Appendix B

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Inventory Report

Kimley»Horn

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Inventory Report for the Transit Oriented Communities Specific Plan and Zoning Code Update in the City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Plan Description 1
1.2 Regulatory Setting 4

2.0 METHODS 8

3.0 PLAN SETTING 8

3.1 Environmental Setting 8
3.2 Ethnographic Setting 9
3.3 Prehistoric Setting 10
3.4 Historical Setting 11

4.0 RESULTS 12

4.1 Cultural Resources Record Search 12
4.2 Paleontological Record Search 14
4.3 Sacred Land File Search 15
4.4 Database Review 15

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 19

5.1 Archaeological Resources 20
5.2 Historic Built Environment Resources 20
5.3 Paleontological Resources 20
5.4 Recommendations 20

6.0 REFERENCES 23

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Site Records
Appendix B: Paleontological Record Search Results
Appendix C: Sacred Lands File Search Results

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) prepared a Cultural and Paleontological Resources Inventory Report for the Transit Oriented Communities (TOC) Specific Plan and Zoning Code Update (Plan) located within the City of Bell Gardens (Lead Agency) in Los Angeles County, California. This study was completed to determine whether the Plan area contains, or could possibly contain, cultural (archaeological and historic) resources and/or paleontological resources and if the Plan would have a significant effect on the environment due to circumstances concerning these resources. A literature review, database review, and record searches were conducted for the Plan area to identify the likelihood of present cultural and/or paleontological resources. Due to the programmatic nature of this Plan, this report does not include fieldwork or the new recordation or evaluation of cultural resources.

1.1 Plan Description

The Plan area is located in the center of the City of Bell Gardens in the County of Los Angeles, California (Figure 1). Specifically, the Plan area is situated from the intersection of Darwell Avenue and East Florence Avenue to Perry Road, totaling 232 acres (Figure 2). The Plan area is in an urban area consisting of residential development and commercial buildings such as retail shops, supermarkets, restaurants, vacant spaces, and surface parking lots.

On October 9, 2023, the Bell Gardens City Council approved authorization of accepting funding from the California Department of Transportation Sustainable Transportation Planning Grant Program that is intended to support and implement the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), Sustainable Communities Strategies/Alternative Planning Strategies (SCS/APS), and to ultimately achieve the State's greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction target of 40 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and 2050, respectively. This grant would assist Bell Gardens in the creation of this Transit Oriented Community plan (Plan) to address mobility, connectivity, and increased active transportation ridership.

The Plan will allow for the transformation of the intersection of East Florence Avenue and Garfield Avenue and surrounding areas with new multi-family housing, mixed-use housing, and mixed-use development. Mixed-use housing will include housing options that range from micro units, townhomes, apartments, small lot homes, and flexible live-work units. Mixed-use development will incorporate retail shops and residential amenities on the ground floor.

The Plan will also allow for various pedestrian amenities and safety improvements consisting of pedestrian scaled lighting, improved bus shelters, crosswalks, pedestrian signals, bikeshare hubs, wayfinding elements, trash receptacles, and street furniture. New open space, street trees, and landscaping will be added, along with new sustainability features such as solar panels, EV charging stations, and CAL Green certification for new residential uses.

There is no development proposed as part of this Plan. The Plan is a programmatic planning document, and all future development within the Plan area will be subject to site-specific project reviews.

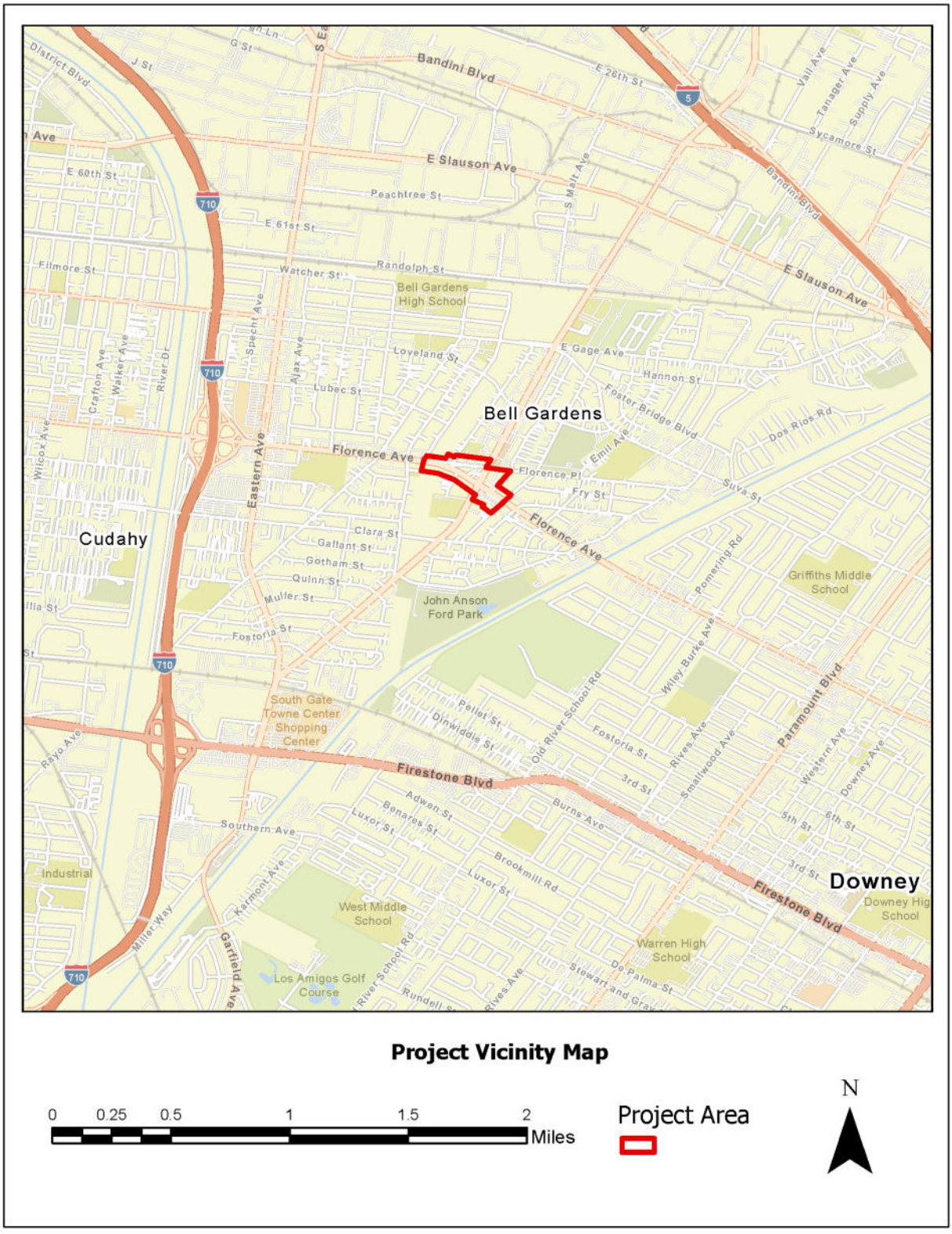

Figure 1: Plan Vicinity Map

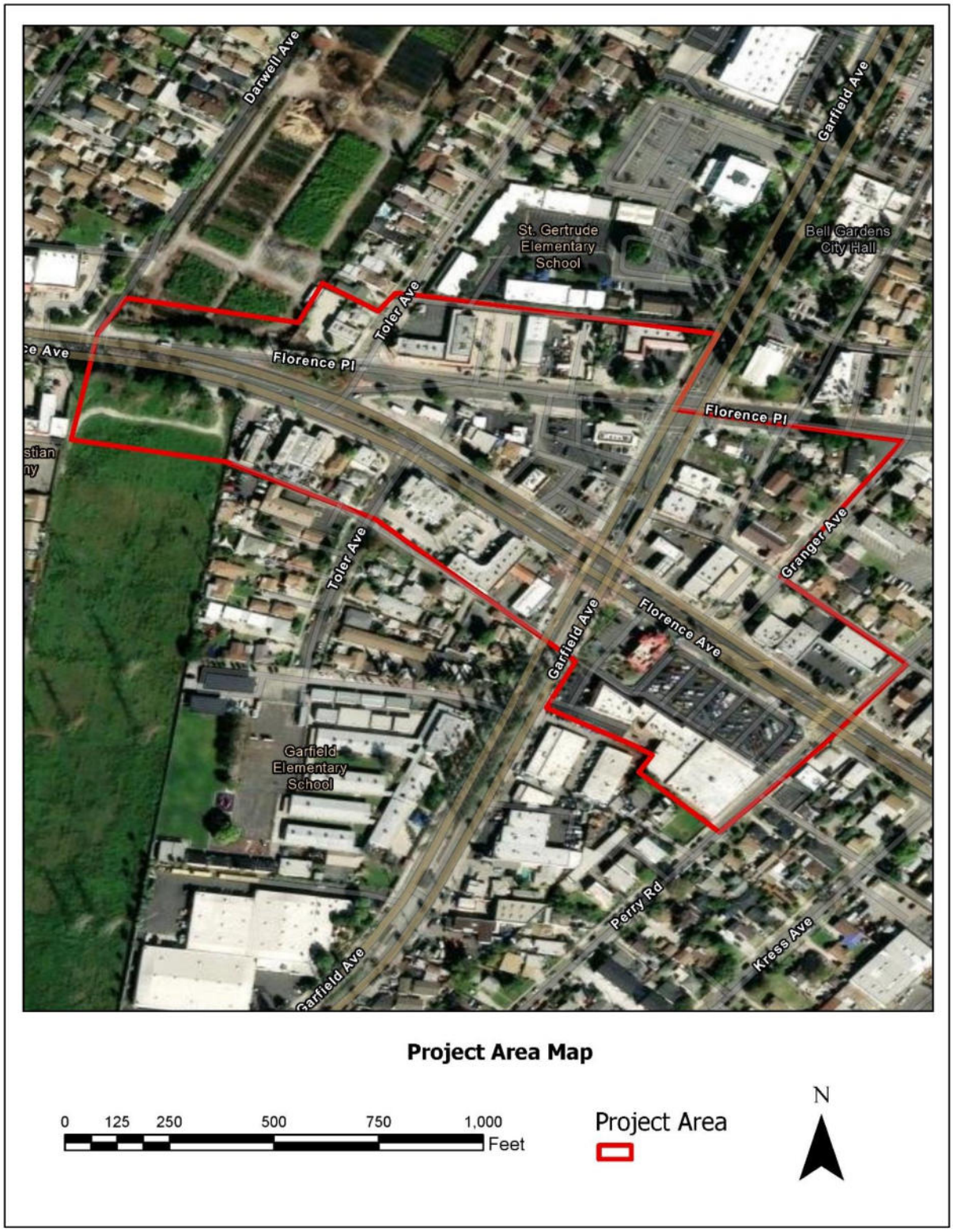

Figure 2: Plan Area Map

1.2 Regulatory Setting

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the State's public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (CCR Tit. 14(3), § 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 or CRHR)
- 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 consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California…Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. [CCR] Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code (PRC) 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 (CCR tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA 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 Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

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

California Public Resources Code

California PRC § 5024.1 establishes the CRHR. The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including properties evaluated and determined eligible under § 106.

PRC § 5020 to 5029.5 continued 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, 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

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

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:

- 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.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.
- 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. 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:

- 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. If a point is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point 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:

- 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 Bell Gardens General Plan

The City of Bell Gardens General Plan contains one policy regarding the protection of cultural resources in the Conservation Element (City of Bell Gardens 2010). The General Plan also identifies several historic structures that should be preserved as part of the General Plan.

- Policy 1: The City of Bell Gardens shall safeguard the community's heritage by identifying and preserving appropriate structures and sites which have historical significance.

2.0 METHODS

This report was prepared pursuant to CEQA. This study identifies whether any cultural and paleontological resources were previously recorded within the Plan area, the potential for unrecorded resources, and whether any present resources are potentially significant under the above-referenced regulations. Tasks completed include:

- A cultural resources record search with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Plan area and half-mile radius,
- Paleontological record searches through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), and Western Science Center (WSC) for the Plan area and vicinity,
- Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC),
- Review of additional digital cultural or paleontological resource repositories, such as the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), and University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP),
- Review of geological and historical maps and imagery to identify the cultural or paleontological resource sensitivity of the Plan area,
- Recommendations regarding any identified or potential cultural and/or paleontological resources.

