

Appendix D

Archaeological Resources Assessment

Archaeological Resources Assessment
for the
3822 South Figueroa Project
in the
City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles County, California



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INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) conducted an Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 3822 South Figueroa Project (Project) site (Project Site) located within the City of Los Angeles (Lead Agency) in Los Angeles County, California. This study was completed to support the Lead Agency's review of potential impacts to archaeological resources as a result of the proposed Project. A literature review and records search were conducted for the property to identify the likelihood of present archaeological resources for which the Project may cause a substantial adverse change. Due to the existing built environment and resultant inability to survey for archaeological resources, the assessment did not include any onsite archaeological fieldwork. As the scope of this assessment is to identify potential impacts to archaeological resources, historic built environment resources are not addressed in this report.

1.1 Project Description

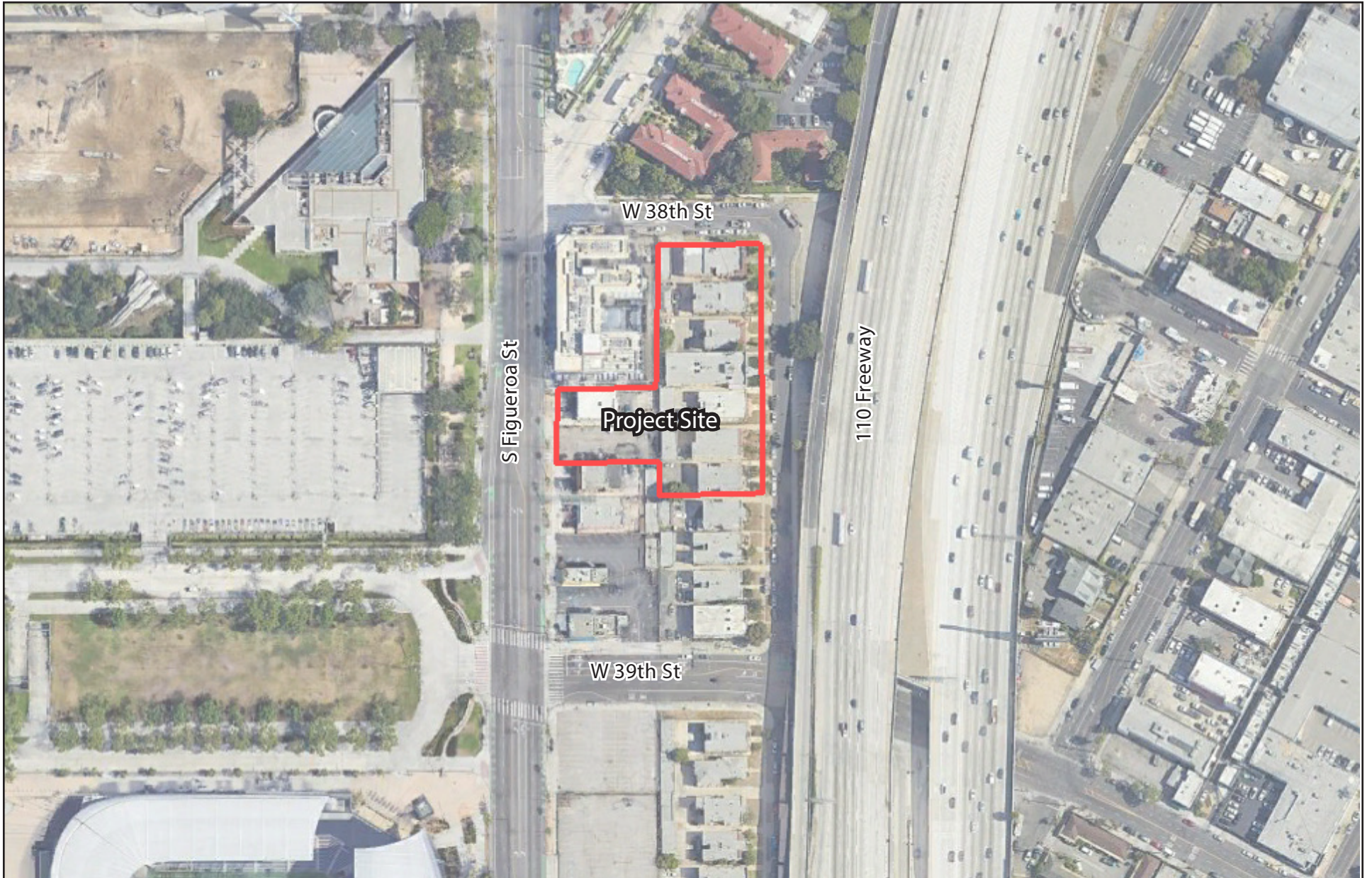
The Project Site is located in a highly urbanized area approximately two miles southwest of Downtown Los Angeles within the City's South Los Angeles Community Plan area (Figure 1). The Project Site is generally bounded by South Figueroa Street to the west, West 38th Street to the north, West 39th Street to the south, and South Flower Drive and the Interstate 110 (I-110) freeway to the east. The Project Site is located at 3822-3838 South Figueroa Street and 3801-3833 ½ South Flower Drive in the City of Los Angeles within Section 7 of Township 2 South and Range 13 West of the Hollywood 7.5 minute quadrangle (Figure 2). The Project Site consists of nine parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers 5037-031-015, 5037-031-016, 5037-031-001, 5037-031-002, 5037-031-003, 5037-031-004, 5037-031-005, 5037-031-006, 5037-031-007) that encompass approximately 1.5 acres.

