

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Assessment



Aloft and Residence Inn Dual Brand Hotel Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

prepared for

GPA Consulting

617 South Olive Street, Suite 910

Los Angeles, California 90014

Contact: George Gorman, Senior Associate Environmental Planner

prepared by

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

250 East 1st Street, Suite 301

Los Angeles, California 90012

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RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

rinconconsultants.com

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Knabb, Kyle and Susan Zamudio-Gurrola

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consultants to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Aloft and Residence Inn Dual Brand Hotel Project (project) in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This cultural resources assessment included a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, a site visit of the project area, and preparation of this technical report. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Burbank Historic Resource Management Ordinance and Historic Preservation Plan.

The results of the study identified no prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources on the project site. The extant data indicate that the project site exhibits a relatively low sensitivity for containing intact, subsurface archaeological deposits. A number of historic-period buildings, part of the Marriott hotel complex, are located in the vicinity of the project site. These buildings were constructed in 1990. The California Office of Historic Preservation guidance utilizes a threshold of 45 years of age to record and evaluate resources (OHP 1995). The buildings on the project site are less than 45 years old and do not appear to have exceptional importance such that they would have achieved significance within the past 50 years to be considered potential historical resources under CEQA.

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.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

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

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consultants to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Aloft and Residence Inn Dual Brand Hotel Project (project) in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This cultural resources assessment included a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, site visit, and preparation of this technical report. This study has been prepared in conformance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Burbank Historic Resource Management Ordinance and Historic Preservation Plan. The City of Burbank (City) is the lead CEQA agency.

1.1 Project Location and Description

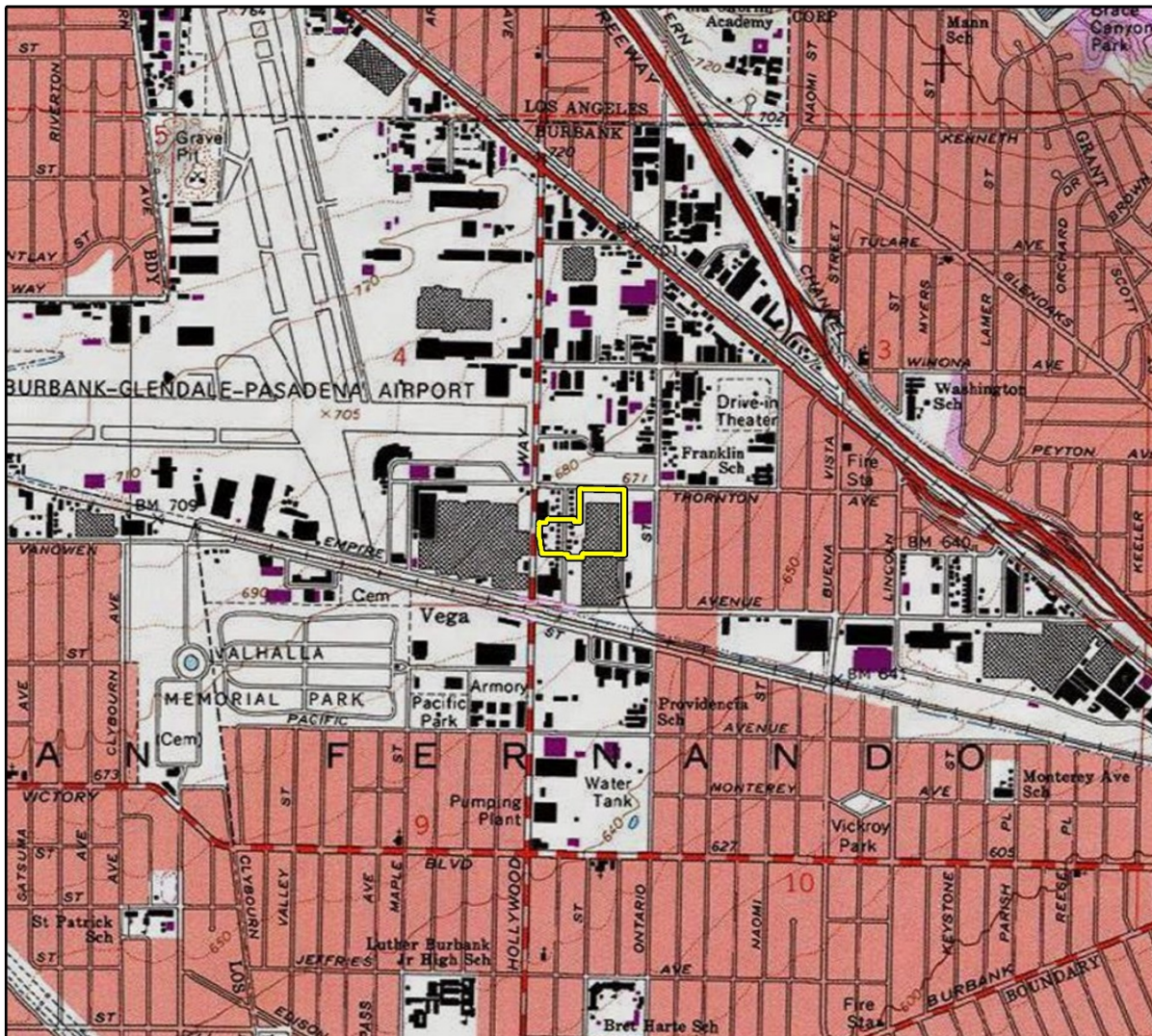
The project site is located at 2500 North Hollywood Way in the city of Burbank within Township 1 north, Range 14 west, and Section 4 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Burbank, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project site consists of a portion of an 11.72 acre parcel (APN 2464-004-015) that is bounded by Thornton Avenue to the north, North Hollywood Way to the west, North Avon Street and office buildings to the south, and office buildings to the east (Figure 2). The project site is currently developed with a Marriott hotel and convention center constructed in 1990, and paved surface parking lots. The property lies within the Golden State Specific Plan area. The project site is one of two sites that are commonly referred to as the “North Triangle” within the Media District.

