

Appendix C-2  
**Phase I Archaeological  
Resources Report**



# 2311 N. HOLLYWOOD WAY SCEA PROJECT

## Phase I Archaeological Resources Study

Prepared for  
City of Burbank

July 2021





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July 2021



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# **2311 N. HOLLYWOOD WAY SCEA PROJECT**

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## **Phase I Archaeological Resources Study**

### **Introduction**

ESA has been retained by NHW Investors, LLC (the Applicant), to prepare a Phase I Archaeological Study in support of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the proposed mixed-use development (Project) on an approximately 10.43-acre (454,286 square feet) site (Project Site) located at 2311 N. Hollywood Way within the City of Burbank (City). This report documents the results of a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Study conducted in support of the Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (SCEA).

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report include Monica Strauss, M.A., R.P.A., program director; Sara Dietler, B.A., project manager and report author, Matheson Lowe, surveyor and report contributor, and Jaclyn Anderson, GIS. Resumes of key personnel are provided in **Appendix A**.

### **Project Location**

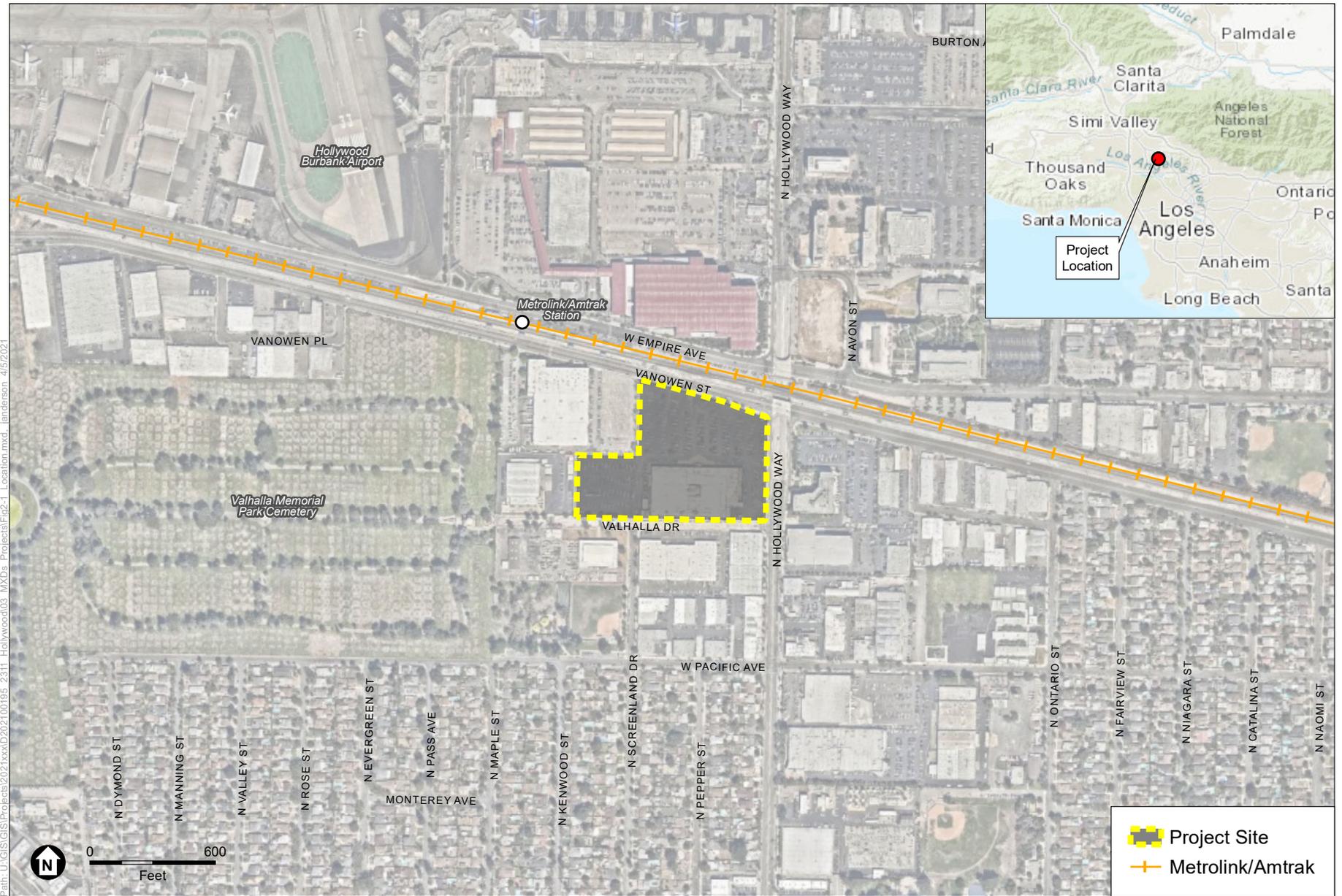
The Project Site, which consists of one legal lot (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] No. 2463-001-019), is located at 2311 N. Hollywood Way. The Project Site is bound by Vanowen Street to the north, N. Hollywood Way to the east, Valhalla Drive to the south, and commercial uses and Valhalla Memorial Park to the west; within the north portion of sectioned area 9 of Township 1 North, Range 14 West on the Burbank, CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

Local access is provided to the Project Site via Vanowen Street, N. Hollywood Way, and Valhalla Drive, which form the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the Project Site, respectively. Regional access to the Project Site is provided by Interstate 5 (I-5), which runs north-south, and is located approximately 1.14 miles east and 1.4 miles north of the Project Site; State Route 134 (SR 134), which runs east-west, and is located approximately 2.61 miles south of the Project Site; and State Route 170 (SR 170), which runs north-south, and is located approximately 3.02 miles west of the Project Site. North of Vanowen Street, is the existing rail line, and Empire Avenue, which run parallel to each other. The general vicinity and relationship of the Project Site to surrounding streets is illustrated in **Figure 1**. As shown in **Figure 2**, the Project Site is located in an urbanized area and the surrounding land uses include airport, commercial, medical, educational, open space, and residential uses.

The Project Site consists of one parcel (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 2463-001-019) totaling 10.43 acres (454,286 square feet). The Project Site is currently developed with a large commercial building that was constructed in 1962 and has housed the existing Fry's Electronics Store since 1995. Two additional ancillary structures are also located on the Project Site, including an abandoned heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system housing and a non-operational automotive stereo installation garage. Both ancillary structures located immediately to the west of the commercial building. The commercial building and ancillary structures located on the Project Site total approximately 105,626 square feet. The Project Site also includes a loading dock, associated surface parking and walkways, and ornamental landscaping. The Project Site is currently developed with approximately 45 on-site trees and 14 trees in the City's right-of-way.

## Project Description

The Project would construct a mixed-use development with office, commercial, and residential uses within four proposed buildings. The Project would develop a total of approximately 937,613 square feet of office, commercial, and residential uses across the Project Site, as well as open publicly accessible areas. Construction of the Project would require excavation to a maximum depth of 9 feet below grade for footings and foundation, as well as subterranean parking. Earthwork would require a net export of 22,000 cubic yards (cy) of soil. Construction staging would be entirely internal to the Project Site.

