

777 North Front Street Project

Cultural Resources Technical Report

prepared for

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary 1
Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources 1
Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains 2
1 Introduction 3
1.1 Project Location and Description 3
1.2 Personnel 3
2 Regulatory Setting 6
2.1 California Environmental Quality Act 6
2.1.1 Assembly Bill 52 6
3 Background 8
3.1 Prehistoric Overview 8
3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.) 8
3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6,000 – 3,000 B.C.) 8
3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500) 9
3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500 – Historic Contact) 9
3.2 Ethnographic Overview 10
3.3 Historic Overview 11
3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769 – 1822) 11
3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822 – 1848) 11
3.3.3 American Period (1848 – Present) 11
3.3.4 Burbank 12
4 Records Search and Research 13
4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search 13
4.2 Map and Imagery Research 16
5 Field Survey 17
5.1 Methods 17
5.2 Results 17
6 Findings and Recommendations 19
6.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources 19
6.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains 20
7 References 21

Tables

Table 1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources 13
Table 2 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies 14

Figures

Figure 1 Project Location Map 4
Figure 2 Project Site Map 5
Figure 3 Project Site From Southeast Corner, Facing Northwest 17
Figure 4 Paved Area in Northwest Portion of Project Site, Facing Northwest 18

Appendices

Appendix A Records Search Results

Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Burbank (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed 777 N. Front Street Project (Project) in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This cultural resources study included a cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey of the Project site, and preparation of this technical report. This Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Based on the results of the records search and field survey, no cultural resources (prehistoric or historic) were identified on the Project site.

Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to historical resources with mitigation incorporated*** for the purposes of CEQA, and presents the following measures in case of unanticipated discoveries during Project development.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

Prior to start of ground-disturbing activities, a qualified archaeologist (who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards) shall be retained by the Project applicant to conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered, the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, and safety precautions to be taken when working with archaeological monitors. The Project applicant shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, the Project applicant shall immediately cease all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist has conferred with the City on the significance of the resource. If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource or unique archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place maintains the important relationship between artifacts and their archaeological context and also serves to avoid conflict with traditional and religious values of groups who may ascribe meaning to the resource. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. In the event that preservation in place is determined to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, an Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City that provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource. The City shall consult with appropriate Native American representatives in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resource, beyond that which is scientifically important, are considered.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are encountered, the Project applicant shall halt work in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of the discovery and contact the Los Angeles County Coroner in accordance with Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) will be notified in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and PRC Section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) for the remains per PRC Section 5097.98. Until the landowner has conferred with the MLD, the contractor shall ensure that the immediate vicinity where the discovery occurred is not disturbed by further activity, is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials.

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Burbank (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the 777 N. Front Street Project (Project) in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This cultural resources study included a cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey, and preparation of this technical report. This study has been prepared in conformance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