The proposed project consists of a new dual brand hotel and detached parking garage on the property. The seven-story hotel would be 251,041 SF in size and would include a total of 420 hotel rooms that are anticipated to be operated by Aloft Hotels and Residence Inn. The hotel would also include amenities such as a restaurant, a lounge, cafes, meeting rooms, a fitness center, and a rooftop amenity deck. This proposal would not demolish any existing buildings on the property; the existing hotel and convention center would remain. A total of 917 parking spaces would be provided in the newly constructed 3 ½-story parking garage, while 268 spaces would be located on surface parking adjacent to the proposed structure.

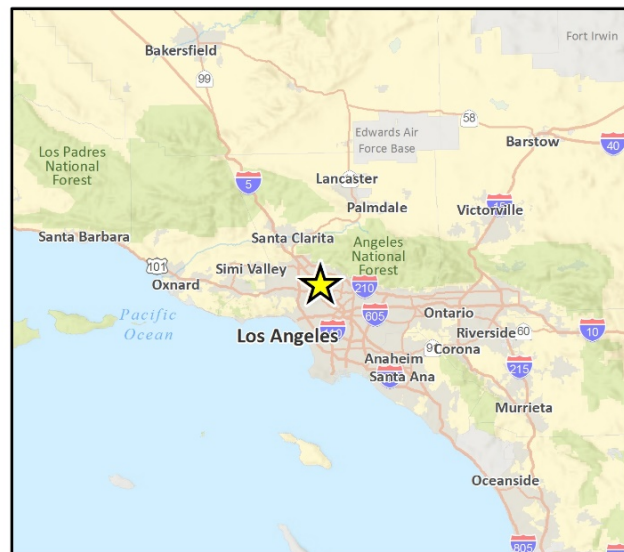
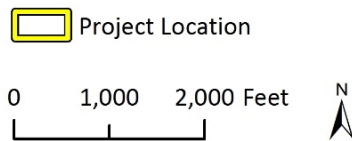
1.2 Personnel