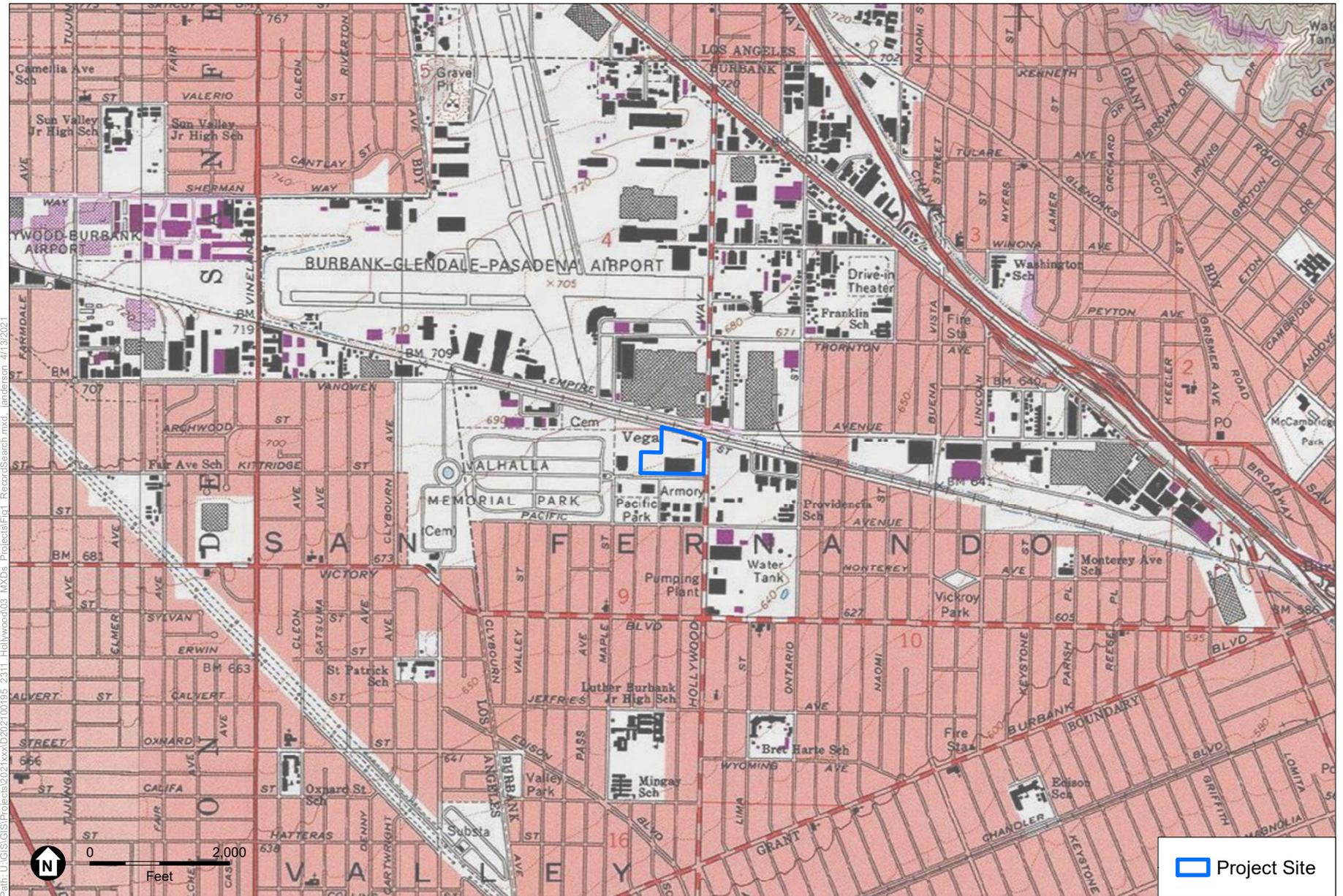


SOURCE: Mapbox; Los Angeles County, 2020.

2311 N. Hollywood Way Project

**Figure 1**  
Regional and Site Location Map





SOURCE: USGS Burbank Topoquad; Los Angeles County, 2020.

2311 N. Hollywood Way Project

**Figure 2** Local Vicinity Map (Topo)

# Setting

## Natural Setting

The Project is located within the western portion of the City, which is in an urbanized area and located to the south of the Hollywood Burbank Airport. The Project is a developed landscaped site with surface parking lots and the former Fry's building.

The Project Site is located in the San Fernando Valley, a broad synclinal trough located in the south central part of the Transverse Ranges. The valley is bounded on the north by the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mountains, on the east by the Verdugo Mountains, on the south by the Santa Monica Mountains. These uplands are composed of primarily of basement crystalline rocks overlain by younger sedimentary rocks. Over time, these upland rock units have eroded to form the subsurface sediments of the San Fernando Valley, which attain thickness of more than 2,000 feet alluvium in some areas. The watershed areas within the San Fernando Valley form part of the Upper Los Angeles River Area with tributary streams that collect along the southern margin of the valley and flow out through the Los Angeles narrows, at the southeastern corner of the valley. The variance in climate is moderate with warm, dry summers. Precipitation usually occurs in the winter and early spring months. The average annual rainfall is approximately 17 inches.

Plant communities typically found within the region include a mosaic of xeric communities, such as sage scrub, chaparral and oak woodland. Riparian habitat associated with riverine or other aquatic features traverse the landscaped site as well.

## Prehistoric Setting

The chronology of Southern California is typically divided into three general time periods: the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the Middle Holocene (5,600 cal B.C. to 1,650 cal B.C.), and the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in Southern California by about 9,600 cal B.C. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 9,150 and 9,000 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab, 2007). During the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human populations, who were represented by small hunter gathers until this point and resided mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

During the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769), many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren, 1968). The native populations of Southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and

marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007). Between about A.D. 800 and A.D. 1350, there was an episode of sustained drought, known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (Jones et al., 1999). While this climatic event did not appear to reduce the human population, it did lead to a change in subsistence strategies in order to deal with the substantial stress on resources.

Given the increasing sedentism and growing populations during the Late Holocene, territorial conscription and competition became acute. Primary settlements or village sites were typically established in areas with available freshwater, and where two or more ecological zones intersected (McCawley, 1996). This strategic placement of living space provided a degree of security in that when subsistence resources associated with one ecological zone failed, the resources of another could be exploited (McCawley, 1996). Villages typically claimed and carefully defended fixed territories that may have averaged 30-square miles in size encompassing a variety of ecological zones that could be exploited for subsistence resources (McCawley, 1996).

The Late Holocene marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Trade during this period reached its zenith as asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite were traded from Catalina Island (*Pimu* or *Pimugna*) and coastal Southern California to the Great Basin. Major technological changes appeared as well, particularly with the advent of the bow and arrow sometime after cal A.D. 500, which largely replaced the use of the dart and atlatl (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

## Ethnographic Setting

The Project Site is located within the territories that have been traditionally associated with the Gabrielino and the Tataviam. The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The terms Tongva and Kizh, are preferred by many descendant groups over the Spanish words that have historically been used to describe them. Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Gabrielino language is part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The main sources on the Gabrielino (Tongva and Kizh) include Hugo Reid (see Heizer 1968), Zephyrin Engelhardt, Alfred Kroeber, John P. Harrington, Bernice E. Johnston, Thomas C. Blackburn, and C. Hart Merriam. The main sources on the Juaneño (or Acjachemen) include Fray Gerónimo de Boscana (see Robinson 1846 and Harrington 1933, 1934), Alfred Kroeber, and John P. Harrington (other accounts describing Luiseño groups may also be applicable). In 1978, the Smithsonian Institution compiled the *Handbook of North American Indians* – a 20-volume encyclopedia summarizing the work of previous ethnographers and what was known about the

prehistory, history, and culture of indigenous North American groups. *Volume 8: California* serves as the primary source material for the information presented in this section. Where possible, this information has been supplemented with information gleaned from other published sources (such as McCawley, 1996, and O’Neil and Evans, 1980). The following summaries are not intended to provide a comprehensive account of these groups, but are instead brief historical overviews based on available information. However, tribes are the authority on their cultural history.