The Project involves the development of a seven-story student and multi-family affordable housing development that includes 209 multi-family housing units, inclusive of 42 covenanted affordable multi-family housing units, 2,705 square feet (sf) of ground level commercial uses, and interior ground level wrapped parking. The Project Site is irregular in shape and is currently occupied by residential apartment buildings. Existing uses on the Project Site include seven two-story apartments along South Flower Drive and a two-story apartment and surface parking lot along South Figueroa Street. The Project would remove the existing multi-family dwelling units and surface parking lot to construct the Project. The Project would include 22,840 sf of code defined open space in addition to 287 sf of additional non-code defined open space throughout the Project. The Project would include 34 residential parking stalls and 6 commercial parking stalls on the ground level in a wrapped, fully enclosed garage.

1.2 Regulatory Setting

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by California public agencies (14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "[a] project with an effect 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" (14 CCR, §



SOURCE: Nearmap, 2024



FIGURE 2: Aerial of Project Site

3822 SOUTH FIGUEROA PROJECT

15064.5(b)). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (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))

A historical resource includes “[a]ny 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 on the California Register of Historical Resources”. (CEQA Guidelines, § 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 the resource that conveys its historical significance and that justifies its listing or eligibility for the California Register or a local register or survey of resources under Public Resources Code (PRC) sections 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g), respectively. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(b)(2).) If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact. (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must, to the extent feasible, avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or compensate for the physical impact the project will have on the resource. (CEQA Guidelines § 15370.) 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 (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(a)(3)).

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. PRC section 21083.2 defines a unique archaeological resource as any 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.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G includes significance criteria related to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance in this assessment. Under Appendix G, a project could have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 10564.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 10564.5;
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

California Public Resources Code (PRC)

PRC § 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties evaluated and determined eligible under the process carried out under Section 106 of the federal National Historic Preservation Act.

PRC § 5020 to 5029.5 renamed the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the CRHR and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

PRC § 5079 to 5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), which administers federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California as well as the California Heritage Fund.

PRC § 5097.9 to 5097.991: provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); require that descendants be notified when Native American human remains are discovered; and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to the County Coroner; the process for the County Coroner to report human remains of Native American descent to the NAHC; and the protections offered against removal or desecration of human remains.

California Code of Regulations (CCR)

The CCR governs the nomination of resources to the CRHR (14 CCR § 4850). The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The CRHR is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, 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. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria under 14 CCR section 4852(b):

1. Is 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. Is 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; 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 having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance (14 CCR section 4852(c)). The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may change its historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Isolated finds, such as a single artifact with no other associated cultural materials, are generally considered to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. However, the nature of the isolated resource and any available ethnographic data regarding affiliated Native American populations should be carefully considered during the evaluation process, particularly as it relates to potential eligibility under Criterion 4.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. The resource must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. A resource must meet at least one of these following criteria as required by the OHP (Office of Historic Preservation 2024a):

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a Point of Historical Interest. If a Point of Historical Interest is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the designation is retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria as required by the OHP (Office of Historic Preservation 2024b):

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan recognizes archaeological resources in Section 3 titled “Archeological and Paleontological” and contains an objective to protect the city’s archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes.

South Los Angeles Community Plan

In Chapter 3: “Land Use and Urban Design,” the South Los Angeles Community Plan contains a goal to preserve existing cultural resources to enhance the cultural identity of the community. This goal includes three policies for implementation: promote community awareness, enhance cultural resources, and coordinate cultural programs.

1.3 Natural Setting

The Project Site is located within western central portion of Los Angeles County within the Los Angeles Basin. The Los Angeles Basin is a structural depression that is approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide that developed as a result of tectonic forces and the San Andreas Fault zone (Ingersoll and Rumelhart 1999; Critelli et al. 1995). Sediments have eroded into the basin from the surrounding mountains since the middle Miocene (13 million years ago), resulting in thousands of feet of sediment accumulation within the Basin. When the sea level dropped during the Pleistocene (2.58 million to 11,700 years ago), the uppermost layers of the Basin then became composed of alluvial sediments (Yerkes et al. 1965). In the present day, the Project Site is underlain by young alluvium (Qa) made up of clay, sand, and gravel and includes the gravel and sand of minor stream channels, which is evident by the geotechnical study prepared for the proposed Project (Campbell et al. 2016; Dibblee and Ehrenspeck

1991; Leighton and Associates 2024). The area, like much of California, contains a unique and diverse climate and environment. This regional diversity provided Native Californians the ability to exploit a range of different plants, animals, and natural resources. Though, the Project Site is currently developed with no native vegetation present.

1.4 Ethnographic Setting

The proposed Project Site is located within the ancestral territory of the Gabrieleño/Tongva. Although Alfred Kroeber recorded the territories of southern California tribes in 1925, the ancient territorial borders remain inexact for two reasons: first, territorial boundaries were flexible and, secondly, indigenous borders and land use were not recorded until after European settlements displaced many Native American communities. Although firm and defining borders cannot be known, archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence exists to support the conclusion that the Project Site is located within a large geographic area inhabited by the Gabrieleño/Tongva, also known as the First Peoples of Los Angeles.

The Gabrieleño/Tongva have a rich and diverse material culture, traditionally including shell set in asphaltum, carvings, painting, baskets, an extensive steatite industry, and a wide range of stone, shell, and bone materials. At the time of European colonization, they inhabited numerous permanent villages in fertile lowlands along waterways in sheltered areas along the coast, each of which held a population in the low hundreds. Smaller villages were also located at varying distances from these permanent villages, all of which were highly connected via economic, religious, and social ties (Bean and Smith 1978). Villages contained circular and domed homes made of tule mats, fern, or carrizo, as well as small, circular earth-covered sweathouses (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith (1978). Their hunting and gathering subsistence strategy included land and offshore efforts that resulted in the take of both small and large land animals, sea mammals, river and ocean fish, and a variety of plant resources. The population sometimes migrated between villages on a temporary basis throughout the year, returning to their permanent villages for ceremony or when resources needed to be replenished (Hudson and Blackburn 1982).