3.0 PLAN SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed Plan area is located within the southern Los Angeles Basin situated between several fault lines, including the Puente Hills blind thrust system to the north and southeast, as well as the Lower Elysian Park thrust to the north and east (USGS 2025). It lies just west of the confluence of the Los Angeles River and the Rio Hondo and is mapped with a natural geomorphology of Holocene-aged (i.e., era of human occupation) alluvium as underlying soils (Saucedo et al. 2016). Specifically, the Plan area contains a soil composition of 0-2% slope Urban land-Hueneme drained-San Emigdio complex soil series, which is characterized as an alluvial fan with sandy soils up to and beyond 80 inches below ground surface (SoilWeb 2025). The Plan area would have originally contained a lush, wet environment populated by riparian plant habitats due to its adjacency with the Los Angeles River and Rio Hondo. In general, it would have supported an abundance of plant and animal resources, though has been extensively impacted by prior development and no longer contains native plants and grasses.

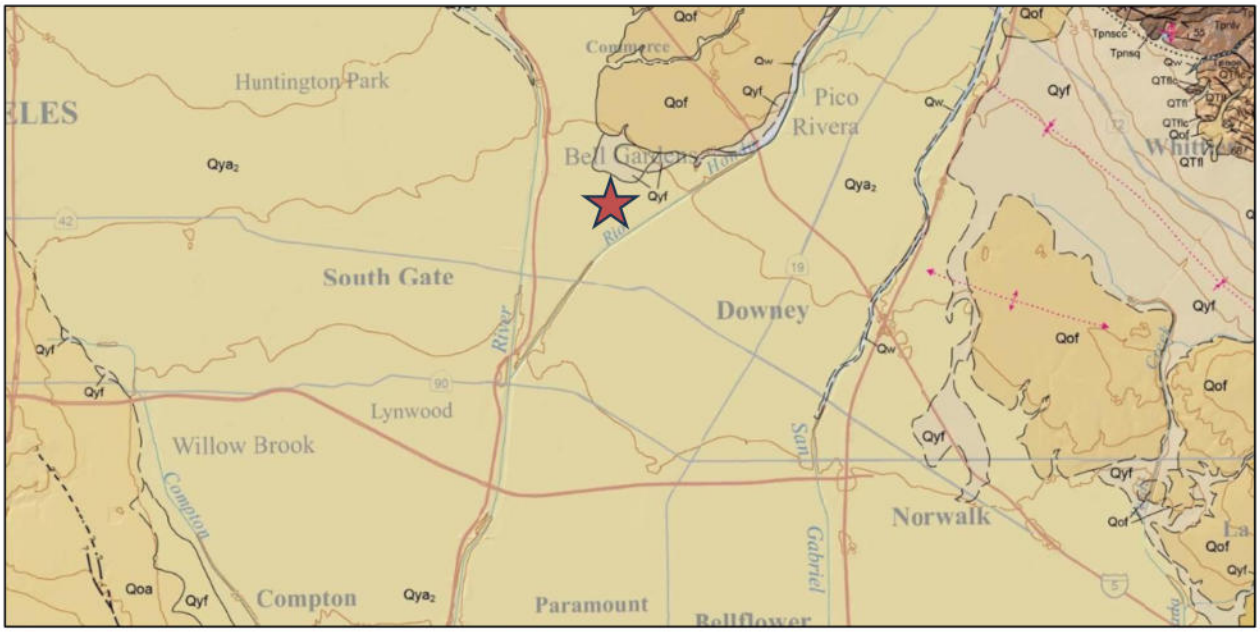

Figure 3: Geologic Map of the Plan Area (Indicated with Red Star)

3.2 Ethnographic Setting

The Plan area is located in the ancestral lands 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. 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 Plan area is located within a large geographic area inhabited by the Gabrieleño/Tongva (Kroeber 1925).

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 (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). 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 were needed (Hudson and Blackburn 1982).

Following many subsequent Spanish visits to the region, the colonization of the indigenous population continued alongside 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 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 Basin today.

3.3 Prehistoric Setting

Cultural theoretic frameworks for southern California archaeology are frequently debated and refined by archaeologists. The early models proposed by Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) continue to be incorporated into 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 lack of chronometric data available in the regional record. The framework proposed by Wallace introduced the Early Period, Millingstone Period, Intermediate Period, and Late Prehistoric Period, which 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 are likely to coexist 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 indicates a transition towards sedentary habitation.

3.4 Historical Setting

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. However, the official era of contact in California, otherwise noted as the Historic era, is generally considered to have started much later and is divided into three periods: the Spanish/Mission Period (1769-1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821-1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). In 1771 Mission San Gabriel was established by Father Serra just south of El Monte along the banks of the Rio Hondo. In 1775, the Mission was moved to its present location approximately 14 miles north of the Plan area. According to mission records, many Gabrieleño/Tongva were forced into the Mission system and housed at the San Gabriel Mission (King 2011). Due in part to this removal from their ancestral lands and harsh conditions of mission life, including the introduction of new diseases, the indigenous population quickly dwindled. In the late 1700s, the city of Bell Gardens found its humble beginnings when the area, situated on the southern Rio Hondo, became a vast agricultural center for immigrants escaping Mexico and its government during the Spanish Period. Among these immigrants were the Lugos family, who are now known to be one of California's first families (City of Bell Gardens 2025).

In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule, and the Missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act and the Missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings and released the indigenous people that remained there. 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 (Bancroft 1886; Bean and Smith 1978). Antonio Lugo, the patriarch of the Lugo family and a corporal in the Spanish army, was given a reward for his military service during the establishment of the Mission system. This reward was a land grant of approximately 29,514 acres, which is now the modern-day cities of Bell Gardens, Maywood, Vernon, Huntington Park, Walnut Park, Cudahy, South Gate, Lynwood, and Commerce (City of Bell Gardens 2025). By early 1800s, Lugo's son Don Antonio Maria Lugo had used some of his father's undeveloped land to build one of the largest cattle ranches in California's history. Don Antonio's adobe home, named Rancho San Antonio, was constructed on the ranch. Don Antonio became one of the most respected members of the community through the prosperity of his cattle ranch and used his money to build more adobe houses within the grant boundaries. Many of the homes are still within the cities of Bell Gardens and Los Angeles.

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was introduced, triggering the start of the American Period. In 1849, the Anglo population greatly increased in California as a result of the Gold Rush and, in 1850, California was accepted into the Union. As a result of land grants previously established under Mexican leadership that created large pastoral estates in California, as well as a high demand for beef during the Gold Rush, the state saw a cattle boom from 1849–1855. The increased Anglo population and pursuit of

land and gold led to drastic conditions for the remaining indigenous communities, who were once again forced to provide labor or displaced to make way for new residents (Beck and Haase 1974; Kroeber 1925). Decrees were passed that removed lands and property from Spanish land grantees and gave them to the American migrants coming into the state. The decrees affected Don Antonio's vast holdings, which numbered several thousands of acres. Don Antonio's remaining land was shared by his nine children. Over the next century, Bell Gardens transferred from an agricultural community to an economically prosperous land due to the defense plants built in the area during World War I and World War II. Bell Gardens became an incorporated 2.4-mile city on August 1, 1961. Now, Bell Gardens has a population of nearly 45,000 and consists of a lively community full of parks, schools, lake, and community golf course (City of Bell Gardens 2025).

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Cultural Resources Record Search

Kimley-Horn conducted a cultural resource records search at the SCCIC on October 9, 2025, to identify any previously recorded cultural resources or previously conducted cultural resources studies within the record search area. The record search area was defined as the Plan area plus a half-mile buffer. The SCCIC reported 23 previous studies and four cultural resources within the record search area. The four cultural resources consist entirely of historic-period resources. There were no precontact Native American sites identified during the record search. Out of the 23 previous studies, four studies were conducted within the Plan area, resulting in the recordation of two cultural resources (P-19-190302 and P-19-192309), as outlined in **Table 1** and **Table 2**. The four previous studies were concentrated in the western portion of the Plan area, and as such, most of the Plan area has not been surveyed. The site records for P-19-190302 and P-19-192309 are included in **Appendix A**.

Table 1: Previous Cultural Studies in the Plan Area

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title
LA-8851	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate La23633a (Florence Ave. Lattice Tower), 6241 Florence Avenue, Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12306	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA23633 (LA3633 SCE Florence Avenue CS) 6241 Florence Avenue, Bell Gardens, California
LA-12450	Bonner, Wayne H.	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA60XC166 (Humphy M-6 T-2 Mesa Redondo), 6124 Florence Avenue, Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California
LA-13274	Williams, Audry and Wendy L. Tinsley Becker	2016	Historical Resource Analysis Report / Historic Property Survey Report, Southern California Edison Company, Long Beach Steam Plant 66kV and 220kV Transmission Lines

Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a Half-Mile Radius of the Plan Area

Resource No.	Age	Description/Name
P-19-001260	Historic	Quarry site
P-19-190302*	Historic	SCE Tower
P-19-192309*	Historic	SCE 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines
P-19-192742	Historic	Peterson Farmhouse

** Resources within the Plan area*

P-19-190302

P-19-190302, also known as T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS, is a steel lattice type transmission tower, approximately 110 feet tall, that was installed by Southern California Edison (SCE) Company as part of their expansion of electrical service. This resource was constructed in 1927 and is located in a mixed commercial and residential area of the western Plan area. The structure contains two lattice towers joined by a rectangular shaped horizontal section. An equipment building is located within the base of the tower. The tower was noted as being in good condition with no alterations at the time of its recording. The resource was recorded in 2013 by K.A. Crawford of Michael Brandman Associates. Michael Brandman Associates evaluated this resource for its eligibility for the NRHP. Crawford recommended that the resource is not eligible under any of the NRHP criteria. Crawford noted that the resource has not been evaluated for CRHR eligibility or local listing.

P-19-192309

P-19-192309 is the SCE Long Beach–Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines that were constructed in 1927-1928 with the purpose of transmitting power from the Long Beach Steam Plants No. 2 and 3. The resource runs in a north-south direction through the western Plan area. These lines consist of two 290 feet tall multiple-circuit lattice steel towers located on either side of the Cerritos Channel and hold six 60kV circuits each. A 310 foot double-circuit lattice steel tower is located on either side of the channel and holds two 2200kV circuits. The 60kV lines are located on one single 12-14-circuit tower constructed on three legs with two 55 feet bridges or a single six-circuit tower constructed on two legs with 55 feet bridge. Both types stand approximately 94 feet tall. The resource was recorded in 2016 by Audry Williams of SCE. SCE evaluated this resource for its eligibility for the NRHP and recommended that it is eligible under NRHP criteria A and C. Williams noted that the transmission line is part of the backbone of the SCE 220kV system and represents an important, innovative, or masterfully designed transmission line. Williams did not specifically include an evaluation under CRHR criteria or local designation. However, given the resource's eligibility under NRHP criteria, it would automatically be eligible for the CRHR, as well, under the equivalent criteria 1 and 3. As such, it should be considered a historical resource, as defined under CEQA.

4.2 Paleontological Record Search

Kimley-Horn requested paleontological resources record searches through NHMLAC and WSC. The NHMLAC responded on October 5, 2025, and indicated that no known fossil localities are located within the Plan area. However, NHMLAC noted that there are recorded fossil localities near the Plan area. The localities are concentrated in sedimentary deposits dating to the Pleistocene epoch. The Plan area is located near Pleistocene deposits but entirely situated in younger Holocene-age deposits. The WSC responded on October 8, 2025, stating that there are no known fossil localities in or near the Plan area, according to their database. The information provided by the NHMLAC about the closest known localities to the Plan area is reported in **Table 3**. A copy of the results provided by the repositories is included in **Appendix B**.

Table 3: Previously Recorded Fossil Localities Near the Plan Area

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth	Approximate Distance
LACM VP 7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (*Gasterosteus*); Snake (*Colubridae*), Rodents (*Thomomys, Microtus, Reithrodontomys);* Rabbit (*Sylvilagus*)	30 feet below ground surface	2 miles north of Plan area
LACM IP 2690	South of railroad tracks; crossing 103 St, Watts	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Acorn barnacle (*Megabalanus*), scaphopod (*Dentalium*), (*Stagnicola*), pond snails (*Callianax*), moon snail (*Euspira*), turban snail (*Megastrea*), Venus clam (*Tivela*), piddock (*Penitella*), cardita (*Cyclocardia*), tellin (*Tellina*), lucine (*Lucinisca, Epilucina*), cerith (*Lirobittium*), sand dollar (*Dendraster*), cowry (*Neobernaya*), tower shell (*Turritella*),dwarf-venus (*Nutricola*)	Unknown	6 miles southwest of Plan area
LACM VP 3266	W Athens Blvd & Menlo Ave	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene, calcareous siltstone)	Uncatalogued vertebrates	15-18 below ground surface	9 miles southwest of Plan area

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth	Approximate Distance
LACM VP 1225	354 W 99th St, Los Angeles	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	15-20 feet below ground surface	9 miles west of Plan area
LACM VP 3365	Athens on the Hill, Los Angeles	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	Unknown	10 miles southwest of Plan area

4.3 Sacred Land File Search

An SLF search request was submitted to the NAHC to identify any documented sacred lands in or near the Plan area. On September 30, 2025, the NAHC responded with negative results. A copy of the NAHC's response is included in **Appendix C** 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.

4.4 Database Review

Kimley-Horn staff reviewed archival, cultural, and paleontological databases to identify any previously recorded cultural and paleontological resources, the extent of previous development, and the resource sensitivity of the Plan area. Kimley-Horn reviewed the following cultural databases: NRHP, CRHR, and BERD. Kimley-Horn did not identify any previously listed cultural resources in the Plan area during the database review. Kimley-Horn also reviewed the UCMP online database to identify any paleontological resources in or near the Plan area. The UCMP did not report any fossil localities in Los Angeles County that date to the Holocene epoch within or near the Plan area.

Kimley-Horn reviewed a database of historic maps and aerial imagery for the Plan area. Historic aerial imagery is available for the Plan area from 1952 through present, and historic topographic maps are available from 1896 through present (Historic Aerials 2025). The earliest aerials show that the Plan area was already developed with roads and numerous commercial and residential properties before the 1950s. Some individual lots in the Plan area were undeveloped (Figure 4). By 1988, the commercial sections of the Plan area were fully developed, with the western parcel remaining undeveloped (Figure 5). Little to no changes have occurred to Plan area since that time.

Kimley-Horn reviewed public property records for the Plan area (ParcelQuest 2025). The Plan area encompasses 44 Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) in total, and 39 parcels contain historic-period or modern buildings, as outlined in Table 4. Specifically, there are 29 historic-era buildings (45 years or older in age) in the Plan area as of the final date of this report. APN 6329-016-036 contains the oldest property in the Plan area, built in 1936. Eight buildings in the Plan area are modern properties built within the last 45 years (ParcelQuest 2025). Two parcels have buildings with no reported age. All of the buildings are visible in modern aerial images of these parcels. The 29 historic-era buildings are considered unrecorded historic built environment resources in the Plan area. It is important to note that as time moves forward the number of historic-age buildings within the Plan area will increase.



Figure 4: Historic Aerial Image of the Plan Area in 1952



Figure 5: Historic Aerial Image of the Plan Area in 1988

Table 4: Parcels with Buildings within the Plan Area

List	APN	Address	Property Type	Building Year	Age
1	6228-012-001	6260 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Office Lot	Building constructed in 1968	Historic-period
2	6228-012-002	7209 Toler Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Single Family	No reported age	Undetermined
3	6228-012-003	7213 Toler Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Single Family	Building constructed in 1950	Historic-period
4	6228-012-004	6256 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Single Family	Building constructed in 1946	Historic-period
5	6228-012-005	6250 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Industrial Lot	Building constructed in 1956	Historic-period
6	6228-012-006	6244 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Automotive Uses	Building constructed in 2016	Modern
7	6228-012-007	6234 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Automotive Uses	Building constructed in 1987	Modern
8	6228-013-005	6332 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Automotive Uses	Building constructed in 1992	Modern
9	6228-013-006	6336 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Office Lot	Building constructed in 1946	Historic-period
10	6228-013-018	6320 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Retail Sales	Building constructed in 1967	Historic-period
11	6228-016-027	6350 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Restaurant	Building constructed in 2002	Modern
12	6228-016-029	6380 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Shopping Center	Building constructed in 1966	Historic-period
13	6329-014-031	6857 Toler Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Multiple Family	Building constructed in 1939	Historic-period
14	6329-014-032	6251 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Automotive Uses	Building constructed in 1954	Historic-period
15	6329-014-033	6241 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Office Lot	Building constructed in 1950	Historic-period

List	APN	Address	Property Type	Building Year	Age
16	6329-016-028	6331 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Industrial Lot	Building constructed in 1954	Historic-period
17	6329-016-031	6345 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Single Family	No reported age	Undetermined
18	6329-016-032	7125 Garfield Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Retail Sales	Building constructed in 1991	Modern
19	6329-016-033	6365 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Restaurant	Building constructed in 1969	Historic-period
20	6329-016-035	6328 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Restaurant	Building constructed in 1950	Historic-period
21	6329-016-036	6320 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Single Family	Building constructed in 1936	Historic-period
22	6329-016-037	6301 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Commercial	Building constructed in 1958	Historic-period
23	6329-016-038	6305 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Retail Sales	Building constructed in 1972	Historic-period
24	6329-016-039	6313 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Multiple Family	Building constructed in 1955	Historic-period
25	6329-016-040	6317 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Restaurant	Building constructed in 1980	Historic-period
26	6329-016-046	6301 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Restaurant	Building constructed in 1986	Modern
27	6358-036-023	6377 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Restaurant	Building constructed in 2004	Modern
28	6358-036-029	6391 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Retail Sales	Building constructed in 1980	Historic-period
29	6358-037-001	6402 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Multiple Family	Building constructed in 1947	Historic-period
30	6358-037-003	7208 Garfield Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Office Lot	Building constructed in 1940	Historic-period

List	APN	Address	Property Type	Building Year	Age
31	6358-037-004	7218 Garfield Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Office Lot	Building constructed in 1965	Historic-period
32	6358-037-005	6355 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Automotive Uses	Building constructed in 1953	Historic-period
33	6358-037-008	7235 Granger Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Church	Building constructed in 1959	Historic-period
34	6358-037-009	7225 Granger Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Multiple Family	Building constructed in 1961	Historic-period
35	6358-037-010	7221 Granger Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Multiple Family	Building constructed in 1946	Historic-period
36	6358-037-011	7215 Granger Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Multiple Family	Building constructed in 1943	Historic-period
37	6358-037-013	6428 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Multiple Family	Building constructed in 1960	Historic-period
38	6358-037-015	6418 Florence Pl, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Residence Single Family	Building constructed in 1942	Historic-period
39	6358-037-022	6365 Florence Ave, Bell Gardens, CA 90201	Retail Sales	Building constructed in 2011	Modern

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kimley-Horn identified two previously recorded cultural resources (P-19-190302 and P-19-192309) in the Plan area through the efforts of this study. P-19-192309 is eligible for the CRHR due to its NRHP eligibility, and P-19-190302 has not been evaluated under CRHR criteria. Kimley-Horn did not identify any previously recorded paleontological resources in the Plan area. Kimley-Horn determined that most of the Plan area has not been surveyed, and as such, there is potential for unrecorded resources to be present. Specifically, Kimley-Horn identified 29 unrecorded historic-period buildings throughout the Plan area. In summary, there is one known historical resource (P-19-192309) in the Plan area. As a programmatic planning document with no proposed development, the Plan will not impact the historical resource P-19-192309. Site-specific project reviews would be required to determine whether proposed development would impact P-19-192309, whether any of the 30 additional cultural resources are historical resources under CEQA, and/or identify any additional cultural resources not outlined in this report (i.e., any unrecorded archaeological sites or buildings that reached the historic-age threshold since the date of this report).

5.1 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are unlikely to be present on the surface or immediately subsurface on the commercial and residential parcels given the extent of previous development. However, some parcels in the Plan area have not been developed or previously surveyed. There is a moderate cultural sensitivity and potential for surface-level or buried prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources on the undeveloped lots or past the depths of fill on the developed lots due to the alluvial fan topography, underlying Holocene-age geological deposits, proximity to water, and prehistoric and historic-era occupation in this region. Most of the Plan area has not been surveyed, so archaeological surveys would be required for the undeveloped lots during site-specific project reviews to identify any archaeological resources.

5.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

As discussed above, there are two previously recorded historic-era structures in the Plan area: P-19-190302 and P-19-192309, which consist of SCE infrastructure in the western Plan area. Additional work would be required during site-specific project reviews to determine if the segment of P-19-192309 within the Plan area contributes to the resource's historical significance and would be adversely impacted by proposed development. An evaluation under CRHR criteria would be required for P-19-190302 during site-specific project reviews to determine if it is a historical resource, as defined under CEQA.

Additionally, there is a high potential for unrecorded historic built environment resources to be present. Specifically, Kimley-Horn identified 29 unrecorded historic-period buildings (45 years or older in age) throughout the Plan area. The buildings consist of commercial and residential buildings constructed between 1936 and 1980. It is important to note that the number of historic-age buildings within the Plan area will increase over time as additional buildings reach the 45-year threshold. There are two additional buildings with no recorded age on public records. The historic-period buildings would need to be recorded and evaluated during site-specific project reviews to determine if they are eligible for the CRHR and considered historical resources under CEQA.

5.3 Paleontological Resources

Kimley-Horn did not identify any previously recorded paleontological resources in the Plan area. The paleontological sensitivity of the Plan area is considered low due to the Holocene-age (i.e., young) geological deposits underlying the Plan area and lack of recorded fossil localities in similar (i.e., Holocene-age) sedimentary deposits in the vicinity.

5.4 Recommendations

Kimley-Horn recommends that mitigation measures are included that outline requirements for site-specific historic and/or archaeological resources assessments, treatment for historic and/or archaeological resources, and process for inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources and/or human remains.

- **CUL-1: Historic Resources Review**

  Prior to any construction or demolition activities of a historic built environment resource (building or structure 45 years or older in age), the building or structure shall be evaluated for its eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) as well as its potential as a historical resource under CEQA. This shall be conducted by an architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards (PQS) in architectural history. All final documentation prepared as a result of the evaluation shall be submitted to the City and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

- **CUL-2: Archaeological Resources Assessment**
  For projects that are proposed in areas that have not been previously graded or disturbed by development, or would extend below the area previously disturbed, an Archaeological Resources Assessment shall be prepared, during environmental review and prior to project approval, by an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards (PQS) in archaeology. The Assessment shall include a records search for the project area to determine if any archaeological resources have been previously recorded, evaluated, and/or listed, or recommended eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and/or any local registers. Following the records search, the qualified archaeologist or their designee shall conduct a reconnaissance-level and/or intensive-level survey in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines to identify and record any previously unrecorded archaeological resources that may be potentially affected by the proposed project. Following recordation, the archaeologist shall evaluate any identified resources for eligibility for listing in the CRHR, as well as its potential as a historical resource and/or unique archaeological resource under CEQA. Final documentation shall be submitted to the City and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC)

- **CUL- 3: Treatment of Archaeological Resources**
  If archaeological resources that are eligible for listing in the CRHR are identified within or adjacent to a proposed development, the qualified archaeologist shall consider the feasibility of avoidance, or preservation in place, of the resource. For resources that would be avoided and preserved in place, the site of the archaeological resource, plus a 50 foot buffer around the archaeological resource, shall be clearly flagged to identify the construction avoidance area and assure impacts to these resources are avoided during construction activities. Flagging may be completed using construction tape, caution tape, or installing fencing around the area, and off-limits signs may be placed near the area. Once areas are delineated, and prior to any ground disturbance, a qualified archaeologist shall verify that the flagging clearly delineates the avoidance area and construction limits. Since the location of some archaeological resources is confidential, these resources shall be flagged as environmentally sensitive areas (ESA). The qualified archaeologist or their designee shall be present to monitor any ground disturbing activity for any projects that have eligible archaeological resources. For any archaeological resources that cannot be avoided or preserved in place, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery (i.e., excavation) plan that shall be submitted to the City for review and approval. The plan shall include methods for treatment

of recovered resources, such as reburial or curation, that are appropriate for the specific project. Additionally, all treatment measures should be identified in consultation with Tribes that elect to consult on the Project under AB52/CEQA.

- **CUL-4: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**
  If human remains are encountered during construction of a proposed development, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery within 48 hours of notification. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

- **CUL-5: Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources**
  Should paleontological resources be inadvertently encountered during construction of a proposed development, construction activities shall be temporarily halted within 50 feet of the find so that the resource can be evaluated by a qualified professional paleontologist meeting the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) professional qualifications (Project Paleontologist). The Project Paleontologist shall temporarily divert or redirect grading and excavation activities in the area of the exposed material to facilitate evaluation and, if necessary, salvage. The Project Paleontologist shall then assess the discovered material(s) and prepare a memorandum evaluating the impact. The Applicant shall then comply with the recommendations of the Project Paleontologist, and a copy of the report shall be submitted to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Ground disturbing activities may resume once the Project Paleontologist's recommendations have been implemented.

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Appendix A

Site Records

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI #_____
Trinomial_____
NRHP Status Code____
Other Listings _____
Review Code_____Reviewer_____Date_____

***Page** 1 of 6 ***Resource Name or #:** T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS
***P1. Other Identifier**: SCE Tower Florence Avenue M0-T8 Laguna Bell-Cudahy
***P2: Location**: Not for publication Unrestricted **X** a. County: Los Angeles
And (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a location map as necessary.)
***b. USGS Quad** South Gate ***Date:** 1975 T; R; ¼ of ¼ of Sec. _____ B.M._____
c. Address: 6241 Florence Avenue City: Bell Gardens Zip: 90201
d. UTM: (Give more than one large or linear resources) Zone: Me/ mN
e. Other Locational Data (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc. as appropriate);
APN: N/A
***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements, include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries.)
The resource consists of a steel lattice type transmission tower, approximately 110' AGL. The tower contains two lattice towers joined by a rectangular shaped horizontal section. The base of the tower section contains footings which are rectangular shaped concrete bases. The transmission tower was constructed with bolted steel L-shaped profiles. An equipment building is located within the base of the tower. The tower is located in a mixed commercial and residential area. The tower was installed by the Southern California Edison Company as part of their expansion of electrical service in the Bell Flower area. The tower is part of a long line of towers extending across the urban residential area. The tower is in good condition and appears to have retained its integrity.
***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP 11: Engineering Structure



P4. Resources Present: Building **Structure X** Object Site District Element of District
P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date Accessions #) View E/ 01/15/20123
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source Historic X** Prehistoric Both c.1927/SCE Records
***P7. Address**: Southern California Edison, 2131 Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead, CA 91770
***P8: Recorded by**: (Name, Affiliation, Address) K.A. Crawford/Michael Brandman Associates, 200 Commerce Street, Irvine, CA
***P9. Date Recorded**: 01/15/2013

***P10. Type of Survey:** (Describe) Intensive ***P11: Report Citation** (Cite Survey Report and other sources, ore enter "None".) None ***Attachments:** None Location Map Sketch Map **Continuation Sheet X Building, Structure and Object Record X** Archaeological Record District Record Liner Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
RESIDENCE, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

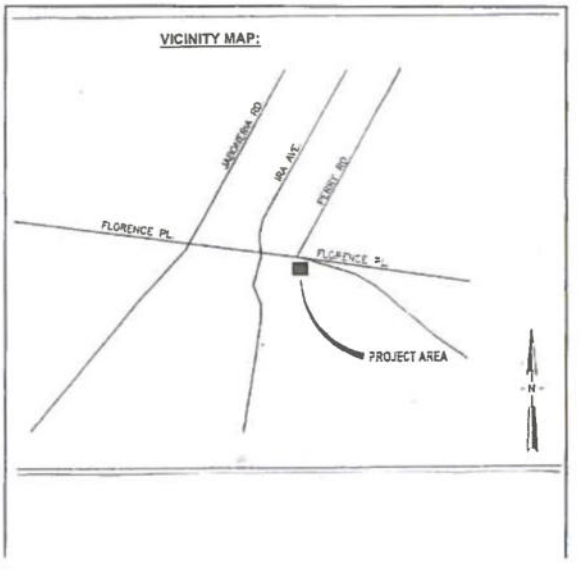
Primary #
HRI#
***NRHP Status Code**

***Page** 2 of 6 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder)** : T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS
B1. Historic Name: SCE Tower Florence Avenue M0-T8 Laguna Bell-Cudahy
B2: Common Name: SCE Tower Florence Avenue M0-T8 Laguna Bell-Cudahy
B3. Original Use: Public Utility/Lattice Tower
B4: Present Use: Public Utility/Lattice Tower
***B5: Architectural Style:** Modern
***B6: Construction History:** (Construction Date, alterations and dates of alterations)
The subject structure was constructed in 1927. No major alterations to the lattice tower were noted.
***B7. Moved?** X **No** Yes Unknown Date: Original Location
***B8. Related Features:** Additional Towers
B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown
***B10. Significance:** Development of Electrical Systems/Modern Architecture **Area:** Bell Gardens
Period of Significance: 1927-Present **Property Type:** Public Utility **Applicable Criteria:** A and C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property is a Southern California Edison (SCE) lattice tower. The tower was built in 1927 in the Bell Gardens area as part of the SCE expansion across Southern California. The tower has remained in its original location since its construction although the surrounding area has changed substantially since its construction. The tower appears to be in good condition with no major alterations.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None
***B12. References:** Historicaerials.com; SCE Company records.
B13. Remarks: None
***B14: Evaluators:** K.A. Crawford
***Date of Evaluation:** 01/15/2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Michael Brandman Associates Date 01/15/2013
Continuation X Update

(Continued from page 2)

Integrity Statement

In regard to the seven aspects of integrity – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association – the c.1927 Modern style lattice tower has retained its original location. The structure has not been moved. The setting, feeling, and association have not remained intact as the surrounding area has grown and expanded. The design, materials and workmanship of the structure have basically remained intact due to the nature of the structure's operations. The structure has retained its integrity. The condition of the structure is good.

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places **Criterion A** for its potential significance as part of any historic trends or events that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Development of the Bell Gardens electrical system is not considered to have affected the course of the nation's history and none of the events or people connected with the development of the property are considered to have national significance. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion A: Event.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places **Criterion B** for its potential significance and association with a person of importance in national history. There is no evidence to suggest that any of the persons associated with the construction or development of the property or the building were considered important in the history of the property or nation.. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion B: Person.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places **Criterion C** for its potential significance as a property which embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or style of Modern architecture, represents the work of a master architect, builder or craftsman, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant or distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The c. 1927 lattice tower is a standard, limited example of the Modern style and does not display any unusual features or elements that would raise it to a level of significance to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. The lattice tower is a standard example of a lattice tower with no unusual or distinguishing features that would render it different than other lattice towers of a similar era and use. The lattice tower is not an example of the work of a master architect, builder or craftsman as the architect and contractor have not been identified. Therefore, the lattice tower cannot be considered to represent the work of a master architect, builder or craftsman. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion C: Architecture as a good example of Modern style architecture.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places **Criterion D** for its potential significance and its ability to convey information. The property does not yield, or may not be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, or objects to be significant under Criterion D, they need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of information." This is not the case with this property. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion D: Information Potential.**

In summary, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under any of the above criteria. Therefore, the lattice tower is not considered to be an historic resource for the purposes of the NHPA. The property was not assessed for eligibility under the California Register or local Bell Gardens eligibility.

State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Michael Brandman Associates Date January 15, 2013
Continuation X Update

T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS
SCE Lattice Tower, 6241 Florence Avenue, Bell Gardens, CA 90201
View South
January 15, 2013



State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Michael Brandman Associates Date January 15, 2013
Continuation X Update

T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS
SCE Lattice Tower, 6241 Florence Avenue, Bell Gardens, CA 90201
View North
January 15, 2013



State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 6 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Michael Brandman Associates Date January 15, 2013

Continuation X Update

T-Mobile West LLC LA23633A/LA3633 SCE Florence Ave CS
SCE Lattice Tower, 6241 Florence Avenue, Bell Gardens, CA 90201
View East
January 15, 2013



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary#: _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial: _____
NRHP Status Code: 2S2
Other Listings: _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*__Resource Name or #__ Southern California Edison Company's Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines

P1. Other Identifier: Long Beach –Lighthipe-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220KV Transmission Lines.

*__P2. Location:__ ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Long Beach and South Gate Date: 1981, 1981 **T** n/a; **R** n/a; **of Sec** n/a; **S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: n/a City: n/a Zip: n/a

d. UTM: Zone 11S; 386415 mE/ 3737100 mN; 391305 mE/ 3749484 mN; 393950 mE/ 3760016 mN;

e. Other Locational Data: The Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines begin at the Long Beach Substation located at 2665 W. Seaside Blvd., Terminal Island, Long Beach, CA 90822 and travels approximately 9.5 miles North passing through the Lighthipe Substation located at 6900 Orange Ave., Long Beach, CA 90805, and then travels North approximately 7 miles and terminating at the Laguna Bell Substation located at 6301 S. Garfield Ave., Commerce, CA 90040.

***P3a. Description:** The Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines were constructed in 1927-1928 to transmit power from the Long Beach Steam Plants No. 2 and 3. These lines pass through the Lighthipe Substation and continue onto the Laguna Bell Substation located approximately 17 miles north of the Long Beach Steam Plant. Twelve 60kV circuits transmit power from the 60kV bus located at Plant No. 2. A double circuit 220kV line transmits power from the 220kV bus at Plant 3. The construction of these lines included the engineering feat of crossing the Cerritos Channel. Two 290' tall multiple-circuit lattice steel towers are located on either side of the channel and hold six 60kV circuits each. A 310' tall double-circuit lattice steel tower is located on either side of the channel and hold two 2200kV circuits. Starting at the forth span of towers, the 60kV lines are located on one single 12-14-circuit tower constructed on three legs with two 55' bridges or a single 6-circuit tower constructed on two legs with a 55' bridge, both types stand approximately 94' tall. See SCE Drawing No. 46239.



***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP11: Engineering Structure (Transmission Line)

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ■Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

*__P5b. Description of Photo:__ View South towards Long Beach Steam Plant, Towers in forefront are the 60kV (2 to the left) and 220kV (right) Long Beach-Laguna Bell. (Image No. SCE_02_16784 / Call No. 02-16784) June 11, 1930. Source / Copyright: Huntington Library SCE Collection.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ■Historic 1927-1928 ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Southern California Edison Co., 2244 Walnut Grove Avenue, Rosemead, CA 91770

***P8. Recorded by:** Audry Williams, SCE Senior Archaeologist

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 15, 2016

***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** None

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

***Resource Name or #** SCE Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Line ***NRHP Status Code**: 2S2
B1. Historic Name: Southern California Edison Company Long Beach – Laguna Bell 60kV and 220KV Transmission Lines
B2. Common Name: Long Beach-Lighthipe 60kV and 220kV / Lighhipe-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV
B3. Original Use: Electric Power Conveyance System / Transmission Line
B4. Present Use: Electric Power Conveyance System / Transmission Line
***B5. Architectural Style:** N /A – Utilitarian Electrical Engineering Structures of Steel Lattice Tower Construction
***B6. Construction History:** SCE initiated construction of its Long Beach Steam Plant in 1910 and implemented a new system of 60kV steel tower transmission lines to replace its previous network of 33kV wood pole lines. The use of double-circuit towers within SCE's 60,000 volt (60kV) system was common place by 1912, which provided for increased voltage capacities and a system upgrade from 33kV wood pole lines to 60kV lattice steel tower lines. Two double circuit 60kV transmission lines were constructed to connect the Long Beach Steam Plant to the existing SCE system. The lines consisted of the Long Beach to Colton and the Long Beach to Newmark Transmission Lines. By the late 1920s the Long Beach Steam Plant had been expanded to include three separate plants within the complex: Plant No. 1 was put-in service in 1911, Plant No. 2 was put in-service in 1925, and Plant No. 3 was put in-service in 1928. The original 1912 60kV lines from Colton and Newmark were relocated onto the 60kV multi-circuit structures out of Plant No. 2. North of Laguna Bell Substation the Newmark Line still retains some original 1912 structures.

