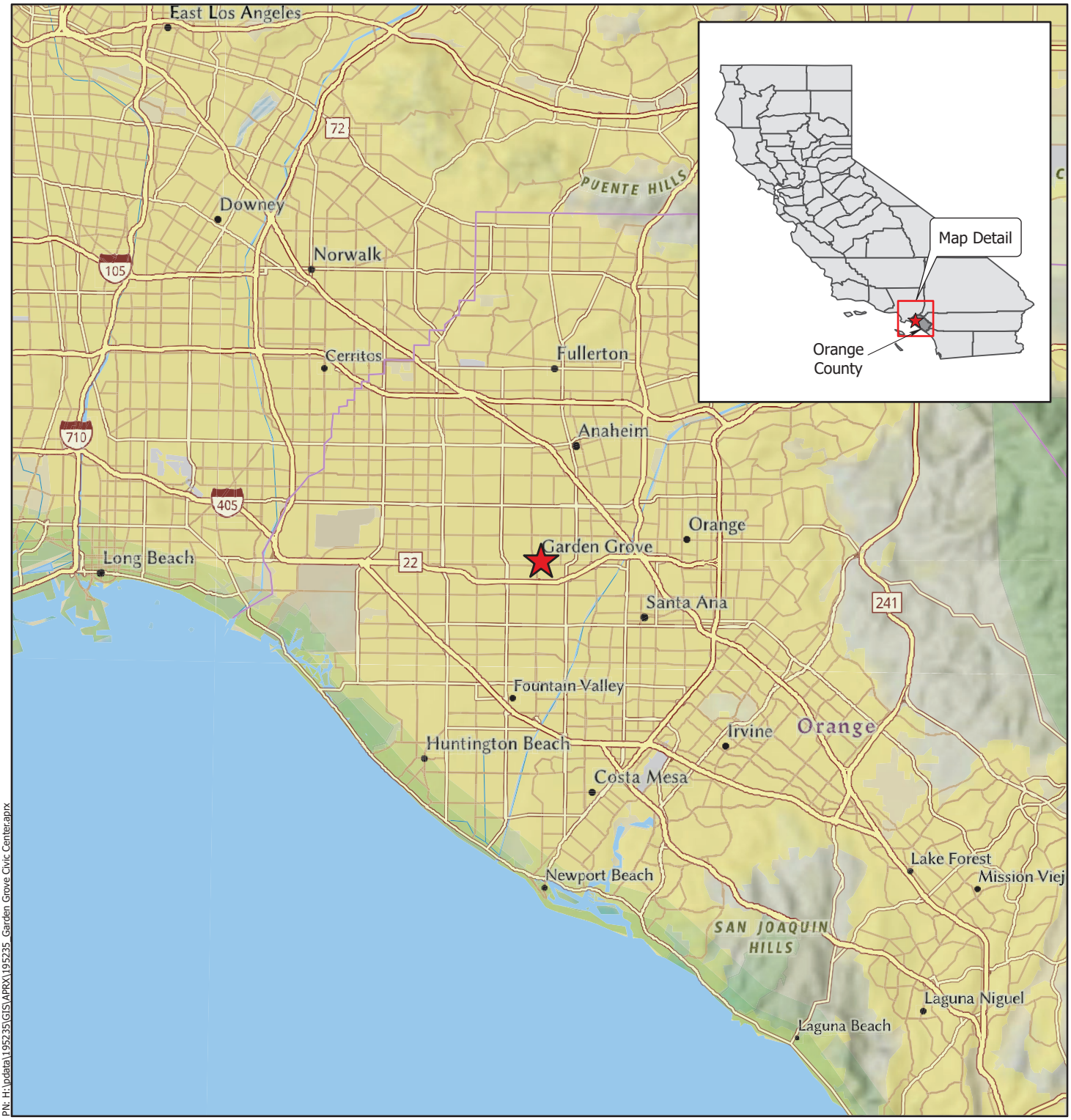
The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Location

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

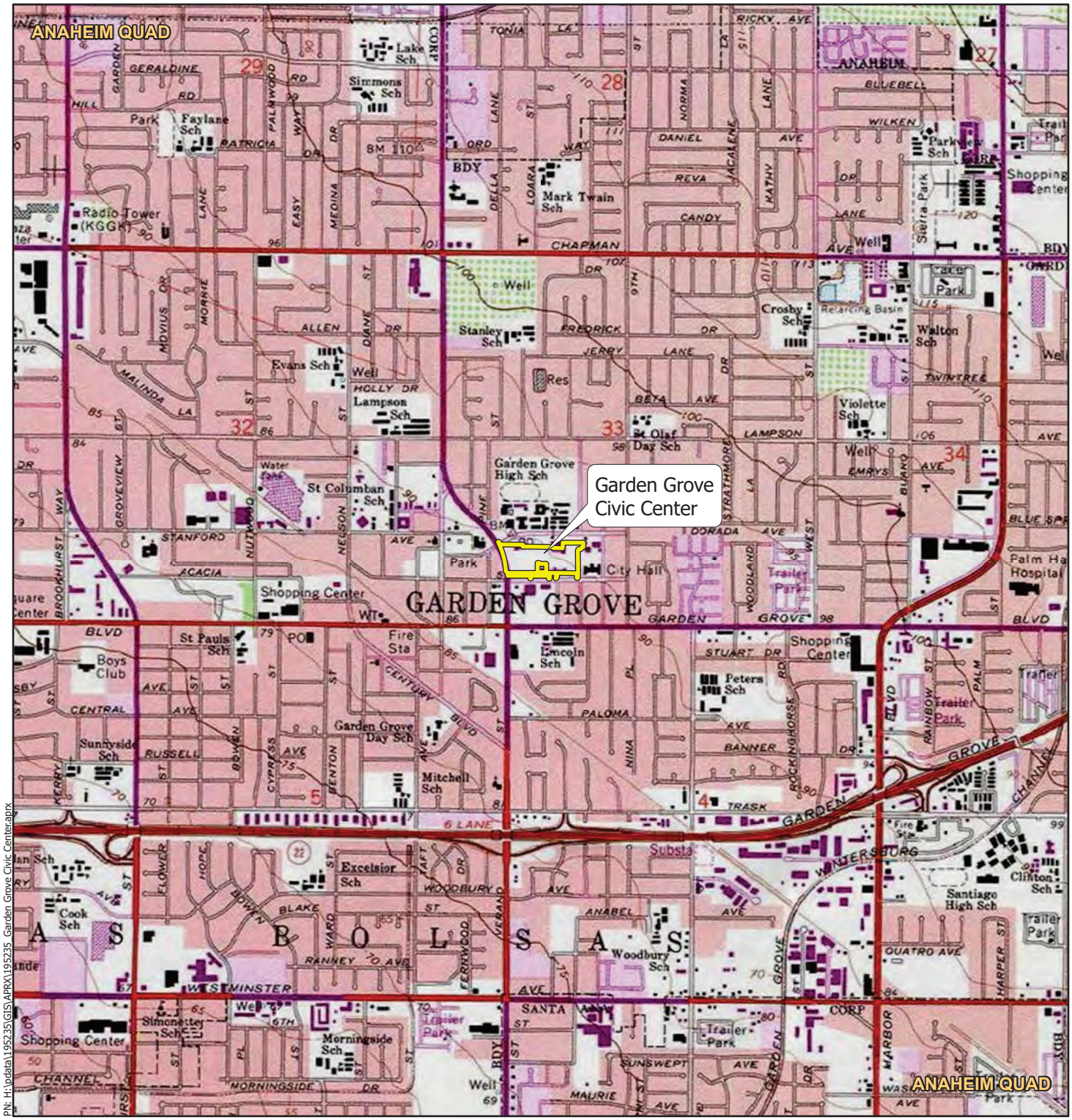
0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Garden Grove, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

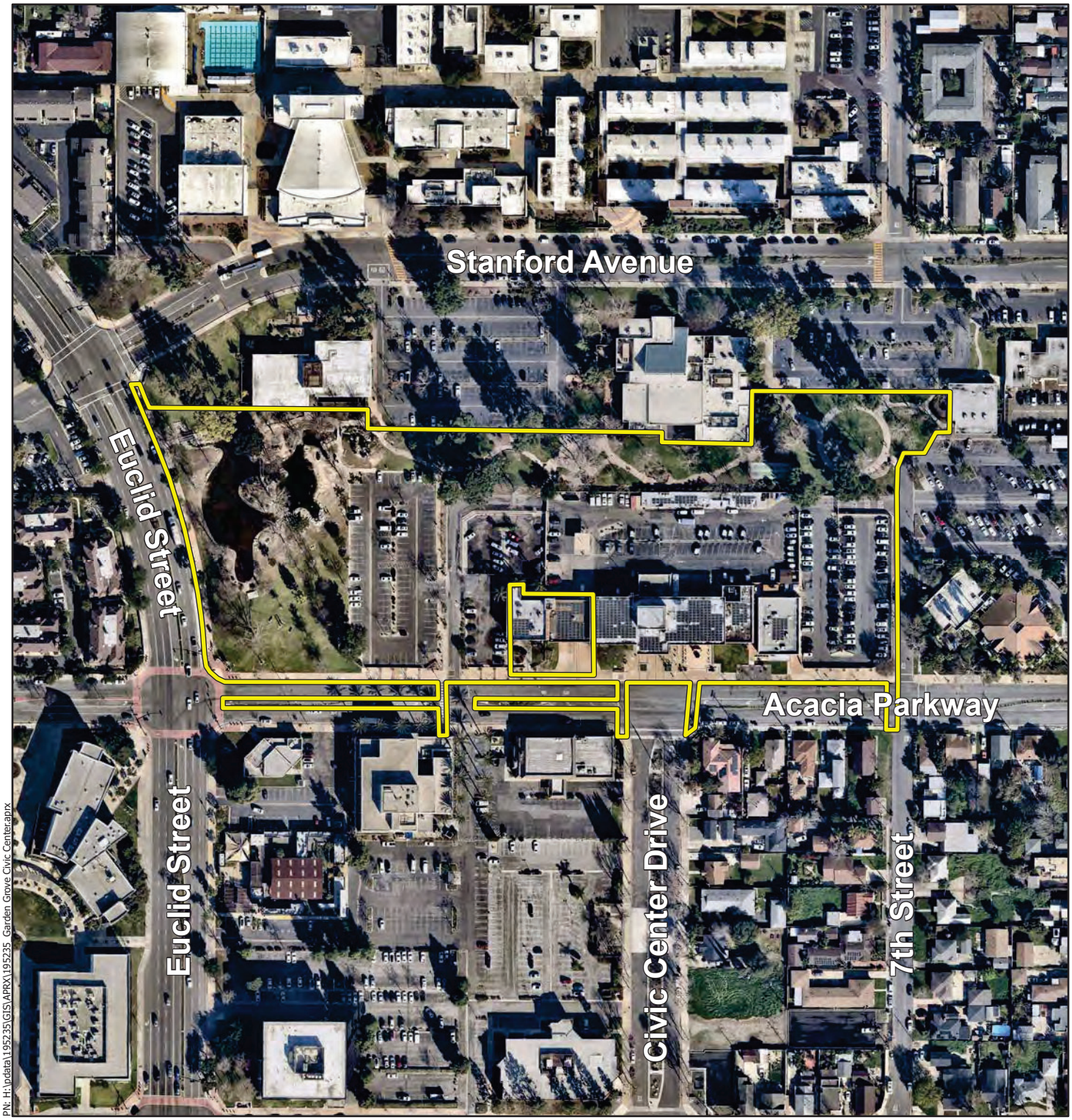
0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Citrus Heights USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Citrus Heights, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2023 Nearmap Imagery: *Garden Grove, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 3:47:18 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Morales.pdf

Dear Chairperson Morales,

I am following up on our earlier phone call today regarding the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, in which you requested archaeological and Native American monitoring, but did not wish to formally request AB 52 consultation at that time. I am attaching the consultation notice sent via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Additionally, I am informing you that Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians deferred the tribe's recommendations to you. If you wish to engage in AB 52 consultation, please contact the lead agency contact listed in the attached letter.

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Goad:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 3:49:40 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Goad.pdf

Dear Chairperson Goad,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Gabrielino/Tongva Tribe intend to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Chairman
PO Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707
gtongva@gmail.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairman Dorame:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, Californi*a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	gtongva@gmail.com
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 3:5 :2 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove__orame.pdf

Dear Chairman Dorame,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council intend to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
Cindy Ngoc Tran
Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson
80839 Camino Santa Juliana
Indio, CA 92203
lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Candelaria:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

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Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	Lcandelaria_@gabrielinotribe.org
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 3:54: 0 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Candelaria.pdf

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Dear Chairperson Candelaria,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe intend to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

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Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Salas:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

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Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From: Bogue, risten
To: scobar, Oscar vanRensselaer, Max
c: Nayyar, Margo
Subject: W: RNAL: d: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA
Date: uesday, June 2 , 2023 3:2 :02 PM
Attachments: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA.pdf

---

FYI

From: Chris Chung <chrisc@ggcity.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2023 2:58 PM
To: Bogue, Kristen <KBOGUE@mbakerintl.com>
Cc: Ashimine, Alan <aashimine@mbakerintl.com>; Priit Kaskla <priitk@ggcity.org>; Maria Parra <mariap@ggcity.org>
Subject: EXTERNAL: Fwd: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Good afternoon Kristen,

Please see email below along with attachment.

Thanks,

CHRIS CHUNG, MPA
Senior Planner
City of Garden Grove | Planning Services Division
(714) 741-5314
chrisc@ggcity.org

From: "Administration Gabrieleno" <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
To: "Chris Chung" <chrisc@ggcity.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2023 2:53:58 PM
Subject: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Hello Chris,

Thank you for your letter dated June 13,2023. Please see the attachment below.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Savannah Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area “ . “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.”

GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The Gabrielino Tribal Council - San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

June 27, 2023

Project Name: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Dear Chris Chung,

Thank you for your letter dated June 13,2023 regarding AB52 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding location in further detail.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience. ***Please Note:AB 52, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in SB 18 (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).***

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman | Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman | Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Albert Perez, treasurer I | Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II | Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Nayyar, Margo

To: Nayyar, Margo
Subject: FW: EXTERNAL: Fwd: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

From: Chris Chung <chrisc@ggcity.org>
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2023 2:06 PM
To: Bogue, Kristen <KBOGUE@mbakerintl.com>
Cc: Priit Kaskla <priitk@ggcity.org>
Subject: EXTERNAL: Fwd: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Good afternoon Kristen,
Please see Brandy's email below. Could you please send an updated letter to the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation? Also, could you please provide a PDF copy of the letter sent? I will then send the letter directly to Brandy via email.
Thanks so much.

CHRIS CHUNG, MPA
Senior Planner
City of Garden Grove | Planning Services Division
(714) 741-5314
chrisc@ggcity.org

From: "Administration Gabrieleno" <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
To: "Chris Chung" <chrisc@ggcity.org>
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2023 12:01:16 PM
Subject: Re: Gardena Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, CA

Hello Chris
We want to clarify your letter to us for we are not the Soboba band of mission Indians nor is this their ancestral area. This is our ancestral area, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Kizh Nation. Can you please correct the error.
Thank you
Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area " . "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
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Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 13, 2023

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember
23454 Vanowen St.
West Hills, CA 91307
roadkingcharles@aol.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Councilmember Alvarez:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

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Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

From:	vanRensselaer, Max
To:	road_ingcharles@aol.com
Subject:	Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California
Date:	Wednesday, July 5, 2023 4:00:42 PM
Attachments:	NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Alvare .pdf

Dear Chairperson Alvarez,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe intend to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

Undeliverable: Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California

Microsoft Outlook <postmaster@mbakerintl.onmicrosoft.com>

You made changes to another copy of this item. Click here to view the other copy or to replace it with this version.

Sent Wed 7/5/2023 4:01 PM

To vanRensselaer, Max

Office 365

Your message to roadkingcharles@aol.com couldn't be delivered.

When Office 365 tried to send your message, the receiving email server outside Office 365 reported an error.

Max.vanRensselaer	Office 365	roadkingcharles
Sender		Action Required
		Policy violation or system error

How to Fix It

Check the "Reported Error" from the "Error Details" section shown below for more information about the problem. The error might tell you what went wrong and how to fix it. For example, if the error states that the message was blocked due to a potential virus or because the message was too large, try sending the message again without attachments.

If you're not able to fix the problem, it's likely that only the recipient's email admin can fix it. Contact the recipient by some other means (by phone, for example) and ask them to tell their email admin about the problem. Give them the "Reported Error" from the "Error Details" section below.

Was this helpful? Send feedback to Microsoft.

Undeliverable: Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California

Microsoft Outlook <postmaster@mbakerintl.onmicrosoft.com>

Sent Wed 7/5/2023 3:56 PM

To vanRensselaer, Max

Right-click or tap...

Your message to Chavez1965metro@gmail.com couldn't be delivered.

Chavez1965metro wasn't found at gmail.com.

Max.vanRensselaer	Office 365	Chavez1965metro
Action Required		Recipient

Unknown To address

How to Fix It

The address may be misspelled or may not exist. Try one or more of the following:

- Send the message again following these steps: In Outlook, open this non-delivery report (NDR) and choose **Send Again** from the Report ribbon. In Outlook on the web, select this NDR, then select the link "**To send this message again, click here.**" Then delete and retype the entire recipient address. If prompted with an Auto-Complete List suggestion don't select it. After typing the complete address, click **Send**.
- Contact the recipient (by phone, for example) to check that the address exists and is correct.
- The recipient may have set up email forwarding to an incorrect address. Ask them to check that any forwarding they've set up is working correctly.
- Clear the recipient Auto-Complete List in Outlook or Outlook on the web by following the steps in this article: Fix email delivery issues for error code 5.1.1 in Office 365, and then send the message again. Retype the entire recipient address before selecting **Send**.

If the problem continues, forward this message to your email admin. If

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
Council Member - District 2
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Council Member - District 3
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Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 9, 2023

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director
PO Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

The proposed project site is approximately 9.2 acres located at 11301 Acacia Parkway and encompasses the southern half of Assessor's Parcel Number 090-154-58. The project is mapped within the *Anaheim, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 10 West, Section 33, which is part of the Las Bolsas Land Grant. Please see the attached figures depicting the project site.

Your comments and concerns are important to the City and we look forward to hearing from you. If you have any questions or comments regarding the project, I can be contacted via email at chrisc@ggcity.org or by phone at (714) 741-5314.

Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
Figure 3: Project Area

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
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Council Member - District 3
Joe DoVinh
Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 9, 2023

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Mirelez:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).) The project proposes to: (1) construct a new multilevel Garden Grove Police Department (Police Department) public safety facility and multilevel parking structure, with potentially one subterranean level, and (2) relocate the Civic Center Park to the eastern portion of the project site. The project would include the demolition of the existing Police Department's public safety facility and Civic Center Park.

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Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:

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GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
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Council Member - District 5
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Council Member - District 6

June 9, 2023

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians- Acjachemen Nation
Christopher "Walking Thunder" Granado
Director of Native American Monitoring
Four Directions Education
26671 Paseo Tecate
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Granado:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians- Acjachemen Nation has 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)
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Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
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Wood, Susan

From: Wood, Susan
Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2023 7:04 PM
To: kaamalam@gmail.com
Subject: Assembly Bill 52 Notice for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County
Attachments: NA Consultation Letter_Garden Grove_Granado.pdf

Dear Director Perry,

This is a follow-up email to the initial consultation inquiry sent on behalf of the City of Garden Grove via certified mail on June 20th, 2023. Does the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians - Acjachemen Nation intent to consult on the Garden Grove Civic Center Project?

Respectfully,

Susan Wood | Senior Architectural Historian, PhD| Pronouns: she/her
3536 Concours, Suite 100 | Ontario, CA 91764 | [O] 909-974-4924 | [M] 626-428-0707
susan.wood@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

Michael Baker | We Make a D

GARDEN GROVE

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steve Jones
Mayor
George S. Brietigam
Mayor Pro Tem - District 1
John R. O'Neill
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Council Member - District 4
Stephanie Klopfenstein
Council Member - District 5
Kim Bernice Nguyen
Council Member - District 6

June 9, 2023

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 3919
Seal Beach, CA, 90740
tongvatcr@gmail.com

RE: ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NOTICE FOR THE GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

The City of Garden Grove (City) is providing this notice pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 regarding the proposed Civic Center Project (project) that would be located north of Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street and 7th Street in the City of Garden Grove, California. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, you have 30 days to request consultation from the date this notice is received. (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1(d).)

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Sincerely,
Chris Chung, MPA
Senior Planner
Planning Services Division
City of Garden Grove

Attachments:
Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
Figure 2: Project Vicinity
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9589 0710 5270 0568 6156 06

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Total Postage and Fees $5.02

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- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

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Total Postage and Fees $5.02

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City, State, ZIP+4® Bellflower CA 90707

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- Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $0.87

Total Postage and Fees $5.02

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Sent To Charles Alvarez
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. 23454 Vanowen St
City, State, ZIP+4® West Hills CA 91307

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San Jacinto, CA 92581

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Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. PO Box 487
City, State, ZIP+4® San Jacinto CA 92581

PS Form 3800, January 2023 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

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- Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

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Total Postage and Fees $5.02

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Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. 26671 Paseo Tecate
City, State, ZIP+4® San Juan Capistrano CA 92675

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Thermal, CA 92274

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- Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $0.87

Total Postage and Fees $5.02

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SUNBOAT POST OFFICE JUN 20 2023 RENO, NEVADA 89511

06/20/2023

Sent To Michael Mirelez
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. PO Box 1160
City, State, ZIP+4® Thermal CA 92274

PS Form 3800, January 2023 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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Seal Beach, CA 90740

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- Return Receipt (electronic) $ $0.00
- Certified Mail Restricted Delivery $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $0.87

Total Postage and Fees $5.02

0680 25

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SUNBOAT POST OFFICE JUN 20 2023 RENO, NEVADA 89511

06/20/2023

Sent To Sam Dunlap
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. PO Box 3919
City, State, ZIP+4® Seal Beach CA 90740

PS Form 3800, January 2023 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: [redacted]
Date: Monday, July 24, 2023 8:12 AM

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Covina, CA 91723

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- Return Receipt (electronic) $
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- Adult Signature Required $
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $

Postage $1.33

Total Postage and Fees $9.73

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07/14/2023
SAN DIEGO, CA. 92123

Sent To: Andrew Salas

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: PO BOX 393

City, State, ZIP+4®: Covina, CA. 91723

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7022 1670 0001 8288 0095

Tracking #: 9590 9402 6873 1104 9666 65

Total $9.73

Epifanio Figueroa
Have an Illuminating day!

