News briefs

RATE HEARINGS BEGIN
California Public Utilities Commission public hearings on SoCal's application for a $178.9 million general rate increase began Monday, Jan. 21, in Los Angeles.

Other public hearings on the application for test year 1981 will follow this month in San Bernardino, Palm Springs, Bakersfield and Ventura. The PUC has until December 1980 to act on the application.

PL. EARNINGS REPORTED
Pacific Lighting Corp. reported preliminary 1979 earnings of $79.98 million last week, equal to $3.80 per share of common stock, after provision for preferred dividends. This compared to 1978 earnings of $79.7 million, equal to $3.12 per common share.

The increase came almost entirely from the company's non-utility operations, with real estate making up the major portion.

GOSFORD PIPELINE DUE
Construction is under way on a nine-mile long pipeline near Bakersfield that will connect one of SoCal's transmission lines to a parallel line belonging to Pacific Gas & Electric Co. It will allow the companies to balance loads on their systems and share gas if necessary.

The 34-inch diameter interim will connect PG&E's line near Gosford with SoCal's line near North Coles, Levee and run through the proposed field 12 miles southwest of Bakersfield.

WESTERN LEG PREBUILD
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has granted final approval for construction of a 160-mile portion of the western leg of the proposed 4,800-mile Alaska Highway Pipeline system, following conditional approval last month.

AS THE DECADE UNFOLDED, attention focused more and more on the increasing importance of natural gas.

SOCAL TAKES ON NEW ROLES

The '70s in review: energy story comes of age

Even before it was over, some analysts were calling it the "Me decade," from a term coined by author Tom Wolfe. CBS News concluded that three events had shaped the last 10 years: Watergate, the Bicentennial and the end of the Vietnam War.

The 1970s: other news reports called them uneventful, a time when Americans turned inward. Terrorism increased and inflation went wild. The environmental, women's and consumer movements emerged. Public confidence in business — and all institutions — diminished.

But one topic began to shape Americans' lives more and more as the '70s wore on — energy.

In 1970, energy was on the back pages of newspapers and in few people's minds. Gasoline seemed plentiful and cheap — as was natural gas, with its price kept artificially low by federal regulation. But at SoCal, officials were already talking about a long-range energy shortage.

Deliveries from SoCal's out-of-state suppliers reached a peak in 1970 that would not be matched in the next 10 years. A year before, SoCal's major suppliers — El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Transwestern Pipeline Co. — said they anticipated no new major sources of supply.

For a look at the decade in pictures, see pages 4 and 5.

Internally, the company underwent a major reorganization in 1970 when, after months of planning, a merger of Southern Counties Gas Co. and SoCal was completed. This meant that a single company — in a service area which once had nearly 100 different gas properties — would face the decade ahead.

It would not be uneventful.

The 1970s were a coming of age for energy issues, as public awareness went from near-zero to almost 100 percent. Thrust into the public eye, SoCal's historic role as a gas distributor expanded as its affiliates began efforts to explore for and acquire new gas supplies.

The friendly neighborhood gas company became a national leader — of interest to legislators, regulators, courts, consumers and the nightly news.

In short, the 1970s meant a shift from:
• Wasting energy to conserving it.
• Selling gas to selling insulation, conservation devices and the idea of conservation itself.
• Emphasizing imported oil to realizing the increasing importance of gas and other energy forms.

Perhaps most of all, the decade has meant the end to cheap, easily available energy.

Several energy projects — such as a coal gasification plant, Australian liquefied natural gas imports, a propane-air mixing plant — were initiated and abandoned by SoCal affiliates over the years. But the search for gas went on.

Although the shape of the company's LNG projects changed several times during the decade, the need for LNG remained. Its arrival appeared closer to reality at decade's end — with both state and federal conditional approvals in hand for a terminal near Point Conception.

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52 receive assignments to 22 classifications

Crew Assistant
Leonard Harmon ... Southern to Western
Lloyd Kirk ... Inland
Eustaquio Mendez Lopez ... HQ to Inland
Davide Politi ... Southern to Eastern
John Jones ... Inland to SVG
David Padrini ... Inland

Field Mechanic
Roland Contreras ... Inland
Guillermo Estrada ... Eastern
Charles Mota ... Inland
Vicente Rodriguez ... Inland
Eusebio Ramos ... Eastern
Alberto Sabato ...