SCE's Big Creek Hydroelectric System located 250 miles north of Los Angeles (LA) was constructed to transmit power to Los Angles (LA) and power the city's railway system. The first transmission lines out of Big Creek were constructed in 1913 at 150kV and transmitted power to the Eagle Rock Substation in Los Angeles. Ten years later the Big Creek lines were upgraded to 220kV and SCE began an upgrade campaign to increase its system to 220kV. A new 220kV line was constructed from the Eagle Rock to Laguna Bell substation, this new tap line extended the Big Creek 220kV lines from the Eagle Rock substation north to the Gould Substation and then southerly to the Laguna Bell substation. The Laguna Bell substation was constructed in 1922 and was the first substation built at a capacity of 220kV, at this time the 1912 Long Beach to Newmark 60kV transmission line was connected to the Laguna Bell substation and conveyed power to and from the Long Beach Steam Plant No. 1. The construction of the Long Beach Steam Plant No. 2 and No. 3 connected Long Beach with the Big Creek system via the Lighthipe and Laguna Bell Substations. The 220kV lines connecting Big Creek Hydroelectric System and Long Beach Steam Plant served as the 220kV backbone of the SCE system by connecting SCE's two major generating facilities in place at the time. Nine substations were built to step down and transmit the voltage at 60kV levels connected the new 220kV system. These substations are identified as the Lighthipe, La Fresa, Laguna Bell, Eagle Rock, Gould, Saugus, Magunden, Vestal, and Rector Substations.
***B8. Related Features:** Long Beach Steam Plant, Lighthipe Substation and Laguna Bell Substation
B9a. Architect: Southern California Edison Company **b. Builder:** Southern California Edison Company
***B10. Significance: Theme:** None **Area:** None **Period of Significance:** None
Property Type: Engineering Structure – Electric Power Conveyance System **Applicable Criteria:** NRHP/CRHR Eligible

The Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines were initially planned and constructed (put in-service) in 1926-1928 by Southern California Edison to interconnect the Big Creek Hydroelectric System and Long Beach Steam Plant System and served as part of the 220kV backbone to the SCE System. The Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines may be regarded as eligible for listing to the National Register under ***National Register Criterion A*** (events/patterns of events) when identified as part of the backbone of the SCE 220kV system.

No information was identified for the Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines to support a positive eligibility conclusion under ***National Register Criterion B*** (important persons).

The Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines is eligible under ***National Register Criterion C*** (Design/Construction) for representing an important, innovative, or masterfully designed 60kV and 220kV transmission lines, and crossing of the Cerritos Channel. The Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines were built in 1926-1927 at a capacity of 60,000 and 220,000-volts. SCE has establish a period of significance for high and extra high voltage technology up to 500kV and to identify after which time lines would be considered 'off the shelf' and commonplace, and therefore NRHP / CRHR ineligible. The Period of Significance by Voltage for SCE Transmission Lines is as follows: 66kV and below, 1907-1930; 67kV to 230kV, 1912-1941. These lines were constructed within the SCE period of significance for the corresponding voltage. In addition, the construction of these lines resulted in significantly taller towers spanning the Cerritos Channel and new designs for multi-circuit towers supporting 6-14 circuits.

No information was identified as part of this documentation and evaluation effort to indicate that the Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines would have the potential to yield additional information which could be considered important to local, state, or national history. Therefore, the line is not eligible under ***National Register Criterion D*** (Information Potential).

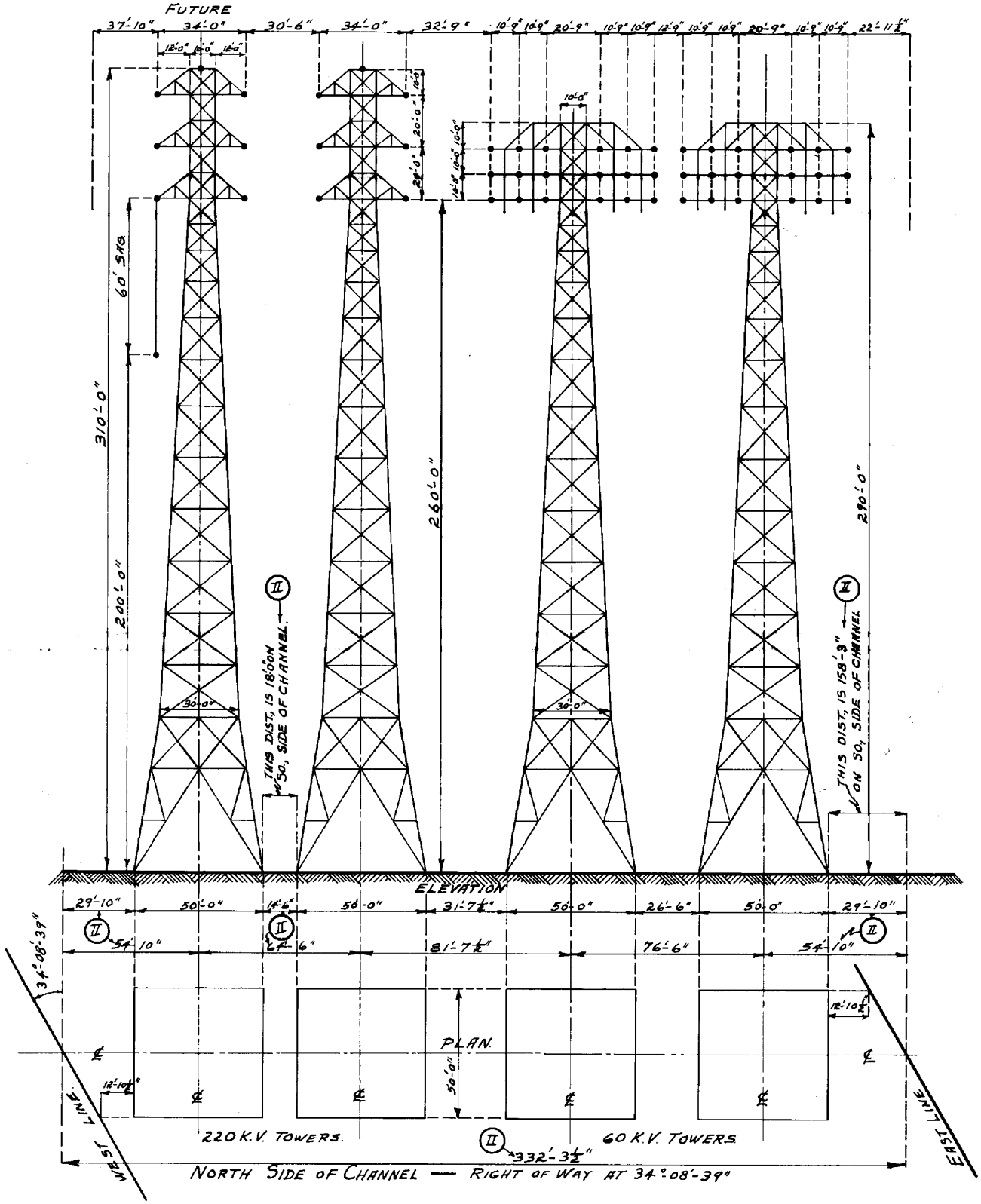
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: Tower Details
***B12. References:** SCE Corporate Drawing Management.
B13. Remarks: None.
***B14. Evaluator:** Audry Williams, SCE Archaeologist and Historic-Era Electrical Infrastructure Specialist
***Date of Evaluation:** April 2016

See Location Maps on pages xx-xx.

Official Comments:

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

Portion of SCE Drawing No. 46239, dated 1927. Long Beach to Lighthipe Channel Crossing Towers



***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

View North of the Long Beach-Lighthipe-Laguna Bell 60kV (2 to the right) and 220kV (left) (Image No. SCE_02_15765 / Call No. 02-15765) January 28, 1929. Source / Copyright: Huntington Library SCE Collection.



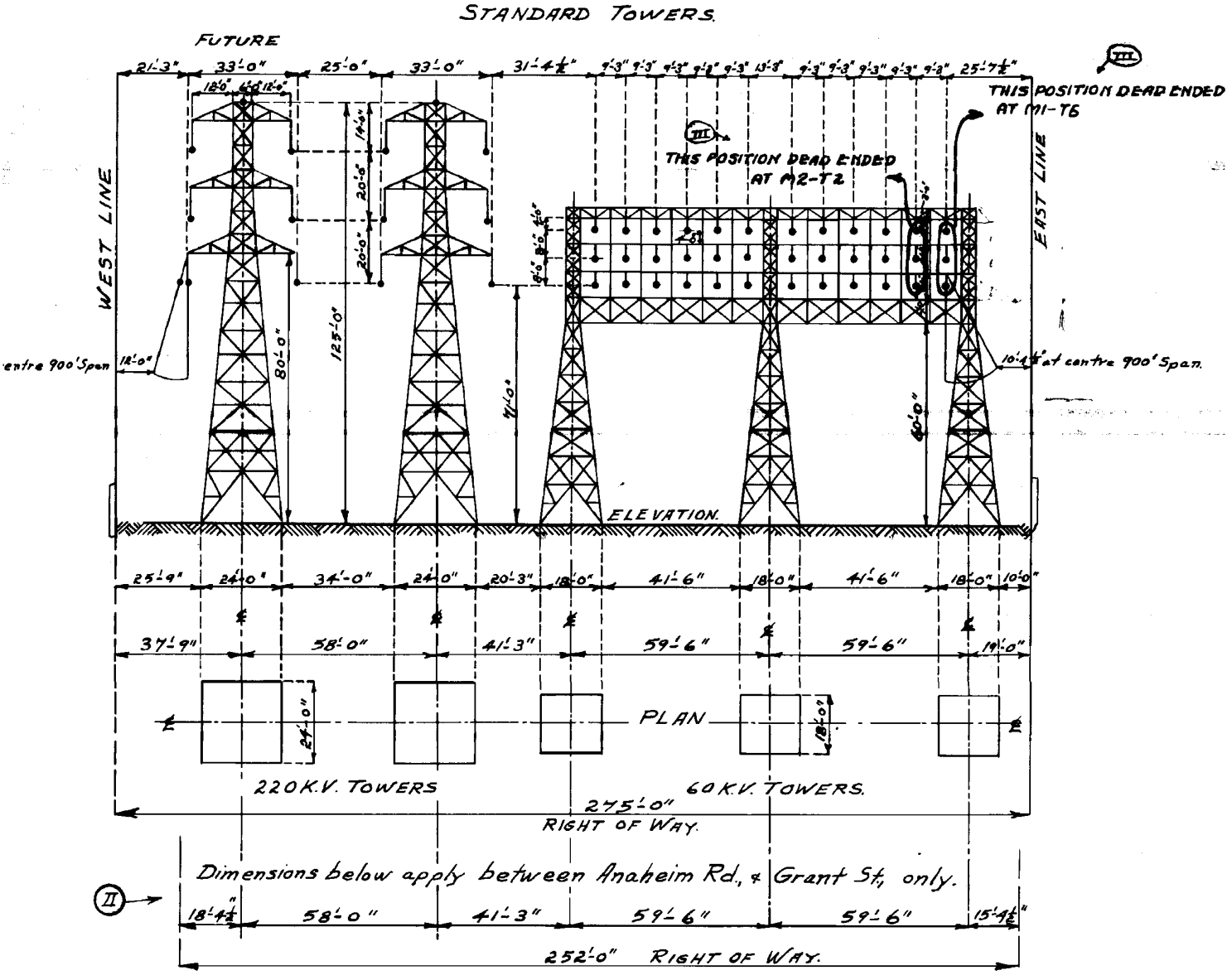
***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

Close up of the base of the Long Beach-Lighthipe-Laguna Bell Channel Crossing Towers. Not ladder / stairway constructed as part of tower. All Channel Crossing towers have these stairways (Image No. SCE_02_19941 / Call No. 02-19941) May 7, 1937. Source / Copyright: Huntington Library SCE Collection.



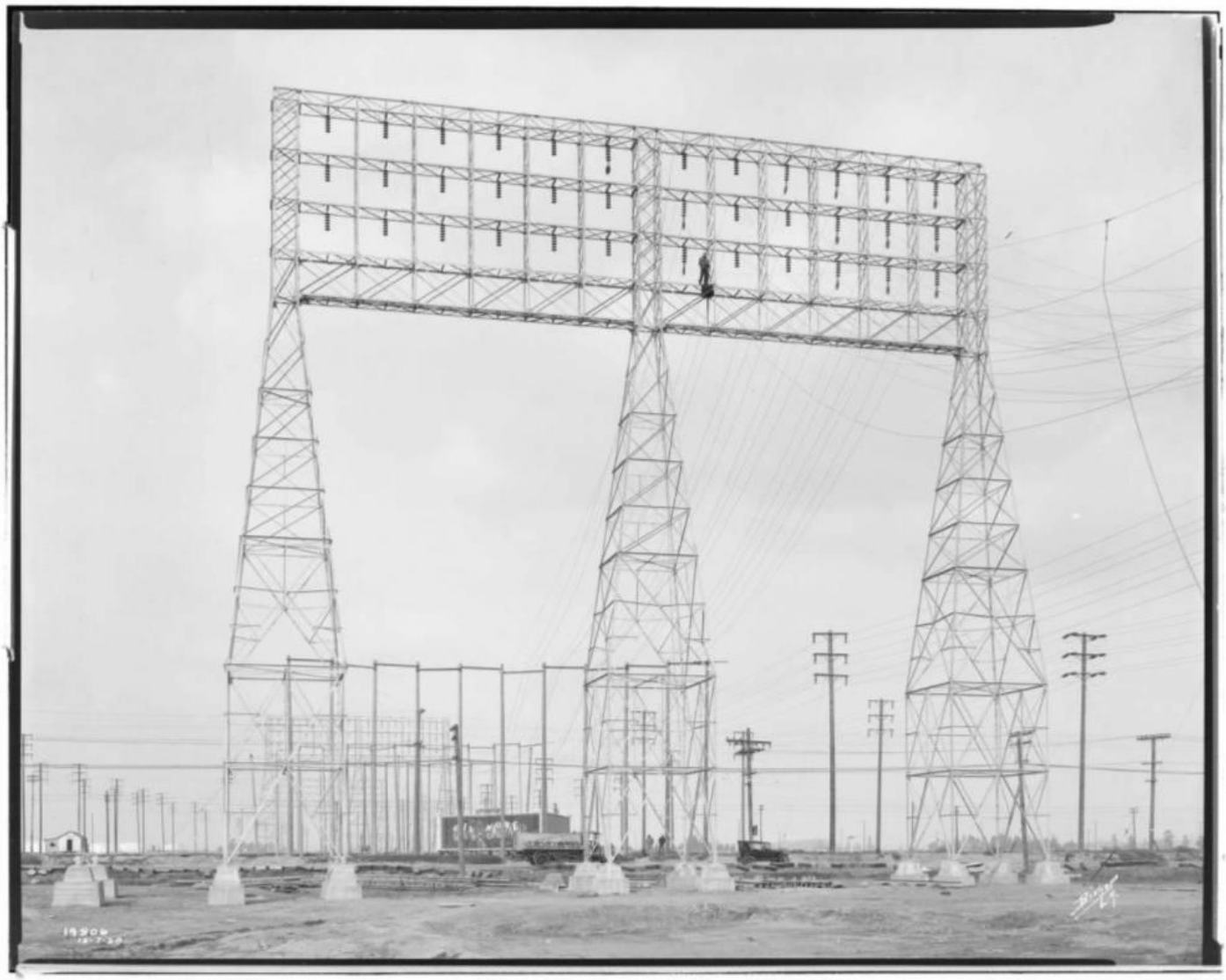
***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

Portion of SCE Drawing No. 46239, dated 1927. Long Beach to Lighthipe Standard Towers



***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

Long Beach-Lighthipe-Laguna Bell 60kV, 12 Circuit Tower. First tower south of Anaheim Street. Note man standing in tower. (Image No. SCE_02_14906 / Call No. 02-14906) December 7, 1927. Source / Copyright: Huntington Library SCE Collection.



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

SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #** _Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV ROW_

***Drawn By:** _Audry Williams_

***Date of Map** _April 2016_



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company

N

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Substations

Long Beach-Laguna Bell 66kV and 220kV

Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11



***Required Information**

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

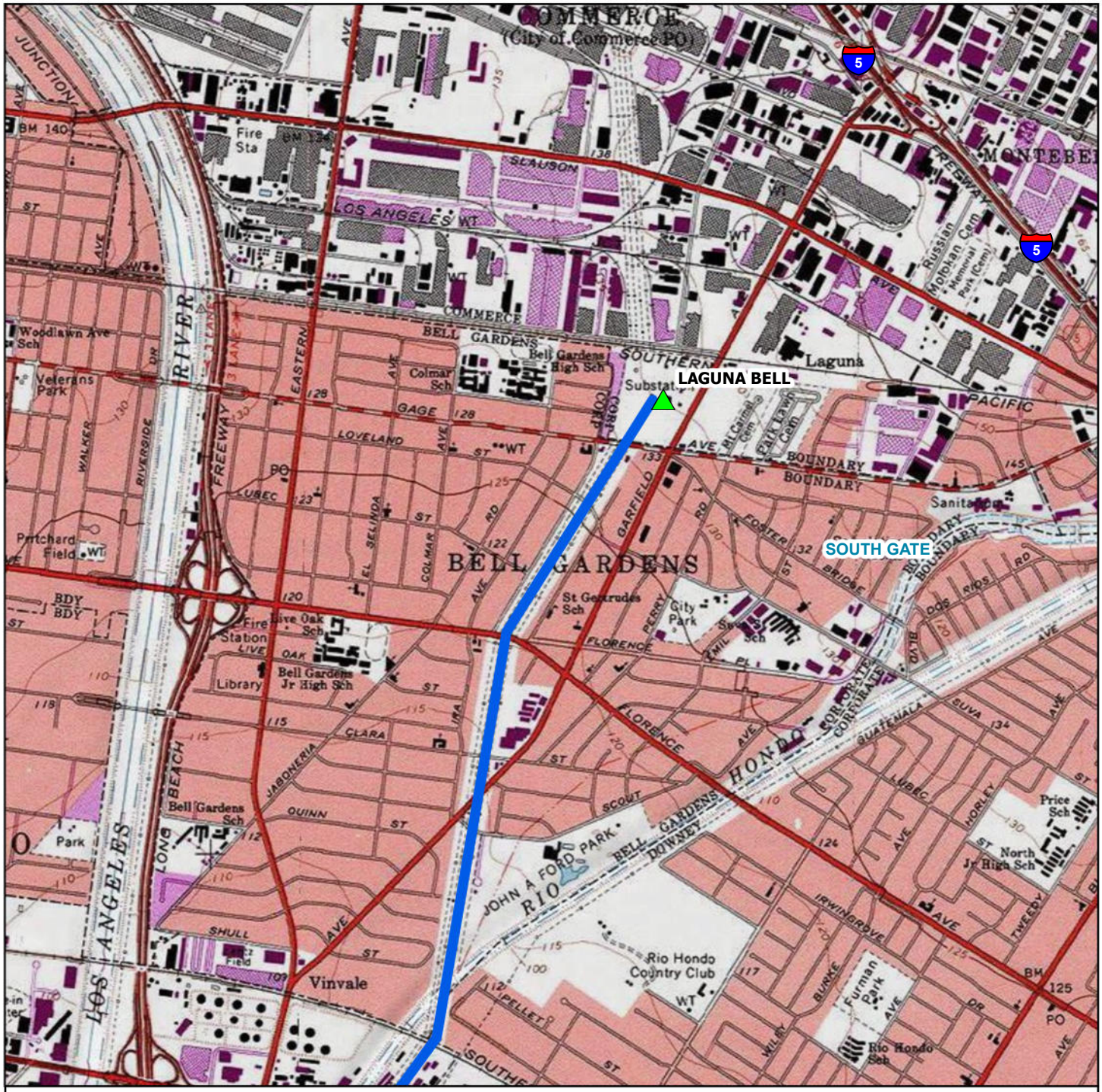
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #** Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV ROW

***MAP NAME** South Gate, CA 7.5'

***Scale** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map** 1981



***Required Information**

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

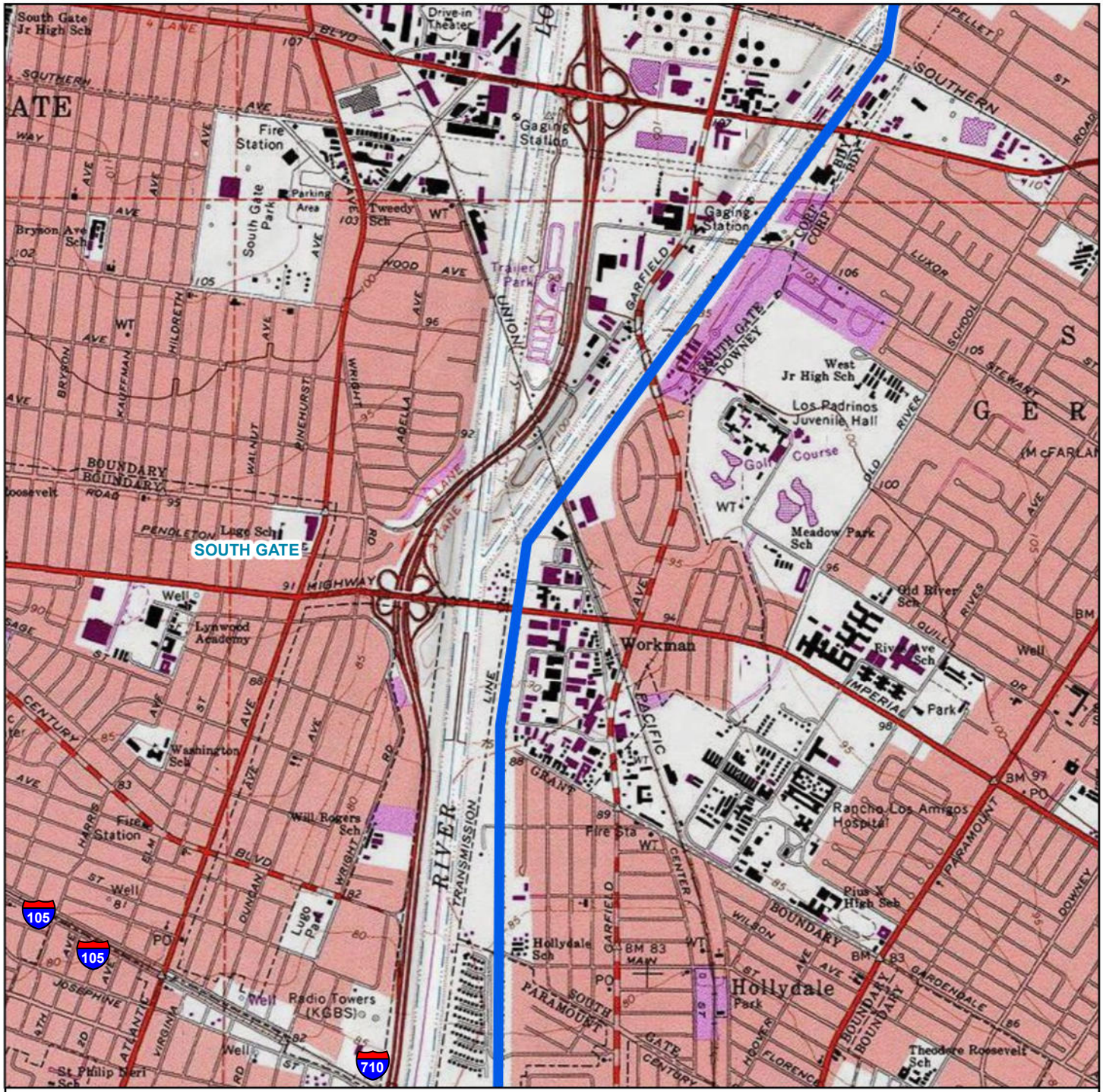
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #** Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV ROW

***MAP NAME** South Gate, CA 7.5'

***Scale** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map** 1981



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company

Freeway/Highway Shields
USGS Quad Index
Substations
Long Beach-Laguna Bell 66kV and 220kV

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11



***Required Information**

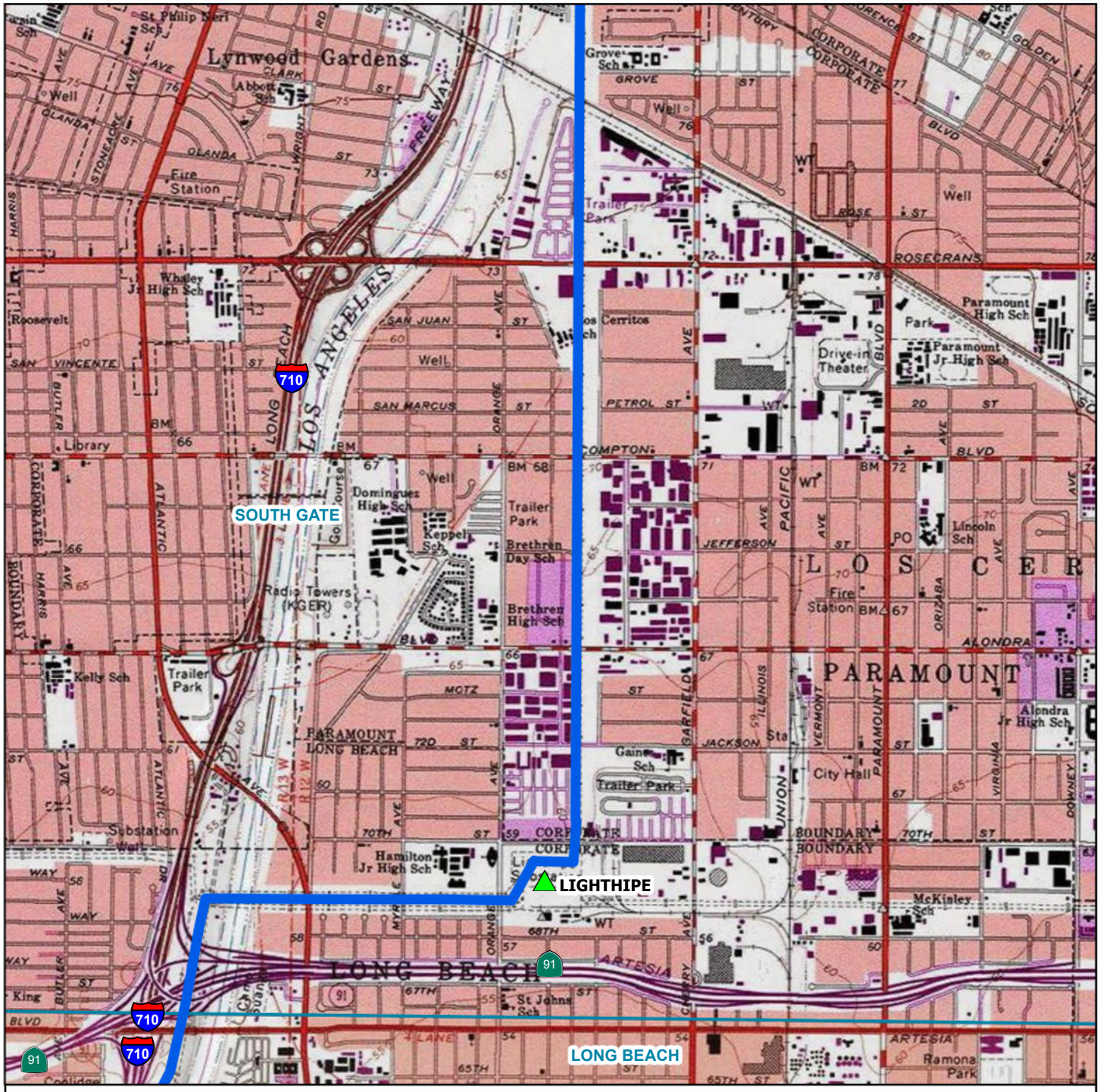
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #** _Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV ROW_

***MAP NAME** _South Gate and Long Beach, CA 7.5'_ ***Scale** _1:24,000_ ***Date of Map** _1981, 1981_



***Required Information**

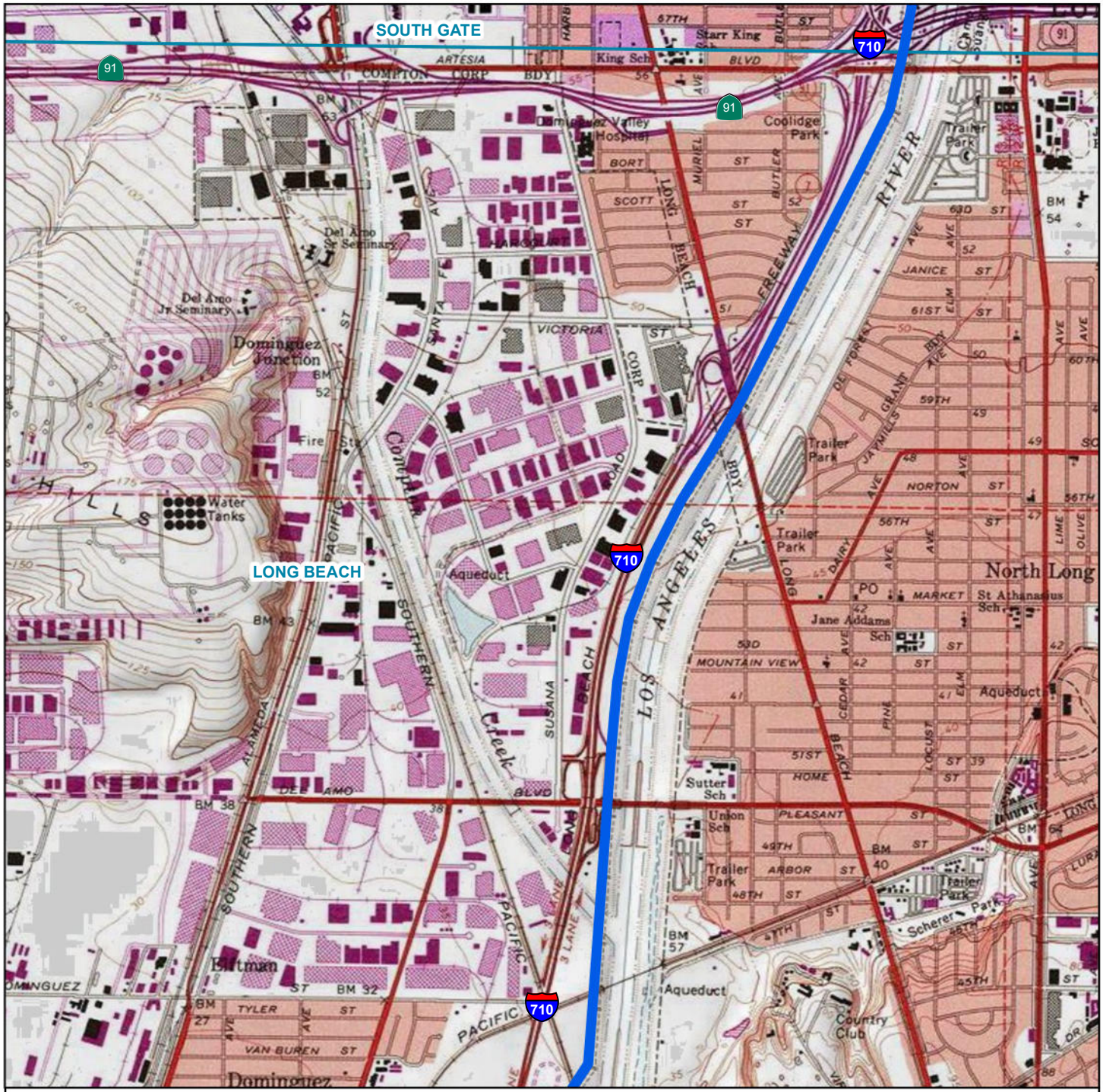
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #** _Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV ROW_

***MAP NAME** _South Gate and Long Beach, CA 7.5'__ ***Scale** _1:24,000_ ***Date of Map** _1981, 1981_



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company

Freeway/Highway Shields
USGS Quad Index
Substations
Long Beach-Laguna Bell 66kV and 220kV

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11



***Required Information**

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

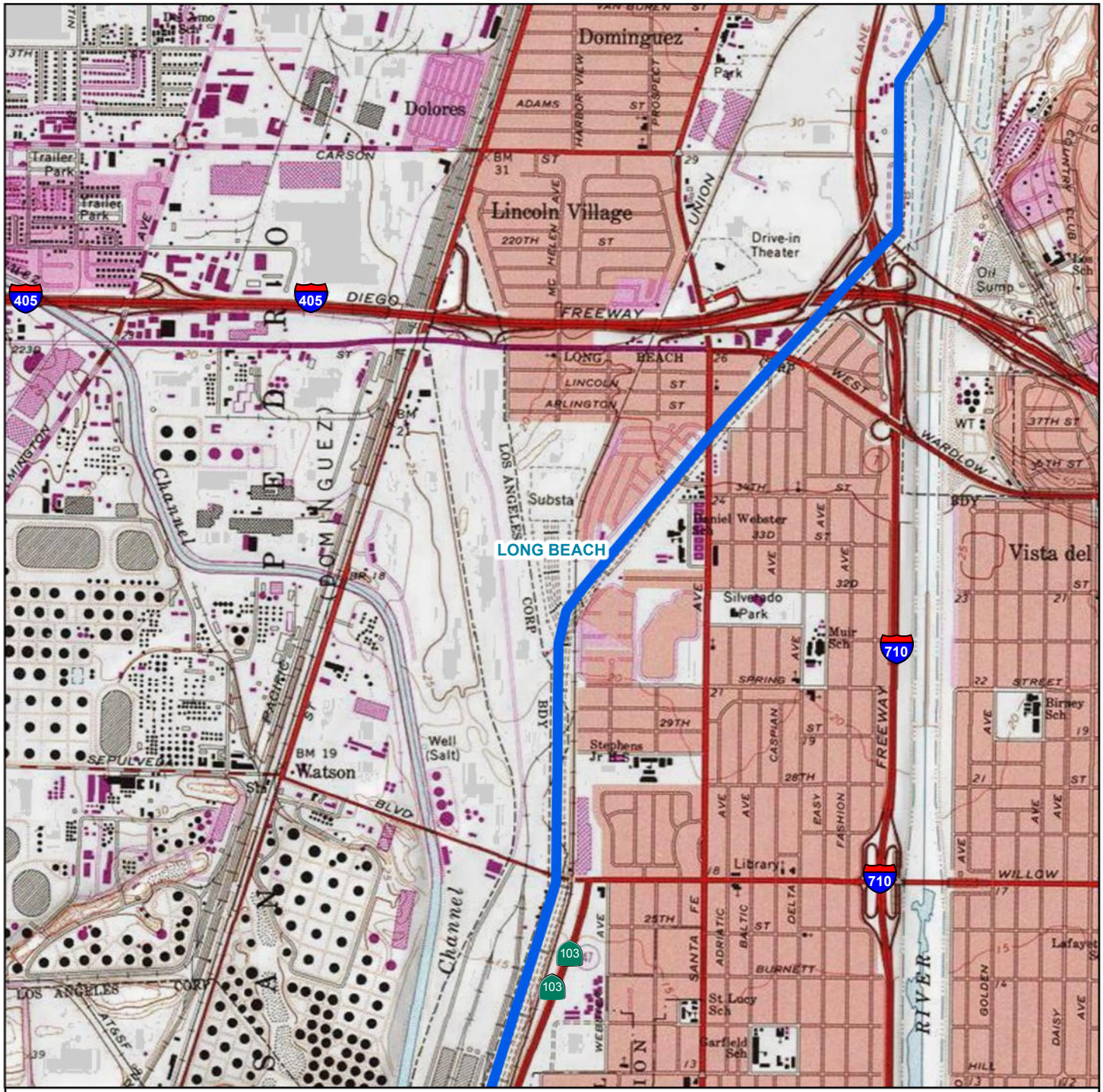
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #** _Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV ROW_____

***MAP NAME** _Long Beach, CA 7.5'__

***Scale** _1:24,000_ ***Date of Map** _1981_



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company

- Freeway/Highway Shields
- USGS Quad Index
- Substations
- Long Beach-Laguna Bell 66kV and 220kV

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11



***Required Information**

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

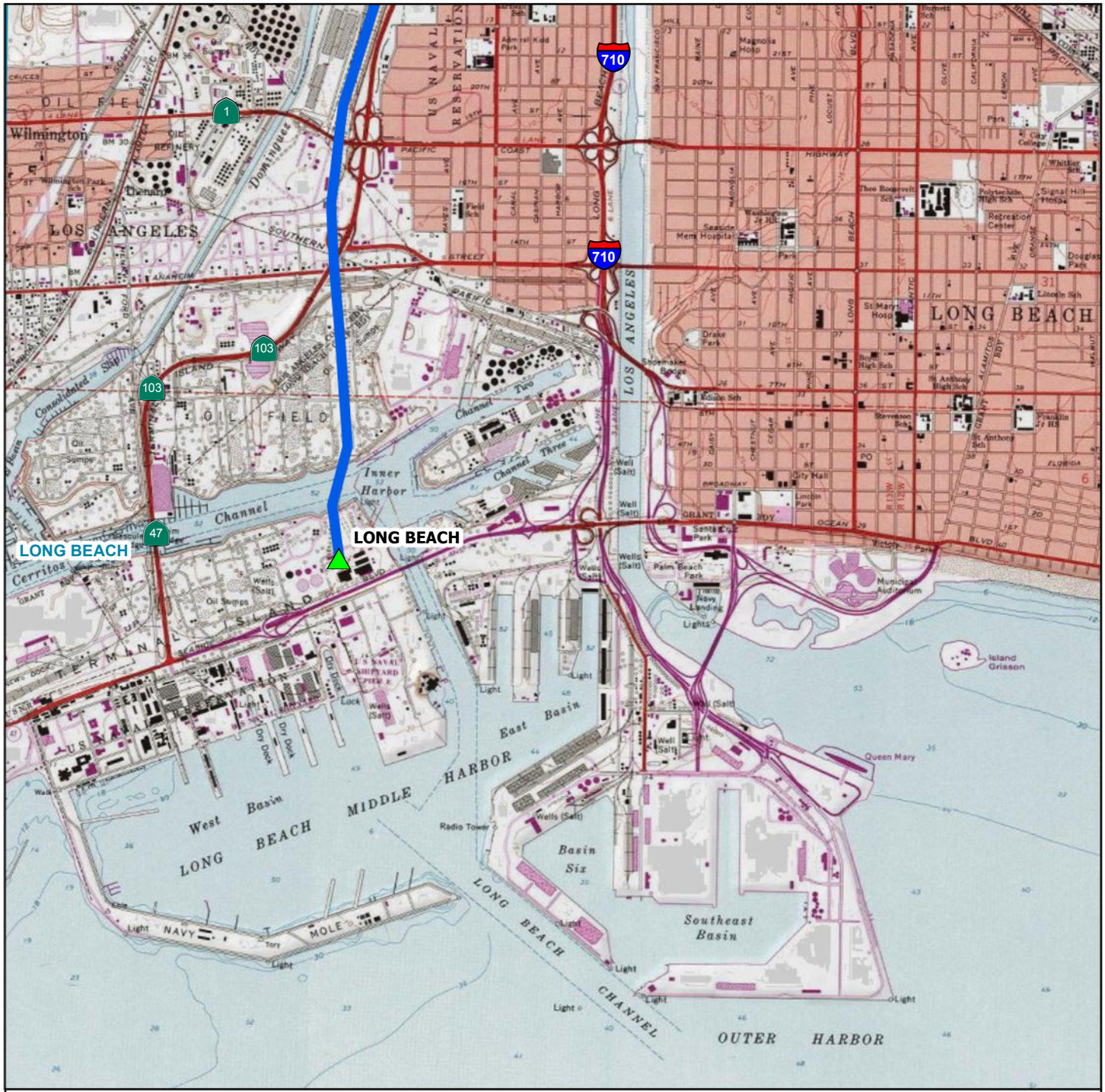
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

***Resource Name or #** _Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV ROW_

***MAP NAME** _Long Beach, CA 7.5'_

***Scale** _1:24,000_ ***Date of Map** _1981_



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company

Freeway/Highway Shields
USGS Quad Index
Substations
Long Beach-Laguna Bell 66kV and 220kV

N

0 0.425 0.85 1.7 Miles

Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11



***Required Information**

Appendix B

Paleontological Record Search Results

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

October 5, 2025

Kimley-Horn
Attn: Christina Livingston

re: Paleontological resources records search for the Bell Gardens TOC Project

Dear Christina:

I have conducted a search of our paleontology collection records for the proposed development at the Bell Gardens TOC Project area as outlined on the portion of the South Gate USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on September 30, 2025. We do not have fossil localities that have been recorded or georeferenced directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from similar sedimentary deposits that may occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (*Gasterosteus*); Snake (Colubridae), Rodents (*Thomomys, Microtus, Reithrodontomys)*; Rabbit (*Sylvilagus*)	30 feet bgs
LACM VP 3266	W Athens Blvd & Menlo Ave	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene, calcareous siltstone)	Uncatalogued vertebrates	15-18 feet bgs
LACM IP 2690	South of railroad tracks; crossing 103 St., Watts	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Acorn barnacle (*Megabalanus*), scaphopod (*Dentalium*), (*Stagnicola*), pond snails (*Callianax*), moon snail (*Euspira*), turban snail (*Megastrea*), Venus clam (*Tivela*), piddock (*Penitella*), cardita (*Cyclocardia*), tellin (*Tellina*), lucine (*Lucinisca, Epilucina*), cerith (*Lirobittium*), sand dollar (*Dendraster*), cowry (*Neobernaya*), tower shell	Unknown

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
			(*Turritella*),dwarf-venus (*Nutricola*)	
LACM VP 3365	Athens on the Hill, Los Angeles	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 1225	354 W 99th St., Los Angeles	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	15-20 feet bgs

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search is limited to the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project for the purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a paleontological assessment be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Federal (43 Code of Federal Regulations Part 49.110) or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards for compliance with applicable regulations, such as CEQA or NEPA.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

October 8, 2025

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
Christina Livingston
3801 University Avenue, Suite 300
Riverside, CA 92501

Dear Christina Livingston,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Bell Gardens TOC Project in Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Quaternary (late Pleistocene-Holocene) (Schoellhamer et al. 1954, *Geology of the Los Angeles Basin*). Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. Although the Western Science Center does not have any fossil localities within the project area or one-mile radius, Quaternary alluvial units throughout Southern California have produced large quantities of fossils, such as the extensive collection from Diamond Valley Lake housed at Western Science Center. Given the distance from Bell Gardens, the Western Science Center's locality catalogue would not include fossil localities recorded by other institutions. Kimley-Horn should also consult with fossil repositories closer to the project area.

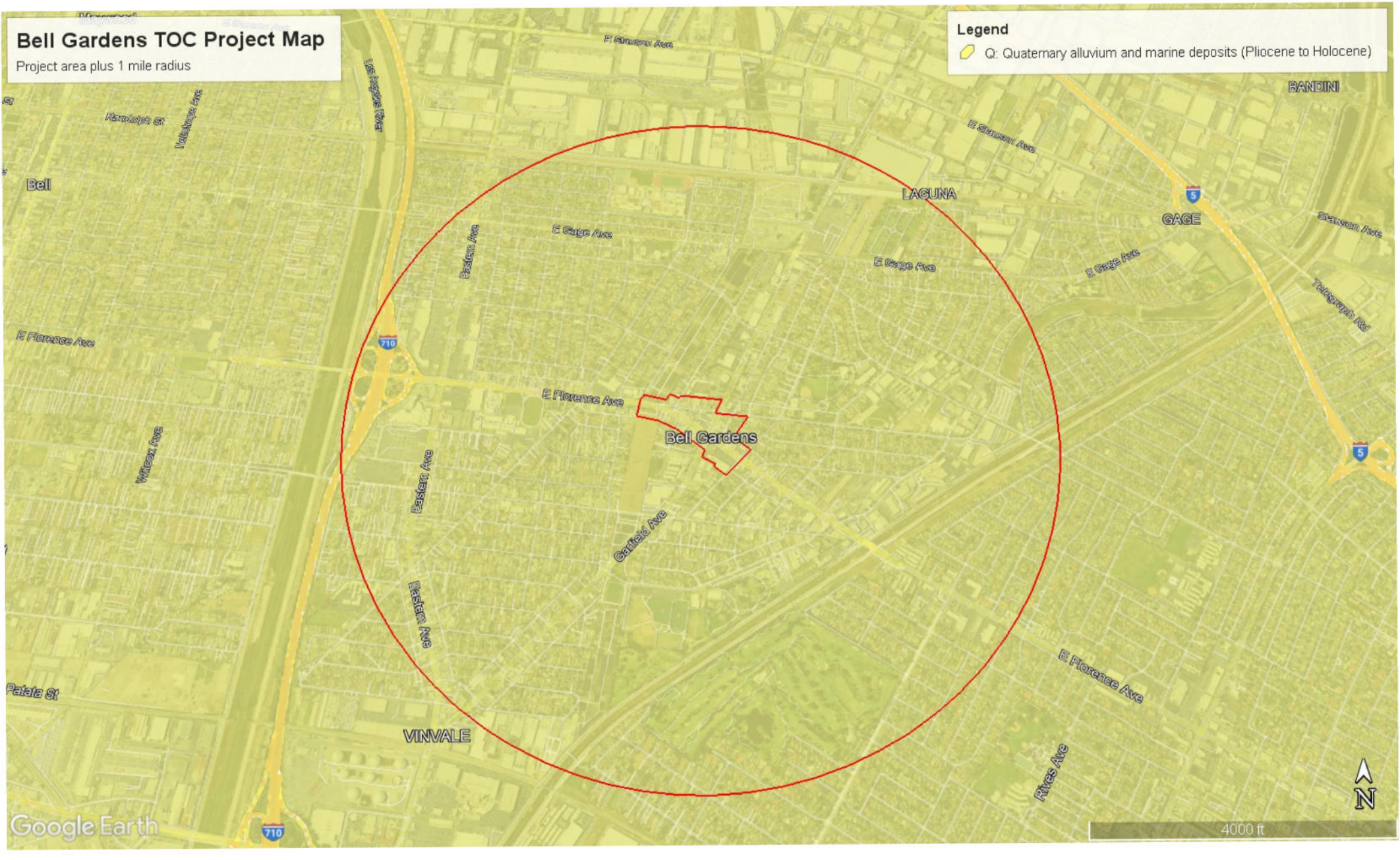
Any fossil specimens recovered from the project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew McDonald

Andrew McDonald, PhD
Curator


Bell Gardens TOC Project Map
Project area plus 1 mile radius
Legend
Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)
Bell
LAGUNA
GAGE
BANDINI
VINVALE
Bell Gardens
E Florence Ave
E Gage Ave
Eastern Ave
Garfield Ave
Rives Ave
Telegraph Rd
Los Angeles River
Google Earth
4000 ft
N

Appendix C

Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Michelle Carr

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

September 30, 2025

Christina Livingston
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

Via Email to: Christina.Livingston@kimley-horn.com

Re: Bell Gardens TOC Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
9/30/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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 Resources Code and 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 Bell Gardens TOC Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2025-005495
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All