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix C
Historical Society Consultation

From:	Beherec, Marc
To:	Figueroa, Epifanio
Subject:	FW: Garden Grove Civic Center Project - Public Comment Request
Date:	Monday, July 24, 2023 6:09:32 PM
Attachments:	Garden Grove Historical Society letter.pdf

From: vanRensselaer, Max <Max.vanRensselaer@mbakerintl.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 25, 2023 12:33 PM
To: GARDENGROVEHISTSOC@ATT.NET
Cc: Beherec, Marc <Marc.Beherec@mbakerintl.com>
Subject: Garden Grove Civic Center Project - Public Comment Request

Good afternoon,

I am reaching out to you to request input about effects to cultural resources regarding the proposed Civic Center project. Please see the attached letter and contact me with any comments or questions.

Thank you,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

May 25, 2023

GARDEN GROVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
12174 SOUTH EUCLID STREET
GARDEN GROVE, CALIFORNIA 92840
VIA EMAIL: GARDENGROVEHISTSOC@ATT.NET

RE: GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

To Whom It May Concern:

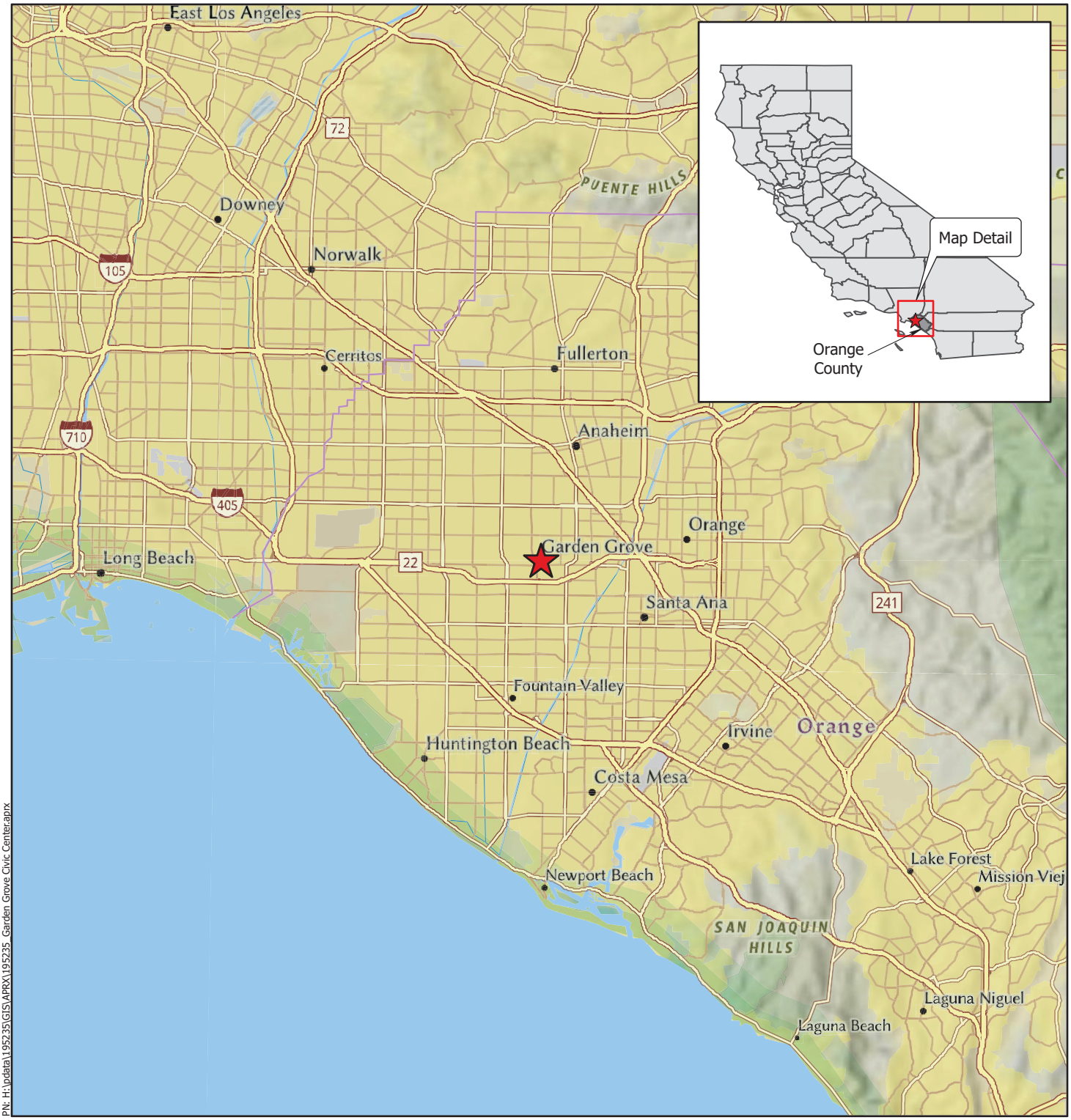
Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources study supporting the Civic Center Project (project) in Garden Grove, California. The City of Garden Grove is conducting an environmental review on plans to construct a new public safety facility and relocate the Civic Center Park. The project proposes to demolish the existing Garden Grove Police Department public safety facility and Civic Center Park. The project site is located at Acacia Parkway between South Euclid Street to the west and 8th Street to the east, as shown in the attached maps. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

We are contacting you to identify any cultural resources that the proposed project may impact. Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical resources on the project site. This is not a research request; it is solely a request for public input related to any information or concerns that the Garden Grove Historical Society may have. If you have any questions or comments, please get in touch with me at your earliest convenience at max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com or 775-666-5524. Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Max van Rensselaer, R.A.
Archaeologist

Attachments:
Attachment 1 - Figures



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Location

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

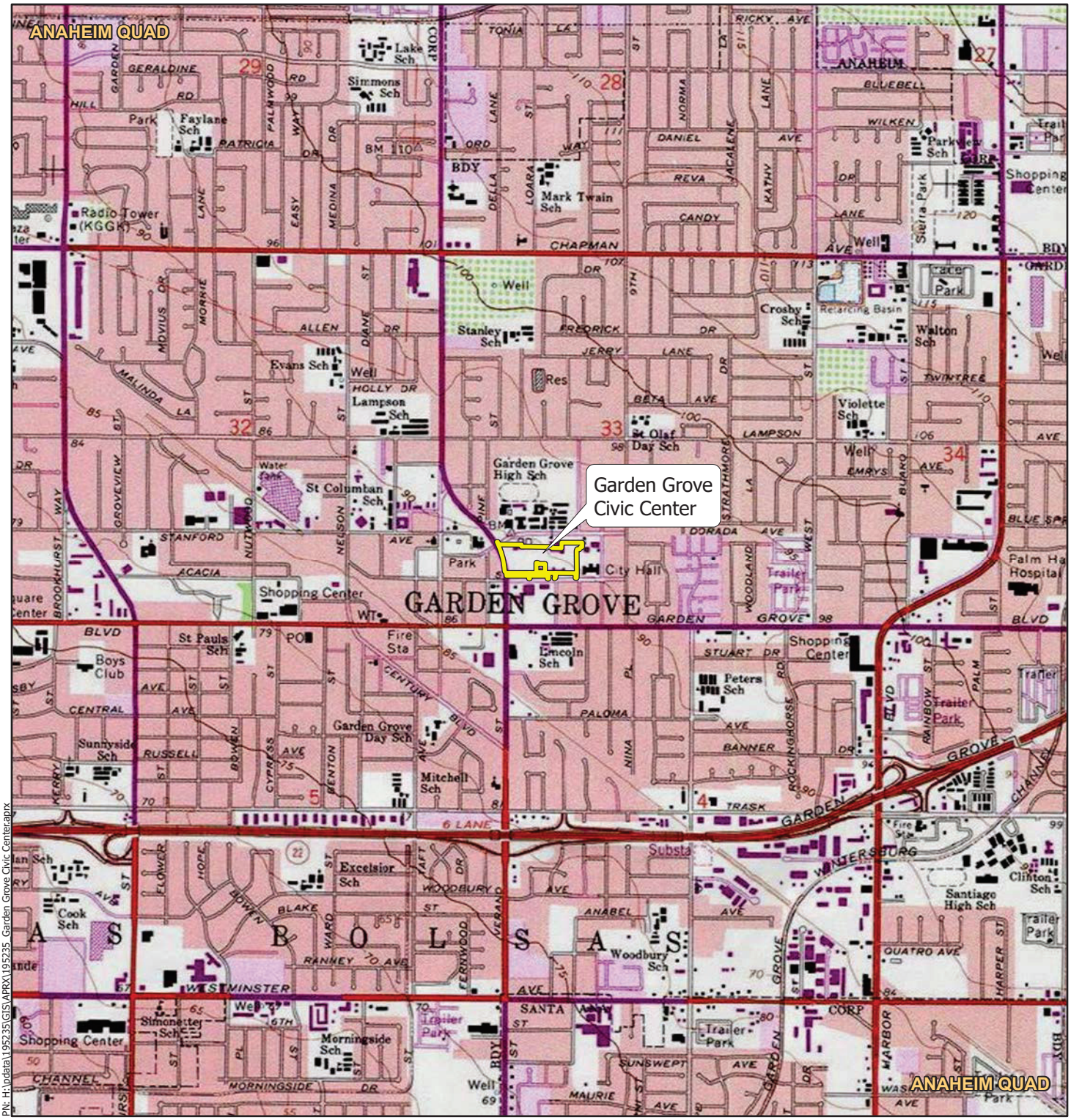
0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Garden Grove, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

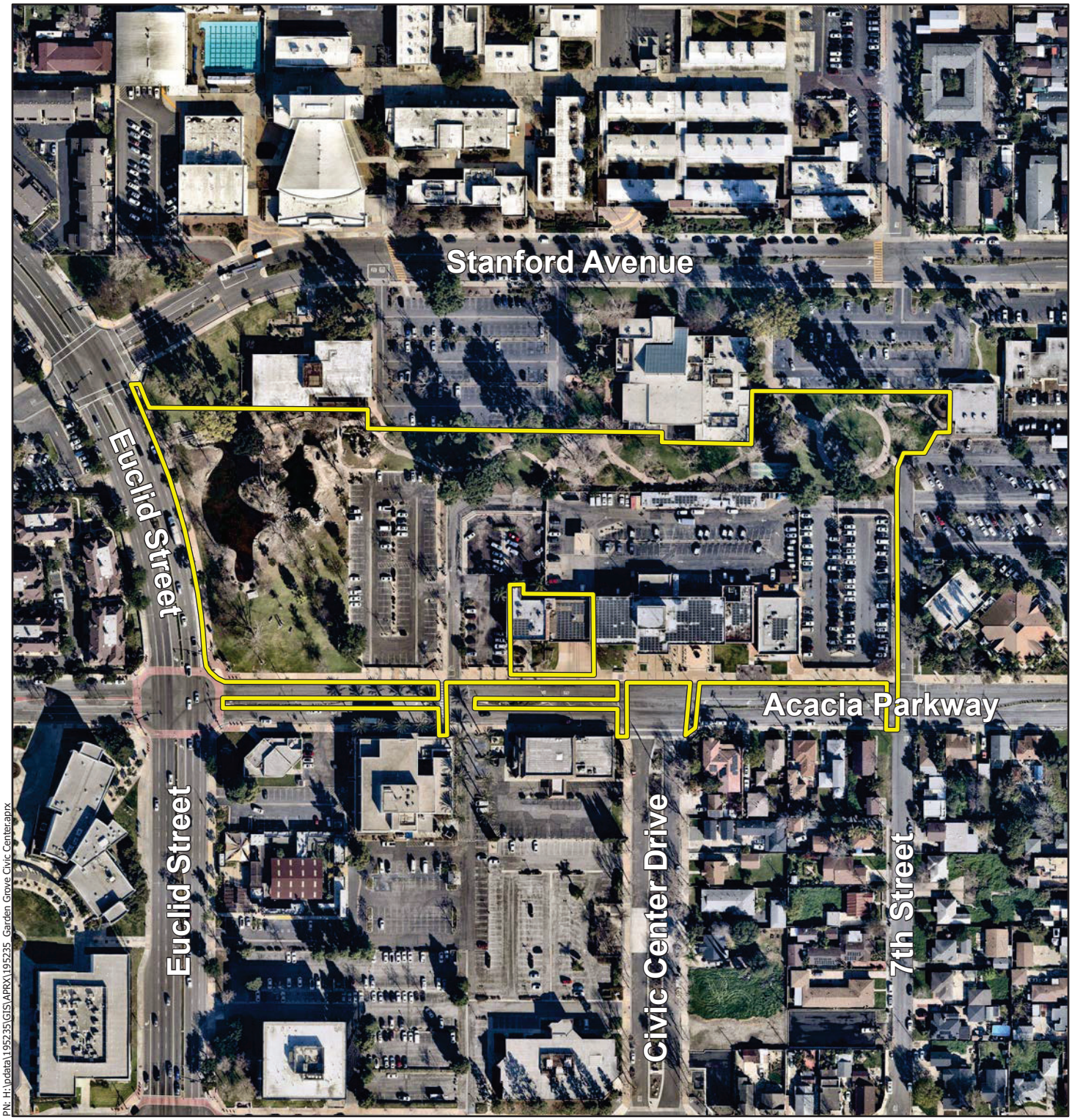
0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Citrus Heights USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Citrus Heights, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2023 Nearmap Imagery: *Garden Grove, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

From:	Beherec, Marc
To:	Figueroa, Epifanio
Subject:	FW: Garden Grove Civic Center Project - Public Comment Request
Date:	Monday, July 24, 2023 6:09:32 PM
Attachments:	Garden Grove Historical Society letter.pdf

From: vanRensselaer, Max <Max.vanRensselaer@mbakerintl.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 25, 2023 12:33 PM
To: GARDENGROVEHISTSOC@ATT.NET
Cc: Beherec, Marc <Marc.Beherec@mbakerintl.com>
Subject: Garden Grove Civic Center Project - Public Comment Request

Good afternoon,

I am reaching out to you to request input about effects to cultural resources regarding the proposed Civic Center project. Please see the attached letter and contact me with any comments or questions.

Thank you,

Maximilian van Rensselaer | Archaeologist
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524
max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

May 25, 2023

GARDEN GROVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
12174 SOUTH EUCLID STREET
GARDEN GROVE, CALIFORNIA 92840
VIA EMAIL: GARDENGROVEHISTSOC@ATT.NET

RE: GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF GARDEN GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

To Whom It May Concern:

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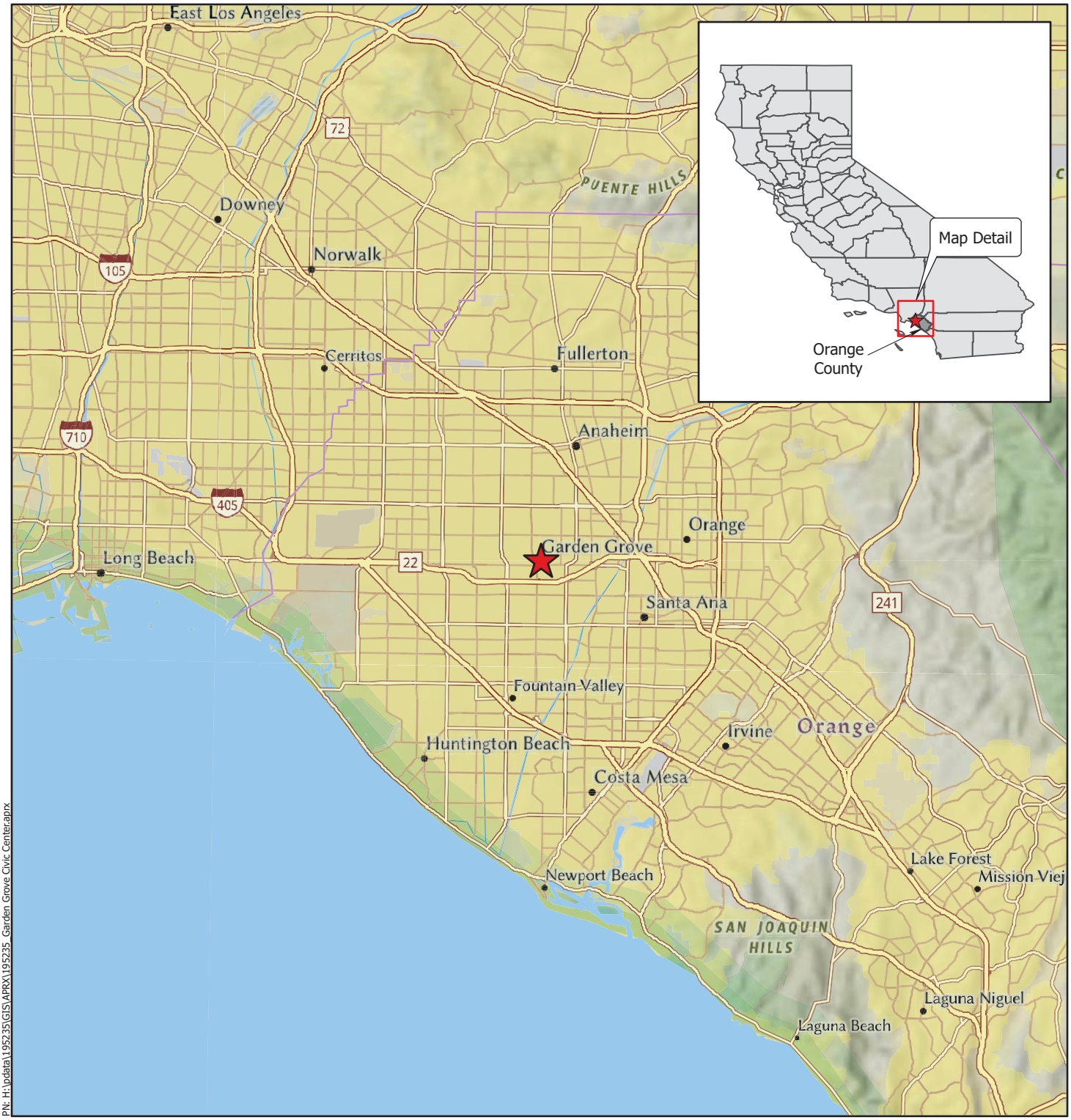
We are contacting you to identify any cultural resources that the proposed project may impact. Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical resources on the project site. This is not a research request; it is solely a request for public input related to any information or concerns that the Garden Grove Historical Society may have. If you have any questions or comments, please get in touch with me at your earliest convenience at max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com or 775-666-5524. Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Max van Rensselaer, R.A.
Archaeologist

Attachments:
Attachment 1 - Figures



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Location

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

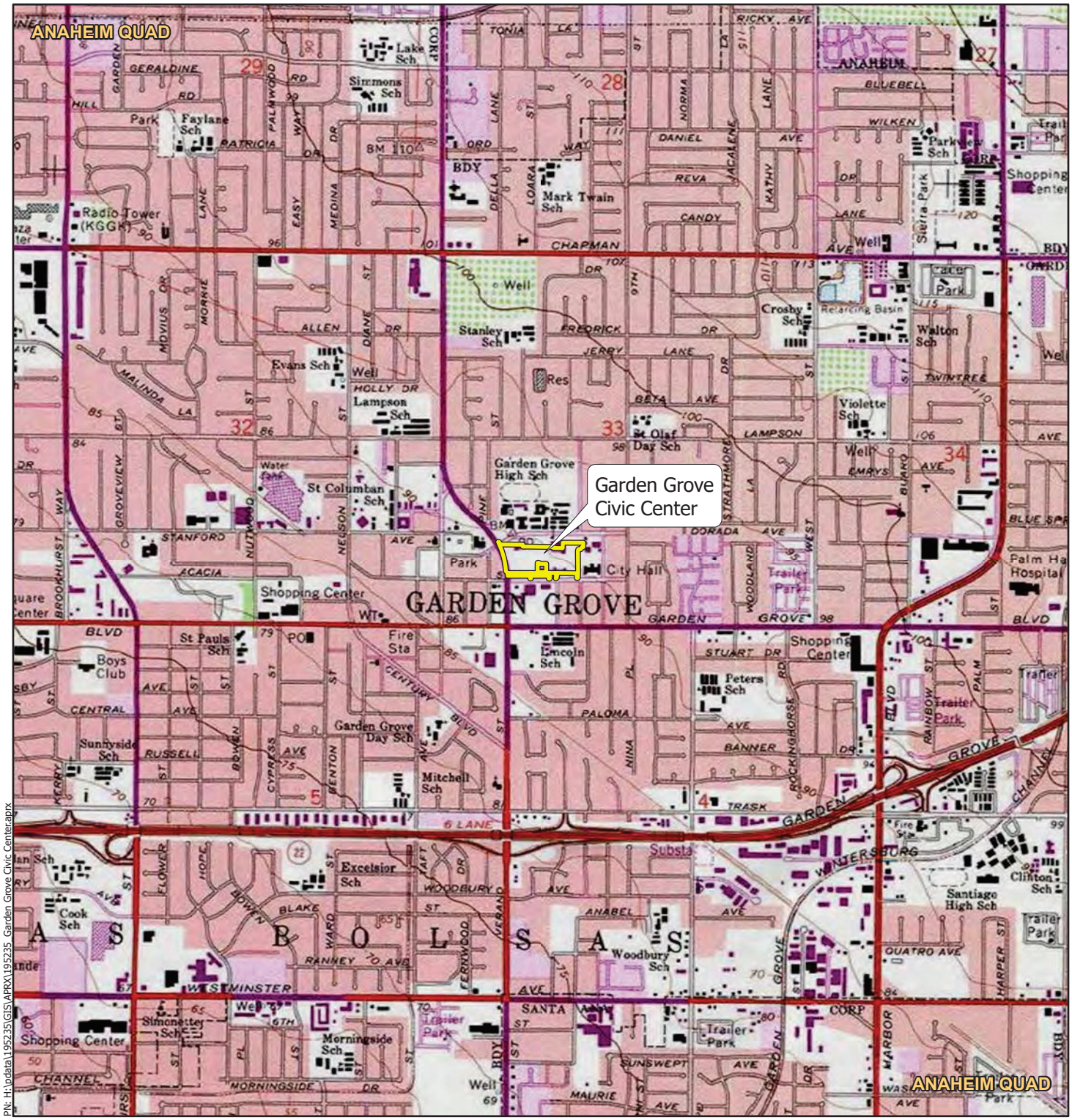
0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Garden Grove, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

