

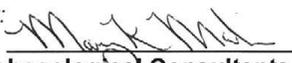
**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF
LIMITED AREAS WITHIN THE
LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER & POWER'S
HARBOR, SCATTERGOOD & VALLEY GENERATING STATIONS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(Torrance, Venice & Van Nuys 7.5' Quadrangles)**

Prepared for:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Management Summary

This report was prepared at the request of Ms. Jacqueline Breese in support of SCAQMD's *Draft Environmental Impact Report for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's Installation of Five Combustion Turbines at the Harbor Generating Station, Installation of Three Selective Catalytic Reduction Systems at the Scattergood Generating Station, and the Installation of One Combustion Turbine at the Valley Generating Station*. This archaeological study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act's (CEQA) cultural resource guidelines. The goal of the investigation was to determine if the project implementation would result in any potential significant impacts to cultural resources and if so present mitigation recommendations that would reduce any such impacts to a less than significant level.

The Phase I cultural resources investigation consisted of record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center's (SCCIC) and of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) sacred land files. In addition, an archaeological survey was conducted in those areas within the Valley and Scattergood Generating Stations where project related ground disturbance could occur. No archaeological survey was conducted at the Harbor Generating Station as it is built on fill.

The SCCIC record search identified no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites within a one-quarter mile radius of the three generating systems. The NAHC's sacred lands file identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the three generating stations. Neither the Valley nor the Scattergood Generating Stations was subject to previous archaeological reconnaissance. The Harbor Generating Station falls within the boundaries of an archaeological investigation conducted for the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbors in 1984. The Harbor Generating Station is not considered an archaeologically sensitive area as it is built on fill (Anonymous 1984).

The archaeological survey of the limited project impact areas within the Scattergood and Valley Generating Stations was conducted on October 23, 2000. All of the project locations within the three generating stations were subject to previous ground disturbance associated with construction of the existing facilities. The Scattergood Station in particular has been subject to extensive grading. The Phase I archaeological survey identified no archaeological prehistoric or historic resources.

Based on the record searches and field survey, project implementation at the three generating stations is expected to have no impact on archaeological resources. Therefore, no further

archaeological investigations are warranted as long as the recommendations detailed in Section 5.0 are incorporated as conditions of project approval. These recommendations include temporary halt work orders in the event that archaeological resources and/or human remains are exposed during project construction.

Project implementation will result in the destruction of four large redwood water cooling towers at the Valley Generating Station. These four structures are just shy of 50 years old and given their age, these towers could be considered unique archaeological resources. However, upon further examination, the towers do not meet the definition for unique archaeological resources defined in PRC § 21083.2(g), which states:

“as used in this section, ‘unique archaeological resource’ means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Based upon the above considerations, the towers would be classified as nonunique archaeological resources. Pursuant to PRC § 21083.2(h), “nonunique archaeological resource’ means an archaeological artifact, object, or site which does not meet the criteria in subdivision (g). A nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects.”

1.2 Project Characteristics

To help LADWP comply with its annual Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) Allocations for future years, improve in-Basin power reliability, and participate in the California Independent System Operator by supplying excess electrical power on a daily basis during the summer, thereby reducing the risk of blackouts for the state, LADWP is proposing modifications to three generating stations located in the Basin. It is envisioned that the proposed project, consistent with the intent of RECLAIM, will achieve an overall decrease in oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions at the affected facilities. The locations of the three power generating stations are shown on Figures 1, 2 and 3. A

description of the proposed project improvements is provided below.

Harbor Generating Station – 161 North Island Avenue, Wilmington

At this power generating station, LADWP is proposing to install five 47-Mega Watt combustion turbines, associated selective catalytic reduction systems, and ancillary equipment to control various combustion emissions from the new combustion turbines. The project site will also include either installation of a 30,000-gallon aboveground aqueous ammonia storage tank or the construction of a pipeline to transport the ammonia from an existing on-site tank to the new selective catalytic reduction systems.

Scattergood Generating Station – 12700 Vista Del Mar, Playa Del Rey

At this power generating station, LADWP is proposing to install selective catalytic reduction systems on three existing power generating units and install three 30,000-gallon aboveground aqueous ammonia storage tanks. A site plan is shown on Figure 4.

Valley Generating Station –9430 San Fernando road, Los Angeles

At this power generating station, LADWP is proposing to install one new 47-Mega Watt combustion turbine, an associated selective catalytic reduction system, ancillary equipment to control various combustion emissions from the new combustion turbine, and install one 30,000-gallon above ground aqueous ammonia storage tank. A site plan is shown on Figure 5.

1.3 Project Personnel

Mary Maki, M.A., served as the Principal Investigator on this project and authored the report. Ms. Maki is certified by the Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). Vicki Holloway and Jacqueline Breese served as the ENSR contacts. Dan Scott, Gary Cuesta, Vince Yabara and Chuck Holloway were the LADWP contacts.

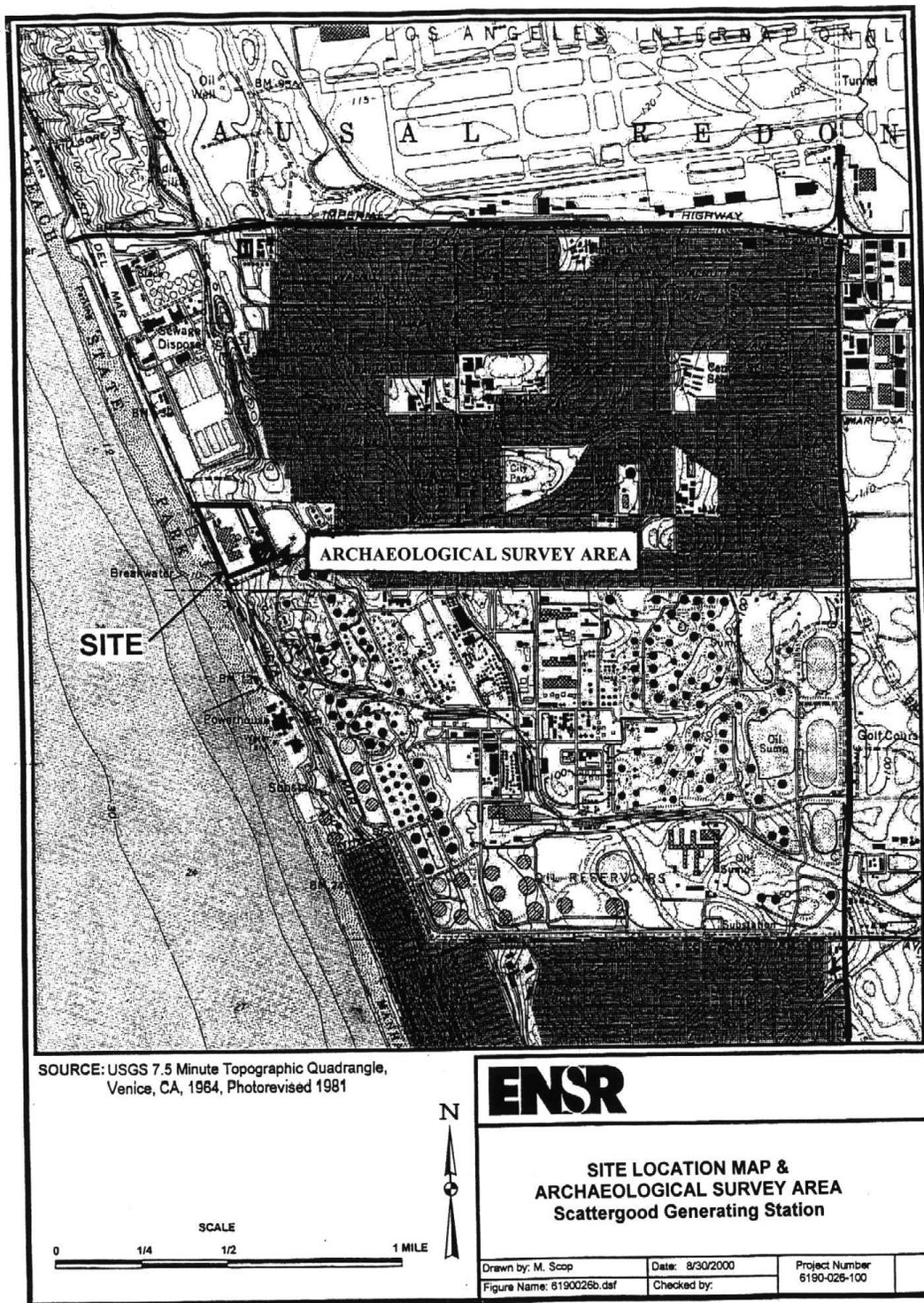


Figure 2

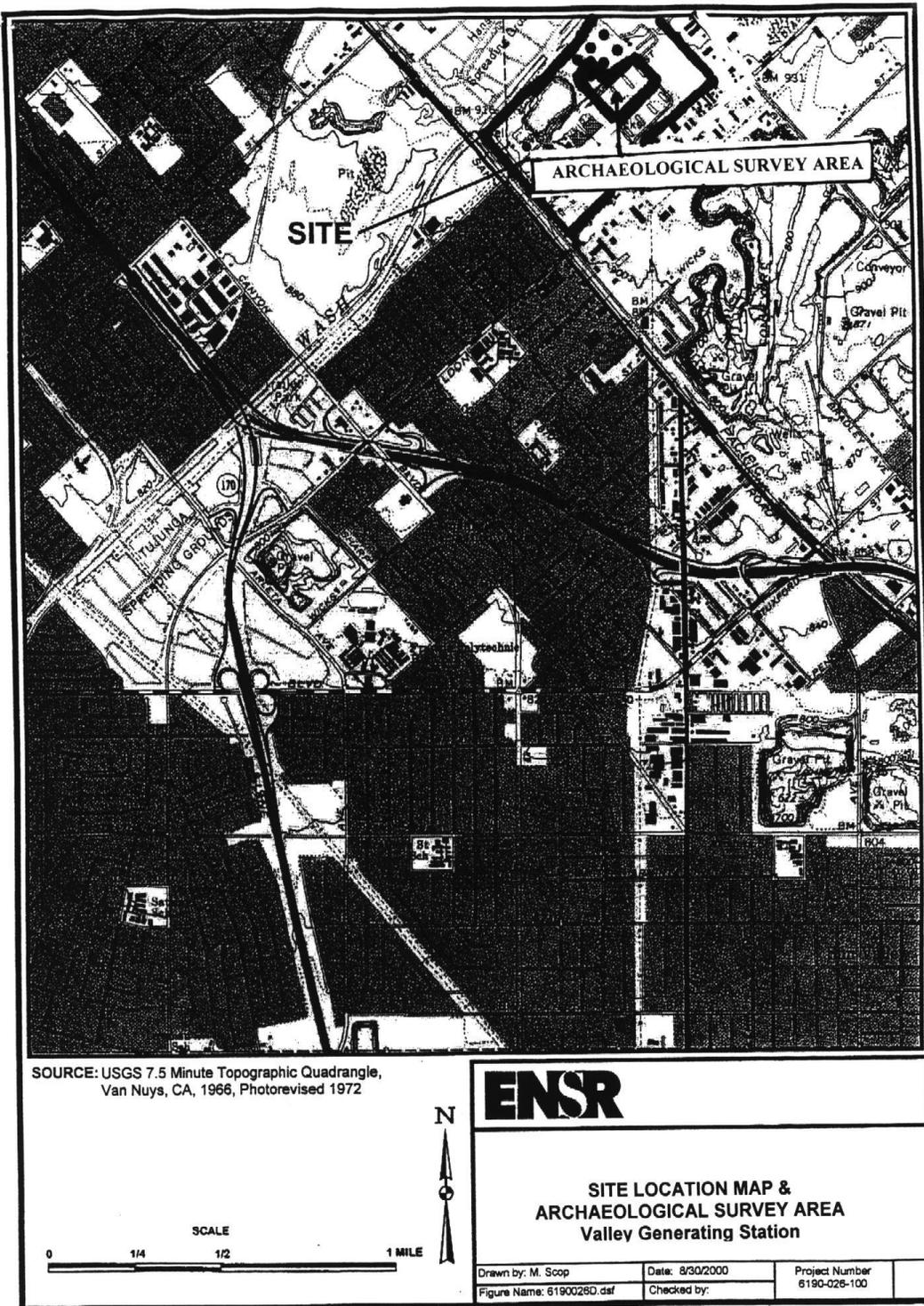


Figure 3

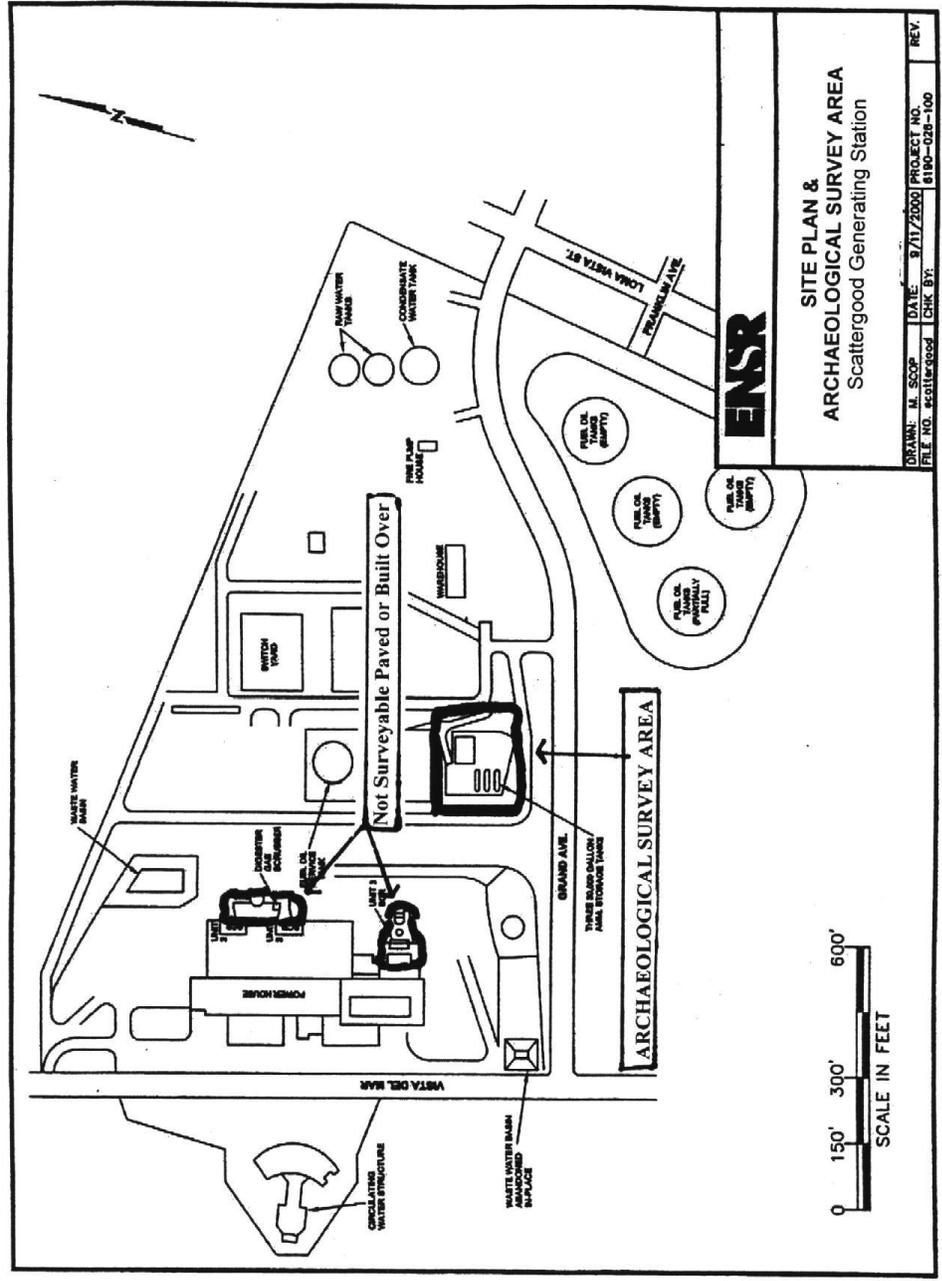
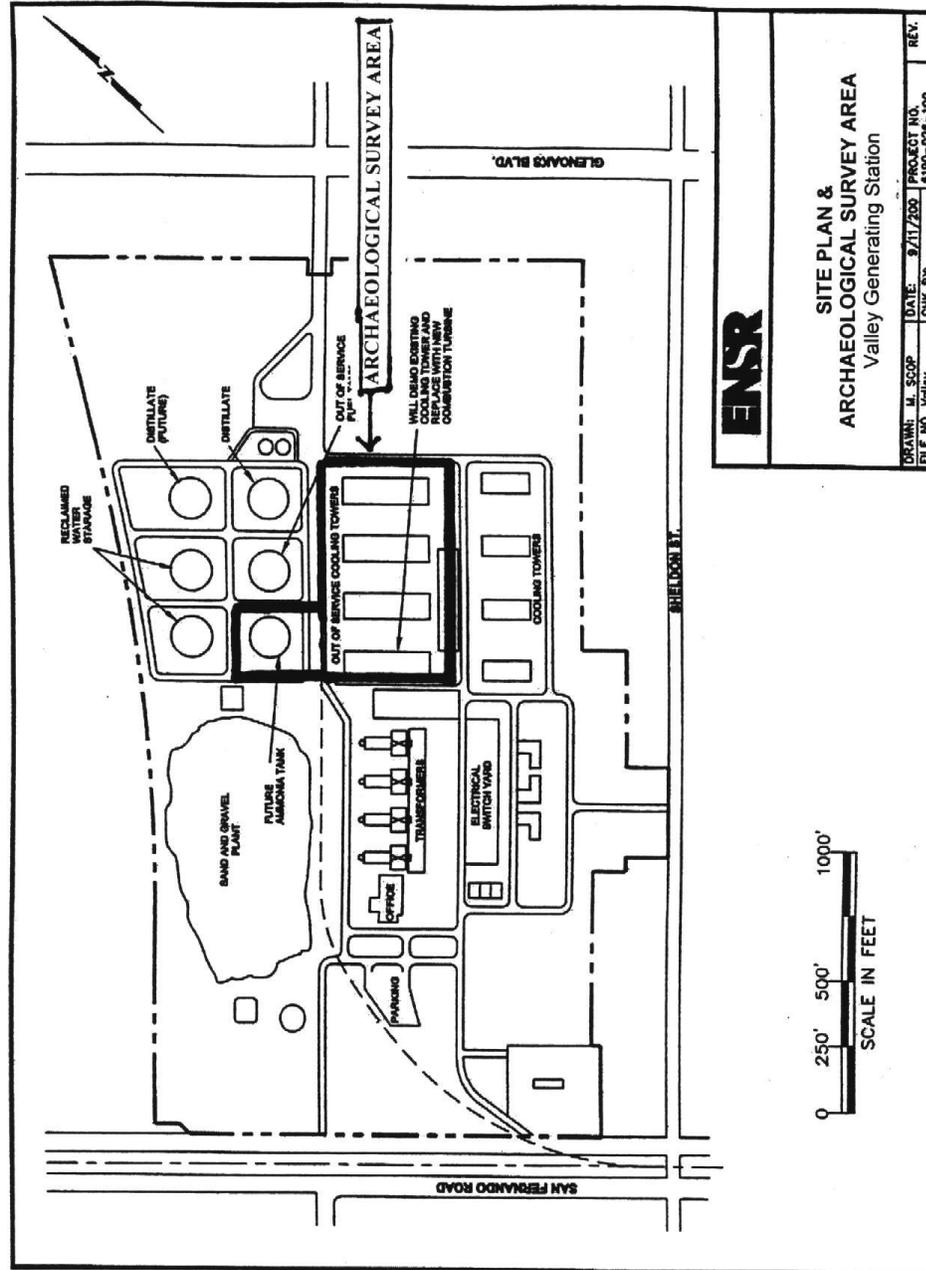


Figure 4



ENSR

**SITE PLAN &
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AREA**
 Valley Generating Station

DRAWN: H. SCOP	DATE: 9/17/200	PROJECT NO.:	REV.
FILE NO. Valley	CHK BY:	6100-028-100	

Figure 5

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Harbor Generating Station is located at 161 North Island Avenue, City of Los Angeles (Wilmington) adjacent to the Port of Los Angeles. The Harbor Generating Station occupies an irregularly shaped parcel of land bordered by Harry Bridges Boulevard to the north; Avalon Boulevard to the east; a container storage area to the south; and Lagoon Avenue to the west. The Harbor Generating Station is built on filled marshland.

The Scattergood Generating Station is located at 12700 Vista Del Mar in the City of Los Angeles (Playa Del Rey) and encompasses approximately 50 acres of coastal land. The facility is bounded to the west by the Pacific Ocean; to the east by a residential neighborhood of single-family dwellings; to the south by Grand Avenue, beyond which is the Chevron El Segundo Refinery; and to the north by the Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Scattergood Generation Station is built on coastal sand dunes that have been extensively disturbed from construction of the existing facility and by the former use of the property as the Gordan Sand Plant. Non-native plants such as annual grasses, iceplant and telegraph weed are scattered across the open portions of the property interspersed with some remnant coastal strand species.

The Valley Generating Station is located at 9430 San Fernando Road in the City of Los Angeles and encompasses approximately 150 acres in Sun Valley. The Valley Generating Station occupies a parcel of land bounded by Glenoaks Boulevard to the northeast; Sheldon Road to the southeast; San Fernando Road to the southwest; and a flood control channel to the northwest, beyond which is Branford Road. The area surrounding the facility is primarily commercial/industrial; however, an emergency medical clinic, a hospital and two motels are adjacent to the site on San Fernando Road. A sand and gravel plant is located immediately northwest of the site. Vegetation within the proposed project impact areas is limited to some weeds, consisting primarily of Russian thistle, which are growing between the abandoned water cooling towers. The channel to the northwest of the project site is the Tujunga Wash.

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3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 Regional Prehistoric Overview

The project site lies within the historic territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino or Tongva, one of the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978). The native word Tongva has been used to designate what were previously call Gabrielino speakers and is a preferred designation by many people native to the area (King 1994). The Tongva/Gabrielino followed a sophisticated hunter-gatherer lifestyle, and were a deeply spiritual people (McCawley 1996). Their historic territory included the Los Angeles Basin (which includes the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers), the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north, and the four southern Channel Islands. The Tongva/Gabrielino's ancestors were Shoshonean speakers, who migrated into the Los Angeles area around 500 B.C. from the Great Basin, slowly displacing the indigenous Hokaan speakers. By 500 A.D. distinct dialects were forming among the Tongva/Gabrielino. For in depth information on the Tongva/Gabrielino, the reader is referred to McCawley's (1996) *The First Angelinos, The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*.

Prior to the arrival of the Tongva/Gabrielino's Shoshonean speaking ancestors into southern California, the archaeological record indicates that sedentary populations occupied the coastal regions of California more than 9,000 years ago (Erlandson and Colten 1991). Several chronological frameworks have been developed for the Tongva/Gabrielino region including Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), and the reader is referred to Padon (1992) for an excellent synopsis of these two theories.

The Tongva/Gabrielino aboriginal way of life ended with Spanish colonization. As neophytes brought into the mission system they were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers and exposed to diseases to which they had no resistance. By the end of the Mission Period in 1834, the Tongva/Gabrielino population had been decimated by disease and declining birthrates. Population loss as a result of disease and economic deprivation continued into the next century. Still today many people proudly claim Tongva/Gabrielino ancestry and take an active interest in promoting their culture and protecting archaeological evidence of their ancestors.

3.2 Regional Historic Overview

The LADWP has four facilities in the Los Angeles basin that burn these fossil fuels to produce steam for generating electricity. The largest is Haynes Generating Station in Long Beach, with a total net capability of 1,570 mw. The three other steam-electric power plants are Valley (517

MW), Harbor (499 MW) and Scattergood (716 MW). Scattergood Generating Station also burns methane gas from the adjacent Hyperion Sewage Treatment Plant, while Valley Generating Station can burn gas reclaimed from nearby landfills. Energy from oil and gas provides one fifth of Los Angeles City's electricity.

The Harbor Generating Station was originally constructed in the 1930s (Wingerd personal communication). The Valley Generating Station and its redwood cooling towers were built around 1954 (Scott personal communication). The Scattergood Generating Facility's Units 1 & 2 were constructed in 1958 and 1959, Unit 3 was added in 1974 (Yabara personal communication).

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION

4.1 Background Research

South Central Coastal Information Center, September 14, 2000 (Appendix A)

- **Harbor Generating Station** (USGS 7.5' Torrance Quadrangle): No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been identified within a one-quarter mile radius of the terminal. Two surveys have been conducted within a one-quarter mile radius of the generating station. One of these "surveys" consisted of a review of archaeological and historic resources within the Los Angeles – Long Beach Harbors that included the Harbor Generating Station (Anonymous 1984). No historic or archaeological resources were identified within the generating station area by the 1984 report. However, it is important to note that the 1994 "survey" report consists primarily of a compilation of earlier survey report findings. The second survey is located just north of the Harbor Generating Station along B Street. The Harbor Generating Station has not been subject to archaeological survey, because it is built on fill and, therefore, is not considered an archaeologically sensitive area.

The California State Inventory lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a few blocks of the Harbor Generating Station.

- **Scattergood Generating Station** (USGS 7.5' Venice Quadrangle): No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been identified within a one-quarter mile radius of the generating station. Three archaeological surveys have been conducted within a one-quarter mile radius of the terminal. All three surveys were located within the Hiperion Treatment Plant property located immediately to the north of the Scattergood Generating Station. The Scattergood Generating Station has not been subject to previous archaeological reconnaissance.

The California State Inventory lists five properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a few blocks of the Scattergood Generating Station. All of these properties are located on the 1600 block of Vista Del Mar and were determined not eligible for listing on the National Register, but were found to be of local interest. None of these properties are located within the Scattergood Generating Station.

- **Valley Generating Station** (USGS 7.5' Van Nuys Quadrangle): No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been identified within a one-quarter mile radius of the Valley

Generating Station. One archaeological survey has been conducted within a one-quarter mile radius of the terminal. This survey is located at the edge of the one-quarter mile radius near the railroad tracks and did not include the Valley Generating Station.

The California State Inventory lists one property that has been evaluated for historical significance within a few blocks of the Valley Generating Station. This site located at 9321 San Fernando Road is not within or adjacent to the generating station, nor was it determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register.

The listings of the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks (1996), California Points of Historical Interest (1992), and City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monuments include no properties with a one-quarter mile radius of the three generating stations listed above.

Native American Heritage Commission – Sacred Lands File, September 29, 2000 (Appendix B)

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission's sacred lands file did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project areas.

4.2 Field Reconnaissance

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of those areas within the Scattergood and Valley Generating Stations where project related ground disturbance could occur was conducted by Ms. Maki on October 23, 2000. The specific locations surveyed within each facility were limited to those areas shown in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5. It is important to note that the survey was very limited in scope and does not include the entirety of either generating station. No archaeological survey was warranted for the Harbor Generating Station as it is built on fill. No structures over 50 years old will be modified or replaced as part of the proposed upgrades (Breese personal communication).

Project boundaries were determined using project maps provided by ENSR and in field consultation with LADWP employees. At the Valley Generating Station Environmental Supervisor Chuck Holloway pointed out the project's impact area boundaries, while system operators Dan Scott and Gary Cuesta accompanied Ms. Maki in the field. At the Scattergood Generating Station Superintendent Vince Yabara accompanied Ms. Maki and pointed out the project impact areas. In those areas not paved or built over a systematic method of survey was implemented whereby linear transects spaced at approximate 3 to 5 meter (10 to 16 feet) intervals were traversed. The findings of the survey are presented below by facility.

Scattergood Generating Facility

At the Scattergood Generating Station the project impact areas by Units 1, 2 and 3 are paved over or built over. Based on the surrounding terrain the original ground surface in the immediate vicinity of Units 1, 2 and 3 has been extensively disturbed by grading activity. The likelihood of intact cultural resources existing at these locations is considered low. The third location where project related ground disturbance might occur is up at the sand blasting area, which is atop a leveled dune (Figure 6). Ground visibility in this approximate 0.5-acre area where three 30,000-gallon tanks will be constructed was good to fair. Imported aggregate rocks were lightly scattered across the sandy soil. Iceplant grew along the western edge of the surveyed area. Only one piece of shell (Chiton) was observed along the berm marking the northern boundary of the survey area. The shell fragment's original depositional context is unknown. Several small mammal bones (rodent) and some cow bone were noted in this area. No evidence of cultural resources was observed.



Figure 6. View WNW of Scattergood Generating Station area where three 30,000-gallon tanks will be built.

Valley Generating Facility

Approximately 11.5 acres was surveyed at the Valley Generating Station with most of the survey area covering the location of the four water cooling towers that are to be demolished and replaced. It appears that the area was graded during facility construction. A sandy rocky soil covered the survey area and ground surface visibility was excellent between the water cooling towers and by the one tank that will be destroyed and replaced. One abalone fragment was found between the two eastern most towers, but close inspection of the area found no additional shell or evidence of chipped stone, which might indicate prehistoric activity. Operations Supervisor Dan Scott indicated that there was a former employee who use to work with abalone on the facility grounds. The employee put the abalone into knife handles. No evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources was noted.

The four large water-cooling towers within the survey area are no longer functional and are slated for demolition. The towers are constructed of redwood and have a rather interesting appearance (Figure 7).

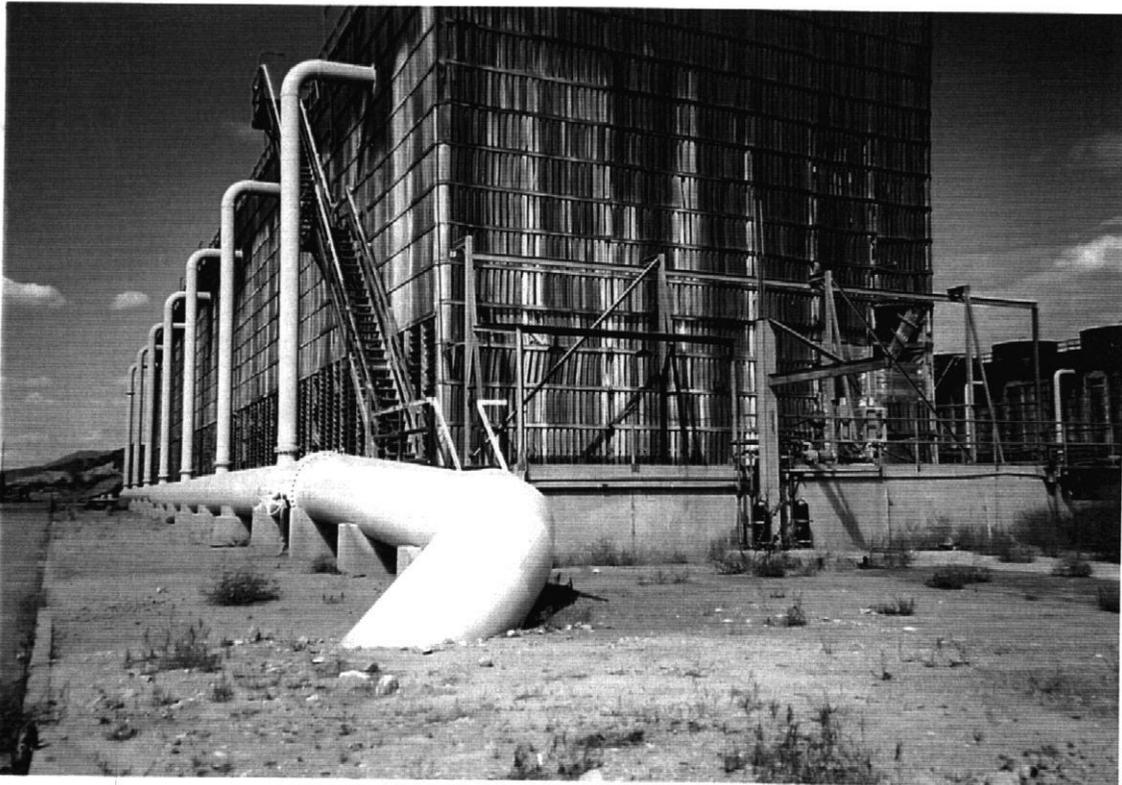


Figure 7. View of Valley Generating Station redwood water cooling tower.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Resources

Based on the record searches, field survey and extent of previous ground disturbance, the proposed project improvements at the Harbor, Scattergood and Valley Generating Stations are expected to result in no impacts to archaeological resources. At this point no further archaeological investigations are warranted prior to project implementation as long as the two recommendations listed below are incorporated as conditions of project approval.

1. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project construction, all earth disturbing work within the vicinity of the find must be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. A Gabrielino/Tongva representative should monitor any mitigation work associated with prehistoric cultural material.
2. If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.

Historical Structures

Project implementation will result in the demolition of four large redwood water cooling towers at the Valley Generating Station. These four structures are just shy of 50 years old and given their age, these towers could be considered unique archaeological resources. However, upon further examination, the towers do not meet the definition for unique archaeological resources defined in PRC § 21083.2(g), which states:

“as used in this section, ‘unique archaeological resource’ means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

4. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
5. It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

6. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event.”

Based upon the above considerations, the towers would be classified as nonunique archaeological resources. Pursuant to PRC § 21083.2(h), “nonunique archaeological resource’ means an archaeological artifact, object, or site which does not meet the criteria in subdivision (g). A nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects.”

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6.0 SOURCES CITED

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Individuals and Institutions Contacted

Breese, Jacqueline, ENSR, Project Manager, personal communication October 2000.

Cuesta, Gary, LADWP, Valley Generating Station Systems Operator, field meeting October 23, 2000.

Holloway, Chuck, LADWP Environmental Supervisor, field meeting October 23, 2000.

Scott, Dan, LADWP, Valley Generating Station Systems Operator, field meeting October 23, 2000.

Wingerd, Ed, LADWP, Harbor Generating Station Systems Operator, telephone conversation
October 26, 2000.

Yabara, Vince, Scott, LADWP, Scattergood Generating Station Superintendent, field meeting
October 23, 2000.

APPENDIX A

South Central Coastal Information Center Record Search

South Central Coastal Information Center

California Historical Resources Information System

California State University, Fullerton

Department of Anthropology

800 North State College Boulevard

Fullerton, CA 92834-6846

(714) 278-5395 / FAX (714) 278-5542

anthro.fullerton.edu / sccic.html

Los Angeles

Orange

Ventura

September 14, 2000

Mary Maki
Conejo Archaeological Consultants
2321 Goldsmith Avenue
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

RE: LADWP EIR, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Maki,

As per your request received on September 11, we have conducted a records search for the above referenced project. This search includes a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a quarter-mile radius of the project area as well as a review of all known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, we have checked our file of historic maps, the National Register of Historic Places, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, the California Points of Historical Interest, and the listing of California Historical Landmarks in the region. The following is a discussion of our findings.

VAN NUYS QUADRANGLE

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES:

No prehistoric sites have been identified within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

No historic archaeological sites have been identified within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

Inspection of our historic maps – Santa Monica (1902, 1921) 15' series – indicated that in 1902, there were some improved roads, and structures. The Pacoima and Tujunga Wash were in place. Encino, Kester, Toluca, Roscoe, and Monte Vista were in place. Also, the Chatsworth Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad was in place. In 1921, there was a loose network of improved and unimproved roads in place. The Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Pacific Electric were in place. The Pacoima and Tujunga Wash

were in place. The city boundaries of Van Nuys were in place. Also, Lankershim, Toluca, Kester, Raymer, Roscoe, and Hewitt were in place.

The California State Historic Resources Inventory lists one property that have been evaluated for historical significance within a few blocks of the project area (see enclosed list).

The National Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

The listings of the California Historical Landmarks (1990) of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, indicate that there are no California Historical Landmarks within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

The California Points of Historical Interest (1992) identifies no properties within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

The listings of the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments indicated that there are no landmarks within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:

One survey and/or excavation has been conducted within a quarter-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map and bibliography). Sixteen additional investigations are located within the Van Nuys quadrangle and are potentially within the project area. These investigations are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

VENICE QUADRANGLE

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES:

No prehistoric sites have been identified within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

No historic archaeological sites have been identified within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

Inspection of our historic maps – Redondo (1896, 1944) 15' series – indicated that in 1896, there were few improved roads, and very few structures. The Redondo Branch of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was in place. In 1944, the City of El Segundo was in place. Highway 101, the Los Angeles Airport, the Pacific Electric, and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad were in place.

The California State Historic Resources Inventory lists five properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a few blocks of the project area (see enclosed list).

The National Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

The listings of the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments indicated that there are no landmarks within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Four surveys and/or excavations have been conducted within a quarter-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map and bibliography). Of these, one is located within the project area. Five additional investigations are located within the Torrance quadrangle and are potentially within the project area. These investigations are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

Please forward a copy of any reports resulting from this project to our office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of site location data, we ask that you do not include record search maps in your report. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please feel free to contact our office at (714) 278-5395.

Invoices are mailed approximately two weeks after records searches are completed. This enables your firm to request further information under the same invoice number. Please reference the invoice number listed below when making inquiries. Requests made after invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice with a \$15.00 handling fee.

Sincerely,



Esther Won
Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures:

- Map
- Bibliography
- Site list
- HRI
- Site records
- Survey reports
- Confidentiality Form
- Invoice # 8841

The listings of the California Historical Landmarks (1990) of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, indicate that there are no California Historical Landmarks within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

The California Points of Historical Interest (1992) identifies no properties within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

The listings of the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments indicated that there are no landmarks within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Three surveys and/or excavations have been conducted within a quarter-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map and bibliography). Of these, none are located within the project area. Eight additional investigations are located within the Venice quadrangle and are potentially within the project area. These investigations are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

TORRANCE QUADRANGLE

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES:

No prehistoric sites have been identified within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

No historic archaeological sites have been identified within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

Inspection of our historic maps – Redondo (1896, 1944) 15' series – indicated that in 1896, there was a loose network of improved roads, and structures. Wilmington, Bixby Slough, the Drum Barracks, and the Wilmington Lagoon were in place. Also, the San Pedro Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad was in place. In 1944, the City of Los Angeles was in place. Highway 101, Highway 65, and Bixby Slough were in place. The Pacific Electric, and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad were in place. Also, the West Basin, East Basin Channel, Slip no. 5, Slip no. 1 and Turning Basin were channeled.

The California State Historic Resources Inventory lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a few blocks of the project area.

The National Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

The listings of the California Historical Landmarks (1990) of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, indicate that there are no California Historical Landmarks within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

The California Points of Historical Interest (1992) identifies no properties within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission
Sacred Lands File Check

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
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Fax (916) 657-5390



September 29, 2000

Mary Maki
Conejo Archaeological Consultants
2321 Goldsmith Avenue
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

RE: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Maki:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend other with specific knowledge. A minimum of two weeks must be allowed for responses after notification.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rob Wood".

Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst