

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project
City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, California

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Project No. MBI1502

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Intensive

Resources Recorded: P-19-190098 (AT&T LAR013 El Segundo Power Generating Station)

Keywords: El Segundo Power Generating Station, Gas-Fired Power Plant

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle: *Venice (1981), California*



BCRCONSULTING LLC

March 18, 2016

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project (project), including offsite components in several cities and in portions of unincorporated Los Angeles County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the lead agency is the West Basin Municipal Water District. Tasks completed include a cultural resources records search, shipwreck database research, pedestrian field survey, recordation and an updated evaluation of the historic-period El Segundo Power Generating Station (designated P-19-190098), and a paleontological resources overview. The records search revealed that 34 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in 15 cultural resources recorded within one mile of the project site or within one-half mile of offsite components. Of the 34 previous studies, eight have assessed portions of the project site or offsite components, recording one cultural resource (a power plant designated P-19-190098) within the project site boundaries. The historic-period power plant was recorded and evaluated in 2012 and recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The resource also demonstrated “a lack of integrity due to many changes and additions to the station over the last fifty years” (Crawford 2012:3). No resources have been previously recorded within the offsite component boundaries. The shipwreck database research results were negative.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists noted the presence of the historic-period El Segundo Power Generating Station (designated P-19-190098) within the project site boundaries. As noted during the previous recording, this resource continues to exhibit diminished integrity due to constant changes that have occurred since it was constructed. This resource also fails to meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Based on a lack of integrity combined with a failure to meet any eligibility criteria for California Register listing, the El Segundo Power Generating Station is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. Furthermore, BCR Consulting staff did not discover any other cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period buildings) within the project site, or within the offsite component alignments. As a result, BCR Consulting recommends a finding of no impacts to historical resources under CEQA. BCR Consulting also recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed activities associated with the development of the project site and offsite components. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology and/or Architectural History, as appropriate, should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary. Photos are included in Appendix A and B, Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms are included in Appendix B, and the Paleontological Resources Assessment is included in Appendix C.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are 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 authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project (project), including offsite components, in the City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the lead agency is the West Basin Municipal Water District. The project site is located at the NRG El Segundo Generating Station. It is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 3 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Venice* (1981), *California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The offsite component designations and locations are summarized in table 1. All project and offsite component locations are depicted in Figure 1.