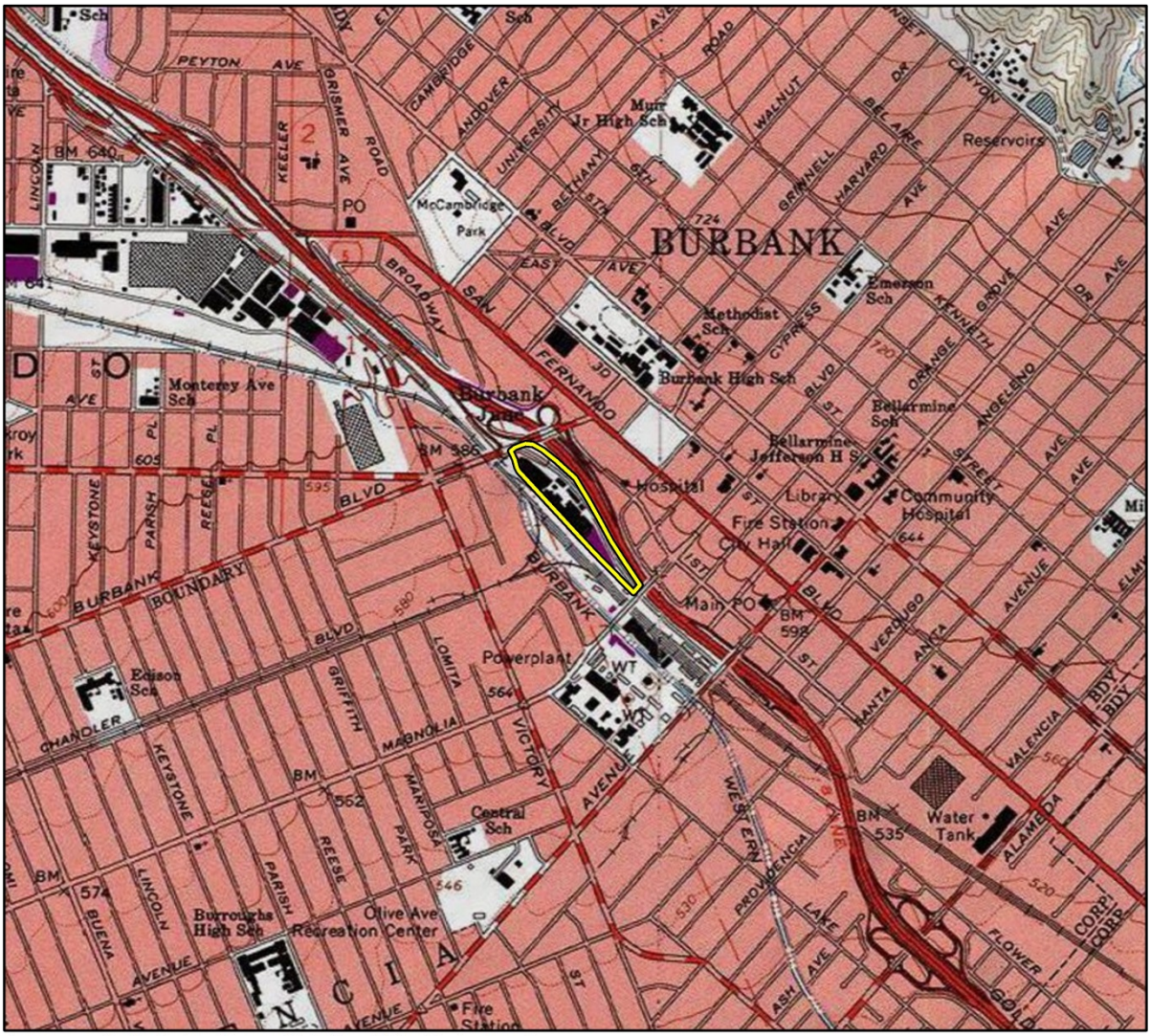
1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project site is located at 777 North Front Street in the City of Burbank within Township 1 north, Range 14 west, and Section 11 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Burbank, CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The Project site encompasses approximately 13.2 acres of currently vacant land (Figure 2) that would be cleared to introduce a mixed use project. The mixed use project would involve the construction of 542 residential units, 700 square feet of retail space, and 317 hotel rooms with ground floor and rooftop retail/restaurant use space. The Project would also include the designation of open space areas and a park. Residential parking would be provided in the basement level and levels one through seven of the residential buildings. Hotel parking would be provided in the basement level and levels one through five of the hotel building.

1.2 Personnel

Rincon Associate Archaeologist Meagan Szromba, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) conducted the cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey, and is the primary author of this report. Rincon Archaeological Resources Program Manager and Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, M.A., RPA managed this cultural resources study. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Rincon Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principal Joe Power, AICP CEP, reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Project Location Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2017. Burbank Quadrangle. T01N R14W S11. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

Figure 2 Project Site Map



Imagery provided by Google and its licensors © 2017.

2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, in this case the City of Burbank, to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]). A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
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; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required. PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, the probability is high that it:

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

2.1.1 Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, "tribal cultural resources." AB 52 establishes that "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3). PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural

landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and is either:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 requires that lead agencies "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project." Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

3 Background

3.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8,000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002; Arnold et al. 2004). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest recorded on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987; Dillon 2002), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6,000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6,000 – 3,000 B.C.)

The Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Eberhart 1961; Dixon 1968). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or "cached." Cogged stones have been collected in Los Angeles County though their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

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

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500 – Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as

the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Shipley 1978).

3.2 Ethnographic Overview

The Project site is located in the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978). Today, most contemporary Gabrielino prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, a term that is used throughout the remainder of this section (King 1994).

Tongva territory included the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands as well as the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north. Their territory encompassed several biotic zones, including Coastal Marsh, Coastal Strand, Prairie, Chaparral, Oak Woodland, and Pine Forest (Bean and Smith 1978). The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 1999). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño, but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south.

Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Tongva established permanent villages and smaller satellite camps throughout their territory. Recent ethnohistoric work (O’Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, considerably more than earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects. (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Langenwalter et al. 2001). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a ti’at) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996).

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

3.3 Historic Overview

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three time spans: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769 – 1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the Project vicinity began. Mission San Fernando Rey de España, approximately 12.7 miles to the northwest of the current Project site, was founded in 1797 as the 17th mission to be established in California. Mission San Fernando Rey de España's location closed the gap between Mission San Buenaventura on the Ventura coast, and Mission San Gabriel Arcángel in the Los Angeles interior (California Missions Foundation, N.d.).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822 – 1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007).

The Mexican Period for the Los Angeles County region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

3.3.3 American Period (1848 – Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for conquered territory including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of the Los Angeles region increased dramatically in the early American Period.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, though the first California gold found by settlers was previously discovered in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Workman 1935; Guinn 1977). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate to the state, particularly after the completion of the First

Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. The U.S. Congress in 1854 agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county of Los Angeles, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled Southern California climate in the 1870s–1880s.

3.3.4 Burbank

The City of Burbank was established in 1867 by New Hampshire dentist Dr. David Burbank when the dentist purchased the land encompassing Rancho San Rafael and Rancho La Providencia within the modern day city. Dr. Burbank combined the land into one large ranch and sold portions of his property to the Southern Pacific Railroad, land investors, and development companies. On May 1, 1887, the town of Burbank was officially founded and in 1911 was voted for incorporation (City of Burbank 2017).

Burbank experienced tremendous growth following World War II, including in 1962 when the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) moved its network television headquarters to the city, and in 1978 when the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport (now Bob Hope Airport) was purchased from Lockheed. Today, the City of Burbank is known as the “Media Capital of the World” in reference to its longstanding relationships with entertainment companies such as Warner Brothers and Disney (City of Burbank 2017).

4 Records Search and Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On November 29, 2017, Rincon performed a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric or historic), as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the Project site and 0.5-mile radius of surrounding it. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. The records search also included a review of available historic maps and aerial photographs (Appendix A).

The SCCIC records search identified eight previously recorded cultural resources in the records search area (Table 1). None of these resources are located on the current Project site.

Table 1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/ CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-002530	Historic site	Burbank Depot structure	James J. Schmidt 1992	Insufficient information	Outside
P-19-003348	Historic site	Domestic and industrial refuse deposit	Christine Hacking 2003	Insufficient information	Outside
P-19-180746	Historic building	Burbank City Hall	G. Hermann 1995	Listed on NRHP	Outside
P-19-180751	Historic building	U.S. Post Office, Burbank Downtown Station	D. Robertson 1984	Listed on NRHP	Outside
P-19-180773	Historic district	Significant U.S. Post Offices in California	D. Robertson 1984	Nominated	Outside
P-19-186688	Historic structure	Union Pacific Railroad bridge and track	Sean Dexter 2002	Insufficient information	Outside
P-19-186689	Historic structure	Union Pacific Railroad drainage channel	Sean Dexter 2002	Insufficient information	Outside
P-19-188507	Historic building	Commercial building	K.A. Crawford 2009	Not eligible	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center 2017

The SCCIC records search additionally identified 24 previously conducted cultural resources studies in the records search area (Table 2). Of these, two studies included a portion of the Project site. Neither of these studies identified any cultural resources on the Project site.