Field Technician
Jerome Schwickerath ... San Gabriel Valley
George Russell ... Eastern
Edgar Mata ... Eastern
Robert Lomarch ... Eastern

Technical Assistant
William Wilson ... Southern
Napa Service Representative
Mildred Adams ... Northwest
Randall Eck ... Southern
Bruce Knutik ... San Fernando Valley
Walter Miller ... Southern
Anthony Navarro ... Inland
Edward Ohr ... Southern
Anthony Ovens ... Inland
Louis Salazar ... Northwest to OC
Hector Serrano ... Northwest
Jeffrey Seiler ... Orange County
Ernest Steiner ... San Fernando Valley

Field Collector
Robert Verduzco ... San Gabriel Valley

Meter Reader
Anthony Can ... Western to Inland
Christopher misconduct ... Northwest
Bruce Running ... Southeast to OC

Q&A
Why are gas bills going up 50 to 60 percent this year while electric bills are only increasing 9 to 10 percent?

Higher natural gas prices this year are related directly to the cost of natural gas SoCal purchases from its suppliers. The price for that gas has begun to rise in part because of recent price increases allowed by the government and in part because finding and producing natural gas is becoming more and more expensive. Electricity is growing in cost right along with the rapidly increasing price of oil. A 9 or 10 percent increase in the price of electricity may not seem as high as the increase in natural gas, but consumers still will be paying far more for electricity. The cost of natural gas is still slightly more than one-third the cost of an equivalent amount of electricity.

In 1973, electricity for space and hot water heating and clothes drying was 150 percent more expensive than natural gas. In mid-1979, for the same uses, electricity was 250 percent more expensive than natural gas, which is expected to remain below the cost of electricity in the future as well.

In material about Pacific Lighting, I frequently see the term "publicly held" or "publicly owned." Don't you mean "privately owned" or "investor owned"?

Pacific Lighting is "owned" by the approximately 83,000 shareholders who hold the company's common and preferred stock. The four terms you refer to actually mean about the same thing. The problem may arise from the term "publicly," which many people confuse with "municipally." A publicly owned company is one whose stock is traded publicly, whereas a municipally owned company is one owned by a city.

Scott Sterling ... San Fernando Valley
Service Mechanic
Allen Mercer ... Northern
Dev Anand ... San Fernando Valley
Alejandro Perez ... Inland
Crew Leader
Mark Ringo ... Orange County
Consumer Information Rep
Susan Shedd ... Headquarters (Consumer Services)
Field Operator
Dorothy Anderson ... North Basin
Journey Painter
Helmut Reckner ... Metro to Headquarters (Administrative Services)
Meter Mechanic #2
Martha Gutierrez ... Headquarters (Measurement)
Rogero Lopez ... Headquarters (Measurement)
Mike Minor ... Headquarters (Measurement)
Armando Rojas ... Headquarters (Measurement)
Photographer
Michael Paterost ... Headquarters (Administrative Services)
Station Assistant
Warren Fier ... Metro to South Basin
Special Clerk
Maxine Hayden ... Western to Southern
Utility Clerk
Marla Dener ... Southeast to HQ (Consumer Services)
Yolanda Lora ... North Basin to Eastern
Gloria Kendrick ... HQ to Eastern
Lori Masters ... Headquarters (Information Systems)
Linda Quezada ... Headquarters (Accounting & Finance)

1.176¢ per therm increase affects all SoCal customers

SoCal increased its rates uniformly 1.176 cents per therm Jan. 12 as part of a $99.9 million rate increase approved by the California Public Utilities Commission to offset special January increases in the price of gas from out-of-state suppliers. The increase affects all classes of customers, including those using only Lifeline volumes, and adds about $1.32 a month to a typical residential customer's bill (based on average winter usage of 112 therms per month). Most customers will feel the impact on their February bills.

SoCal originally estimated the needed increase at $369 million annually, but reduced that in early December after both El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Transwestern Pipeline Co. its major out-of-state suppliers, significantly cut their estimated price increases.