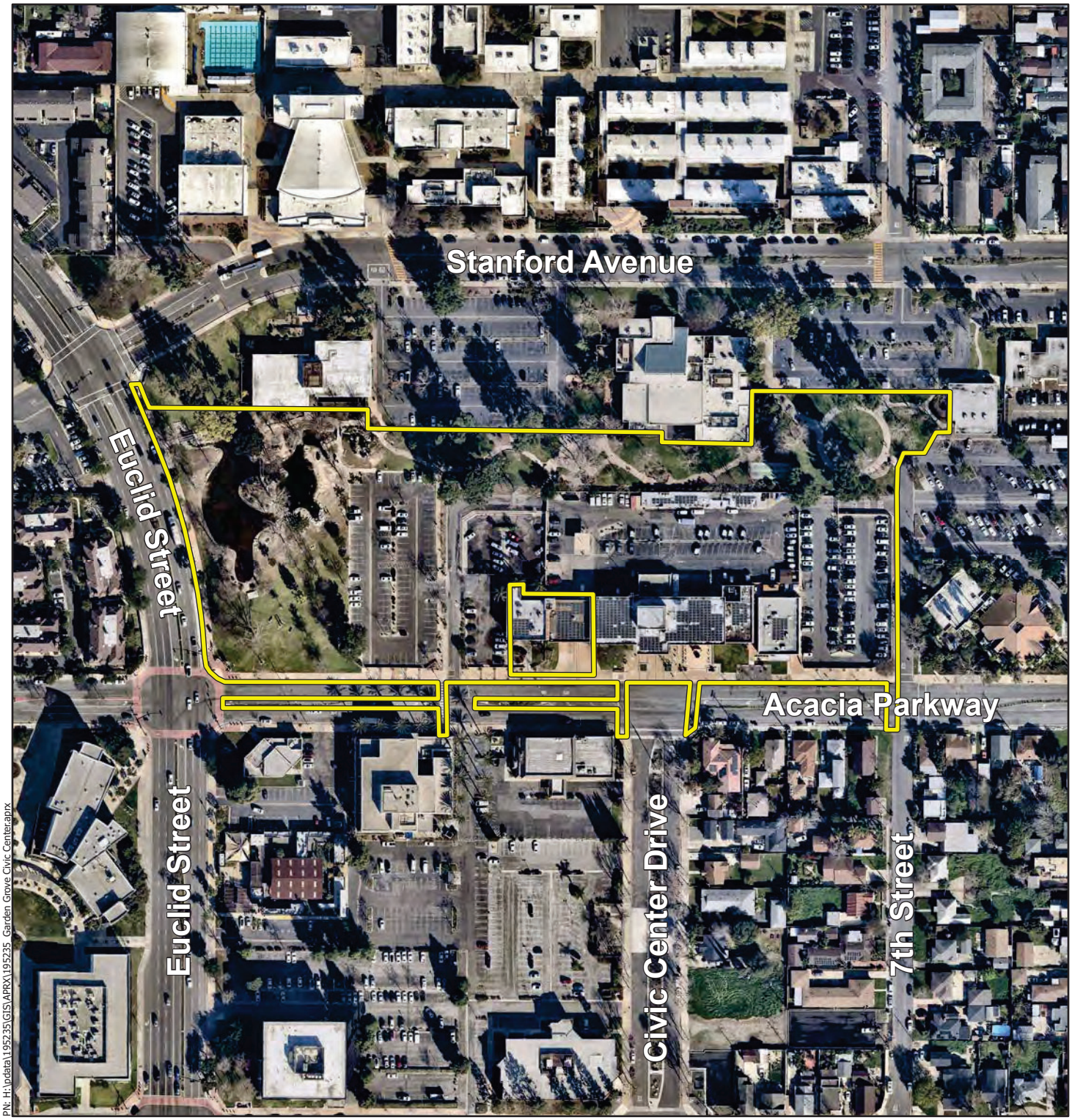
0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Citrus Heights USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Citrus Heights, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



PN: H:\pdata\195235\GIS\APRX\195235_Garden Grove Civic Center.aprx

Legend

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2023 Nearmap Imagery: *Garden Grove, California*

GARDEN GROVE CIVIC CENTER
GARDEN GROVE, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Appendix D
DPR 523 Series Forms

P1. Other Identifier: N/A
*P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Orange
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Anaheim, Calif.* **Date:** 1965, ed. 1981 **T** 4S; **R** 10W; Section 33; S.B.B.M
c. Address: 11301 Acacia Parkway; 11200 and 11300 Stanford Avenue **City:** Garden Grove **Zip:** 92840
d. UTM: Zone 11S, 413139mE/3737859 (northwest corner); Zone 11S, 413776mE/3737727mN (southwest corner); Zone 11S, 413571mE/3737727mN (southeast corner); Zone 11S, 413572mE/3737903mN (northeast corner)
e. Other Locational Data: APNs 09014305, 09014306, 09014307, 09014308, 09014309, 09014310, 09014311, 09014312, 09014313, 09014314, 09014315, 09014316, 09014317, 09014327, 09014328, 09015449, 09015456, 09015457, 09015458

***P3a. Description:**
This Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form set records the buildings and site features that comprise the Garden Grove Civic Center. See the attached Location Map and Sketch Maps for the location of the Garden Grove Civic Center and the configuration of its components. The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluations presented herein identify Garden Grove Civic Center, consisting of four elements associated with the original Garden Grove Civic Center plan developed by architects James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo in the 1960s. See attached DPR 523 District Record and Continuation Sheets for a description of the historic district, historic context, and CRHR evaluations, followed by a series of Primary Record and Building, Structure, or Object Record forms that describe each of the historic-period buildings individually.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP14. Government Building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☒ District

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

Photograph 1: See P5b for caption.

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 1: Garden Grove Public Safety Facility with Orange County Fire (foreground) and Garden Grove Police Department (background). Camera facing northeast, June 20, 2023.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic
1966-1983 (see sources cited in ***D7**)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Garden Grove
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

***P8. Recorded by:**
Susan Wood, Senior Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3536 Concours Street, #100
Ontario, CA 91764

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 20, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**
Wood, Susan, Marc A. Beherec, Josh Rawley, and Maximilian van Rensselaer. 2023. "Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Garden Grove Civic Center Revitalization Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California." Rancho Cordova, CA: Michael Baker International.

***Attachments:** ☒Primary Record ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒District Record ☒Location Map ☒Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet

***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z (District)
***Resource Name or #:** Garden Grove Civic Center

D1. Historic Name: Garden Grove Civic Center
D2. Common Name: Garden Grove Civic Center
***D3. Detailed Description**:

See Continuation Sheets.

Original Use: Civic Center **Present Use:** Civic Center **Architectural Style:** New Formalism; Brutalism

Architect:
Civic Center Plan – James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo
Library – James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo
Public Safety Building – Marion J. Varner & Associates
Community Meeting Center – Anthony & Langford

Builder:
Library – Eslee Construction Co.
Public Safety Building – First Assurance Construction
Community Meeting Center – Strauss Construction

Moved: No **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***D4. Boundary Description**:

The Garden Grove Civic Center is bound by Stanford Avenue to the north, Euclid Avenue to the west, Acacia Parkway to the south, and 8th Street to the east. It includes the Main Branch Library, Garden Grove Public Safety Building (including the Orange County Fire Authority [OCFA] Station No. 81 and the Garden Grove Police Department), Community Meeting Center, Police Department Juvenile Justice Center, Police Department property and evidence annex building, Police Department tactical operations, Civic Center Park, Credit Union of Southern California, surface parking, and other modern landscaping and modern public art. See **Sketch Map 1, Table 1,** and **Table 2**. See Continuation Sheets for the full description.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The boundary reflects the extent of the original buildout of the Garden Grove Civic Center plan as envisioned by architects James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo with the exception of the integration of Euclid Park into the site. Four extant features contained within the boundary were conceived under the auspices of an original Garden Grove Civic Center plan and were designed in compatible modernist architectural idioms: the Main Branch Library, Public Safety Building, Community Meeting Center, and Civic Center Park.

D6. Significance: Theme: Architecture; Civic Development **Area:** Garden Grove, California
Period of Significance: 1966-1978 **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The Garden Grove Civic Center does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR. See Continuation Sheets for the full district evaluation.

***D7. References**: See Continuation Sheets.

***D8. Evaluator:** Susan Wood, Senior Architectural Historian **Date:** July 25, 2023

Affiliation and Address:
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, #125
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #

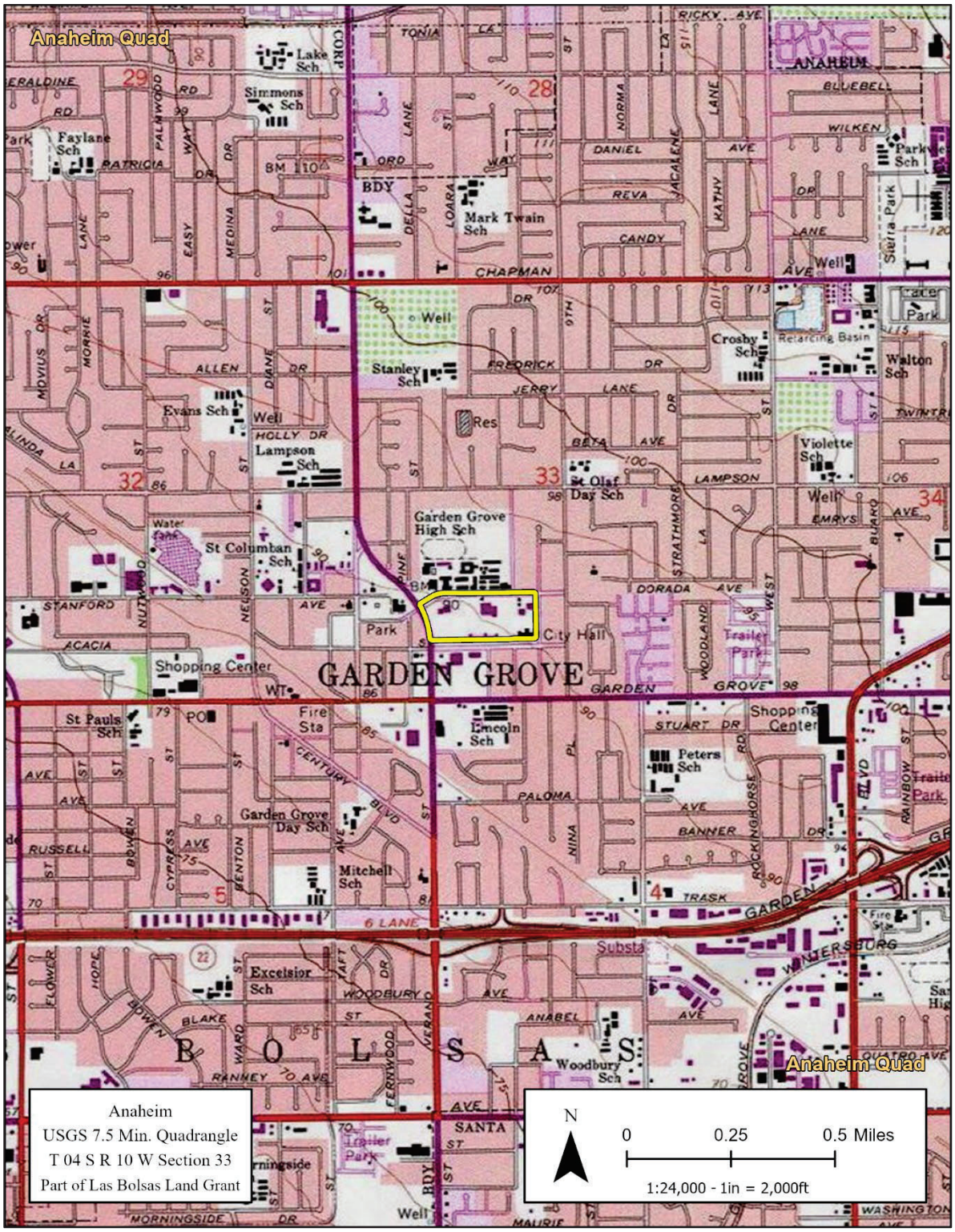
Trinomial

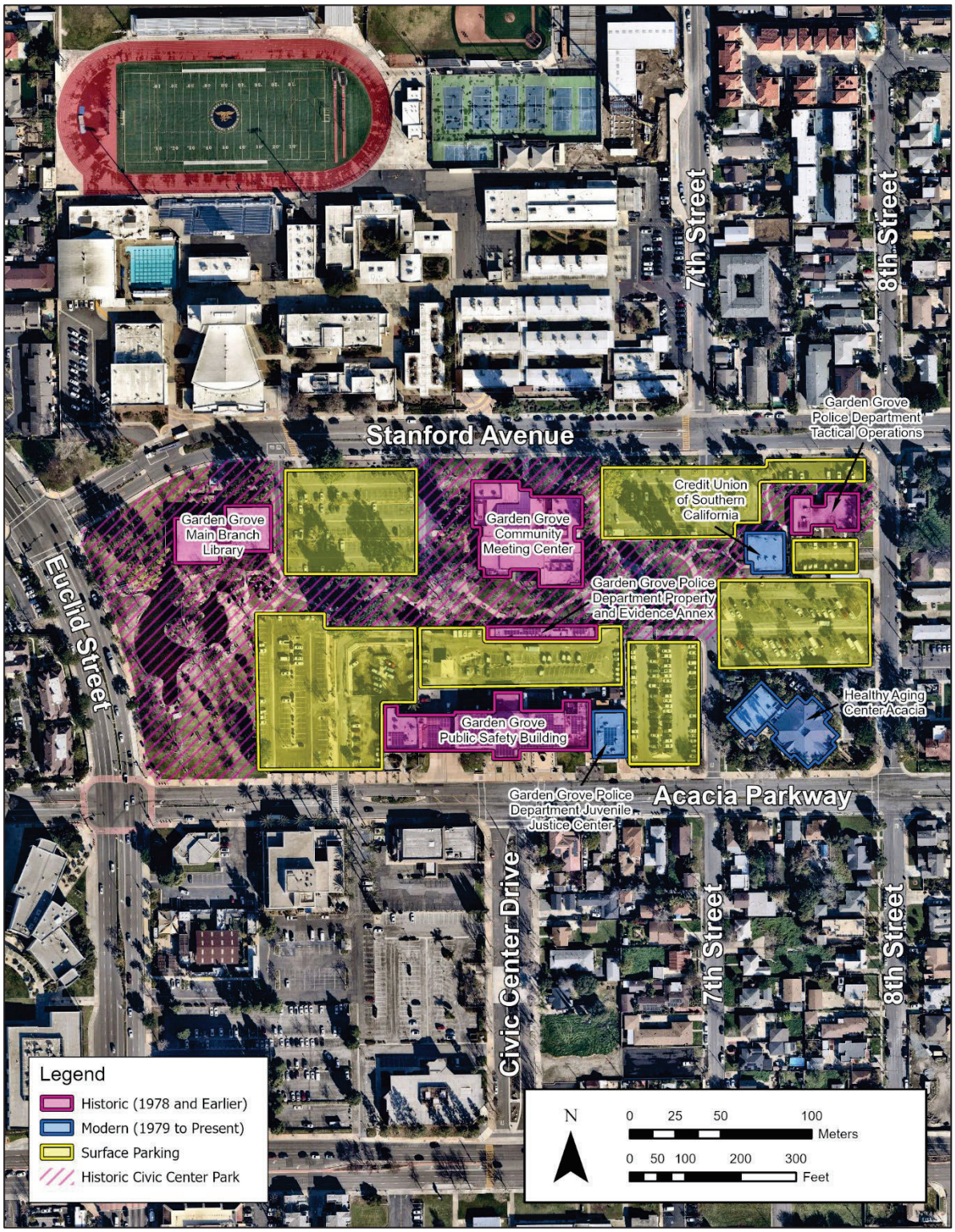
***Resource Name or #**: Garden Grove Civic Center

***Map Name:** *Anaheim, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1965, ed. 1981




Stanford Avenue
7th Street
8th Street
Garden Grove Police Department Tactical Operations
Credit Union of Southern California
Garden Grove Main Branch Library
Garden Grove Community Meeting Center
Garden Grove Police Department Property and Evidence Annex
Euclid Street
Healthy Aging Center Acacia
Garden Grove Public Safety Building
Garden Grove Police Department Juvenile Justice Center
Acacia Parkway
Civic Center Drive
7th Street
8th Street
Legend
Historic (1978 and Earlier)
Modern (1979 to Present)
Surface Parking
Historic Civic Center Park
N
0 25 50 100 Meters
0 50 100 200 300 Feet

Sketch Map 1

***P3a. Description (continued):**

The Garden Grove Civic Center is located in Garden Grove, California, north of the Garden Grove Freeway. The complex is in an urban setting featuring commercial and institutional uses. It is bound by Stanford Avenue to the north, Euclid Avenue to the west, Acacia Parkway to the south, and 8th Street to the east. Vehicular entry points are positioned along all four of the street frontages. Ample asphalt-paved surface parking is interspersed among the buildings and landscaping (**Photograph 2** through **Photograph 3**). The current parking areas are generally consistent with the original configuration dating to 1977 when the planned resources were in place, though the parking lots have undoubtedly been repaved and restriped. The parking lot to the west of the Public Safety Building was reduced when an addition to the west end was added circa 1978 (Dewberry 2020: 5.02; *Los Angeles Times* 1977) (**Photograph 4**). The lots feature planting strips and islands, some of which appear to be original.

The Garden Grove Civic Center contains five buildings and one park that were at least 45 years of age at the time of survey, including the Garden Grove Main Branch Library, Garden Grove Public Safety Building, Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, Garden Grove Police Department tactical operations building (**Photograph 5**), Garden Grove Police Department evidence annex building (**Photograph 6**), and Civic Center Park. Although the original vision for the Garden Grove Civic Center did include plaza, malls, and open spaces, there was no formal plan for a park. The Garden Grove Civic as it is configured today is the result of multiple development efforts overtime through today. See **Table 1** and **Sketch Map 1** for buildings and features at least 45 years of age at the time of survey.

Two of the five buildings over 45 years within the Garden Grove Civic Center site were not evaluated as part of a potential civic center district. The tactical operations building at 11400 Stanford Avenue constructed circa 1960 predates the Civic Center plan (UCSB 1960). Originally the Garden Grove Elementary School Headquarters, the building was utilized by United Crusade, a precursor to the United Way, circa 1973 (Doig 1977:95). The Garden Grove Police Department took over utilization of the building circa 1980 (Dewberry 2020: 5.02). The Police Department property and evidence annex building is an accessory building to the Public Safety Building facility and serves a utilitarian function.

A series of Primary Records and Building, Structure, or Object Records appended to this form set individually describe three of the historic-period buildings and site features evaluated herein. The Police Department property and evidence annex is included with the recordation of the Public Safety Building. The Police Department tactical operations building predates the Civic Center and was not individually documented.

Table 1: Historic-age Buildings and Site Features

Name/Use	Construction Date	Sources(s)	Photograph(s)
Garden Grove Police tactical operations building	1960	Doig 1977:95; UCSB 1960	**Photograph 5**
Garden Grove Main Branch Library (Orange County Library) *	1969	City of Garden Grove, Department of Building and Safety 1968; Doig 1977; *Los Angeles Times* 1969; UCSB 1977	**Photograph 10** through **Photograph 15**
Garden Grove Public Safety Building**	1972	City of Garden Grove, Department of Building and Safety 1972; Doig 1977; Dewberry 2020; UCSB 1977	**Photograph 16** through **Photograph 26**
Garden Grove Police property and evidence annex***	1972	City of Garden Grove, Department of Building and Safety 1972; Doig 1977; Dewberry 2020; UCSB 1977	**Photograph 6** and **Photograph 22**
Garden Grove Community Meeting Center*	1976	City of Garden Grove, Department of Building and Safety 1975; Doig 1977; *Los Angeles Times* 1976; UCSB 1977	**Photograph 27** through **Photograph 32**
Garden Grove Civic Center Park**[1]	1977	*Criterion* 1980; Davis 1976; *Los Angeles Times* 1980; UCSB 1977	**Photograph 33** through **Photograph 49**

*Individually described on a Primary Record and Building, Structure, or Object Record appended to this form set.

** Individually described on a Primary Record and individually evaluated on a Building, Structure, or Object Record appended to this form set.

*** Included with the recordation of the Public Safety Building.

The following buildings and site features presented in **Table 2** were constructed during the past 45 years (1979 to present). Each modern building and feature were documented as part of the field survey. However, detailed textual descriptions were not prepared because they are less than 45 years old and are not subject to evaluation for to the CRHR at this time. See **Sketch Map 1** for locations of buildings. The six public art pieces

located throughout Civic Center Park were installed between 1980 and 2018 "The Eagle Has Landed" memorial, "Archway" sculpture, "Founder Alonzo Cook" statue, "Children" sculpture grouping, and "Adirondack Chairs" installation are recorded in the Primary Record and Building, Structure, or Object Record for the park. The Garden Grove Police Department "Call to Duty" memorial is in front of the Public Safety Building and is recorded in the Primary Record and Building, Structure, or Object Record for the Public Safety Building.