Records show that the long history of European colonization and harmful displacement of Native Americans initially began in 1542 as a result of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo visiting the area during exploration. Following many subsequent Spanish visits to the region, the colonization of the indigenous population continued in 1769 around the same time as the establishment of Missions San Gabriel in 1771 and San Fernando in 1797. Due in part to the introduction of new diseases, as well as the harsh conditions of mission life, the indigenous population quickly dwindled and cultural practices were lost. Following the secularization of the missions, most surviving Gabrieleño/Tongva became wage laborers on the ranchos of Mexican California and were later nearly completely wiped out as a result of a smallpox outbreak in the 1860s. The combination of removal, murder, disease, forced labor, and poor diet contributed to the harmful diaspora of the Gabrieleño/Tongva from established villages to scattered areas of the Los Angeles Basin for survival (Bean and Smith 1978). This history of displacement within their own ancestral lands has led to difficulty in attaining federal recognition. However, the 20th century found a revitalization of the Gabrieleño/Tongva people and culture, and though the

communities remain unrecognized by the Federal government, they remain a very active people in the Los Angeles area today.

1.5 Cultural Framework

Cultural theoretic frameworks for southern California archaeology are frequently debated and refined by archaeologists. The early chronologic models proposed by Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) continue to be incorporated into current cultural studies with revisions. Archaeologists have developed the cultural frameworks in southern California by generally relying on relative dating methods using diagnostic artifacts, as opposed to absolute dating, due to a general lack of chronometric data available in the regional archaeological record. The framework proposed by Wallace introduced the Early Period, Millingstone Period, Intermediate Period, and Late Prehistoric Period, which generally follows the geologic time scale of Early, Middle and Late Holocene.

Early Holocene (10,000-7500 calibrated years Before Present (cal BP))

A gradual warming of the environment occurred during the Early Holocene. Researchers have proposed that groups from the Early Holocene were highly mobile and traveled across wide ranges. Cultural resources were portable or expedient to accommodate mobility. Archaeologists have recorded artifacts associated with hunting and plant processing at early Holocene sites, such as projectile points, bifaces, and groundstone tools.

Middle Holocene (7500-3500 cal BP)

The Millingstone Period during the Middle Holocene is characterized by new artifact types. The warming of the environment resulted in adaptations to changing environments and associated plant and animal resources. Temporary and seasonal camps were utilized during the Middle Holocene. Tools were intentionally cached, which indicate an intent to return to specific sites over time. Diagnostic artifacts have been recorded at Middle Holocene sites, such as Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points.

Late Holocene (3500 cal BP through Historic Contact)

Archaeological sites from the Late Holocene contain increasingly diverse artifact assemblages. Increased population is evident and multiple family groups likely coexisted within the communities. Proximity to water was an important factor for the seasonal and permanent settlements. Late Prehistoric archaeological sites contained diverse artifact assemblages, including projectile points, ceramics, pendants, incised stones, and shell beads. An increase in hunting efficiency occurred during the Late Prehistoric Period and Protohistoric Period, which is evident by the bow and arrow technology. An abundance of mortars and pestles have been recorded at village sites and further indicate a transition towards sedentary habitation.

METHODS

This report was prepared pursuant to CEQA. This study identifies whether existing databases and other published sources of information indicate the potential for archaeological resources to be located within the Project Site, whether any present archaeological resources are potentially significant under the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific recommendations that will address potential impacts to existing or potential archaeological resources encountered during Project construction, and in particular grading and other ground disturbing activities. Tasks completed include:

- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC),
- A cultural records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any studies conducted and/or resources recorded within or adjacent to the Project Site,
- Review of geological and historical maps and imagery to identify the archaeological sensitivity of the Project Site, and
- Development of recommendations and/or mitigation measures for cultural resources identified or potentially unrecorded within the Project Site.

RESULTS

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request was submitted to the NAHC to identify any documented sacred lands on or near the Project Site. The NAHC responded on July 9, 2024 and noted that the results were negative for the presence of any known sacred lands. The results are included in Attachment 1 of this report. The NAHC also provided a contact list of Native American Tribes who may have additional knowledge of sacred sites in the vicinity. Government-to-government consultation with Native American Tribes will be conducted by the Lead Agency at a later time pursuant to AB 52 and, as such, the results of consultation are not included within this report.

Kimley-Horn cultural resources management staff conducted a records search at the SCCIC on June 27, 2024 to identify any previously recorded archaeological resources or previously conducted cultural resources studies within the record search area, which was defined as the Project Site plus a 0.5 mile buffer (Figure 3). The results of the records search noted that 26 cultural resources studies have been conducted and 44 cultural resources have been recorded within the record search area. However, no cultural studies have taken place and no cultural resources have been recorded on the Project Site. Of the 44 cultural resources located in the record search area, only one (1) resource, P-19-004191, is associated with an archaeological site. P-19-004191 is a historic-period refuse scatter associated with pharmacies, construction materials suppliers, and bottling plants that was recorded in the northwest portion of the record search area approximately 0.40 miles from the Project Site. P-19-004191 was discovered during construction monitoring at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles and predates the museum's construction in 1913. The resource has not been evaluated for eligibility in the NRHP or the CRHR and therefore no information is available on the eligibility of the resource. The remaining resources consist of historic built environment resources and, as such, no prehistoric resources have been recorded within the Project Site or within the 0.5-mile buffer. The record search results are included in Attachment 2 of this report.