It should be noted that the information presented herein is related to living tribes who still reside in Los Angeles County and who maintain a vested interest in their history, culture, practices, customs, and beliefs. Currently, there are five Gabrielino (Tongva and Kizh) groups that are recognized by the State as California Native American Tribes (as indicated by the NAHC): Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Gabrielino-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. These tribes are living communities who actively participate in the preservation of their culture and tribal resources, and were consulted during the preparation of this SCEA.

Each of these groups is described in detail below.

### **Gabrielino (or Tongva and Kizh)**

The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were sent by the Spanish to the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The term first appears, spelled Gabrieleños, in an 1876 report by Oscar Loew (Bean and Smith, 1978). Two indigenous terms are commonly used by tribal groups refer to themselves and are preferred by descendant groups: Tongva and Kizh. The term Tongva was recorded by ethnographer C. Hart Merriam in 1903 (Heizer, 1968). The term Kizh was first published by ethnologist Horatio Hale in 1846 (Heizer, 1968). Since there are two terms that are used by different groups to refer to themselves, the term Gabrielino is used in this section to encompass both Tongva and Kizh groups.

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

The Gabrielino Indians were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia

and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly-leaved cherry. Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925).

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino (Wallace, 1955). Coming ashore near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino Indians.

At the time of Spanish contact, many Gabrielino practiced a religion that was centered around the mythological figure Chinigchinich (Bean and Smith, 1978). This religion may have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived, and was spreading at that time to other neighboring Takic groups. The Gabrielino practiced both cremation and inhumation of their dead. A wide variety of grave offerings, such as stone tools, baskets, shell beads, projectile points, bone and shell ornaments, and otter skins, were interred with the deceased.

Coming ashore on Santa Catalina Island in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino; the 1769 expedition of Portolá also passed through Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith, 1978). Native Americans suffered severe depopulation and their traditional culture was radically altered after Spanish contact. Nonetheless, Gabrielino descendants still reside in the greater Los Angeles and Orange County areas and maintain an active interest in their heritage.

Maps produced by early explorers indicate that at least 26 Gabrielino villages were within proximity to known Los Angeles River courses, while an additional 18 villages were reasonably close to the river (Gumprecht, 2001). As defined by Raymond White (1963: 116-117), a village (or rancheria as he refers to it), is “composed of several definite topographical units, arranged so that all necessary types of terrain are included within these boundaries. None is so large that a man could not reach any part of it on foot in about half a day, starting from the major dwelling site or village; each includes all features necessary for maximum efficient in the harvesting of food and other resources according to daily need, seasonal availability, accessibility, and defensibility.”

The closest Gabrielino village to the Project Site is the village of *Maawnga* which is located near the current Forest Lawn Cemetery approximately 3-miles southeast of the Project Site. Based on mission registers, the village had three registered baptisms in 1804 (ECCA, 2015). The next closest mapped village was *Kaweenga*, which has been reported as located in Rancho Cahuenga or present day Universal City, approximately 3.65 miles southwest of the Project Site (McCawley, 1996) and had 67 recorded baptisms between 1796 and 1814 (ECCA, 2015).

## **Tataviam**

### **Fernandeño-Tataviam**

This Native American group is known to have lived mainly on the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River drainage east of Piru Creek. Although it is also known that their territory reached the

Sawmill Mountains to the north. The Tataviam were surrounded by various Chumash groups to the west and to the south by various Gabrielino-speaking groups.

The word “Tataviam” most likely came from a Kitanemuk word that may be roughly translated as “people of the south-facing slope,” due to their settlement on south-facing mountain slopes (King and Blackburn 1978). The Chumash referred to them as “Alliklik” (Kroeber 1925). What the Tataviam called themselves is not known. The Tataviam spoke a language that was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (King and Blackburn 1978).

The Tataviam relied primarily on vegetable foods such as the buds of *Yucca whipplei*, acorns, juniper berries, sage seeds, and islay berries. Animal foods consisted of small mammals, deer, and antelope. Information recovered from Bowers’s Cave located between Piru and Newhall suggests that there are major similarities among the Tataviam, Chumash and Gabrielino ritual organization. Ritual paraphernalia similar to that described by the Ventureño Chumash used by secret society members in the performance of ceremonies was found at Bowers’s Cave. In addition, the Tataviam also appeared to have held their annual mourning ceremony in the late summer or early fall, just as did their southern neighbors. During historic times and by 1810, all the Tataviam had been baptized at the San Fernando Mission (King and Blackburn 1978).

According to the contemporary Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (Tataviam) in 1834 the Indians were to retain Mission land under government trust and protection, and had the right to organize electoral village governments under the Secularization Act. They retained their Tataviam identity, and continued to intermarry with lineages associated with the neighboring villages, as they did prior to the Mission period. In addition, the entire Fernandeano region (areas from which Indians were recruited to Mission San Fernando) formed a network of intermarriages that produced the basis for cooperative economic and social exchanges. Tribelets were composed of one lineage. Multiple families existed at each village with a lineage. Each family had a captain, or leader, who communicated with the principle village headman, or Tomár. Lineages, which can be found among individuals in the San Fernando Mission registers, are traced to currently enrolled Tataviam tribal citizens today.

The nearest village to the Project Site lies approximately 15-miles north and was known as *Tochonanga* and was a Tataviam village. Based on the San Fernando Mission register was inhabited from 1797 to 1811 based on a total of 86 baptisms in the register (Early California Cultural Atlas, 2015).

## Historic Setting

### Regional Overview

#### ***Spanish Period (A.D. 1769-1821)***

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period. In 1769 Gaspar de Portolá led an expedition from San Diego, passing through Los Angeles Basin, San Fernando Valley, and the

Santa Clara River Valley on its way to the San Francisco Bay (McCawley, 1996). This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle, 1990).

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. Three missions were located in the region: Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, founded in 1771, Mission San Fernando Rey de España, founded in 1797, and Mission San Buenaventura founded in 1782. By 1820, most of the Tataviam population had been baptized at Mission San Fernando (California Missions Resource Center, 2012). By 1900, the Native Californian population had declined by as much as 90 percent (Cook, 1978). In addition, native economies were disrupted, trade routes were interrupted, and native ways of life were significantly altered.

In an effort to promote Spanish settlement of Alta California, Spain granted several large land concessions from 1784 to 1821. At this time, unless certain requirements were met, Spain retained title to the land (State Lands Commission [SLC], 1982).

### ***Mexican Period (A.D. 1821-1848)***

The Mexican Period began when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. Mexico continued to promote settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al., 2009).