Rincon Senior Archaeologist Kyle Knabb, PhD, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) conducted the Native American scoping and site visit, and served as primary author of this report. Architectural Historian Alexandra Madsen, MA conducted the cultural resources records search, and Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP contributed to this report. Rincon Senior Archaeologist Tiffany Clark, PhD, RPA reviewed the cultural resources report for quality control. Both Dr. Knabb and Dr. Clark meet the Secretary of the Interior (SOI)’s Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS) for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Both Ms. Madsen and Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola meet the SOI PQS for architectural history and history (NPS 1983). Rincon Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principal and Architectural History Program Manager Shannon Carmack reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Regional Location Map

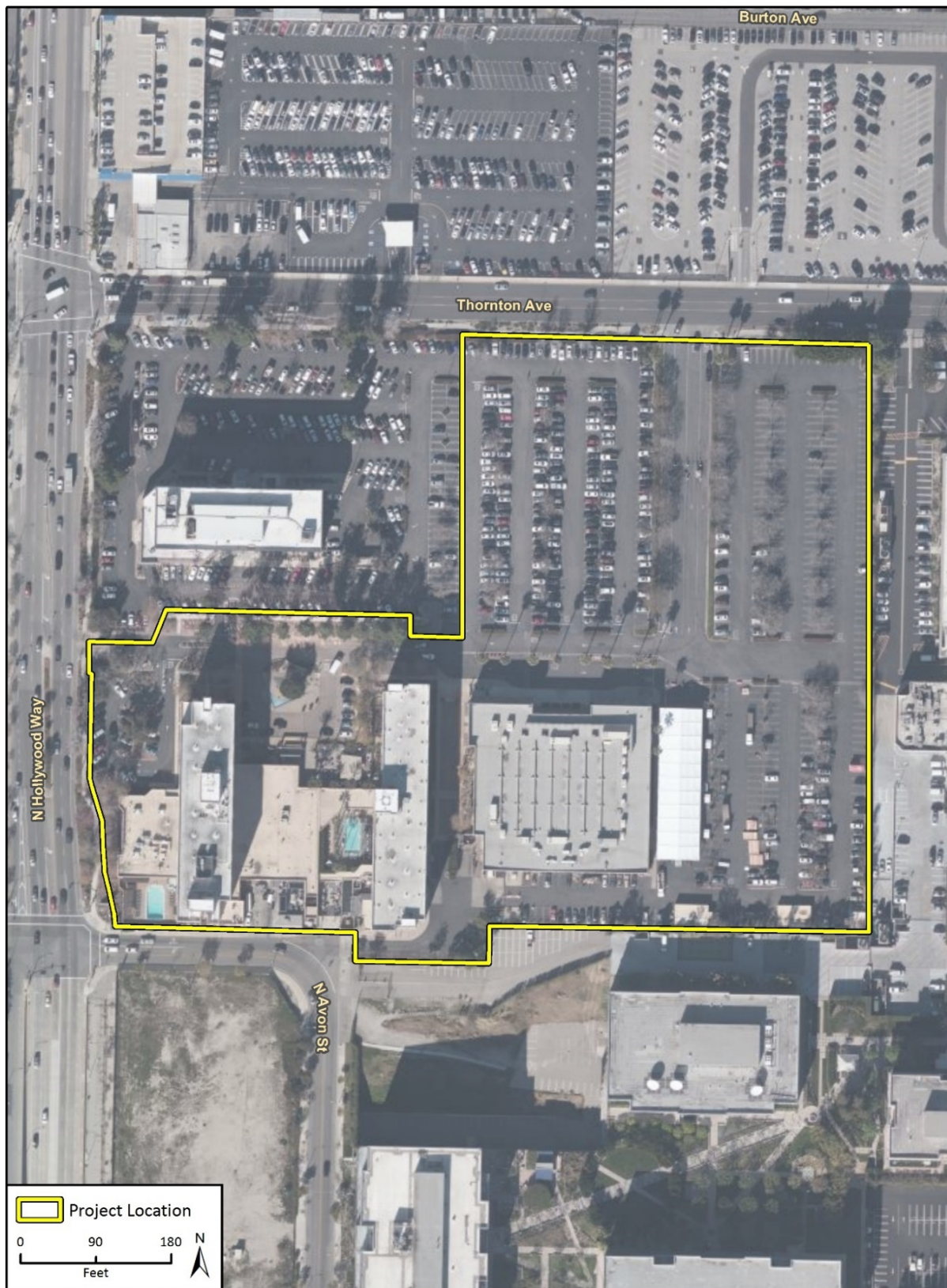


Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2020. Burbank Quadrangle. T01N R14W S04. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.



CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

Figure 2 Project Location Map



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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:

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

2.2 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). The bill 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 proposed 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.

2.3 City of Burbank

The City of Burbank’s Historic Resource Management Ordinance was developed with the intent to recognize, preserve, and protect historic resources (Municipal Code Title 10, Chapter 1, Article 9, Division 6, Sections 10-1-925 through 10-1-943). The ordinance delineates the criteria utilized when approving a Designated Historic Resource; one or more of the following criteria must be satisfied.

The resource:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Burbank’s or California’s history and cultural heritage.
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in the past.
- C. 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.
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Historic Resource Management Ordinance also delineates the requirements for Designation of Historic Districts. A minimum of 60% of the parcels in the proposed district must satisfy one or more of the criteria listed below:

1. The contributing resources embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.
2. The contributing resources reflect significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different areas of settlement and growth; particular transportation modes; or distinctive examples of a park landscape, site design, or community planning.
3. The contributing resources are associated with, or are unified by, events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Burbank’s history.
4. The contributing resources are associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history. [Renamed and Amended by Ord. No. 3826, eff. 8/17/12.]

3 Background

3.1 Prehistoric Overview

During the 20th 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).

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

Numerous pre-8,000 B.C.E. 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.E. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

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

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 indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources was 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.E. (Moratto 1984), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C.E. (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).

Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C.E – 500 C.E.)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.E. - 500 C.E. 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).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (500 C.E. – 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 (Shiple 1978).

3.2 Ethnographic Overview

The project site is located in the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrieliño. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978).

Gabrieliño 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 Gabrieliño 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.

Gabrieliño society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Gabrieliño 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). Gabrieliño 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 Gabrieliño 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 Gabrieliño 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 Gabrieliño 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 Gabrieliño 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.

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.).

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).

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.

Burbank

The City of Burbank developed on land that had once been part of the holdings of Dr. David Burbank, a dentist that had arrived in Southern California in 1866. Dr. Burbank acquired 9,200 acres of land, including Rancho Providencia and a portion of Rancho San Rafael in 1866. Dr. Burbank later sold a right-of-way through his property to the Southern Pacific Railroad which constructed a new rail line that served to connect new communities to Los Angeles. Dr. Burbank became one of ten directors of the Providencia Land, Water and Development Company (PLWC). His land was surveyed and platted in 1887 and formally named Burbank around this time. Early development in the town included hotels, a train depot, school, residential and manufacturing buildings. PLWC began to sell tracts of land in late 1887, and buyers were primarily farmers who grew vineyards, peaches, melons, alfalfa and various other types of vegetables. A period of drought followed; the real estate bubble burst and an economic depression occurred between 1888 and 1911 (Galvin Preservation Associates 2009).

In 1910 the town's population had reached 12,225 people; approximately 700 to 800 people lived within the town's core. The City of Burbank was formally incorporated the following year and the town expanded in all directions. During the 1910s and 1920s the city's commercial core strengthened, residential development increased, industry grew, and additional infrastructure was developed. As the city's population increased, land was annexed into the city and farmland was converted to residential tracts. Film companies that had started moving to the west coast because of the favorable weather had begun establishing studios in Los Angeles County by the late 1910s. Having large areas of undeveloped land, Burbank became a prime location for these companies, including First National Pictures (a predecessor to Warner Bros.) which developed a studio in Burbank in 1926 (Galvin Preservation Associates 2009).

Although residential development faltered during the Great Depression, the 1930s saw the development of an airport, the United Air Terminal, and continued success of the movie studios. Columbia Ranch studio was established in 1934, Warner Bros. expanded, and Disney Studios established their facility in 1938. Building construction increased by the late 1930s during a period of economic recovery. Numerous residences were constructed, a segment of the Hollywood Freeway was completed, and population increased. By 1940 the city had over 34,000 residents. World War II brought a surge in production at companies like Lockheed; the city experienced even a larger population spike, growing to 53,899 residents by August 1942. Resultingly, residential, commercial and institutional development increased (Galvin Preservation Associates 2009).