The PUC essentially approved SoCal's revised request without change. El Paso and Transwestern normally adjust their gas prices each year on April 1 and Oct. 1. The special Jan. 1 increase is the result of the phased deregulation of gas prices allowed under the federal Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978.

OBITUARIES

Amador Castro, 91, died
Dec. 28: Mr. Castro began with the company 32 years prior to his retirement in 1953 as pipe shop mechanic in what was then Central division.

Benjamin Hoskins died Jan. 1 at the age of 73. He began with the company in 1925 and was employed 46 years before retiring as plant engineer in South Basin.

Richard Braman, 86, died Jan. 1, 1948 and started with the company in 1948 and he was local manager in Eastern division upon his retirement in May 1961.

George Hunter died Jan. 4 at the age of 71. He started with SoCal in 1946 and retired in November 1973 as leadman in Southern division.

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1970

With the consolidation of Southern Counties and SoCal completed, the new company's attention shifted to acquiring new supplies of gas. The first negotiations by a SoCal affiliate with south Alaskan gas producers took place in 1970. Gas deliveries from out-of-state reached their peak.

1971

In 1971, studies began on the feasibility of building a plant to convert coal into gas on a Navajo Reservation in New Mexico, and a SoCal affiliate became a member of the Gas Arctic studies group developing a way to bring Alaskan North Slope gas south. Northern and Southern divisions were enlarged, representing the last of the realignments of SoCal geographical operating divisions, reduced since the merger with Southern Counties from 20 to 13.

Also Canyon — soon to be SoCal’s fifth underground storage field — was acquired.

On Feb. 9, 1971, an earthquake registering 6.5 on the Richter Scale and centered around the Sylmar area rocked the Southland. SoCal lines largely withstood the jolt, but nearly 400 breaks were reported in the distribution system and 17,000 customers lost service. Most were restored within a week.

1972

The year 1972 brought progress in gas supply, with preliminary agreements reached to acquire gas from Australia, Indonesia, south Alaska and the Northwest Territories of Canada. All were expected to provide gas by 1977. None would.

Gas deliveries from out-of-state were further reduced when the Federal Power Commission (FPC) permitted El Paso to curtail deliveries to California below contract levels to divert gas to its customers east of California. SoCal appealed.

1973

But in 1973 — a year remembered for the Arab oil embargo and the unraveling of Watergate — Transwestern also received FPC approval for a similar gas curtailment plan.

That same year recorded major steps in gas supply projects as a SoCal affiliate signed a contract for Indonesian LNG and applied to the FPC to import the gas to a terminal near Oxnard. An FPC application was also filed to construct the coal gas plant, with deliveries anticipated in 1977. A six-year contract for SoCal to receive Canadian gas via Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd. was signed, and, at home, the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) approved the concept of ratepayer funding the company's efforts to drill for gas in such areas as the southwest U.S.

It was known as GEDA, or gas exploration and development adjustment.

1974

By 1974, as the company approached mid-decade, events took place more rapidly. The importance of energy had been heightened by world events. Customers began experiencing shortages for the first time.

Abandoned as no longer feasible were plans for Australian LNG, Pan-Alberta Canadian gas and a synthetic natural gas plant using naphtha.

The coal gasification plant was approved by an FPC administrative law judge. The company filed an FPC application for three LNG terminals — at Los Angeles Harbor, Oxnard and Pt. Conception — and began renegotiations of the Indonesian contract, at a higher price.

Research into solar gas systems began.

1976

A fire in 1976 at Aliso Canyon, starting the day after Christmas, lasted 10 days and consumed 60 acres. The dramatic loss of 700,000 cubic feet per day of Los Angeles County's natural gas, caused problems for the city, the county and the city of Los Angeles. The city of Los Angeles and the county of Los Angeles filed a lawsuit against the Duke Energy Co., which owned the Aliso Canyon plant, to recover damages. The suit was settled in 1978 for $37 million.
The year 1977 stands a landmark in the progress of LNG, with the passage of the California LNG Terminal Act after months of legislative hearings. It established the PUC as the final state authority on LNG siting and required a decision on a permit by July 31, 1978.

SoCal applied to the PUC to take one transmission line out of service for use by Sohio to ship Alaskan oil to the Midwest, and also in 1977, proposed a five-year, $11 million solar demonstration program.

The PUC adopted a “regulatory lag” plan, saying it would process general rate cases within 12 months of application. Congress approved President Carter’s recommendation of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project as the way to transport North Slope gas, while Mexico announced plans to sell gas to six U.S. companies, plans that were scuttled by year’s end because of disagreement over price.

A Department of Energy (DOE) was created by President Carter. The Federal Power Commission was abolished. By the end of 1977, an arm of the DOE approved Indonesian LNG imports to a terminal at Oxnard — no longer allowed under the new state law.

1978

The PUC conditionally approved an LNG terminal near Point Conception on July 31, 1978, stating that the need for the LNG was “unconditional.” But the months ahead would be filled with appeals by opponents, questions of seismic safety and attempts to develop an archeological protection plan for the site in spite of local Indian protests.

The DOE approved the revised Indonesian contract, but left the siting issue open.

SoCal decided not to market solar devices, but centered its solar programs on research and market support.

The end of the year 1978 brought the coldest sustained weather in November and December to southern California since 1949, prompting record daily sendouts. Gas receipts from suppliers were essentially the same as the year before, but still 20 percent less than in the early 70s.

1979

The Natural Gas Policy Act, part of President Carter's energy package, took effect in 1979, implementing the phased deregulation of natural gas prices. As a result, drilling for gas in the U.S. increased.

On Jan. 3, 1979, Eula Love was shot by Los Angeles police officers after she attacked a company employee attempting to collect an overdue gas bill.

A company task force began studying ways to improve service to customers, issuing a report seven months later that concluded that while service overall was good, the company needed a renewed commitment to service. A change in collection policies recommended by the report was adopted.

By March, plans for the coal gasification plant were finally dropped, after repeated failures to get financial guarantees or the Navajos’ site approval. Sohio also abandoned its plan to transport oil by pipeline.

The California Supreme Court rejected all appeals of the PUC’s approval of the

THE DECADE IN REVIEW

1976

LNG TANK PROFILE

1978

Little Coto Bay LNG site, which also received final federal government approval late in the year.

The U.S. and Mexico reached agreement on a price for gas exports. A SoCal affiliate signed a letter of agreement with Atlantic Richfield for 33 percent of its North Slope gas.

With cold weather and higher gas prices resulting in a record number of bill complaints early in 1979, SoCal launched a program to explain the rising price of gas to customers and employees.

At the beginning of 1980, the typical residential customer’s bill would be 59 percent higher than a year earlier. SoCal was receiving 14 percent more gas daily than in 1978, but supplies were still below the peak year when the decade began.

Short-term sources of gas improved during the late 1970s, but the earliest available long-term source of gas was LNG. By the end of the decade, SoCal and the rest of the industry had not received one cubic foot of major long-term gas supplies. But it was closer than ever.
Individual safety emphasized as
group award program replaced

Individual safety is receiving new emphasis
for the approximately 5,000 employees of
SoCal's 13 distribution divisions, which recently
adopted a new safety award program.

The policy, similar to one selected in 1978
by the transmission divisions, replaces the group
award program, which has been in effect for more
than 25 years.

"We are emphasizing individual safety
excellence," explains Bob Rickard,
supervisor of employee safety,
"rather than simply the lack of
lost-time injuries. The program is based on
'preventability,' which permits an employee
involved in an accident, but not guilty of any
safety violation, to still receive an award. In
contrast, employees who violate safety rules,
even if there is no accident, can be ruled
ineligible for an award."

The new program will be retroactive to
Jan. 1, 1979, with employees receiving
awards after Jan. 1, 1981. During 1980,
distribution divisions will complete the old group program.

With the new policy, all employees in a

Plastic pipe, women in field jobs seen
as biggest changes upon retirement

Order dispatcher Chuck Shaffer in
distribution, San Fernando Valley, thinks the use
of plastic pipe, staggered working hours and
women in field jobs are the biggest changes he
has seen since joining the company in 1948.