Table 2: Modern Buildings and Site Features

Name/Use	Construction Date	Sources(s)	Photograph(s)
Healthy Aging Center Acacia	1994-2003	NETR 2023	**Photograph 7**
Credit Union of Southern California	Circa 1983	UCSB 1977; UCSB 1983	**Photograph 8**
Garden Grove Police Department Juvenile Justice Center building	Circa 1998	NETR 2023	**Photograph 9**
"The Eagle Has Landed" sculpture memorial	1980	Criterion 1980	*
"Archway" sculpture	1990	Fenderson 1990	*
"Call to Duty" Police Memorial	1999	Cunningham 1999	**
"Founder Alonzo Cook" sculpture	2005	Porter 2005	*
"Children" sculpture grouping	2005	Porter 2005	*
"Adirondack Chairs" installation	2018	Reynoso 2018	*

*Feature is located within the grounds of Civic Center Park. See the Primary Record and Building, Structure, or Object Record for the park.

** Feature is in front of the Garden Grove Police Department (Public Safety Building). See the Primary Record and Building, Structure, or Object Record for the Public Safety Building.

Photograph 2: Surface parking lot located between the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center and the Garden Grove Main Branch Library. Camera facing northwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 3: Surface parking lot located between the Southern California Credit Union and the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center. Camera facing west, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 4: Surface parking lot located between the Garden Grove Civic Center Park (west) and the Garden Grove Public Safety Building. Camera facing east, June 20, 2023

Photograph 5: Garden Grove Police Department tactical operations building located at 11400 Stanford Avenue. Camera facing south, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 6: Garden Grove Police Department property and evidence annex building to the north of the Public Safety Building. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 7: View of the Healthy Aging Center Acacia at 11391 Acacia Parkway on the site of the original Garden Grove City Hall (Google 2023).

Photograph 8: Credit Union of Southern California Building located at 11390 Stanford Avenue. Camera facing south, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 9: Garden Grove Police Department Juvenile Justice Center east of the Public Safety Building. Camera facing northwest.

D6. Significance (continued):

Regional Development

Many histories of the greater Orange County region begin with the settlement of Spaniards from Mexico in 1784. The beginning of land development in Orange County can be traced to Spanish rule, when the government gave Manuel Nieto permission in 1784 to occupy the land between what is today northern Orange County and the southern region of Los Angeles County. Soon after, the Spanish government also permitted Juan Pablo Grijalva to occupy lands in the region (Doig 1962: 8). Nieto and Grijalva and their descendants operated cattle ranches on these lands after Mexico broke away from Spain in 1824 (Orange County Historical Society 2023). In the aftermath of the Mexican American war, the United States took control over the region and made California a state in 1850. Much of the former rancho lands in this area were sold to Americans such as Abel Stearns, James Irvine, and Llewellyn and Jotham Bixby (Orange County Historical Society 2023; Chattel Architecture and Planning & Preservation, Inc. 2006: 3).

In 1857, Anaheim became the first official town founded in the region. A group of settlers bought a portion of land originally part of Nieto's ranch. By 1868, Nieto and Grijalva had sold much of their land to settlers who founded the towns of Santa Ana, Tustin, Orange, Westminster, and Garden Grove soon after (Orange County Historical Society 2023). After this time, the region's new settlers shifted the agricultural focus from cattle to horticulture, and grapes, wheat, barley, corn, apricots, walnut, and citrus. These new commodities formed the foundation of the new local economy (Chattel Architecture and Planning & Preservation, Inc. 2006: 7; Orange County Historical Society 2023). Railroad entrepreneurs brought the Southern Pacific Railroad to the region in 1875 which facilitated a population boom and precipitated the breakaway of Orange County from Los Angeles County in 1889 (Doig 1962: 17; Orange County Historical Society 2023).

Local boosters and entrepreneurs' investments in additional transportation infrastructure accelerated population growth in Orange County in the twentieth century. Between 1904 and 1910, three branches of the Pacific Electric Railway drove development of the coastal and inland regions. Moreover, the use of the automobile beginning in the early 1910s prompted officials to construct new state highways and roads, fueling the development of smaller communities in the northern part of the county. The completion of the Coast Highway in 1926 brought additional growth to the southern coastal regions of Laguna Beach and Dana Point (Orange County Historical Society 2023). Government development of the freeways in the post-World War II era facilitated suburban spawl away from city centers and forced a regional change from agricultural farms to tract housing to accommodate the exploding population. Between 1953 and 1963, Garden Grove, Buena Park, La Palma, Costa Mesa, Cypress, Westminster, Fountain Valley, Los Alamitos, Villa Park, and San Juan Capistrano all voted to incorporate as their populations grew exponentially. The push for incorporation reflected a wider inter-city rivalry for land that was happening throughout the county as established cities began incorporating swaths of unincorporated land around their borders (Doig 1977: 16). By the end of 1963, the population of the county surpassed one million. As agriculture waned in the region, tourism, manufacturing, and the service industry quickly replaced it as the driving economic force. This pattern has continued up to the present day, as the current population of Orange County has topped over three million people (Orange County Historical Society 2023).

Garden Grove

Garden Grove's history begins in 1874 when Alonzo Cook purchased 160 acres of property in between what is today Euclid and Nutwood Avenues. While not the first settler in the area, Cook envisioned to convert the tiny farm community that preceded him into a cohesive village which he named Garden Grove. To begin this process, Cook donated a parcel of his land to create a one-room school building that opened in 1875. In addition to the school, Cook established a church in 1876 which served as a community meeting center, and a store and post office in 1877. Although he departed the community in 1881, Cook's actions served as the foundations of the growing village of Garden Grove attracting more families. Between 1875 and the time he moved away in 1881, the population of the community had grown to approximately 200 people. (Doig 1962: 31-36).

Like much of the region at that time, agriculture was Garden Grove's main economic driver, and corn, grapes, walnuts, and citrus were some of the prominent crops in the city's early history (Doig 1962: 73, 88). As the Southern Pacific Railroad made access to the region more accessible, the city grew, and farms became more numerous and steadily grew in value and productivity (Doig 1962: 43). Between 1886 and 1895, the population of Garden Grove quadrupled from 228 to 1,122 people, most of this in the agricultural region of the town (Doig 1962: 47). The construction of the Pacific Electric Railway routes through the city beginning in 1905 transformed Garden Grove into an important shipping center on the route that connected Los Angeles to Santa Ana. The railroad also brought tourists and settlers and, soon after, developers brought telephone, gas, and electric services to the growing town (Anaheim Gazette 1907; Doig 1962: 127; City of Garden Grove 2023).

Garden Grove continued as an agricultural town until 1945. In the aftermath of World War II, like other nearby towns, Garden Grove transformed from a largely agricultural community into a residential suburb. This change was mirrored throughout Southern California as many service members chose to stay in the area after being discharged from military service (City of Garden Grove 2023). At the beginning of 1950, Garden Grove's population was 3,752. By 1956, the year of Garden Grove's incorporation, the population had grown to 41,238 people, with approximately 1,400 people moving into the city each month (Doig 1977: 48-49). This rapid growth of population, as well as the push by the City of Anaheim and surrounding cities to annex land close to Garden Grove, hastened the need for incorporation. By 1956, Garden Grove City officials believed the incorporation of the City was necessary to handle the needs of the community while simultaneously negating the threat of annexation (Doig 1977: 16-17). As the City became more established after incorporation, City officials and residents alike recognized the need for a citywide civic center. In 1966, the City council approved the creation of the Garden Grove Civic Center which centralized City services (*Los Angeles Times* 1966).

Site Specific Development – The Garden Grove Civic Center

In the post-World War II era, Garden Grove, like other local towns, was growing at a record pace. As a result, the City incorporated in 1956, which created the need to form a civic bureaucracy. Garden Grove's development mirrored other Southern California communities at the time, as the push for neighborhood facilities became a common trend in cities throughout the region. City halls, police and fire stations, libraries, and recreation facilities were built at an increasing pace throughout Southern California as the population expanded. Despite the need for more services, city finances, like in Garden Grove, often limited the construction of buildings, and so municipal buildings were typically constructed over time as cities received funding (Prosser 2019: 8). Within two months of incorporation, Garden Grove established City Hall in the former Fitz Intermediate School building and grounds at 11391 Acacia Parkway (Doig 1977: 32). Over the next decade, Garden Grove continued to grow as the City annexed surrounding land, and more residents moved into the City. The need for the expansion and the centralization of City services was needed, and in 1966 the City Council approved a plan for a designated Civic Center (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a). The City council approved the current location of Civic Center due to its proximity to the original City Hall, and the desire to make the area into a homogenous unit.

Architects James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo designed the original Garden Grove Civic Center plan in the 1960s. Although the original plan they prepared was not located in available archival sources, historic newspaper articles credit the trio with the design (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a, 1967). Their original proposal addressed two main goals for the civic-community property, the first being "to provide an atmosphere that will encourage citizen participation in local government and community activities" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). The plan called for five buildings, including a library, new city hall, community service building (community center), police station, and fire station (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). Additionally, part of the architects' vision to achieve the goal of civic engagement was to link the Civic Center area with a series of malls and plazas that would extend to and include Euclid Park. For the second goal, they also proposed to place the architecturally sympathetic buildings in an arrangement within this complex "to provide pedestrian circulation and an area of community activity as well as wide open vistas of open space" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966, 1967).

As discussed above, ultimately, the Garden Grove Civic Center was not approved as a comprehensive site plan. Rather all the buildings, landscaped areas, and public art installations were approved under separate plans (Chris Chung, Senior Planner, City of Garden Grove, personal communication, July 18, 2023). The Garden Grove Main Library designed by Wilde, Wilcox, and Yeo was the first building constructed within the Civic Center in 1969. In 1970, at the direction of the City Council, the architectural firm of Marion J. Varner & Associates designed a combined police and fire station, or public safety building (Doig 1977: 93), which was completed in 1972. Due to funding constraints, the Community Meeting Center was not constructed until 1976, when the building was combined with a senior citizen center and the City Council Chambers (Doig 1977: 95). Although the original vision of the Civic Center as a larger complex that included Euclid Park was not executed as planned, the more limited Civic Center design ultimately incorporated outdoor spaces meant to link the buildings and encourage community gathering. In 1976, the City Council approved the move of an additional building from another location (unknown) into the Civic Center proper for use by the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce. These plans noted that "pedestrian access to the building will be provided by a series of meandering walkways [and] [t]he building will be surrounded by landscaping" (Davis 1976: 1) (**Figure 1).**

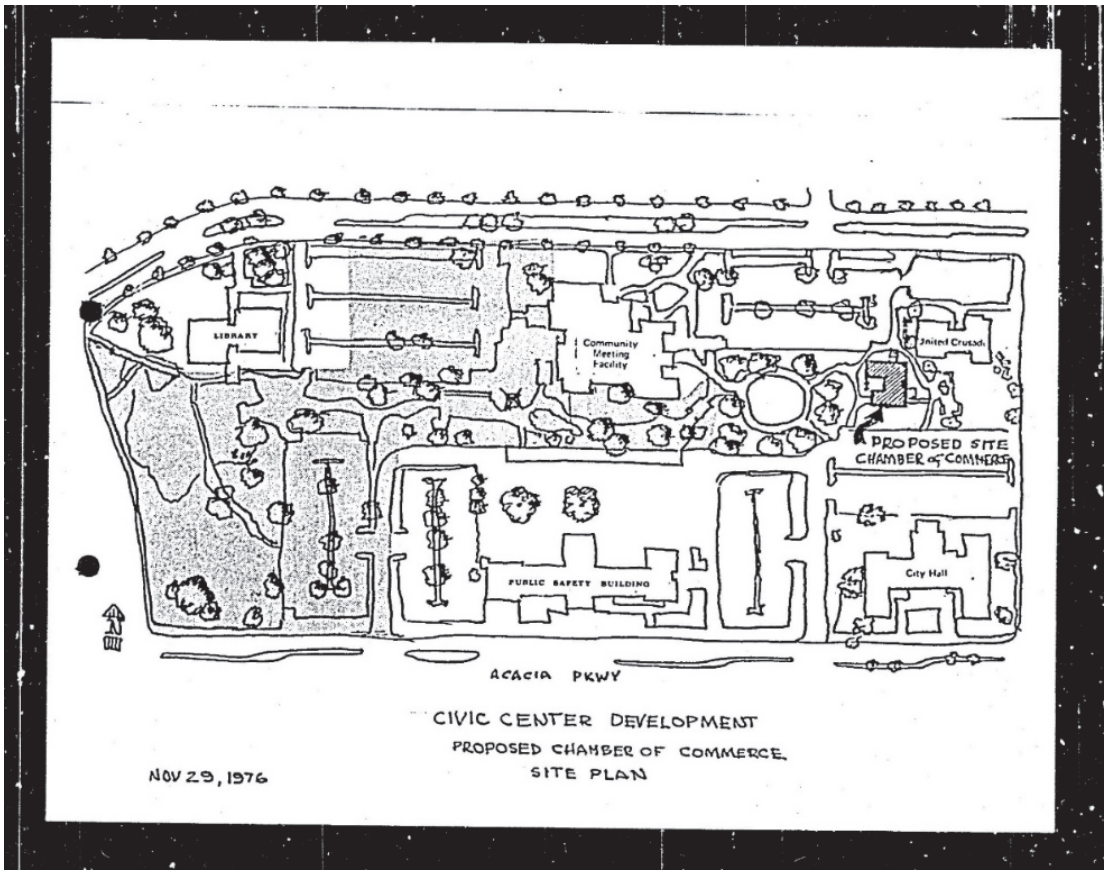


Figure 1 1976 rendering of the Civic Center Development Proposed Chamber of Commerce Site Plan. Note the Library, original Public Safety Building, Community Meeting Center, and original City Hall building within a connected park-like plaza that resembles the configuration of the Civic Center today (Davis 1976).

The additional building was moved on site for the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce circa 1977 and the landscaping efforts commenced at that time (Doig 1977: 94-95). Ariel images show that the additional building was removed by 1983 and the current hardscaping and landscaping were in place (UCSB 1977, 1983). A building occupied by a credit union today was added to the site circa 1983. A new city hall was never built. Between 1980 and 2018, six public art installations were placed within the Civic Center site. In 1994, the original city hall building was demolished, and city hall functions were moved to the Orange County Transit Authority building directly across from the Civic Center to the south (*Los Angeles Times* 1994).

Architectural Styles

Architecture in the Civic Center parallels civic trends elsewhere in Southern California during the twentieth century. From 1957 and 1970, many civic centers were centered around a city hall, with administrative and public buildings built on the same property. The postwar years marked an era of rapid population growth, and the need for services convenient to city residents and civic bureaucracy created the need for a centralized civic center (Prosser 2019: 2-3). This section briefly describes the architectural styles observed.

Brutalism (1950s-1970s)

The term "Brutalism" directly references the French phrase béton brut, which translates to raw concrete. Brutalism first emerged during the late 1950s as an aesthetic preference for exposed concrete building materials and was formalized as a distinct architectural idiom by the likes of Le Corbusier and other European architects. By the mid-1960s, Brutalism gained popularity in Southern California and across the United States, particularly as a style used for civic and commercial buildings. Identifying elements of the style include monumental massing, imposing angular or blockish forms, exposed concrete building finishes, repetitive structural elements and fenestration patterns, recessed openings, and lack of traditional ornament (City of San Diego 2007; McAlester 2013: 664).

Comparative Analysis

Many urban civic buildings were designed in the Brutalist style to achieve a monumental presence that that was both grand and austere. There are numerous extant Brutalist civic buildings in Southern California. Two exceptional representative examples include the Glendale Municipal Services Building (**Figure 2**) and the Inglewood City Hall (**Figure 3**).

Figure 2: An overview of the façade of the Glendale Municipal Services Building, 633 East Broadway Avenue, Glendale, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the imposing structure supported on massive concrete piers that evokes a sense of authority, and order.

Figure 3: Façade of the Inglewood City Hall at 1 West Manchester Boulevard, Inglewood, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the bold monolithic structure that exhibits recurring modular elements grouped together to make a whole. This building dominates the surrounding civic area and evokes a sense of authority and permanence.

Brutalist civic buildings are common through Southern California. Many of the surviving examples display distinct and clear Brutalist character defining features. In contrast, the subject building displays a modest version of the style.

New Formalism (1950s-1970s)

Unlike other mid-century styles that deliberately emphasized abstraction and rejected traditionalism, New Formalism embraced modern interpretations of classical building forms. Identifying elements of the style include simple, rectangular plans; monumental massing; symmetrical arrangement of fenestration and detailing; columns and colonnades; heavy entablatures and roof slabs; and patterned screen walls. Many of these distinctive, stylized elements were made possible by contemporaneous innovations in concrete technology. At the peak of its popularity, New Formalism was frequently implemented for the designs of large commercial and civic facilities (DAHP n.d.; McAlester 2013).

Comparative Analysis

Many urban civic buildings were designed in the New Formalism style to achieve a monumental presence that represented strength and stability. There are numerous extant New Formalism civic buildings in Southern California. Two exceptional representative examples include the Norwalk Courthouse (**Figure 4**) and the U.S. Customs House at the Port of Los Angeles (**Figure 5**).

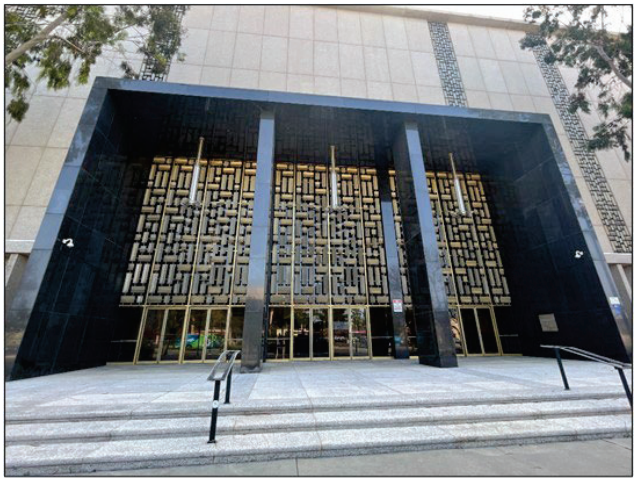


Figure 4: A detailed view of the main entrance (west) of the Norwalk Courthouse at 12729 Norwalk Boulevard, Norwalk, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the impressive entrance set within a black granite surround and accessed by marble stairs. A detailed bronze metal screen sits above the multi-door entrance and pendulum lights drop from above.

Figure 5: Façade (west) of the U.S. Customs House at the Port of Los Angeles at 300 South Ferry Street, San Pedro, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the impressive entrance accessed via a colonnade and the drop pendant lighting over the entrance. Granite panel walls flank the entrance.

New Formalist civic buildings are common through Southern California. Many of the surviving examples display distinct and obvious New Formalism character defining features. In contrast, the subject building displays a modest version of the style.

Post World War II Public, Civic, Institutional, and Commercial Plazas, 1945-1975

Following World War II, the landscapes designed for public, civic, institutional, and commercial purposes, typically followed the simpler, modern aesthetics of the associated buildings and features. Unlike past, more densely planted grounds with prescribed pathways guiding visitors, the modern public open spaces and urban plazas were designed to encourage and allow pedestrians to walk freely and escape the modern, hectic life. Most of these designed landscapes meant for public use were minimally planted and often included water features and public art (Fratinardo 2019:41).

Architects

James R. Wilde, Lee F. Wilcox, and Ron Yeo

The initial plan for the Garden Grove Civic Center and the design for the Garden Grove Library were developed by architects James R. Wilde, Lee F. Wilcox, and Ron Yeo. All three worked throughout Southern California, though targeted research does not indicate that the three owned a firm together. James Wilde designed various home developments and apartment buildings in Los Angeles and Orange Counties in the 1950s and 60s (*Los Angeles Times* 1964, 1966b; *Mirror News* 1957). He was also responsible for overseeing the initial designs for the Garden Grove Community Meeting

Center, though these plans were later abandoned (*Los Angeles Times* 1967). Lee Wilcox received his bachelor of arts degree in architecture from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1954. Very little is known about his early work, but Wilcox was responsible for designing an equestrian arena in Diamond Bar in 1969, and a police facility in Los Alamitos in 1970 (Gane 1970: 990-91). In 1967, he received the award of merit from the Orange County chapter of the American Institute of Architects for his work on the Garden Grove Civic Center plan (Gane 1970: 991; *Independent* 1970). Targeted research revealed little information of Ron Yeo's education and early career. However, by the 1960s, Yeo was prolific in public and commercial building design. In addition to his work for Garden Grove, Yeo designed the west Anaheim Community Hospital in 1964, the Rancho Valencia shopping center in 1968, and the Acme Wire Offices and Manufacture Facility in Garden Grove in 1969. In 1991, Yeo served as the principal architect for the Huntington Beach pier and its new buildings (*Los Angeles Times* 1991). Between 1967 and 1968, Yeo served as the director of the Garden Grove Beautification Association, ostensibly for his work planning the Garden Grove Civic Center (Gane 1970: 1021).

Marion J. Varner & Associates

Architect Marion J. Varner designed the Garden Grove Public Safety Building in 1970. Unlike James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, or Ron Yeo, whose designs consisted primarily of residential and commercial buildings, Varner had more experience in designing government and civic buildings. Varner was born in Wichita Kansas in 1912. He graduated from the University of Southern California School of Architecture in 1936 and served as a Naval Architect during World War II (*Los Angeles Times* 2005). Varner's early work after his military service included the Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station in 1959 and the City of Bell Branch Library in 1961 (PCAD 2023a). Varner maintained his own architecture practice for over 55 years (*Los Angeles Times* 2005). In addition to his work for Garden Grove, in the 1960s and 1970s, Varner designed the Gardena Police Building, Culver City Police Building, and Monrovia Police Annex (*Daily News-Post* 1971; *Evening Vanguard* 1965; *Gardena Valley News* 1961). Varner died in 2005 at the age of 93.