Table 2 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
LA-00160	Dames and Moore	1988	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Fiber Optic Cable Project Burbank to Santa Barbara, California for US Sprint Communications Company*	Outside
LA-01798	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	1989	*Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Burbank Gateway Center, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-02370	Dillion, Brian D.	1991	*An Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study of the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant Expansion Project, Burbank, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-02645	Peak and Associates, Inc.	1991	*Class 3 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Carpinteria and Southern Reroutes, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties, California*	Outside
LA-02950	Anonymous	1992	*Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project*	Outside
LA-04458	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1999	*Cultural Resources Investigations and Building Evaluations for the Proposed Burbank Plaza Project in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-04909	Atchley, Sara M.	2000	*Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California*	Outside
LA-06599	Foster, John M.	2002	*Historic Resource Evaluation Report Mason Avenue at-grade Crossing Safety Improvements Project Los Angeles City, California*	Outside
LA-06741	Smith Philomene C.	2000	*Highway Project to Construct a New Interchange on Interstate 5 at Empire Avenue in the City of Burbank*	Within
LA-07131	Bartoy, Kevin M.	2004	*Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-424-02 City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-07132	Thal, Erika	2005	*CA-6390a/Orchard 1020 Chestnut Street, Burbank, CA, Los Angeles County*	Outside
LA-07189	Morgan, Sally Salzman	2001	*Magnolia Power Project Cultural Resources (archaeological resources) Appendix J of Application for Certification (confidential: not for public distribution)*	Outside

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
LA-07190	Hahn, Douglas L.	2002	*Submittal of Revised Offsite Construction Laydown Area Magnolia Power Project, Docket 01-afc-6*	Within
LA-07191	Unknown	2003	*Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Americold Facility 10 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, CA*	Outside
LA-08106	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	*Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Candidate Sv00954b (McDonald's), 1127 North San Fernando Boulevard, Burbank, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-08255	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	2006	*Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California: Volumes I and II*	Outside
LA-09485	Lasick, Sheri L.	2008	*Burbank Water Reclamation Plant Equalization Basin Project, Cultural Resources Report*	Outside
LA-10385	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2009	*Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV00120A, 60 Magnolia Blvd., Burbank, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-10543	Gust, Sheri	2003	*Archaeological Initial Study Report and Mitigation Plan for the San Fernando Valley MRT Fiber Optic Line Project, Cities of Canoga Park, Burbank and Los Angeles Counties*	Outside
LA-10642	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010	*Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Antelope Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Lancaster to Glendale, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-11386	Eggemeyer, Emilie	2011	*Verizon Wireless – Lamar – Trileaf Project #315887, 1048 North Lake Street, Burbank, CA 91502 Los Angeles County, Burbank Quadrangle (DeLorme)*	Outside
LA-11772	Meyer, Donna	2012	*Seismically Retrofit Storage Facility Building, 124 S Lake Street, Burbank, CA*	Outside
LA-12122	Bonner, Wayne, Sarah Williams and Kathleen Crawford	2012	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00120A (Swordplay LA1200) 60 1/3 East Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-12526	Ehringer, Candace, Katherine Ramirez and Michael Vader	2013	*Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment*	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center 2017

4.2 Map and Imagery Research

A review of maps depicting Native American village locations for the Burbank area of Los Angeles County (Flaherty 2016; Kirkman 1938) shows that no known village sites have been identified within the general area of the Project site. The nearest recorded villages were noted along the southern end of the Verdugo Hills and at the northern end of Griffith Park, approximately 4.5 miles southeast and 2 miles south of the Project site, respectively.

According to historic aerial images of the area (NETRonline 2017), several commercial structures existed on the Project site as early as 1952. By 1972, a larger building had been constructed on the property. The building appears to have undergone several modifications continuing through 2004. Aerial imagery indicates that by 2005, all the buildings and structures on the Project site were removed. The property has since remained vacant with no permanent buildings or structures present on the Project site.