His retirement plans include traveling and
devoicing time to fishing, boating, sailing and civic
activities.

Immediate retirement plans for June
Stanley are to visit children and grandchildren.
She enjoys crocheting, reading and musicals.

Stanley departs as customer services
representative in North Coastal division after
a 19-year career.

"I want to travel, enjoy a few games of golf,
paint my house and help my son in
his business," says Prax Cruz. He began with the
company in 1947 and retires as journey painter
in administrative services staff, Headquarters.

Michael Chorba, leadman in distribution
department, San Fernando Valley, retires after a
27-year career. A native of Cleveland, Ohio,

division not on general payroll (upper level
management positions) may be recognized.
Employees whose jobs have the highest risk
exposure, such as distribution and customer
services field people, and automotive, will be
eligible for awards every two years; medium
exposure risk, such as storeroom and cathodic
protection workers, may receive awards every
three years; and lowest risk exposure, primarily
clerical functions, every four years.

"Promotions and motivation are important
factors in achieving safety excellence," says
Rickard. "We must keep people's attention
focused on acceptable work habits. The new
program will help do that and should boost
morale as well. The old system was often
inequitable because a whole group could suffer
due to one person."

The types of awards given employees will
depend upon the number of years of safe work
habit. First-time recipients, for example, will
be invited to attend a division dinner or breakfast.

A safety recognition program is under
consideration for Headquarters employees.

Chorba began with the company in 1953 as a
helper.

Retirement plans include traveling, fishing
and golfing.

"I plan to enjoy a year-long vacation and
tavel to new places, especially the Far
East," says Earl Lang. He leaves the company
as senior appliance service representative in
customer services, Southern, after 28 years.

Lang enjoys model railroading, building doll
houses, restoring antique clocks and playing an
electric organ.

Elmer Mosher will move to a new home in
Apple Valley with his wife, Ethel Jean, and enjoy
some traveling. He retires as a service
technician in customer services, San Gabriel
Valley, after 34 years.

Grace Carnevale and her husband, Tony,
plan to move to Oxnard, play golf, travel and
just enjoy living. She retires as contract services
representative in administrative services,
Headquarters, after 33 years.
3 accept new posts in accounting and finance

Three out of eight recent management moves reported at Headquarters took place in accounting and finance. One new employee joined the company.

In accounting and finance, Jim Nakata, Yoon Hee Kang and Ernie Kuhn take new positions.

Nakata and Kang promoted from positions as accountants to auditors in internal audits, report to Fred Kemper.

Kuhn is promoted from staff accountant in Pacific Lighting Exploration Co. to cash operations supervisor in secretary and treasury, reporting to John Barlow.

In distribution divisions, Roger Zorn, who has been on a temporary assignment as special projects administrator, is promoted to executive assistant on a regular basis. He reports to Phil Bexon.

Promoted from technical assistant in distribution, Orange County, to a temporary assignment on design drafting.

supervisor in engineering design, engineering services, is Lee Weight. He reports to Sid Gally.

David Newman is promoted from gas supply technician to technical support supervisor in gas supply, reporting to Larry Bennett.

After a temporary assignment as field inspector at Huntington Park in customer services, Southern, Bill Newman is promoted to a temporary assignment as industrial engineering specialist in information systems. He reports to Don Deyo.

Armando Arana is promoted from technical assistant in distribution, Northwest, to a temporary assignment as measurement quality assurance manager, reporting to Dick Dodds.

Joining the company is Al Rowley as special agent in LNG projects, coming from the California Highway Patrol. He reports to Ray Lang.

HELPFUL HINT NO. 61

Packing takes planning

Wash 'n wear. Easy care. Those are the passwords for today's mobile society. But even with all the modern conveniences that technology has provided, traveling in style requires some forethought — especially when it comes to packing for that long-awaited vacation or a rushed business trip.

Today's traveler is no longer burdened with trunks and tons of baggage. Lighter, more flexible luggage is the norm, and the smart traveler makes good use of small pieces easily carried aboard the jumbo jets.

A holdover from years past, however, is the need to make a list; not so you don't forget anything, but so you won't take anything unnecessary. Mentally run through each day of your trip, and jot down what you'll need from underwear to shoes. Then start combining and concentrating on items that can do double duty, such as a jacket that can be worn casually or dressed up for formal occasions.

With all preparations complete, it's time for the most important step — packing:

- Shoes go in first on the bottom. Roll up socks and other small items to stuff into shoes. It saves space and helps keep the shape of the shoes.
- Pajamas and underwear fit nicely in corners and can be rolled to act as buffers around shoes and toiletries.
- If you are not carrying a separate toilet kit, put items in plastic bags to avoid damaging spills. Plastic bottles are best for transporting liquids, but do not fill them completely. External pressure, especially when flying, causes liquids to expand.
- If you travel frequently, restock toiletry items immediately after a trip.
- Throw in a few extra plastic bags — great for when you want to take that last minute swim before leaving for your next stop or when your socks aren't quite dry.
- Pants and ties go into the bag next, and should be folded once and packed flat with some pressure to hold them secure.
- Fold a jacket almost inside out. Lay it on a bed with the lining down, fold each sleeve back on itself and turn the lapels over the sleeves. Then fold the entire jacket in half lengthwise down the center of the back and fold the bottom up horizontally.
- Pack shirts and blouses flat after folding with collars at alternate ends. Put tissue paper between items to alleviate wrinkles.
- Filling each bag as much as possible to prevent clothes from moving around is the surest way to avoid wrinkles. If, despite precautions, items are wrinkled upon arrival, place them on hangers and position them on the towel racks in the bathroom. Turn on the hot water in the shower and close the door. The steam should relax the wrinkles within 15-20 minutes.

Low-income Californians to get aid for winter bills

Both the federal and state governments have drawn up plans to distribute some $65.4 million in federal aid to help Californians on low or fixed incomes pay winter heating bills.

A total of $1.6 billion in financial aid appropriated by Congress in November will be made available throughout the country this year.

Because most of the funds will not be distributed until the latter part of this winter, SoCal customer services people will be particularly sensitive to those customers who may have difficulty paying their bills and will take the extra step in granting extensions to those customers who are potential aid recipients.

Three sources will be used in California to distribute the aid.

About $14.9 million will be distributed beginning in March by community action agencies through the Energy Crisis Assistance Program administered by the California Office of Economic Opportunity. An eligible customer could receive up to $400 in fuel vouchers payable to the utility.

Another $29.7 million in special energy allowances will be distributed directly by the federal government to Californians who were enrolled in supplemental security income programs as of December 1979.

Each recipient will receive a one-time payment of about $44 sometime this month.

Finally, a $20.8 million grant has been given directly to the state for distribution. The state proposes to send each family eligible for food stamps a one-time payment ranging between $26 to $112 (depending on the county of residence and amount of heating bills) by March 1. The federal government must approve the state plan.

Energy assistance programs for 1981 and 1982 are under discussion by Congress.

‘Drive-time’ radio spots reach commuters with conservation

SoCal's advertising program will continue its support of the market services conservation programs in 1980, as well as communicating information about other company programs to customers and providing energy efficiency tips.

Don Robertson, manager of advertising, said the concentration of advertising will be in newspapers, magazines and trade publications. Radio spots will be used again on the KWBC AirWatch reports, which are broadcast Monday through Friday during peak commuting "drive" times in the morning and evening. One gas company-sponsored announcement per day is scheduled.

In addition, SoCal's long-time sponsorship of the "Evening Concert" program aired nightly from 8 to 10 p.m. over radio station KFAC-AM and FM began a new decade this month.

Other elements of the advertising program include bill inserts, office posters and displays, exhibits and conservation program literature.

Gaz News  Page 7
WELDING IN THE RAIN is not the most ideal condition, but gas company people make do in all kinds of weather, as these scenes last week in San Fernando Valley division prove. Andy Ewing holds the umbrella (above) while crew leader Bob Bloomberg welds a guardrail to protect a meter set assembly. Meter reader Phil Heath (top right) carries on in rain gear, and Gordon Chaney (bottom right) tries to keep dry while fueling cars at the Woodland Hills office.

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