Many ranchos continued to be used for cattle grazing by settlers during the Mexican Period. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Californios (native Hispanic Californians), many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to vaqueros (Hispanic cowhands) and Indian laborers (Pitt, 1994; Starr, 2007).

### ***American Period (A.D. 1848-present)***

In 1846, the Mexican-American War broke out. Mexican forces were eventually defeated in 1847 and Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy, and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr, 2007).

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, a huge influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California. The increased population provided an additional outlet for the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios Project Sited the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams, 1946; Dinkelspiel, 2008). This

event, coupled with the burden of proving ownership of their lands, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period (McWilliams, 1946). Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement.

The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, connecting San Francisco with the eastern United States. Newcomers poured into northern California. Southern California experienced a trickle-down effect, as many of these newcomers made their way south. The Southern Pacific Railroad extended this line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. The second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, was completed in 1886 and caused a fare war, driving fares to an unprecedented low. Settlers flooded into the region and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. As real estate prices soared, land that had been farmed for decades outlived its agricultural value and was sold to become residential communities. The subdivision of the large ranchos took place during this time (McWilliams, 1946). During the first three decades of the 20th century, more than 2 million people moved to Los Angeles County, transforming it from a largely agricultural region into a major metropolitan area.

### ***Burbank***

The City of Burbank is located in the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County, about 12 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles. It is located directly west of the City of Glendale and east of North Hollywood. The City of Burbank was established within territory formerly a part of Rancho San Rafael, as well as within the later Mexican land grant known as Rancho La Providencia. The first Americans to own property in the area were David W. Alexander and Alexander Bell, who purchased Rancho La Providencia in 1851. In 1867, Rancho La Providencia and a portion of Rancho San Rafael were purchased by Dr. David Burbank, a Los Angeles dentist who later made his living as a sheep farmer (Pitt and Pitt, 1997: 66). Burbank sold a right-of-way along San Fernando Road to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1873 and the first train passed through in 1875 (Greatamericanstations.com, 2012). In 1886, Dr. Burbank sold his property to the Providencia Land and Water Company, which laid out the town of Burbank the following year in 1887. Within a year, Burbank, which was already on the Southern Pacific Railroad line, also had a streetcar line, a sixty-room hotel, and over 250 residents.

The city was incorporated in 1911 and the city quickly grew into a residential and industrial community. The same year, Burbank was connected to Los Angeles via the Pacific Electric Railroad, which led to another population boom. In the 1920s to 1960s, the city also became a home for the entertainment industry, with Warner Brothers, Walt Disney, and NBC locating studios there. During the 1920s the motion picture and aircraft industries flourished, which led to the creation of residential developments. The city's industries sustained Burbank through the difficult periods of the Great Depression and World War II and the city experienced its biggest growth (to date) during the late 1940s and 1950s. The Lockheed Aircraft Company established an aviation plant at Burbank in the 1920s, which produced planes for the Allies during World War II. Lockheed closed the plant in the 1990s (City of Burbank, 2011). Despite a lull period during the 1960s and 1970s, the city has grown to a community with a population of 103,286 (according to the 2007 census) (GPA, 2009).

# Regulatory Framework

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects the Project may have on cultural resources. These laws and regulations stipulate a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies.

## State

The State implements the NHPA through its statewide comprehensive cultural resources surveys and preservation programs. The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, implements the policies of the NHPA on a statewide level. The OHP also maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory. The SHPO is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the State's jurisdictions.

## California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the State and is codified at PRC Section 21000 et seq. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed Project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or archaeological resources.

Under CEQA (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) recognize that a historical resource includes: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) 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 by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines apply. If a project may cause a substantial adverse change (defined as physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired) in the significance of an historical resource, the lead agency must identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate these effects (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5(b)(1), 15064.5(b)(4)).

If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the CEQA Guidelines, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a “unique” archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required.

The CEQA Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the Project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

## **California Register of Historical Resources**

The California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historical-period property must be significant at the local, State, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and,
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

### **California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5**

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

### **California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98**

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended by Assembly Bill 2641, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. Once the MLD has been granted access to the site by the landowner

and inspected the discovery, the MLD then has 48 hours to provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

## Local

### City of Burbank General Plan

The City of Burbank’s 2035 General Plan contains a goal (Goal 6, Open Space Resources), which mentions that the City’s open space areas and mountain rangers are protected spaces that support habitat, recreation and resource conservation (City of Burbank General Plan, 2013). Goal 6 also contains a policy (Policy 6.1), which is provided below:

**Policy 6.1** Recognize and maintain cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological structures and sites essential for community life and identity.

## Archival Research and Survey

### South Central Coastal Information Center

A records search was requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on April 14, 2021, and archival research was done in house to determine whether the study area contains any recorded cultural resources that have been previously identified or evaluated. This includes data on prehistoric sites, historic sites, multicomponent sites, prehistoric isolates, historic period isolates, and historic built resources within the Project Site and a 0.5-mile radius around it.

### Previous Cultural Report Investigations

The reports search results that were received on May 19, 2021, indicate that eleven cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site (**Table 1**). There are no previous studies within or overlapping the Project Site.

**TABLE 1  
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORTS WITHIN 0.5-MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE**

Report (LA-)	Citation Title	Report Type	Citation Year	Within Project Site? (Y/N)	Citation Publisher
00160	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey Fiber Optic Cable Project Burbank to Santa Barbara, California for Us Sprint Communications Company	Archaeological, Field study	1988	N	Dames & Moore

Report (LA-)	Citation Title	Report Type	Citation Year	Within Project Site? (Y/N)	Citation Publisher
02645	Class 3 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Carpintera and Southern Reroutes, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties, California	Archaeological, Field study	1991	N	Peak and Associates, Inc.
02950	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Archaeological, Field study	1992	N	Peak & Associates, Inc.
06599	Historic Resource Evaluation Report Mason Avenue At-grade Crossing and Safety Improvements Project Los Angeles City, California	Other research	2002	N	Greenwood and Associates
08104	Historic Properties Inventory and Evaluation for the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport, Burbank, California	Archaeological, Field study	2002	N	Mooney & Associates
08255	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	Archaeological, Field study, Monitoring, Other research	2006	N	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.
09251	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	Archaeological, Field study	2007	N	Michael Brandman Associates
10512	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Media Studies North Planned Development (PD) Project, City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological, Field study	2010	N	H.E.A.R.T.
11307	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	Field study, Other research	2010	N	Federal Aviation Administration
12029	Final Inventory and Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of California Army National Guard Armories	Architectural/historical, Evaluation	2002	N	Jones & Stokes
12549	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site LA0323 (25818) North Hollywood & West Victory 3525 West Victory Boulevard Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Evaluation, Field study	2012	N	ACE Environmental

## Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Five cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius of the Project Site (**Table 2**). All five of the resources are historic built environment resources. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site itself. The nearest previously recorded resource (P-19-180686) is 0.2-miles to the west of the Project Site.

**TABLE 2  
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 0.5-MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE**

Primary Number (P-19-)	Other Designation	Description	Date Recorded	NRHP Status
180686	Portal of the Folded Wings Shrine to Aviation	Historic, Building	1997, 2012	Listed
186574	Hamilton Aero Hangar, United Airport	Historic, Building	---	Eligible (Demolished)

<b>Primary Number (P-19-)</b>	<b>Other Designation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
187105	United Airport District	Historic, District	1987	Ineligible
187329	Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Hangar 6/7/7a/7b	Historic, Building	2002	Ineligible
190753	Petco	Historic, Structure	2012	Ineligible

### ***P-19-180686***

Resource P-19-180686 is identified as the Portal of the Folded Wings, a shrine to Aviation. The shrine started as an entrance to the Valhalla cemetery. The Portal is an arched, four pillared structure which was originally known in 1924 as a Rotunda and it currently functions as a decorative monument and museum on cemetery property. Built by Kenneth McDonald Jr. in 1924, this architectural structure is classified as Mission or Spanish Revival Churrigueresque and composed of a concrete foundation, marble and concrete walls and a roof made of ceramic, terracotta and concrete. The Portal has four facades oriented to the four cardinal directions and adjoined by cedar and pine tree and small rose gardens. This resource is located at the end of Valhalla Drive in Burbank, CA, 0.2 miles west of the Project Site.

### ***P-19-186574***

Resource P-19-186574 is identified as the Hamilton Aero Hanger. This hanger, built in 1930, was the last of five original buildings, four hangers and a terminal building, that made up the Burbank Airport. The Hamilton Hanger was constructed in the style of “Austin Standard Daylight Building” by the Austin Company of Oakland, CA and several historically significant people used the hanger during their careers including” Amelia Earhart, Howard Hughes, Charles Lindbergh, Bobbi Trout and Roscoe Turner. This building was located 2-miles east of the Lockheed Martin plant and used the airport for many record-breaking flights. Listed as a California Point of Historical Interest in 1994, this building was later demolished in 1994 as a result of damage that was sustained in the Northridge Earthquake.

### ***P-19-187105***

Resource P-19-187105 consists of a historic district called United Airport, or the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport, that was evaluated in 2004 to be ineligible due to lack of historic integrity.

### ***P-19-187329***

Resource P-19-187329 is identified as Hanger 6, a rectangular Quonset hanger with corrugated metal sheeting over Warren truss stress arch metal girders, and Hanger 7 & 7A, which are rectangular structures with arched roofs supported by interior stress arch metal girders. Structure 7B is a small rectangular two-story warehouse, attached to the south end of Hangar 7A. These structures were evaluated for historic significance and found to be ineligible, having been damaged by natural disasters and repaired.

### **P-19-190753**

Resource P-19-190753 is identified as a host building and a tall signage tower, currently featuring a Petco store. The building exists as rectangular, single story commercial building “in an industry style.” (Loftus, 2012). Signage tower contains an interior antenna collocation.

## **Sacred Lands File Search**

The NAHC was contacted on June 14, 2021, to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated July 1, 2021, with the results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC indicated a positive search result. The NAHC indicated that the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians should be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites. The NAHC provided a list of tribes who could be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

## **Additional Research**

### **Aerial Photos**

#### **1928-1938**

In 1928, the property appears to be developed with a possible commercial dairy operation with several structures on the central and east portions of the property and two square enclosures. The south and west portions appear to be grassland, and undeveloped. The north appears to be developed with a farmstead and agricultural fields across an unimproved road and railroad track in 1928. By 1938 the farmstead is no longer present and the property appears to be part of an airfield (Burbank Hollywood Airport). The southern area appears to be an agricultural land across an unimproved road. The eastern area appears to be developed with a farmstead and agricultural fields across an unimproved road. The west appears to be an agricultural field with an orchard. A cemetery (Valhalla) is present further west.

#### **1948, 1952, 1954**

Several small structures are located on the central and southeast portion of the property. The Thompson dairy and eventually the Shoman dairy have been developed by then. The structures are comprised of a small retail store with a driveway and a large sign. A concrete milking barn, drain gutters and a bottling facility are present as well as the residence, a concrete silo, a hay barn, and a maintenance shop. A paved parking area has been developed on the east side of the property. An unimproved parking area is located in the northwest portion of the property. The remainder of the site appears covered with grass. A very large commercial complex has been developed across two paved roads and railroad tracks, as part of an airport (Burbank) on the north of the site. Towards the south a commercial building has been developed as well as a parking lot across a paved road and a baseball field which was converted to a parking lot by 1954. To the east is a paved parking lot with a vacant field with a possible mobile home park to the southeast. The west is vacant land and a large paved parking lot.

### **1964, 1970**

The subject property is developed with a large commercial building on the south portion of the property. A long, rectangular shaped building is present on the northeast portion of the site with the remainder of the property developed as a paved parking lot. The subject property was fenced off by 1970. No significant change is visible to the north and south. The eastern portion is developed with a large parking lot and commercial buildings, and possible mobile homes to the southeast by 1970. The west is developed with a large parking lot and commercial building. North Hollywood Way, which was running straight along the eastern edge of the subject property seems to be rerouted by 1970.

### **1977, 1981**

No significant changes are visible in the subject property and to the north and west. The south has been developed with three commercial buildings. North Hollywood Way to the east of the property has been redeveloped and is present along the eastern edge of the property with a commercial building and a parking lot beyond.

### **1989**

A building addition has been constructed on the west side of the north rectangular building of the subject property. No significant changes are visible to the north, south and west. The east side is developed with two commercial buildings.

### **1994:**

The rectangular building on the northern portion of the subject property has been razed and the area appears to have been graded. The remainder of the property is occupied by the large commercial building and paved parking. No significant changes are visible to the west, north and south. One commercial building to the east has been razed.

### **2002, 2005:**

The northern portion of the subject property has been redeveloped as a parking lot. The large commercial/industrial complex towards the north has been razed and excavated and the entire area has been graded. A commercial building to the west had been constructed on the former parking lot. No significant changes are visible to the south and east.

### **2009, 2012, 2016:**

No significant changes visible are visible to the subject property and to the south, east and west. The area to the north has been redeveloped as a large parking lot.

## **Sanborn/Fire Insurance Maps**

### **1953**

The subject property was occupied by a dairy which included a milking shed, storage area, milk house, two storage shed, two wood silos and four dwelling and a parking area on the northeast of the property. Towards the north runs a railroad track with an industrial type facility across Vanowen

Street and West Empire Avenue. The industrial facility includes a plate shop, extrusion area, transfer switch yard, medical storage with acetylene and a paint shop. A softball field and National Guard Armory are depicted across West Valhalla Drive towards the south. On the east runs the North Hollywood Way. The east side of the subject property is not depicted and nothing is present on the west side.

### **1954, 1956, 1960**

No significant changes depicted to the subject property. A National Guard Armory and a parking lot are depicted across the West Valhalla drive on the southwest corner and southeast corner of the subject property respectively. To the southeast is depicted a house trailer park and to the east runs North Hollywood Way.

### **1966, 1968, 1969:**

The property has been redeveloped and a store constructed of precast reinforced concrete panels with steel columns and beams has been developed on the south portion of the property on the corner of W Valhalla Drive and N Hollywood Way. A rectangular feature labelled as “gas & oil” is depicted in the northeast corner of the property along Vanowen Street. A parking lot is depicted north of the building. No significant changes are depicted to north, south, east and west of the property.

### **Summary**

The review of historic photos and aerial photos, as well as the land use and history of the Project Site indicates the site was formerly undeveloped land from as early as 1894; and developed as a dairy with associated residential structures and a store between circa-1928 and the early-1960s. By 1962, the Project Site was redeveloped with the current commercial structure on the southern portion and Lockheed Martin (referred to as Plant A-1 South) occupied the property from 1969 to December 1995 for use as offices, a vehicle maintenance shop and parking. Additionally, a gasoline service station/automotive repair operation was developed on the northeastern portion of the Project Site in 1962, which was acquired by Lockheed Martin in the mid-1960s and utilized as a gasoline service station/automotive repair operation for Lockheed fleet vehicles until closure in 1992. The Project Site has been occupied by Fry’s Electronics for retail use since at least 1995. Significant tenants at the Project Site include Shoman Dairy (1950s), Lockheed Martin (1960s-1995), Unimart (1962-1986), and Fry’s Electronics (1995-Present). Based on the historical information, and the age of the majority of the development on the Project Site, it is possible that the current development and parking lots could be capping evidence of the earlier historic development on the Project Site which could constitute significant archaeological resources; therefore, there is a potential for encountering unknown and unanticipated historic archaeological resources.

## **Phase I ESA**

The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Phase II ESA (See Appendices G-1 and G-2, respectively) were prepared to assess the potential for Project implementation to result in impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. As described in the Phase I ESA, the existing building on the Project Site was constructed in 1962, The Project Site is associated with the Site’s

prior use as a Lockheed Martin plant facility and corporate offices. Due to contamination associated with the Lockheed Martin plant and other activities on the site, excavations for remediation was conducted on the site in 1992 through 1998. Excavation one was located in the former dispenser area and was approximately 80 feet across from north to south and approximately 150 feet long east to west and extended to a depth of 29 feet. Excavation Two was conducted in the former used oil tank vicinity and was a narrow wedge shaped excavation which was 35 feet wide and extended down 10-feet. Excavation Three was located near the western end of the former Building 73 A, and was rectangular in shape and 35 feet wide and 50 feet long and extended 14 feet in depth. Excavation Four was in the vicinity of the former PCE UST and was wedge shaped, 20 feet long and 20 feet wide to a depth of 14 feet. Imported soils used to backfill were imported from the Hansen Dam. Based on this information and information provided in the Phase I ESA, the majority of the northeast quadrant of the project site, which is currently parking lot, has been excavated to depths below the anticipated excavation for this Project.

## Geoarchaeological Review

A desktop geoarchaeological review of the Project Site was completed in order to evaluate the potential for buried archaeological resources within the Project Site. The review included a review of historic and geologic maps, aerial imagery, and geotechnical data. The following section presents the results of the analysis.

### Geology and Geomorphology

The Project area is situated in the western part of the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province within the southeastern portion of the San Fernando Valley. The San Fernando Valley is bounded by the Santa Susana Mountains on the north and northwest, by the San Gabriel Mountains on the north and northeast, by the San Rafael Hills on the east, by the Santa Monica Mountains on the south, and by the Simi Hills on the west. The Project area is approximately 0.5 miles (0.8 km) south of the Verdugo Mountains, which consist of Late Mesozoic (circa 90-102 million years old) plutonic bedrock, primarily quartz diorite and quartz monzonite-granodiorite; faulting has separated the Verdugo Mountains from the San Gabriel Mountains. The Project area is situated on a flat, broad alluvial pediment beneath the Verdugo Mountains. The near-surface deposits within the San Fernando Valley consist of up to 2,000 feet (610 m) of Quaternary alluvium (sand, clay, gravel) overlying mid-Tertiary (circa 30-40 million years ago). The alluvium eroded from and was transported out of the surrounding mountains (Dibblee, 1991) and deposited along the major tributaries to the Los Angeles River, including Tujunga Wash and Pacoima Wash. The alluvium is generally divided into younger Holocene-aged alluvium (less than 12,000 years old), and older Pleistocene-aged (circa 12,000-100,000 years) alluvium (California Department of Water Resources, 2004).

Alluvium directly underlying the Project area is Holocene-aged (Dibblee 1991; Yerkes and Campbell 2005). The younger alluvium in the eastern half of the San Fernando Valley including the Project area tends to be relatively coarse-grained, consisting of 70 percent or more of sand and gravel, while younger alluvium in the western half of the valley is finer-grained with only 35 to percent sand and gravel. Beneath the Project area, the stratum of younger Holocene-aged

alluvium is up to 350 feet thick (McLaren Hart, 1991). Since the Holocene is commonly held to have started approximately 11,700 years ago, an average rate of alluvial accumulation of approximately 3 feet (0.9 meters) per century is implied throughout the Holocene.

## **Geotechnical Borings**

A total of six, 8-inch-diameter borings were conducted within the Project Site to depths of 30.5 feet below current ground elevations. The borings all appear to be outside of the remediation areas. Artificial fill (brown to grayish brown silty sand) was encountered to a maximum depth of 2-feet below the current ground surface, and outside of the remediation area. Fill levels in the remediation area are up to 30.5 feet. Beneath the fill materials, natural soils consisting of Holocene age alluvial fan deposits were encountered consisting of light brown to brown, grayish brown, and light gray silty sand and poorly graded sand with varying amounts of fine to coarse gravel and cobbles.

## **Soils**

Mapped soils within the Project area consist exclusively of Urban Land-Palmview-Tujunga complex (NRCS, 2017). Palmview fine sandy loam and Tujunga loamy sand soils form on alluvial fans and floodplains in granitic alluvial parent material. The complex additionally possesses discontinuous human-transported material over the alluvium. The soil classification additionally reflects the historical urbanization and development of the Project area, which has resulted in varied, deep, and localized disturbances and filling.

Based upon the Holocene age of soil parent material, the historic presence of two unnamed tributaries from the Tujunga Wash within the Project site and the flat landforms within the Project site, ESA considers the Project area to have a moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological sites. Meyer et al. (2010:141-151) have previously demonstrated elsewhere in California that the presence of buried archaeological sites is positively correlated with proximity to water as well as flat to gently sloped landforms. Intermittent flow typical of washes afforded water and may have supported human occupation on short-term to seasonal basis, but is unlikely to have allowed permanent human occupation. Long-term, episodic alluvial deposition and vertical accretion during the Holocene suggest that multiple, discrete, deeply-buried cultural horizons could be present. However, the historic use of the Project site, including the soil remediation actions, may have disturbed or removed buried prehistoric archaeological sites or resources.

## **Cultural Resources Survey**

### **Methods**

A cultural resources and architectural historian survey of the Project Site was conducted on June 01, 2021 by ESA staff Matheson Lowe, B.A., and Anokhi Vahma, M.S. The cultural survey was aimed at identifying historic architectural resources and archaeological resources within Project Site, and the immediate surrounding parking lots and the interior of the building. The entire Project was surveyed with opportunistic methodology due to the lack of natural sediments or exposed ground surface. Ten-meter-wide transects were utilized across the west, north, and east

parking lots and the perimeter of the property. Areas with vegetation and exposed ground surface were subject to an opportunistic, intensive survey in 5-meter transects. The interior of the building, the Project Site as well as the immediate surroundings, were photo documented by the architectural historian.

## Results

The Project Site consists entirely of built environment: the building and the surrounding paved parking lots with few areas that were clearly natural sediments or exposed ground surface. These areas were limited to small parking median islands and in each property corner (**Figure 3**), one utility installation or vault area between the north and west parking lot (**Figure 4**), a linear grassy section along the north boundary (**Figure 5**) and a managed vegetation planter along the Project's south boundary (**Figure 6**). The parking lot and building cap 90 percent of the Project Site and were surveyed in 15-meter spaced transects (**Figure 7**). The building footprint comes up directly along the south boundary of the property and the public sidewalk, includes a 3 to 4-foot-wide planter with juniper trees and one unidentified tree species (**Figure 8**). The west parking lot sloped east towards the main building and was raised about 2.5-feet on its west end (**Figure 9**). The north and east parking lots sloped generally east to a drainage terminus in the sidewalk along N Hollywood way (**Figure 10**), and **Figure 11** depicts the building entrance. No new resources were observed during the cultural survey and the entire Project Site was photo documented.



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Project D202100195.00

SOURCE :ESA 2021

**Figure 3**  
North Boundary median and parking entrance, view to northeast



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Project D202100195.00

SOURCE :ESA 2021

**Figure 4**  
View of electrical utility area between north and east parking lots, View to south



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Project D202100195.00

SOURCE ESA 2021

**Figure 5**  
North Boundary of Project Site with managed vegetation, sidewalk and berm, View to east



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Project D202100195.00

SOURCE :ESA 2021

**Figure 6**  
Overview of managed planter with trees along south boundary, View to northwest



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Plan Project D202100195.00

SOURCE :ESA 2021

**Figure 7**  
View from northeast corner of parking lot towards east parking and building, View to south



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Project D202100195.00

SOURCE :ESA 2021

**Figure 8**  
View of west parking lot with 2.5 foot grade rise, View to south



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Project D202100195.00

SOURCE :ESA 2021

**Figure 9**  
East parking lot with drain terminus and N Hollywood Way, View to southeast



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Project

D202100195.00  
SOURCE :ESA 2021

**Figure 10**  
Northeast corner Fry's signage, View to East



2311 North Hollywood Way SCEA Project

D202100195.00  
SOURCE :ESA 2021

**Figure 11**  
Front Entrance with crashed alien ship, View to southeast

## Summary and Recommendations

It is possible that ground-disturbing activities could unearth buried or otherwise obscured archaeological resources, for the areas outside of the remediation areas described above. It is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities. Based on observations made by the archaeological monitor, monitoring activities may be modified or discontinued at the recommendation of the archaeologist. Additionally, it is recommended that protocols for work stoppage in the event that archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during construction should be implemented.

Based on these results, Mitigation Measures MM-CULT-1 is identified to ensure that potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources are reduced to a less-than-significant level.

### Mitigation Measures

**MM-CULT-1:** Prior to start of ground-disturbing activities, a qualified archaeologist (who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards) shall be retained by the Project Applicant to conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered, the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, and safety precautions to be taken when working with archaeological monitors. The Project Applicant shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

The Qualified Archaeologist will oversee an archaeological monitor who shall be present during construction excavations such as demolition, grading, trenching, or any other construction excavation activity associated with the project and outside of the remediation area. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known archaeological resources, the materials being excavated (younger alluvium vs. older alluvium), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of archaeological resources encountered, as determined by the Qualified Archaeologist). Full-time field observation can be reduced to part-time inspections or ceased entirely if determined appropriate by the Qualified Archaeologist.

In the event that historic or prehistoric archaeological resources (e.g., bottles, foundations, refuse dumps, Native American artifacts or features, etc.) are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource or unique archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place maintains the important relationship between artifacts and their archaeological context and also serves to avoid conflict with traditional and religious values of groups who may ascribe meaning to the resource. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. In the event that preservation in place is determined to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, an Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and

implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City that provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource. The City shall consult with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation and the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resource, beyond that which is scientifically important, are considered.

The treatment plan shall include measures regarding the curation of the recovered resources that may include curation at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material Prehistoric or Native American resources materials determined to be sacred will be reburied if determined feasible. Non-sacred items or if not feasible to be reburied, will be offered to the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation and the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians if they can provide suitable curation for such items. If no institution or the Tribes accept the resources, they may be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Prior to the release of the grading bond, the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a final report and appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, treatment of the resources, results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA. The report and the Site Forms shall be submitted by the Applicant to the City, the South Central Coastal Information Center, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures.

**MM-CULT-2:** If human remains are encountered, the Project Applicant shall halt work in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of the discovery and contact the Los Angeles County Coroner in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC will be notified in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and PRC Section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) for the remains per PRC Section 5097.98. Until the landowner has conferred with the MLD, the contractor shall ensure that the immediate vicinity where the discovery occurred is not disturbed by further activity, is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials.

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# **APPENDIX A**

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## Personnel



# Monica Strauss, RPA

Director, Southern California  
Cultural Resources Group

## EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology,  
California State  
University, Northridge

B.A., Anthropology,  
California State  
University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los  
Angeles Pierce College

## 19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

### SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic  
and Prehistoric Human  
Remains

Archaeological  
Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden  
Sites

Groundstone Analysis

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists (RPA),  
#12805

Society for California  
Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American  
Archaeology (SAA)

### QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of  
Interior Standards

CA State BLM Permitted

Monica has successfully completed dozens of cultural resources projects throughout California and the greater southwest, where she assists clients in navigating cultural resources compliance issues in the context of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Monica has extensive experience with archaeological resources, historic buildings and infrastructure, landscapes, and Tribal resources, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Monica manages a staff of cultural resources specialists throughout the region who conduct Phase 1 archaeological/paleontological and historic architectural surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. She maintains excellent relationships with agency staff and Tribal representatives. Additionally, Monica manages a general compliance monitoring team who support clients and agencies in ensuring the daily in-field compliance of overall project mitigation measures.

## Relevant Experience

**County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Rancho Los Amigos South Campus EIR, Downey, CA. *Project Manager.*** The County of Los Angeles (County) proposes redevelopment of a portion of the Rancho Los Amigos (RLA) South Campus which is located in the City of Downey. The 74-acre RLA South Campus was the home of the “Los Angeles County Poor Farm” that was established in 1880s to provide room and board to indigent citizens in exchange for agricultural labor, then served as an infirmary and later evolved into a hospital facility in 1932. The RLA South Campus functioned as a major hospital complex from 1956 to the 1990s, when it was abandoned. The RLA South Campus is currently unoccupied and has been designated as the RLA Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. The County is proposing redevelopment of a 21-acre portion of the RLA South Campus with County uses, including a Sheriff’s Station Crime Laboratory, Internal Services Department Headquarters, and Probation Department Headquarters. The project will include supporting parking and installation of utilities and other features on a site that has been abandoned for nearly 30 years. Building demolition and/or repurposing or relocation of existing buildings will be required. ESA is leading the CEQA process on behalf of the County, including preparation of all technical studies in support of a full-scope EIR for the RLA South Campus Project. This includes a Historic District Evaluation, archaeological surveys, traffic, water supply, arborist services, and all other CEQA-required topics. ESA is also serving in an Executive Consultant role to the County, to advise on other potential future projects at the RLA Campus.

**County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Arroyo Seco Bike Path Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Director.*** Working for the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works in connection with a project to make improvements to the Arroyo Seco Channel, Monica

managed all aspects of Section 106 review in accordance with Caltrans Cultural Resources Environmental guidelines. Monica and her team evaluated the Arroyo Seco Channel, identified character-defining features, informed the design of channel improvements to retain such features, and addressed the channels' potential for eligibility as part of a larger Los Angeles County water management district. She developed the research strategy, directed the field teams, and prepared cultural resources assessment documentation for approval by Caltrans and FHWA, as well as the cultural resources section for a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Project Director.* The project involved the rehabilitation of the 61,000-square-foot building located at 518-524 Colyton Street, demolition of the building located at 537-551 Hewitt Street, and construction of an open space public plaza and surface parking lot, and involved compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. ESA is providing archaeological monitoring and data recovery services and is assisting LADWP with meeting their requirements for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Monica is providing oversight to archaeological monitors and crew conducting resource data recovery and laboratory analysis, and is providing guidance to LADWP on meeting Section 106 requirements.

**Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Florence Nightingale Middle School Historic Architectural Review, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* Monica managed the historical analysis of the LAUSD Florence Nightingale Middle School. The analysis included a cultural resources survey that photo-documented buildings that would be affected by the project. The project includes HVAC replacement to a 1967 Classroom Buildings, kitchen upgrades within the 1937 Domestic Science/Cafeteria Building, and improvements to the 1965 chiller yard. Florence Nightingale Middle School was previously recommended eligible for listing in the California Register.

**Viewpoint School, Tennis Courts and Park, Calabasas, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* ESA is working with the City of Calabasas to prepare an IS/MND to support the development of the proposed Viewpoint School Tennis Courts and Parking Lots project, which includes the development of three sites (Peters, Brown, and Castle Oak) that would become part of the school campus property. Improvements entail installation of six tennis courts (including an accessory building), additional campus parking in three areas, and the renovation of two existing residential structures, one to accommodate offices for school administration and the second to provide a primary residence to the school principal. The project would remove the Peter's property building and appurtenant structures, redevelop the interior of the Castle Oaks property to accommodate the administrative offices, and update the Brown residence to accommodate the principal's primary residence. ESA is preparing three technical studies to support the IS/MND, including air quality, cultural resources, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise. ESA peer reviewed the biological resource reports and traffic study that were prepared to support the document. Monica provided technical and compliance oversight to the cultural resources staff.



# Sara Dietler

## Senior Archaeologist

### EDUCATION

BA. Anthropology,  
San Diego State  
University

### 24 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

### CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

California BLM Permit,  
Principal Investigator,  
Statewide

Nevada BLM Permit,  
Paleontology, Field  
Agent, Statewide

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American  
Archaeology (SAA)

Society for California  
Archaeology (SCA)

Sara is a senior archaeology and paleontology lead with more than 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California. As a senior project manager, she manages and prepares technical studies to report the findings of archaeological and paleontological surveys to assess a project's potential impacts. She applies her expertise for project-specific as well as on-call contracts for cities, counties, utilities, transportation, and other agencies throughout the state of California.

Sara is well versed in preparing documentation and providing consultation in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines and requirements. Cross-trained in paleontological monitoring, Sara regularly monitors and supervises fossil salvage for public agencies and private developers. She has extensive experience providing oversight for long-term compliance monitoring projects throughout Southern California for archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring projects and provides streamlined management for these disciplines.

## Relevant Experience

**Southern California Edison On-Call Master Services Agreement for Natural and Cultural Resources Services, Avalon, CA.** *Cultural Resources Task Manager.* Sara provided project management and senior archaeological support for an on-call Master Services Agreement with Southern California Edison for cultural and natural resources consulting services. This contract included numerous surveys and monitoring projects for pole replacements and small- to mid-size reconductoring projects, substation maintenance, and construction projects. Sara served as project manager for more than 25 projects under this contract and served as the go-to person for all water, gas, and power projects occurring in the city of Avalon on Santa Catalina Island. Sara was responsible for oversight of archaeological and paleontological monitors and served as report author and report manager.

**EDR, Coachella Flats Wind Energy Repower Environmental Surveys, Coachella, CA.** *Senior Cultural Resources Task Leader.* Sara served as Senior Cultural and Paleontological manager providing management and oversight for the surveys and reporting. She conducted coordination with the client and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Sara provided cultural resources, paleontological resources, and biological resources services in support of an Environmental Impact Report for the project.

**Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) North American Electric Reliability Corporation Support; Multiple Counties, CA.** *Senior Cultural Resources Specialist.* Sara

provided recommendations on archaeological, historic, and paleontological sensitivity based on desktop research via Geographic Information Systems, Google Earth, historic maps and aerials, and the National Geological Map database to determine sensitivity of cultural resources within the right-of-way for eight different transmission line projects. She supported PG&E Land and Environmental Management and PG&E Electric Transmission with cultural, and paleontological resource sensitivity assessments and other compliance efforts.

**Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Vallejo Substation B Reconductoring Projects Cultural Resources Support, Vallejo, CA.** *Senior Project Manager.* Sara provided oversight of archaeological and historic evaluation of the property. The project consisted of an evaluation of a PG&E substation for potential historical register listing and conducted a cultural resources sensitivity desktop review.

**LADWP, Elysian/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/ Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles, CA.** *Project Manager.* Sara worked on the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and an Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact to construct recycled water pipelines for irrigation and other industrial uses serving Los Angeles Department of Water and Power customers in downtown Los Angeles, including Elysian Park. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the federal lead agency. Sara prepared two technical reports and a treatment plan for archaeological, historic, and paleontological resources identified during the phase I assessment.

**Recurrent Energy, Kern County Solar Energy Projects, Kern County, CA.** *Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist.* Sara provided cultural resources, paleontological resources, and Native American monitoring services for five separate solar photovoltaic projects for Recurrent Energy. The five projects include a total of 626 acres of previously undeveloped land in the eastern portion of the county. Sara served as project manager for all five projects and Senior Archaeologist providing client coordination and oversight of paleontological monitoring and reporting.

**Advanced Water Treatment Facility Project Groundwater Reliability Improvement Project, Pico Rivera, CA.** *Project Manager.* ESA is providing environmental compliance monitoring for the Water Replenishment District to ensure compliance with the conditions contained in the Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs associated with three environmental documents, including the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigated Negative Declaration, and a Supplemental EIR, pertaining to three infrastructure components associated with the project. ESA provides general compliance monitoring at varying rates of frequency depending on the nature of the activities and is sometimes on-site for 4-hour spot checks and other times for full 24-hour rotations. The project is located near a residential neighborhood and adjacent the San Gabriel River. Issues of concern include noise, vibration, night lighting, biological resources, cultural resources, and air quality. Sara provides quality assurance and oversight of the field monitoring, and day-to-day response to issues. She oversees archaeological and Native American monitoring for ground disturbance and coordinates all sub-consultants for the project. She also provides daily, weekly, and quarterly reporting on project compliance to support permitting and agency oversight.

## **APPENDIX B**

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### Correspondence

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 1, 2021

Sara Dietler  
ESA

Via Email to: [sdietler@esassoc.com](mailto:sdietler@esassoc.com)

**Re: 2311 N. Hollywood Way SCEA Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Dietler:

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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
7/1/2021**

**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

**Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation**

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

Gabrielino

**Gabrielino/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

Gabrielino

**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**

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator  
P.O. Box 941078  
Simi Valley, CA, 93094  
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761  
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

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 2311 N. Hollywood Way SCEA Project, Los Angeles County.