Varner was a prominent architect of police buildings, designing over a dozen of them throughout his career. Among his earliest work were Hawthorne and San Fernando Police Stations designed in 1955 and 1956 respectively (Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215). The San Fernando Police Station appears to be extant and is now a private business. Targeted research could not identify the location of the Hawthorne Police Department building. Varner continued to design police stations in the 1960s with the Glendale and Culver City Police Department buildings in 1960 and 1965. Both buildings remain extant, though the Glendale building is no longer in use by the police department and is currently used for television and movie filming. The Glendale Police Department building was recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR in 2006 (Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215). However, available archival evidence did not document the eligibility criteria for the building. Culver City has made alterations to its police department building; however, it maintains its association as a police facility (*Evening Vanguard* 1965). It appears that the Culver City Police Department building has not been evaluated for historical significance (NPS 2020; OHP 2023b, 2023c)

Varner's most celebrated design was the Vernon City Hall and Police Station building, which was constructed in 1975. Following the trend seen earlier with his Garden Grove Public Safety Building, the Vernon design combined two civic functions into one building. The Vernon City Hall and Police Station building won a design award from the Society of American Registered Architects Varner's most celebrated design was the Vernon City Hall and Police Station building which was constructed in 1975. Following the trend seen earlier with his Garden Grove Public Safety building, the Vernon design combined two civic functions into one building. The Vernon City Hall and Police Station building won a design award from the Society of American Registered Architects (SARA) (**Figure 6 and Figure 7** (Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215).

Figure 6: Rendering of Vernon City Hall 1974 (*Los Angeles Times* 1974).

Figure 7: Vernon City Hall and Police Station today evidencing minimal alterations (Google Street View 2023).

Anthony & Langford

Architecture firm Anthony & Langford designed the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center in 1975. Founded in 1950 by Tolbert Anthony and V. Wallace Langford, Anthony & Langford was a prominent design firm in Southern California. Tolbert Anthony was born in 1923 and received his architectural degree from the University of Southern California. Targeted research revealed little about Langford's early life or education. Early civic work for the firm includes Commerce City Hall in late 1958, El Monte City Hall in 1960, and the Santa Fe Springs Library in 1961. The firm was also responsible for many community theatres throughout the region including the La Mirada Civic Theatre, the Norris Community Theatre in Rolling Hills Estates, and the McCallum Theatre in Palm Desert. The firm closed sometime in the 1990s and Anthony died in 1997. Langford died in 2005. (Koyl 1962; Los Angeles Conservancy 2020; *Los Angeles Times* 1997; PACD)

Builders

Three contracting firms were involved in the initial buildout of the Garden Grove Civic Center. Eslee Construction Company, First Assurance Construction, and Strauss Construction Company built Garden Grove Library, Garden Grove Public Safety Building, and Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, respectively. Sources reviewed during research suggest that the Eslee Construction Company and Strauss Construction Company were used for other civic buildings in Garden Grove. Strauss Construction Company was the most prolific of the three and was contracted by civic and private entities throughout Southern California. All three companies are now defunct (*Daily Sun* 1976; *Desert Sun* 1972; Doig 1977: 89-91; *Progress Bulletin* 1972; *Sacramento Bee* 1971).

Historic Aerials

Figure 8: 1960 aerial photograph prior to the development of the Garden Grove Civic Center. Only the original City Hall building (demolished circa 1996) on the site of the current Healthy Aging Center Acacia (blue arrow) and the current Garden Grove Police Department tactical operations building (red arrow), originally the Garden Grove Elementary School Headquarters, were in place (UCSB 1960; NETR 2023).

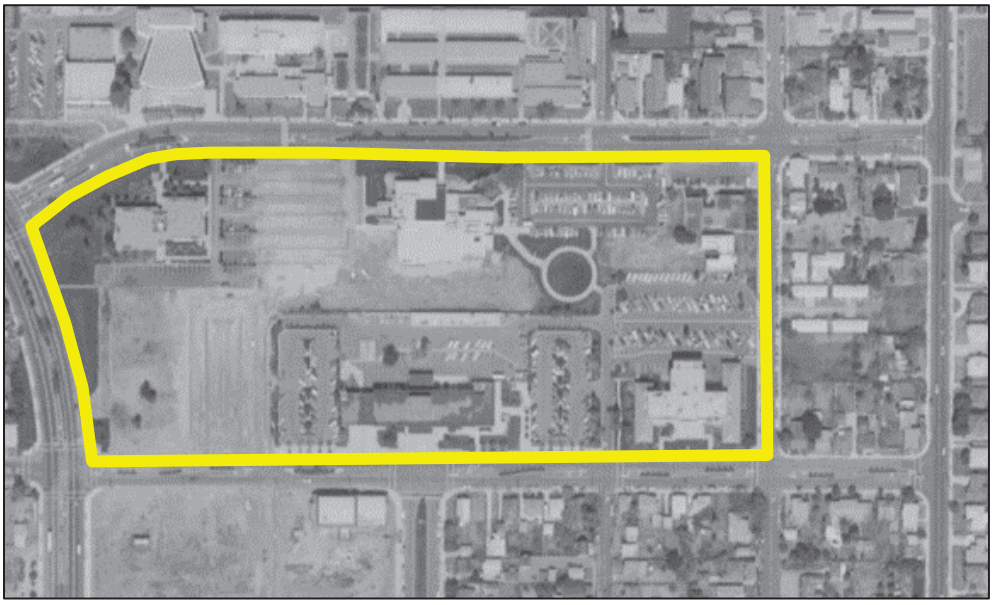


Figure 9: 1977 aerial photograph of Garden Grove Civic Center, with the footprint of the Garden Grove Civic Center denoted in yellow. Note that Garden Grove Main Branch Library, Garden Grove Public Safety Building, Garden Grove Community Meeting Center have been completed by this time. The Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall is underway. The original City Hall and Chamber of Commerce buildings are still extant (UCSB 1977).

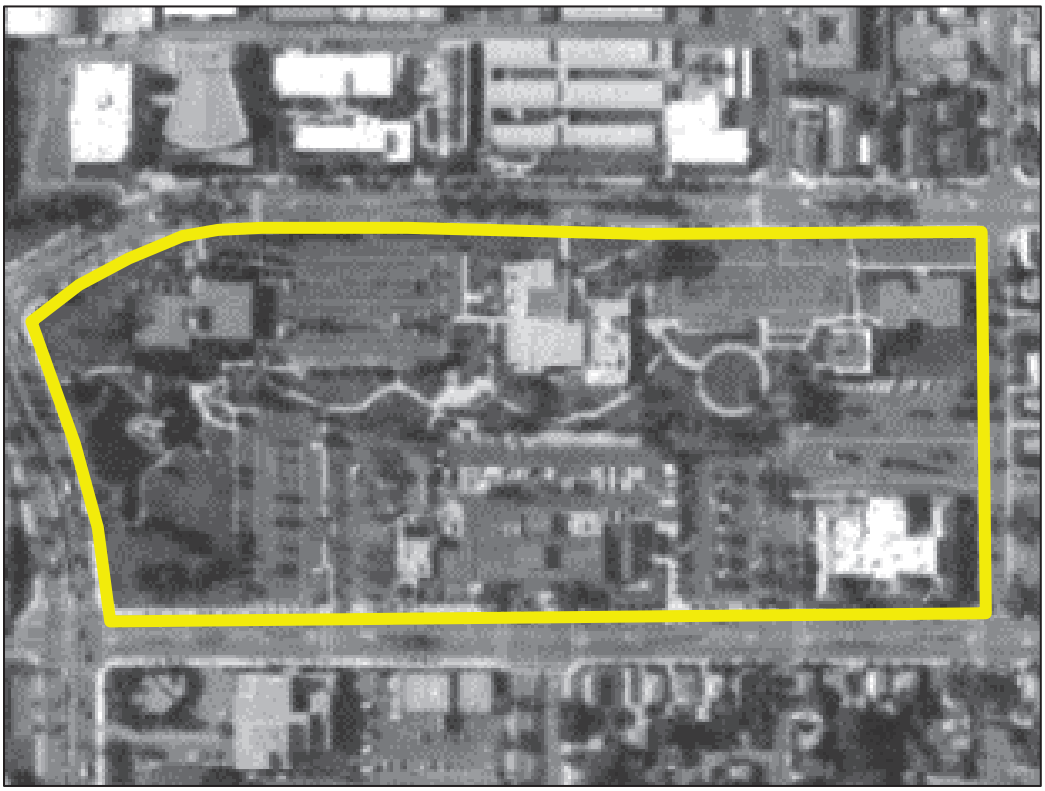


Figure 10: 1983 aerial photograph of the Garden Grove Civic Center with the footprint of the Garden Grove Civic Center denoted in yellow. Note the Civic Center Park is fully developed and the addition to the west end of the Public Safety Building (fire department) is complete (UCSB 1983).

California Register Evaluation

The following includes an evaluation of the Garden Grove Civic Center for its eligibility to the CRHR as a historic district. The Garden Grove Civic Center has not previously been evaluated as a district. Additionally, none of the buildings, structures, or objects within the Garden Grove City Center have been evaluated for any register.

Criterion 1 – The Garden Grove Civic Center is associated with the growth and development of the City of Garden Grove. The City of Garden Grove incorporated in 1956 as part of the pattern throughout Southern California to fend off land grabs from surrounding cities which were all seeking to increase their land base. After incorporation, like other cities, Garden Grove recognized the need for centralized services and quickly sought to create a civic center. A vision for a new, modern civic center was developed that called for five buildings, including a library, new city hall, community service building (community center), police station, and fire station. However, ultimately, the Garden Grove Civic Center was not approved or built as part of a comprehensive site plan. Rather all the buildings, landscaped areas, and public art installations were approved under separate plans and the site has developed over time to its current configuration. A new City Hall, a would-be centerpiece in the new, modern Civic Center, was never built. While its initial planning phase was associated with the regional trend of comprehensive civic center planning and development, the plan was not brought to completion. The initial plan was abandoned, and instead elements were designed and added to the complex separately over the years. Because only particular elements of the original plan were completed, the existing Civic Center as a complex is not representative of its initial plan. With the partial completion of the original plan, coupled with many added elements, it is not a reflection of a middle twentieth century civic center with a comprehensive site plan, and as a whole is not part of the middle twentieth century pattern of civic center construction. Therefore, the Civic Center as it exists, is not significantly associated with this pattern or history. There is no evidence that local, regional, state, or national architects or planners drew either on the initial plan or on the finished product for inspiration. Neither the initial plan or the final product is known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – To be eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, a property must be directly associated with a person's productive life during the period in which they achieved their significance. Additionally, if multiple properties are linked to the productive life of a significant person, those properties must be compared to determine which best represents the historical contributions of that individual. The Garden Grove Civic Center is a collection of government buildings and a Civic Center Park that has been open to the public since their respective construction, attracting countless visitors. Further, these buildings have been occupied or utilized by numerous Garden Grove elected officials, Orange County fire staff, and Garden Grove municipal personnel over the years. While civic buildings and complexes often have tenuous associations with various people, and although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and these buildings, or that these buildings would be the best physical representation of those contributions. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The Garden Grove Civic Center is a grouping of government facilities and commercial buildings constructed between 1969 and approximately 1994. In 1966, a vision for a new, modern civic center was developed that called for five buildings, including a library, new city hall, community service building (community center), police station, and fire station, connecting open spaces and plazas, and the incorporation of a nearby park. However, the available records of the plan do not detail the architectural style planned for the civic center buildings or open spaces. Ultimately, the Garden Grove Civic Center was not approved or built as part of a comprehensive site plan. Designed by three separate architects (firms) and constructed between 1969 and 1977, the only features identified as contributors to a potential district were the Garden Grove Main Branch Library, Garden Grove Public Safety Building (combined fire and police departments), and the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center. As detailed above, all three are modest interpretations of the New Formalism and Brutalism modernist styles popularized during the post-World War II period and widely adopted in commercial and institutional settings. One of the other buildings in the Civic Center, the Garden Grove Police Department tactical operations building, was constructed circa 1960 in a sympathetic modernist style, but predates the Civic Center; a new City Hall building was never constructed; and a commercial bank building also designed in a sympathetic modernist style was constructed on-site in 1983. Neither the design nor the materials used in the construction of these buildings possess high artistic value, nor do any of them constitute a rare or innovative building type. These buildings are not individually exceptional for design or method of construction.

The Garden Grove Civic Center is additionally not significant for its association with a master architect, building, or craftsperson. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in architecture or craftsmanship. To be eligible, a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, a pivotal aspect of their work, or a particular idea or theme in their craft. As such, a property is not eligible as the work of a master simply because it was designed by a prominent architect or constructed by a successful builder. Architects James R. Wilde, Lee F. Wilcox, and Ron Yeo are credited with the overall design vision for the site and did design the Garden Grove Main Public Library building. Architects Anthony & Langford designed the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center. Marion J. Varner & Associates designed the Public Safety Building. Marion J. Varner & Associates was well known for the design of police departments in the Southern California region. However, as detailed above, the Garden Grove Police Department is a modest example of their work. Moreover, other existing buildings, most notably the Vernon City Hall and Police Station building, are better examples of Marion J. Varner & Associates' design work. Research failed to indicate that Wilde, Wilcox, and Yeo, Anthony & Langford, or Marion J. Varner & Associates played a demonstrably important role in steering postwar Modernist design. Rather, like many of their contemporaries, the three firms who designed the overall site plan, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building, the Garden Grove Community Center building, and the Garden Grove Main Public Library, appear to have designed public institutional buildings to reflect the prevailing trends of the time. Likewise, there is no evidence that the Garden Grove Civic Center is significant for its association with Eslee Construction Co., First Assurance Construction, or Strauss Construction. Although these contracting firms appear to have been prolific throughout

the region during the mid-twentieth century, they do not appear to have made extraordinarily noteworthy contributions to the field of construction that would classify them as masters. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The built environment of the Garden Grove Civic Center is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, trends, people, construction methods, landscape architecture, or architectural style. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Conclusion – The Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR under the four criteria. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

Integrity – The Garden Grove Civic Center is recommended ineligible for the CRHR. Therefore, an analysis of integrity is not required.

***D7. References (continued):**

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P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Orange

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Anaheim, Calif.* **Date:** 1965, ed. 1981 **T** 4S; **R** 10W; Section 33; S.B.B.M

e. **Address:** 11200 Stanford Avenue **City:** Garden Grove **Zip:** 92840

f. **UTM:** Zone 11S, 413204mE/3737857mN

e. **Other Locational Data:** APN 09014327

***P3a. Description:**

Garden Grove's Main Branch Library is a New Formalism-style institutional building situated at the north-east edge of the Garden Grove Civic Center, fronting Stanford Avenue (**Photograph 10** through **Photograph 15**). The building is concrete-framed, and single story in height with a basement resting on a poured concrete foundation. The floor plan is composed of two off set square elements. The building is topped with a flat roof with a heavy concrete entablature. An approximately 980 square foot equipment enclosure is center on the rooftop. The exterior walls are composed of concrete bricks and perpendicular concrete columns dividing the building into various bays. The building is surrounded on three sides (north, south, and east) with landscaped areas that compose part of the Civic Center Park. The east end faces the paved parking area.

The main entrances are located on the north and south building faces. They are similar in their arrangement and ornamentation, though the north entrance is subservient to the south entrance in its overall design scheme and scale. The primary façade (north elevation) is asymmetrically configured: the east end is unadorned and fenestrated with only one full height corner window that wraps around to east elevation, the west end contains a just off center, recessed entry accessed by concrete steps with metal hand railings, and fixed metal-frame floor-to-ceiling windows between the concrete bays fenestrate the elevation to the west end. The primary façade faces Stanford Avenue, and the building is separated from the street with landscaping including several varieties of trees, lawns, a currently dry ornamental fountain, and large free standing short concrete block wall sign. (see Continuation Sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP14. Government Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building

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

Photograph 10: See P5b for caption.

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 18: Garden Grove Main Branch Library. Camera facing south. June 20, 2023.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic
1969 (see sources cited in **Table 1** of District Record)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Garden Grove
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

***P8. Recorded by:**
Susan Wood, Senior Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3536 Concours Street, #100
Ontario, CA 91764

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 20, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**
Wood, Susan, Marc A. Beherec, Josh Rawley, and Maximilian van Rensselaer. 2023. Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California. Rancho Cordova, CA: Michael Baker International.

***Attachments:** ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Continuation Sheet

***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z (District)
Resource Name or #: Garden Grove Main Branch Library

B1. Historic Name: Garden Grove Main Branch Library
B2. Common Name: Garden Grove Main Branch Library
B3. Original Use: Government Building **B4. Present Use:** Government Building
***B5. Architectural Style:** Brutalism
***B6. Construction History:**
Constructed in 1969. New railings installed on north, east, south and west side of building, original accessible walkway on the south side of building.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo
B9b. Builder: Eslee Construction Co.
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Architecture; Civic Development **Area:** Garden Grove, California
Period of Significance: 1969 **Property Type:** Government Building **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The Garden Grove Main Branch Library has not been previously evaluated for individual listing in the CRHR. It is recorded herein as part of the Garden Grove Civic Center, which has been recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

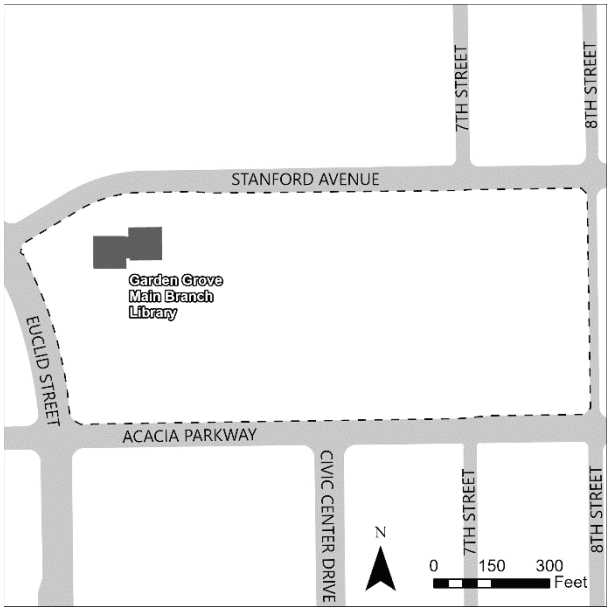
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheets.
B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**
Susan Wood, Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, #125
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***Date of Evaluation:** July 25, 2023

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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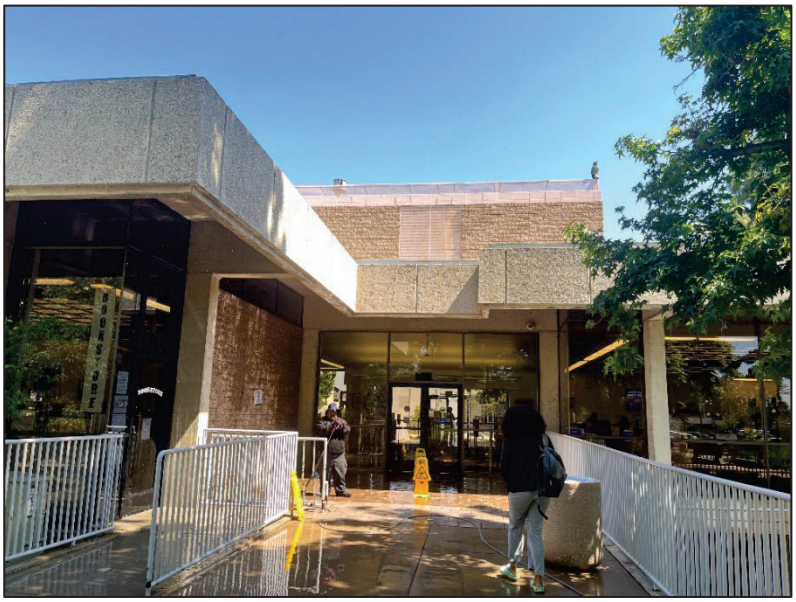
***P3a. Description (continued):**

The south elevation generally mirrors the north but reversed: the west end is unadorned and unfenestrated with only one full height corner window that wraps around to the west elevation, and the east end contains an off-center, recessed entry accessed by a concrete walkway and fixed metal-framed floor-to-ceiling windows between the concrete bays that fenestrate the elevation to the east end. The south elevation faces the Bicentennial Square, a center piece of the current configuration of Civic Center Park. Both entrances contain sets of metal-framed glass doors framed by fixed-plate, metal-framed windows and a metal-framed transom window. The west and east sides of the building are largely unadorned and unfenestrated, save for a personnel entrance on the east side.



Photograph 11: South entrance to Garden Grove Main Branch Library from the Civic Center Park. Camera facing north, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 12: East end of north elevation of the Garden Grove Main Branch Public Library. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 13: South elevation of Garden Grove Main Branch Library facing Civic Center Park. Camera facing northwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 14: East elevation of the Garden Grove Main Branch Library. Camera facing northwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 15: North and west elevation of the Garden Grove Main Branch Library. Camera facing southeast, June 20, 2023.

P1. Other Identifier: N/A
*P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted
*a. County: Orange
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Anaheim, Calif.* Date: 1965, ed. 1981 T 4S; R 10W; Section 33; S.B.B.M
g. Address: 11301 Acacia Parkway City: Garden Grove Zip: 92840
h. UTM: Zone 11S, 413367mE/3737753mN
e. Other Locational Data: APN 09015458

***P3a. Description:**

The Garden Grove Public Safety Building, constructed in 1972, is a mixed-story institutional facility that reflects the monumental New Formalism architectural style (**Photograph 16** through **Photograph 26**); it is composed of three building volumes, two of which are original and one an addition to the west end in approximately 1978. The primary building volume that contains the Garden Grove Police Department is two stories and sits on a raised concrete foundation, giving the modest illusion of placement on a raised pedestal. The building has overall rectangular massing and a flat roof. A single-story equipment enclosure is centered on the rooftop. The exterior wall cladding consists primarily of textured concrete blocks. The public-facing elevations of the building (south and west elevations) contain character-defining features of the New Formalism style, including monumental massing, simple rectangular plans, symmetrical arrangement of fenestration and detailing, columns and colonnades, heavy entablatures and roof slabs, and patterned screen walls. The non-public facing elevations (east and north), while constructed of the same materials, have more modest, utilitarian expressions of the New Formalism design features. (see Continuation Sheets)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP14. Government Building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building

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

Photograph 16: See P5b for caption.