5 Field Survey

5.1 Methods

Rincon conducted a pedestrian field survey of the 13.2-acre Project site on December 4, 2017. The survey was performed using transect intervals spaced no greater than 15 meters apart moving from southeast to northwest throughout the Project site. All exposed ground surfaces were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected.

5.2 Results

The entirety of the Project site has been developed with pavement and concrete and is currently in use as a construction equipment staging area and industrial storage yard (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Project Site From Southeast Corner, Facing Northwest



The northwest portion of the Project site contains a flat paved area (Figure 4). According to historic aerial images of the Project site (NETRonline 2017), it appears that this area may have been the foundation for the structure that existed here beginning as early as 1972.

Figure 4 Paved Area in Northwest Portion of Project Site, Facing Northwest



Modern refuse and homeless shelters were also present on the Project site. Some areas, particularly around the boundaries of the Project site, were not paved and were inspected for cultural materials. However, gravel was noted in these areas, indicating that they had been previously disturbed.

No cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey. The area displays high levels of disturbance, indicating that intact native soils are not likely to exist in and around the Project site.

6 Findings and Recommendations

The results of the cultural resources records search and pedestrian field survey conducted by Rincon did not identify any prehistoric or historic cultural resources on the Project site.

According to historic aerial imagery (NETRonline 2017), several buildings and structures were on the Project site beginning as early as 1952. Subsequent images depict the main building undergoing various alterations through 2004, after which it does not appear on the Project site. This suggests that the building was removed from the property sometime between 2004 and 2005. Although the structure foundation is still present on the Project site, the building associated with it was less than 50 years old, thus not reaching sufficient age for management consideration as a cultural resource under CEQA.

The Project site has been developed for at least 65 years, and does not contain any areas of native or undisturbed ground surfaces. The presence of gravel along the edges of the developed and paved portions of the Project site indicates that the underlying soils are disturbed and may contain fill material. Thus, the potential to identify cultural resources during ground disturbing activities is low.

Based on the results of this cultural resources study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to historical resources with mitigation incorporated*** for the purposes of CEQA, and presents the following measures in case of unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and/or human remains during Project execution.

6.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

Prior to start of ground-disturbing activities, a qualified archaeologist (who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards) shall be retained by the Project applicant to conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered, the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, and safety precautions to be taken when working with archaeological monitors. The Project applicant shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, the Project applicant shall immediately cease all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist has conferred with the City on the significance of the resource. If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource or unique archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place maintains the important relationship between artifacts and their archaeological context and also serves to avoid conflict with traditional and religious values of groups who may ascribe meaning to the resource. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. In the event that preservation in place is determined to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the

only feasible mitigation available, an Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City that provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource. The City shall consult with appropriate Native American representatives in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resource, beyond that which is scientifically important, are considered.

6.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are encountered, the Project applicant shall halt work in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of the discovery and contact the Los Angeles County Coroner in accordance with Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) will be notified in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and PRC Section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) for the remains per PRC Section 5097.98. Until the landowner has conferred with the MLD, the contractor shall ensure that the immediate vicinity where the discovery occurred is not disturbed by further activity, is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials.

7 References

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Appendix A

Records Search Results

CHRIS Information Center Records Search Data Sheet

Project Name: Select by LaTerra Mixed-Use Project

Project Number: 17-04011 Date: 11/29/17

Information Center: SCCIC

Search Radius: Half Mile: ✓ One Mile: _____ Other: _____

USGS Quadrangle: Burbank

Public Land Survey System (PLSS): Township: 1N Range: 14W Section: 1, 2, 11-14

County: Los Angeles

Previously Recorded Sites: ~~28~~ 8

Previous Studies: ~~28~~ 24

National Register of Historic Places:	Copies:	Y	~~N~~
California Register of Historical Resources:	Copies:	Y	~~N~~
California Points of Historical Interest:	Copies:	Y	~~N~~
California Historical Landmarks List:	Copies:	Y	~~N~~
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	Copies:	Y	~~N~~
California Historical Resources Inventory:	Copies:	Y	~~N~~

Historic Maps: Burbank, ~~Glendale~~ 6' series
Sunland, La Crescenta

Notes:

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Record Search Resources Proximity Sheet

Project Name: Select by LaTerra Mixed-Use Project

	Resource Number	Within Project Site	Adjacent to Project Site	Outside of Project Site
1.	186689			✓
2.	186688			✓
3.	188507			✓
4.	180746			✓
5.	3348			✓
6.	180773, 180751			✓
7.	2530			✓

1 p5

Resource List

La Terra Mixed-Use Project

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-002530	CA-LAN-002530H	Resource Name - BGLATP1	Site	Historic	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AH15 (Standing structures)	1992 (James J. Schmidt, Greenwood & Associates)	LA-10642, LA-12122
P-19-003348	CA-LAN-003348H	Resource Name - Historic Artifact Deposit; Other - MPP-1	Site	Historic	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)	2003 (Christine Hacking, URS Corporation)	LA-12122
P-19-180746		OHP Property Number - 095500; Resource Name - City Hall-Burbank	Building	Historic	HP14 (Government building)	1995 (G. Hermann, City of Burbank)	LA-12122, LA-12550
P-19-180751		OHP Property Number - 033695; Resource Name - U S Post Office, Burbank Downtown	Building	Historic	HP14 (Government building)	1984 (D. Robertson, Beland Associates, Inc)	LA-12550
P-19-180773		Resource Name - Significant US Post Offices - California	District	Historic		1984 (D. Robertson, Beland/Associates)	LA-11668, LA-12122
P-19-186688		Resource Name - UPRR Wye & Spur	Building	Historic	HP19 (Bridge); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2002 (S. Dexter, URS)	LA-07190, LA-10642, LA-11386, LA-12122
P-19-186689		Resource Name - UPRR Concrete Drainage Channel	Building	Historic	HP20 (Canal/aqueduct)	2002 (S. Dexter, URS)	LA-07190, LA-10642, LA-11386, LA-12122
P-19-188507		Resource Name - Sword Play; Other - Clearwire SV00120A		Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2009 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	LA-10385, LA-12122

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Record Search Report Proximity Sheet

Project Name: Select by LaTerra Mixed-Use Project

	Report Number	Within Project Site	Adjacent to Project Site	Outside of Project Site
1.	LA 8106			✓
2.	11386			✓
3.	2370			✓
4.	7189			✓
5.	1798		✓	
6.	4458			✓
7.	10642, 2950			✓
8.	~~2950~~, 6599, 160, 2645			✓
9.	6741	✓ - neg. survey report (Caltrans Short form)		
10.	7131			✓
11.	4909			✓
12.	12122			✓
13.	10385			✓
14.	7132			✓
15.	11772			✓
16.	12526			✓

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Record Search Report Proximity Sheet

Project Name: Select by LaTerra Mixed-Use Project

	Report Number	Within Project Site	Adjacent to Project Site	Outside of Project Site
17.	9485			✓
18.	7190		✓	
19.	~~7190~~ duplicate # → same	✓		
20.	7191			✓
21.	10543			✓
22.	~~8255~~ duplicate			✓
23.	8255 → same	1000' buffer -did not print	✓	

3pp

Report List

La Terra Mixed-Use Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00160		1988	Dames and Moore	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey Fiber Optic Cable Project Burbank to Santa Barbara, California for Us Sprint Communications Company	Dames & Moore	56-000027, 56-000196, 56-000202, 56-000240, 56-000241, 56-000341, 56-000342, 56-000343, 56-000550, 56-000643, 56-000644, 56-000655, 56-000729, 56-000789, 56-000895, 56-000916, 56-000917, 56-000918
LA-01798		1989	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Burbank Gateway Center, Los Angeles County, California.	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	
LA-02370		1991	Dillon, Brian D.	An Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study of the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant Expansion Project, Burbank, Los Angeles County, Califo		
LA-02645		1991	Peak and Associates, Inc.	Class 3 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Carpintera and Southern Reroutes, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties, California	Peak and Associates, Inc.	56-001089
LA-02950		1992	Anonymous	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Peak & Associates, Inc.	19-000007, 19-000021, 19-000034, 19-000089, 19-000251, 19-000357, 19-000385, 19-000389, 19-000390, 19-000407, 19-000409, 19-000668, 19-000781, 19-000830, 19-000887, 19-000901, 19-000963, 19-001097, 19-001112, 19-001124, 19-001575, 19-001620
LA-04458		1999	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resources Investigations and Building Evaluations for the Proposed Burbank Plaza Project in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-04909		2000	Atchley, Sara M.	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	Jones & Stokes	
LA-06599		2002	Foster, John M.	Historic Resource Evaluation Report Mason Avenue At-grade Crossing and Safety Improvements Project Los Angeles City, California	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-06741		2000	Smith, Philomene C.	Highway Project to Construct a New Interchange on Intrstate 5 at Empire Avenue in the City of Burbank	Caltrans District 7	