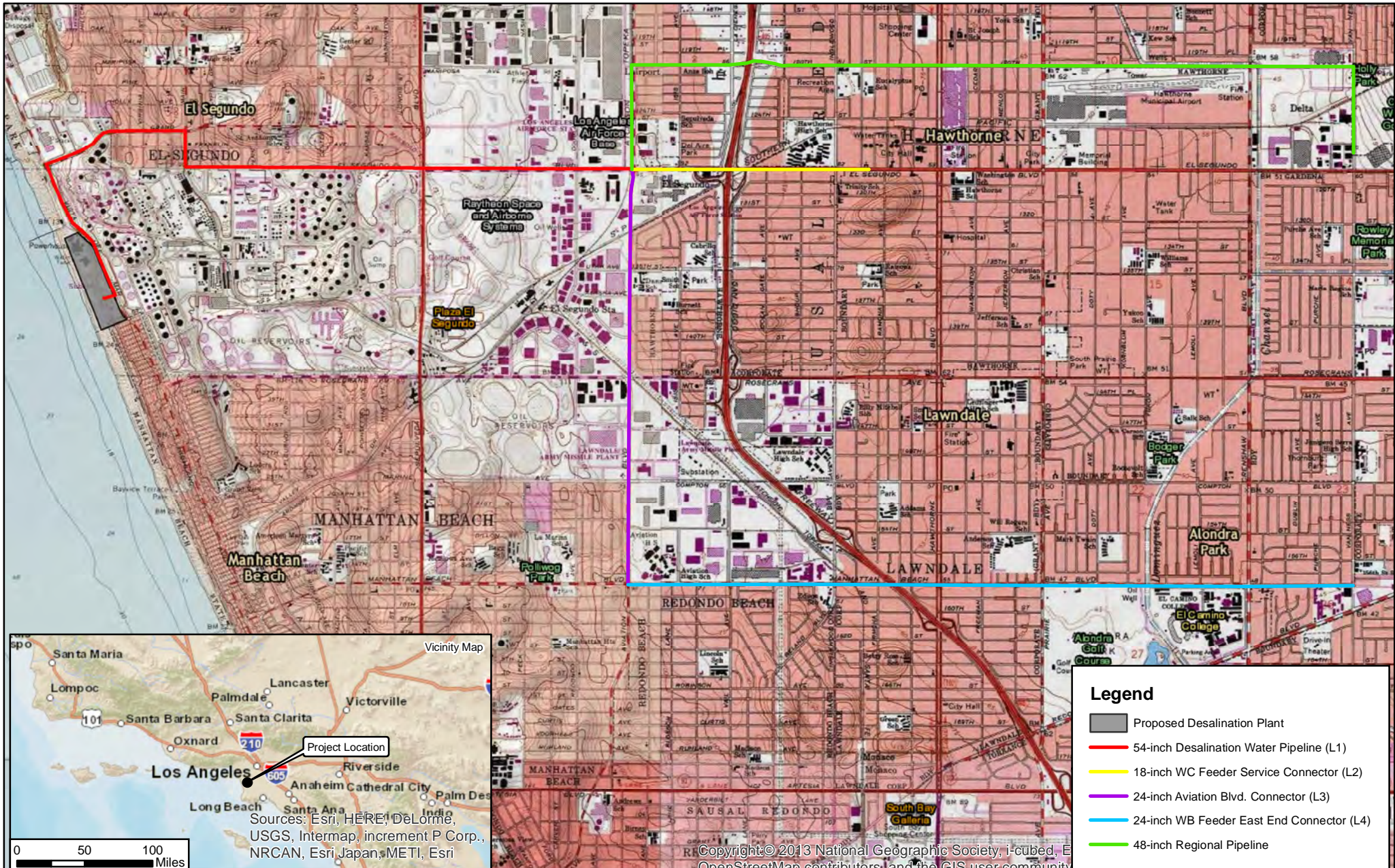
Table A. Offsite Component Locations

Offsite Component	USGS 7.5 Minute Quad	Township/Range/Section
54-inch Desalination Water Pipeline (L1)	<i>Venice, California</i> (1981)	3 South/14 West/Non-sectioned 3 South/13 West/Non-sectioned
18-inch WC Feeder Service Connector (L2)	<i>Venice</i> (1981) and <i>Inglewood</i> (1981), <i>California</i>	3 South/13 West/Non-sectioned
24-inch Aviation Blvd. Connector (L3)	<i>Venice, California</i> (1981)	3 South/13 West/Non-sectioned
24-inch WB Feeder East End Connector (L4)	<i>Venice</i> (1981) and <i>Inglewood</i> (1981), <i>California</i>	3 South/13 West/22, 23, 26, 27, and Non-sectioned
48-inch Regional Pipeline	<i>Venice</i> (1981) and <i>Inglewood</i> (1981), <i>California</i>	3 South/13 West/10, 11, and Non-sectioned

NATURAL SETTING

The project site and offsite components are located east of the Pacific Coast, and are otherwise surrounded by industrial, residential, and commercial developments. The local geologic region coincides with the physiographic area known as the Los Angeles Basin. It is characterized as a transverse-oriented lowland basin and coastal plain approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide. The basin originated as a deep marine trough during the Pliocene (7-2 million years ago) that eventually filled with shallow water fossil bearing sediments. By the beginning of the Pleistocene (after 2 million years ago) uplifting created the series of plains and mesas along the coast that now characterize the area (Lambert 1994, Mendenhall 1905, Woodford et al. 1954).

The elevation of the project site and offsite components range from approximately 14 to 102 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971: 36-37) and runoff tends to flow from west to east. The nearest natural fresh water source is the Ballona Creek, approximately five miles to the north (USGS 1981). Native local vegetation communities were previously dominated by coastal sage scrub, although urbanization currently prevents its proliferation. Key native plants in the vicinity would have included black sage, California brittlebush, California buckwheat, California sagebrush, deerweed, golden yarrow, laurel sumac, lemonadeberry, poison oak,



Legend

- Proposed Desalination Plant
- 54-inch Desalination Water Pipeline (L1)
- 18-inch WC Feeder Service Connector (L2)
- 24-inch Aviation Blvd. Connector (L3)
- 24-inch WB Feeder East End Connector (L4)
- 48-inch Regional Pipeline

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0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

Reference: ESRI: USGS Quad: Venice (1981), and Inglewood (1981), Ca

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Figure 1
 West Basin's Ocean
 Water Desalination Project
 Project Location

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purple sage, sticky monkeyflower, sugar bush, toyon, white sage, coastal century plant, coastal cholla, and prickly-pear cactus. These plants were utilized by local animal species, which included kangaroo rats, California horned lizard, orange-throated whiptail, San Diego horned lizard, brown-headed cowbird, California gnatcatcher, California quail, cactus wren, darkling beetle, harvester ant, and Palos Verdes blue butterfly (Williams et al. 2008:117, 122). Peripheral species included deer, and various rodents and birds -all of which could be useful to prehistoric and historic inhabitants (Bean and Saubel 1972).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

Ethnography

The project site and offsite components are situated within Gabrielino territory. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

History

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

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

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

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

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. He also performed the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), completed the field survey, and compiled the technical report.