Several small aircraft-related manufacturing facilities were developed near the airport, east of Hollywood Way and north of Empire Avenue. These were typically single-story corrugated metal buildings with gabled roofs (Galvin Preservation Associates 2009).

Burbank experienced tremendous growth following World War II, including housing, schools, public buildings and freeways. Studios focused on television production, and air travel grew in popularity. In 1962 the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) moved its network television headquarters to the city. The post-war boom also led to decentralization of the population, affecting the downtown commercial district. A lull in development occurred in the late 1960s to early 1970s, but in 1978 the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport (now Bob Hope Airport) was purchased from Lockheed. In 1990 Lockheed closed its Burbank plant (Galvin Preservation Associates 2009). 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 Record Search and Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On January 30, 2020, Rincon conducted a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. The search also included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (ADOE) list, and the California State Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Results from the records search can be found in Appendix A of this technical report.

Previous Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records search identified fifteen previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Of these, none were located within the project site and three were located adjacent to the project site. Table 1 lists the previous studies within the records search radius.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 Miles of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
LA-00160	Dames and Moore	1988	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Fiber Optic Cable Project Burbank to Santa Barbara, California for US Sprint Communications Company</i>	Outside
LA-02645	Peak and Associates, Inc.	1991	<i>Class 3 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Carpinteria and Southern Reroutes, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties, California</i>	Outside
LA-02950	Anonymous	1992	<i>Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project</i>	Outside
LA-06599	Foster, John M.	2002	<i>Historic Resource Evaluation Report Mason Avenue At-grade Crossing and Safety Improvements Project, Los Angeles City, California</i>	Outside
LA-06754	Widell, Cheryl E.	1997	<i>Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport, National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation for the Lockheed-Martin B-6 Site, Los Angeles County</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
LA-08255	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	2006	<i>Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II</i>	Adjacent
LA-09251	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV01471C® (Fry's Electronics), 2311 North Hollywood Way, Burbank Los Angeles County, California</i>	Outside
LA-09784	Foster, John M.	2009	<i>Buena Vista Street/Vanowen Street/Railroad Improvement Project, City of Burbank, CA</i>	Outside
LA-10512	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2010	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Media Studies North Planned Development (PD) Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Adjacent
LA-10642	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010	<i>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</i>	Outside
LA-11155	Kessler, David and Edward Melisky	1997	<i>U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation, "No Eligibility Determination" regarding the Lockheed-Martin B-6 Site for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places</i>	Outside
LA-11307	Kessler, David	2010	<i>Proposed Construction of a Regional Intermodal Transportation Center and Runway 33 Runway Safety Area Restoration Bob Hope Airport Burbank, Los Angeles County, California Section 106 Coordination</i>	Adjacent
LA-12029	Lassell, Susan	2002	<i>Final Inventory and Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of California Army National Guard Armories</i>	Outside
LA-12526	Ehringer, Candace, Katherine Ramirez, and Michael Vader	2013	<i>Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment</i>	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center 2020

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified two previously recorded historic-period resources situated within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, neither of which was within the project site (Table 2). One of these resources (P-19-186574) was demolished in 1994. The second resource (P-19-187105) consists of the United Airport property located across North Hollywood Way from the project site. Details are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Miles of the APE

Primary Number	Resource Type	Address	Description	Year and Recorder	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-186574	Historic-era Building	N/A (no longer extant)	Hamilton Aero Hangar	2010 (D. Feger) 1994 (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	N/A	Demolished; no longer extant
P-19-187105	Historic-era District	2627 N. Hollywood Way	United Airport District	1987 (R. Hatheway)	Status Code 6: Determined ineligible for NR listing	Outside

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places; CRHR: California Register of Historical Resources

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center 2020

4.2 Native American Heritage Commission

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 30, 2020 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). A response was received from the NAHC on February 20, 2020 stating the SLF search had been completed with “negative” results. The NAHC additionally provided a list of seven Native American individuals or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the project site. Rincon contacted each of the NAHC-provided individuals or tribal organizations on February 8, 2018 requesting information regarding their knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Appendix B provides a copy of the NAHC results and outreach.

As of the date of this report, Rincon has not received any other additional responses expressing concern for cultural resources within or near the project site.

