



Appendix G

Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Soil Vapor Extraction System Upgrade Project Burbank, Los Angeles County, California

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National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) Information:

Type of Study: Intensive Survey

Resources Recorded: KIM2402-H-1

Keywords: Historic-Period Drainage Ditch

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Burbank, California (1972)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Soil Vapor Extraction System Upgrade Project (project) located in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. The project site consists of two main areas. The first area is located at 1234 North Victory Place, and the second area is located at 1501 North Victory Place, 1800 West Empire Avenue, and 1301 North Victory Place within the parking lots of the northeastern portion of the Burbank Empire Center. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

BCR Consulting conducted the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search data revealed that 30 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of eight cultural resources within a mile radius of the project site. One of the previous studies assessed the project site but no cultural resources have been documented within the project site boundaries. During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified a historic-period drainage ditch. BCR Consulting recommends that this resource does not meet eligibility criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and as such it is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. Based on these results no further cultural resource mitigations are recommended for the current undertaking.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC did not indicate the nature or location of the resource(s), but recommended contacting the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (see Appendix A). The City will initiate AB 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Quaternary (Pleistocene to Holocene) (Dibblee & Ehrenspeck 1991, *Geologic map of the Sunland and Burbank (north ½) quadrangles, Los Angeles County, California*). Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any fossil localities within the project area or 1-mile radius. However, Quaternary alluvial units throughout Southern California have produced large quantities of fossils, such as the extensive collection from Diamond Valley Lake housed at Western Science Center.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would

impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State 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. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	ii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
REGULATORY SETTING	1
NATURAL SETTING	4
CULTURAL SETTING	5
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT	5
ETHNOGRAPHY	5
HISTORY	5
PERSONNEL	6
METHODS	6
RECORDS SEARCH.....	7
FIELD SURVEY	7
RESULTS	7
RECORDS SEARCH.....	7
FIELD SURVEY	8
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS.....	8
SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	8
CALIFORNIA REGISTER EVALUATIONS	9
RECOMMENDATIONS	9
REFERENCES.....	11

FIGURES

1: Project Location Map.....	2
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TABLES

A: Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site	8
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APPENDICES

A: NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH	
B: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 FORMS	
C: PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS	
D: PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	
E: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY	

INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Soil Vapor Extraction System Upgrade Project (project) located in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site consists of two main areas. The first area is the property located at 1234 North Victory Place, and the second area is located at 1501 North Victory Place, 1800 West Empire Avenue, and 1301 North Victory Place within the parking lots of the northeastern portion of the Burbank Empire Center. The project site occupies portions of Sections 10 and 11 of Township 1 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Burbank, California* (1972) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

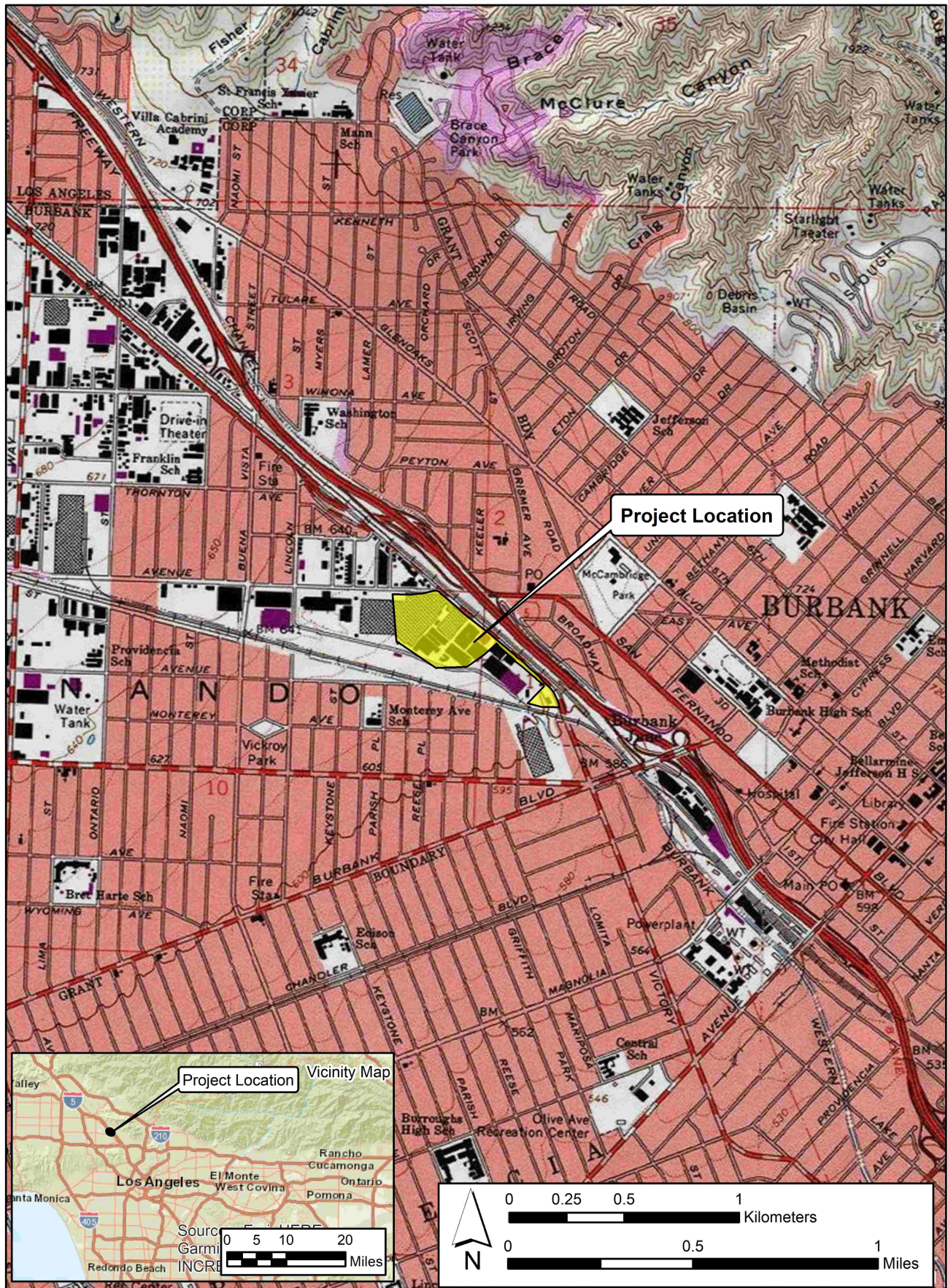
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

As defined by CEQA guidelines, historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California... Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible



measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one of more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since the period when a resource gained its significance has ended to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources.” (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order for the evaluation to remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the “historic-period”) will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possesses integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through the seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Assembly Bill 52. California Assembly Bill 52 was approved on September 25, 2014. As stated in Section 11 of AB 52, the act applies only to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015.

AB 52 establishes “tribal cultural resources” (TCRs) as a new category of resources under CEQA. As defined under Public Resources Code Section 21074, TCRs are “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe” that are either: (1) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register; included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or (2) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), if supported by substantial evidence and taking into account the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. A “historical resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, a “unique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(h) may also be TCRs.

AB 52 further establishes a new consultation process with California Native American tribes for proposed projects in geographic areas that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with such tribes. As stated in Public Resources Code Section 21073, the term, “California Native American tribes” includes federally and non-federally recognized tribes which are listed on the Native American Heritage Commission contact list. Subject to certain prerequisites, AB 52 requires, among other things, that a lead must agency consult with the geographically affiliated tribe before the release of an environmental review document for a proposed project regarding project alternatives, recommended mitigation measures, and/or potential significant effects, if the tribe(s) so requests in writing. If the tribe and the lead agency agree upon mitigation measures during their consultation, these mitigation measures must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental review document (Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21084.2, and 21084.3).

Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff will be available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

NATURAL SETTING

The local geologic region coincides with the physiographic area known as the Los Angeles Basin. It is characterized as a transverse-oriented lowland basin and coastal plain approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide. The basin originated as a deep marine trough during the Pliocene (7-2 million years ago) that eventually filled with shallow water fossil bearing sediments. By the beginning of the Pleistocene (after 2 million years ago) uplifting created the series of plains and mesas along the coast that now characterize the area (Lambert 1994, Mendenhall 1905, Woodford et al. 1954). Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Local vegetation communities are naturally dominated by coastal sage scrub and riparian vegetation, although urbanization prevents its proliferation in much of the project region (Williams et al. 2008:117, 122). See Bean and Saubel (1972) for use of these biotic communities by prehistoric and historic inhabitants.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for southern California are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' Concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that continue to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Nicholas Shepetuk, M.A., RPA authored the technical report with contributions from Staff Historian and Archaeological Field Technician George Brentner, B.A. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S., conducted the cultural resource records search. Mr. Brentner conducted the field survey.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals.

This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks completed to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through the Western Science Center
- Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission.

Records Search

Prior to fieldwork, BCR Consulting staff completed an archaeological records search at the SCCIC. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within one mile of the project site. A review has also been completed of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and available documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Built Environment Resources Database (BERD).

Field Survey

A pedestrian cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on August 19, 2024. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the accessible project site. Soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note-taking for entry on DPR Forms (Appendix B)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (Appendix B).

RESULTS

Records Search

BCR Consulting conducted the cultural resource records search at the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search data revealed that 30 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of eight cultural resources within a mile radius of the project site. Of these studies, one has occurred within the

project site resulting in no cultural resources identified within its boundaries. The records search results are summarized as follows:

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within a Mile of the Project Site

USGS Quad.	Cultural Resources	Cultural Resource Reports
<i>Burbank, California</i> (1972)	P-19-2530: Historic-Period Standing Structure (0.9 Miles SE) P-19-3348: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.85 Miles SE) P-19-180751: Historic-Period Post Office (0.95 Miles SE) P-19-180773: Historic-Period Post Office (0.95 Miles SE) P-19-186688: Historic-Period Highway/Bridge (0.5 Miles SE) P-19-186689: Historic-Period Drainage (0.5 Miles SE) P-19-188007: Historic-Period Roadway (0.5 Miles NW) P-19-188507: Historic-Per. Commercial Bldg (0.9 Miles SE)	LA-160, 1798, 2370, 2645, 2950, 4458, 4909, 5022, 6118, 6119, 6717, 6733, 6741*, 6745, 7132, 7189, 7190, 7191, 8255, 9485, 9784, 10385, 10543, 10986, 11328, 11741, 11772, 12122, 12526, 13203

*Assessed the project site for cultural resources.

Field Survey

During the field survey Mr. Brentner carefully inspected the project site. There was no surface visibility in the majority of the project site. In the limited areas where sediment was exposed, visibility was approximately 10 percent. The project site is heavily disturbed by overgrown vegetation and has been subject to repeated mechanical excavation for commercial development.

KIM2402-H-1. This historic-period feature is a 40-inch-wide concrete drainage ditch. It features a wide V-shaped cross-section, that has concrete sides which slope inward towards a central bottom. The bottom of the ditch is obstructed by dry, overgrown grass. Historic aerial photographs show that the drainage ditch appears to have been constructed between the years 1977 and 1983 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA]).

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey one historic-period resource, a concrete-lined drainage ditch (temporarily designated KIM2402-H-1), was identified. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources subject to project-related impacts. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance. KIM2402-H-1 is evaluated below.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

California Register Evaluation

KIM2402-H-1. Research has failed to associate KIM2402-H-1 with important events related to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Research has also failed to show that the resource had any association with the lives of persons important in our past. This resource is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion 3. The resource has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion 4. Based on these results, KIM2402-H-1 is recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Soil Vapor Extraction System Upgrade Project in Burbank, Los Angeles County, California. The historic-period drainage ditch (temporarily designated KIM2402-H-1) that occupies the project site has been recorded and evaluated for California Register eligibility (i.e. CEQA significance). It is not recommended eligible for the California Register. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment.
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC did not indicate the nature or location of the resource(s), but recommended contacting the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (see Appendix A). The City will initiate AB 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

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1978 The Southern Valley Yokuts, and The Northern Valley Yokuts. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp. 448-470. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Warren, Claude N. and R.H. Crabtree

1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp.183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Williams, Patricia, Leah Messinger, Sarah Johnson

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Institute for Biodiversity, Claremont, California.

Woodford, A.O., J.E. Schuellhamer, J.E. Wooder, and R.F. Yerkes

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Division of Mines and Geology. San Francisco.

APPENDIX A

NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 16, 2024

George Brentner
BCR Consulting, LLCVia Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: New Self-Storage Facility Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/16/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	N	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794	CRM@tataviam-nsn.us	Tataviam
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/16/2024**

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santaro-sa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vminott@santaros-a-nsn.gov	Cahuilla
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/16/2024**

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 New Self-Storage Facility Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: KIM2402-H-1

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*a. County: Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Burbank, California Date: 1972

T 1N; R 14 West; Section 10 and 11; SBBM

c. Address: multiple addresses

City: Burbank

Zip: 91504

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 377351mE 3783992mN (SW corner; NAD83); Elevation: 599' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The site is located approximately 12 meters southwest of 1234 N Victory Pl.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
The historic-period feature is a 40-inch-wide concrete drainage ditch. It features a wide V-shaped cross-section, that has concrete sides which slope inward towards a central bottom. The bottom of the ditch is obstructed by dry, overgrown grass. Historic aerial photographs show that the drainage ditch appears to have been constructed between the years 1977 and 1983 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA]).

References:

USDA. 1977 and 1983. Historic aerial photographs of Los Angeles County. Electronic document, historicaerials.com/viewer, accessed September 16, 2024.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP20 Canal/ Aqueduct

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) Photo
6: Site Overview 8/19/2024

*P6. Date Built; Age and
Source:

☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
N/A

*P8. Recorded by:
N. Shepetuk and G. Brentner
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

P9. Date: September 16, 2024

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural
Resources Assessment of the
Soil Vapor Extraction System
Upgrade Project, Burbank, Los
Angeles County, California*

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

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

Primary #:

HRI #:

Trinomial:

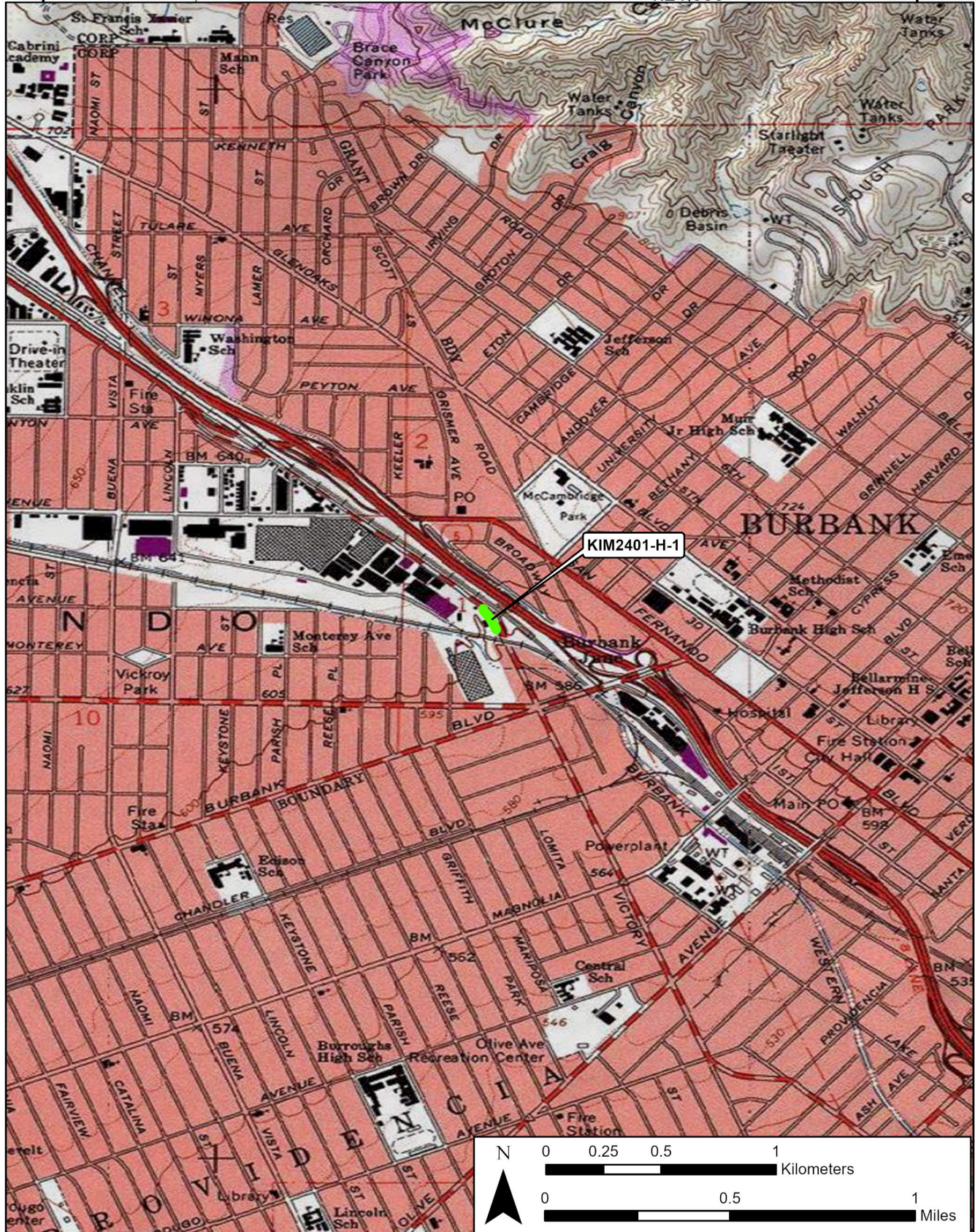
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: KIM2402-H-1

*Map Name: Burbank, California

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1972



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

APPENDIX C

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1. Overview of Plant on Eastern portion of project



Photo 2. Project overview

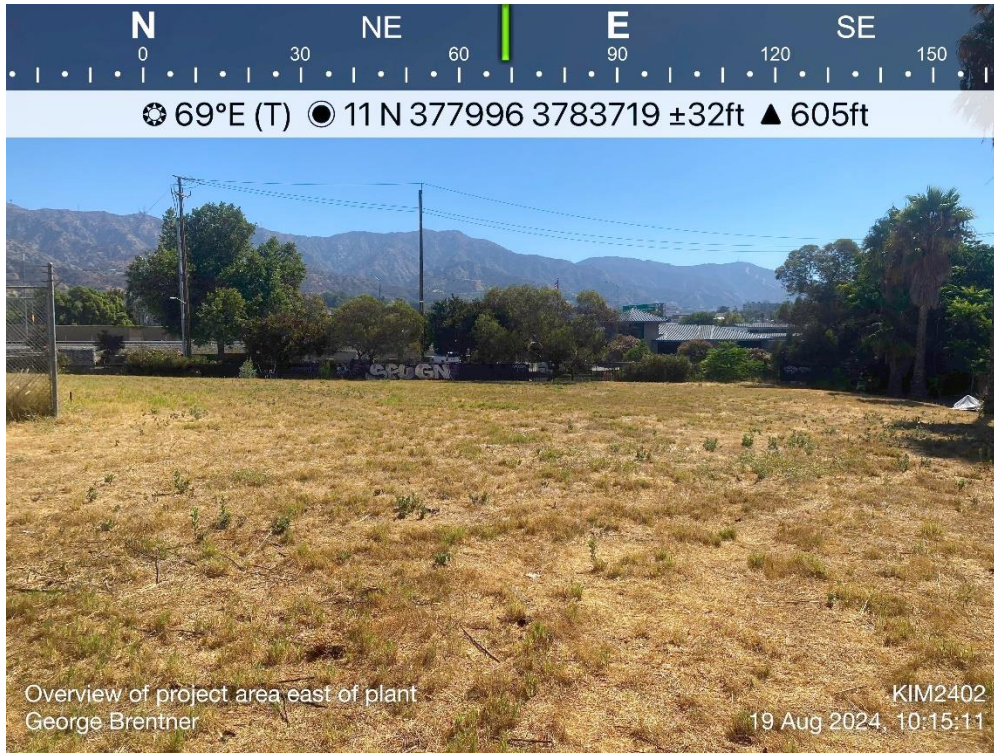


Photo 3: Project overview



Photo 4: Project Overview

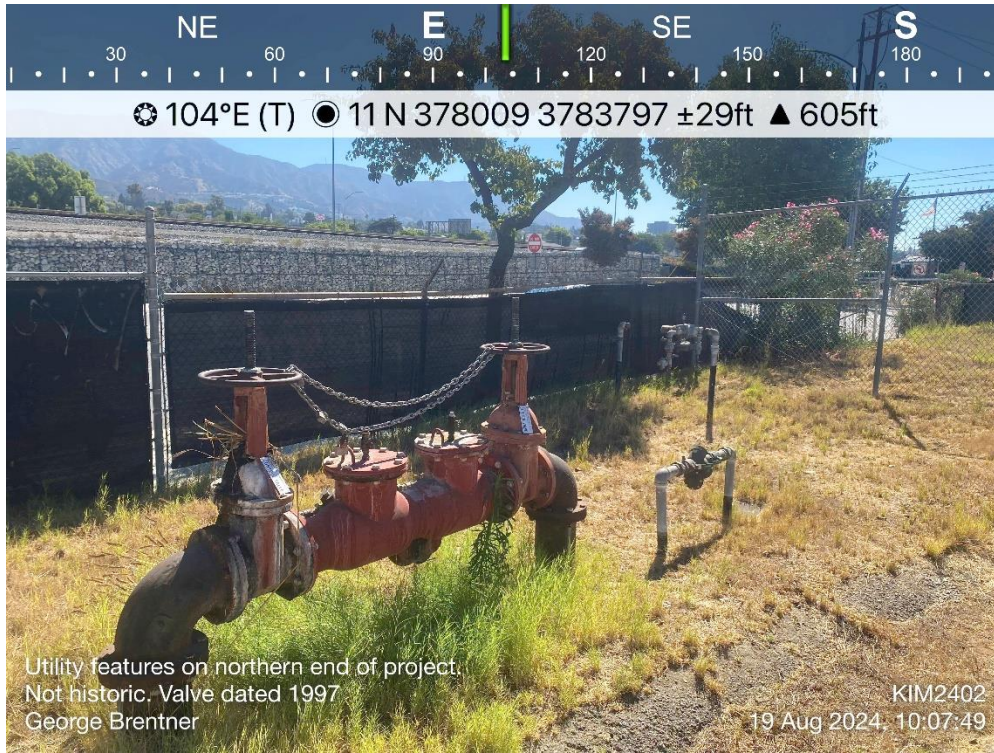


Photo 5: Modern Utility Features on N Side of Project Area

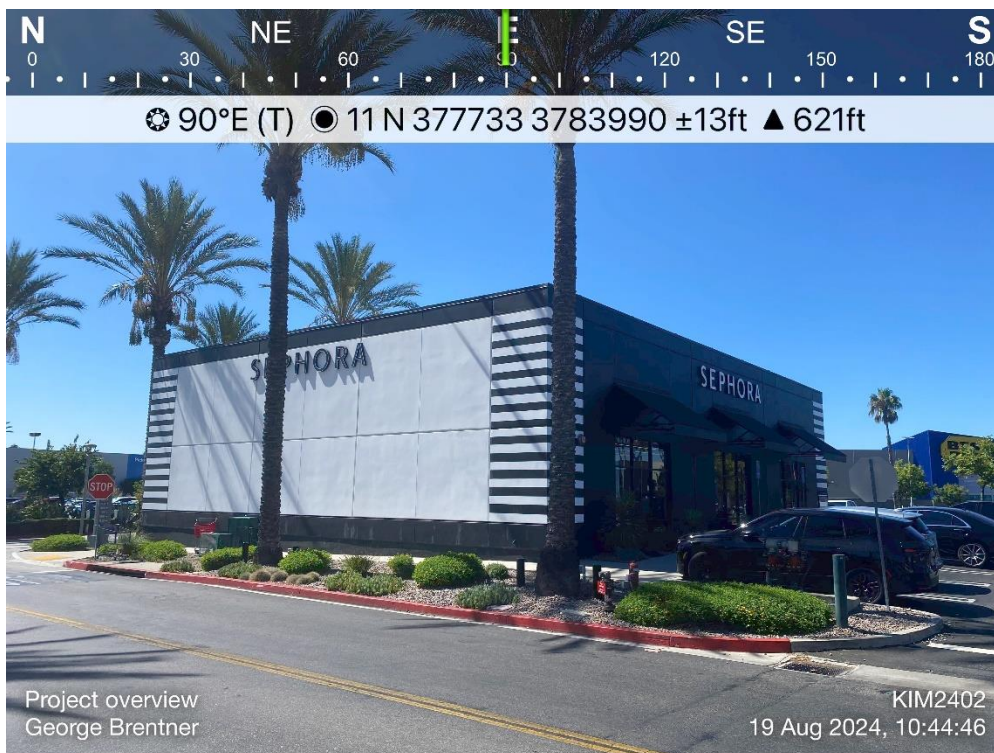


Photo 6: Project Overview

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



September 22, 2024

BCR Consulting LLC
George Brentner

Dear George Brentner,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the New Self-Storage Facility Project (KIM2402) in Burbank, Los Angeles County, California, on the *Burbank (1972), California* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Quaternary (Pleistocene to Holocene) (Dibblee & Ehrenspeck 1991, *Geologic map of the Sunland and Burbank (north ½) quadrangles, Los Angeles County, California*). Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any fossil localities within the project area or 1-mile radius. However, Quaternary alluvial units throughout Southern California have produced large quantities of fossils, such as the extensive collection from Diamond Valley Lake housed at Western Science Center.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at amcdonald@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads 'Andrew McDonald'.

Andrew McDonald, PhD
Curator

Project area + 1 mile radius

Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)



APPENDIX E

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

KIM2402

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., Richard S. Shepard, and Karen Bennett	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-05022		1999	Iverson, Gary	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 178600	Caltrans District 7	
LA-06118		2002	Winter, Kirsten	Cultural Resource Survey Wireless Telecommunications Tower Project-scott Network 2101 N. Glenoaks Boulevard Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	URS Corporation	

Report List

KIM2402

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-06119		2002	Slawson, Dana N. and Greenwood, Roberta S.	Evaluation of Historical Significance for Campo De Cahuenga Memorial Park 3919 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, California	Greenwood and Associates	19-001954
LA-06717		2003	Harper, Caprice D.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 317-02 Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06733		2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_298_a, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
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	
LA-06745		2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 089-01 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, 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-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-09784		2009	John M. Foster	Buena Vista Street/ Vanowen Street/ Railroad Improvement Project, City of Burbank, CA	Greenwood and Associates	

Report List

KIM2402

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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
LA-10986		2007	Hooks, Cullon	Crown Castle - Cambridge 878061 FCC Form 621	Practical Environmental Solutions LLC	
LA-11328		2011	Godat, Alexis	Schroeder Racing / 2CA32004 2080 Floyd Street, Burbank, Los Angeles County, California 91504	EBI Consulting	
LA-11741		2012	Loftus, Shannon L.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site NL0473 Schroeder Racing, 2080 Floyd Street Burbank, Los Angeles County, California 91304	ACE Environmental	
LA-11772		2012	Meyer, Donna M.	Seismically retrofit storage facility building, 124 S Lake Street, Burbank, CA	FEMA	
LA-12122		2012	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00120A (Swordplay LA120A) 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
LA-13203		2016	Roland, Jennifer	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle Cambridge Antenna Installation Project, Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	

Resource List

KIM2402

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-002530	CA-LAN-002530H	Resource Name - BGLATP1	Site	Historic	AH04; AH15	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	2003 (Christine Hacking, URS Corporation)	LA-12122, LA-13355
P-19-180751		OHP Property Number - 033695; Resource Name - U S Post Office, Burbank Downtown	Building	Historic	HP14	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-12122
P-19-186688		Resource Name - UPRR Wye & Spur	Building	Historic	HP19; HP37	2002 (S. Dexter, URS)	LA-07190, LA-10642, LA-11386, LA-12122
P-19-186689		Resource Name - UPRR Concrete Drainage Channel	Building	Historic	HP20	2002 (S. Dexter, URS)	LA-07190, LA-10642, LA-11386, LA-12122
P-19-188007		Resource Name - Old San Fernando Rd; Other - San Fernando Rd	Building, Structure	Historic	HP37	2006 (J. McKenna, McKenna et al); 2011 (C. Ehringer, ESA)	LA-10671, LA-12047, LA-12526, LA-12733, LA-13252, VN-03153
P-19-188507		Resource Name - Sword Play; Other - Clearwire SV00120A		Historic	HP06	2009 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	LA-10385, LA-12122