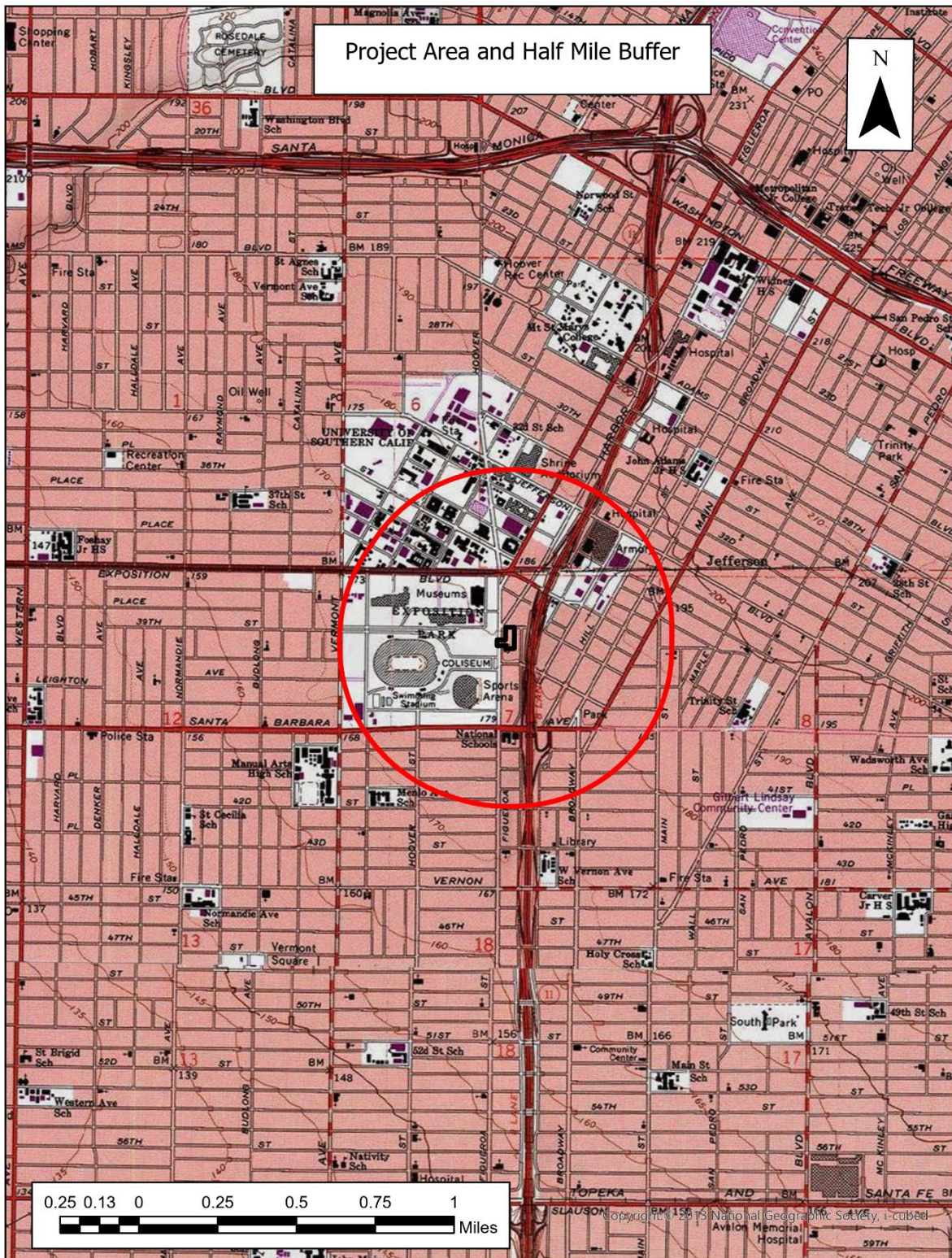


Figure 3: Project Site Plus 0.5 Mile Record Search Buffer

A review of available geologic maps and reports was conducted for the Project Site. U.S. Geological Survey maps illustrated that the Project Site is underlain by young alluvium (Qa) of the Holocene era made up of clay, sand, and gravel and includes the gravel and sand of minor stream channels (Campbell et al. 2016; Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1991). Additionally, a geotechnical investigation was conducted for the Project, which included four (4) hollow-stem auger borings sampled to depths of approximately 21.5 to 51.5 feet below the existing ground surface (bgs). The results indicated that artificial fill is compacted under the existing paved surface to a depth of four feet (Leighton and Associates 2024). Holocene-aged young alluvial native soils are present at the Project Site from 4-25 feet below ground surface and were deposited by the prehistoric ancestral course of the Los Angeles River. Human occupation took place in the Holocene era. As such, young alluvial geologic units typically have a low-to-moderate potential for archaeological resources, such as the layer of young alluvium fan deposits ranging approximately 4-25 feet below the surface within the Project Site. Proposed depth of excavation for the Project is a maximum of 10 feet below ground surface. The presence of alluvial sediments associated with the historic river also increases the archaeological sensitivity of the Project Site, because proximity to water was an important consideration for prehistoric habitation.

A review of historic maps and aerial imagery was also conducted for the Project Site. Early topographic maps and images show that development occurred in the Project Site as early as the 1920s (Historic Aerials 2024). Though, historic maps indicate that the immediate vicinity has been developed since at least the 1890s. A review of historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for the Project area show the vicinity of the Project area was developed by 1894 (Library of Congress 2026). By 1907, multiple buildings had been constructed within the Project area (Figure 4). Historic aerial images indicate that minimal development has occurred at the Project Site after the 1940s. As a result of this review, it is clear that the Project Site has been subjected to early development in the late 1800s and early 1900s with few changes occurring in recent decades (Figure 5-6). Previous ground disturbance at the Project Site consists of a depth of four feet bgs, according to the geotechnical investigation conducted for the proposed Project (Leighton and Associates 2024).

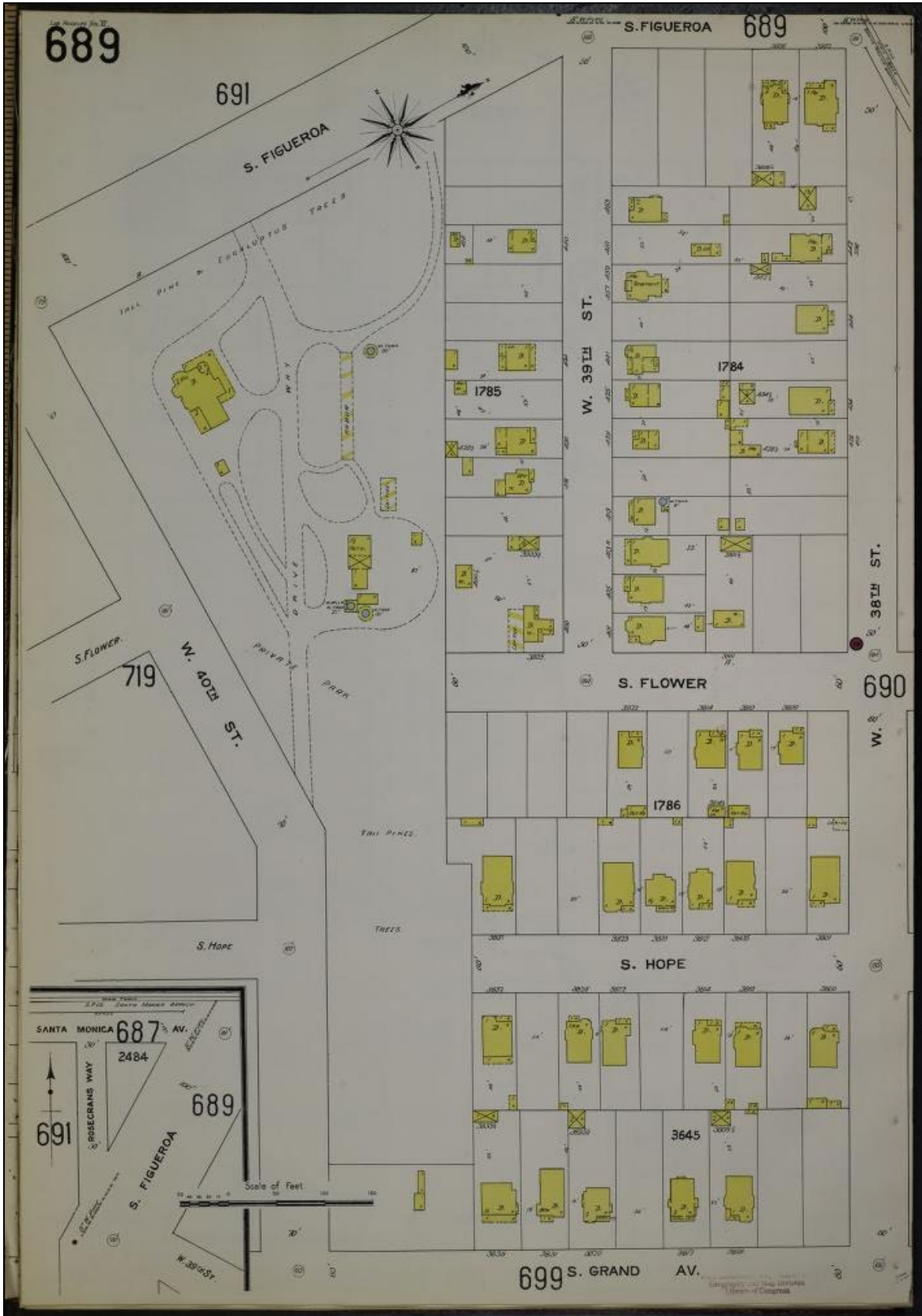


Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1907



Figure 5: Historic Aerial Image of the Project Site (1948)

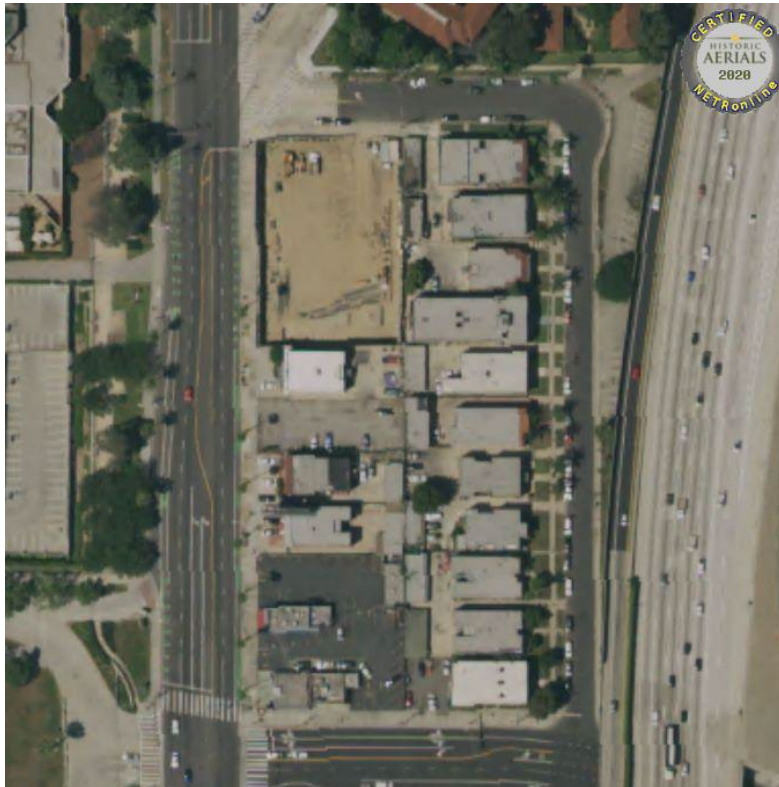


Figure 6: Historic Aerial Image of the Project Site (2020)

RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project Site as a result of the records search and associated research. As such, no archaeological resources that meet the definition of “Historical Resources” or “Unique Archaeological Resources”, as defined by CEQA, have been identified within the Project Site as a result of this study. Furthermore, archaeological resources are unlikely to be present near the surface given the extent of previous development and presence of surficial artificial fill.

However, there is a low to moderate archaeological sensitivity and potential for buried or historic-period archaeological resources past the depths of added fill of four feet. The potential for prehistoric material is evidenced by the presence of an alluvial fan topography and underlying Holocene-age geological deposits, as well as known prehistoric- and historic-era occupation in this region. While the SCCIC provided minimal prehistoric archaeological data for the Project Site and record search buffer, it is important to recognize that the region was subject to development prior to requirements for archaeological study and, as such, it is not uncommon to encounter previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites in the region during new ground disturbing-activities within areas of similar soil type/age and prior land uses as the Project Site. The potential for historic-era archaeological resources is similarly evidenced by known historic uses within the Project Site, which was developed as early as the 19th century with subsequent development in the 1920s that is still present on significant portions of the Project Site, which would not have been assessed at the time of construction. Additionally, the record search conducted at the SCICC revealed that a buried historic-era archaeological resource was discovered during construction monitoring at a location 0.4 miles northwest of the Project Site, adding to the low but nonetheless extant possibility that a similar resource could be identified during development of the Project Site.

Given that the Project Site was developed in the late 19th century, it is likely any surface manifestations of any prehistoric archaeological sites were disturbed. Additionally, there is no archaeological sensitivity within the upper layers made of artificial fill. However, the proposed depth of excavation for the Project is a maximum of 10 feet below ground surface, (bgs) and efforts for the proposed Project may disturb native soils with low to moderate prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity during construction between four to 10 feet bgs over the entire Project Site.

While there is not any specific substantial evidence of any significant impact, out of an abundance of caution, **Project Design Feature CUL-PDF-1** and **Project Design Feature CUL-PDF-2**, which outline the provision of archaeological resources training, as needed archaeological monitoring, and the process for treatment of any potential archaeological resource during Project construction, and are included as a part of the Project. If archaeological material is discovered during the course of Project development, it is likely to be in a secondary or tertiary deposit and lacking integrity to meet the threshold of significance for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, though the presence of monitors to address any inadvertent discoveries will ensure proper recordation of any present resources and on-the-ground assessment to verify the lack of eligibility of any prehistoric or historic materials that may be encountered. Such project design features are included below:

- **Project Design Feature CUL-PDF-1: Archaeological Resources Training**

Prior to initiating ground-disturbing activities, the Project applicant shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist meeting Secretary of the Interior professional qualifications (Project Archaeologist). Archaeological Resources Training shall be provided to all construction managers and construction personnel engaged in relevant job activities prior to commencing any ground disturbance work within the Project Site. The training shall be prepared and conducted by a qualified professional archaeologist meeting Secretary of the Interior professional qualifications. The training content shall include, but not be limited to, information about archaeological resources in the vicinity, types of common archaeological resources in southern California, and the procedures to be followed to protect any such resources in the case of inadvertent discovery. The training may be discontinued when ground disturbance activities for the Project are completed. Construction personnel shall not be permitted to operate equipment within the construction area during the relevant construction period unless they have attended the training. A copy of the training transcript and/or training video, as well as a list of the names of all personnel who attended the training shall be maintained by the Project.

- **Project Design Feature CUL-PDF-2: As Needed Archaeological Monitoring and Inadvertent Archaeological Discoveries**

The Project Archaeologist shall monitor, or supervise archaeological monitors (Monitors), for as needed and intermittent archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities. Archaeological monitoring will begin once excavation reaches the bottom of the artificial fill layer, which is approximately four feet below ground surface. After initiation, intermittent archaeological monitoring shall occur for a minimum of 20 hours per week. The Project Archaeologist shall have the ability to recommend monitoring be decreased or eliminated after the first two weeks of spot monitoring during ground-disturbing activities below four feet are complete. The recommendation shall be based on the absence of cultural resources and/or indication of subsurface soils possessing a low likelihood for significant intact resources. In the event that archaeological resources are inadvertently unearthed or encountered during excavation and grading activities, the Project Archaeologist/Monitors may request that construction halt within 50 feet of the find and the Project Archaeologist shall record and assess the resource. Actions recommended by the Project Archaeologist to manage the discovery, such as avoidance or excavation of the find, shall be adhered to and documented within the resource record.

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Attachment 1

Sacred Lands File (SLF) Results from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 9, 2024

Jamie Nord
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

Via Email to: Jamie.Nord@kimley-horn.com

Re: 3800 Figueroa 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 you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



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Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
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Attachment 2

Records Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC)

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-004191		Resource Name - Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Site	Site, Other	Historic	AH04	2009 (James Clark, SRI)	LA-10988, LA-12752
P-19-166099		Resource Name - 3941 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 068411; Voided - 19-173735	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-166100		Resource Name - 3937 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 068412; Voided - 19-173736	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-166101		Resource Name - 3931 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 068413; Voided - 19-173737	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-166102		Resource Name - 3927 Flower Drive; OHP Property Number - 068414; Other - Flower Drive District; Voided - 19-173738	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-166103		Resource Name - 3923 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 068415; Voided - 19-173739	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-166104		Resource Name - 3915 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 068417; Voided - 19-173741	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-166106		Resource Name - 3907 Flower Drive; OHP Property Number - 068419; Other - Flower Drive District; Voided - 19-173743	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-166107		Resource Name - 3855 Flower Drive; OHP Property Number - 068420; Other - Flower Drive District; Voided - 19-173744	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-166831		OHP Property Number - 020749; Resource Name - USC - Widney Hall, Original Bldg of USC Campus; CHL - CHL 536; Other - School of Music; Other - Widney Hall Alumni House	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP15	1955; 1980 (J. Arbuckle)	LA-12749
P-19-166836		OHP Property Number - 020755; Resource Name - Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County	Building	Historic	HP09; HP15	1974 (B. Reiner, Natural History Museum)	LA-12749, LA-12752
P-19-166837		Resource Name - State Armory Building; OHP Property Number - 020756	Building	Historic	HP14; HP95	1974 (Tom Sitton, Natural History Museum)	
P-19-167079		OHP Property Number - 021019; Resource Name - Exposition Community House; Other - Exposition Club House	Building	Historic	HP13	1976 (D. Smith & T. Sitton, Natural History Museum)	LA-12752
P-19-173727		Resource Name - Flower Drive Historic District; OHP Property Number - 068403	District	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-173746		OHP Property Number - 068422; Resource Name - Universal Service Auto Repair	Building	Historic		1989 (Kane, Diane, Caltrans, District 7)	
P-19-173747		OHP Property Number - 068423; Resource Name - Zobelein Apts	Building	Historic		1989 (Kane, Diane, Caltrans, District 7)	
P-19-173748		OHP Property Number - 068424; Resource Name - Zobelein Apts	Building	Historic		1989 (Kane, Diane, Caltrans, District 7)	
P-19-173749		OHP Property Number - 068425; Resource Name - Zobelein Apts; Other - Laundry/ Maids Quarters	Building	Historic		1989 (Kane, Diane, Caltrans, District 7)	
P-19-173750		OHP Property Number - 068426; Resource Name - Zobelein Apts	Building	Historic		1989 (Kane, Diane, Caltrans, District 7)	LA-12167
P-19-174017		OHP Property Number - 072762; Resource Name - 3738 S Figueroa St	Building	Historic	HP06	1985 (Heumann, Johnson, Research Associates)	LA-09803

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-174018		OHP Property Number - 072763; Resource Name - 3714 S Figueroa St	Building	Historic	HP02	1985 (Heumann, Johnson, Research Associates)	LA-09803
P-19-174019		OHP Property Number - 072764; Resource Name - Defense & Strategy Studies	Building	Historic	HP15	1985 (Heumann, Johnson, Research Associates)	LA-09803
P-19-174079		OHP Property Number - 073453; Resource Name - Exposition Park Rose Garden	Building, Site	Historic	HP29	1990 (T. Sitton, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles)	LA-10393, LA-12752
P-19-175241		Resource Name - Los Angeles Swimming Stadium; OHP Property Number - 097640	Building	Historic	HP12; HP13; HP95	1985; 1994 (Christy McAvoy, Historic Resources Group as SHPO Representative)	
P-19-175319		OHP Property Number - 097836; Resource Name - USC - Colonel Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Memorial Hall of Philosophy	Element of district	Historic	HP15	2001 (Rick Starzak, Jessica Feldman, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887, LA-12752
P-19-175607		OHP Property Number - 098970; Resource Name - USC District	District	Historic	HP15	1994 (Christy J. McAvoy, Historic Resources Group)	LA-06454
P-19-175610		OHP Property Number - 098991; Resource Name - USC; Other - Bovard Admin Bldg; Other - Admin Bldg; Other - Bovard Hall; Other - LA55XC666A	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP15	2003 (D. Rodrigues)	LA-07768, LA- 11733, LA-12749
P-19-175614		OHP Property Number - 099002; Resource Name - USC Harris Hall & Fisher Gallery; Other - Harris Hall of Architecture & Fine Arts; Other - Fisher Gallery	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP15	2001 (Rick Starzak, Jessica Feldman, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-175615		OHP Property Number - 099003; Resource Name - USC; Other - Hancock Foundation Bldg	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP15	1994 (Christy J. McAvoy, Historic Resources Group)	LA-12749
P-19-186671		OHP Property Number - 132215; Resource Name - 3625 S Grand Ave	Building	Historic	HP07	2001 (J. Marvin, LSA)	LA-08267, LA- 11468, LA-12183, LA-12752
P-19-187075		OHP Property Number - 020945; Resource Name - California State Museum of Science & Industry	Building	Historic	HP15	1974 (T. Sitton, Natural History Museum)	LA-12749, LA-12752