4.3 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review

As part of the review of historic maps, the 1860-1937 Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map (Kirkman 1937) was examined. This map depicts the approximate locations of historical events that took place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Los Angeles County. Within the vicinity of the project site, the map depicts a historic road and church, along with a large unnamed wash. The map shows no known Native American village sites within the general area of the project site. The nearest mapped village is located approximately two miles to the east, in what is now Griffith Park.

An additional review of historic maps and aerial photographs available on-line at NETRonline (2019) indicates that by 1926, North Hollywood Way had been built running in a north-to-south direction adjacent to the project site. By the late 1940s, a network of streets had been built and much of the area is characterized by residential development. An aerial photograph dating to 1952 depicts several buildings on the southern and western portion of the project site. These buildings were demolished in the 1970s and 1990s. The extant hotel and convention center on the project site were developed in 1990 (Los Angeles County Assessor 2017).

5 Field Survey

5.1 Methods

Rincon’s Senior Archaeologist Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA conducted a visit to the project APE on February 6, 2020. As part of this field work effort, Dr. Knabb assessed current site conditions including the extent of exposed ground surface across the subject parcel. Notes and photographs of the standing buildings, as well as overviews of the project site, were taken during the visit; these photographs are maintained electronically at the Rincon Los Angeles office.

5.2 Results

Results of the field visit confirmed that the project site is fully developed. No areas of undisturbed native ground surface were present in the project site. Much of the ground surface is obscured by extant buildings and a parking lot (Figure 3). Unpaved portions of the property were landscaped and covered with grass and ornamental plantings (Figure 4). Based on these findings, it was determined that an archaeological survey of the project site was not possible for the cultural resource assessment.

Figure 3 Overview of Western Portion of Project Site, Facing Southwest



Figure 4 View of Eastern Portion of Project Site, Facing Southeast

The Marriott Hotel and Conference Center complex includes approximately five buildings, two swimming pools, paved parking lots and landscaping. The buildings vary from one story to nine stories and are designed in a similar style (Figure 5 and Figure 6). They are capped by flat roofs and their exterior sheathing includes plain square block or tile, and rusticated block. Although the buildings have heavy, rectangular massing, verticality is emphasized as a contrast utilizing elements such as piers and bands of vertical windows. The project site is surrounded by office and medical use buildings, large areas of paved surface parking lots, and roads such as North Hollywood Way and Thornton Avenue.

Figure 5 View of Marriott Hotel Buildings from Avon Street, Facing Northwest



Figure 6 View of Marriott Convention Center Building, Facing Southeast



6 Findings and Recommendations

GPA Consulting retained Rincon to complete a cultural resources assessment of the Aloft and Residence Inn Dual Brand Hotel Project in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County. The assessment included a SCCIC records search, a NAHC SLF search, Native American outreach, and a site visit. The study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of CEQA, and the City of Burbank Historic Resource Management Ordinance and Historic Preservation Plan.

The results of the study identified no prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources on the project site. Results of the site visit revealed that the ground surface is obscured by the existing hotel, convention center and paved surface parking lots. There is a moderate potential of encountering historic period archaeological remains dating to the early-20th century within the project site. The extant buildings within the project site were constructed in 1990. The California Office of Historic Preservation guidance utilizes a threshold of 45 years of age to record and evaluate resources (OHP 1995). The buildings on the project site are less than 45 years old and do not appear to have exceptional importance such that they would have achieved significance within the past 50 years to be considered potential historical resources under CEQA.

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

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

6.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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Appendix A

Records Search Results

Resource List

19-07866 Aloft Residences

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-186574		OHP Property Number - 084960; Resource Name - Hamilton Aero Hangar, United Airport; Voided - 19-187095	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)		LA-00060, LA-10756
P-19-187105		OHP Property Number - 033711; Resource Name - United Airport District; Other - Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena Airport	District	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1987 (R. Hatheway, SRS)	LA-11885, LA-12549

Report List

19-07866 Aloft Residences

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-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-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-06754		1997	Widell, Cheryl E.	Burbank-glendale-pasadena Airport, National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation for the Lockheed-martin B-6 Site, Los Angeles County	Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena-Airport Authority	
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-09251		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV01471C(R) (Fry's Electronics), 2311 North Hollywood Way, Burbank Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-187328, 19-187329
LA-09784		2009	John M. Foster	Buena Vista Street/ Vanowen Street/ Railroad Improvement Project, City of Burbank, CA	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-10512		2010	Robert J. Wlodarski	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Media Studies North Planned Development (PD) Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	H.E.A.R.T.	19-000060

Report List

19-07866 Aloft Residences

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-11155		1997	Kessler, David and Melisky, Edward	U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation, "No Eligibility Determination" regarding the Lockheed-Martin B-6 Site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places	Federal Aviation Administration	
LA-11307		2010	Kessler, David	Proposed Construction of a Regional Intermodal Transportation Center and Runway 33 Runway Safety Area Restoration Bob Hope Airport Burbank, Los Angeles county, California Section 106 Coordination	Federal Aviation Administration	19-187327, 19-187328, 19-187329
LA-12029		2002	Lassell, Susan	Final Inventory and Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of California Army National Guard Armories	Jones & Stokes	19-190112
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

Appendix B

Native American Outreach

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 13, 2020

Kyle Knabb
Rincon Consultants

Via Email to: kknabb@rinconconsultants.com

Re: 19-07866 Aloft and Residence Inn Dual Brand Hotel Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Knabb:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
2/13/2020**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us

Tataviam

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Gabrieleno

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

Gabrieleno

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 19-07866 Aloft and Residence Inn Dual Brand Hotel Project, Los Angeles County.



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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

213 788 4842 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

February 21, 2020

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Aloft and Residence Dual Brand Hotel Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Avila:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consulting to conduct a cultural resources study for the Bob Hope Center Project (project) located in the city of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the city of Burbank is the lead agency. This letter does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014. Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the city of Burbank.

The proposed development consists of a new dual brand hotel and detached parking garage on the property. The seven-story hotel would be 251,041 SF in size and would include a total of 420 hotel rooms. The hotel would also include amenities such as a restaurant, a lounge, cafes, meeting rooms, a fitness center, and a rooftop amenity deck. This proposal would not replace the existing development on the property, the existing hotel and convention center would remain. A total of 917 parking spaces would be provided on the newly constructed 3 ½-story parking garage, while 268 spaces would be located on surface parking adjacent to the proposed structure.

A cultural resource records search conducted on January 30, 2020 at the South Central Coastal Information Center identified no previously documented Native American archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project site. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources constraints for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon received a response from the NAHC on February 20, 2020, which stated the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please do not hesitate to contact me at kknabb@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (213) 788-4842 ext. 3011. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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

213 788 4842 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

February 21, 2020

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Aloft and Residence Dual Brand Hotel Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consulting to conduct a cultural resources study for the Bob Hope Center Project (project) located in the city of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the city of Burbank is the lead agency. This letter does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014. Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the city of Burbank.

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Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

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www.rinconconsultants.com

February 21, 2020

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Aloft and Residence Dual Brand Hotel Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consulting to conduct a cultural resources study for the Bob Hope Center Project (project) located in the city of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the city of Burbank is the lead agency. This letter does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014. Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the city of Burbank.

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Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

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February 21, 2020

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Aloft and Residence Dual Brand Hotel Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consulting to conduct a cultural resources study for the Bob Hope Center Project (project) located in the city of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the city of Burbank is the lead agency. This letter does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014. Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the city of Burbank.

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Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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February 21, 2020

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Aloft and Residence Dual Brand Hotel Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consulting to conduct a cultural resources study for the Bob Hope Center Project (project) located in the city of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the city of Burbank is the lead agency. This letter does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014. Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the city of Burbank.

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Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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February 21, 2020

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Aloft and Residence Dual Brand Hotel Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consulting to conduct a cultural resources study for the Bob Hope Center Project (project) located in the city of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the city of Burbank is the lead agency. This letter does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014. Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the city of Burbank.

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Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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February 21, 2020

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Aloft and Residence Dual Brand Hotel Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Yocum:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by GPA Consulting to conduct a cultural resources study for the Bob Hope Center Project (project) located in the city of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the city of Burbank is the lead agency. This letter does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014. Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the city of Burbank.

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Senior Archaeologist

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