



11.2 Cultural Resources Assessment

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment
for the
3800 Via Oro Avenue Project
in the
City of Long Beach,
Los Angeles County, California



Prepared by:

Jamie Parra, MA, RPA
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
3801 University Avenue, Suite 300
Riverside, California 92501

October 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Description	1
1.2 Regulatory Setting	1
2.0 METHODS	7
3.0 PROJECT SETTING	8
3.1 Natural Setting	8
3.2 Ethnographic Setting	8
3.3 Cultural Framework	9
3.4 Historical Setting	9
4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE RESULTS	10
4.1 SLF Search	10
4.2 Record Search	10
4.3 Database Review	12
4.4 Survey	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.0 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE RESULTS	16
5.1 Record Search	16
5.2 Research	16
6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	18
6.1 Archaeological Resources	18
6.2 Historic Built Environment Resources	18
6.3 Paleontological Resources	18
6.4 Recommendations	18
7.0 REFERENCES	22

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Sacred Lands File Search Results

Attachment 2: Cultural Record Search Results

Attachment 3: Paleontological Record Search Results from NHMLAC

Attachment 4: Paleontological Record Search Results from SDNHM

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) conducted a Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the 3800 Via Oro Avenue Project (Project) area located within the City of Long Beach (Lead Agency) in Los Angeles County, California. This study was completed to support the Lead Agency's review of potential impacts to cultural and/or paleontological resources as a result of the proposed Project. Kimley-Horn conducted a literature review, records search, and survey to identify the likelihood of present cultural and/or paleontological resources for which the Project may cause a substantial adverse change.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed Project area is located at 3800 Via Oro Avenue in the City of Long Beach and is identified as Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 7310-016-086. The Project area is located in the northwestern portion of the City of Long Beach at the intersection of Via Oro Avenue and Hughes Way (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The proposed Project area is currently utilized by the California Broadcast Center. The proposed Project would involve the demolition of the existing building and construction of one or two new state-of-the-art industrial buildings with associated parking and landscaping on a 596,772 square foot (SF) (13.7-acre) site. The future tenants are currently unknown, and a variety of industrial uses would be permitted for the Project.

1.2 Regulatory Setting

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by California public agencies (14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (14 CCR, §15064.5(b)). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines) section 15064.5(a) defines a “historical resource” as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

A historical resource includes “[a]ny object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (CEQA

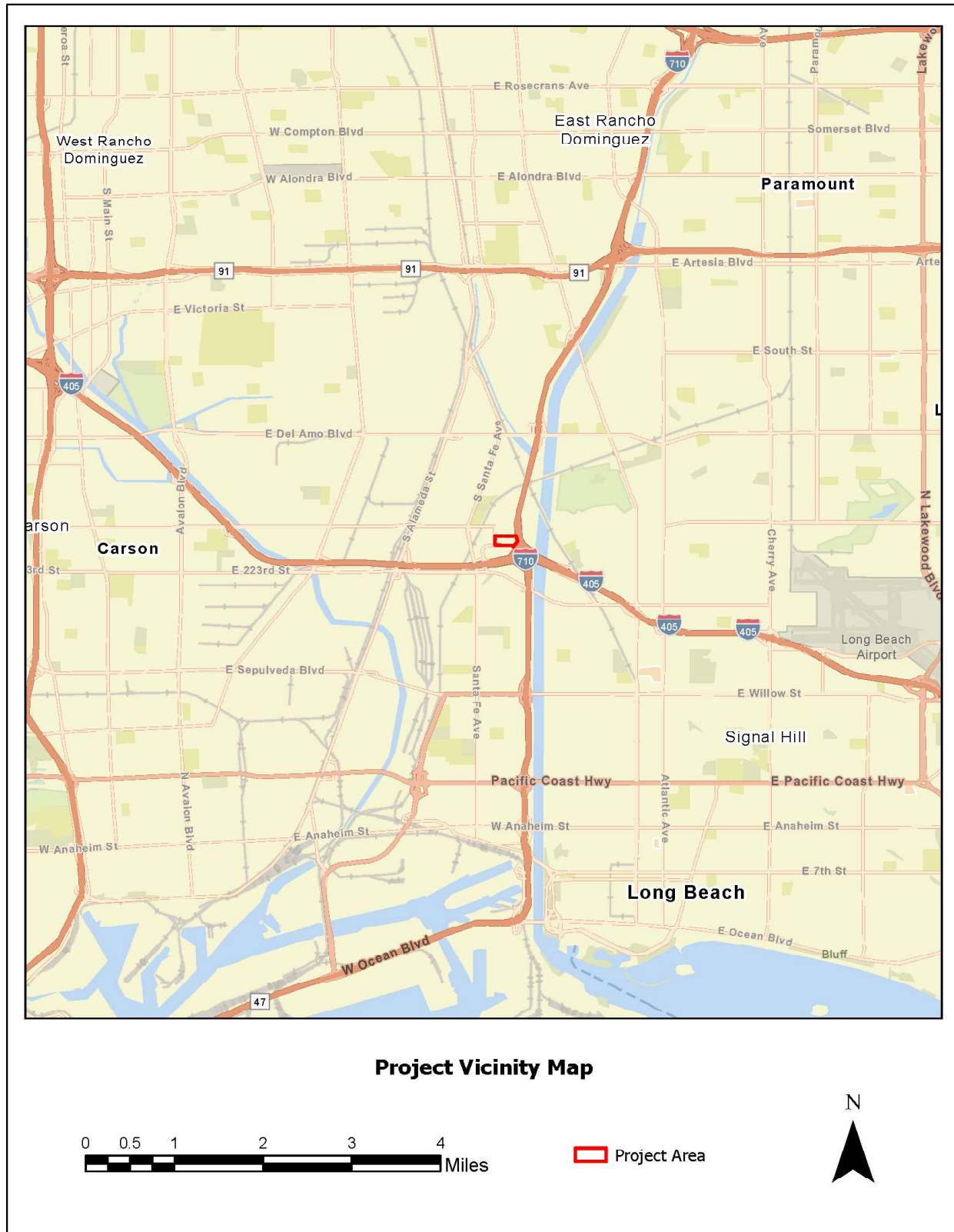


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

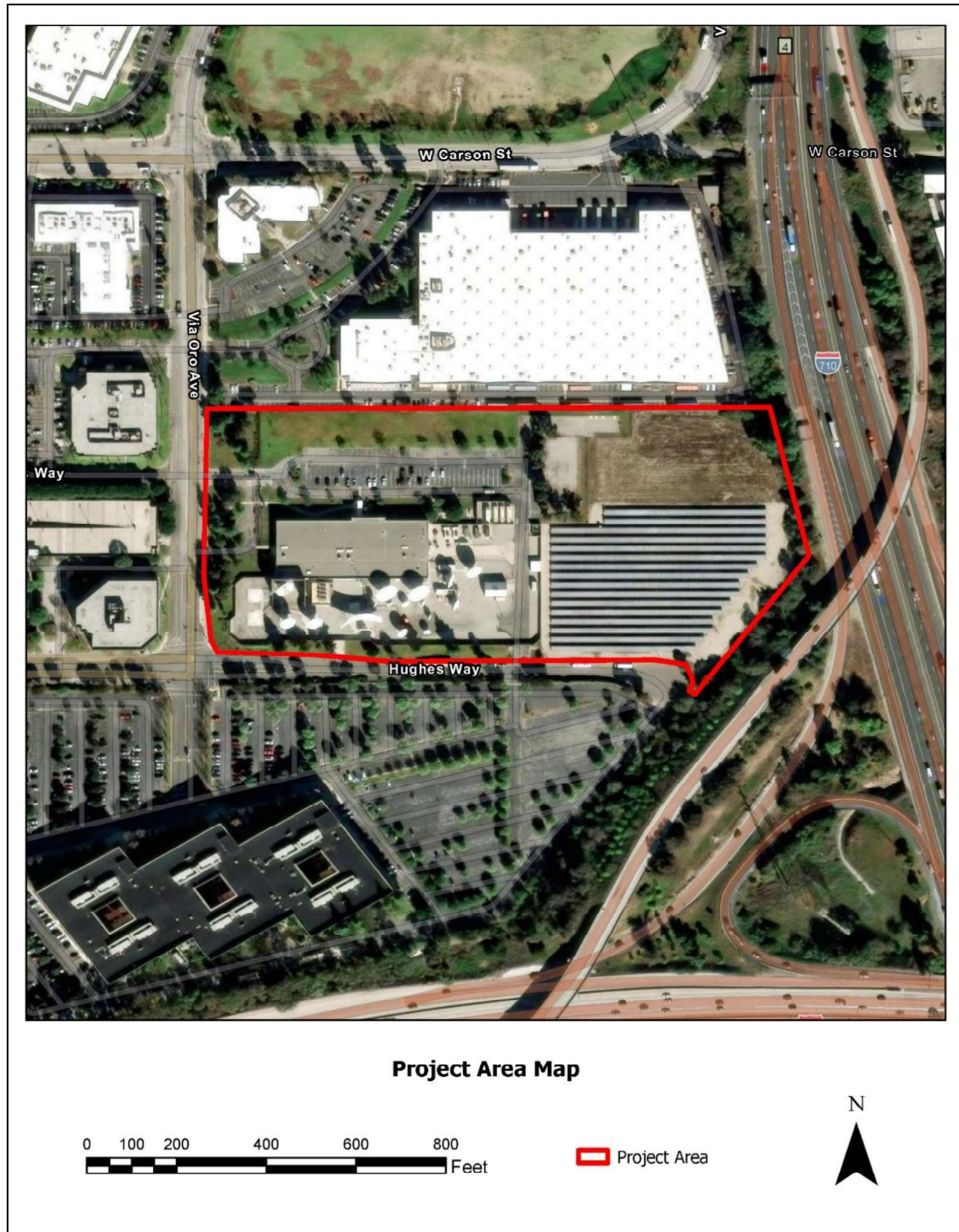


Figure 2: Project Area Map

Guidelines, § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of the resource that conveys its historical significance and that justifies its listing or eligibility for the California Register or a local register or survey of resources under Public Resources Code (PRC) sections 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g), respectively. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(b)(2).) If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact. (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must, to the extent feasible, avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or compensate for the physical impact the project will have on the resource. (CEQA Guidelines § 15370.) Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(a)(3)).

CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. PRC section 21083.2 defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

This definition is equally applicable to recognizing “a unique paleontological resource or site.” CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a)(3)(D), which indicates “generally, a resource shall be considered historically significant if it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history,” provides additional guidance. CEQA Guidelines Appendix G includes significance criteria related to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance in this assessment. Under Appendix G, a project could have a significant environmental impact if it would:

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

California Public Resources Code (PRC)

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

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

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

California PRC § 5097.5 prohibits the removal, without permission, of any paleontological site or feature from lands under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Local agencies are required to comply with this PRC for their own activities, including construction and maintenance, as well as for permit actions (e.g., encroachment permits) undertaken by others. This also establishes the removal of paleontological resources as a misdemeanor and requires reasonable mitigation of adverse impacts to paleontological resources from developments on public (state, county, city, and district) lands.

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

California Health and Safety Code

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

California Code of Regulations (CCR)

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

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

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

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria under 14 CCR section 4852(b):

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

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

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

California Historical Landmarks

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

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

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic,

October 2025

Page | 6

scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a Point of Historical Interest. If a Point of Historical Interest is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the designation is retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria as required by the OHP (Office of Historic Preservation 2024b):

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

2.0 METHODS

This report was prepared pursuant to CEQA. This study identifies whether any cultural and/or paleontological resources were previously recorded within the Project area, the potential for unrecorded resources, whether any present archaeological resources are potentially significant under the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific recommendations that will address potential impacts to existing or potential cultural/paleontological resources encountered during Project construction, and in particular grading and other ground disturbing activities. Tasks completed include:

- Review of scholarly literature,
- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC),
- A cultural records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any cultural studies conducted and/or cultural resources recorded within or adjacent to the Project area,
- A paleontological records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) and San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM), as well as review of the Paleobiology Database and University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database to identify any previously recorded fossil localities within or adjacent to the Project area,
- Review of geological and historical maps and imagery to identify the cultural/paleontological resource sensitivity of the Project area,
- Pedestrian survey of areas with soil visibility within the Project area, and
- Development of recommendations and/or mitigation measures for cultural and paleontological resources identified or potentially unrecorded within the Project area.

3.0 PROJECT SETTING

3.1 Natural Setting

The Project area is located in a developed region of northern Long Beach within the Los Angeles Basin. The area, like much of California, contains a unique and diverse climate and environment. This regional diversity provided Native Californians the ability to exploit a range of different plants, animals, and natural resources. Though, the Project area is currently developed with minimal native vegetation present. Soil composition consists of Urban land-Metz-Pico complex (SoilWeb 2025). The Project area is relatively flat and located in a flood plain. The Project area is adjacent to the Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon geologic fault zone (California Department of Conservation 2025). The Los Angeles River is located immediately east of the Project area. The Project area is underlain by young alluvium (Qya2) geologic deposits from the early Holocene epoch (Saucedo et al. 2016). Geologic maps indicate that the Pleistocene-age deposits are located to the west and east of the Project area. The Miocene-aged Monterey Formation is located approximately eight miles southwest of the Project area.

3.2 Ethnographic Setting

The proposed Project area is located within the ancestral territory of the Gabrieleño/Tongva. In the present day, there are preferences for different terms depending on tribe. As such, for the purposes of this study and for continuity with the ethnographic record, they will be referred to as the Gabrieleño/Tongva. Although Alfred Kroeber recorded the territories of southern California tribes in 1925, the ancient territorial borders remain inexact for two reasons: first, territorial boundaries were flexible and, secondly, indigenous borders and land use were not recorded until after European settlements displaced many Native American communities. Although firm and defining borders cannot be known, archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence exists to support the conclusion that the Project area is located within a large geographic area inhabited by the Gabrieleño/Tongva, also known as the First Peoples.

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

3.3 Cultural Framework

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

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

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

Middle Holocene (7500-3500 cal BP)

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

Late Holocene (3500 cal BP through Historic Contact)

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

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. Following many subsequent Spanish visits to the region, the colonization of the indigenous

population continued in 1769 around the same time as the establishment of Missions San Gabriel in 1771 and San Fernando in 1797. Due in part to the introduction of new diseases, as well as the harsh conditions of mission life, the indigenous population quickly dwindled and cultural practices were lost. Following the secularization of the missions, most surviving Gabrieleño/Tongva became wage laborers on the ranchos of Mexican California and were later nearly completely wiped out as a result of a smallpox outbreak in the 1860s. The combination of removal, murder, disease, forced labor, and poor diet contributed to the harmful diaspora of the Gabrieleño/Tongva from established villages to scattered areas of the Los Angeles Basin for survival (Bean and Smith 1978). This history of displacement within their own ancestral lands has led to difficulty in attaining federal recognition. However, the 20th century found a revitalization of the Gabrieleño/Tongva people and culture, and though the communities remain unrecognized by the Federal government, they remain a very active people in the Los Angeles Basin today.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War and the Mexican Rancho Period. California achieved statehood in the U.S. in 1850. Afterwards, this area was largely settled as farmland due to the rich, fertile soil. The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s brought new industry and increased development to the region (Los Angeles County Library 2025). The City of Long Beach incorporated in 1897. Later, the City experienced a boom in development and population growth in 1921 after the discovery of oil. The City continued to expand as a seaside resort and port city with the success of a boardwalk entertainment area. A 6.4-magnitude earthquake devastated the City in 1933, leading to a new era of City construction and development (City of Long Beach 2025).

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE RESULTS

4.1 SLF Search

Kimley-Horn submitted an SLF search request to the NAHC to identify any documented sacred lands on or near the Project area. The NAHC responded on April 4, 2025 and noted that the results were negative for the presence of any known sacred lands. The results are included in **Attachment 1** of this report. The NAHC also provided a contact list of Native American Tribes who may have additional knowledge of sacred sites in the vicinity. Government-to-government consultation with Native American Tribes will be conducted by the Lead Agency at a later time pursuant to AB 52 and, as such, the results of consultation are not included within this report.

4.2 Record Search

Kimley-Horn conducted a cultural records search at the SCCIC on March 20, 2025 to identify any previously recorded cultural resources or previously conducted cultural resources studies within the record search area, which was defined as the Project area plus a half-mile buffer. The results of the records search indicated that 15 cultural resources studies have been conducted and three cultural resources have been recorded within the record search area. The cultural resources consisted entirely of historic built environment resources, and none of the resources were located in the Project area. Of the 15 previous

studies, only two studies intersected the Project area. The record search results are included in **Attachment 2** of this report and outlined in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Previous Cultural Studies in the Record Search Area			
Report No.	Author	Year	Title
LA-00358	Stickel, Gary E.	1976	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California
LA-00359*	Stickel, E. Gary and Jerry B. Howard	1976	Final Report of a Cultural Resource Survey in Long Beach, California
LA-02882	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, California
LA-02970	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	1992	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report
LA-03102	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	1994	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report
LA-04512	Eggers, A.V.	1977	Cultural Resources Inventory of the City of Carson, California
LA-05405	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2000	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the City of Signal Hill Home Depot Commercial Center Project Area, Signal Hill, Los Angeles County, California
LA-07907	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2006	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Royal Street Communications LLC, Wireless Telecommunications Site La0541a (SCE Wireless) Located at 1435 West Wardlow Road, Long Beach, California 90810
LA-07971	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Josh Smallwood	2006	Seismic Retrofit of the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) Bridge Over Santa Fe Avenue (State Bridge No. 53c0458), on the Boundary Between the Cities of Long Beach and Carson, Los Angeles County
LA-09214	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA2887C (Sylar-SCE Tower), North of Carson Street/East of 710 Freeway, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California

Table 1: Previous Cultural Studies in the Record Search Area			
Report No.	Author	Year	Title
LA-10567	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Casey Tibbitt	2005	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties - West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor- South Bay Water Recycling Project Proposed Project Laterals
LA-11150	Maxwell, Pamela	2003	West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor/South Bay Water Recycling Project
LA-11993	O'Neill, Laura	2012	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange
LA-12808*	Chasteen, Carrie, Clark, Tiffany, Hanes, Richard, and Mirro, Michael	2014	Cultural Resources Study of the Wilmington Oil and Gas Field, Los Angeles County, California in Support of Analysis of Oil and Gas Well Stimulation Treatments in California Environmental Impact Report
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

*Intersects Project Area

Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Record Search Area			
Resource No.	Age	Description/Name	Approx. Location
P-19-187942	Historic	Bridge #53C0458	0.30 miles west of the Project area
P-19-189426	Historic	Iglesia Cristiana Roca De Salvacion Church	0.40 miles northeast of the Project area
P-19-192309	Historic	SCE's Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220 kV Transmission Lines	0.15 miles east of the Project area

4.3 Database Review

Kimley-Horn conducted a review of archival and cultural databases to identify any previously recorded cultural resources, the extent of previous development, and the cultural resource sensitivity of the Project area. Kimley-Horn reviewed the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and Built Environment Resources Directory to identify any previously listed cultural resources on the registers. Kimley-Horn did not identify any previously listed cultural resources in the Project area during the database review.

Kimley-Horn also reviewed historic maps and aerial imagery for the Project area. Historic aerial images are available for the Project area from 1953 through present. Historic topographic maps are available from 1896 through present. The Project area consisted of agricultural land until the 1980s (Figure 3). The adjacent access roads Via Oro Avenue and Hughes Way were established between 1972 and 1980. A parking lot was developed in the Project area between 1980 and 1987 (Figure 4). A commercial building and a second parking lot were constructed in the Project area in 1995 (Figure 5, Los Angeles County Assessor 2026). Three ancillary buildings were constructed between 1998 and 1999 (Figure 6). A solar facility was constructed in the eastern Project area between 2014 and 2016, and the ancillary buildings were removed. Few changes have occurred to the built environment since that time.

4.4 Survey

Kimley-Horn conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project area on April 8, 2025. Kimley-Horn conducted the survey in parallel transects spaced 10 to 15 meters apart on an east-west axis. All surface exposures were carefully inspected for the presence of cultural resources. Ground surface visibility was approximately 25% (i.e., poor) throughout the Project area due to the built environment and landscaping. Specifically, the Project area is developed with a commercial building, parking lot, and solar facility (Figure 7) Kimley-Horn noted that the property operates as the California Broadcast Center. The building was constructed in the 1990s, and as such, it is not historic-era (i.e., older than 45 years). Kimley-Horn did not identify any cultural resources during the survey.



Figure 3: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1972

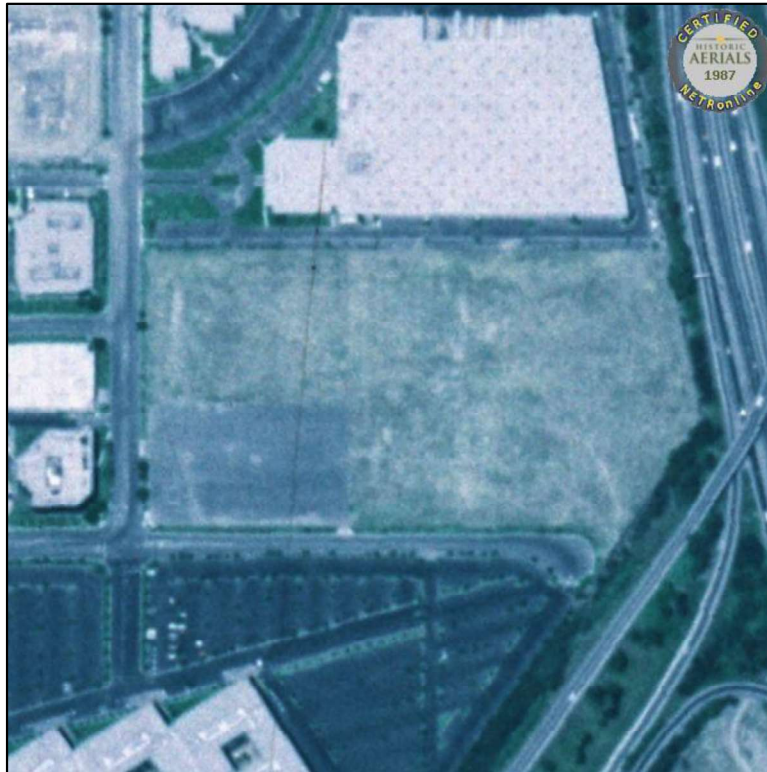


Figure 4: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1987

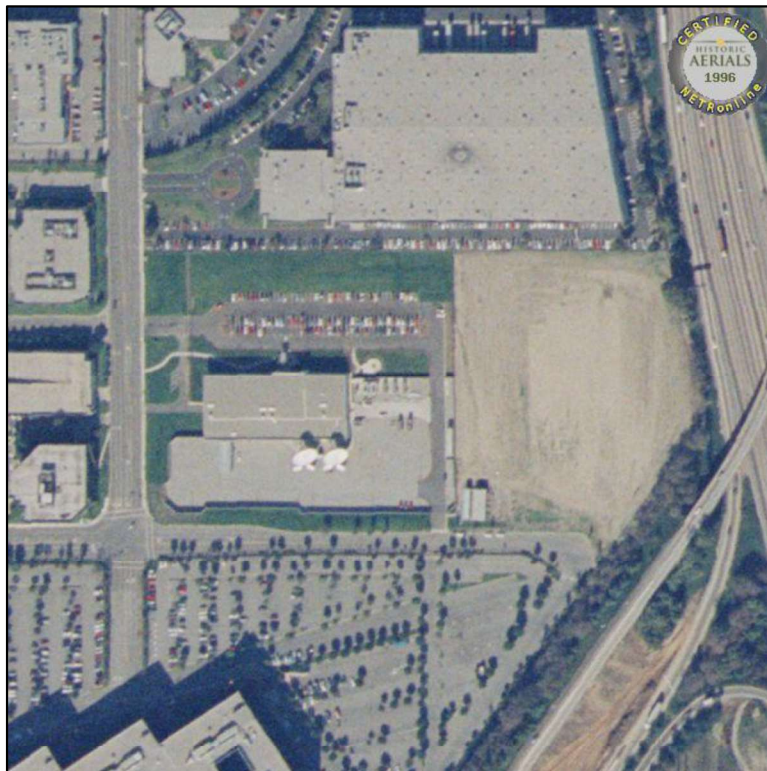


Figure 5: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1996

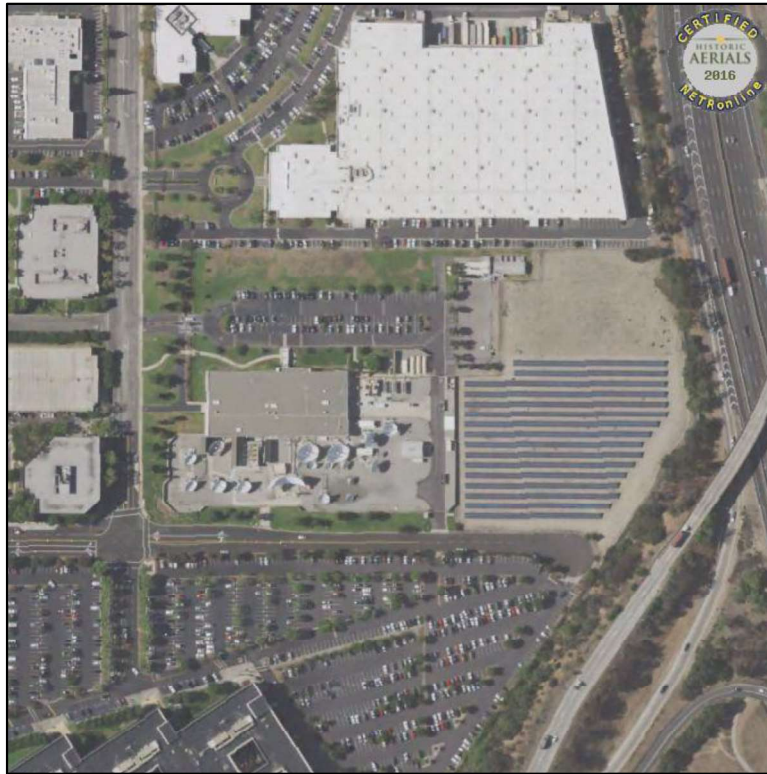


Figure 6: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 2016



Figure 7: Project Area Overview

5.0 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE RESULTS

5.1 Record Search

Kimley-Horn staff requested a paleontological records search through the NHMLAC and the SDNHM. The results for the Project area and approximately five-mile radius were provided by the NHMLAC on March 23, 2025. NHMLAC indicated that there are no known fossil localities in the Project area. A copy of the results is included in **Attachment 3** and outlined in Table 3 below. NHMLAC noted that fossil localities were identified in Pleistocene-age sedimentary deposits outside of the Project area, as outlined in Table 3. The results for the Project area and approximately one-mile radius were provided by the SDNHM on March 5, 2026. A copy of the results is included in **Attachment 4**. SDNHM did not locate any fossil localities within a one-mile radius of the Project area.

Table 3: Fossil Localities within 5 miles of the Project Area according to NHMLAC

Locality No.	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 3319	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	30 feet bgs
LACM VP 4129	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene sand)	Elephant family (<i>Proboscidea</i>); camel family (<i>Camelidae</i>)	24 feet bgs
LACM IP 424	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Invertebrates (<i>Callianax</i> , <i>Chione</i> , <i>Dentalium</i> , <i>Leptopecten</i> , <i>Nucula</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3550	Palos Verdes Sand	Fish (<i>Teleostei</i>); camel family (<i>Camelidae</i>), seal clade (<i>Pinnipedia</i>)	48 feet bgs
LACM VP 3660	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	19 feet bgs

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

5.2 Research

Kimley-Horn reviewed scholarly literature, geologic maps, paleontological resource databases, and geotechnical reports to determine the paleontological sensitivity of the Project area. Kimley-Horn reviewed the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online database to identify any paleontological resources in or near the Project area. The UCMP reported 596 Pleistocene-aged fossil localities within Los Angeles County. Precise location data is not provided in the UCMP database, but one fossil locality IP7007, consisting of Pleistocene aged invertebrates, is named the Long Beach locality and was discovered in the Palos Verdes Formation, which is located approximately 10 miles southeast of the Project area. Kimley-Horn reviewed the Paleobiology online database (PBDB) to identify any paleontological resources in or near the Project area. The nearest locality in the PBDB is Collection number 20347, consisting of Oligocene aged *Progadus miocenicus* (ray-finned fish), and is located 2.4 miles to the southwest of the Project area.

Southern California Geotechnical conducted a geotechnical investigation in the Project area in 2024. The subsurface exploration for this Project consisted of five borings (identified as B-1 through B-5) advanced to depths of 20 to 50± feet below existing site grades. Southern California Geotechnical reported that artificial fill extended to depths of 4.5 to 8.5± feet below ground surface. Native alluvium was encountered beneath the fill soils at all boring locations, extending to at least the maximum depth explored of 50± feet below ground surface. The alluvium consists of very loose to dense fine sandy silts, silty fine sands and fine sands. Occasional layers of stiff silt and clayey silt were encountered (Southern California Geotechnical 2024).

The Project area is located within the southern Los Angeles Basin. The Los Angeles Basin is a structural depression that is approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide that developed as a result of tectonic forces and the San Andreas Fault zone (Ingersoll and Rumelhart 1999; Critelli et al. 1995). Sediments have eroded into the basin from the surrounding mountains since the middle Miocene (13 million years ago), resulting in thousands of feet of sediment accumulation within the Basin. When the sea level dropped during the Pleistocene (2.58 million to 11,700 years ago), the uppermost layers of the Basin then became composed of alluvial sediments (Yerkes et al. 1965). In the present day, the Project area is underlain by young alluvium (Qya2) geologic deposits from the early Holocene and late Pleistocene (Saucedo et al. 2016). Geologic maps indicate that the Pleistocene-age deposits referenced in NHMLAC's record search results are located to the west and east, outside of the Project area (Figure 8). The Project area is situated on early Holocene-age to late Pleistocene-age deposits overlaid at depth with late Pleistocene-age Palos Verdes sand deposits. As such, while the Project area maintains a low paleontological sensitivity at the surface within the Holocene-age deposits, paleontological resource sensitivity increases with depth and is considered to be high once Pleistocene deposits are reached.

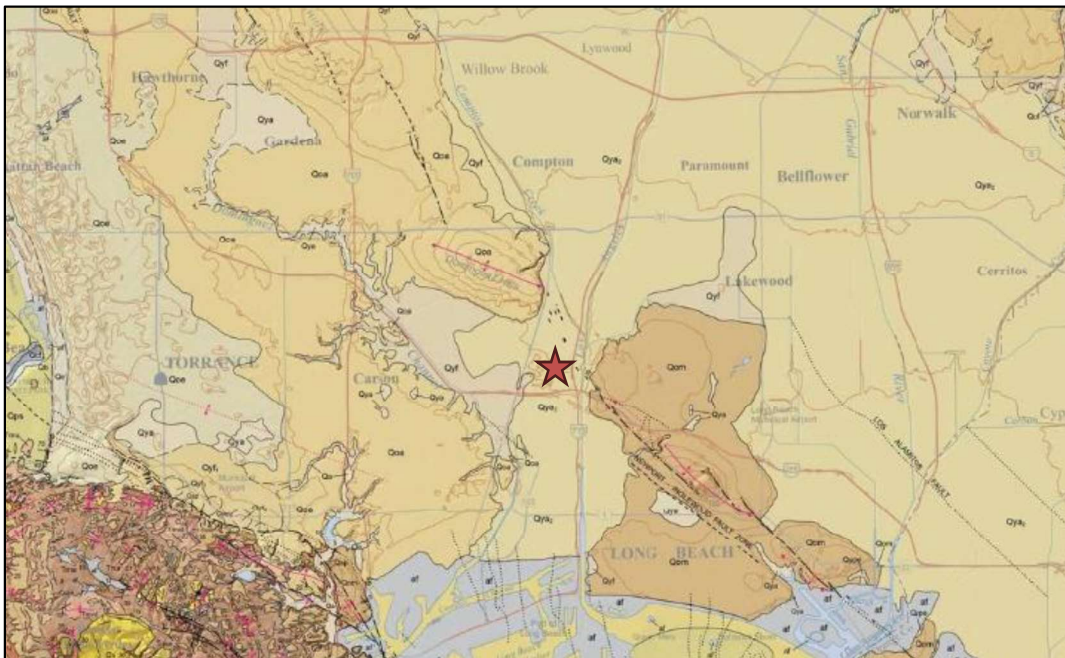


Figure 8: Geologic Map with the Project Area Indicated by a Red Star (USGS 2025)

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kimley-Horn did not identify any cultural or paleontological resources in the Project area during the research, record searches, or survey conducted for this study.

6.1 Archaeological Resources

There is a moderate archaeological sensitivity and potential for deeply buried prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources past the depths of added fill due to the alluvial fan topography, underlying Holocene-age geological deposits, and prehistoric and historic-era occupation in this region. Proposed depth of excavation for the Project is a maximum of 12.5 feet below ground surface. The geotechnical study indicated that soils in the Project area were disturbed to depths of 4.5 to 8.5 feet below ground surface. As such, efforts for the proposed Project will disturb native soils with moderate archaeological sensitivity during construction in the Project area. Holocene-aged young alluvial native soils are present at the Project area below the layer of fill and were deposited by the prehistoric ancestral course of the Los Angeles River. Human occupation took place in the Holocene epoch. As such, young alluvial geologic units typically have a moderate potential for archaeological resources, such as the layer of young alluvium deposits within the Project area. The presence of alluvial sediments associated with the historic river also increases the archaeological sensitivity of the Project area, because proximity to water was an important consideration for prehistoric habitation. Additionally, while the SCCIC provided minimal archaeological data for this region, there is a reasonable possibility that, given the occurrence of development of the Project area starting in the late 19th century, that any surface manifestations of archaeological sites were disturbed earlier than the implementation of modern historic preservation laws, resulting in a potential lack of documentation.

6.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

The building within the Project area was constructed in the 1990s, and as such, it is not historic-era (i.e., older than 45 years). Kimley-Horn determined that the Project area has no potential for unrecorded historic built environment resources. Kimley-Horn did not identify any previously recorded or unrecorded historic built environment resources in the Project area during the research efforts.

6.3 Paleontological Resources

Kimley-Horn determined that the Project area has high potential for paleontological resources due to the geological age (i.e., Pleistocene) of the deposits near the surface. Previously recorded fossil localities within five miles of the Project area were identified in Pleistocene aged deposits. Additionally, the results of the SDNHM records search reports the Project area is underlain at depth by Late Pleistocene-age Palos Verdes Sands which is assigned a high Paleontological resource potential.

6.4 Recommendations

Kimley-Horn recommends that mitigation measures should be included that outline archaeological resources training, archaeological monitoring, paleontological monitoring, and the process for treatment

of any cultural resource, human remains, and/or paleontological resources inadvertently discovered during Project construction. It is important to note that, while archaeological resources of Native American origin may also be considered a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR), as defined by CEQA, this report does not include discussion related to the presence of TCRs, as this is determined via government-to-government consultation between the City of Long Beach and Native American Tribes. As such, recommendations made within this report as it relates to cultural resources of Native American origin should be considered alongside the results of Tribal consultation. With such mitigation measures and/or conditions of approval in place, any impacts of the Project related to cultural resources would be less than significant. An example of measures and/or conditions related to cultural and paleontological resources are included below:

- **CUL-1: Archaeological Resources Training**

Prior to issuance of any permit for ground-disturbing activities, the Project applicant shall provide evidence to the City of Long Beach that a qualified professional archaeologist meeting Secretary of the Interior professional qualifications (Project Archaeologist) has been retained.

An Archaeological Resources Training shall be provided to all construction managers and construction personnel engaged in relevant job activities prior to commencing any ground disturbance work within the Project area. The training shall be prepared and conducted by a qualified professional archaeologist meeting Secretary of the Interior professional qualifications. The training content shall include, but not be limited to, information about archaeological resources in the vicinity, types of common archaeological resources in southern California, and the procedures to be followed to protect any such resources in the case of inadvertent discovery. The training may be discontinued when ground disturbance activities for the Project are completed. Construction personnel shall not be permitted to operate equipment within the construction area during the relevant period unless they have attended the training. A copy of the training transcript and/or training video, as well as a list of the names of all personnel who attended the training shall be submitted to the City of Long Beach and updated periodically. In the case of the use of training videos, a signed statement by any construction personnel relying on a video confirming that they watched the video in its entirety shall be provided to the City.

- **CUL-2: Archaeological Monitoring**

The Project Archaeologist will monitor, or supervise archaeological monitors (Monitors), for archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities, which are anticipated to reach a maximum depth of 12.5 feet below ground surface for some Project components. Archaeological monitoring will begin once excavation reaches the bottom of the artificial fill layer, which is approximately 4.5 to 8.5 feet below ground surface (varies throughout the Project). Monitoring will occur for all ground disturbing activities below a depth of 4.5. However, the Project Archaeologist will have the ability to recommend monitoring be decreased or eliminated after monitoring initial excavation at least one foot past the layer of fill into native soils. The recommendation should be based on the absence of cultural resources and/or indication of subsurface soils possessing a low likelihood for significant intact resources. The recommendation

shall be provided to the Lead Agency, who retains authority to approve or deny the request in writing. Monitoring is not required in previously disturbed soils.

- **CUL-3: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources**

In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered at the Project area during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately within 50 feet of the find. The Applicant shall notify the City and consult with the Project Archaeologist who shall evaluate the find in accordance with Federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 and shall determine the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be unnecessary or infeasible by the City. In the event of a significant find, the site shall not be released for work until mitigation has been completed to the satisfaction of the City. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted.

- **CUL-4: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**

In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered at the Project area during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately within 100 feet of the find. No further ground disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event human skeletal remains are discovered during construction or during any ground disturbance activities, the following procedures shall be followed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner: 1104 N. Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90033 323-343-0512 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday) or 323-343-0714 (After Hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays)
- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American.
- The most likely descendent has 48 hours to make recommendations to the Applicant, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the Applicant does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

- If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, if an MLD does not make a recommendation, or if mediation fails, the human remains shall be reburied on site with appropriate dignity in an area that will not be subject to future disturbance.
- **GEO-1: Paleontological Monitoring**

A professional paleontologist meeting the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) professional qualifications (Project Paleontologist) will monitor, or supervise paleontological monitors (Monitors), for paleontological monitoring of ground disturbing activities, which are anticipated to reach a maximum depth of 12.5 feet below ground surface for some Project components. Paleontological monitoring will begin once excavation reaches the bottom of the artificial fill layer, which is approximately 4.5 to 8.5 feet below ground surface (varies throughout the Project). Monitoring will occur for all ground disturbing activities below a depth of 4.5. Monitoring is not required in previously disturbed soils.
- **GEO-2: Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources**

Should paleontological resources be inadvertently encountered, construction activities shall be temporarily halted within 50 feet of the find so that the resource can be evaluated by the 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 a designated repository. Ground disturbing activities may resume once the Project Paleontologist's recommendations have been implemented.

7.0 REFERENCES

- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith. 1978. Gabrielino. *In* Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California. William C. Sturtevant, gen. ed., Robert F. Heizer, vol. ed. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
- California Department of Conservation. 2025. Fault Activity Map of California. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/>
- California Natural Resources Agency. 2023. *2023 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and Guidelines*. Association of Environmental Professionals.
- City of Long Beach. 2025. Long Beach History. <https://www.longbeach.gov/lbcd/planning/preservation/history/>
- Critelli, S. P. Rumelhart, and Ingersoll, R. 1995. Petrofacies and provenance of the Puente Formation (middle to upper Miocene), Los Angeles Basin, southern California: implications for rapid uplift and accumulation rates. *Journal of Sedimentary Research* A65: 656-667.
- Dibblee, T.W. and Ehrenspeck, H.E. 1991. Geologic map of the Hollywood and Burbank (south ½) quadrangles, Los Angeles, California: Dibblee Geological Foundation, Map DF-30.
- Gabrielesño (Tongva) Band of Mission Indians Government Website. <https://www.gabrieleno-nasn.us/maps>.
- Historic Aerials*. 2025. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- Hudson, Travis, and Blackburn, Thomas C. 1982. The Material Culture of the Chumash Interaction Sphere, Volume III: Clothing, Ornamentation, and Grooming. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers, No. 28.
- Ingersoll, R. V. and P. E. Rumelhart. 1999. Three-stage basin evolution of the Los Angeles basin, southern California. *Geology* 27: 593-596.
- Kroeber, Alfred L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover.
- Los Angeles County Assessor. 2025. Los Angeles County Assessor Portal. <https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/parceldetail/7310016083>
- Los Angeles County Library. 2025. <https://lacountylibrary.org/pico-rivera-local-history/#:~:text=Pico%20and%20Rivera%20began%20separately,for%20houses%20and%20other%20building>.
- Office of Historic Preservation. 2024a. California Historical Landmarks Registration. Government Website. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21747.

Office of Historic Preservation. 2024b. California Points of Historical Interest. Government Website. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21750.

Saucedo, G.J., Greene, H.G., Kennedy, M.P., and Bezore, S.P. Geologic map of the Long Beach 30' x 60' quadrangle, California (ver. 2.0). California Geological Survey. Preliminary Geologic Maps PGM-03-10.2016.

SoilWeb. 2025. USDA-NCSS Soil Survey. <https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/>.

Southern California Geotechnical. 2024. Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Industrial Building, 3800 Via Oro Avenue, Long Beach, California. Prepared for 9th Street Partners, LLC.

USGS. 2025. Mapview by The National Geologic Map Database. <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/mapview/>.

Wallace, W.J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 11(3), pp.214-230.

Wallace, W.J. 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archaeology 9,000 to 2,000 B.C. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 25—36. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, C.N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1—14. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):1—14.

Yerkes, R.F., T.H. McCulloh, J.E. Schollhamer, and J.G. Vedder. 1965. *Geology of the Los Angeles Basin: an introduction*. Geological Survey Professional Paper 420-A.

Attachment 1

Sacred Lands File Search Results



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 4, 2025

Max Bieber
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

Via Email to: Max.Bieber@kimley-horn.com

Re: 3800 Via Oro Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record 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. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a 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 who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. 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 notify 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) archaeological 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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/4/2025**

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	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
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
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 Jodge 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
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/17/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, THPO/MLD	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		thpo@jbman.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Nathan Banda, Chairman	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(949) 426-8804		nbanda@jbman.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Shannon Wingfield, Secretary	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(949) 488-3484		webmaster@jbman.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
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 3800 Via Oro Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2025-001785
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All

Attachment 2

Cultural Records Search Results

Resource List

3808 Via Oro

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-187942		Resource Name - Bridge #53C0458	Structure	Historic	HP19; HP37		LA-07971
P-19-189426		Resource Name - Iglesia Cristiana Roca De Salvacion Church	Building	Historic	HP16		LA-11074, LA- 12028, LA-12808
P-19-192309		Resource Name - SCE's Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220 kV Transmission Lines	Structure	Historic	HP11		LA-13274

Report List

3808 Via Oro

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00358	Paleo -	1976	Stickel, Gary E.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	Environmental Research Archaeologists	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
LA-00359*		1976	Stickel, E. Gary and Jerry B. Howard	Final Report of a Cultural Resource Survey in Long Beach, California	Environmental Research Archaeologists	
LA-02882		1993	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, California	Mc Kenna et al.	19-000967, 19-001046
LA-02970		1992	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	City of Adelanto, and Bureau of Land Management	19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000067, 19-000077, 19-000194, 19-000213, 19-000216, 19-000248, 19-000441, 19-000444, 19-000823, 19-000903, 19-000925, 19-000926, 19-000927, 19-000962, 19-001015, 19-001046, 19-001134, 19-001354, 19-001595, 56-000027, 56-000062, 56-000141, 56-000240, 56-000241, 56-000644, 56-000842, 56-000916, 56-000917
LA-03102		1994	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Greenwood and Associates	19-000693, 19-000696
LA-04512		1977	Eggers, A.V.	Cultural Resources Inventory of the City of Carson, California		19-000088, 19-000098, 19-000099, 19-000106, 19-000794, 19-000795
LA-05405		2000	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the City of Signal Hill Home Depot Commercial Center Project Area, Signal Hill, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	19-000837, 19-000838, 19-000839
LA-07907		2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Royal Street Communications Llc, Wireless Telecommunications Site La0541a (sce Wireless) Located at 1435 West Wardlow Road, Long Beach, California 90810	Cellular, Archaeological Resource, Evaluations	
LA-07971		2006	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Josh Smallwood	Seismic Retrofit of the Union Pacific Railroad (uprr) Bridge Over Santa Fe Avenue (state Bridge No. 53c0458), on the Boundary Between the Cities of Long Beach and Carson, Los Angeles County	CRM Tech	19-187942
*In Project Area						

Report List

3808 Via Oro

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-09214		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA2887C (Sylar-SCE Tower), North of Carson Street/East of 710 Freeway, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-189246
LA-10567		2005	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Casey Tibbitt	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties - West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor- South Bay Water Recycling Project Proposed Project Laterals	CRM Tech	
LA-11150		2003	Maxwell, Pamela	West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor/ South Bay Water Recycling Project	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	19-000094, 19-000098, 19-000103, 19-000140, 19-000276, 19-000277, 19-000278, 19-000279, 19-000280, 19-000281, 19-000282, 19-000389, 19-000390, 19-000709, 19-000794, 19-000822, 19-000844, 19-000845, 19-000847, 19-000848, 19-000999, 19-001735
LA-11993		2012	O'Neill, Laura	Findning of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange	Galvin Preservation Associates	

Report List

3808 Via Oro

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12808*		2014	Chasteen, Carrie, Clark, Tiffany, Hanes, Richard, and Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Study of the Wilmington Oil and Gas Field, Los Angeles County, California in Support of Analysis of Oil and Gas Well Stimulation Treatments in California Environmental Impact Report	Applied EarthWorks	19-000098, 19-000148, 19-000693, 19-000694, 19-002135, 19-002208, 19-002660, 19-002788, 19-002850, 19-004279, 19-004313, 19-004325, 19-150149, 19-150150, 19-150151, 19-150152, 19-150153, 19-150154, 19-150155, 19-150156, 19-150157, 19-150158, 19-150159, 19-150160, 19-150161, 19-150162, 19-150163, 19-150164, 19-150165, 19-150166, 19-150167, 19-150168, 19-150169, 19-150170, 19-150171, 19-150172, 19-150173, 19-150174, 19-150175, 19-150176, 19-150177, 19-150178, 19-150179, 19-150180, 19-150181, 19-150182, 19-150183, 19-150184, 19-150185, 19-150186, 19-150187, 19-150188, 19-150189, 19-150190, 19-150192, 19-150260, 19-150261, 19-150262, 19-150263, 19-150264, 19-150265, 19-150266, 19-150267, 19-150268, 19-150269, 19-150270, 19-150271, 19-150272, 19-150273, 19-150274, 19-150275, 19-150276, 19-150277, 19-150278, 19-150279, 19-150280, 19-150281, 19-150282, 19-150283, 19-150284, 19-150285, 19-150286, 19-150287, 19-150288, 19-150289, 19-150290, 19-150291, 19-150293, 19-150345, 19-150346, 19-150347, 19-150348, 19-150349, 19-150350, 19-150351, 19-150352, 19-150353, 19-150354, 19-150355, 19-150356, 19-150357, 19-150358, 19-150362, 19-150394, 19-150395, 19-167294, 19-167314, 19-175277, 19-176737, 19-178682, 19-178683, 19-178689, 19-178693, 19-178699, 19-178702, 19-178703, 19-178955, 19-178967, 19-180734, 19-180784, 19-186116, 19-186672, 19-186745, 19-186752, 19-186992, 19-187005, 19-187016, 19-187017, 19-187020, 19-187021, 19-187022, 19-187023, 19-187024, 19-187051, 19-187078, 19-187085, 19-187089, 19-187096,

*In Project Area

Report List

3808 Via Oro

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						19-187097, 19-187116, 19-187121, 19-187124, 19-187125, 19-187126, 19-187127, 19-187128, 19-187129, 19-187131, 19-187134, 19-187144, 19-187148, 19-187163, 19-187165, 19-187166, 19-187167, 19-187168, 19-187169, 19-187171, 19-187172, 19-187174, 19-187178, 19-187179, 19-187182, 19-187185, 19-187187, 19-187188, 19-187189, 19-187190, 19-187193, 19-187194, 19-187197, 19-187198, 19-187199, 19-187200, 19-187201, 19-187202, 19-187206, 19-187210, 19-187211, 19-187214, 19-187216, 19-187217, 19-187218, 19-187221, 19-187223, 19-187225, 19-187226, 19-187227, 19-187229, 19-187230, 19-187231, 19-187232, 19-187236, 19-187239, 19-187240, 19-187243, 19-187246, 19-187247, 19-187249, 19-187250, 19-187252, 19-187287, 19-187288, 19-187289, 19-187292, 19-187295, 19-187296, 19-187297, 19-187300, 19-187301, 19-187302, 19-187303, 19-187304, 19-187305, 19-187312, 19-187314, 19-187315, 19-187641, 19-187642, 19-187643, 19-187644, 19-187645, 19-187646, 19-187647, 19-187648, 19-187649, 19-187650, 19-187651, 19-187652, 19-187654, 19-187682, 19-187683, 19-187684, 19-187685, 19-187686, 19-187957, 19-187958, 19-187971, 19-188092, 19-188178, 19-188198, 19-188201, 19-188776, 19-188864, 19-188865, 19-188866, 19-188867, 19-188906, 19-189318, 19-189426, 19-189874, 19-190040, 19-190079, 19-190080, 19-190096, 19-190103, 19-190105, 19-190107, 19-190108, 19-190109, 19-190112, 19-190321, 19-190327, 19-190588, 19-190597, 19-190598, 19-190670

Report List

3808 Via Oro

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-13274		2016	Williams, Audry and Wendy L. Tinsley Becker	Historical Resource Analysis Report / Historic Property Survey Report, Southern California Edison Company, Long Beach Steam Plant 66kV and 220kV Transmission Lines	Southern California Edison	19-192309

Attachment 3 (Confidential)

Paleontological Records Search Results from NAHC

Attachment 4 (Confidential)

Paleontological Records Search Results from SDNHM