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-188090		Resource Name - Palestine Masonic Lodge; Other - The Most Worshipful St Anthony Grand Lodge	Building	Historic	HP06	2007 (D. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	LA-10393
P-19-189083		Resource Name - L A Downtown Shopping News; Other - California National Guard Armory	Building	Historic	HP08	2001 (R. Starzak, G. Miller, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887, LA-12183
P-19-189850		Resource Name - ACES School Site; Other - Farmer Bros Coffee Co; Other - Brewmatic	Building	Historic	HP08	2012 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-11468
P-19-189851		Resource Name - ACES School Site; Other - Farmer Bros Coffee Co; Other - Brewmatic	Building	Historic	HP08	2012 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-11468
P-19-190907		Resource Name - 3801 Flower Drive, 468 W 38th St; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 173838	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-190908		Resource Name - 3813 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 173839	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-190909		Resource Name - 3819 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 173840	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-190910		Resource Name - 3821 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 173841	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-190911		Resource Name - 3825 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 116335	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-190912		Resource Name - 3831 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 173842	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-190913		Resource Name - 3835 Flower Drive; OHP Property Number - 173843; Other - Flower Drive District	Building, Element of district	Protohistoric	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-190914		Resource Name - 3843 Flower Drive; OHP Property Number - 173844; Other - Flower Drive District	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145
P-19-190915		Resource Name - 3847 Flower Drive; Other - Flower Drive District; OHP Property Number - 173846	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2007 (Peter Moruzzi)	LA-13145

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00201		1976	Ivie, Pamela and David Whitley	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Proposed Development of Site 7, UCLA on - Campus Housing, Los Angeles, California.	University of California Los Angeles Institute of Archaeology	
LA-02838		1993	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed East Central Interceptor Sewer [ecis] Project, East-west Alignment, Los Angeles County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-002121
LA-04836		2000		Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project	Science Applications International Corporation	
LA-05444		2000	Iverson, Gary	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-110-20.0/22.1-07-173-1y2901	Caltrans District 7	
LA-06387		1995	Anonymous	Science Building University of Southern California Historic Resources Survey (excerpt)	Mellon & Associates	
LA-06419		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 089-03 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06454		2001	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Record Search and Literature Review Report for an At&t Telecommunications Facility: Number D383 Exposition Boulevard City and County of Los Angeles, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	19-175607
LA-07719		2005	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate CA-0744 (la -coliseum) 3939 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07768		2004	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search Results, Site Visit, and Historic Architectural Assessment of Direct Ape for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La55xc666a (usc Park Campus), 3551 Trousdale Pkwy, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-175610
LA-07880		2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Royal Street Communications Wireless Telecommunications Site La0202a (figueroa Arms) Located at 4125 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California 90037	Cellular, Archaeological Resource, Evaluations	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-08907		2007	Billat, Lorna	Cultural Resources Study of the Mcdonald's Project Sprint Site No. La73xc130c, 447 W. 40th Place And/or 4000 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90037	Historic Resource Associates	
LA-09231		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA80XC001 (LA Coliseum), 3939 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-09803		1990	Diane Kane	Harbor Freeway Transitway, 37th St. Ramps, Supplemental Report	Caltrans District 7	19-174017, 19-174018, 19-174019, 19-175604, 19-176338, 19-176339, 19-176340, 19-176341, 19-176342, 19-176343, 19-176344, 19-176345, 19-176346, 19-176347, 19-176348, 19-176349, 19-176350, 19-176351, 19-176352, 19-176353
LA-10393		2009	Hatoff, Brian	Verizon Cellular Communication Tower Site, Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, 3911 Figueroa St. Los Angeles, CA	URS	19-162310, 19-174079, 19-188090
LA-10860		2007	Robinson, Mark	Exposition Corridor Light Rail Transit Project Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan	Jones & Stokes	19-000069, 19-000070, 19-000074, 19-000171, 19-000172
LA-10913		2008	Supernowicz, Dana E.	Collocation submission packet: St. Anthony Grand Lodge, LA-0202B, Resubmittal	EarthTouch Inc.	
LA-10988		2011	Clark, James	Final Letter Report of Findings for Archaeological Monitoring Services at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Technical Report 11-04)	Statistical Research, Inc.	19-004191
LA-11391		2011	Loftus, Shannon L.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC773, Hill/Jefferson 3434 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90089 CASPR #3551278787	ACE Environmental, LLC	19-175421
LA-11733		2012	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA55XC666 (USC Park Campus), 3551 Trousdale Parkway, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-175610

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11941		2012	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for NextG Networks, Inc. Candidate Los Angeles Memorial Collseum DAS Project, 3911 South Figueroa Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-162310
LA-12183		2013	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02341A (LA051 Exposition Park USC) 3625-1/2 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles	MBA	19-003976, 19-167025, 19-167286, 19-173751, 19-175421, 19-186671, 19-189050, 19-189083, 19-189943
LA-12749		2014	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA55XC666 (USC Park Campus) 3551 Trousdale Parkway, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	FirstCarbon Solution	19-166831, 19-166836, 19-167286, 19-175610, 19-175615, 19-187075
LA-12792		2013	Hogan, Michael	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities University High School Sewer Improvement Project CRM Tech Contract No. 2676	CRM Tech	19-000382
LA-13145		1990	KANE, DIANE, LORA ZIER, STEVEN BROWNSON, and CAROL CARROLL	HARBOR FREEWAY TRANSITWAY 37TH STREET RAMPS SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT, 07-LA-110/P.M. 18.8-20.2, 07222-110321, HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY AND FINDING OF EFFECT	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	19-166099, 19-166100, 19-166101, 19-166102, 19-166103, 19-166104, 19-166105, 19-166106, 19-166107, 19-173727, 19-190907, 19-190908, 19-190909, 19-190910, 19-190911, 19-190912, 19-190913, 19-190914, 19-190915
LA-13239		2017	Gust, Sherri	Extent of Zanja Madre	Cogstone	19-003103, 19-004113, 19-190309
LA-13267		2016	Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R. Kraft, and Courtney J. Accardy	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL SPORTS ARENA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc	19-162310