RESEARCH DESIGN

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

boundaries. The project site was examined using systematic pedestrian field survey methods. Built and paved portions of the offsite component alignments were inspected by vehicle, and exposed portions were inspected using pedestrian field survey methods. Where visible, soil exposures and rodent back dirt were carefully examined for evidence of cultural resources. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project site or offsite component boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project site boundaries, and within a one-half mile radius of offsite components
- Additional research through various local and regional resources, including the California State Lands Commission Shipwrecks Database
-
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the project site and windshield survey of offsite components
- Evaluation of California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources, following CEQA guidelines
- Completion of Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum

METHODS

Research

Prior to fieldwork, an archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects located within one mile of the project site and within one-half mile of offsite components. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures. Research was also conducted through the California State Lands Commission Shipwrecks Database.

Field Survey

An intensive cultural resources pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on November 2, 2015. The survey of the project site was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 20 meters apart across 100 percent of the accessible project site that exhibited visible surface sediments. Built and paved portions of the offsite component alignments were inspected by vehicle, and exposed portions of the offsite component alignments were inspected using pedestrian field survey methods described

above. Soil exposures within the project site and offsite component boundaries, including natural and artificial clearings, were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources. Digital photographs were taken at various points. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix B)
- Hand-held Global Positioning Systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendices A and B).

RESULTS

Research

Data from the SCCIC revealed that 34 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 15 cultural resources within one mile of the project site or within ½ mile of offsite components. Of the 34 previous studies, eight have previously assessed portions of the project site or offsite components resulting in one cultural resource (a historic-period power plant designated P-19-190098) recorded within the project site boundaries. The historic-period power plant was recorded and evaluated in 2012 and was recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This recordation also demonstrated “a lack of integrity due to many changes and additions to the station over the last fifty years” (Crawford 2012:3). No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the offsite component boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table B. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within One Mile of the Project Site/One Half Mile from Offsite Components

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site/Offsite Components	Studies Within One Mile of Project/One-half Mile of Offsites
<p><i>Inglewood, California</i> (1981); <i>Venice, California</i> (1981)</p>	<p>P-19-187150: historic-period residence (1/4 mile S of offsite) P-19-187511: historic-period wooden shed (1/8 mile S of offsite) P-19-187542: historic-period college building (1/8 mile S of offsite) P-19-187544: historic-period college building (1/8 mile S of offsite) P-19-187881: historic-period residence (1/4 mile N of offsite) P-19-187882: historic-period residence (1/4 mile N of offsite) P-19-187883: historic-period residence (1/4 mile N of offsite) P-19-187884: historic-period residence (1/4 mile N of offsite) P-19-187885: historic-period water tank (1/4 mile N of offsite) P-19-188895: historic-period high school (adjacent N of offsite) P-19-189240: historic-period duplex (3/4 mile SSW of project site) P-19-189423: historic-period apt. building (adjacent S of offsite) P-19-189986: historic-period warehouse (1/2 mile N of offsite) P-19-190051: historic-period church (1/8 mile S of offsite) P-19-190098*: historic period El Segundo Power Generating Station (within project boundaries)</p>	<p>LA-125, 2904*, 2950, 3289, 3494, 4051, 4746, 4836*, 4861, 4907, 5494, 5708, 5758, 6239*, 6240*, 6243, 7070, 7687, 7716, 7722, 8255*, 9924, 10160, 10369, 10567, 10763, 11150, 11382, 11638*, 11971*, 11973, 12078*, 12500, 12608</p>

*Within or partially within project site boundaries.

A shipwrecks database query failed to yield records of any shipwrecks within a mile of the project site (see <http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/>). The nearest known shipwreck is of a ship

called the Falcon, which was grounded in 1945 on the beach approximately 1.5 miles to the north of the project site. This distance does not indicate any cultural/maritime resource sensitivity for project impacts for the project site or for offsite components. Furthermore, the archaeological records search performed at the SCCIC did not indicate a high likelihood for submerged cultural resources related to shipwrecks in the vicinity of the proposed project or offsite components.

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel carefully inspected the project site, and identified the presence of P-19-190098, the historic period El Segundo Power Generating station. No other cultural resources were noted during the field survey within the project site boundaries or within the offsite component alignments. P-19-190098 has been updated on DPR Forms (Appendix B), and a description is included below.

The El Segundo Power Generating Station (P-19-190098). This resource was in place as recorded in 2012. Specifically, the El Segundo Power Generating Station

consists of a 37-acre power generating station located at the edge of the Pacific Ocean...The site includes a gas-fired power plant, warehouse structure, two concrete towers, administration trailers (7), several water tanks, SCE transmission towers, a covered garage area and guard house. Parking lots and storage areas are also present. The boiler plant is a six-level, steel and concrete industrial structure. The boiler plant is connected to the other structures by underground piping systems and consists of several levels of open structure with connecting metal staircases and platforms to access the inner areas of the structure. The property is in good condition (Crawford 2012:1).