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 24: Garden Grove Public Safety Building. Camera facing northwest. June 20, 2023.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic
1972 (see sources cited in **Table 1** on page 5)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Garden Grove
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

***P8. Recorded by:**
Susan Wood, Senior Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3536 Concours Street, #100
Ontario, CA 91764

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 20, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**
Wood, Susan, Marc A. Beherec, Josh Rawley, and Maximilian van Rensselaer. 2023. Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California. Rancho Cordova, CA: Michael Baker International.
***Attachments:** ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Continuation Sheet

***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z (District and Individually)
Resource Name or #: Garden Grove Public Safety Building

B1. Historic Name: City of Garden Grove Public Safety Building
B2. Common Name: Garden Grove Police Department; Orange County Fire Authority Station No. 81
B3. Original Use: Government Building **B4. Present Use:** Government Building
***B5. Architectural Style:** New Formalism
***B6. Construction History:**
Constructed in 1972; addition spanning the west side of building completed circa 1978.

***B7. Moved?** ☒No **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Marion J. Varner & Associates
B9b. Builder: First Assurance Construction
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Architecture; Civic Development **Area:** Garden Grove, California
Period of Significance: 1970-1978 **Property Type:** Government Building **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

For this record, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building was evaluated for individual eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The Garden Grove Civic Center Historic District, which the Public Safety Building is part of, has been recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR as a historic district. See Continuation Sheets.

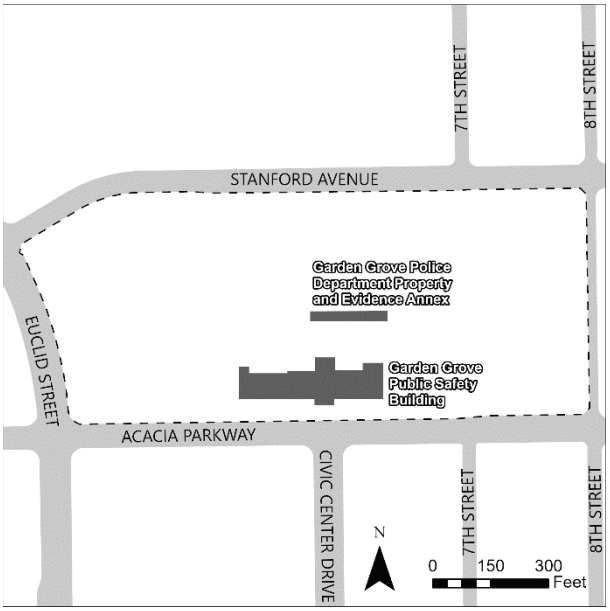
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheets.
B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**
Susan Wood, Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, #125
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***Date of Evaluation:** July 25, 2023

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

***P3a. Description (continued):**

The primary, two-story volume contains the Garden Grove Police Department. On the south elevation, a stylized concrete roof overhang tops the second floor and extends the length of the volume. Slender vertical perpendicular beams set into the wall visually support the faux entablature. From a distance, these features give the illusion of a monumental formal entablature supported by columns. The main entry to this portion of the building is located on the south elevation under a portico formed as an extension of the roof overhang (entablature). It is obscured from view behind an ornamental painted cast concrete screen supported by slender square columns. The slightly raised entry is accessed from a short set of concrete steps on three sides. A modern ramp has been added on the east side of the entry. The east elevation is obscured and blocked from public access due to the addition of the adjacent Garde Grove Police Department Juvenile Justice Center. It is fenestrated and unadorned and contains a single recessed door.

The secondary original volume is attached to the west end of the police department and contains the Orange County Fire Authority No. #81. This portion of the building is single story except for a small hose tower at the northwest corner. The façade (south elevation) contains two large painted metal bay side doors for fire truck storage. A three-story fire hose tower projects from the west side of the building on the north elevation.

The third volume is a two-story administration building (addition to the fire department circa 1978) constructed in design and materials sympathetic to the original Public Safety Building. The façade (south elevation) contains a metal-framed single glass door recessed entrance surrounded by full height metal-framed paneled windows. A small projection in the building protrudes immediately east of this entrance, and a collection of rectangular metal-framed windows extend up the building. This building addition now forms the west elevation of the Public Safety Building. The west elevation is fenestrated with a symmetrical three row stacked arrangement of metal-framed glass windows flanked by light colored concrete block walls and topped with a painted concrete span, mimicking the illusion of an entablature supported by columns found on the main volume façade.

The north elevation of the Public Safety Building (both the police and fire departments) is blocked from public access by security fencing that forms a paved yard. The fenced yard is accessed by one of three security gates (two on the west end and one on the east end) and provides secure parking for police and fire departments vehicles and equipment. The approximately 4,400-square-feet utilitarian concrete block Garden Grove Police Department property and evidence annex building, also constructed in 1972, sits at the north border of the secured area.

Photograph 17: Overview of the central south façade of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building showing the main entrance to the police department. Camera facing north, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 18: Overview of the west end of the south façade of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building with the main entrance to the police department (foreground) and the Orange County Fire Authority Station No. 81 (background). Camera facing northwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 19: Overview of the east end of the south façade of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building with the main entrance to the police department (foreground), the Garden Grove Police Department memorial, "Call to Duty" in the center, and the Garden Grove Police Department Juvenile Justice facility (background, adjacent to the east). Camera facing northeast, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 20: Detail view of the main, south entrance to Garden Grove Public Safety Building, Police Department. Camera facing north, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 21: North and east elevation of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building at the east end (police department). Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 22: Overview of the Garden Grove Police Department property and evidence annex building across the parking lot to the north of the Public Safety Building. Camera facing northwest June 20, 2023.

Photograph 23: Overview of the original west end of the north elevation of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building, Orange County Fire Authority Station No. 81 with the gasoline pump station in the foreground. An addition was attached to the west elevation at the hose tower circa 1978. Camera facing south, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 24: Overview of the rear elevation of the circa 1978 addition to the Garden Grove Public Safety Building. The original building terminated on the west at the hose tower in the background. This expanded the Orange County Fire Authority Station No. 81 portion of the facility. Camera facing southeast, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 25: Overview of the west elevation of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building. This elevation is the circa 1978 addition to the Garden Grove Public Safety Building that expanded the Orange County Fire Authority Station No. 81 portion of the facility. Camera facing east, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 26: Overview of the west elevation and the east end of the south façade of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building. The circa 1978 addition to the Garden Grove Public Safety Building expanded the Orange County Fire Authority Station No. 81 portion of the facility (foreground). The original building terminated just east of the apparatus bay doors (background). Camera facing northeast, June 20, 2023.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Regional Development

Many histories of the greater Orange County region begin with the settlement of Spaniards from Mexico in 1784. The beginning of land development in Orange County can be traced to Spanish rule, when the government gave Manuel Nieto permission in 1784 to occupy the land between what is today northern Orange County and the southern region of Los Angeles County. Soon after, the Spanish government also permitted Juan Pablo Grijalva to occupy lands in the region (Doig 1962: 8). Nieto and Grijalva and their descendants operated cattle ranches on these lands after Mexico broke away from Spain in 1824 (Orange County Historical Society 2023). In the aftermath of the Mexican American war, the United States took control over the region and made California a state in 1850. Much of the former rancho lands in this area were sold to Americans such as Abel Stearns, James Irvine, and Llewellyn and Jotham Bixby (Orange County Historical Society 2023; Chattel Architecture and Planning & Preservation, Inc. 2006: 3).

In 1857, Anaheim became the first official town founded in the region. A group of settlers bought a portion of land originally part of Nieto's ranch. By 1868, Nieto and Grijalva had sold much of their land to settlers who founded the towns of Santa Ana, Tustin, Orange, Westminster, and Garden Grove soon after (Orange County Historical Society 2023). After this time, the region's new settlers shifted the agricultural focus from cattle to horticulture, and grapes, wheat, barley, corn, apricots, walnut, and citrus. These new commodities formed the foundation of the new local economy (Chattel Architecture and Planning & Preservation, Inc. 2006: 7; Orange County Historical Society 2023). Railroad entrepreneurs brought the Southern Pacific Railroad to the region in 1875 which facilitated a population boom and precipitated the breakaway of Orange County from Los Angeles County in 1889 (Doig 1962: 17; Orange County Historical Society 2023).

Local boosters and entrepreneurs' investments in additional transportation infrastructure accelerated population growth in Orange County in the twentieth century. Between 1904 and 1910, three branches of the Pacific Electric Railway drove development of the coastal and inland regions. Moreover, the use of the automobile beginning in the early 1910s prompted officials to construct new state highways and roads, fueling the development of smaller communities in the northern part of the county. The completion of the Coast Highway in 1926 brought additional growth to the southern coastal regions of Laguna Beach and Dana Point (Orange County Historical Society 2023). Government development of the freeways in the post-World War II era facilitated suburban spawl away from city centers and forced a regional change from agricultural farms to tract housing to accommodate the exploding population. Between 1953 and 1963, Garden Grove, Buena Park, La Palma, Costa Mesa, Cypress, Westminster, Fountain Valley, Los Alamitos, Villa Park, and San Juan Capistrano all voted to incorporate as their populations grew exponentially. The push for incorporation reflected a wider inter-city rivalry for land that was happening throughout the county as established cities began incorporating swaths of unincorporated land around their borders (Doig 1977: 16). By the end of 1963, the population of the county surpassed one million. As agriculture

waned in the region, tourism, manufacturing, and the service industry quickly replaced it as the driving economic force. This pattern has continued up to the present day, as the current population of Orange County has topped over three million people (Orange County Historical Society 2023).

Garden Grove

Garden Grove's history begins in 1874 when Alonzo Cook purchased 160 acres of property in between what is today Euclid and Nutwood Avenues. While not the first settler in the area, Cook envisioned to convert the tiny farm community that preceded him into a cohesive village which he named Garden Grove. To begin this process, Cook donated a parcel of his land to create a one-room school building that opened in 1875. In addition to the school, Cook established a church in 1876 which served as a community meeting center, and a store and post office in 1877. Although he departed the community in 1881, Cook's actions served as the foundations of the growing village of Garden Grove attracting more families. Between 1875 and the time he moved away in 1881, the population of the community had grown to approximately 200 people. (Doig 1962: 31-36).

Like much of the region at that time, agriculture was Garden Grove's main economic driver, and corn, grapes, walnuts, and citrus were some of the prominent crops in the city's early history (Doig 1962: 73, 88). As the Southern Pacific Railroad made access to the region more accessible, the city grew, and farms became more numerous and steadily grew in value and productivity (Doig 1962: 43). Between 1886 and 1895, the population of Garden Grove quadrupled from 228 to 1,122 people, most of this in the agricultural region of the town (Doig 1962: 47). The construction of the Pacific Electric Railway routes through the city beginning in 1905 transformed Garden Grove into an important shipping center on the route that connected Los Angeles to Santa Ana. The railroad also brought tourists and settlers and, soon after, developers brought telephone, gas, and electric services to the growing town (Anaheim Gazette 1907; Doig 1962: 127; City of Garden Grove 2023).

Garden Grove continued as an agricultural town until 1945. In the aftermath of World War II, like other nearby towns, Garden Grove transformed from a largely agricultural community into a residential suburb. This change was mirrored throughout Southern California as many service members chose to stay in the area after being discharged from military service (City of Garden Grove 2023). At the beginning of 1950, Garden Grove's population was 3,752. By 1956, the year of Garden Grove's incorporation, the population had grown to 41,238 people, with approximately 1,400 people moving into the city each month (Doig 1977: 48-49). This rapid growth of population, as well as the push by the City of Anaheim and surrounding cities to annex land close to Garden Grove, hastened the need for incorporation. By 1956, Garden Grove City officials believed the incorporation of the City was necessary to handle the needs of the community while simultaneously negating the threat of annexation (Doig 1977: 16-17). As the City became more established after incorporation, City officials and residents alike recognized the need for a citywide civic center. In 1966, the City council approved the creation of the Garden Grove Civic Center which centralized City services (*Los Angeles Times* 1966).

Garden Grove Civic Center

In the post-World War II era, Garden Grove, like other local towns, was growing at a record pace. As a result, the City incorporated in 1956, which created the need to form a civic bureaucracy. Garden Grove's development mirrored other Southern California communities at the time, as the push for neighborhood facilities became a common trend in cities throughout the region. City halls, police and fire stations, libraries, and recreation facilities were built at an increasing pace throughout Southern California as the population expanded. Despite the need for more services, city finances, like in Garden Grove, often limited the construction of buildings, and so municipal buildings were typically constructed over time as cities received funding (Prosser 2019: 8). Within two months of incorporation, Garden Grove established City Hall in the former Fitz Intermediate School building and grounds at 11391 Acacia Parkway (Doig 1977: 32). Over the next decade, Garden Grove continued to grow as the City annexed surrounding land, and more residents moved into the City. The need for the expansion and the centralization of City services was needed, and in 1966 the City Council approved a plan for a designated Civic Center (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a). The City council approved the current location of Civic Center due to its proximity to the original City Hall, and the desire to make the area into a homogenous unit.

Architects James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo designed the original Garden Grove Civic Center plan in the 1960s. Although the original plan they prepared was not located in available archival sources, historic newspaper articles credit the trio with the design (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a, 1967). Their original proposal addressed two main goals for the civic-community property, the first being "to provide an atmosphere that will encourage citizen participation in local government and community activities" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). The plan called for five buildings, including a library, new city hall, community service building (community center), police station, and fire station (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). Additionally, part of the architects' vision to achieve the goal of civic engagement was to link the Civic Center area with a series of malls and plazas that would extend to and include Euclid Park. For the second goal, they also proposed to place the architecturally sympathetic buildings in an arrangement within this complex "to provide pedestrian circulation and an area of community activity as well as wide open vistas of open space" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966, 1967).

Ultimately, the Garden Grove Civic Center was not approved as a comprehensive site plan. Rather all the buildings, landscaped areas, and public art installations were approved under separate plans (Chris Chung, Senior Planner, City of Garden Grove, personal communication, July 18, 2023). The Garden Grove Main Library designed by Wilde, Wilcox, and Yeo was the first building constructed within the Civic Center in 1969. In 1970, at the direction of the City Council, the architectural firm of Marion J. Varner & Associates designed a combined police and fire station, or public safety building (Doig 1977: 93), which was completed in 1972. Due to funding constraints, the Community Meeting Center was not constructed until 1976, when the building was combined with a senior citizen center and the City Council Chambers (Doig 1977: 95). Although the original vision of the Civic Center as a larger complex that included Euclid Park was not executed as planned, the more limited Civic Center design ultimately incorporated outdoor spaces meant to link the buildings and encourage community gathering. In 1976, the City Council approved the move of an additional building from another location (unknown) into the Civic Center proper for use by the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce. These plans noted that

"pedestrian access to the building will be provided by a series of meandering walkways [and] [t]he building will be surrounded by landscaping" (Davis 1976: 1)

Site Specific – Garden Grove Public Safety Building

Property History

The Garden Grove Public Safety Building was constructed in 1972. It was designed by the architectural firm of Marion J. Varner & Associates as a combined police and fire station, or public safety building (Doig 1977: 93). The building was finished in 1972 (UCSB 1977, 1983) (**Figure 11**). An addition was added to the west end in 1978 to provide the fire department with more administrative space (**Figure 12**).

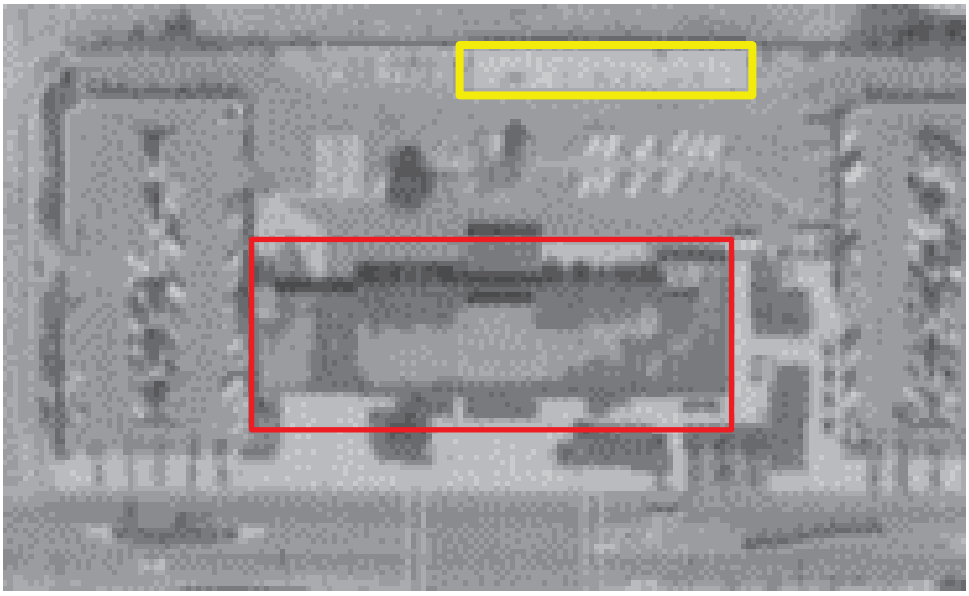


Figure 11: 1977 aerial photograph of the subject property. The original Garden Grove Public Safety Building is outlined in red and the property and evidence annex building is outlined in yellow (UCSB 1977).

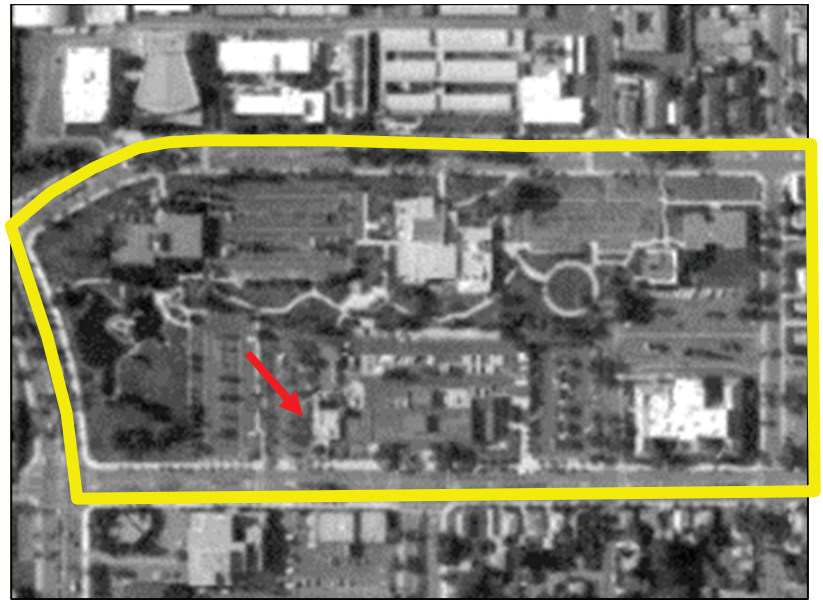


Figure 12: 1983 aerial photograph of the Garden Grove Civic Center outlined in yellow. A red arrow points to the circa 1978 addition to the west end of the building (fire department) (UCSB 1983).

People

The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is a municipal government building that has been open to serve the community since its construction. Further, the two historic-period buildings that make up the Public Safety Building complex have been occupied by numerous Garden Grove and Orange County staff and municipal personnel over the years. While civic buildings and complexes often have tenuous associations with various people, and although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and these buildings.

Architectural Style

New Formalism (1950s-1970s)

Unlike other mid-century styles that deliberately emphasized abstraction and rejected traditionalism, New Formalism embraced modern interpretations of classical building forms. Identifying elements of the style include simple, rectangular plans; monumental massing; symmetrical arrangement of fenestration and detailing; columns and colonnades; heavy entablatures and roof slabs; and patterned screen walls. Many of these distinctive, stylized elements were made possible by contemporaneous innovations in concrete technology. At the peak of its popularity, New Formalism was frequently implemented for the designs of large commercial and civic facilities (DAHP n.d.; McAlester 2013).

Comparative Analysis

Many urban civic buildings were designed in the New Formalism style to achieve a monumental presence that represented strength and stability. There are numerous extant New Formalism civic buildings in Southern California. Two exceptional representative examples include the Norwalk Courthouse (**Figure 13**) and the U.S. Customs House at the Port of Los Angeles (**Figure 14**).

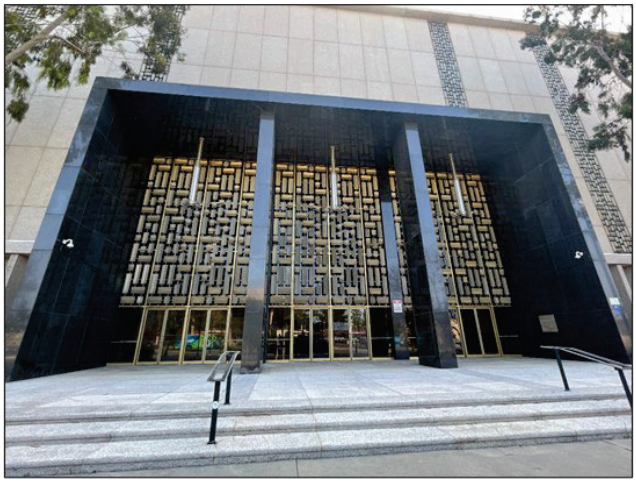


Figure 13: A detailed view of the main entrance (west) of the Norwalk Courthouse at 12729 Norwalk Boulevard, Norwalk, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the impressive entrance set within a black granite surround and accessed by marble stairs. A detailed bronze metal screen sits above the multi-door entrance and pendulum lights drop from above.

Figure 14: Façade (west) of the U.S. Customs House at the Port of Los Angeles at 300 South Ferry Street, San Pedro, California (Google Earth 2023). Note the impressive entrance accessed via a colonnade and the drop pendant lighting over the entrance. Granite panel walls flank the entrance.

New Formalist civic buildings are common through Southern California. Many of the surviving examples display distinct and obvious New Formalism character defining features. In contrast, the subject building displays a modest version of the style.

Architect & Builder

Architect - Marion J. Varner

Architect Marion J. Varner designed the Garden Grove Public Safety Building in 1970. As James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, or Ron Yeo designs consisted primarily of residential and commercial buildings, Varner had more experience in designing government and civic buildings. Varner was born in Wichita Kansas in 1912. He graduated from the University of Southern California School of Architecture in 1936 and served as a Naval Architect during World War II (*Los Angeles Times* 2005). Varner's early work after the military included the Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station in 1959 and the City of Bell Branch Library in 1961 (PCAD 2023a). Varner maintained his own architecture practice for over 55 years (*Los Angeles Times* 2005). In addition to his work for Garden Grove, in the 1960s and 1970s, Varner designed the Gardena Police Building, Culver City Police Building, and Monrovia Police Annex (*Daily News-Post* 1971; *Evening Vanguard* 1965; *Gardena Valley News* 1961). Varner died in 2005 at the age of 93.

Varner was a prominent architect of police buildings, designing over a dozen of them throughout his career. Among his earliest work were Hawthorne and San Fernando Police Stations designed in 1955 and 1956 respectively (Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215). The San Fernando Police Station appears to be extant and is now a private business. Targeted research could not identify the location of the Hawthorne Police Department building. Varner continued to design police stations in the 1960s with the Glendale and Culver City Police Department buildings in 1960 and 1965. Both buildings remain extant, though the Glendale building is no longer in use by the police department and is currently used for television and movie filming. The Glendale Police Department building was recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR in 2006 (Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215). However, available archival evidence did not document the eligibility criteria for the building. Culver City has made alterations to its police department building; however, it maintains its association as a police facility (*Evening Vanguard* 1965). It appears that the Culver City Police Department building has not been evaluated for historical significance (NPS 2020; OHP 2023b, 2023c)

Varner's most celebrated design was the Vernon City Hall and Police Station building, which was constructed in 1975. Following the trend seen earlier with his Garden Grove Public Safety Building, the Vernon design combined two civic functions into one building. The Vernon City Hall and Police Station building won a design award from the Society of American Registered Architects Varner's most celebrated design was the Vernon City Hall and Police Station building which was constructed in 1975. Following the trend seen earlier with his Garden Grove Public Safety building, the Vernon design combined two civic functions into one building. The Vernon City Hall and Police Station building won a design award from the Society of American Registered Architects (SARA) **(Figure 15 and Figure 16)** (Brunzell and Brunzell 2021: 215).

Figure 15: Rendering of Vernon City Hall 1974 (Los Angeles Times 1974).

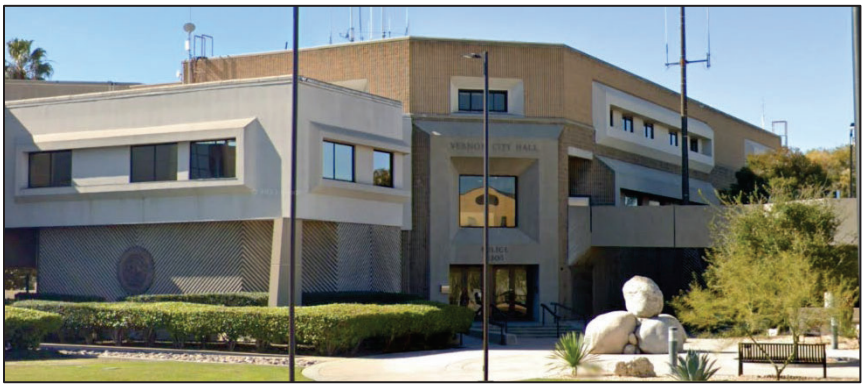


Figure 16: Vernon City Hall and Police Station today evidencing minimal alterations (Google Street 2023a).

The subject building is a basic, altered example of a New Formalism style civic building. The building does express character-defining features of the style, especially that of overall massing and materials. However, other features such as the faux classical entablature and painted cast concrete screen are modest nods to the style. The building is constructed of basic building materials such as textured concrete blocks and the primary façade entry is very scaled down and lacks the use of rich materials such as travertine, marble, or granite, or adornments such as pendant lighting. The addition to the west end of the building was constructed circa 1978, and exhibits heavier, thicker, features and massing.

Builder – First Assurance Construction

The contracting firm of First Assurance Construction built the Garden Grove Public Safety Building (City of Garden Grove, Department of Building and Safety 1972). Targeted research did not show that First Assurance Construction Company were prolific builders or significantly associated with civic building construction in Southern California (Ancestry.com 2023; Newspapers.com 2023; Google.com 2023).

California Register Evaluation

The following includes an evaluation of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building for its individual eligibility for the CRHR.

Criterion 1 – The Garden Grove Public Safety Building was constructed in 1972 as a combined police and fire station, or public safety building for the Garden Grove Civic Center. The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is associated with the growth and development of the City of Garden Grove, and with the development of a centralized civic center site after Garden Grove incorporated as a city in 1956. After incorporation, Garden Grove, like other cities all throughout Southern California during the post-World War II era, recognized the need for new, modern police and fire facilities to keep the public safe and secure. While new, modern police and fire department buildings are associated with this trend, research did not show that the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is significantly associated with this pattern or history and it is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, the property is

recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – To be eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, a property must be directly associated with a person's productive life during the period in which they achieved their significance. Additionally, if multiple properties are linked to the productive life of a significant person, those properties must be compared to determine which best represents the historical contributions of that individual. The Garden Grove Public Safety Building has been open to the public since its construction. Further, this building has been occupied or utilized by numerous Garden Grove and Orange County police and fire officials and staff over the years. Civic buildings often have tenuous associations with various people, and although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and this building, or that this building would be the best physical representation of those contributions. Therefore, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The Garden Grove Public Safety Building constructed in 1972 is a mixed-story institutional facility that reflects the monumental New Formalism architectural style. However, the subject building is a basic, altered example of a New Formalism style civic building. The building does express character-defining features of the style, especially that of overall massing and materials. However, other features such as the faux classical entablature and painted cast concrete screen are modest nods to the style. The building is constructed of basic building materials such as textured concrete blocks and the primary façade entry is very scaled down and lacks the use of rich materials such as travertine, marble, or granite, or adornments such as pendant lighting. The addition to the west end of the building was constructed circa 1978, and exhibits heavier, thicker features and massing. New Formalist civic buildings are common through Southern California. Many of the surviving examples display distinct and obvious New Formalism character-defining features. In contrast, the subject building displays a modest version of the style. Neither the design nor the materials used in the construction of these buildings possess high artistic value, nor do any of them constitute a rare or innovative building type. These buildings are not individually exceptional for design or method of construction.

The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is additionally not significant for its association with a master architect, building, or craftsperson. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in architecture or craftsmanship. To be eligible, a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, a pivotal aspect of their work, or a particular idea or theme in their craft. As such, a property is not eligible as the work of a master simply because it was designed by a prominent architect or constructed by a successful builder. Architect Marion Varner, of Marion J. Varner & Associates, was well known for the design of police departments in the Southern California region. However, the Garden Grove Police Department is a modest example of his work. Research failed to indicate that Marion J. Varner & Associates played a demonstrably important role in steering postwar Modernist design. Rather, like many of his contemporaries, Varner appears to have designed public institutional buildings to reflect the prevailing trends of the time. Likewise, there is no evidence that the Garden Grove Civic Center is significant for its association with First Assurance Construction. This contracting firm appears to have been prolific throughout the region during the mid-twentieth century; however, it does not appear to have made extraordinarily noteworthy contributions to the field of construction that would classify the firm as masters. Therefore, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The built environment of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, trends, people, construction methods, landscape architecture, or architectural style. Therefore, the Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Conclusion – The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR under the four criteria. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

Integrity – The Garden Grove Public Safety Building is recommended ineligible for the CRHR. Therefore, an analysis of integrity is not required.

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P1. Other Identifier: N/A
*P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted
*a. County: Orange
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Anaheim, Calif.* Date: 1965, ed. 1981 T 4S; R 10W; Section 33; S.B.B.M
i. Address: 11300 Stanford Avenue City: Garden Grove Zip: 92840
j. UTM: Zone 11S, 413380mE/3737866mN
e. Other Locational Data: APN 09015458

*P3a. Description:

The Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, constructed in 1976, is a single-story institutional facility that reflects the Brutalism architectural style (**Photograph 27** through **Photograph 32**). The building is concrete framed, resting on a poured concrete foundation. It has a primarily square modular plan with two rectangular projections at the north and south elevations. The exterior wall cladding of the Community Meeting Center consists of coarse, textured concrete bricks. The building has a flat roof, excluding an angled glass skylight that extends upward from the building's north façade main entrance that front Stanford Avenue. A heavy concrete entablature tops the roof and extends down to meet the textured concrete brick walls. The main entrance on the north façade is recessed, and the angled skylight forms a protected enclosure above the glass automatic doors. The east entrance (H. Louis Lake Senior Citizens Center) and west side (Community Meeting Center) provide secondary entrances to the two modules of the building accessed from paved parking lots. A vehicle service dock is located near the southwest corner on the west side of the building and is surrounded by a concrete brick wall. In Brutalist style, windows are sparsely positioned on the north, south, and west elevations between large expanses of unadorned wall.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP14. Government Building
*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building

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

Photograph 27: See P5b for caption.

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 35: Garden Grove Community Meeting Center. Camera facing east. June 20, 2023.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic
1976 (see sources cited in **Table 1** on page 5)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Garden Grove
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

***P8. Recorded by:**
Susan Wood, Senior Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3536 Concours Street, #100
Ontario, CA 91764

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 20, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**
Wood, Susan, Marc A. Beherec, Josh Rawley, and Maximilian van Rensselaer. 2023. Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California. Rancho Cordova, CA: Michael Baker International.
***Attachments:** ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Continuation Sheet

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z (District)

Resource Name or #: Garden Grove Community Meeting Center

B1. Historic Name: Garden Grove Community Meeting Center
B2. Common Name: Garden Grove Community Meeting Center; H. Louis Lake Senior Citizens Center (senior community center)
B3. Original Use: Government Building **B4. Present Use:** Government Building
***B5. Architectural Style:** Brutalism
***B6. Construction History:**
Constructed in 1976. Addition to southeastern side of building completed in 1978; addition to northeastern side of building completed in 1989; skylight replaced and aluminum brackets added to glazing bars in 1992. Observed alterations included automatic doors installed at north and east entrances.

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Anthony & Langford
B9b. Builder: Strauss Construction Company
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Architecture; Civic Development **Area:** Garden Grove, California
Period of Significance: 1976-1978 **Property Type:** Government Building **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The Garden Grove Community Meeting Center has not been previously evaluated for individual listing in the CRHR. It is recorded herein as part of the Garden Grove Civic Center, which has been recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

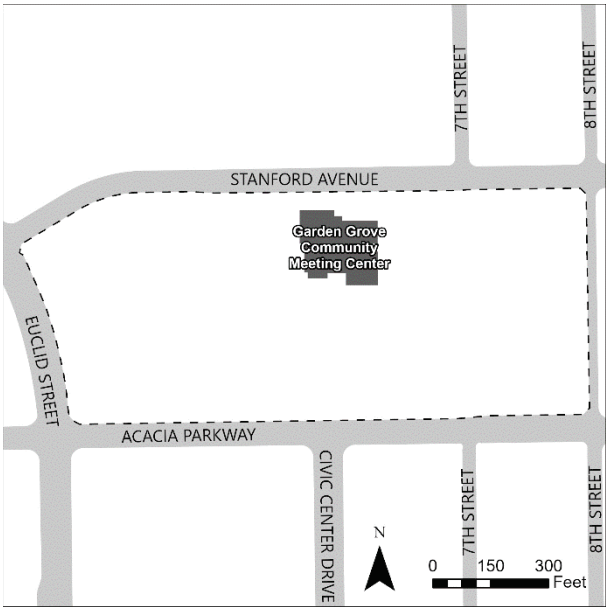
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheets.
B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**
Susan Wood, Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, #125
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***Date of Evaluation:** July 25, 2023

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

***P3a. Description (continued):**

Photograph 28: Overview of the north façade of the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center with sidewalk leading to the entrance of the H. Louis Lake Senior Citizens Center. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 29: Overview of the east elevation of the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center with entrance of the H. Louis Lake Senior Citizens Center accessed off parking lot to th eeast of the building. Camera facing west, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 30: Overview of a portion of the east and south elevations of the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center adjacent to the original portion of the Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall. Camera facing northwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 31: Overview of a portion of the north and west elevations of the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center. Camera facing southeast, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 32: Detail of the north façade entrance of the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center facing Stanford Avenue. Camera facing south, June 20, 2023.

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Orange

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Anaheim, Calif.* **Date:** 1965, ed. 1981 **T** 4S; **R** 10W; Section 33; S.B.B.M

c. Address: Garden Grove Civic Center, Acacia Parkway and Euclid Avenue **City:** Garden Grove **Zip:** 92840

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 413139mE/3737859 (northwest corner); Zone 11S, 413776mE/3737727mN (southwest corner); Zone 11S, 413481mE/3737810mN (southeast corner); Zone 11S, 413486mE/3737901mN (northeast corner)

e. Other Locational Data: APN , 09014306, 09014307, 09014308, 09014309, 09014310, 09014311, 09014312, 09014313, 09014314, 09014315, 09014316, 09014317, 09014327, 09014328, , 09015456,

***P3a. Description:**

The Garden Grove Civic Center Park as it is configured today is the result of multiple development efforts starting in approximately 1977 within the boundaries of the Civic Center complex (**Photograph 33** through **Photograph 49**). The original vision for the Garden Grove Civic Center did include plaza, malls, and open spaces; however, there was no formal plan for a new park. The Civic Center Park is composed of multiple use areas surrounding the Garden Grove Main Branch Library, the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center, and on the north and west sides of the Garden Grove Public Safety complex (**Table 3**). See Continuation Sheets.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Structure

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

Photograph 33: See P5b for caption.

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 41: Garden Grove Civic Center Park. Camera facing southeast from the library. June 20, 2023.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic
1977 (see sources cited in **Table 3** below)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Garden Grove
11222 Acacia Parkway
Garden Grove, CA 92840

***P8. Recorded by:**
Susan Wood, Senior Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3536 Concours Street, #100
Ontario, CA 91764

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 20, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**
Wood, Susan, Marc A. Beherec, Josh Rawley, and Maximilian van Rensselaer. 2023. Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Garden Grove Civic Center Project, City of Garden Grove, Orange County, California. Rancho Cordova, CA: Michael Baker International.

***Attachments:** ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Continuation Sheet

B1. Historic Name: Garden Grove Civic Center Mall and Plaza; Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall
B2. Common Name: Garden Grove Civic Center Park
B3. Original Use: Park **B4. Present Use:** Park
***B5. Architectural Style:** None
***B6. Construction History:**
Initial groundbreaking construction began in 1976; pedestrian bridges, lighting, pond, and shelter structures added in 1977 as part of the Bicentennial Mall; "Tranquility Base Here-The Eagle has Landed" statue added to bicentennial mall in 1980; "Archway" sculpture added in 1990; pond repaired and refurbished with new filtration system in 1997; "Alonzo Cook" and "Children of Garden Grove" statues added to park in 2005; "Adirondack Chairs" installation added in 2018 (**see Table 3**).

***B7. Moved?** ☒No **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown
B9b. Builder: Various
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Civic park; Civic Development **Area:** Garden Grove, California
Period of Significance: 1977-1978 **Property Type:** Civic Park **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

For this record, the Garden Grove Civic Center Park was evaluated for individual eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The Garden Grove Civic Center Historic District, which the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is part of, has been recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR as a historic district. See Continuation Sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

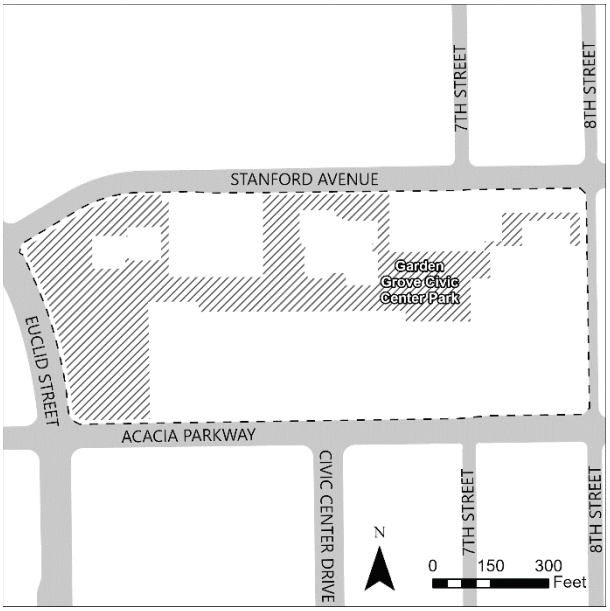
***B12. References:** (See Continuation Sheets)
B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**
Susan Wood, Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, #125
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***Date of Evaluation:** July 25, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



***P3a. Description (continued):**

Table 3: Public Art Installations and Use Areas within Civic Center Park

Name/Use	Construction Date	Sources(s)	Photograph(s)
Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall; includes plaza between community center building as well as the gardens and pond south of the library	1977	Dedication Plaque	**Photograph 33** through **Photograph 45,** and **Photograph 47** through **Photograph 48**
"The Eagle Has Landed" sculpture memorial	1980	Criterion 1980	**Photograph 44**
"Archway" sculpture	1990	Fenderson 1990	**Photograph 46**
"Founder Alonzo Cook" sculpture	2005	Porter 2005	**Photograph 49**
"Children" sculpture grouping	2005	Porter 2005	**Photograph 45**
"Adirondack Chairs" installation	2018	Reynoso 2018	**Photograph 48**

Photograph 34: Overview of the east end of the Civic Center Park central mall and plaza green space area between the Garden Grove Public Safety Building (left) and the Garden Grove Community Meeting building (right). Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 35: Overview of the east end of the Civic Center Park central mall and plaza green space area looking towards the Garden Grove Community Meeting Building from the Credit Union of Southern California. Camera facing west, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 36: Overview of the shuffleboard court on the raised Civic Center Park central mall and plaza directly north of the Garden Grove Public Safety complex. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 37: Plaque dated November 7, 1977, dedicating the Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall in Civic Center Park located outside the east entrance to the Garden Grove H. Louis Lake Senior Citizens Center in the Community Meeting Building. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 38: Overview of one of the "meandering" paths through the Civic Center Park central mall and plaza green space area between the Garden Grove Public Safety Building (background) and the Garden Grove Community Meeting building (out of sight to the left). Camera facing southeast, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 39: Overview of the green space area to the west of the Garden Grove Main Branch Library near the intersection of Euclid and Stanford Avenues looking south towards the pond. Camera facing south, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 40: Overview of one of the "meandering" paths leading to a pedestrian bridge that crosses over the pond towards Euclid Avenue. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 41: Overview of the pond looking southwest towards Euclid Avenue. Note one of the groupings of colorful Adirondack chairs (upper right side) set around the green space areas as part of the 2018 installation throughout the park. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 42: Overview of a pedestrian bridge crossing over the pond to encourage citizens to circulate around the green areas of the park. Note the west end of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building in the background (left). Camera facing southeast, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 43: Overview of the "Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall" dedication plaque dated November 7, 1977. Note the pond in the background, to the southwest. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 44: Overview of the "Eagle Has landed" sculpture memorial commemorating the American Space program installed in 1980 in the Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 45: Overview of a portion of the "Children" sculpture installation within the pond in 2005. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 46: Overview of the "Archway" sculpture installed in 1990 near the corner of Acacia Parkway and Euclid Avenue. Camera facing northwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 47: Overview of the pedestrian bridge between the parking lot located just west of the Garden Grove Public Safety Building and a path to the south entrance of the Garden Grove Main Branch Library. Camera facing southeast, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 48: Overview of the green space area near the corner of Euclid Avenue and Acacia Parkway. Note one of the oversized colorful Adirondack chairs (center-orange) placed as part of the 2018 installation. Camera facing southwest, June 20, 2023.

Photograph 49: "City Founder Alonzo Cook" monument in the Civic Center Park near the corner of Euclid and Stanford Avenues (Google Street View 2023).

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Regional Development

Many histories of the greater Orange County region begin with the settlement of Spaniards from Mexico in 1784. The beginning of land development in Orange County can be traced to Spanish rule, when the government gave Manuel Nieto permission in 1784 to occupy the land between what is today northern Orange County and the southern region of Los Angeles County. Soon after, the Spanish government also permitted Juan Pablo Grijalva to occupy lands in the region (Doig 1962: 8). Nieto and Grijalva and their descendants operated cattle ranches on these lands after Mexico broke away from Spain in 1824 (Orange County Historical Society 2023). In the aftermath of the Mexican American war, the United States took control over the region and made California a state in 1850. Much of the former rancho lands in this area were sold to Americans such as Abel Stearns, James Irvine, and Llewellyn and Jotham Bixby (Orange County Historical Society 2023; Chattel Architecture and Planning & Preservation, Inc. 2006: 3).

In 1857, Anaheim became the first official town founded in the region. A group of settlers bought a portion of land originally part of Nieto's ranch. By 1868, Nieto and Grijalva had sold much of their land to settlers who founded the towns of Santa Ana, Tustin, Orange, Westminster, and Garden Grove soon after (Orange County Historical Society 2023). After this time, the region's new settlers shifted the agricultural focus from cattle to horticulture, and grapes, wheat, barley, corn, apricots, walnut, and citrus. These new commodities formed the foundation of the new local economy (Chattel Architecture and Planning & Preservation, Inc. 2006: 7; Orange County Historical Society 2023). Railroad entrepreneurs brought the Southern Pacific Railroad to the region in 1875 which facilitated a population boom and precipitated the breakaway of Orange County from Los Angeles County in 1889 (Doig 1962: 17; Orange County Historical Society 2023).

Local boosters and entrepreneurs' investments in additional transportation infrastructure accelerated population growth in Orange County in the twentieth century. Between 1904 and 1910, three branches of the Pacific Electric Railway drove development of the coastal and inland regions. Moreover, the use of the automobile beginning in the early 1910s prompted officials to construct new state highways and roads, fueling the development of smaller communities in the northern part of the county. The completion of the Coast Highway in 1926 brought additional growth to the southern coastal regions of Laguna Beach and Dana Point (Orange County Historical Society 2023). Government development of the freeways in the post-World War II era facilitated suburban spawl away from city centers and forced a regional change from agricultural farms to tract housing to accommodate the exploding population. Between 1953 and 1963, Garden Grove, Buena Park, La Palma, Costa Mesa, Cypress, Westminster, Fountain Valley, Los Alamitos, Villa Park, and San Juan Capistrano all voted to incorporate as their populations grew exponentially. The push for incorporation reflected a wider inter-city rivalry for land that was happening throughout the county as established cities began incorporating swaths of unincorporated land around their borders (Doig 1977: 16). By the end of 1963, the population of the county surpassed one million. As agriculture waned in the region, tourism, manufacturing, and the service industry quickly replaced it as the driving economic force. This pattern has continued up to the present day, as the current population of Orange County has topped over three million people (Orange County Historical Society 2023).

Garden Grove

Garden Grove's history begins in 1874 when Alonzo Cook purchased 160 acres of property in between what is today Euclid and Nutwood Avenues. While not the first settler in the area, Cook envisioned to convert the tiny farm community that preceded him into a cohesive village which he named Garden Grove. To begin this process, Cook donated a parcel of his land to create a one-room school building that opened in 1875. In addition to the school, Cook established a church in 1876 which served as a community meeting center, and a store and post office in 1877. Although he departed the community in 1881, Cook's actions served as the foundations of the growing village of Garden Grove attracting more families. Between 1875 and the time he moved away in 1881, the population of the community had grown to approximately 200 people. (Doig 1962: 31-36).

Like much of the region at that time, agriculture was Garden Grove's main economic driver, and corn, grapes, walnuts, and citrus were some of the prominent crops in the city's early history (Doig 1962: 73, 88). As the Southern Pacific Railroad made access to the region more accessible, the city grew, and farms became more numerous and steadily grew in value and productivity (Doig 1962: 43). Between 1886 and 1895, the population of Garden Grove quadrupled from 228 to 1,122 people, most of this in the agricultural region of the town (Doig 1962: 47). The construction of the Pacific Electric Railway routes through the city beginning in 1905 transformed Garden Grove into an important shipping center on the route that connected Los Angeles to Santa Ana. The railroad also brought tourists and settlers and, soon after, developers brought telephone, gas, and electric services to the growing town (Anaheim Gazette 1907; Doig 1962: 127; City of Garden Grove 2023).

Garden Grove continued as an agricultural town until 1945. In the aftermath of World War II, like other nearby towns, Garden Grove transformed from a largely agricultural community into a residential suburb. This change was mirrored throughout Southern California as many service members chose to stay in the area after being discharged from military service (City of Garden Grove 2023). At the beginning of 1950, Garden Grove's population was 3,752. By 1956, the year of Garden Grove's incorporation, the population had grown to 41,238 people, with approximately 1,400 people moving into the city each month (Doig 1977: 48-49). This rapid growth of population, as well as the push by the City of Anaheim and surrounding cities to annex land close to Garden Grove, hastened the need for incorporation. By 1956, Garden Grove City officials believed the incorporation of the City was necessary to handle the needs of the community while simultaneously negating the threat of annexation (Doig 1977: 16-17). As the City became more established after incorporation, City officials and residents alike recognized the need for a citywide civic center. In 1966, the City council approved the creation of the Garden Grove Civic Center which centralized City services (*Los Angeles Times* 1966).

Garden Grove Civic Center

In the post-World War II era, Garden Grove, like other local towns, was growing at a record pace. As a result, the City incorporated in 1956, which created the need to form a civic bureaucracy. Garden Grove's development mirrored other Southern California communities at the time, as the push for neighborhood facilities became a common trend in cities throughout the region. City halls, police and fire stations, libraries, and recreation facilities were built at an increasing pace throughout Southern California as the population expanded. Despite the need for more services, city finances, like in Garden Grove, often limited the construction of buildings, and so municipal buildings were typically constructed over time as cities received funding (Prosser 2019: 8). Within two months of incorporation, Garden Grove established City Hall in the former Fitz Intermediate School building and grounds at 11391 Acacia Parkway (Doig 1977: 32). Over the next decade, Garden Grove continued to grow as the City annexed surrounding land, and more residents moved into the City. The need for the expansion and the centralization of City services was needed, and in 1966 the City Council approved a plan for a designated Civic Center (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a). The City council approved the current location of Civic Center due to its proximity to the original City Hall, and the desire to make the area into a homogenous unit.

Architects James Wilde, Lee Wilcox, and Ron Yeo designed the original Garden Grove Civic Center plan in the 1960s. Although the original plan they prepared was not located in available archival sources, historic newspaper articles credit the trio with the design (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a, 1967). Their original proposal addressed two main goals for the civic-community property, the first being "to provide an atmosphere that will encourage citizen participation in local government and community activities" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). The plan called for five buildings, including a library, new city hall, community service building (community center), police station, and fire station (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). Additionally, part of the architects' vision to achieve the goal of civic engagement was to link the Civic Center area with a series of malls and plazas that would extend to and include Euclid Park. For the second goal, they also proposed to place the architecturally sympathetic buildings in an arrangement within this complex "to provide pedestrian circulation and an area of community activity as well as wide open vistas of open space" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966, 1967).

Ultimately, the Garden Grove Civic Center was not approved as a comprehensive site plan. Rather all the buildings, landscaped areas, and public art installations were approved under separate plans (Chris Chung, Senior Planner, City of Garden Grove, personal communication, July 18, 2023). The Garden Grove Main Library designed by Wilde, Wilcox, and Yeo was the first building constructed within the Civic Center in 1969. In 1970, at the direction of the City Council, the architectural firm of Marion J. Varner & Associates designed a combined police and fire station, or public safety building (Doig 1977: 93), which was completed in 1972. Due to funding constraints, the Community Meeting Center was not constructed until 1976, when the building was combined with a senior citizen center and the City Council Chambers (Doig 1977: 95). Although the original vision of the Civic Center as a larger complex that included Euclid Park was not executed as planned, the more limited Civic Center design ultimately incorporated outdoor spaces meant to link the buildings and encourage community gathering. In 1976, the City Council approved the move of an additional building from another location (unknown) into the Civic Center proper for use by the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce. These plans noted that "pedestrian access to the building will be provided by a series of meandering walkways [and] [t]he building will be surrounded by landscaping" (Davis 1976: 1). The additional building was moved on-site for the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce circa 1977 and the landscaping efforts commenced at that time (Doig 1977: 94-95). Aerial images show that the additional building moved onsite circa 1977 was removed by 1983 and the current landscaping and hardscaping were in place (UCSB 1977, 1983). A building occupied by a credit union today was added to the site circa 1983 (UCSB 1977, 1983). A new City Hall was never built. Between 1980 and 2018, six public art installations were placed within the Civic Center site. In 1994, the original City Hall building was demolished, and its functions were moved to the Orange County Transit Authority building directly across from the Civic Center to the south (*Los Angeles Times* 1994).

Post World War II Public, Civic, Institutional, and Commercial Plazas, 1945-1975

Following World War II, the landscapes designed for public, civic, institutional, and commercial purposes typically followed the simpler, modern aesthetics of the associated buildings and features. Unlike past, more densely planted grounds with prescribed pathways guiding visitors, the modern public open spaces and urban plazas were designed to encourage and allow pedestrians to walk freely and escape daily hectic life. Most of these designed landscapes meant for public use were minimally planted and often included water features and public art (Fratinardo 2019: 41).

Site Specific – Garden Grove Civic Center Park

Property History

According to a January 1966 *Los Angeles Times* article regarding the plan for the Garden Grove Civic Center, architects Wilde, Wilcox, and Yeo originally envisioned a raised central mall with a main plaza and open areas. The article noted that, "[the] architects said objective of the malls is to provide pedestrian circulation and an area of community activity as well as wide open vistas of open space." A formal plan for open spaces development, or landscape architecture plan, was not completed. Rather, the park, like the Civic Center, resulted from a series of separate efforts, and individual plans between 1977 through to today (Personal Communication, Chris Chung, Senior Planner, City of Garden Grove, July 18, 2023) **(Figure 17**).

In 1975, Garden Grove citizens formed a Bicentennial Committee and started fundraising with a focus of developing a Bicentennial Mall in the Civic Center complex (*Los Angeles Times* 1975a, 1975b). In 1977, the Garden Grove City Council officially dedicated its partially constructed Civic Center mall to Navy Commander Donald A. Gary. At this time, the vision was for a "meandering walkway" and park-like retreat between the Public Safety

Building and the Community Meeting Center dedicated as "The Cmdr. Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall" (*Los Angeles Times* 1976) (**Figure 17**). There is a plaque dedicating the mall, dated November 7, 1977, attached to a decorative wall near the east entrance to the Garden Grove H. Louis Lake Senior Citizens Center. There is also a larger plaque, also dated November 7, 1977, near the pond south of the Garden Grove Main Branch Library building. This plaque notes that the Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall includes "natural areas with plantings, meandering walkways, pedestrian lighting, pedestrian bridges, a recirculating pond, and the bicentennial structure." According to this plaque, "construction of the bicentennial mall was a cooperative project between the Garden Grove Agency for Community Development and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration" (**Figure 18**). In 1980, Garden Grove dedicated the sculpture/monument by noted sculpture artist John Svenson in the Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall. This work was titled "The Eagle has Landed" and commemorated the American space program. This completed the major project of the Garden Grove Bicentennial Committee (*The Criterion* 1980) (**Figure 19**).

In 1990, the Garden Grove Community Services Department approved a recommendation by the Public Places Committee to install a sculpture by artist Guy Wilson titled "Archway" in the Civic Center Park near the corner of Euclid Avenue and Acacia Parkway (Fenderson 1990). In 2005, the City of Garden Grove engaged the firm of Bay Bronze, Inc. to create and install two bronze sculpted works: a life-sized figure of the city founder Alonzo Cook and a grouping of children to be placed in and around the mall and pond (Porter 2005). In 2018, as part of the Imagine campaign, the Garden Grove Parks, Recreation, and Arts Commission installed an installation of two giant Adirondack chairs as well as Adirondack benches at the Civic Center Park (Reynoso 2018).

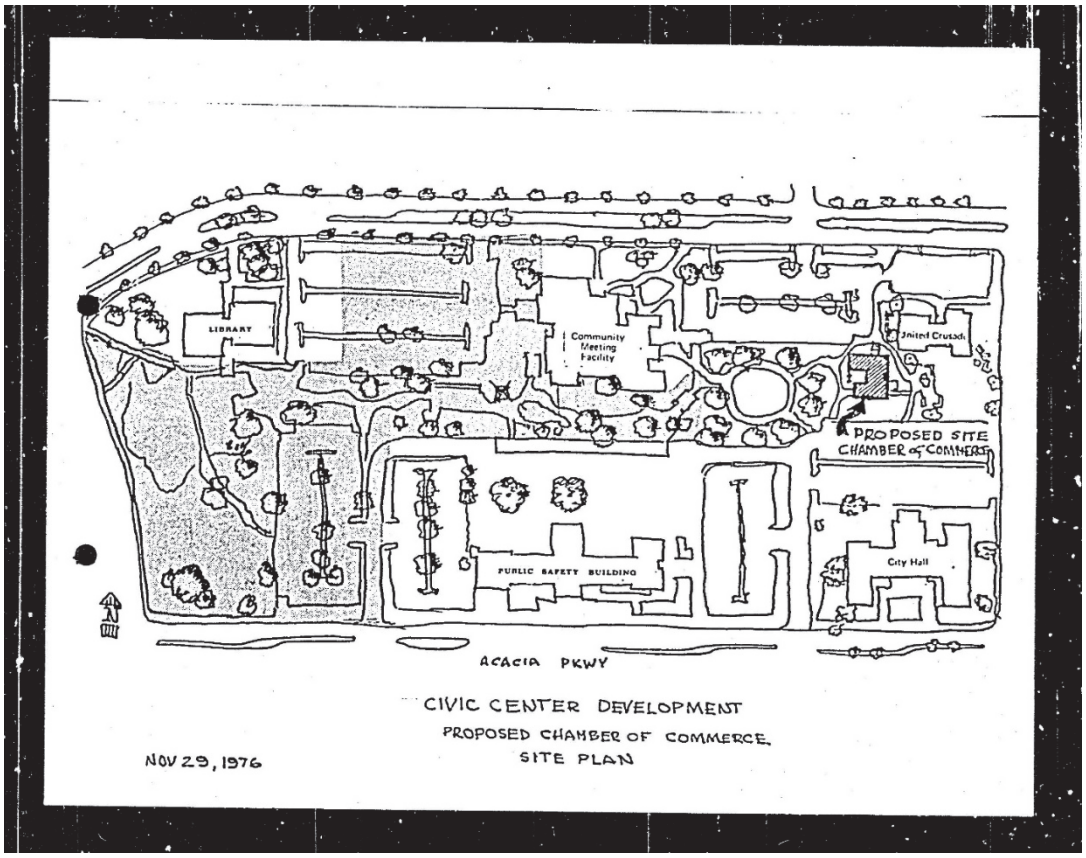


Figure 17 1976 rendering of the Civic Center Development Proposed Chamber of Commerce Site Plan. Note the open green spaces of the Civic Center Park are sketched in place, and the Bicentennial Mall with pond is not yet noted in plans (Davis 1976).

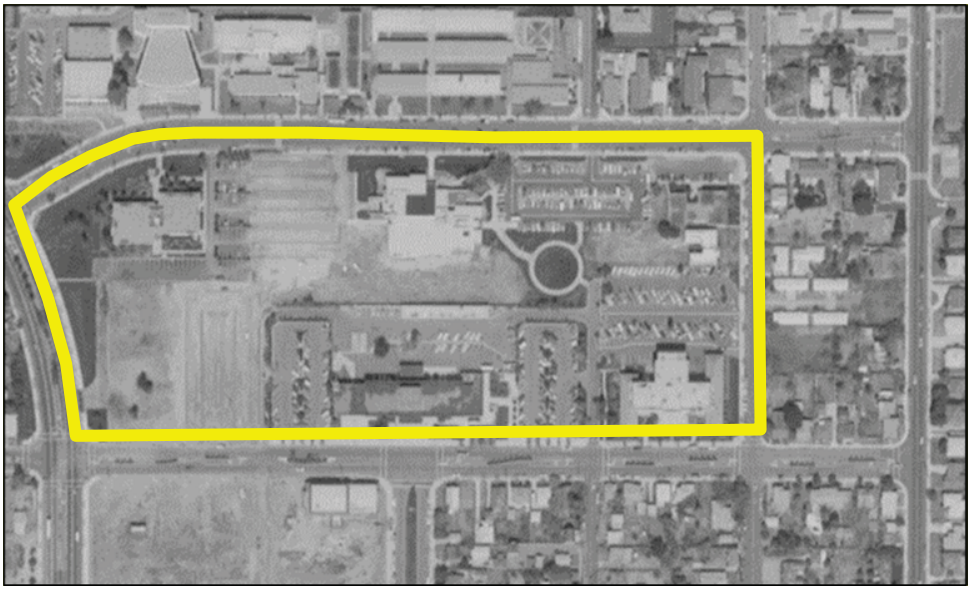


Figure 18: 1977 aerial photograph of Garden Grove Civic Center, with the footprint of the Garden Grove Civic Center denoted in yellow. Note that the Commander Donald A. Gary Bicentennial Mall is underway (UCSB 1977).

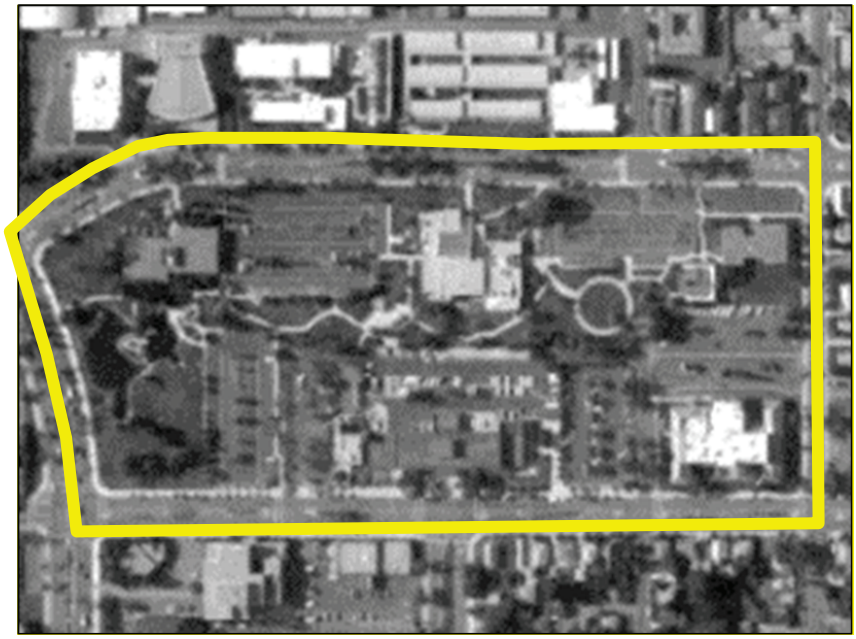


Figure 19: 1983 aerial photograph of the Garden Grove Civic Center with the footprint of the Garden Grove Civic Center denoted in yellow. Note the Civic Center Park is fully developed (UCSB 1983).

People

The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is a municipal park that has been open to serve the community since its development starting in 1977. Civic parks often have tenuous associations with various people, including the artists who designed public art installations. Although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, or are known artists, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and this civic park.

Architect/Builder

The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is a municipal park developed over time through a series of public and privately coordinated efforts. A review of planning documents and research through targeted searches on Ancestry.com (2023), Newspapers.com (2023), and Google.com (2023) did not reveal a specific architect or builder responsible for the park design or construction.

California Register Evaluation

The following includes an evaluation of the Garden Grove Civic Center Park for its individual eligibility for the CRHR.

Criterion 1 – The Garden Grove Civic Center Park was constructed beginning in 1977. The Civic Center Park was not originally planned as a park; rather, nearby Euclid Park was originally meant to be included in the formal Civic Center site. The spaces around the new, modern Civic Center buildings were envisioned as a raised central mall with a main plaza and open areas that would connect pedestrians to civic life. A formal plan for open spaces development, or landscape architecture plan, has not been found and may not have been completed. Rather, the park, like the Civic Center, resulted from a series of separate efforts and individual plans between 1977 through to today, including six public art installations less than 45 years of age installed between 1980 and 2018 that are not subject to evaluation for the CRHR at this time. Following World War II, landscapes designed for public, civic, institutional, and commercial purposes typically followed the simpler, modern aesthetics of the associated buildings and features. However, the Garden Grove Civic Center has, over time, developed into a hybrid of a park and civic plaza. The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is associated with the growth and development of the City of Garden Grove, with the development of a centralized civic center site, with the trend of surrounding civic buildings with open and green spaces for community engagement, betterment, and enjoyment. However, research did not show that the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is significantly associated with these patterns or history, and it is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – To be eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, a property must be directly associated with a person's productive life during the period in which they achieved their significance. Additionally, if multiple properties are linked to the productive life of a significant person, those properties must be compared to determine which best represents the historical contributions of that individual. The Garden Grove Civic Center Park has been open to the public since its construction. Further, this park has been utilized by and associated with numerous Garden Grove citizens and officials. Civic features, such as this park, often have tenuous associations with various people, and although these individuals may have contributed to aspects of local and regional history, there is insufficient evidence to establish a substantive connection between their specific contributions and this park, or that this park would be the best physical representation of those contributions. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The Garden Grove Civic Center Park was not developed as part of a comprehensive designed landscape park or civic plaza plan. Rather, it was the result of separate efforts and individual plans that came together between 1977 through to today. The public art installations placed throughout the civic center between 1980 and 2018 are modern intrusions built within the last 45 years and are not subject to evaluation for the California Register, at this time. The park today has some characteristics of the post-World War II era modern civic plaza like raised, open areas, a water feature (pond), and public art. However, it lacks the large hardscaped open areas that was meant to free the visitor of the modern urban civic plaza from conforming to a prescribed guided experience. The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is welcoming and offers residents of Garden Grove multiple usable outdoor spaces of civic activities, memorializing, and enjoyment. However, it is an example of a commonplace hybrid civic plaza/park that was not planned but developed over time to meet needs and desires of community members. The park is not individually exceptional for design or method of construction. Neither the design nor the materials used in the construction of this park resource possess high artistic value, nor do any of them constitute a rare or innovative design type. The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is additionally not significant for its association with a master architect, building, or craftsperson. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in architecture or craftsmanship. To be eligible, a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, a pivotal aspect of their work, or a particular idea or theme in their craft. As such, a property is not eligible as the work of a master simply because it was designed by a prominent architect, constructed by a successful builder, or contains a piece of public art. Because the park was developed over a period of many years, and through numerous project efforts, neither a specific architect nor builder was identified during research that was key to the design of the park, and the park is unlikely to qualify as an important work of any master architect, landscape architect or builder. The public art installations within the park were placed within the last 45 years; therefore, the historical significance of the artists was not evaluated at this time. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The built environment of the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, trends, people, construction methods, landscape architecture, or architectural style. Therefore, the Garden Grove Civic Center Park is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Conclusion – The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR under the four criteria. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

Integrity – The Garden Grove Civic Center Park is recommended ineligible under thel four CRHR criteria. Therefore, an analysis of integrity is not

required.

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