

APPENDIX B
Cultural/Paleontological
Resources Report

January 31, 2022

Mr. Alex Muldrow, Planner

CITY OF LONG BEACH

411 West Ocean Boulevard, 3rd Floor

Long Beach, CA 90802

**RE: CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM
FOR THE STAR EXPRESS CAR WASH PROJECT, CITY OF LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Muldrow:

In support of the Star Express Car Wash Project (project), Michael Baker International completed a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, literature and historical map review, built environment survey, consultation with the Historical Society of Long Beach, and California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) evaluation of the restaurant building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach, California, to determine if the project area contains historical resources as defined in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) that may be impacted by the project. Additionally, a paleontological records search was requested from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA), and a search of online and published databases was completed to identify paleontological localities. The project is subject to CEQA review; the City of Long Beach (City) is the lead agency. Methods, results, and recommendations are summarized below.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to demolish an existing on-site restaurant and associated surface parking lot and construct an automated express car wash facility. A 3,278-square-foot one-story express car wash building would be constructed, equipped with standard car wash tunnel equipment. Additionally, the project would construct an approximately 355-square-foot one-story building consisting of a restroom, trash enclosure, and vacuum room in the southeast corner of the site, as well as a 127-square-foot one-story monitoring room near the entrance (northern end) of the car wash tunnel. The maximum depth of ground disturbance is anticipated to be 4 feet below ground surface to account for the infiltration basin.

PROJECT AREA

The project area is identified as the boundaries of APN 7216-032-021; this includes the maximum extent of ground disturbance and project activities associated with demolition, site preparation, and construction of the car wash facility.

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The project is mapped within *Long Beach, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 12 West, Section 30 (see **Attachment 1**). The project area is at 1901-1911 East Pacific Coast Highway in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The project area is located in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, within the western end of the inland portion of the actively subsiding Los Angeles Basin. This basin is bound by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, and the Palos Verdes Hills to the south (Yerkes et al. 1965). The project area is in the southwestern block of the Los Angeles Basin, which was the site of initial basin deformation, and is currently dominated by folded marine strata (Hauksson 1990). The geologic units underlying the project area are Holocene and late Pleistocene-age deposits (Saucedo et al. 2016). Soils of the project area are mapped as Urban Land from the Windfetch-Typic Haploxerolls complex. These are well-drained soils that formed in a thin, discontinuous layer of human transport materials overlying uplifted alluvium from marine and other mixed rock sources. Windfetch soils are in high-density urban residential and recreational areas. Vegetation is mostly non-native and ornamental (NRCS 2021).

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The methods and results of the historical society consultation, SCCIC records search, literature and historical map search, built environment survey, California Register evaluation, and buried archaeological site sensitivity analysis are presented below.

SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

SCCIC staff conducted a records search (File No. 23094.9235) of the project area and quarter-mile search radius on January 18, 2022. The SCCIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Fullerton, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles County. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976)
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates)
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996)
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (OHP 2012) for Los Angeles County

Results

No cultural resources were identified within the project area; seven were identified within the quarter-mile search radius of the project area as described below.

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Resource Name/ Number	Address	Type	OHP Status Code/ Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-150359	1501 Gardenia Avenue	Single-family residence	None	0.40-mile N
P-19-187136	1780 Gaviota Avenue	Multiple-family residence	None	0.30-mile E
P-19-187176	1710 Gardenia Avenue	Single-family residence	6Y – Determined ineligible for the National Register	0.30-mile N
P-19-187207	1539-45 Cherry Ave Long	Single-family residence	None	0.20-mile S
P-19-187212	1535 Cherry Ave	Single-family residence	None	0.20-mile S
P-19-187234	1622-23 Rose Ave	Single-family residence	6Y – Determined ineligible for the National Register	0.20-mile N
P-19-187299	1751 Gardenia Ave	Single-family residence	6Y – Determined ineligible for the National Register	0.20-mile S

No cultural resources studies have been previously completed within the project area; four have been completed within the quarter-mile search radius, as identified below.

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	In Project Area?	Resources in Project Area?
LA-06038	Olomi, Ahmad R.	2001	<i>Nextel Telecommunication Facility, Hamilton Bowl (CA-7810a), 1883 Cherry Avenue, Long Beach, Ca</i>	No	No
LA-08166	Anonymous	2007	<i>E. Pacific Coast Hwy & Cherry Ave., Project Number La-0594a</i>	No	No
LA-08484	Schmidt, Andrew and Noelle Storey	2003	<i>Draft: Historical Resources Assessment of 1777 and 1778 East 20th Street, City of Signal Hill for the Long Beach Unified School District</i>	No	No
LA-09572	Bonner, Wayne	2008	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA33375A (Long Beach Storage), 1883 Cherry Ave, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California.</i>	No	No

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LITERATURE AND HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Michael Baker International staff reviewed literature and historical maps for historical information about the project area and the vicinity. Below is a list of resources reviewed, followed by a narrative description of the results.

Historical Maps

- *Downey, California*. 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle (US Geology Survey [USGS] 1896)
- *Downey, California*. 1: 62,500 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1902)
- *Downey, California*. 1: 62,500 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1942)
- *Long Beach, California*. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1925)
- *Long Beach, California*. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles (USGS 1949, rev. 1951)
- *Long Beach, California*. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles (USGS 1964, rev. 1966)
- *Long Beach, California*. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles (USGS 1964, rev. 1987)
- *Long Beach, California* (Sanborn Map Company 1923, rev. 1950)

Historical Aerial Images

- Historic aerial photographs (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1960; Pacific Air Industries 1953, 1976; Historicaerials.com 1953, 1963, 1972, 1994, 1995, 2010, 2012, 2014)
- Aerial maps and street view (Google Earth n.d.)

Historical Database

- Built Environmental Resource Directory (OHP 2021)
- Historical newspaper articles (*Long Beach Independent* 1950, 1956a, 1956b, 1957, 1967, 1972); *Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1948a, 1948b, 1949, 1950, 1957, 1961, 1964, 1971, 1974); *Los Angeles Times* 1948, 1959, 1966, 1971, 1975, 1981)
- Historical city directories (R.L. Polk & Co. 1945, 1948, 1955, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1969)

Literature

- "Gabrielino" (Bean and Smith 1978)
- *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles* (McCawley 1996)

Results

The project area is within the boundaries of Gabrielino Indians' territory. The name "Gabrielino" was given by the Spanish to the Indians that lived within the boundaries of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Generally, their territory included all the Los Angeles Basin, parts of the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains, along the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Canyon in the north, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The Gabrielino spoke a dialect of the Cupan group of the Takic language family. The Gabrielino lived in autonomous villages often connected by trails, utilizing drainages such as the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers. Each

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village had access to hunting, collecting, and fishing areas (Bean and Smith 1978). The project area is associated with *Ahwaanga*, one of three important Gabrielino communities located within the present boundaries Long Beach (McCawley 1996).

The project area was once part of Rancho Los Cerritos, the historical boundaries of which encompass much of the west half of present-day Long Beach, California (USGS 1896, 1902, 1925, 1942, 1949 [rev. 1951], 1964 [rev. 1966], 1964 [rev. 1987]; Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2009). During the first half of the twentieth century, the vicinity of the project area was predominantly characterized by small-scale residential and commercial properties (Sanborn Map Company 1923, rev. 1950; R.L. Polk & Co. 1945, 1948). By 1945, the block bound by Gardenia Avenue and Cherry Avenue on East Pacific Coast Highway included at least two dwellings, a restaurant, and two gas stations (R.L. Polk & Co. 1945). The parcel associated with the project area has been occupied by commercial food service establishments since at least the late 1940s (*Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1948a, 1948b, 1949, 1950; *Long Beach Independent* 1950; R.L. Polk & Co. 1955, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965). The present building was constructed in 1967 following the demolition of a smaller restaurant facility on the property in 1966 (*Los Angeles Times* 1966; *Long Beach Independent* 1967). Beyond the building footprint, the remainder of the parcel is paved as a parking lot for patrons.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONSULTATION

On November 9, 2021, Michael Baker International staff emailed a letter and figures depicting the project area to the Historical Society of Long Beach. The correspondence requested any information or concerns regarding historical resources within the project area. No response was received (see **Attachment 2**).