The original power station was built and operated by Commonwealth Edison (CE) in the early 1950s along the coast as the seawater was needed for the power generating system...The original power station was torn down in the 1960s and the other elements currently on site were added over the next decades. The property has continued to be upgraded as the technology has continued to evolve. During the 1990s, deregulation came to the power industry and CE decided to sell its power plants along the Pacific Coast to several different companies. The subject property was sold in 1998 to El Segundo Power LLC, a division of NRG Energy Inc. (Crawford 2012:3).

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, one historic-period resource (the El Segundo Power Generating Station designated P-19-190098) was identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources (non-isolates). The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

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

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

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

California Register Evaluation

The El Segundo Power Generating Station (P-19-190098). BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research, including a review of the 2012 study that evaluated the subject property for National Register eligibility, and has completed an intensive field inventory/update for the subject property. The El Segundo Power Generating Station was part of the overall development of power generation in Southern California. The design and technology is similar to many other power plants. There is nothing to suggest a clear association with any important events (California Register Criterion 1), or important persons (California Register Criterion 2). This type of power plant is common and as such does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (California Register Criterion 3). BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding this property and the subject property has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (California Register Criterion 4). Although the complex does retain a measure of integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, its setting, feeling, and association have diminished considerably due to major changes to the project site during the past 50 years.

Because of the failure to meet any of the California Register criteria combined with a lack of integrity, BCR Consulting recommends that the El Segundo Power Generating Station (P-19-190098) is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of the West Basin Ocean Water Desalination Project (project), including offsite components. This work was completed pursuant to CEQA. The records search and field survey identified the historic-period El Segundo Power Generating Station (designated P-19-190098) within the project site boundaries. This resource exhibits diminished integrity due to constant changes that have occurred since it was constructed. This resource also fails to meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing in the California Register. Based on a lack of integrity combined with a failure to meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing in the California Register, the El Segundo Power Generating Station is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. Furthermore, BCR Consulting staff did not discover any other cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period buildings) within the project site, or within the offsite component alignments. Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for development of the proposed project or for offsite components unless:

- the proposed project is changed to include areas not subject to this study;
- the proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources within the project boundaries or within offsite components, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has

made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (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. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A
PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Two 1964 smokestacks in Foreground, two 2012 Smokestacks in Background (View North)



Photo 2: Water Basins Towards Power Plant (View North)



Photo 3: Storage Tank/Parking Lot, and Exposed Sediments (View Southeast)



Photo 4: Southern 1964 Smokestack Detail (View Southeast)



Photo 5: Southernmost Power Plant Components Detail (View Southeast)



Photo 6: Detail to North of Southernmost Power Plant Components (View Northeast)

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

*Recorded by: David Brunzell

*Date: November 2, 2015 Continuation Update

BCR Consulting LLC staff revisited this resource in 2012. It was in place as previously recorded. Specifically, the El Segundo Power Generating Station

consists of a 37-acre power generating station located at the edge of the Pacific Ocean...The site includes a gas-fired power plant, warehouse structure, two concrete towers, administration trailers (7), several water tanks, SCE transmission towers, a covered garage area and guard house. Parking lots and storage areas are also present. The boiler plant is a six-level, steel and concrete industrial structure. The boiler plant is connected to the other structures by underground piping systems and consists of several levels of open structure with connecting metal staircases and platforms to access the inner areas of the structure. The property is in good condition (Crawford 2012:1).

The original power station was built and operated by Commonwealth Edison (CE) in the early 1950s along the coast as the seawater was needed for the power generating system...The original power station was torn down in the 1960s and the other elements currently on site were added over the next decades. The property has continued to be upgraded as the technology has continued to evolve. During the 1990s, deregulation came to the power industry and CE decided to sell its power plants along the Pacific Coast to several different companies. The subject property was sold in 1998 to El Segundo Power LLC, a division of NRG Energy Inc. (Crawford 2012:3).

Reference: Crawford, K.A. 2012. Site Record for P-19-190098. On File at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.



Photo 1: P-19-190098 Overview from South of Smokestacks (View North)

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Page 1 of 16 *Resource Name or #: AT&T LAR013

*P1. Other Identifier: El Segundo Power Generating Station

*P2: Location: Not for publication Unrestricted a. County: Los Angeles

And (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a location map as necessary.)

*b. USGS Quad ~~El Segundo~~ *Date: 1975 T; R; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. Venice B.M. _____

c. Address: 301 Vista Del Mar City: El Segundo Zip: 90245

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: Not Available

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements, include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries.)