Report List

La Terra Mixed-Use Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-07131		2004	Bartoy, Kevin M.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-424-02 City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
LA-07132		2005	Thal, Erika	CA-6390a/orchard 1020 Chestnut Street, Burbank Ca, Los Angeles County	EarthTouch, Inc.	
LA-07189		2001	Morgan, Sally Salzman	Magnolia Power Project Cultural Resources (archaeological Resources) Appendix J of Application for Certification (confidential: Not for Public Distribution)	URS Corporation	
LA-07190		2002	Hahn, Douglas L.	Submittal of Revised Offsite Construction Laydown Area Magnolia Power Project, Docket 01-afc-6	URS Corporation	19-186688, 19-186689
LA-07191		2003	Unknown	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Americold Facility 10 West Magnolia Boulevard Burbank, Ca	URS Corporation	
LA-08106		2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-mobile Usa Candidate Sv00954b (mcdonald's), 1127 North San Fernando Boulevard, Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-08255		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and Ii	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	
LA-09485		2008	Lasick, Sheri L.	Burbank Water Reclamation Plant Equalization Basin Project, Cultural Resources Report.	Sylvir Consulting, Inc.	
LA-10385		2009	Bonner, Wayen H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV00120A, 60 Magnolia Blvd, Burbank, Los Angeles County, California.	MBA	19-188507
LA-10543		2003	Gust, Sherri	Archaeological Initial Study Report and mitigation plan for the San Fernando Valley MRT Fiber Optic Line Project, Cities of Canoga Park, Burbank and Los Angeles, California	Cogstone Resource Management Inc.	19-000007, 19-000887, 19-001575, 19-002563, 19-002741, 19-002828, 19-002924, 19-002928, 19-002959, 19-003100, 19-003101, 19-003103

Report List

La Terra Mixed-Use Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10642		2010	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Antelope Valley line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Lancaster to Glendale, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	19-001124, 19-001534, 19-002105, 19-002132, 19-002530, 19-002681, 19-003536, 19-003558, 19-003582, 19-150037, 19-150324, 19-180638, 19-186688, 19-186689
LA-11386		2011	Eggemeyer, Emilie	Verizon Wireless - Lamar - Trileaf Project #315887, 1048 North Lake Street, Burbank, CA 91502 Los Angeles County, Burbank Quadrangle (DeLorme)	Trileaf	19-186688, 19-186689
LA-11772		2012	Meyer, Donna	Seismically retrofit storage facility builidng, 124 S Lake Street, Burbank, CA	FEMA	
LA-12122		2012	Bonner, Wayne, Williams, Sarah, and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00120A (Swordplay LA1200) 60 1/3 East Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-002530, 19-003348, 19-180746, 19-180773, 19-186688, 19-186689, 19-188507, 19-190017
LA-12526		2013	Ehringer, Candace, Ramirez, Katherine, and Vader, Michael	Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment	ESA	19-002150, 19-002233, 19-002234, 19-002681, 19-004321, 19-179645, 19-186112, 19-186541, 19-186567, 19-186859, 19-187055, 19-188007, 19-190312, 19-190313, 19-190314, 19-190315, 19-190316, 19-190317, 19-190318, 19-190319, 19-190320, 19-190321, 19-190322, 56-001262, 56-151768