FIELD SURVEY

An intensive-level, built environment survey of the restaurant building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway was conducted on November 16, 2021. Photographs and notes were taken during the survey. Notes consisted of observations of all four exposed building elevations, architectural design, materials, and alterations. Photographs are presented in a DPR 523 form set (see **Attachment 3**).

An archaeological field survey was not completed because the project area is fully hardscaped with no exposed soils.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

The criteria for eligibility in the California Register are based upon the National Register of Historic Places. To be eligible for listing in the California Register, a property must be at least 50 years of age (resources less than 50 years of age may be eligible if they can demonstrate that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance) and possess significance at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

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Criterion 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

Criterion 2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

Criterion 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value;

Criterion 4. It has yielded, or may yield, information important in history or prehistory.

In addition to meeting a significance criterion, a property must also have integrity or the ability to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity. They are location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association.

California Register Evaluation

The following includes an evaluation of the restaurant building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway in Long Beach for its eligibility to the California Register (OHP 2001) and evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The full evaluation is presented in **Attachment 3**.

Criterion 1 – Research did not demonstrate that this property is associated with events significant to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The subject building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway was constructed in 1967, at the latter end of the mid-century period of growth in Long Beach. The property is not directly or significantly associated with this period in history and is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – Research failed to indicate that this property is associated with the lives of persons who significantly contributed to the local, state, or national culture and history. Historical records reviewed revealed little information about Jay Siegel, the owner who hired Mills Construction Company to construct the present building in 1967, and there is no demonstrable evidence that any subsequent owners or occupants made significant contributions within the broader context of the growth and commercial development of Long Beach. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible under California Register Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway, constructed in 1967, incorporates some elements of the Contemporary Ranch architectural style, which was popular in the United States during the decades following World War II. This commercial building is a relatively modest example of the style, which was ubiquitous throughout Southern California by the late 1960s when it was constructed. Neither its design nor the materials used in its construction possess high artistic value. The architect of the subject property was not identified during research and relevant materials reviewed did not suggest that proprietors of Mills Construction Company were masters

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in their field. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The property is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, people, or architectural style. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 4.

Integrity – In addition to lacking historic significance, the property has lost integrity to the period of its initial construction. The property retains integrity of its location and setting on East Pacific Coast Highway in Long Beach. The property also retains integrity of association, as it has remained in use as a restaurant throughout its history. However, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have diminished through alterations, including installation of corrugated metal screens to obscure ventilation units on the roof, application of T-1-11 siding, and replacement of exterior fenestration.

Conclusion – Lacking both historic significance and integrity, this property is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register. As such, the building is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sensitivity for cultural resources consisting of archaeological sites is considered low based upon the site age, a lack of previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area and its vicinity, the previous disturbance in the project area, and various natural factors discussed below.

The proposed project is located within a highly developed commercial area. Previous ground disturbances include the construction of the existing restaurant building and paved parking lot. The project area is completely hardscaped with no exposed or native soils. According to the SCCIC records search, no previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the project area. Additionally, the soils of the project area have been heavily impacted by previous development upon the surface and in the near-surface sediments. Though the soil sits upon Late Pleistocene and Holocene-age sediment, it is mapped as Urban Land of varying complexes, including the Windfetch complex (NRCS 2021). Urban Land is heavily modified through the creation of fills, soil import, and construction, and is typically of low sensitivity for significant prehistoric resources. This analysis is supported by map and aerial photograph analysis. Therefore, the buried site sensitivity for the project area is negligible. The project area has low sensitivity for significant or potentially significant prehistoric or historic-period archaeology sites as a result of historic and modern development.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The records search results, literature review, and sensitivity analysis are presented below.

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PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCHES AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The geology of Long Beach has been mapped by Saucedo et al. (2016) at a scale of 1:100,000, showing Young alluvium, undivided (Qya) underlying the project area. Qya were deposited during the late Pleistocene (126,000 years ago to 11,700 years ago) and Holocene (11,700 years ago to today) Epochs, and are composed of poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable floodplain deposits consisting of soft clay, silt and loose to moderately dense sand and silty sand (Saucedo et al. 2016).

Deposits from the Holocene Epoch (less than 11,700 years ago) can contain remains of animals and plants; however, only those from the middle to early Holocene (older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years) are considered scientifically important or significant (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010). Holocene-age deposits may overlie older alluvium of Pleistocene age at unknown but potentially shallow depths. Pleistocene-age alluvium is also potentially present at the ground surface. Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits have yielded scientifically important fossils elsewhere in the region, including mammoth, bison, and other large and small mammals, reptiles, and fish at the natural ground surface (NHMLA 2021).

The NHMLA completed a paleontology collection records search for locality and specimen data on November 15, 2021 (see **Attachment 4**). The records search identified the closest known fossil localities in the NHMLA’s collection, and showed no previously identified fossil localities within the project area. Six fossil localities from Pleistocene deposits from the same formations were identified mostly at depth, approximately less than 3.0 miles of the project area, the farthest being approximately 7.6 miles from the project area.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
Approximately 10 LACM IP localities	Signal Hill (1.5 miles from the project area)	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Variety of invertebrate taxa	Surface and in road cuts
LACM VP 7493	30 yards south of Pacific Coast Highway & 10 yards west of Grand Avenue; Long Beach (2.0 miles from the project area)	Lakewood Formation	Camel family (Camelidae)	8.5 ft. bgs.
LACM VP 3260	Long Beach (more specific locality not available)	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Bison (<i>Bison</i>)	Unknown

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Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 3550	Near 12 th and Pine Streets, Long Beach (approximately 2.0 miles from the project area)	Palos Verdes Sand	Fish (Teleostei); camel family (Camelidae), bison (<i>Bison</i>), seal clade (Pinnipedia)	48 ft. bgs.
LACM VP 7739	Bluff Park (on the beach adjacent to the eastern half of the southern edge of the parking lot); Long Beach (2.4 miles from the project area)	Late Pleistocene* coastal deposits (dark gray massive sandy silt)	Invertebrates (snails; clams; tusk shells; barnacles; crabs; sea urchins); requiem shark (<i>Carcharhinus</i>), spotted cusk eel (<i>Chilara</i>), croakers (<i>Genyonemus</i> , <i>Seriphus</i>), school shark (<i>Galeorhinus</i>), righteye flounder (<i>Glyptocephalus</i>), guitarfish (<i>Rhinobatos</i>), toadfish (<i>Porichthys</i>), perch (<i>Cymatogaster</i> , <i>Damalichthys</i>), bullhead shark (<i>Heterodontus</i>), ray (<i>Dasyatis</i> , <i>Myliobatus</i> , <i>Raja</i>), surfperch (<i>Embiotoca</i> , <i>Hyperprosopon</i> , <i>Micrometrus</i>), flatfish (<i>Citharichthys</i>), leopard shark (<i>Triakis</i>), slender sole (<i>Lyopsetta</i>), dogfish shark (<i>Squalus</i>), skate (<i>Squatina</i>), barracuda (<i>Sphyraena</i>)	56 ft. bgs.
LACM VP 4129, 3319	South of 223 rd St. & west of Alameda Street (7.6 miles from the project area)	Undetermined (Pleistocene sand)	Elephant family (Proboscidea); camel family (Camelidae); Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	24 ft. bgs.

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; ft. bgs., feet below ground surface

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Michael Baker International conducted a supplemental investigation within 3 miles of the project site using the following online sources:

- University of California Museum of Paleontology Locality Search (UCMP 2021)
- The Paleobiology Database (PBDB 2021)

No additional fossil localities were identified.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The NHMLA records search results indicate that potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, since the same Pleistocene-age deposits outside of the project area have contained fossils. The Holocene-age deposits in the project area have a low sensitivity, but Pleistocene-age alluvial sediments may underlie these younger sediments at a relatively shallow depth. Therefore, sediments in the project area are considered to have paleontological sensitivity increasing with depth.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The SCCIC records search, literature and historical map review, field survey, historical society consultation, and California Register evaluation identified no historical or archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), within the project area. Sensitivity for buried archaeological resources is low due to historical and modern development of the project area. Nonetheless, there is a potential for disturbing previously unknown archaeological resources during excavation into native soil. Project-related ground-disturbing activities have a low potential to disturb significant paleontological resources, due to the young age of the surficial deposits; however, there is potential for encountering paleontological resources if Pleistocene-age deposits are encountered at depth.

Impacts may be avoided through implementation of the following recommendations:

Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered during earth-moving activities, it is recommended that all work within 50 feet be halted until an archaeologist can evaluate the findings and make recommendations. Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, choppers) or obsidian, chert, or quartzite toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash, and charcoal, shellfish remains, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include wood, stone, or concrete footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, metal, glass, ceramics, and other refuse. The archaeologist may evaluate the find in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, to assess the significance of the find

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and identify avoidance or other measures as appropriate. A qualified archaeologist must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology.

Human Remains Inadvertent Discovery. If human remains are found, those remains would require proper treatment in accordance with State of California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5-7055. Specifically, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 describes the requirements if any human remains are discovered during excavation of a site. As required by state law, the requirements and procedures set forth in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code would be implemented, including notification of the County coroner, notification of the Native American Heritage Commission, and consultation with the individual identified by the Native American Heritage Commission to be the "most likely descendant." If human remains are found during excavation, excavation must stop in the vicinity of the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the County coroner has been called out, and the remains have been investigated and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Paleontological Monitoring. Significant fossils have been recovered from rock formations known or anticipated to underlie the project site. It is therefore recommended that the project be monitored by a qualified professional paleontologist during excavation into native Pleistocene-age soil and bedrock below 4 feet in depth. In the event that paleontological resources are encountered during earth-disturbing activities, all construction activities in the area of the find shall be temporarily halted and a qualified paleontologist shall evaluate the find to determine the appropriate treatment in accordance with Society for Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines for identification, evaluation, disclosure, avoidance, recovery, and/or curation, as appropriate. Any fossils recovered during mitigation shall be deposited to an accredited and permanent scientific institution. A qualified professional paleontologist is a professional with a graduate degree in paleontology, geology, or related field, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical paleontology of California, as well as at least one year of full-time professional experience, or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research (i.e., the identification of fossil deposits, application of paleontological field and laboratory procedures and techniques, and curation of fossil specimens), and at least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology.

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

MICHELLE VAN METER, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Ms. Van Meter is an architectural historian with more than three years of full-time professional experience in cultural resources management. She has conducted fieldwork and research throughout California and has authored and contributed to historic resource inventory and evaluation reports for a variety of municipal, state, and federal clients. Her technical expertise is well suited for archival research, field recordation, GIS mapping, and preparation of architectural

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descriptions, historic contexts, and evaluations. Through her academics and work experience, Ms. Van Meter meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in history and architectural history.

KHOLOOD ABDO, SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ms. Abdo is an archaeologist with 26 years of experience prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. Her experience includes writing technical reports, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and CEQA compliance documents. She has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and data recovery, and monitoring at sites throughout California and Arizona since 1999. In her current capacity as senior archaeologist and laboratory director, Ms. Abdo oversees the processing, analysis, and curation of artifact collections from both prehistoric and historical sites. Her cultural material analysis experience includes flaked and ground stone lithics, glass, prehistoric and historic ceramic, and bead analysis. Ms. Abdo meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology.

MARGO NAYYAR, SENIOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER

Senior Cultural Resources Manager Margo Nayyar provided QA/QC review of this report and evaluation. Ms. Nayyar is an architectural historian with 12 years of cultural management experience in California, Nevada, Arizona, and Texas. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National and California Registers, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources environmental document sections for CEQA environmental documents including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys, and authors National Register nomination packets. Ms. Nayyar meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

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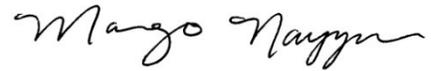
Sincerely,



Michelle Van Meter, M.A.
Architectural Historian



Kholood Abdo, R.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist



Margo Nayyar, M.A.
Senior Cultural Resources
Manager

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

Attachment 2 – Local Historical Society Consultation

Attachment 3 – DPR 523 Form Set

Attachment 4 – Paleontological Record Search Results

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**RE: CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE
STAR EXPRESS CAR WASH PROJECT, CITY OF LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Attachment 1

Figures



 Project Location

STAR EXPRESS CAR WASH PROJECT
 LONG BEACH, CA
Regional Vicinity

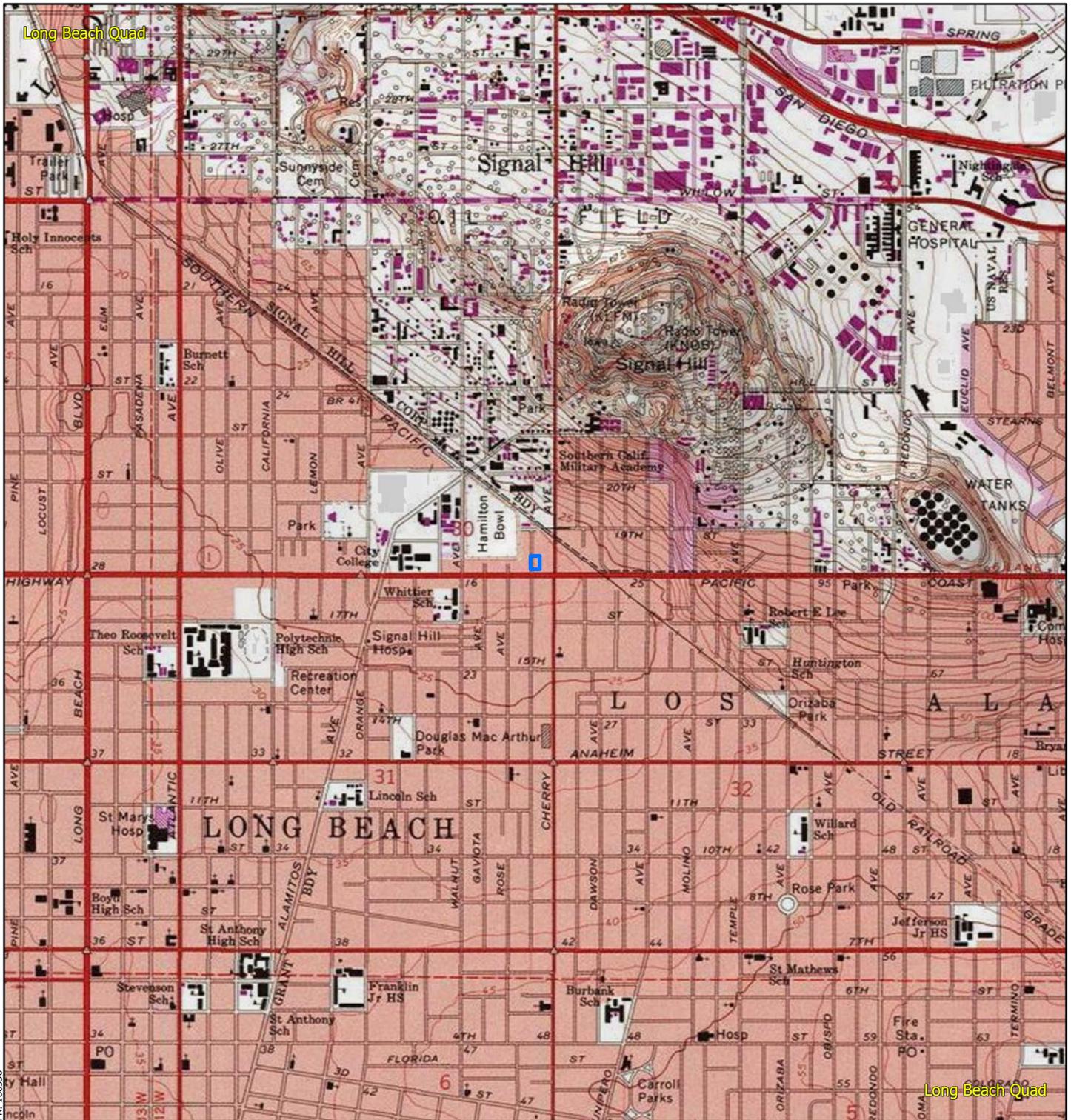
Michael Baker
 INTERNATIONAL



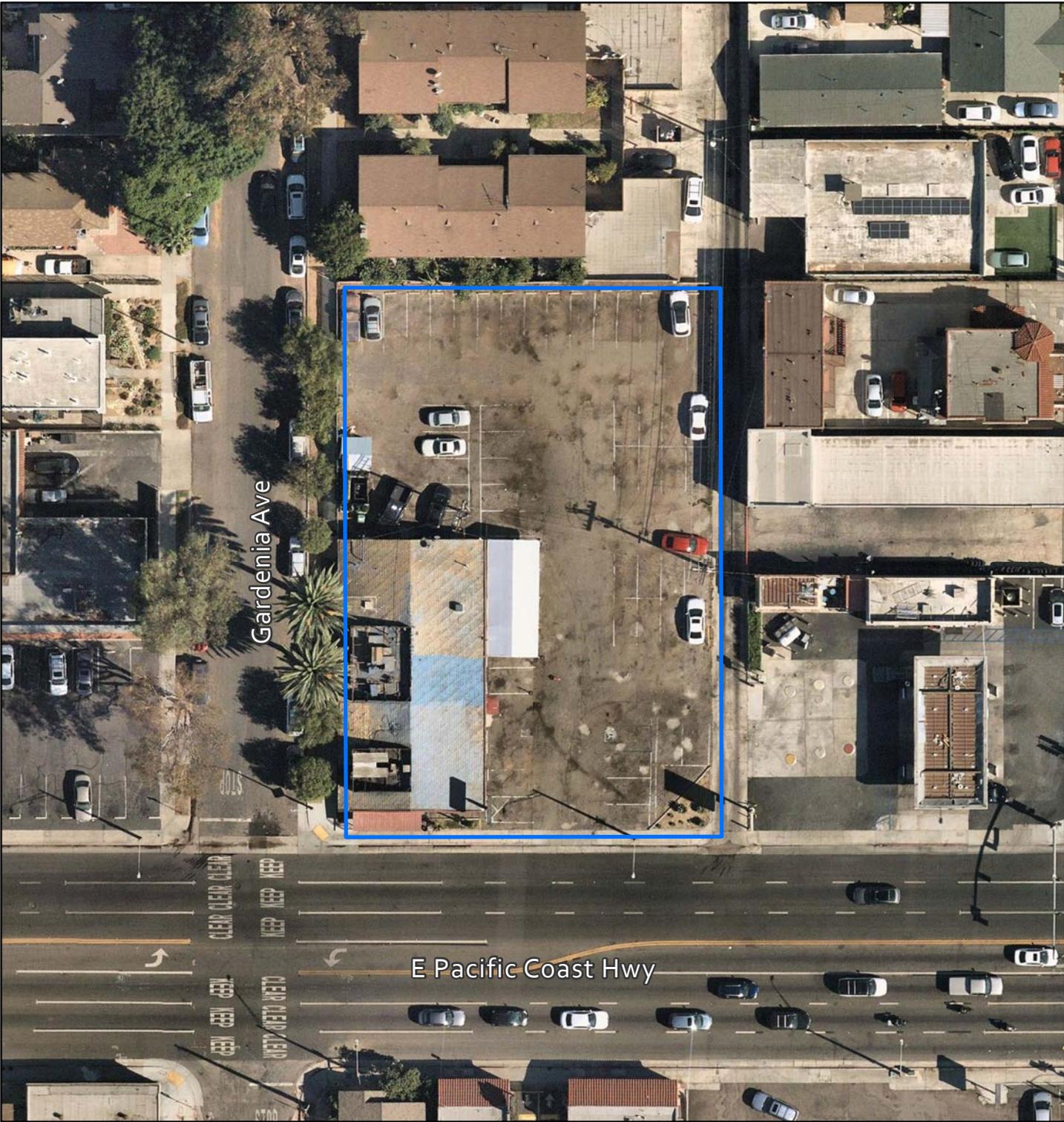
Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: Long Beach, California

Figure 1

PN: 186356



 Project Area



PN: 186356



Project Area



Attachment 2

Local Historical Society Consultation

From: [VanMeter, Michelle](#)
To: julieb@hslb.org
Cc: [ZamudioGurrola, Susan](#)
Subject: Cultural Resources Consultation for the Star Express Car Wash Project
Date: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 9:01:00 AM
Attachments: [2021-11-09 Historical Society of Long Beach.pdf](#)

Good morning,

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Star Express Car Wash Project in Long Beach, California. See the attached file for a project location and description. Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historic properties in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input related to any concerns that the Historical Society of Long Beach may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at Michelle.VanMeter@mbakerintl.com or Senior Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola at Susan.ZamudioGurrola@mbakerintl.com.

Warm regards,

Michelle Van Meter | Architectural Historian | Pronouns: she/her
2729 Prospect Park Dr. Suite 220 | Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 | [O] 916-517-4422 | [M] 425-327-9427

michelle.vanmeter@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerial.com



November 9, 2021

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF LONG BEACH
JULIE BARTOLOTTA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
4260 ATLANTIC AVENUE
LONG BEACH, CA 90807
via email: julieb@hslb.org

RE: CONSULTATION FOR THE STAR EXPRESS CAR WASH PROJECT, CITY OF LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Bartolotto:

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the City of Long Beach, Development Services Department, Planning Bureau regarding the Star Express Car Wash Project (project). The project site is located at 1911 East Pacific Coast Highway in Long Beach, California, as depicted on the accompanying figures (see **Figure 1-Figure 3**).

The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site restaurant and associated surface parking lot and construct an automated express car wash facility. A 3,278-square foot one-story express car wash building would be constructed, equipped with standard car wash tunnel equipment. In addition to the 100-foot wash tunnel, the building would include area for mechanical/electrical equipment and storage. A drive-through lane would be constructed to direct vehicles entering the site from a new driveway along Gardenia Avenue northerly to a pay station, then southerly to enter into the car wash tunnel. Vehicles would exit the southerly end of the car wash building and either exit the site via a driveway towards East 19th Street or a new driveway onto East Pacific Coast Highway. Vehicles also have the option to park in one of 18 self-service vacuum parking spaces, equipped with one vacuum per space. Additionally, the project would construct an approximately 355-square foot one-story building consisting of a restroom, trash enclosure, and vacuum room in the southeast corner of the site, as well as a 127-square foot one-story monitoring room near the entrance (northern end) of the car wash tunnel.

As a component of the cultural resources investigation, Michael Baker International is requesting input on known or potential historic properties or cultural resources in the project area. Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical resources within the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input related to any concerns that the Historical Society of Long Beach may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at your earliest convenience at Michelle.VanMeter@mbakerintl.com or (916) 517-4422.

Sincerely,

Michelle Van Meter

Michelle Van Meter, M.A.
Architectural Historian

Attachments: **Figure 1** – Regional Vicinity; **Figure 2** – Project Vicinity; **Figure 3** – Project Area



PN: 186356

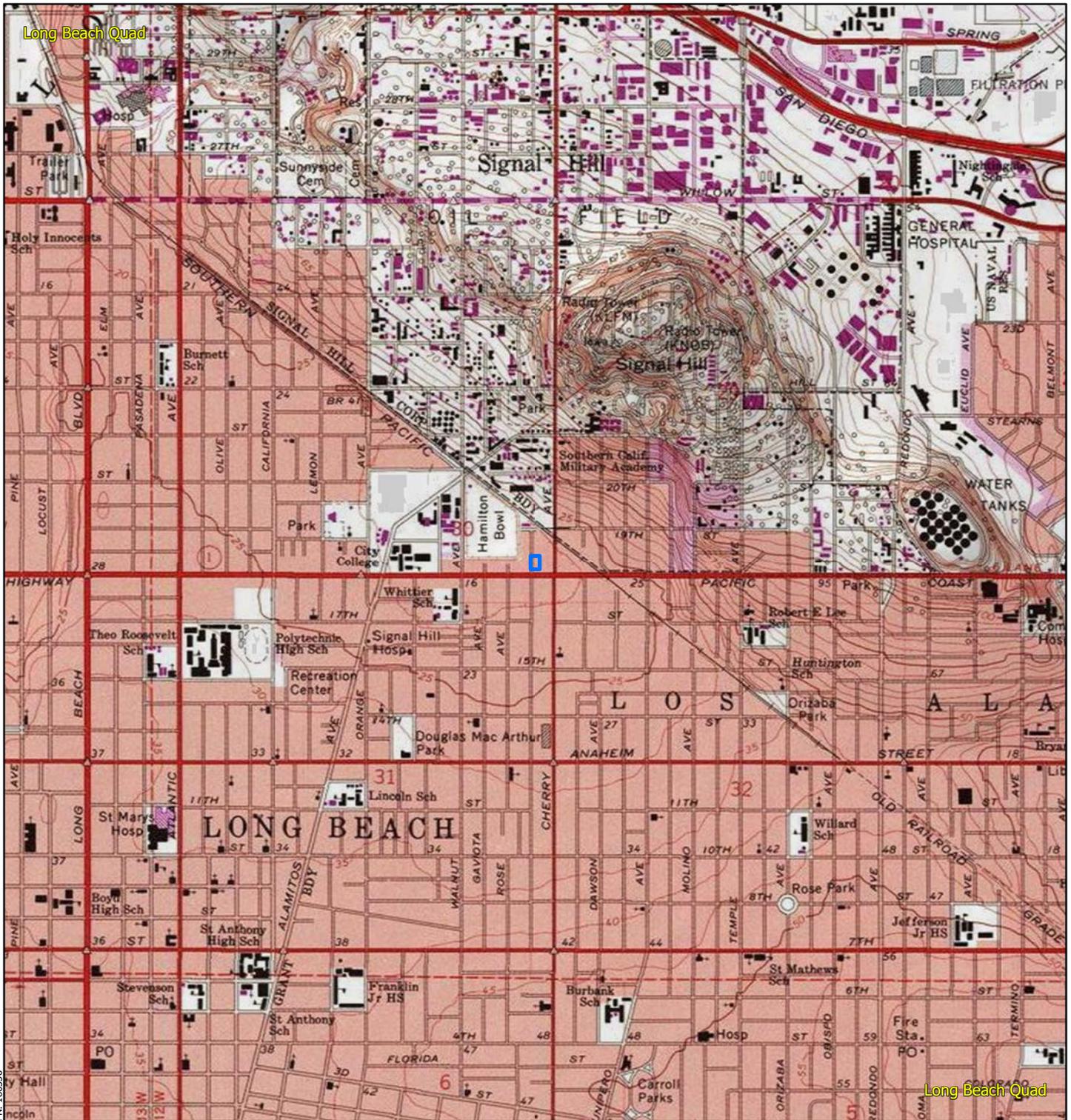
 Project Location



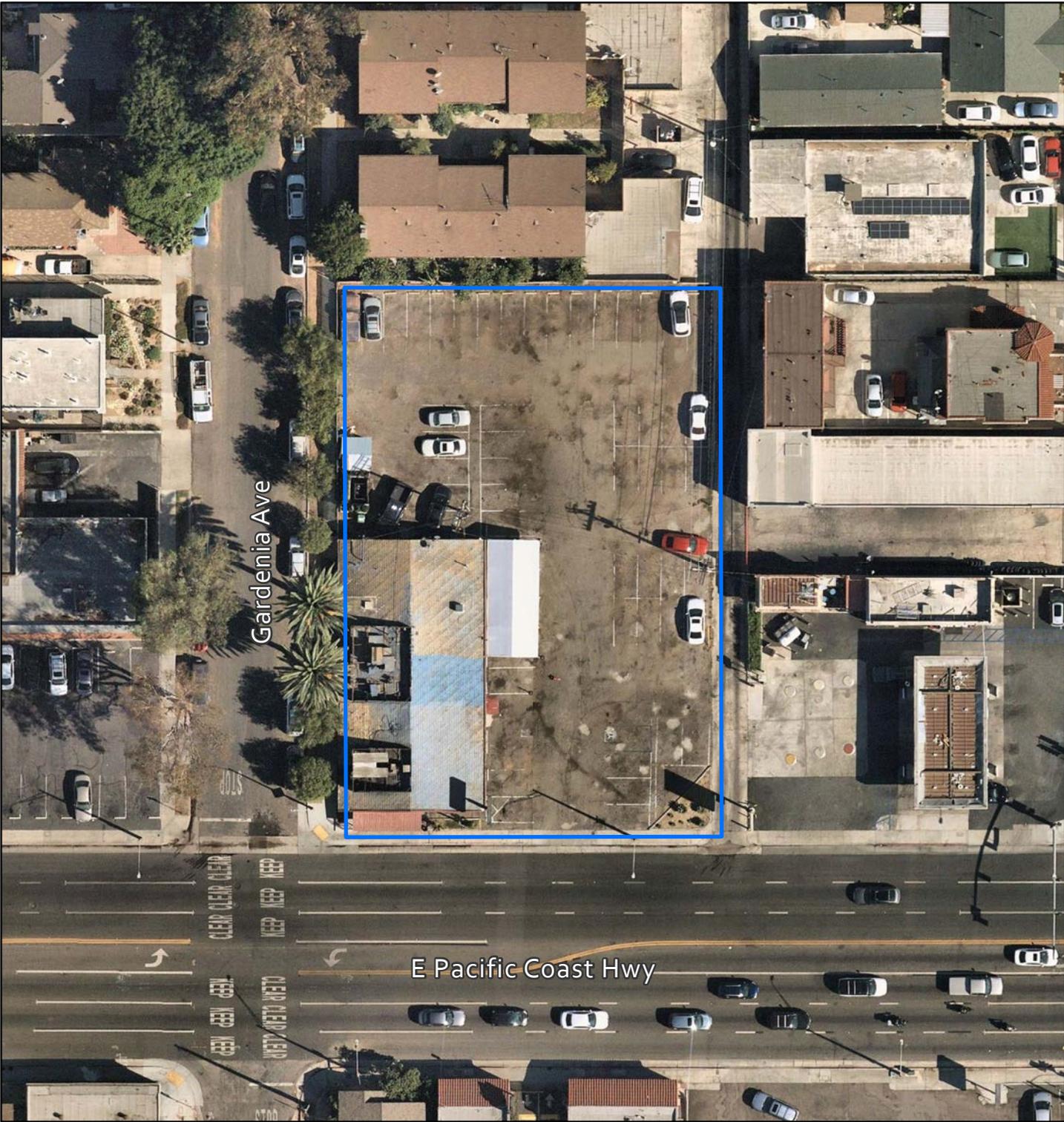
Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: Long Beach, California

STAR EXPRESS CAR WASH PROJECT
LONG BEACH, CA
Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



 Project Area



PN: 186356



Project Area



From: postmaster@hslb.org
To: julieb@hslb.org
Subject: Delivered: Cultural Resources Consultation for the Star Express Car Wash Project
Date: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 9:02:15 AM
Attachments: [Cultural Resources Consultation for the Star Express Car Wash Project.msg](#)

Your message has been delivered to the following recipients:
julieb@hslb.org <<mailto:julieb@hslb.org>>
Subject: Cultural Resources Consultation for the Star Express Car Wash Project

From: [Julie Bartolotto](#)
To: [VanMeter, Michelle](#)
Subject: Read: EXTERNAL: Read: Cultural Resources Consultation for the Star Express Car Wash Project
Date: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 9:10:17 AM

Your message

To:
Subject: EXTERNAL: Read: Cultural Resources Consultation for the Star Express Car Wash Project
Sent: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 5:10:17 PM (UTC+00:00) Monrovia, Reykjavik
was read on Tuesday, November 9, 2021 5:10:06 PM (UTC+00:00) Monrovia, Reykjavik.

Attachment 3
DPR 523 Form Set

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Los Angeles

and

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Long Beach, Calif. **Date** 1964 **T** 4S; **R** 12W; Sec. 30; S.B.B.M

c. Address: 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway **City:** Long Beach **Zip:** 90806

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 391820mE/ 3739504mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 7216-032-021

***P3a. Description:**

This single-story commercial building is located at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway in Long Beach, California (**Photograph 1**). The property is situated on the north side of East Pacific Coast Highway between Gardenia Avenue to the west and East 19th Street to the east. Constructed in 1967, this Contemporary-style building has a rectangular footprint set on a concrete foundation. It is topped by a low-pitch, side-gable roof covered in composition shingles. Wide, closed eaves overhang the building on all four sides. Wood roof beams extend from the north and south gable ends. Upright, corrugated metal panels obscure ventilation units mounted on the west roof slope from public view. The exterior siding consists primarily of concrete and modern T1-11 plywood. Decorative brick aprons are laid along portions of the east and west sides of the building. Square ceramic tiles are installed on the lower west half of the south gable end below an outdoor purchase station. Fenestration, throughout, includes a combination of original and replacement doors and windows (see Continuation Sheets).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building

***P4. Resources Present:** Building

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



Photograph 1: See P5b for caption.

P5b. Description of Photo:

Photograph 1: 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway. Camera facing northeast, November 16, 2021.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic

1967 (*Long Beach Independent* 1967)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

SM Wash LLC

3055 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 405
Los Angeles, CA 90010

***P8. Recorded by:**

Marcel Young and Michelle Van Meter
Michael Baker International
2729 Prospect Park Drive, #220
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***P9. Date Recorded:**

November 16, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Van Meter, Michelle and Kholood Abdo. 2022. "Cultural and Paleontological Resources Identification Memorandum for the Star Express Car Wash Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California." Rancho Cordova, CA: Michael Baker International.

***Attachments:** Building, Structure, and Object Record Location Map Continuation Sheet

- B1. Historic Name:** Me-n-Ed's Pizza
B2. Common Name: Los Potros Night Club
B3. Original Use: Restaurant **B4. Present Use:** Restaurant
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Ranch
***B6. Construction History:**

Mills Construction Company built the restaurant building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway for Jay Seigel in 1967 (*Long Beach Independent* 1967). In about 2010, corrugated metal screens were mounted around ventilation equipment on the west roof slope (Historicaerials.com 2010, 2012, 2014). The original windows were replaced with vinyl-sash units and T1-11 siding was installed on portions of the south half of the exterior at undetermined dates.

- *B7. Moved?** No **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Mills Construction Company
***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Commercial Development; Architecture **Area:** Long Beach, California
Period of Significance: 1967 **Property Type:** Restaurant **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

Mid-Century Growth and Development of the City of Long Beach

The City of Long Beach, incorporated in 1897, grew up during the early twentieth century primarily as a seaside resort community. Like many cities across the state, Long Beach experienced a period of unprecedented population growth during and following World War II as a result of wartime construction industries, expansion of regional transportation networks, and abundance of local recreation amenities. By the latter decades of the twentieth century, service, retail, and professional industries supported the region's economic base (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2009) (see Continuation Sheets).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

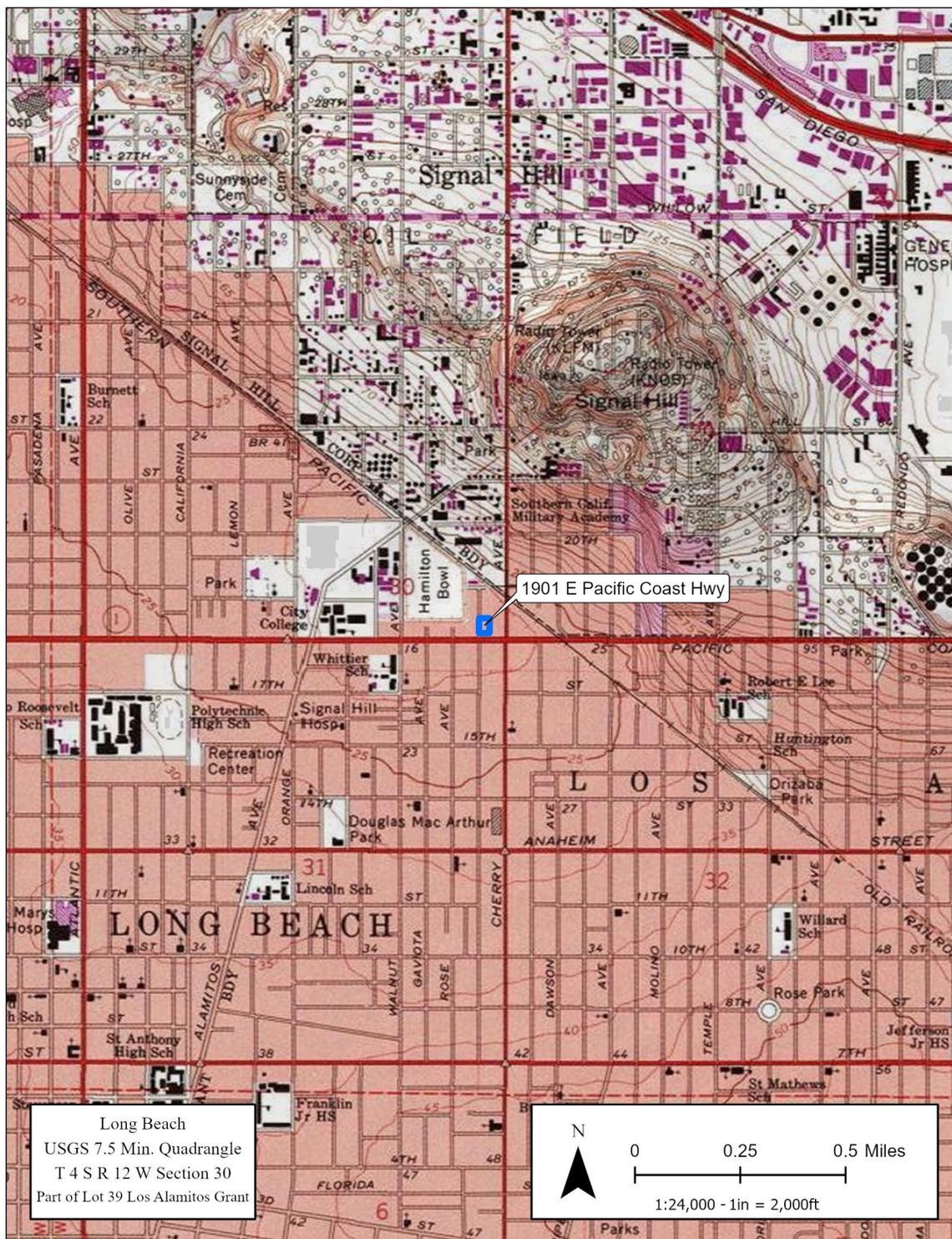
B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**
 Michelle Van Meter, Architectural Historian
 Michael Baker International
 2729 Prospect Park Drive, #220
 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***Date of Evaluation:** November 18, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)





P3a. Description (continued):

The building is situated at the southwest corner of the parcel and is adjoined by an asphalt-paved parking lot on its north and east sides. The east façade includes the primary entrance and feature a combination concrete, T1-11, and faux board-and-batten siding (**Photograph 2**). The entry is flanked by a row of four windows to the south. A brick apron spans the south half of the façade.

The gable ends of the building face north and south. A full-width roof overhang supported on wood posts shelters an outdoor seating area adjacent to the south gable end (**Photograph 3**). A group of vinyl-sash windows positioned below the roof serve as a purchasing and food delivery station. The majority of the south gable end is sided with T1-11 siding. A secondary entrance with a metal door is located on the north gable end (**Photograph 4**). The rear, west side of the building faces Gardenia Avenue. This side of the building features no fenestration except for a single vinyl-sash, one-over-one window near the southwest corner (**Photograph 5**). The northern two-thirds of this side consists of exposed concrete.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Site History

During the first half of the twentieth century, this section of Long Beach contained predominantly small-scale residential and commercial properties, as evidenced by Sanborn Map Company fire insurance maps dating to that period. By 1950, the blocks bound by Gardenia Avenue, Cherry Avenue, and East Pacific Coast Highway featured a mix of single-family homes, duplexes, and retail establishments (**Figure 1**) (Sanborn Map Company 1923, rev. 1950; R.L. Polk & Co. 1945, 1948; Pacific Air Industries 1953). Restaurants and shops appear to have been primarily concentrated along the highway.

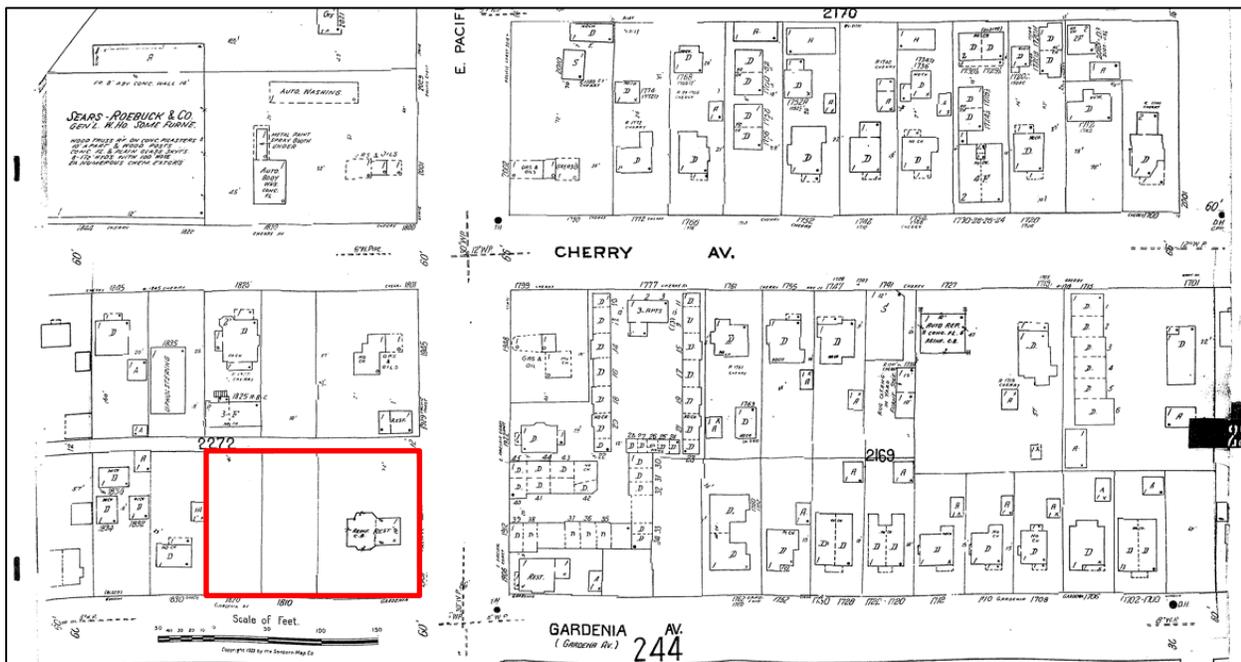


Figure 1: Excerpt of a Sanborn Map Company fire insurance map of Long Beach, California, dated 1923, revised 1950. The subject parcel is outlined in red. Note the presence of a small restaurant building along the frontage of East Pacific Coast Highway, presumably the Grass Shack Drive-In.

The subject parcel has been occupied by commercial food service establishments since at least the late 1940s. J. Frank and Agnes Hubbard opened the Grass Shack Drive-In on the property in 1948 (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**) (*Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1948a; *Long Beach Independent* 1950). The name and appearance of this small building was intended to evoke imagery of Hawaii with its palm frond-covered bamboo roof, decorative murals, and tropical landscaping (*Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1948a). In addition to the Grass Shack Drive-In, the Hubbards owned several other restaurants in Long Beach (*Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1948b, 1949). The Grass Shack Drive-In remained in operation under various managers through 1962, after which time it was sold to Jay Seigel and adapted to

accommodate Clary's Coffee Shop (*Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1950; R.L. Polk & Co. 1955, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965). Siegel closed the coffee shop and demolished the building in 1966 (**Figure 3**) (*Los Angeles Times* 1966). Siegel erected the present building the following year, and by the early 1970s it housed Me-n-Ed's Pizza Parlor (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1960; *Long Beach Independent* 1967, 1972; *Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1971; Pacific Air Industries 1976). Founded in Sacramento in 1958, Me-n-Ed's is a popular restaurant chain with numerous locations in California and Canada (Me-n-Ed's Pizza Parlors n.d.). Me-n-Ed's occupied the facility until at least the early 1980s (*Los Angeles Times* 1981). Los Potros—a Mexican restaurant and night club—is the most recent occupant. The property is currently owned by SM Wash LLC.

Figure 2: Photograph and description of the Grass Shack Drive-In in 1948, featured in the *Long Beach Press-Telegram* (1948a).

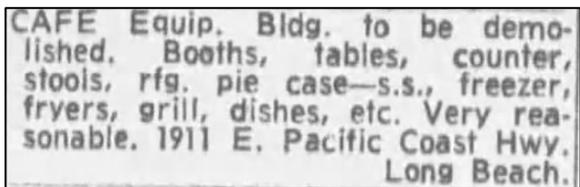


Figure 3: Notice in the *Los Angeles Times* (1966) of the pending demolition of the building at 1911 East Pacific Coast Highway in 1966.

People

Historical records reviewed revealed very little information about the life and career of Jay Siegel, the owner who hired Mills Construction Company to build the subject restaurant in 1967 (R.L. Polk & Co. 1963, 1964, 1965; *Long Beach Independent* 1967). Siegel was born in 1908 and died in Long Beach in 1999 (Find a Grave n.d.). Beyond the few sources that referenced Siegel in association with the property, no other relevant primary source materials relating to him or his spouse, Julie Siegel, were identified through targeted searches on Ancestry.com or Newspapers.com. This lack of data suggests that he was not a significant business owner or commercial developer in Long Beach.

Following the demolition of Clary's Coffee Shop in 1966, Jay Siegel hired Mills Construction Company to build the subject restaurant facility in 1967 (**Figure 4**). The value of the contract totaled \$30,000 (*Long Beach Independent* 1967). News sources dating to the 1950s through 1970s indicate that Mills Construction Company frequently worked on a variety of building and remodeling projects for private individuals and local developers. Records reviewed during research suggest that the majority of their portfolio during the late 1960s consisted of residential projects (*Long Beach Independent* 1956a, 1956b, 1957; *Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1957, 1961, 1964, 1974; *Los Angeles Times* 1959, 1971, 1975).



Figure 4: Announcement in the *Long Beach Independent* (1967) noting the issuance of a building permit to construct the subject restaurant facility.

Architectural Style

The building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway was designed in the Contemporary Ranch style—a subtype of the widely popular Ranch style that incorporated some elements of the modernist Contemporary style (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2009). Inspired by the sprawling nineteenth-century ranch homes of California, architect Cliff May first popularized the Ranch style during the 1930s. During the mid-twentieth century, Ranch became a dominant typology for residential and commercial buildings, particularly in regions like Southern California where the postwar construction industry boomed. Through the 1960s, many subtypes of the Ranch style emerged—including the Contemporary Ranch—reflecting design cues from other popular mid-century architectural trends. Identifiable elements of this hybrid style include rambling single-story massing, low-pitch gable roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed roof beams, recessed or downplayed entrances, and broad sections of uninterrupted, unadorned wall surfaces. Windows—typically metal-sash—are commonly arranged into large groupings (McAlester 2013; Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2009). The subject building exhibits some of these elements, but overall has a relatively simple design scheme and many of its original identifying features appear to have been lost through alterations.

California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation

The following includes an evaluation of 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway in Long Beach for its eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) (OHP 2001). This property has not previously been evaluated for the California Register (OHP 2021). It has been evaluated herein in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code.

Criterion 1 – Research did not demonstrate that this property is associated with events significant to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway was constructed in 1967, at the latter end of the mid-century period of growth in Long Beach. The property is not directly or significantly associated with this period in history and is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – Research failed to indicate that this property is associated with the lives of persons who significantly contributed to the local, state, or national culture and history. Historical records reviewed revealed little information about Jay Siegel, the owner who hired Mills Construction Company to construct the present building in 1967, and there is no demonstrable evidence that any subsequent owners or occupants made significant contributions within the broader context of the growth and commercial development of Long Beach. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible under California Register Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The building at 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway, constructed in 1967, incorporates some elements of the Contemporary Ranch architectural style, which was popular in the United States during the decades following World War II. This commercial building is a relatively modest example of the style, which was ubiquitous throughout Southern California by the late 1960s when it was constructed. Neither its design nor the materials used in its construction possess high artistic value. The architect of the subject property was not identified during research and relevant materials reviewed did not suggest that proprietors of Mills Construction Company were masters in their field. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The property is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, people, or architectural style. Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 4.

Integrity – In addition to lacking historic significance, the property has lost integrity to the period of its initial construction. The property retains integrity of its location and setting on East Pacific Coast Highway in Long Beach. The property also retains integrity of association, as it has remained in use as a restaurant throughout its history. However, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have diminished through alterations, including installation of corrugated metal screens to obscure ventilation units on the roof, application of T-1-11 siding, and replacement of exterior fenestration.

Conclusion – Lacking both historic significance and integrity, this property is recommended ineligible for listing in the California Register. As such, the building is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

P5a. Photographs (continued):



Photograph 2: Primary, east façade of 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway. Camera facing northwest, November 16, 2021.



Photograph 3: South gable end of 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway. Camera facing north, November 16, 2021.



Photograph 4: North gable end of 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway. Camera facing south, November 16, 2021.



Photograph 5: Rear, west side of 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway. Camera facing northeast, November 16, 2021.

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*Resource Name or # 1901 East Pacific Coast Highway

*Recorded by: Marcel Young and Michelle Van Meter, Michael Baker International

*Date: November 16, 2021 ☑ Continuation

***B12. References (continued):**

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*Recorded by: Marcel Young and Michelle Van Meter, Michael Baker International

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Attachment 4
Paleontological Record Search Results

Natural History Museum
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tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

November 15, 2021

Michael Baker International

Attn: Michelle Van Meter

re: Paleontological resources for the 1911 East Pacific Coast Highway Carwash Project

Dear Michelle:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the 1911 East Pacific Coast Highway Carwash project area as outlined on the portion of the Long Beach USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on November 3, 2021. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

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

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
Approximately 10 LACM IP localities	Signal Hill	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Variety of invertebrate taxa	Surface and in road cuts
LACM VP 7493	30 yards south of Pacific Coast Highway & 10 yards west of Grand Avenue; Long Beach	Lakewood Formation	Camel family (Camelidae)	8.5 feet bgs
LACM VP 3260	Long Beach (more specific locality not available)	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Bison (<i>Bison</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3550	Near 12th and Pine Streets, Long Beach	Palos Verdes Sand	Fish (Teleostei); camel family (Camelidae), bison (<i>Bison</i>), seal clade (Pinnipedia)	48 feet bgs
LACM VP 7739	Bluff Park (on the beach adjacent to the eastern half of the southern edge of the parking lot); Long Beach	Late Pleistocene* coastal deposits (dark gray massive sandy silt)	Invertebrates (snails; clams; tusk shells; barnacles; crabs; sea urchins); requiem shark (<i>Carcharhinus</i>), Spotted cusk eel (<i>Chilara</i>), croakers (<i>Genyonemus</i> , <i>Seriphus</i>), school	56 feet bgs

			shark (<i>Galeorhinus</i>), righteye flounder (<i>Glyptocephalus</i>), guitarfish (<i>Rhinobatos</i>), toadfish (<i>Porichthys</i>), perch (<i>Cymatogaster</i> , <i>Damalichthys</i>), bullhead shark (<i>Heterodontus</i>), ray (<i>Dasyatis</i> , <i>Myliobatus</i> , <i>Raja</i>), surfperch (<i>Embiotoca</i> , <i>Hyperprosopon</i> , <i>Micrometrus</i>), flatfish (<i>Citharichthys</i>), leopard shark (<i>Triakis</i>), slender sole (<i>Lyopsetta</i>), dogfish shark (<i>Squalus</i>), skate (<i>Squatina</i>), barracuda (<i>Sphyraena</i>)	
LACM VP 4129, 3319	South of 223rd St. & west of Alameda Street	Undetermined (Pleistocene sand)	Elephant family (Proboscidea); camel family (Camelidae); Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	24 feet bgs

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

This records search covers only the records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (“NHMLA”). It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,



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

enclosure: invoice