The subject property consists of a 37-acre power generating station located at the edge of the Pacific Ocean. The telecommunications facility is collocated on Unit #4, the boiler plant for the station. The site includes a gas-fired power plant, warehouse structure, 2 concrete towers, administration trailers (7), several water tanks, SCE transmission towers, a covered garage area and guard house. Parking lots and storage areas are also present. The boiler plant is a six-level, steel and concrete industrial structure. The boiler plant is connected to the other structures by underground piping systems and consists of several levels of open structure with connecting metal staircases and platforms to access the inner areas of the structure. The property is in good condition. Currently a new power generating station is under construction on the north end of the property. Theikutr5f

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 8: Industrial Building

P4. Resources Present: Building X Structure

Object Site District Element of District

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date

Accessions #) View N/ 02/20/2012

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source

Historic X Prehistoric Both c. 1964/Los

Angeles County Assessor's Office

*P7. Address: El Segundo Power LLC, 301

Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA 90245

*P8: Recorded by: (Name, Affiliation, Address)

K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

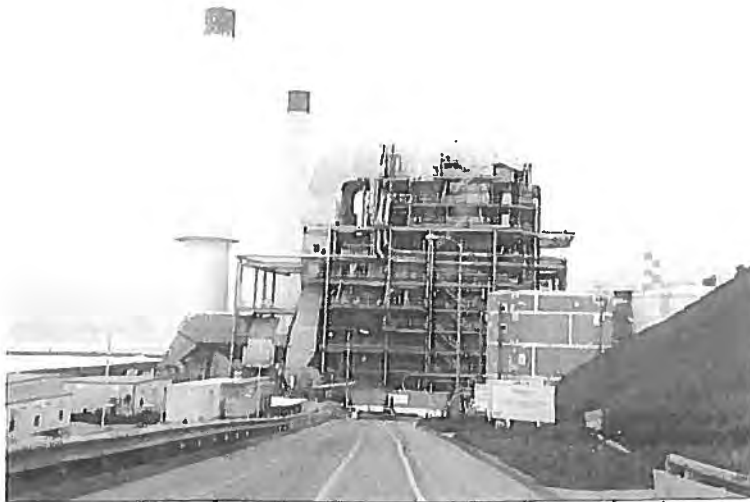
P.O. Box 634, La Mesa, CA 91944

*P9. Date Recorded: 02/20/2012

*P10. Type of Survey: (Describe) Intensive

*P11: Report Citation (Cite Survey Report and

other sources, or enter "None".) None



*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record 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 6Z

*Page 2 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) AT&T LAR013/El Segundo

B1. Historic Name: El Segundo Power Generating Plant

B2: Common Name: El Segundo Power Generating Plant

B3. Original Use: Industrial/Power Plant

B4: Present Use: Industrial/Power Plant

***B5: Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6: Construction History:** (Construction Date, alterations and dates of alterations)

The subject building was constructed in approximately 1964. The building has been altered with various interior and exterior alterations over the last five decades.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location

***B8. Related Features:** Administration buildings, storage and warehouse buildings, water tanks, transmission towers, parking lots

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance:** Development of Electric Generating Systems/Modern Architecture Area: El Segundo Period of Significance: 1964-Present Property Type: Industrial 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 original power station was built and operated by Commonwealth Edison (CE) in the early 1950s along the coast as the sea water was needed for the power generating system. CE added the subject structure in 1964-1965 as Unit #4. The original power station was torn down in the 1960s and the other elements currently on site were added over the next decades. The property has continued to be upgraded as the technology has continued to evolve. During the 1990s, deregulation came to the power industry and CE decided to sell its power plants along the Pacific Coast to several different companies. The subject property was sold in 1998 to El Segundo Power LLC, a division of NRG Energy Inc. NRG is a Fortune 500 company that owns and operates one of the country's most diverse and largest power generation portfolios. The company operates nuclear, wind, solar, natural gas, and coal generating operations. The integrity of the site has been reduced due to the continuous changes made to the property to keep pace with the technological developments. The Unit #4 structure is scheduled to be removed from the property as a new power station is currently under construction.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

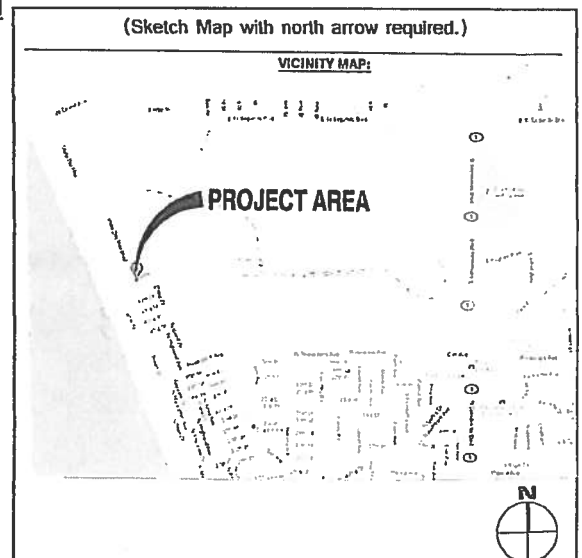
***B12. References:** McAlester and McAlester, A Guide to American Houses, 1991; City of Los Angeles Building Permits; County of Los Angeles Assessor's Office records; Historicaerials.com; El Segundo Power Generating Station website; NRG Energy Inc. website, oral interview Eddie Daniel, employee.

B13. Remarks: None

***B14: Evaluators:** K.A. Crawford

***Date of Evaluation:** 02/20/2012

(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 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR03 I/El Segundo
 *Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date February 20, 2012
 Continuation Update

(Continued from page 9)

Integrity Statement

In regard to the seven aspects of integrity – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association – the c. 1964 Modern style boiler plant has retained its original location. The building has not been moved. The setting, feeling, and association have not remained intact due to major changes on the site in the last fifty years. Many new technological developments have taken place that changed the overall setting, feeling and association as many new structures were added to the property. The design, materials and workmanship of the structure have basically remained intact due to the nature of the building's operations. The building has basically retained its integrity but the overall integrity of the site has been significantly reduced due to the many changes and additions to the station over the last fifty years. The condition of the building 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. The boiler plant building was constructed as part of the overall development of power generation in the Southern California area. Many plants were built along the California coast as part of the post-World War II population expansion and the power plant is similar in design and technology as the other plants. The property has undergone continuous changes as the generating technology changed and it was necessary for the property to keep pace with current industry developments. Development of the power plants 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. 1964 building is a 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 industrial building is a standard example of a boiler plant with no unusual or distinguishing features that would render it different than other boiler plants of a similar era and use. The building 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 building 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 building 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 El Segundo Register eligibility.

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

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

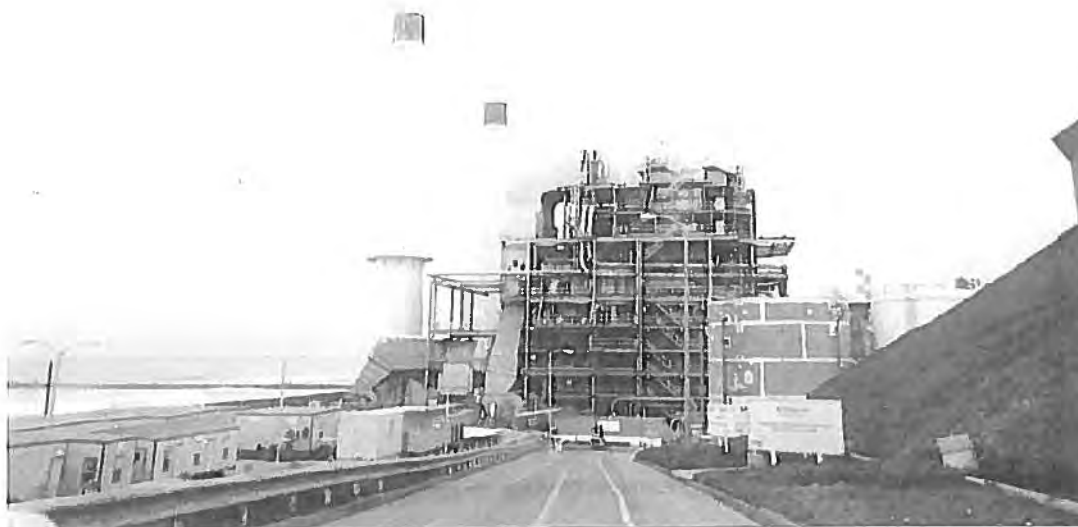
Page 4 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR031/El Segundo

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012

Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View North/South Facade
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date FEBRUARY 20,
2012
Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
14255 Ventura Boulevard, Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
View North/South Façade
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

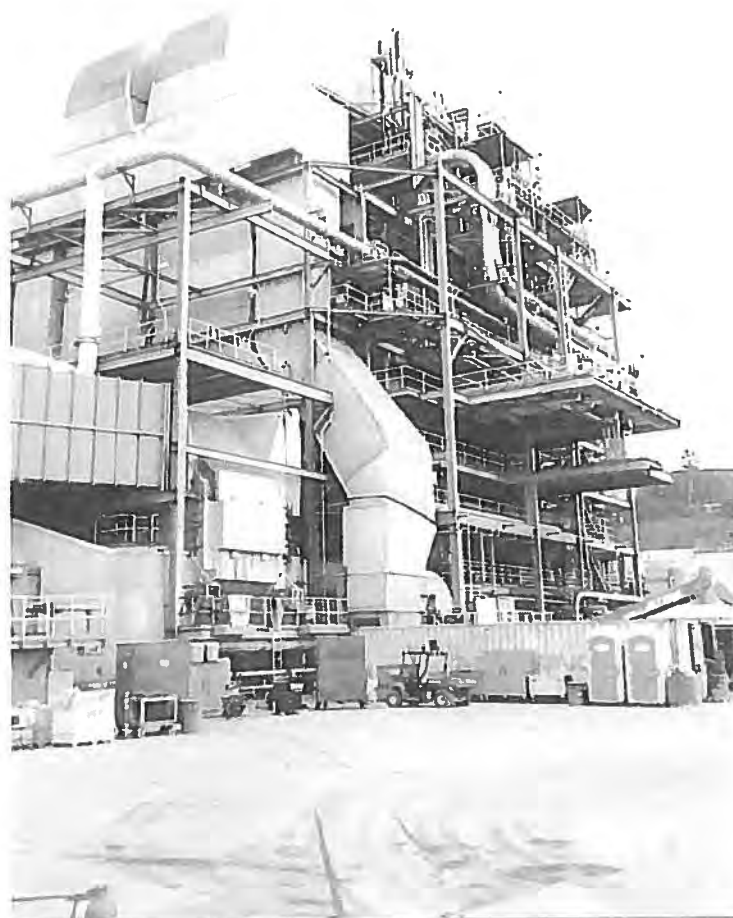
Page 6 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012

Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
14301-301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View Northeast/South and West Façades
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012
Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View Northeast/South and West Facades
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

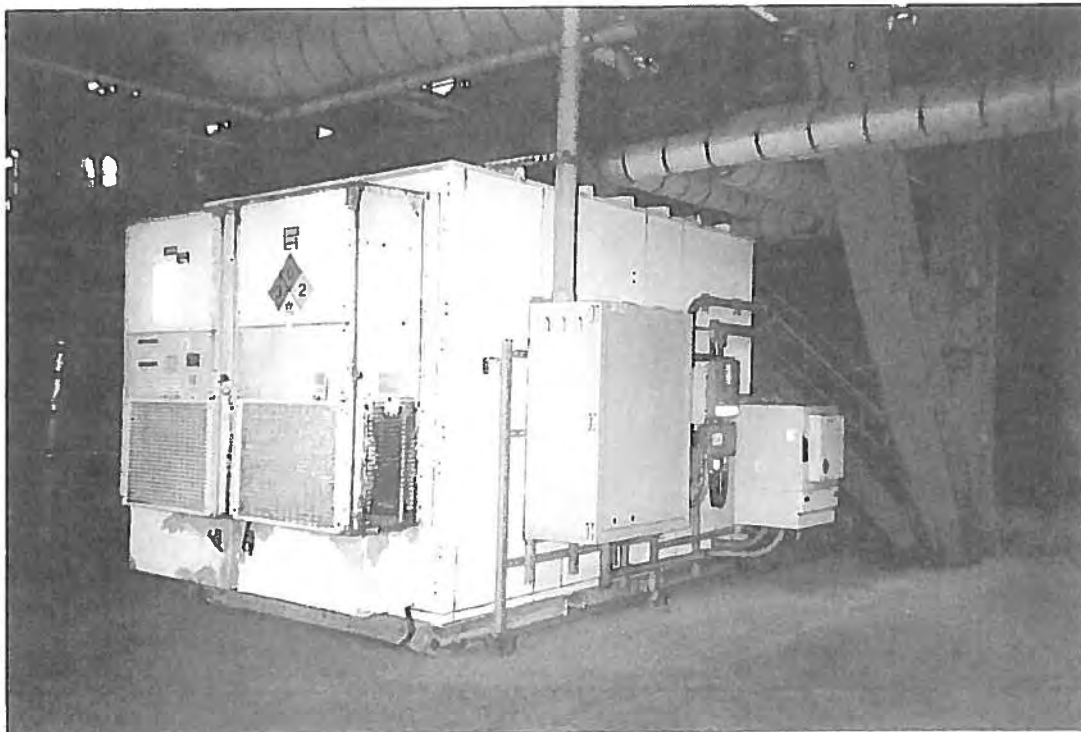
Page 8 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012

Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View Interior/ATT Ground Floor Unit
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 9 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012

Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View Southwest/East Façade/Unit #4
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 10 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date FEBRUARY 20,
2012
Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View Southwest/East Façade/Unit #3
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 11 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012

Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View North/South and West Facades and Administration Buildings
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 12 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012
Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View Southeast/North and West Facades Storage and Transmission Equipment
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 13 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012
Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View East/Water Tanks and Storage Areas
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

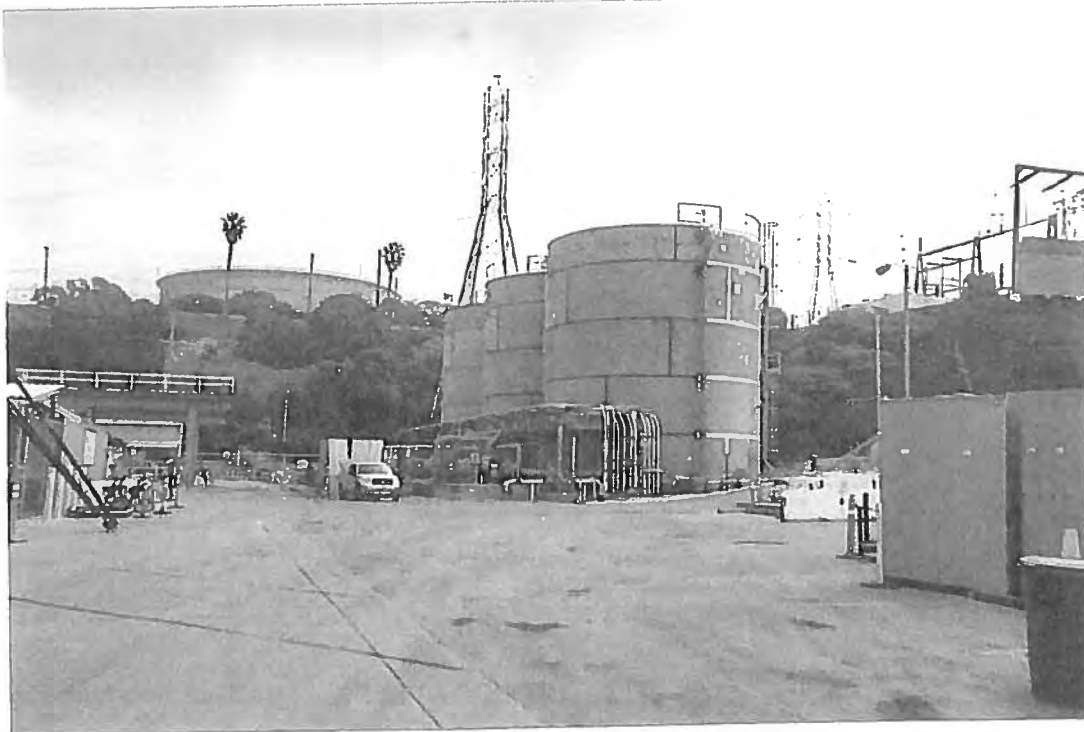
Page 14 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012

Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View East/Water Tanks
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 15 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012

Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View East/Warehouse Building
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



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

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 16 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date FEBRUARY 20, 2012
Continuation Update

AT&T LAR013/EL SEGUNDO
301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, CA
View North/South Façade/Warehouse Building
FEBRUARY 20, 2012



APPENDIX C
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325
Fax: (213) 746-7431
e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

20 November 2015

BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: David Brunzell, Principal Investigator / Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed West Basin's Ocean Water Desalination Project, in the City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed West Basin's Ocean Water Desalination Project, in the City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Venice USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 5 November 2015. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities nearby from the same or similar sedimentary deposits as occur at depth within the proposed project area.

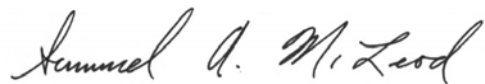
Along the western portion of the proposed project are the surface deposits consist of active beach sands. Otherwise surface deposits in the proposed project area consist of older Quaternary coastal dune sands. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers. At relatively shallow depth, however, there are older Quaternary alluvial deposits that contain vertebrate fossils. Our closest vertebrate fossil localities from these deposits occur northeast of the proposed project area in or around the Los Angeles International Airport. These localities include LACM 3264, in the middle of the Los Angeles International Airport approximately 450 feet south of Century Boulevard and 2000 feet west of Sepulveda Boulevard northeast of the proposed project area, that produced a fossil proboscidean, Proboscidea, at a depth of 25 feet below the surface; locality LACM 7332, further east at the

northwest side of West Century Boulevard and Bellanca Avenue, that produced a fossil baby mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at a depth of 40 feet below street grade; locality LACM 3789, further north of locality LACM 7332 at 8734 Bellanca Avenue south of Manchester Avenue, that produced fossil mammoth, *Mammuthus*, rodent, Rodentia, and even a speckled sanddab, *Citharichthys stigmaeus*, at a depth of 14 feet below the surface; and two localities, LACM 1180 and LACM 4942, immediately northwest of locality LACM 3789 on the northeast and southeast sides respectively of Airport Boulevard at the intersection with Manchester Avenue, that produced fossil specimens of horse, *Equus*, mammoth, *Mammuthus*, bison, *Bison*, and rabbit, *Lepus*, at depths of 13 to 16 feet below the surface. East of the southern-most portion of the proposed project area, east of the San Diego Freeway (I-405) and south of El Segundo Boulevard, near the intersection of Prairie Avenue and 139th Street, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 2035 produced a fossil specimen of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at an unrecorded depth.

Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the Quaternary beach sands or dune sands exposed in the proposed project area are unlikely to encounter significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary alluvial deposits, however, may well uncover significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Therefore, any substantial excavations in the proposed project area should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice