

APPENDICES

CORNFIELD ARROYO SECO

SPECIFIC PLAN

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A1.
MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines require adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting Plan (MMP) for all projects for which an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) has been prepared. This requirement was originally mandated by Assembly Bill (AB) 3180 which was enacted on January 1, 1989 to ensure the implementation of all mitigation measures adopted through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process. Specifically, Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code states that "...the agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring Plan for the changes made to the project or conditions of project approval, adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment...[and that the Plan]...shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation."

AB 3180 provided general guidelines for implementing monitoring and reporting Plans, which are enumerated in more detail in Section 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines. Specific reporting and/or monitoring requirements to be enforced during project implementation are defined prior to final approval of the project. The proposed monitoring Plan will be considered by the City of Los Angeles (the lead agency) prior to certification of the EIR. Although the lead agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to other agencies or entities, it "...remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the Plan."

The Mitigation Monitoring Plan describes the procedures for the implementation of the mitigation measures to be adopted for the proposed project as identified in the Draft and Final EIR. The MMP for the proposed project will be in place through the planning horizon of the Plan (2035) or until the Plan and EIR are updated again. While the Proposed Project is a planning document, it is anticipated that development that occurs pursuant to the plan will include the following phases: design (pre-construction), construction, and operation (post-construction both prior to and post-occupancy), and therefore some mitigation measures are tied to these phases. The City is responsible for administering the MMP activities. The City may choose to delegate parts of the Plan (particularly enforcement and monitoring) to staff, other City departments (e.g., Department of Building and Safety, Department of Public Works, etc.), consultants, or contractors. The City may choose to designate one or more environmental monitor(s) (e.g. City building inspector, project contractor, certified professionals, etc., depending on the provision specified below).

Each mitigation measure is categorized by impact area, with an accompanying identification of:

Performance Criteria/Monitoring Actions – this is the criteria that would determine when the measure has been accomplished and/or the monitoring actions to be undertaken to ensure the measure is implemented.

The implementing agency – this is the agency or agencies that will actually undertake the measure.

The enforcement agency and monitoring agency -- this is the agency or agencies that will monitor the measure and ensure that it is implemented in accordance with this MMP.

Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
4. Transportation		
<p>Mitigation Measure Transportation 4.1:</p> <p><i>Transportation Demand Management Strategies (TDM).</i></p> <p>All projects shall include the following:</p> <p><u>Unbundled Parking.</u> All projects shall unbundle the cost of parking from the cost of living and employment areas, either by charging a rent or lease fee, or selling the parking space separately. (See Section 2.5.B.2)</p> <p><u>Bicycle Facilities.</u> Residential projects or those portions of mixed-use projects that are residential shall provide a minimum of one bicycle parking space for every two units. Nonresidential projects, or those portions of mixed-use projects that are nonresidential shall provide a minimum of one bicycle parking space or locker for every 2,000 square feet. Open Space and public parks shall provide a minimum of two bicycle parking space for every 15,000 square feet. (See Section 2.5.B.5a, 6a, and 7b.)</p> <p><u>Transportation Information Center.</u> All projects shall provide a centrally located Transportation Information Center (TIC) where residents, employees, and visitors can obtain information regarding a variety of local transportation Plans and services. A TIC typically provides information about transit schedules, commute planning, ridesharing, telecommuting, bicycle and pedestrian routes and facilities, taxis, para-transit, onsite services, and local businesses. (See Section 2.3.C.2)</p> <p><u>Rideshare or Carshare Parking.</u> Residential projects or those portions of mixed-use projects that are residential and provide parking shall provide, in a publicly accessible area, one shared vehicle parking space for every 25 units. Nonresidential projects, and those portions of mixed-use projects that are nonresidential shall provide a minimum of one share or carpool space for every 25,000 square feet. (See Section 2.5.B.4.b)</p> <p><u>Scooters, Mopeds and Motorcycles.</u> Residential projects or those portions of mixed-use projects that are residential shall provide a designated stall for scooters, mopeds, and motorcycles at a ratio of one space for every 25 units. Nonresidential projects or those portions of mixed-use projects that are nonresidential shall provide a designated stall for scooters, mopeds, and motorcycles at a ratio of one space for every 25,000 square feet. (See Section 2.5.B.4.c)</p>	DCP/DOT	DBS/DCP/DOT

DCP = Department of City Planning, DBS = Department of Building and Safety, LAFCD = Los Angeles County Fire Department, LAFD = Los Angeles Fire Department, LAPD = Los Angeles Police Department, LADOT= Los Angeles Department of Transportation, RAP = Department of Recreation and Parks, LAUSD = Los Angeles Unified School District, DWP = Department of Water and Power, BOS = Bureau of Sanitation, SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District, DOGGR = Department of Conservation’s Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, BOE = Bureau of Engineering, DF&G = Department of Fish and Game

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<p>Projects seeking a Project Permit Compliance, or otherwise requiring additional environmental analysis may be required to include the following additional TDM strategies:</p> <p><u>Transit Pass Subsidy Plan.</u> Provide a subsidized transit pass to new residents for a period of one year; and, provide a subsidized transit pass, or equivalent cash-out to employees who walk, bicycle, or take transit to work.</p> <p><u>Parking Cash Out.</u> Employers that offer subsidized or no cost parking shall offer the cash equivalent to employees who forgo their parking space and use alternative travel modes such as biking, walking, or taking the bus to work.</p> <p><u>Guaranteed Ride Home.</u> All employers shall implement a Guaranteed Ride Home (GRH) Plan for employees who do not drive to work. The GRH Plan provides emergency rides to participating employees who may need to leave work during the day due to a family emergency or are asked to work late into the evening after their bus/ride-share/shuttle service no longer operates.</p> <p><u>Flexible Work Hours.</u> Establish Flexible Work Hours, or flextime, to spread out the arrival and departure of employees and shifts trips (especially vehicle trips) to non-peak hours.</p> <p><u>Commuter Club.</u> Develop a Commuter Club to offer incentives to employees for choosing alternative modes of transportation to and from work. Employees who agree to use alternative modes of travel (including walk, bike, transit, carpool or vanpool) to travel to work for a minimum number of days per week (e.g. at least three days per week) may participate in the Club. As a member, employees are entitled to various discounts at local businesses, special offers, and monthly raffle prizes. These benefits shall be determined and negotiated for each development project.</p> <p><u>Ridesharing Services Plan.</u> Develop a Ridesharing Services Plan to reduce the number of employees that drive alone to work. The Plan will identify the home location of participating employees and implement strategies to ensure that at least 25% of the employees who do not walk, bicycle, or take transit to work are enrolled in either a carpool/vanpool and/or employer or area sponsored shuttle service.</p> <p><u>Flex Work Trips.</u> Provide transportation options for work-related trips (exclusive of home to work trips). Options may include access to a flex/shared car and/or bicycle share Plan and/or transit passes.</p>		

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6. Earth Resources		
<p>Mitigation Measure Transportation Earth Resources 6.1:</p> <p><i>Seismic Standards</i></p> <p>All projects shall conform to the California Building Code seismic standards as approved by the Department of Building and Safety.</p>	DBS	DBS
<p>Mitigation Measure Earth Resources 6.2:</p> <p><i>Geotechnical Report.</i></p> <p>Prior to the issuance of grading or building permits, the applicant shall submit a geotechnical report, prepared by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, to the Department of Building and Safety, for review and approval. The geotechnical report shall assess potential consequences of any soil strength loss, estimation of settlement, lateral movement or reduction in foundation soil-bearing capacity, and discuss mitigation measures that may include building design consideration. Building design considerations shall include, but are not limited to: ground stabilization, selection of appropriate foundation type and depths, selection of appropriate structural systems to accommodate anticipated displacements or any combination of these measures.</p> <p>The aforementioned project shall comply with the conditions contained within the Department of Building and Safety’s Geology and Soils Report Approval Letter for the proposed project, and as it may be subsequently amended or modified.</p>	DBS	DBS
<p>Mitigation Measure Earth Resources 6.3:</p> <p><i>Liquefaction.</i></p> <p>Prior to the issuance of grading or building permits, the applicant shall submit a geotechnical report, prepared by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, to the Department of Building and Safety, for review and approval. The project shall comply with the Uniform Building Code Chapter 18. Division1 Section1804.5 Liquefaction Potential and Soil Strength Loss. The geotechnical report shall assess potential consequences of any liquefaction and soil strength loss, estimation of settlement, lateral movement or reduction in foundation soil-bearing capacity, and discuss mitigation measures that may include building design consideration. Building design considerations shall include, but are not limited to: ground stabilization, selection of appropriate foundation type and depths, selection</p>	DBS	DBS

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<p>of appropriate structural systems to accommodate anticipated displacements or any combination of these measures.</p> <p>The aforementioned project shall comply with the conditions contained within the Department of Building and Safety's Geology and Soils Report Approval Letter for the proposed project, and as it may be subsequently amended or modified.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure Earth Resources 6.4:</p> <p><i>Hillside Grading Areas.</i></p> <p>All projects that require a grading permit and are located in a designated hillside area shall conform to the City's Landform Grading Manual guidelines, subject to approval by the Advisory Agency and the Department of Building and Safety's Grading Division.</p> <p>Appropriate erosion control and drainage devices for the aforementioned projects shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Building and Safety Department. These measures include interceptor terraces, berms, vee-channels, and inlet and outlet structures, as specified by Section 91.7013 of the Building Code, including planting fast-growing annual and perennial grasses in areas where construction is not immediately planned.</p>	DBS	DBS
<p>Mitigation Measure Earth Resources 6.5:</p> <p><i>Grading Activities. (20,000 Cubic Yards, or 60,000 SF of Surface Area or Greater.)</i></p> <p>All projects that require grading permits for 20,000 Cubic Yards, or 60,000 square feet of surface area or greater shall include the following best management practices (bmps):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deputy grading inspector shall be on-site during grading operations, at the owner's expense, to verify compliance with the conditions described below. The deputy inspector shall report weekly to the Department of Building and Safety (LADBS); however, they shall immediately notify LADBS if any conditions are violated. • "Silt fencing" supported by hay bales and/or sand bags shall be installed based upon the final evaluation and approval of the deputy inspector to minimize water and/or soil from going through the chain link fencing potentially resulting in silt washing off-site and creating mud accumulation 	DBS	DBS

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<p>impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Orange fencing” shall not be permitted as a protective barrier from the secondary impacts normally associated with grading activities. • Movement and removal of approved fencing shall not occur without prior approval by LADBS. <p>The applicant shall provide a staked signage at the site with a minimum of 3-inch lettering containing contact information for the Senior Street Use Inspector (Department of Public Works), the Senior Grading Inspector (LADBS) and the hauling or general contractor.</p>		
7. Hydrology and Water Quality		
<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 7.1:</p> <p><i>Floodplain.</i></p> <p>Projects located within the 100 year floodplain shall comply with the requirements of the Flood Hazard Management Specific Plan, and shall obtain any required concurrence from FEMA that the new development complies with the requirements of that agency.</p>	BOS	BOS
<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 7.2:</p> <p><i>Stormwater Infiltration.</i></p> <p>Shallow, perched conditions, or seepage may be encountered in the project area and therefore all projects shall, as part of their compliance with the City’s new Low-Impact Development Ordinance, demonstrate as part of their LID application that the infiltration of stormwater on the site will not raise groundwater conditions to such a level that they would adversely affect existing facilities or structures.</p>	BOS	BOS
<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 7.3:</p> <p><i>Dewatering System.</i></p> <p>Projects that impact groundwater quantity as a result of direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations, or through substantial loss of groundwater recharge capacity shall modify the structural design of a building so as not to need a permanent dewatering system. When a permanent dewatering system is necessary, and unavoidable, the Department of Building and Safety requires the following measures:</p>	DBS/BOS	DBS/BOS

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the issuance of any permit for excavation, the applicant shall, in consultation with the Department of Building and Safety, submit a Dewatering Plan to the decision-maker for review and approval. Such plan shall indicate estimates for how much water is anticipated to be pumped and how the extracted water will be utilized and/or disposed of. • Extracted groundwater shall be pumped to a beneficial on-site use such as, but not limited to: 1) landscape irrigation; 2) decorative fountains or lakes; 3) toilet flushing; or 4) cooling towers. • Return water to the groundwater basin by an injection well. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 7.4:</p> <p><i>Stormwater Pollution Prevention. (Demolition, Grading, and Construction Activities)</i></p> <p>During construction all projects shall comply with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaks, drips and spills shall be cleaned up immediately to prevent contaminated soil on paved surfaces that can be washed away into the drains. • All vehicles/equipment maintenance, repair, and washing shall be conducted away from storm drains. All major repairs shall be conducted off-site. Drip pans or drop cloths shall be used to catch drips and spills. • Pavement shall not be hosed down at material spills. Dry cleanup methods shall be used whenever possible. • Dumpsters shall be covered and maintained. Uncovered dumpsters shall be placed under a roof or be covered with tarps or plastic sheeting. 	DBS/BOS	DBS/BOS
<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 7.5:</p> <p><i>Standard Stormwater Mitigation Plan. (SUSMP)</i></p> <p>All projects must meet the requirements of the Standard Urban</p>	BOS	BOS

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Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) approved by Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, including the following (a copy of the SUSMP can be downloaded at: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4/)		
8. Biological Resources		
<p>Mitigation Measure Biological Resources 8.1:</p> <p><i>Habitat Modification. (Nesting Native Birds)</i></p> <p>Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R Section 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the taking of any birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA). Therefore, all projects that require a grading and/or building permit are subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed project activities (including disturbances to native and non-native vegetation, structures and substrates) should take place outside of the breeding bird season which generally runs from March 1- August 31 (as early as February 1 for raptors) to avoid take (including disturbances which would cause abandonment of active nests containing eggs and/or young). Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture of kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86). • If project activities cannot feasibly avoid the breeding bird season, beginning thirty days prior to the disturbance of suitable nesting habitat, the applicant shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrange for weekly bird surveys to detect any protected native birds in the habitat to be removed and any other such habitat within properties adjacent to the project site, as access to adjacent areas allows. The surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys. The surveys shall continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work. 2. If a protected native bird is found, the applicant shall delay all clearance/construction disturbance activities until August 31; or, 	DCP	DBS/DCP/ DF&G

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<p>3. Alternatively, the qualified biologist could continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located the qualified biological monitor shall develop a mitigation plan that includes a buffer appropriate to the specific species of bird as well as the type and degree of disturbance expected at the construction site. The mitigation plan and identified buffer shall remain in place until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and when there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. The buffer zone from the nest shall be established in the field with flagging and stakes. Construction personnel shall be instructed on the sensitivity of the area.</p> <p>4. The applicant shall record the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds. Such record shall be submitted and received into the case file for the associated discretionary action permitting the project.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure Biological Resources 8.2:</p> <p><i>Oak Trees.</i></p> <p>A person shall not cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into the protected zone of any tree of the oak tree genus, which is 8 inches or more in diameter, four and one-half feet above mean natural grade, or in the case of oaks with multiple trunks, combined diameter of twelve inches or more of the two largest trunks, without first obtaining approval from the Board of Public Works. Contact Urban Forestry Division at: 213.847.3077 and complying with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the issuance of a grading or building permit, the applicant shall prepare and submit a Tree Report, prepared by a Tree Expert as defined in Section 17.02, indicating the location, size, and condition of all oak trees on the site, to the Urban Forestry Division of the Bureau of Street Services, Department of Public Works, for review and approval (213-847-3077), prior to implementation of the Report's recommended measures. Such report shall also contain a recommendation of measures to ensure the protection, relocation, or replacement of affected trees during grading and construction activities. 	<p>DPW-BOE/Urban Forestry Division</p>	<p>DPW-BOE//Urban Forestry Division</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of two trees (a minimum of 48-inch box in size if available) shall be planted for each protected tree that is removed. The canopy of the replacement trees, at the time they are planted, shall be in proportion to the canopies of the protected tree(s) removed and shall be to the satisfaction of the Urban Forestry Division. The location of trees planted for the purposes of replacing a removed protected tree shall be clearly indicated on the required landscape plan, which shall also indicate the replacement tree species and further contain the phrase "Replacement Tree" in its description. <p><u>Bonding (Tree Survival):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant shall post a cash bond or other assurances acceptable to the Bureau of Engineering in consultation with the Urban Forestry Division and the decision maker guaranteeing the survival of trees required to be maintained, replaced or relocated in such a fashion as to assure the existence of continuously living trees for a minimum of three years from the date that the bond is posted or from the date such trees are replaced or relocated, whichever is longer. Any change of ownership shall require that the new owner post a new oak tree bond to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Engineering. Subsequently, the original owner's oak tree bond may be exonerated. The City Engineer shall use the provisions of Section 17.08 as its procedural guide in satisfaction of said bond requirements and processing. Prior to exoneration of the bond, the owner of the property shall provide evidence satisfactory to the City Engineer and Urban Forestry Division that the oak trees were properly replaced, the date of the replacement and the survival of the replacement trees for a period of three years. 		
9. Cultural Resources		
<p>Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources 9.1a:</p> <p><i>Archeological Resources.</i></p> <p>If any archaeological materials are encountered during the course of project development, all further development activity shall halt and:</p>	DBS	DBS/DCP

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The services of an archaeologist shall then be secured by contacting the South Central Coastal Information Center (657-278-5395) located at California State University Fullerton, or a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologist (SOPA) or a SOPA-qualified archaeologist, who shall assess the discovered material(s) and prepare a survey, study or report evaluating the impact. The archaeologist's survey, study or report shall contain a recommendation(s), if necessary, for the preservation, conservation, or relocation of the resource. The applicant shall comply with the recommendations of the evaluating archaeologist, as contained in the survey, study or report. Project development activities may resume once copies of the archaeological survey, study or report are submitted to: <p style="text-align: center;"> SCCIC Department of Anthropology McCarthy Hall 477 CSU Fullerton 800 North State College Boulevard Fullerton, CA 92834 </p> Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the applicant shall submit a letter to the case file indicating what, if any, archaeological reports have been submitted, or a statement indicating that no material was discovered. A covenant and agreement binding the applicant to this condition shall be recorded prior to issuance of a grading permit. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources 9.1.b:</p> <p><i>Paleontological Resources.</i></p> <p>If any paleontological materials are encountered during the course of project development, all further development activities shall halt and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The services of a paleontologist shall then be secured by contacting the Center for Public Paleontology - USC, UCLA, California State University Los Angeles, California State 	DBS	DBS/DCP

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<p>University Long Beach, or the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum - who shall assess the discovered material(s) and prepare a survey, study or report evaluating the impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The paleontologist's survey, study or report shall contain a recommendation(s), if necessary, for the preservation, conservation, or relocation of the resource. • The applicant shall comply with the recommendations of the evaluating paleontologist, as contained in the survey, study or report. • Project development activities may resume once copies of the paleontological survey, study or report are submitted to the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum. • Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the applicant shall submit a letter to the case file indicating what, if any, paleontological reports have been submitted, or a statement indicating that no material was discovered. • A covenant and agreement binding the applicant to this condition shall be recorded prior to issuance of a grading permit. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources 9.1.c:</p> <p><i>Human Remains.</i></p> <p>In the event that human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedure shall be observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner: 1104 N. Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90033 323-343-0512 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday); or, 323-343-0714 (After Hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays) • The coroner has two working days to examine human remains after being notified by the responsible person. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission. 	<p>County Coroner/ Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)</p>	<p>DBS/DCP/Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Native American Heritage Commission will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American. • The most likely descendent has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods. • If the descendent does not make recommendations within 48 hours the owner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance, or; • If the owner does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission. • <i>Discuss and confer</i> means the meaningful and timely discussion careful consideration of the views of each party. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources 9.2:</p> <p><i>Historic Resources.</i></p> <p>Projects that could potentially impact either an identified or eligible historic structure or resource* shall demonstrate compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Resources by the following measures:</p> <p>*Please see Appendix A. Historic Resources Survey for a list of eligible resources or structures but note that the inventory of designated or eligible historic resources or structures is continually updated and therefore no one list of historic resources or structures shall be considered the definitive or exhaustive list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the issuance of any permit, the project shall obtain clearance from the Office of Historic Resources for the proposed work. • A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment. • The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic material or alteration of features and spaces shall be avoided. 	DBS	DCP's Office of Historic Resources (OHR)

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken. • Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved. • Distinctive features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize an historic property shall be preserved. • Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive historic feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities, and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence. • Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. • Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken. See below. • New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment. • New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Cultural Resources 9.3:</p> <p><i>Native American Gabrielino Ground Disturbance Monitor.</i></p>	DBS	DBS/ Native American of Gabrielino descent

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>All projects that require a grading permit which will include ground disturbances 15’ or more below the surface shall retain a Native American of Gabrielino descent to observe and monitor sub-surface activities. Prior to issuance of a grading or building permit that involves sub-surface activities 15’ or more below the surface, evidence shall be provided for placement in the Project file that a Native American monitor has been retained.</p>		
10. Hazardous Materials		
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials. 10.1 and 2:</p> <p><i>Hazardous Substances.</i></p> <p>Prior to the issuance of a use of land or building permit for any new industrial uses, or a change in the existing occupancy/use permit to an industrial use, the applicant shall provide a letter from the Fire Department stating that it has permitted the facility's use, storage, transport, creation, and disposal of hazardous substances. Approved plans for the transport, creation, use, containment, treatment and disposal of the hazardous materials shall be retained in the project's case file.</p>	DBS	LAFD
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.3:</p> <p><i>Hazardous Materials near Schools.</i></p> <p>Prior to the issuance of a use of land or building permit for any new commercial or industrial uses within ¼ mile of an existing school, the applicant shall provide a letter from the Fire Department stating that it has permitted the facility's use, storage, transport, creation, and disposal of hazardous substances as well as provided adequate provisions with respect to emergency response and evacuation procedures.</p>	DBS	DBS/LAFD
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.4:</p> <p><i>Contaminated Soil or Groundwater.</i> (including Cortese List Sites)</p> <p><u>Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment</u></p> <p>Prior to the issuance of a grading permit all projects, including properties listed and ranked 1 through 3 in Table 1 of the Hazardous Property Inventory in the Mitigation Plan (Appendix A1.B. of the Specific Plan), shall conduct a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) to determine the potential for contaminated soil or groundwater on site. If the Phase I ESA determines that potential exist for contaminated soil or groundwater exists on site, than the project applicant shall conduct a Phase II ESA and shall follow its recommendations. A Phase I ESA shall not be required if it is already determined through previous monitoring activities that</p>	DBS	DBS/ LAFCD, LAFD, RWQB, DTSC

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>contamination exists and a Phase II ESA shall not be required if a remedial plan is already underway to address on site contaminants. On site contaminants must be addressed to the satisfaction of either the Cal/EPA or Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) Site Mitigation Unit (SMU) with their approval of completion of activities/ Remediation Action Plans (RAP) submitted to the Department of Building and Safety prior to the issuance of a building permit.</p> <p><u>Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Board</u> The project applicant and the responsible parties for any open case, including the properties listed in Table 1 of the Hazardous Property Inventory in the Mitigation Plan (Appendix A1.B. of the Specific Plan), with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB), or where a subsequent Phase II ESA confirms groundwater contamination above the Maximum Concentration Level (MCL) for the proposed use(s) shall submit to the LARWQCB a dewatering plan and treatment plan/soil RAP for the handling and disposal of contaminated groundwater/soil that may be encountered during excavation of the project for review and approval. The dewatering plan/ RAP shall include but not be limited to monitoring of excavation activities by a certified environmental consultant to identify/sample groundwater and soil that may be contaminated; and exaction, treatment and disposal of contaminated groundwater/soil in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. Written verification from the LARWQCB of approval of dewatering plan/management plan completion (ie “no futher action” letter) shall be submitted to the Department of Building and Safety prior to issuance of building permit.</p> <p><u>Department of Toxic Substance and Control (DTSC)</u> The project applicant and the responsible parties for any open case, including properties listed in Table 1 of the Hazardous Property Inventory in the Mitigation Plan (Appendix A1.B. of the Specific Plan), with the Department of Toxic Substance and Control or where a subsequent Phase II ESA confirms soil contamination above the MCL for the proposed use(s) shall submit to the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) Site Mitigation Unit (SMU) a soil RAP for the handling and disposal of contaminated soil that may be encountered during excavation of the project for review and approval. The RAP shall include but not be limited to monitoring of excavation activities by a certified environmental consultant to identify/sample soil that may be contaminated; and exaction, treatment and disposal of contaminated soil in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. Written verification from the LACFD SMU of approval of RAP completion (ie “no futher action” letter) shall be submitted to the Department of Building and Safety prior to issuance of building permit.</p> <p><u>Bortz Oil Company and Kennington Ltd.</u></p>		

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>The future uses of the Bortz Oil Company, and the Kennington Ltd. site will have to be compatible with the level of remediation completed at those sites or will have to incorporate additional measures to ensure that the future uses of these sites do not result in hazards to people or the environment and meet the stipulated land restriction requirements pursuant to the governing agency over the remediation efforts. Therefore, future uses at these sites shall comply with the State requirements related to listing on the Cortese List. Elder care, day care uses are prohibited at the Kennington Ltd. site located at 3209 Humboldt Street. Elder care, day care, public and private school and residential uses are prohibited for the Bortz Oil Company site located at 1746 Spring Street.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.5:</p> <p><i>Existing Toxic/Hazardous Construction Materials</i></p> <p><u>Asbestos.</u> Prior to the issuance of any permit for the demolition or alteration of existing structure(s), the applicant shall provide a letter to the Department of Building and Safety from a qualified asbestos abatement consultant indicating that no Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM) are present in the building. If ACMs are found to be present, it will need to be abated in compliance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 1403 as well as all other applicable State and Federal rules and regulations.</p> <p><u>Lead Paint.</u> Prior to issuance of any permit for the demolition or alteration of the existing structure(s), a lead-based paint survey shall be performed to the written satisfaction of the Department of Building and Safety. Should lead-based paint materials be identified, standard handling and disposal practices shall be implemented pursuant to OSHA regulations.</p> <p><u>Polychlorinated Biphenyl.</u> (Commercial and Industrial Buildings) Prior to issuance of a demolition permit, a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) abatement contractor shall conduct a survey of the project site to identify and assist with compliance with applicable state and federal rules and regulation governing PCB removal and disposal.</p>	DBS	DBS/SCAQMD
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.6:</p> <p><i>Human Health Hazard.</i></p> <p>All projects are subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property shall be maintained in a neat, attractive, and 	BOS	DBS

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<p>safe condition at all times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site activities shall be conducted so as not to create noise, dust, odor, or other nuisances to surrounding properties. Garbage bins shall be maintained with a lid in working condition; such lid shall be kept closed at all times. Trash and garbage collection bins shall be maintained in good condition and repair such that there are no holes or points of entry through which a rodent could enter. Trash and garbage collection containers shall be emptied a minimum of once per week. Trash and garbage bin collection areas shall be maintained free from trash, litter, garbage, and debris. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.7:</p> <p><i>None Required.</i></p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.8:</p> <p><i>Methane Zone.</i></p> <p>Projects located in a Methane Zone or a Methane Buffer Zone in the City's Zoning Information Map Access System (ZIMAS) shall do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings shall be provided with an approved Methane Control System, which shall include these minimum requirements; a vent system and gas-detection system which shall be installed in the basements or the lowest floor level on grade, and within underfloor space of buildings with raised foundations. The gas-detection system shall be designed to automatically activate the vent system when an action level equal to 25% of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) methane concentration is detected within those areas. All commercial, industrial, institutional and multiple residential buildings covering over 50,000 square feet of lot area or with more than one level of basement shall be independently analyzed by a qualified engineer, as defined in Section 91.7102 of the Municipal Code, hired by the building owner. The engineer shall investigate and 	DBS	DBS

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>recommend mitigation measures which will prevent or retard potential methane gas seepage into the building. In addition to the other items listed in this section, the owner shall implement the engineer's design recommendations subject to Department of Building and Safety and Fire Department approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All multiple residential buildings shall have adequate ventilation as defined in Section 91.7102 of the Municipal Code of a gas-detection system installed in the basement or on the lowest floor level on grade, and within the underfloor space in buildings with raised foundations. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.9:</p> <p><i>Abandoned Wells.</i></p> <p>Prior to the issuance of grading permits for the three properties identified in Table 1 of the Hazardous Property Inventory in the Mitigation Plan (Appendix A1.B. of the Specific Plan), that include abandoned wells, an investigation of the abandoned wells shall be carried out to determine if further testing and/or re-abandonment, plugging or re-plugging is necessary. Well abandonment, plug or re-plug shall be conducted under the supervision of Department of Conservation's Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) pursuant to Section 3106 and 3208.1 of the Public Resource Code (PRC). An adequate gas venting system shall be provided in the event that construction over an abandoned well is unavoidable. The applicants should obtain a copy of the "Construction Project Site Review and Well Abandonment Procedures" published by DOGGR that outlines the information required for DOGGR review. The applicants shall obtain a determination letter from DOGGR prior to issuance of building permit.</p> <p>Remedial action plans shall be required if any plugged, abandoned, and/or unrecorded wells are damaged or uncovered during site excavation or grading. DOGGR office shall be contacted to obtain information on the requirements for and approval to perform remedial operations. If contaminated soils are identified then a suitable remediation plan shall be developed to the satisfaction of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Site Mitigation Unit (SMU), and a "no further action" letter shall be submitted to the Department of Building and Safety prior to the issuance of a building permit.</p>	DBS	DBS/DOGGR
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.10:</p>	DBS	DBS/LAFD

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p><i>Underground Storage Tanks.</i> Underground Storage Tanks shall be decommissioned or removed as determined by the Los Angeles City Fire Department Underground Storage Tank Division. If any contamination is found, further remediation measures shall be developed with the assistance of the Los Angeles City Fire Department and other appropriate State agencies.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazardous Materials 10.11: <i>Emergency Evacuation Plan.</i> Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall develop an emergency response plan in consultation with the Fire Department. The emergency response plan shall include but not be limited to the following: mapping of emergency exits, evacuation routes for vehicles and pedestrians, location of nearest hospitals, and fire departments.</p>	DBS	DBS/LAFD
11. Air Quality		
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.1: <i>Sustainable Community Development.</i> Prior to approving future developments the City shall ensure that the proposed project includes feasible measures for reducing automobile dependence and potential vehicle emissions as part of the basic project design. These measures include providing for a mix of uses, local and regional transit, and peak-hour shuttle services, bicycle and pedestrian measures such as sidewalks and bicycle lanes, and local-serving retail.</p>	DCP	DCP
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.2: <i>Sensitive Land uses near Freeways.</i> Based on the recommended buffer distances of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), for all projects that proposes sensitive land uses, which may include residential uses, daycare centers, medical facilities, and other sensitive receptors within at least 500 feet from either the I-5 or SR-110 freeways, the Project Applicant shall submit a health risk assessment (HRA) prepared in accordance with policies and procedures of the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to the Director of Planning or their designee, prior to issuance of building permit. If the HRA shows that</p>	DCP/ DBS	DBS/DCP/SCAQMD

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>the incremental cancer risk exceeds ‘an acceptable level’ here defined as either one in one hundred thousand (1.0E-05), or the appropriate non-cancer hazard index of 1.0, the applicant shall be required to identify and demonstrate that Best Available Control Technologies for Toxics (T-BACTs) are capable of reducing potential cancer and non-cancer risks to an acceptable level, including appropriate enforcement mechanisms. T-BACTs may include, but are not limited to installation of Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) filters rated at 13 or better at all residential units.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.3:</p> <p><i>Sensitive Land Uses near Freeways and/or Heavy Railway and/or, Distribution Centers.</i></p> <p>As described in the proposed zoning for the Specific Plan applicants for new developments that proposes sensitive land uses, which may include residential uses, daycare centers, medical facilities, and other sensitive receptors in the Project Area within 500 feet of either the SR-110 or I-5 freeways; or within 1,000 feet of a heavy railway (ie LATC railyard), distribution center (that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day, more than 40 trucks with operating transport refrigeration units (TRUs) per day, or where TRU operations exceed 300 hours per week), or other industrial facility which emits toxic air contaminants; or within 300 feet of dry cleaners; or within 50 feet of a fuel dispensing facility shall be required to install and maintain air filters meeting or exceeding the ASHRAE Standard 52.2 Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) filters of MERV 13 in the intake of ventilation systems, to the satisfaction of the Department of Building and Safety.</p> <p>Developer, sale, and/or rental representative shall provide notification to all affected tenants/residents of the potential health risk from SR-110 or I-5 freewqys, or other TAC sources for all affected units.</p>	DCP	DBS/DCP/CAQ MD
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.4:</p> <p><i>Sensitive Land uses within 1500’ feet of a Freeway, TAC and other sources of DPM.</i></p> <p>For any project that proposes sensitive land uses, which may include residential uses, daycare centers, medical facilities, and other sensitive</p>	DCP	DBS/ DCP /SCAQMD

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>receptors located at or within 1,500 feet of a freeway or TAC sources including heavy railways (ie LATC railyard) and other sources of DPM and other known carcinogens shall be required to install and maintain air filters meeting or exceeding the ASHRAE Standard 52.2 Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 12 in the intake of ventilation systems, to the satisfaction of the Department of Building and Safety.</p> <p>Developer, sale, and/or rental representative shall provide notification to all affected tenants/residents of the potential health risk from TAC sources for all affected units.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.5:</p> <p><i>Sensitive Land uses beyond 1500' feet of a Freeway or TAC Sources.</i></p> <p>For any project that proposes sensitive land uses, which may include residential uses, daycare centers, medical facilities, and other sensitive receptors located beyond 1,500 feet of a freeway or other industrial TAC sources shall be required to install and maintain air filters meeting or exceeding the ASHRAE Standard 52.2 Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 11 in the intake of ventilation systems, to the satisfaction of the Department of Building and Safety.</p>	DCP	DBS/DCP/SCAQ MD
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.6:</p> <p><i>Added Measures for Air Filtration Systems.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the installation of an air filtration system is determined to be necessary to reduce exposure of on-site occupants to TACs, the following additional measures shall occur to guarantee long-term maintenance and replacement of the air filters in the individual units: • For rental units the owner/property manager shall maintain the air filtration system and replace air filters in accordance with the manufacture's recommendations. The property owner shall inform renters of increased risk of exposure to TACs when windows are open. • For residential owned units the Homeowner's Association (HOA) shall incorporate requirements for long-term 	DBS	DBS/DCP/SCAQ MD

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>maintenance in the Covenant Conditions and Restrictions and inform homeowners of their responsibility to maintain the air filtration system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The HOA shall inform homeowner's of increased risk of exposure to TACs when windows are open.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air filtration system may create more resistance to airflow because the filter media becomes denser as efficiency increases. Heating, air conditioning and ventilation (HVAC) systems shall be installed with a fan unit designed with sufficient power to force air through the air filters. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.7:</p> <p><i>Sensitive Land uses within 1,000 feet of Heavy Railway or other DPM Sources.</i></p> <p>For any project that proposes a sensitive land use within 500 feet of freeways, or within 1,000 feet of heavy railways (ie LATC railyard) and other sources of DPM or known carcinogens shall plant appropriate vegetation to screen the receptor from the DPM source to reduce exposure unless it is determined by an HRA to not be necessary to reduce health impacts. The vegetation shall be selected (such as certain types of coniferous trees) on the demonstrated effectiveness in filtering air pollution. A Covenants and Agreement shall be recorded on the property to maintain the vegetation in good condition.</p>	DCP	DBS/DCP/SCAQ MD
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.8:</p> <p><i>Sensitive Land Uses-Site and Building Orientation.</i></p> <p>Sensitive land uses shall be oriented to reduce exposure from the main entry and exit points of distribution centers (that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day, more than 40 trucks with operating transport refrigeration units (TRUs) per day, or where TRU operations exceed 300 hours per week), unless an HRA shows that the incremental cancer risk is less than one in one hundred thousand (1.0E-05), or the appropriate non-cancer hazard index is less than 1.0.</p>	DCP	DBS/DCP/SCAQ MD

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.9:</p> <p><i>Active Use Recreational Areas</i></p> <p>All outdoor active-use public recreational areas associated with Proposed Alternatives shall be located more than 500 feet from the nearest lane of traffic on the SR-110 or I-5 freeways, unless an HRA shows that the incremental cancer risk is less than one in one hundred thousand (1.0E-05), or the appropriate non-cancer hazard index is less than 1.0.</p>	DRP/DCP	DBS/DCP/SCAQMD
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.10:</p> <p><i>Permission to Install an Alternative Design Feature.</i></p> <p>The applicant/developer may be permitted to install an alternative design feature or mitigation than those measures that are prescribed by the City if the developer carries out a health risk assessment (HRA) that demonstrates the air quality impacts to on site occupants would be less than significant after inclusion of specific site design features. The HRA shall include a dispersion model acceptable to SCAQMD, meteorological data and estimation of both cancer and non-cancer risks. If the HRA shows that the incremental cancer risk exceeds 'an acceptable level' here defined as either one in one hundred thousand (1.0E-05), or the appropriate non-cancer hazard index that exceeds of 1.0, the applicant shall be required to identify and demonstrate that Best Available Control Technologies for Toxics capable of reducing potential cancer and non-cancer risks to an acceptable level, including appropriate enforcement mechanisms.</p>	Applicant/DCP	DBS/DCP/SCAQMD
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.11:</p> <p><i>Construction Emission Control Measures.</i></p> <p><u>Basic.</u> The following controls should be implemented at all construction sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water all active construction areas at least twice daily. • Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard. • Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) 	DBS	DBS

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites. • Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets. • Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour. • Install wheel washers for all exiting trucks, or wash off the tires or tracks of all trucks and equipment leaving the site. <p><u>Construction Equipment.</u> The following control measures are required of all construction equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain properly tuned engines. • Minimize the idling time of diesel-powered construction equipment to two minutes. • Use alternative powered construction equipment (e.g., compressed natural gas, biodiesel, electric) whenever possible. • Use add-on control devices such as diesel oxidation catalysts or particulate filters, as appropriate. • Limit the operating hours of heavy-duty equipment. <p><u>Enhanced.</u> The following measures shall be implemented at construction sites greater than four acres in area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All “Basic” control measures listed above. • Hydroseed or apply (nontoxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for 10 days or more). • Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply (nontoxic) soil binders to exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand, etc.) • Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour. • Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways. • Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as 		

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
possible.		
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 11.12:</p> <p><i>Construction Equipment Standards.</i></p> <p>Project construction contractor shall incorporate the following construction measures unless it is determined they are not required to mitigate construction air quality impacts through the completion of a LST air quality analysis conducted in accordance with the SCAQMD LST Methodology at the discretion of the Department of City Planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require the use of 2010 and newer diesel haul trucks (e.g., material delivery trucks and soil import/export) and if the lead agency determines that 2010 model year or newer diesel trucks cannot be obtained the lead agency shall use trucks that meet EPA 2007 model year NOx emissions requirements, • During project construction, all internal combustion engines/construction, equipment operating on the project site shall meet EPA-Certified Tier 2 emissions standards, or higher according to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Start, to December 31, 2011: All offroad diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet Tier 2 offroad emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with the BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 2 or Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations. ▪ January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2014: All offroad diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet Tier 3 offroad emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a 	DBS	DBS

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post-January 1, 2015: All offroad diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet the Tier 4 emission standards, where available. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations. ▪ A copy of each unit’s certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment. ▪ Encourage construction contractors to apply for AQMD “SOON” funds. Incentives could be provided for those construction contractors who apply for AQMD “SOON” funds. The “SOON” program provides funds to accelerate clean up of off-road diesel vehicles, such as heavy duty construction equipment. More information on this program can be found at the following website: http://www.aqmd.gov/tao/Implementation/SOONProgram.htm 		
12. Noise and Vibration		
<p>Mitigation Measure Noise and Vibration 12.1.a:</p> <p><i>Residences, Hospitals, or Nursing Homes Adjacent to Spring Street, North Broadway, Main Street, San Fernando Road, I-5, or SR 110.</i></p> <p>Projects that include residential uses, daycare centers, medical facilities, or other sensitive receptors that are located on parcels of land adjacent to Spring Street, North Broadway, Main Street, San Fernando Road, I-5, or R 110 shall either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct all exterior windows, having a line of sight of any of the aforementioned highways, with double-pane glass and use exterior wall construction which provides a Sound Transmission 	DBS	DBS

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>Coefficient (STC) value of 50, as determined in accordance with ASTM E90 and ASTM E413, or any amendment thereto.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Or, as an alternative, the applicant may retain an acoustical engineer to submit evidence, along with the application for a building permit, of any alternative means of sound insulation sufficient to mitigate interior noise levels below a CNEL of 45 dBA in any habitable room. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Noise and Vibration 12.1.b:</p> <p><i>Commercial Uses Adjacent to North Broadway and Main Street.</i></p> <p>Projects that include commercial uses located on parcels of land adjacent North Broadway and Main Street shall retain an acoustical engineer to submit evidence, along with the application for a building permit, of any alternative means of sound insulation sufficient to mitigate interior noise levels below a CNEL of 45 dBA in any habitable room.</p>	DBS	DBS
<p>Mitigation Measure Noise and Vibration 12.1.c:</p> <p><i>Public parks.</i></p> <p>Any public parks shall retain an acoustical engineer to submit evidence (acoustical analysis), along with the application for a grading permit, that grading, barrier walls, or setbacks have been employed in the design of the park to mitigate traffic noise form adjacent roads.</p>	RAP, DBS	DBS
<p>Mitigation Measure Noise and Vibration 12.1.d:</p> <p><i>School, Library, and/or Church Facilities.</i></p> <p>Any project that includes school, library, and/or church facilities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain an acoustical engineer to submit evidence, along with the application for a building permit, of any alternative means of sound insulation sufficient to mitigate interior noise levels below a CNEL of 45 dBA in any habitable room. Use grading, barrier walls, or setback distance to mitigate traffic noise from adjacent roads to an STC value of at least 50, as determined in accordance with ASTM E90 and ASTM E413. 	DBS	DBS
<p>Mitigation Measure Noise and Vibration 12.2:</p>	DBS	DBS

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p><i>Construction Noise.</i></p> <p>All projects requiring a development permit shall adhere to the following conditions of approval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and demolition shall be restricted to the hours of 7:00 am to 6:00 pm Monday through Friday, and 8:00 am to 6:00 pm on Saturday. • Demolition and construction activities shall be scheduled so as to avoid operating several pieces of equipment simultaneously, which causes high noise levels. • The project contractor shall use power construction equipment with state-of-the-art noise shielding and muffling devices. • Whenever construction occurs adjacent to occupied residences (on- or offsite), temporary barriers shall be constructed around the construction sites to shield the ground floor of the noise-sensitive uses. These barriers shall be of ¾-inch medium density plywood sheeting, or equivalent, and shall achieve an STC of 30 or greater, based on certified sound transmission loss data taken according to American Society for Testing and Materials Test Method E90 or as approved by the City of Los Angeles Building Department. • Construction equipment staging areas shall be located as far as feasible from residential areas while still serving the needs of construction contractors. • Quieter “sonic” pile drivers shall be used, unless engineering studies are submitted to the City of Los Angeles showing this is not feasible and cost effective, based on geotechnical considerations. • Groundborne vibration impacts from construction activities shall be considered in the construction Plans to minimize the disturbance to noise-sensitive receptors. • Routes for heavy construction site vehicles shall be identified to minimize noise and vibration impacts to residences and noise-sensitive receptors. • Activities that generate high noise levels — such as pile driving and the use of jackhammers, drills, and impact wrenches — shall be restricted to the hours of 7:00 am to 		

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
6:00 pm Monday through Friday.		
<p>Mitigation Measure Noise and Vibration 12.3:</p> <p><i>Operational Noise Attenuation.</i></p> <p>All projects shall submit engineering and acoustical specifications for project mechanical HVAC and utility transformers (including generators) to the Department of Building and Safety, prior to obtaining a building permit, demonstrating that the equipment design (types, location, enclosure, specifications) can control noise to meet the requirements of the City's noise ordinance at nearby residential and other noise-sensitive land uses.</p>	DBS	DBS
<p>Mitigation Measure Noise and Vibration 12.4:</p> <p><i>Groundborne Vibration.</i></p> <p>Projects located within the FTA's Screening Distances for Vibration Assessment of an existing rail line, shall be required to conduct vibration measurements and analysis demonstrating that the FTA Groundborne Vibration Impact Criteria for the proposed land use are not exceeded. If the criteria cannot be met then the project will need to specify the modifications that will be made to ensure criteria compliance.</p>	DBS	DBS
14. Public Services and Recreation Facilities		
<p>Mitigation Measure Public Service and Recreation Facilities 14.1:</p> <p><i>Fire.</i></p> <p>Any project requiring a Change of Use or Building permit shall comply with the following Firefighting Personnel and Firefighting Apparatus Access Standards: Firefighting Personell Access Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No building or portion of a building shall be constructed more than 150 feet from the edge of a roadway or an improved street, access road, or designated fire lane. • No building or portion of a building shall be constructed more than 300 feet from an approved fire hydrant. Distance shall be computed along path of travel. • Entrance to the main lobby shall be located off of the address side of the building. • Any required Fire Annunciator panel or Fire Control Room 	DBS	DBS/LAFD

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>shall be located within a 50' visual line of site of the main entrance stairwell or to the satisfaction of the Fire Department</p> <p><u>Firefighting Apparatus Access Standards:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All access roads, including fire lanes, shall be maintained in an obstructed manner, removal of obstructions shall be at the owner's expense. The entrance to all required fire lanes or required private driveways shall be posted with a sign no less than three square feet in area in accordance with Section 57.09.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. • Fire lane width shall not be less than 20 feet. When a fire lane must accommodate the operation of Fire Department aerial ladder apparatus or where fire hydrants are installed, those portions shall not be less than 28' in width. • Private roadways for general access use shall have a minimum width of 20' feet. • Access for Fire Department apparatus and personnel to and into all structures shall be required. • Private streets shall be recorded as Private Streets, AND Fire Lane. All private street plans shall show the words "Private Street and Fire Lane" within the private street easement. • All parking restrictions for fire lanes shall be posted and/or painted prior to any Temporary Certificate of Occupancy being posted. 		
15. Utilities		
<p>Mitigation Measure Utilities 15.1:</p> <p>Water.</p> <p>All projects shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a separate water meter (or submeter), flow sensor, and master valve shutoff shall be installed for existing and expanded irrigated landscape areas totaling 5,000 sf and greater. • Install restroom faucets with a self-closing design. • Be prohibited from installing single-pass cooling equipment. Prohibition of such equipment shall be indicated on the building plans and incorporated into tenant lease agreements. (Single-pass cooling refers to the use of potable water to 	DBS	DBS/DWP

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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agency	Enforcement and Monitoring Agency
<p>extract heat from process equipment, e.g. vacuum pump, ice machines, by passing the water through equipment and discharging the heated water to the sanitary wastewater system).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install and utilize only high-efficiency clothes washers (as determined by DWP). If such appliance is to be furnished by a tenant, this requirement shall be incorporated into the lease agreement, and the applicant shall be responsible for ensuring compliance. • Install and utilize only high-efficiency Energy Star-rated dishwashers.). If such appliance is to be furnished by a tenant, this requirement shall be incorporated into the lease agreement, and the applicant shall be responsible for ensuring compliance. • Any application that includes a car wash shall incorporate a water recycling system to the satisfaction of the Department of Building and Safety. 		
<p>Mitigation Measure Utilities 15.2:</p> <p>Wastewater.</p> <p>All projects shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a holding tank large enough to hold three times the project’s daily wastewater flow so that the tank could hold all project wastewater during peak wastewater flow periods for discharge into the wastewater collection system during off-peak hours. • Install a grey water system to reuse wastewater from the project. 	BOS	BOS
<p>Mitigation Measure Utilities 15.3:</p> <p>Electricity.</p> <p>Projects shall obtain confirmation from LADWP that the existing electrical supply infrastructure can meet the project’s potential energy demand.</p>	DWP	DWP
<p>Mitigation Measure Utilities 15.4:</p> <p>Natural Gas.</p>	Southern California Gas Company	DBS

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A1.
MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN
A. HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

CORNFIELD ARROYO SECO SPECIFIC PLAN AREA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

June 3, 2011

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

CORNFIELD ARROYO SECO SPECIFIC PLAN AREA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. ARU1001

LSA

June 3, 2011

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to Arup, who is the prime consultant under contract to the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (DCP), to conduct a historic resources survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan (CASP) Area. The CASP survey area comprises 660 acres and roughly 1,600 assessor's parcels in an area northeast of downtown just east of Chinatown and comprising portions of Lincoln Heights.

The purpose of the survey, completed in cooperation with the City Office of Historic Resources (OHR), was to identify, document, and evaluate, at the intensive level, selected properties for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and/or for designation as a City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM) to facilitate future planning considerations. The survey largely followed methodology currently in use for SurveyLA, the City's first-ever comprehensive historic resources survey.

In February 2011, the survey team conducted windshield surveys and limited archival research to identify potentially significant properties, using the contexts, themes, and property types developed for SurveyLA. In March 2011, the survey team conducted an intensive-level survey of the potentially significant properties, using the Field Guide Survey System (FiGSS) developed for SurveyLA as well as the Historic Architecture Inventory (HAI) developed by LSA for field data collection. The FiGSS enabled the survey team to use SurveyLA's contexts, themes, and property types in the field, while HAI provided the team with the ability to create architectural descriptions and to print Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) forms.

The initial windshield surveys resulted in the identification of 50 properties to survey using the FiGSS, including two potential "conservation areas" containing both eligible and ineligible properties related by an overarching theme. Of the 50 properties, 23 met one or more eligibility standards in the FiGSS and were documented on DPR 523 forms and attached to the report. The remaining 27 properties did not ultimately meet any eligibility standards and/or did not retain sufficient integrity. These properties were assigned a 6Z status code and are included in a table in the Results section of this report. The two 6LQ planning areas include the "River Station Historic Landscape" and the "Albion Street Community Planning Area." Although neither constitutes an eligible historic district, there is distinctive character in each area that warrants consideration in future design and planning processes.

All properties assigned a status code of 1-5 are considered to be "historical resources" for CEQA compliance purposes and City's Cultural Heritage Ordinance. Those properties assigned a status code of 6DQ, 6Z, or 6L do not constitute "historic properties" (Section 106) or "historical resources" (CEQA) and require no further cultural resources considerations. Properties that were not identified for intensive-level survey were assigned a "7RQ" meaning they were identified in a SurveyLA survey, but not evaluated. These properties did not appear to warrant intensive level survey for the CASP planning and review process, but may need to be evaluated in connection with future projects.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to Arup, who is the prime consultant under contract to the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (DCP), to conduct an historic resources survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan (CASP) Area.

PROJECT TEAM

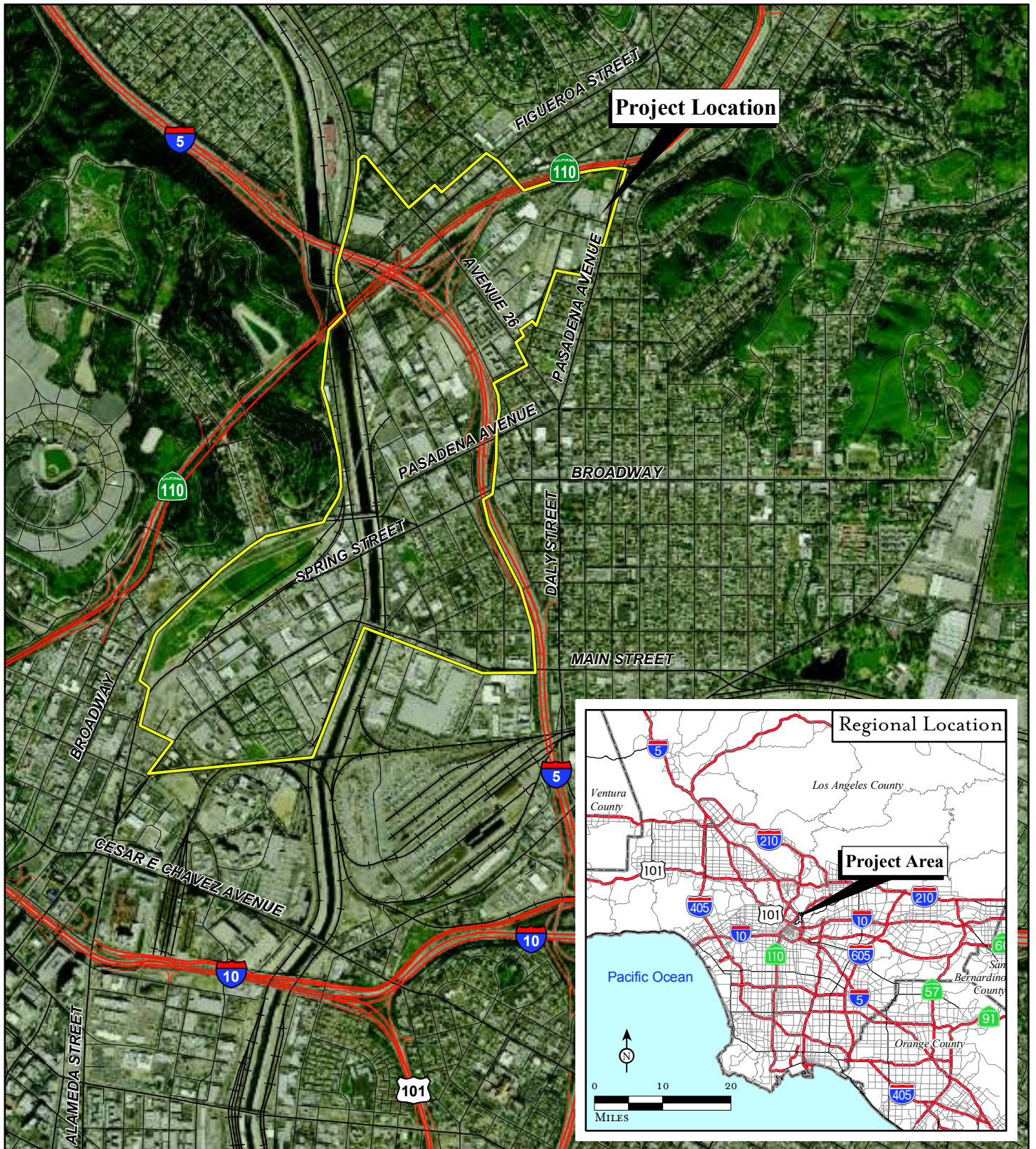
The Historic Resources Survey was completed by Tanya Sorrell, M.A. of LSA, Kathryn McGee of Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. (Chattel), and Shane Swerdlow of Chattel. Ms. Sorrell acted as project manager, leading the reconnaissance survey of the CASP area, preparing the Survey Report, and coordinating with the City Office of Historic Resources (OHR) to identify and apply the relevant contexts developed by SurveyLA. Ms. McGee acted as lead surveyor for the team, participating in reconnaissance surveys, conducting intensive-level surveys on properties identified in the reconnaissance survey, and entering data into the FiGSS and HAI. Mr. Swerdlow acted as survey and research assistant, participating in intensive-level surveys and conducting property-specific research. Ms. Sorrell and Ms. McGee both meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in History and Architectural History.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

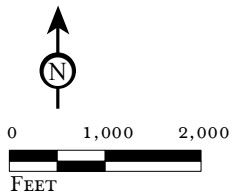
The CASP survey area comprises 660 acres and roughly 1,600 assessor's parcels in an area northeast of downtown just east of Chinatown and comprising portions of Lincoln Heights. Spring Street/Broadway, Main Street, San Fernando Road, Avenue 26, and Figueroa Street are arterial streets that traverse the area (Figure 1). The survey area is divided into four sections by Interstate 5 (I-5), Arroyo Seco Parkway (which follows Arroyo Seco Wash), and the Los Angeles River.

Western Section

The section west of the Los Angeles River is characterized by blocks of industrial buildings constructed throughout the 20th century. The section along Spring Street historically surrounded the Southern Pacific River Station (HCM #82), which is now Los Angeles State Historic Park. In 2005, the State Park was the site of an art project by Lauren Bon called "Not a Cornfield," which is where the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan gets part of its name. One of the more notable industrial buildings in the section is the Raphael Junction Block/NY Suspenders Factory (HCM #872), a flatiron-shaped building adjacent to the State Park. The western section also includes Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) generating and maintenance facilities and William Mead Homes Public Housing. A rare extant section of the Zanja Madre, the main irrigation ditch that fed the early Pueblo de Los Angeles, is located just north of the State Park along the Metro Gold Line alignment.



LSA



SOURCE: AirPhotoUSA, 2008; Thomas Bros., 2009

I:\ARU1001\Reports\Cultural\fig1_reg_loc.mxd (03/25/11)

FIGURE 1

*The Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan Area
Historic Resources Survey
Regional and Project Location*

Central Section

The section between the Los Angeles River and I-5, south of Arroyo Seco is mixed in character, containing residential, commercial, and industrial uses, often adjacent to each other. Five or six blocks on the south side of Broadway contain a concentration of late 19th and early 20th century residences, as well as the Albion Elementary School. Albion Cottages and Milagro Market (HCM #442) are located in this small residential area. Broadway and Pasadena Avenue act as commercial corridors through the area. Industrial properties are interspersed throughout the section, but the north half of the section is particularly industrial in character. The Lincoln Heights Jail (HCM #587) is located in this section, as is the old Fuller Paint Company (remodeled into loft housing), and Goodwill Industries. The Brewery Art Colony, housed in the old Pabst Brewery and Edison Steam Power Plant (HCM #388), is just outside the CASP boundaries on the south side of Main Street.

Eastern Section

Located east of I-5 and south of Arroyo Seco, this section is largely industrial, with the exception of a few old homes left over from the original residential tract that existed before industry expanded into it. The Lincoln Heights Gold Line stop is located in this section, which has spurred apartment and condominium development in recent years. Lacy Street is defined by a mix of historic and new buildings, including the old Columbia Mills (now Lacy Street Studios), Lacy Street Neighborhood Park, the North Central Animal Care Center, and former offices of the Cannon Electric Development Company. Other industries in the area were historically involved in metal work, from the manufacture of brass to general fabrication of metal objects and building materials.

Northern Section

The section north of Arroyo Seco comprises mainly the properties facing Figueroa Street and Avenue 26, which are largely commercial in character. Properties along Figueroa Street have seen extensive redevelopment and remodeling over the last half of the 20th century, leading to a mix of older one-story commercial buildings, a neighborhood movie theater (converted to a store), gas stations, and a Googie-style IHOP restaurant. The former Los Angeles Railway Huron Substation is located in this section (HCM #404), as is the former Lawry's California Center (now the Los Angeles River Center and Gardens).

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the survey, completed in cooperation with the OHR, was to identify, document, and evaluate, at the intensive level, selected properties for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and/or for designation as a City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM) to facilitate future planning considerations. The survey largely followed methodology currently in use for SurveyLA, the City's first-ever comprehensive historic resources survey.

The CASP survey area is the home of several designated HCMs and, because the historic importance of these resources has already been recognized by the City, these properties were not resurveyed. Properties that were previously surveyed and determined eligible were included in the survey, but

research and documentation were limited to providing updates on the current conditions of the resources.

To streamline survey activities and eliminate redundant efforts with the OHR, the survey team adapted SurveyLA methodology to the extent feasible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The methodology involved the review of contexts and eligibility standards prepared for SurveyLA, developing eligibility standards for the industrial development context (which had not yet been prepared for SurveyLA, but is in preparation by LSA under a separate contract with the City), and application of these eligibility standards in the field using reconnaissance surveys and property-specific research. Properties identified as potentially eligible through review of SurveyLA contexts and themes were then surveyed at the intensive level, with data entered into the OHR's Field Guide Survey System (FiGSS) and LSA's custom-designed Historic Architecture Inventory (HAI). Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) forms were generated using HAI for eligible properties. Survey results were summarized in this Survey Report, with recommendations for the treatment of identified properties and future surveys. Specific tasks within the overall project methodology are described in more detail below.

Field Surveys

The LSA survey team conducted several reconnaissance-level surveys of the CASP to identify properties that could potentially meet eligibility standards created for SurveyLA. Reconnaissance surveys were conducted on foot and driving. In addition to physically surveying the area, the survey team inspected current aerial photographs overlaid with historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps to identify historic uses and determine whether properties possessed a basic level of historic integrity. This pre-survey investigation helped the survey team to focus its efforts on properties that had the greatest likelihood of meeting SurveyLA eligibility standards.

Following the reconnaissance surveys, LSA prepared a list of properties for intensive survey. The intensive surveys were conducted by the lead surveyor and survey assistant from Chattel, and involved the preparation of a detailed physical description of each property and making an evaluation using SurveyLA eligibility standards.

Field Guide Survey System¹

The Historic Context Statement (HCS) framework has been used as the basis for developing the FiGSS, a custom mobile application designed for use in the field on tablet PCs. The FiGSS uses Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping software and is preloaded with maps and aerial photographs of survey areas, context statement eligibility standards, and information relating to designated, previously surveyed and potentially significant historic resources.

The FiGSS is unique in that it “translates” the components of the Historic Context Statement into data fields so that surveyors can readily place a property within the appropriate context and theme by selecting from drop-down lists. For example, when surveying a neighborhood school (such as the Albion Street School in the survey area), a field surveyor may select the context “Institutional

¹ This summary of FiGSS is adapted from a description developed by the OHR for a cover letter that explains SurveyLA methodology. The entire cover letter is attached to this report as Appendix A.

Development” and then the theme “Education” and the sub-theme “Education and Ethnic-Cultural Associations.” A set of eligibility standards associated with this context/theme selection is then presented as a list of check boxes that the surveyors will select from as appropriate to determine if the property retains the physical and associative qualities needed to be an important example of its type. The FiGSS also allows surveyors to “flag” properties that require additional research or follow up.

The overall concept behind the FiGSS is to provide surveyors with the information they need in the field to identify and evaluate resources according to defined contexts and themes and in an efficient and consistent manner. The FiGSS is garnering attention from local, state, and federal agencies and organizations for its potential to change the way historic resources surveys are completed.

Historic Architecture Inventory

LSA developed the HAI in 2008 to increase staff’s efficiency in conducting large scale historic resources surveys. The HAI is a Microsoft Visual Basic field application and Access/ArcReader database that organizes records using the Assessor’s Parcel Number (APN). The HAI enables surveyors to select each parcel in the field, create a physical description using pre-programmed descriptors, incorporate property-specific research/evaluation criteria, and link photographs. The survey data entered into the HAI allow the survey team to create DPR Primary and BSO records efficiently and to use the data gathered for secondary analysis.

Property-Specific Research

The survey team researched properties that were included in the intensive-level survey in order to develop a complete understanding of their historic associations and development history. In some cases, research was done prior to the intensive-level survey, and in others, research was done as a follow-up to the survey. Some of the sources consulted as part of the property-specific research are listed below. A complete list of references is provided in footnotes and at the end of this report.

- Historic maps, including Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps;
- Aerial photographs of the survey area 1948–2010;
- Original subdivision and survey maps 1849–2008;
- Newspaper articles (primarily the *Los Angeles Times* via Proquest);
- Electronic and physical databases of the Los Angeles Public Library (including the Photographic Collection and the California Index); and
- Los Angeles City Directories

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. According to National Register Bulletin 15, in order to qualify for the National Register, a resource must meet the criteria for evaluation. Properties are significant under the following criteria:

- a) They are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) They are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) They embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) They have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

- d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Historic properties either retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects is most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The seven aspects of integrity are locations, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, defined as follows:

- a) Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- b) Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- c) Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
- d) Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- e) Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- f) Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- g) Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for

State and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for State Historic Preservation grant funding, and affords certain protections under CEQA. According to Technical Assistance Bulletin #3, to become a historic resource, a site must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources, and to convey the reasons for their significance.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES HISTORIC CULTURAL MONUMENT (HCM)

Section 22.171.8: Monument Designation Criteria

A proposed Monument may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Commission if it:

A) Meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, State, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or
- 2) Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, State, City, or local history; or
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, State, City, or community; or
- 5) Reflects or exemplifies the diversity of Los Angeles, including, but not limited to, the significant contributions of people of color, women, and workers; or stimulates and promotes a greater understanding of diversity, democracy, and freedom; and

- B) Retains Integrity from its Period of Significance. Proposed Monuments do not need to retain all aspects of Integrity, but should retain a sufficient degree of those aspects of Integrity that relate to why it is significant. Flexibility shall be used in assessing Integrity, particularly when a proposed Monument is significant under designation criteria 1 or 2 above. A proposed Monument's deferred maintenance, dilapidated condition, or illegal alterations shall not, on their own, be construed to equate to a loss of integrity.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES HISTORIC PRESERVATION OVERLAY ZONE

A Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) is a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. According to Section 12.20.3 of the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, the criteria for the designation of an HPOZ are:

- 1) Adds to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
- 2) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
- 3) Retaining the building, structure, landscaping, or natural feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of a historic place or area of historic interest in the City.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE (CHR) STATUS CODES

To be significant, a resource must meet at least one of the above-listed criteria and also retain enough integrity to convey its period of significance and association with an important historic context. Once a significance evaluation has been made, the resource is assigned a CHR status code. The CHR status codes are a standardized, shorthand method for identifying the significance level of a resource and include the following general categories:

1. Properties listed in the National Register or the California Register.
2. Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register.
3. Properties that appear eligible for National Register or California Register through survey evaluation.
4. Properties that appear eligible for National Register or California Register through other evaluation.
5. Properties recognized as historically significant by local government.
6. Properties not eligible for listing or designation as specified.
7. Properties not evaluated for National Register or California Register or that need re-evaluation.

It should be noted that there are several subcategories within each of these that allow for various nuances, such as whether or not a resource is a contributor to a Historic District. Relevant codes for the CASP historic resources survey are described further in the Results section.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW²

The CASP Survey area contains some of the oldest developed areas of Los Angeles. The site where Gaspar de Portola's 1769 expedition camped in Los Angeles is believed to be along the Los Angeles River just south of where it is joined by the Arroyo Seco Wash. In 1781, settlers from Spain and Mexico founded the Pueblo de Los Angeles about a mile south of the survey area along the river. Agriculture provided the main source of industry for the nascent Pueblo, which grew slowly along the river during most of the 19th century. By 1820, the Pueblo was home to 650 Californio residents. In 1847, the U.S. gained possession of the Pueblo during the Mexican-American War. Under U.S. control, the riverfront began to industrialize. The Southern Pacific Railroad/River Station was completed in the 1870s and triggered a large wave of European and Chinese immigrants. The River Station became a major industrial and commercial center, connecting Los Angeles to major U.S. cities and the East. Much of the early growth of Los Angeles can be attributed to the development of the riverfront industrial center.

In the early 20th century, Los Angeles expanded across the river east into Lincoln Heights. In 1910, Henry G. Parker and Hugo Eckardt constructed the first monumental bridge across the Los Angeles River. The classically-styled North Main Street Bridge connected East Los Angeles to Downtown. One year later, in 1911, the Buena Vista Viaduct (now called the North Broadway-Buena Vista Bridge) was completed. At the time, this bridge was the longest and widest concrete arch bridge in California. Designers Homer Hamlin and Alfred P. Rosenheim incorporated Ionic arches and balustrades to complement the North Main Street Bridge. Eighteen years later, the North Spring Street Viaduct was completed. John C. Shaw designed the North Spring Street Viaduct to relieve traffic on the North Broadway Bridge. Shaw's design continued the classical style of the two earlier bridges, linking the three bridges as a thematic sub-group that connects Lincoln Heights to Downtown. All three bridges were designated as City Historic Cultural Monuments in 2008.

Some of the original industrial and commercial buildings still exist along the riverfront. The Standard Oil Company of California buildings on North Spring Street served as sales department and provided industrial facilities for one of the most powerful corporations in the world. Rockefeller's Standard Oil of California was one of the "seven sisters" that ran the oil industry during the 20th century and later became Chevron Corporation. The Baker Iron Works Site, on North Broadway, was an influential industrial pioneer in Los Angeles. Baker played a major role in stimulating growth in California, particularly through the production of streetcars, water distribution systems, and oil drilling products. In the following years, the area surrounding Baker became the premier steel and iron manufacturing center in California. In addition, Baker was a major supplier to the United States military during World Wars I and II. Located on North Spring Street, Capitol Milling Company was one of Los Angeles' leading enterprises, specializing in milling grains to produce flour, cereal, and food. The nearby Southern Pacific Railroad allowed Capitol Milling to transport products nationwide. Today,

² This section is largely adapted from the Background History section of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan, draft 3/9/2010.

these buildings provide a window to Los Angeles' past and serve as symbols of the industries that allowed the city to grow.

The concentration of industry near the river fostered the growth of new immigrant communities, including vibrant Italian, Mexican, and Chinese districts. These communities introduced new cultural elements and helped to establish Los Angeles as a global city. In 1917, Santo Cambianica, an Italian immigrant, opened the San Antonio Winery near the Los Angeles River. San Antonio remains the last producing winery in Los Angeles.

Lincoln Heights

As commercial and industrial activity grew downtown in the late 19th century, new arrivals to Los Angeles looked to adjacent land surrounding downtown as the setting for the City's first suburbs. Similar subdivisions were recorded concurrently in areas east, south, and north of Downtown. The community of Lincoln Heights was built on the higher plain southeast of the confluence of the river and Arroyo Seco, subdividing the former farmlands. This new community was linked to downtown Los Angeles along Downey Avenue and served by horse-drawn streetcars. The main north-south road, San Fernando Road/Avenue 20, passed through Lincoln Heights and connected it to northern and southern California. Into the 20th century, Lincoln Heights grew into a small town with a classic mix of residential neighborhoods around a small downtown located between Broadway and Five Points. At the same time, owing to its location as the mouth of a pass to the north, the first rail lines linking northern and southern California were built, paralleling the Los Angeles River. Along with the railroads came the first industrial uses, some directly rail-related in the form of rail yards, such as the Cornfield site, and some uses that were served by the rail. The residential small town character of Lincoln Heights began to erode.

By the end of World War II, Lincoln Heights transformed into a predominantly working class neighborhood. This transformation accelerated with the construction of the Golden State Freeway (I-5) in the 1950s, replacing the historic north-south Route 99 that used San Fernando Road and Avenue 20, split Lincoln Heights in half at its core and destroyed the neighborhood's important relationship with downtown, the river, and the historic origins of Los Angeles.

Railroads and Industry

After the rapid development of the 1920s, more and more industry began to locate in Lincoln Heights along the river banks following the railroad. Early land use districting ordinances had already established industrial use areas along the rail and river corridor, which were hardened further into discrete zones around 1920. The mixed-use character of Lincoln Heights with its residential neighborhoods was "pushed" to the east, with older neighborhoods nearer the river displaced by industrial lands.

Meanwhile, plagued by the river's unpredictability and constant flooding, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began to channelize the river in the 1930s. Ever since, the once natural resource has served as a flood control system and carried storm water and other runoff south to San Pedro and the harbor. Only recently has the city begun to return to the concept of transforming the Los Angeles River into an environmental and open space resource.

In 1996, one of the largest undeveloped parcels within the area was proposed to be developed as an industrial park but the surrounding neighborhoods resoundingly rejected the concept and instead demanded that the parcel, which was known as “the Cornfield,” be set aside as a park. With the assistance of the Trust for Public Land, the State of California purchased the 33-acre property and is today developing conceptual plans to develop the Los Angeles State Historic Park. With the introduction of the Gold Line only a few short years later, in 2002, and subsequently the interest in the revitalization of the River and the Arroyo Seco, the stage was set for developer speculation and the pressure for residential conversion began.

Currently, the area is home to 4,600 residents and approximately 6,000 employees visit the area each weekday to make their livelihood in the light industrial employment sectors, which include everything from the manufacturing of furniture to carpet warehousing and logistics. Six hundred new units have been built in the last three years, which have provided critical affordable housing for low and moderate income seniors and families. Two hundred moderately priced condominiums have been built, 102 units are currently in construction, and another 350 units have been entitled. A 20 unit live-work rental project recently opened to round out the residential offerings.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND THEMES³

The following HCS Context/Theme summaries are provided to place the resources of the CASP survey area into the framework established by SurveyLA. The Contexts and Themes included here represent potentially relevant themes for the CASP survey area, but the survey team did not ultimately find potentially eligible properties for every theme listed.

3.0 Context: Residential Development and Suburbanization

Much of the central portion of the CASP area was once part of the City’s oldest suburbs. The Lincoln Heights HPOZ is adjacent to the eastern boundary of CASP, and the residential block in CASP appears to have the same general historical association and architectural character, though the level of historic integrity is not as high and I-5 physically separates it from the Lincoln Heights HPOZ.

Sub-Context/Theme: Multifamily Residential Development

Sub-Theme: Public and Defense Housing

In the CASP area, this subtheme is represented entirely by William Mead Homes, a public housing project that was constructed in 1942 and designed by architects T.A. Elisen, A.R. Walker, Armand Monaco, Marsh Smith & Powell. It has been previously determined eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C.

4.0 Context: Commercial Development

Theme: Neighborhood Theaters, Pre-WWII, 1915–1942

A pre-WWII neighborhood theater is extant at 3232 North Figueroa Street. It was constructed in 1928 and retains some of its historical appearance. Affiliated with Fox West Coast Theaters, this building

³ This outline consists of selections from the SurveyLA Context Outline and has retained that outline’s numbering for easier cross-reference.

was called the Arroyo Theater. A *Los Angeles Times* 1936 movie listing includes the theater located at 3232 N Figueroa Street. The theater was used until at least 1956, according to 1956 City Directory.

Theme: Restaurants, 1880–1980

The former Lawry's California Center (now the Los Angeles River Center and Gardens) is located in the northernmost section of the CASP survey area. It was originally constructed in 1952 by the Frank and Van De Kamp families as an early example of the "corporate campus," a collection of commercial office, restaurants, bars, and manufacturing buildings organized around promoting the Lawry's brand of seasonings. By 1987, the California Center accommodated 600,000 visitors a year. It was determined that while architecturally interesting and generally retaining integrity from 1979, it is not clear that the site rises to the exceptional level of significance necessary for listing. Lawry's had on-site facilities for manufacturing signature spices at this location as early as the 1950s, as well as a gift shop and restaurant. A portion of a 1950s industrial building may be intact. The rest of the site was designed in 1979 by Calvin Straub of Scottsdale, Arizona as a 150-seat restaurant, garden, courtyard and art exhibition, constructed at a cost of \$1.5 million. While a unique property, sufficient time has not passed to gain a historical perspective on the significance of the largely 32-year old campus.

5.0 Context: Institutional Development

Sub-Context: Education

Theme: Public Schools and the LAUSD, 1876–1980

Sub-Theme: Post-1933 Long Beach Earthquake, 1933–1945

Albion Street School is an excellent example of an elementary school built after the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, a period in which the widespread quake-caused destruction of unreinforced schools led to the development of stricter standards for school construction. This pressure to rebuild schools coupled with the infusion of federal funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) produced an extensive collection of Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, and PWA Moderne schools in the Los Angeles Basin. Albion Street School has retained several key buildings from the 1937 Moderne-styled campus.

Sub-Context: Government Infrastructure and Services

Theme: Municipal Water and Power

Sub-Theme: Distributing and Receiving Stations

The Department of Water and Power Main Street Station is a major distributing and receiving station within the Los Angeles power grid. It was previously determined eligible for the National Register.

Theme: Public Works

Sub-Theme: Bridges

The CASP area is home to three landmark bridges across the Los Angeles River: the Main Street Bridge, the North Spring Street Bridge, and the North Broadway Bridge. These three bridges have all been recently designated Los Angeles HCMs.

Sub-Context: Civil Rights Movement – Ethnic and Gender Equality, 1942–1980

Theme: Women's Rights Movements

The Woman's Building and Women's Graphic Center (Woman's Building) was an art gallery and communal space developed by artists within the feminist movement. These women started the

Feminist Studio Workshop in 1973 in reaction to the lack of access or exposure afforded them and all women by mainstream galleries and art museums. The original Woman's Building was opened at the former Chouinard Institute near MacArthur Park, but in 1975, Chouinard was closed and the Woman's Building moved to 1727 North Spring Street in the old Standard Oil Company office and warehouse near the Spring Street Bridge. The Woman's Building became an internationally recognized icon for women's creative expression in the 1970s and 1980s. It closed in 1991. The building has retained its historical appearance from the period of significance for the Woman's Building.

6.0 Context: Architecture and Engineering

Theme: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Architecture, 1865–1950

Theme: Arts and Crafts Movement, 1895–1930

Theme: Mediterranean Revival, 1887–1952

Theme: American Colonial Revival, 1895–1960

Sub-Themes: Folk Victorian, Neoclassical, Craftsman, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Early American Colonial Revival Styles

Due to the age of residential development in the CASP area, there are examples of late 19th early 20th century architectural styles, including Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Craftsman.

Theme: Postwar Modernism, 1946–1976

Sub-Theme: Googie 1935–1969

The former Prebles Restaurant (now the International House of Pancakes) at 2227 North Figueroa is a good representative example of the Googie style of architecture, a whimsical and visually arresting style applied to retail buildings in the post-World War II era. It was designed by Armet and Davis, an architecture firm responsible for design of many prominent Googie restaurants throughout Southern California. Googie buildings were designed to attract passing motorists and create a memorable brand for the store, and it was common for casual restaurants and coffee shops in the 1950s and 1960s.

8.0 Context: Cultural Landscapes, 1850–1980

Theme: Historic Vernacular Landscapes

Because the CASP survey area contains some of the earliest-developed areas in the City, the survey team investigated the potential for historic vernacular landscapes. Specific areas of focus included the River Station area, where early industry and freight activity left related buildings, street improvements, and spatial relationships from the early 20th century. The residential area surrounding Albion Street School was also investigated due to its Italian heritage.

9.0 Context: Industrial Development, 1850–1980

Theme: Building the City, 1876–1965

The building industry emerged to support the exponential residential and commercial growth in Los Angeles in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, providing the raw materials, carpentry, and furnishings needed to create the City's extensive built environment. Very few, if any properties are extant that represent this critical component of Los Angeles community development. The CASP

Area is unique in the City because it contains a concentration of metal shops from the early 20th century, including the former Price Pfister Brass Manufacturing Company, the California Steel and Cornice Company, and smaller steel and metal shops on Avenue 33 and on Naud Street.

Theme: Oil and Other Petroleum Products, 1892–1950

Oil exploration and processing is a theme that has had a significant impact on the City, from fueling emerging industries in the early 20th century to financing the construction of fantastic residential and commercial architecture. Unfortunately, there are very few industrial properties citywide that strongly represent this theme. There are a few examples in the CASP area, including 1727 North Spring Street, a former Standard Oil Company office and warehouse and the Standard Oil maintenance facilities across the street.

Theme: Freight Transportation, 1876–1920

The River Station area owes its configuration and land use history to the proximity of the Union Pacific rail yard, which is now the site of the Los Angeles SHP. The park contains the partially excavated remains of a roundhouse. While there are no individual resources in the area (besides the SHP) that represent this theme, there are features of industrial buildings in the River Station area that are related to freight transportation, including rail sidings and spurs (see 8.0: Cultural Landscapes Context).

Theme: Manufacturing for the Masses, 1887–1980

Sub-Theme: Food Processing, 1831–1945

Food processing facilities such as mills, bakeries, and bottling plants represent the City's oldest industrial endeavors. They are associated with the City's once-prosperous agricultural sector and represent a significant shift in social history toward purchasing more pre-processed, manufactured food instead of preparing raw ingredients from home. Some food processing plants, like mills and bakeries, are distinctive property types that can be identified by their exterior features.

Theme: Industrial Engineering and Design

Sub-Theme: Daylight Factory, 1887–1940

Prior to the widespread use of electricity, controlling and capitalizing on daylight was a necessary component of the design of manufacturing buildings. Daylight was brought into the building using a variety of methods, including expansive industrial sash windows, orientation of intensive hand work next to the exterior walls of the building, skylights, and specialized roof forms to bring light into the interior. The former Columbia Mills on Lacy Street is an excellent example of a daylight factory, with multiple daylight features including expansive industrial sash and sawtooth rooflines.

Sub-Theme: Industrial Loft, 1900–1940

Industrial lofts were a distinctive early industrial building type designed to accommodate a vertical manufacturing process in a fire-resistant timber or reinforced concrete building. Heavy machinery was generally set on the lower floors and toward the middle of the building, while lighter manufacturing processes and handwork occurred on the perimeters where daylight could illuminate detailed tasks. Offices were located on the upper stories. The structural materials were dense in character, designed to absorb vibration from heavy equipment and keep accidental fires slow-burning and confined as much as possible. Industrial lofts were commonly built in the late 19th and early 20th century in large built-up cities where land area was a premium. Industrial lofts are not common in Los Angeles, due mainly to the timing of industrial development in relation to the City's supply of

available land. Because space was available and relatively inexpensive, manufacturers tended to set up a horizontal process in and around Los Angeles, which was easier to expand and reorganize to suit changing technology. The exception in Los Angeles is the garment industry, where the vertical process provided the most efficient workflow for manufacturers and proximity to markets downtown was essential. The KeLite Products plant, located at 1250 N Main, includes a three-story industrial loft building.

Sub-Theme: Quonset Hut, 1941–1950

The Quonset hut is a variant of the c. 1916, British-designed Nissen hut. It was named for the Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, where it was first designed for large-scale production in the United States in 1941. Built to serve as temporary, flexible military facilities for World War II, the Quonset hut bears a distinctive form: a simple half-cylinder typically constructed of a wood or steel rib-framing system with corrugated metal sheathing. It was ideal for wartime because it was both inexpensive and efficient to build, and could be easily moved to accommodate a variety of uses.

Following the end of World War II in 1945, there was a nationwide housing shortage as veterans returned from war in large numbers; Quonset huts served as one answer to accommodate the population. Given their flexible interior layout and the low cost to move and erect, it was not uncommon for individual Quonset huts to be purchased and appropriated for a variety of uses, including industrial and commercial facilities. Not all Quonset huts were designed for military activities and then reused; some companies advertised their effectiveness as an efficient, flexible space for a wide variety of home, warehouse, commercial, and other uses, and sold them for those purposes. An important symbol of both the wartime and immediate post-World War II eras, the Quonset hut is a rapidly disappearing property type.

RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

Of the approximately 1,600 unique parcels within the survey area, 50 were digitally photographed and entered into the FiGSS database. Each of the surveyed properties was assigned a California Historical Resources status code according to level of significance. Of this number, 23 properties appeared to meet SurveyLA eligibility criteria under one or more themes, and were recorded on the appropriate DPR forms. One or more of the following status codes were assigned to resources in the CASP survey area:

- **3S:** *Appears to be eligible for the National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation.* These properties met one or more eligibility standards included in the SurveyLA HCS and have retained the highest degree of integrity. **Resources with this code are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.**
- **3CS:** *Appears to be eligible for California Register as an individual property through survey evaluation.* This code includes all properties assigned a 3S status code, plus properties that met one or more eligibility standards included in the SurveyLA HCS, but have lost a critical aspect of integrity that precludes eligibility for the National Register. **Resources with this code are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.**
- **5S3:** *Appears to be eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.* In the CASP survey, this code includes all 3S and 3CS properties. No properties were assigned only a 5S3 code in conjunction with this survey. **Resources with this code are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.**
- **6L/6LQ:** *Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through a survey process, but may warrant special consideration for local planning.* **These resources do not constitute historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.** They are identified because, though ineligible, they possess a distinctive character that planning staff may want to take into consideration during the design phase of future projects in the area.
- **6Z:** *Individual property assessed for significance in accordance with the SurveyLA Multiple Property Documentation approach, but does not meet eligibility standards.* This group comprises the 37 properties that were identified in the reconnaissance surveys but when surveyed using FiGSS did not ultimately meet any of the eligibility standards. **These resources do not constitute historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.**
- **7RQ:** *Individual Property identified in a SurveyLA Survey; not evaluated.* This status code will be assigned to all properties that were not identified for intensive-level survey. **These resources do not constitute historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.** They did not appear to warrant intensive-level survey for the CASP planning and review process, but may need to be evaluated in connection with future projects.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES (3S, 3CS, 5S3)

Nearly all of the properties that the survey found eligible (19 of 21) warranted all three status codes. One property was assigned a 3CS and 5S3 status code because it did not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register. One property was assigned a 5S3 status code only because it did not retain integrity sufficient for the National or California Registers, but represented a rare neighborhood property type (1920s Movie Theater). Each of the 21 properties was documented on DPR 523 Primary and Building, Structure, Object (BSO) forms, which are attached to the survey report as Appendix C. Table A provides a brief summary of eligible properties.

Table A: Historical Resources in the CASP Area (not including HCMs)

Address	Name	Historical Property Type	Year Built	Status Code	Notes
147 N. Avenue 18	—	Quonset Hut	1946	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Noted on Sanborn maps as a sheet metal shop.
271 Avenue 18	—	Residence	1885	3CS, 5S3	Folk Victorian, vinyl windows (original openings)
267 Avenue 18	—	Residence	1885	3S, 3CS, 5S3	Early Hipped-Roof Vernacular residence.
322 S. Avenue 18	Albion Street School, Hayes Street School, 19 th Street School	School	1937	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Post-1933 earthquake Moderne School, also identified with the Italian and Mexican immigrant communities.
227, 229, and 231 Avenue 19	—	Multifamily Property	1905	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Trio of identical Folk Victorian residences on one lot.
420 W. Avenue 33	Cannon Electric Development Co., Plant #1	Office (related factory demolished)	1926	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Office building for what was once a key factory producing “Cannon Plugs.” Cannon was known as an early innovator and 20 th century leader in electronic connections, with applications in civic infrastructure, entertainment, and aviation/aerospace industries.
1300 N. Cardinal Street	William Mead Homes; Ann Street Project	Public Housing Project	1942	2S2;	Already formally determined eligible; boundaries updated.
1805 Darwin	—	Residence	1910	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Folk Victorian
1837 Darwin	—	Residence	1895	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Folk Victorian

Table A: Historical Resources in the CASP Area (not including HCMs)

Address	Name	Historical Property Type	Year Built	Status Code	Notes
2227 N. Figueroa Street	Prebles Restaurant	Restaurant	1968	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Googie Architecture, now an IHOP
3232 N. Figueroa Street	Arroyo Theater	Movie Theater	1928	5S3	Affiliated with Fox West Coast Theatres. Extensive alterations.
3005 N. Humboldt	Price Pfister Brass Mfg Co.	Metal Shop	1914–1951	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Associated with industrialist, philanthropist, and Jewish leader Isadore Familian and key factory for Price Pfister, an internationally recognized plumbing/fixture brand.
2630 Lacy Street	Columbia Mills; Talbert-Whitmore Co	Factory	1885–ca. 1945	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Excellent example of Daylight Factory.
1250 N. Main Street	Kelite	Industrial Loft	1924–1954	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Industrial Loft, former Kelite Chemical Factory
1630 N. Main Street	DWP Facility	Municipal Power Plant	1946–2000	2S2	Already formally determined eligible; boundaries updated.
510 Avenue 17; 1801 N. Main Street	Lanza Bros. Market	residence/deli	1898–1926	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Italian Deli and residences historically associated with historical Italian community near Albion Street, Deli run by Italian immigrant family from 1926 through 2000s.
1811 N. Main Street	—	Residence	1898	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Folk Victorian
1611 Naud Street	California Steel and Cornice Co.	Metal Shop	1945	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Produced steel for the Case Study Houses, also for Standard Oil
1640 N. Spring Street	—	Factory	1925	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Daylight Factory, manufactured paper
1726–1756 N. Spring Street	Standard Oil Maintenance	Maintenance Facilities	1920–1960	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Early office and auto repair/machine shop for Standard Oil.
1727 N. Spring Street	Standard Oil Company; Woman's Building	Oil Co. Office	1914	3S; 3CS; 5S3	Originally served as Standard Oil sales office, it was the 1973–1991 home of the Woman's Building, a key institution in Feminist History.

INELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

The other 30 properties identified in the reconnaissance survey were surveyed but did not ultimately meet the eligibility requirements of any particular SurveyLA theme, either for a lack of significance or extensive alterations. Most of these properties (26 of 30) were assigned a “6Z” status code in the FiGSS and were not documented on DPR 523 forms. These are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Table B lists these surveyed but ineligible properties.

Table B: Ineligible Properties (6Z)

Address	Historical Names	Historical Property Type	Year Built	Notes
1750 Albion Street	Grogan Olive Co.	food processing	ca 1930	Company does not appear notable and does not visually convey historical use.
351 S. Avenue 17	Certified Chrome Furniture Co; Goldenberg Plywood and Lumber Co.	carpentry/metal shop	1926–1967	Oldest buildings have not retained integrity; associated companies do not appear to be notable.
214 S. Avenue 18	—	multifamily	ca 1925	Not a significant example of multifamily housing.
216 Avenue 18	—	multifamily	ca 1925	Too altered for listing.
440 Avenue 19; 405–427 San Fernando Road	Log Cabin Bakery Bread Co	bakery	1916–1944	Too altered for listing.
540 W. Avenue 26	—	residence	1908	Intact craftsman bungalow identified in the reconnaissance survey, but did not meet eligibility standards.
220 W. Avenue 33	—	duplex	1922	Told by resident that these properties were associated with Lacy Estate or tract, but no associations were found in research.
214 W. Avenue 33	—	duplex	1922	
153 W. Avenue 34	—	metal shop	1929	Does not appear to have significant historical associations.
130 W. Avenue 34	—	residence	1924	Not a significant example of type or style; no historical associations.
140½ Avenue 34	—	residence	ca. 1925	Not a significant example of type or style; no historical associations.
1134 College	Lacy Manufacturing Company	metal shop	1891-1960	Too altered for listing.

Table B: Ineligible Properties (6Z)

Address	Historical Names	Historical Property Type	Year Built	Notes
1812 Darwin	—	residence	1924	Not a significant example of type or style; no historical associations.
1902 Darwin	—	residence	1910	Not a significant example of type or style; no historical associations.
2200 N. Humboldt	Fuller & Co Lacquer Paint	Factory	1937	Not a key facility for Fuller Paint Company.
2684 Lacy Street	National Battery Company	factory	1911–1970	Too altered for listing.
1100 N. Main Street	former neon sign factory	factory	1924–1955	Too altered for listing.
1667 and 1650 N Main Street (corner of Naud Street and Wilhardt)	—	machine shop/factory	1911–1953	No significant historical associations, not sufficiently intact or distinctive example of Daylight Factory.
1718 Albion Street; 1745–55 N. Main Street; 325 Avenue 16	—	trailer manufacturing	1912–1937	Too altered overall for listing, does not appear to have significant historical associations.
1615–1625 Naud Street	—	metal shop	1942–1949	Too altered for listing, does not appear to have significant historical associations.
1200–1220 N. Spring Street	Allison Coffee Co.	food processing plant	1910–1920	Company does not appear notable, no other historical associations.
1400–1426 N. Spring Street	JW MacMillan Electrical Lighting Supply	factory	1910	Too altered for listing.
136 N. San Fernando Road	National Wire and Cable Co.	metal shop	1951	Not a significant example of type or style; no historical associations.
154–162 N. San Fernando Road	—	residence and commercial	1915	Not a significant example of type or style; no historical associations.
208 San Fernando Road	Fuller Paint Co.	warehouse	1925	Now Alta Lofts. Too altered for listing.
221 San Fernando Road	—	commercial	1915	Too altered for listing.

Four of the 30 ineligible properties were assigned a 6L status code to recognize that, although they are not eligible for designation, they warrant consideration in the planning process (see Table C). In

three of the four cases, restoration to the period of significance may render these properties eligible for designation. In the case of Lawry’s California Center (now LA River Center and Gardens) sufficient scholarly perspective may develop in the future in support of its eligibility.

Table C: Ineligible Properties that Warrant Consideration in the Planning Process (6L)

Address	Historical Names	Historical Property Type	Year Built	Notes
308 Avenue 17	Four Square Gospel, Inc. Mexican Church	church	1938	Has been a Mexican Foursquare church for over 50 years, but significantly altered.
570 W. Avenue 26	Lawry’s CA Center	mixed use commercial/ industrial park	1954–1979	Remodeled in 1979, not enough time has passed to evaluate.
404 S. Avenue 20	First Baptist Italian Mission	church	1895–1924	Too altered for listing, but associated with the Italian immigrant community.
1711–1719 N. Spring Street	Carnation Co.	warehouse	1910–1916	Too altered for listing, not a key facility for Carnation. Part of the River Station Historic Landscape.

NON-ELIGIBLE PLANNING AREAS (6LQ)

The survey team identified two non-eligible conservation areas: the River Station Historic Landscape and the Albion Street Community Conservation Area. These areas are each composed of properties and non-parcel features that, when taken together, represent the historical land use and cultural values of the people that lived and worked there. While neither area has retained sufficient integrity to be eligible as a historic district or cultural landscape, the remaining features, spatial relationships, and community character warrant consideration in the planning process for any future projects in the area.

River Station Historic Vernacular Landscape

This landscape contains remnants of industrial development that followed the establishment of the historic Southern Pacific River Station in 1876. Its centerpiece is Los Angeles SHP (HCM #82). It includes several industrial buildings, including the Raphael Junction Block Building (HCM #872, includes related rail siding), the Standard Oil Company Sales and Maintenance Buildings, the Paper Company Factory on North Spring, and the Carnation Company Warehouse. Non-parcel resources that are part of this landscape include the hoof and wagon wheel imprints in front of 1418 North Spring Street, a granite swale in the median of Naud Street (east of Wilhardt), and a railroad spur alignment that runs behind the buildings facing Naud and Main Streets, opening to Wilhardt. Outside of the CASP survey area, the Capitol Milling Company and the section of the Zanja Madre north of the Cornfields are associated with this landscape as well.

Albion Street Community Planning Area

The Albion Street Community Conservation Area is part of the core area that historically represented the Italian immigrant community in Los Angeles. This area is a small part of a larger section of Los Angeles which extends to the Plaza, the area now known as Chinatown, and Lincoln Heights formed a nucleus where Italian families settled from the earliest days of the Pueblo through much of the 20th century. Italian and Mexican families worked in nearby rail yards and factories, lived in the residential blocks, and attended neighborhood schools like Albion Street School. The conservation area consists of the Chavez tract and neighboring residential blocks, neighborhood markets such as the Lanza Brothers Market and Garcia Brothers Market, churches such as the First Italian Baptist Church (now Centro Cristiano Internacional) and the Mexican Four Square Gospel (now Gethsemane Iglesia Cristiana Pentecostes), and the Albion Street School. The Albion Cottages and Milagro Market (HCM #442) are also part of this conservation area. The Albion Street Community Conservation Area was considered for inclusion with the Lincoln Heights HPOZ, but the survey team concluded that the physical separation presented by I-5 diminishes the neighborhood's sense of continuity with Lincoln Heights, and does not on its own represent significant themes in the Residential Development and Suburbanization Context.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All properties assigned a status code of 1–5 are considered to be “historical resources” for CEQA compliance purposes and City’s Cultural Heritage Ordinance. Those properties assigned a status code of 6DQ, 6Z, or 6L do not constitute “historic properties” (Section 106) or “historical resources” (CEQA) and require no further cultural resources considerations. Properties that were not identified for intensive-level survey were assigned a “7RQ” meaning they were identified in a SurveyLA Survey, but not evaluated. These properties did not appear to warrant intensive-level survey for the CASP planning and review process, but may need to be evaluated in connection with future projects.

Planning documents such as the CASP should guide future development toward preserving the area’s historic character through the preservation and/or rehabilitation of eligible resources. The CASP should also promote compatible infill construction that celebrates the historical themes prevalent in the CASP survey area, particularly the industrial character of the River Station and the Italian and Mexican heritage in the Albion Street Community.

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APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF FIGGS

I. INTRODUCTION TO SURVEYLA

In 2005, the City of Los Angeles entered into a multi-year grant agreement with the J. Paul Getty Trust to complete a citywide historic resources survey, a process of systematically identifying and gathering information on properties and neighborhoods that reflect Los Angeles' architectural, social and cultural history. The project managed by the staff of the Office of Historic Resources (OHR) within the Department of City Planning (DCP), which named this project SurveyLA (www.SurveyLA.com).

SurveyLA is first and foremost a planning tool. The information gathered during the surveys help shape decisions by policymakers, developers, urban planners, community organizations, and property owners. Survey findings also provide vast opportunities for public engagement and education in areas relating to curriculum development, heritage tourism, economic development, and marketing historic neighborhoods and properties.

The surveys identify and evaluate properties according to standardized criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and for local designation as Historic Cultural Monuments and Historic Preservation Overlay Zones. However, no actual designation results directly from survey activity. Designation by the City of Los Angeles and nominations to the California or National Registers are separate processes which include property owner notification and public hearings.

SurveyLA gathers various types of information on potential historic resources throughout Los Angeles including construction and ownership history, architectural styles, reasons for significance, relevant evaluation criteria, and photographs. This information will be organized in a searchable database and made readily accessible to the public via the DCP's SurveyLA and ZIMAS websites. Once the database is launched it will be possible, for example, to search for all buildings designed by a particular architect or all properties associated with an ethnic group in a specific geographic area of Los Angeles.

During the Initiation Phase of SurveyLA (2006-2009), the OHR worked with the DCP's Systems and GIS Division, consultant teams, and staff of the California Office of Historic Preservation to develop and test survey tools and methods. SurveyLA methodology meets all accepted federal and state survey guidelines and standards and provides streamlined, cutting-edge approaches to identifying and evaluating historic resources. For these reasons, SurveyLA has gained national attention and is changing the way...

II. SURVEYLA FIELD SURVEY PHASING PLAN

The field survey phase of SurveyLA, the Implementation Phase, began in July 2010. The OHR developed a three-year plan for this phase, which was approved by SurveyLA's Advisory Committee in January 2009 and by the Cultural Heritage Commission in February 2009. As indicated in the plan (see pages 4-5), the field surveys parallel the DCP's New Community Plan program, to the extent possible. The 35 Community Plans serve as the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan, and guide and focus new development and investment in all Los Angeles communities. Coordinating SurveyLA with the New Community Plan program helps promote the OHR's key goal to integrate historic preservation more fully into the City's planning processes. It also offers key

opportunities to coordinate the SurveyLA public outreach and participation programs with New Community Plan outreach activities. SurveyLA's outreach to Certified Neighborhood Councils, historical societies, business groups and local residents may often proceed in tandem with the Department of City Planning's outreach to these same organizations. SurveyLA and public discussions of potential historic resources may be incorporated, wherever feasible, into focus groups and public workshops held in each Community Plan Area.

Completing the field surveys within three years requires that SurveyLA cover approximately one-third of Los Angeles each year. The Phasing Plan is designed to schedule the survey work to ensure a balanced and manageable workload for each year. The plan also maintains a balance of neighborhoods expected to have a high concentration of historic resources with neighborhoods expected to yield fewer potential resources.

SURVEYLA PHASING PLAN By Community Plan Area

Approximate parcel counts in each Community Plan area in parentheses

Year 1 Total Parcels in Year 1: 282,006

Palms-Mar Vista-Del Rey (22,015)
Harbor Gateway (7,790)
Wilmington-Harbor City (13,628)
South Los Angeles (50,722)
Southeast Los Angeles (46,198)
Central City North (2,920)
West Los Angeles (16,107)
Sunland-Tujunga-Shadow Hills-Lakeview Terrace-East La Tuna Canyon (23,945)
West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert Park (because other surveys are concentrated in South LA) (37,509)
San Pedro (because other surveys are concentrated in Harbor) (17,803)
Hollywood (due to significant development pressure and concentration of historic resources) (43,369)

Year 2 Total Parcels in Year 2: 237,510

Sherman Oaks-Studio City-Toluca Lake-Cahuenga Pass (26,906)
North Hollywood-Valley Village (24,560)
Mission Hills-Panorama City-North Hills (20,285)
Arleta-Pacoima (17,152)
Canoga Park-West Hills-Winnetka-Woodland Hills (45,402)
Encino-Tarzana (20,822)
Brentwood-Pacific Palisades (21,298)
Bel Air-Beverly Crest (18,271)
Westchester-Playa del Rey (14,270)
Silver Lake-Echo Park-Elysian Valley (19,192)
Westlake (9,352)

Year 3 Total Parcels in Year 3: 302,515

Venice (11,333)
Sun Valley-La Tuna Canyon (17,841)
Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks (26,063)
Chatsworth-Porter Ranch (22,853)
Northridge (14,166)
Northeast Los Angeles (65,578)
Westwood (5,279)
Reseda-West Van Nuys (22,719)
Granada Hills-Knollwood (18,061)
Sylmar (14,291)
Wilshire (38,056)
All Industrial Properties in all Community Plan Areas (46,006)
LAX (separate Community Plan – with LAWA) (269)

III. SURVEYLA TOOLS

SurveyLA tools include a citywide Historic Context Statement and customized mobile Field Guide Survey System. These tools, and the methodology developed for their use, are described briefly below.

A. SurveyLA Historic Context Statement (HCS)

A historic context statement is a narrative, technical document that provides a framework for completing historic resources surveys. The SurveyLA HCS uses the Multiple Property Documentation approach developed by the National Park Service. This approach organizes the themes, trends and patterns of history shared by properties into historic contexts, identifies and describes historic resources, or property types that represent the contexts, and provides specific standards to guide the evaluation of significance.

The SurveyLA HCS consists of nine broad contexts which cover the period from about 1850 to 1980 and are specific to the City of Los Angeles:

- Spanish and Mexican Colonial Era Settlement
- Pre-Annexation Communities of Los Angeles
- Residential Development & Suburbanization
- Commercial Development
- Industrial Development
- Institutional Development: Government & Private
- Architecture and Engineering
- The Entertainment Industry
- Cultural Landscapes

Each of the nine contexts is comprised of a number of themes and sub-themes which not only address important movements in Los Angeles architecture or distinct property types, but also focus on important topics in ethnic, social, and cultural history. For example, Institutional Development includes government

buildings as well as resources relating to social, cultural, political, and religious history and movements. The Entertainment Industry includes resources associated with the motion picture, recording, television and radio industries in addition to those associated with entertainment culture such as night clubs and restaurants. Within Residential Development and Suburbanization, the theme-relating to Multi-Family Residential Development deals with resources ranging from elegant high-rise apartments of the 1920s and 30s to the apartment types of the post-World War II era. Los Angeles' diverse ethnic and cultural history is reflected throughout the HCS and addresses topics such as the Civil Rights Movement, Deed Restriction and Segregation, and LGBT history.

The HCS not only identifies contexts and themes within which a property may be significant, but also includes "Eligibility Standards," which are specific physical and associative characteristics a property must have to convey its significance. For example, a property that is an excellent example of a Craftsman house must embody the physical characteristics of the Craftsman style. A residence associated with an important writer in Los Angeles, may not be significant architecturally, but must be directly associated with the persons productive career and retain the physical characteristics present during that time.

Developing a comprehensive HCS for a city as large, diverse, and complex as Los Angeles is an extreme challenge. Throughout the initiation phase, consultant teams and the OHR have worked together to develop the format and structure for the HCS. Using this framework, a team of over 40 historic preservation professionals, volunteers, and student interns have completed numerous themes, but others are still in development. And while context statements help guide survey work, they are also informed by the results of field work. The OHR, therefore, anticipates that the HCS will remain a "work in progress" as the field surveys progress over the next few years.

B. Field Guide Survey System (FiGSS)

The HCS framework has been used as the basis for developing the FiGSS, a custom mobile application designed for use in the field on tablet PCs. The FiGSS uses Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping software and is preloaded with maps and aerial photographs of survey areas, context statement eligibility standards, and information relating to designated, previously surveyed and potentially significant historic resources.

The FiGSS is unique in that it "translates" the components of the HCS into data fields so that surveyors can readily place a property within the appropriate context and theme by selecting from drop down lists. For example, when surveying a neighborhood school, a field surveyor may select the context "Institutional Development" and then the theme "Education" and the sub-theme "Education and Ethnic-Cultural Associations." A set of eligibility standards associated with this context/theme selection are then presented as a list of check boxes which the surveyors will select from as appropriate to determine if the property retains the physical and associative qualities needed to be an important example of its type. The FiGSS also allows surveyors to "flag" properties that require additional research or follow up.

The overall concept behind the FiGSS is to provide surveyors with the information they need in the field to identify and evaluate resources according to defined contexts and themes and in an efficient and consistent manner. The FiGSS is garnering attention from local, state and federal agencies and organizations for its potential to change the way historic resources surveys are completed.

IV. SURVEYLA METHODOLOGY

A. Survey Teams

The DCP is contracting with pre-qualified consultant firms specializing in historic preservation to complete SurveyLA.

- Consultants are deployed in the field in teams of two and multiple teams may be working in survey areas at any one time.
- At least one surveyor from each team of two must meet or exceed professional qualification standards in the field of historic preservation. Consultants meeting these professional standards are responsible for making historic resource evaluations.
- Consultants may enlist students and other volunteers with training and interest in the field of historic preservation, or specialized knowledge of geographic areas and contexts, to assist them with the field survey work.
- All consultants and volunteers receive classroom and field training from the DCP in the use of the FiGSS and SurveyLA methodology.

B. Field Survey Methods Summary

- SurveyLA identifies and evaluates properties and districts that are significant within the contexts developed for the HCS.
- Properties are evaluated in the field using the HCS in accordance with National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources criteria as well as for local eligibility as potential City Historic-Cultural Monuments and Historic Preservation Overlay Zones.
- Surveys focus on identifying resources dating from 1850 to 1980.
- Information relating to properties of historic, social and cultural significance is pre-loaded in the FiGSS based on research completed for development of the HCS, pre-field research provided by interns and volunteers, and community input from SurveyLA's public participation program. This information appears as a GIS data layer on the FiGSS application.

- All surveys are completed from the public right-of-way (from vehicles or on foot as needed).
- Digital photographs are be taken of all surveyed properties.
- Field Surveys do not include:
 - Individual resources and historic districts (including HPOZs) that are already designated (federal, state, local). For individual resources, there may be some verification (updating) of existing conditions in the field where appropriate
 - Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) surveys conducted within the last five years
 - Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) surveys completed within the last five years (submitted to OHR as complete but not designated)

V. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Properties surveyed for SurveyLA are evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources and for local designation as City Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCM) or Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZ), commonly known as historic districts. A discussion of the criteria for each of these programs is summarized below.

A. National Register of Historic Places (NR)

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, in order to qualify for the register, a resource must meet the criteria for evaluation, which are:

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

INTEGRITY:

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Historic properties either retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining *which* of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The following

sections define the seven aspects and explain how they combine to produce integrity.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity:

- 1) **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- 2) **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- 3) **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property.
- 4) **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- 5) **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- 6) **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- 7) **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

B. California Register of Historical Resources (CR)

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act. According to the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Technical Assistance Bulletin #3*, to become a historic resource, a site must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources, and to convey the reasons for their significance.

C. City of Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM)

Sec. 22.171.8. Monument Designation Criteria

A proposed Monument may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Commission if it:

(A) Meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or
- 2) Is associated with the lives of Historic Personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community; or
- 5) Reflects or exemplifies the diversity of Los Angeles, including, but not limited to, the significant contributions of people of color, women, and workers; or stimulates and promotes a greater understanding of diversity, democracy, and freedom.

and

(B) Retains Integrity from its Period of Significance. Proposed Monuments do not need to retain all aspects of Integrity, but should retain a sufficient degree of those aspects of Integrity that relate to why it is significant. Flexibility shall be used in assessing Integrity, particularly when a proposed Monument is significant under designation criteria 1 or 2 above. A proposed Monument's deferred maintenance, dilapidated condition, or illegal alterations shall not, on their own, be construed to equate to a loss of Integrity.

D. Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ)

A Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) is a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. According to Section 12.20.3 of the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, the criteria for the designation of an HPOZ are:

- 1) Adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
- 2) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
- 3) Retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of a Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

E. SurveyLA Evaluations

The California State Office of Historic Preservation has developed California Register Status Codes as a standardized system for classifying historical resources in the State's Historic Resources Inventory. These Status Codes are used statewide and are assigned to properties and districts by field surveyors as part of the survey process.

Field surveyors will apply the following CHR Status Codes when evaluating properties for SurveyLA. A property may have more than one Status Code:

3S – Appears eligible for National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation

3CS – Appears eligible for California Register as an individual property through survey evaluation

5S3 – Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation

6L – Property identified through the SurveyLA process as ineligible for National Register, California Register or local designation; may warrant special consideration for local planning

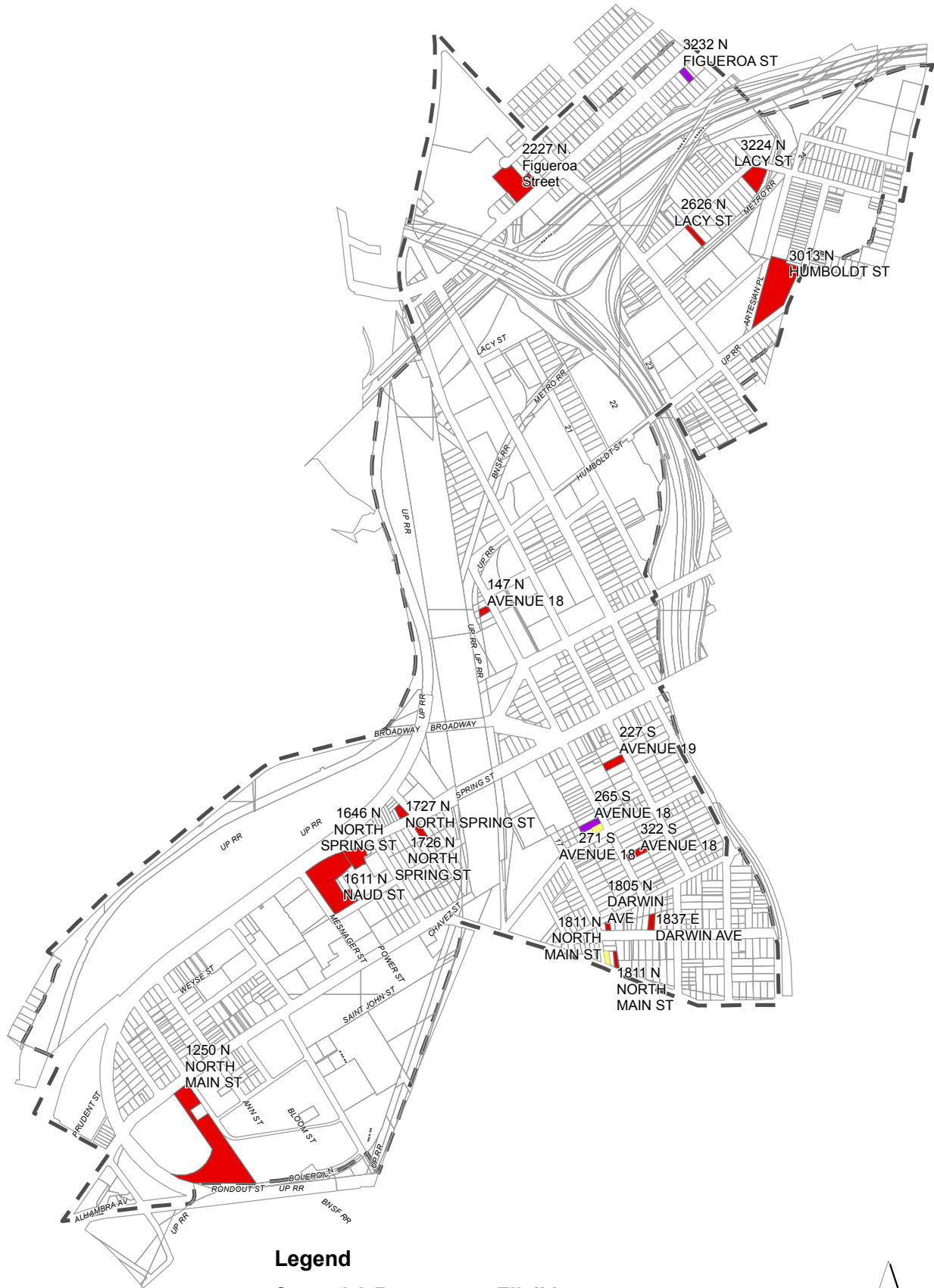
6LQ – Determined ineligible for local listing or designation as a historic district through a survey process; neighborhood or area may warrant special consideration for local planning.

6Z – Found ineligible for National Register, California Register or local designation through survey evaluation

7RQ – Individual property identified in a SurveyLA Survey – Not evaluated

7SQ – Individual property assessed for significance in accordance with the SurveyLA Multiple Property Documentation approach, but does not meet eligibility standards.

CASP Survey Area



Legend

SurveyLA Resources - Eligible

- National Register, California Register, HCM (3S,3CS,5S3)
- California Register, HCM (3CS,5S3)
- HCM (5S3)



1,000 Feet



APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR 523) FORMS

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

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 147 Ave 18

P1. Other Identifier: City Wide Towing, Inc.

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 22

c. Address: 147 Ave 18 City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5447019002

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

Architectural Style: Utilitarian
Siding/Sheathing: metal, all visible sides
Fenestration: metal, hopper, arranged in pairs
Primary Entrance: front, Roll-up door

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 1
Property Type: industrial, Quonset Hut
Related: Parking lot
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1946

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 147 Ave 18

B1. Historic Name: 147 N Ave 18

B2. Common Name: City Wide Towing, Inc.

B3. Original Use: Industrial B4. Present Use: Towing

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1946

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

*B8. Related Features:

Parking lot

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Industrial Engineering/Design 1887-1940

Period of Significance: 1946 Property Type: Industrial Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of a Quonset Hut, an increasingly rare property type developed to provide mass temporary workspace and housing in the World War II era. The 1920-1951 Sanborn map identifies its early use as a "sheet metal shop." The Quonset hut is a variant of the c. 1916, British-designed Nissen hut. It was named for the Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, where it was first designed for large-scale production in the United States in 1941. Built to serve as temporary, flexible military facilities for World War II, the Quonset hut bears a distinctive form: a simple half-cylinder typically constructed of a wood or steel rib-framing system with corrugated metal sheathing. It was ideal for wartime because it was both inexpensive and efficient to build, and could be easily moved to accommodate a variety of uses.

Following the end of...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*B12. References:

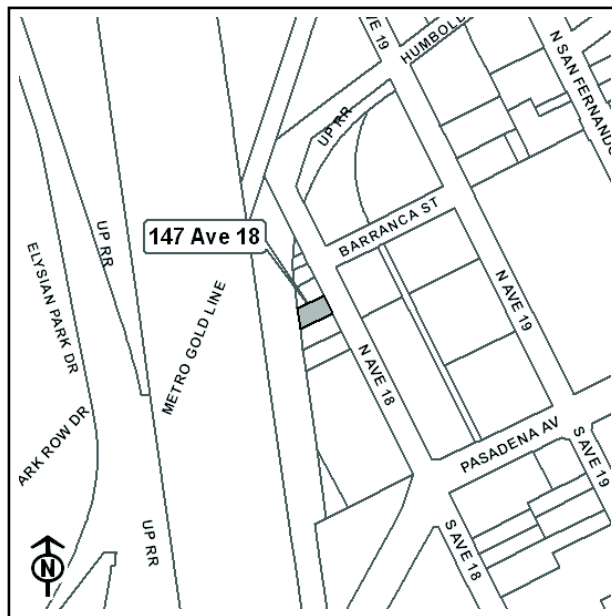
Sanborn Maps

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 147 Ave 18

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): World War II in 1945, there was a nationwide housing shortage as veterans returned from war in large numbers; Quonset huts served as one answer to accommodate the population. Given their flexible interior layout and the low cost to move and erect, it was not uncommon for individual Quonset huts to be purchased and appropriated for a variety of uses, including industrial and commercial facilities. Not all Quonset huts were designed for military activities and then reused; some companies advertised their effectiveness as an efficient, flexible space for a wide variety of home, warehouse, commercial, and other uses, and sold them for those purposes. An important symbol of both the wartime and postwar eras, the Quonset hut is a rapidly disappearing property type. Despite its simple, utilitarian design, research and existing cultural resources evaluations support the notion that Quonset huts are of nationwide importance and extant examples may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for their architecture.

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

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 265-267 Ave 18

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 23

c. Address: 267 Ave 18 City: _____ Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5447026014

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

Architectural Style: Wood-frame Vernacular
 Victorian, elements of
 Siding/Sheathing: wood: clapboard, all visible sides
 Roof: hipped, medium, narrow eaves, fascia and brackets, closed eaves
 Fenestration: wood, double-hung, front, bars cover windows
 Primary Entrance: single door, transom lights, Beneath a pent roof supported by turned spindles, security door added
 Other notable features: symmetrical massing

Plan: rectangular
 No. Stories: 1
 Porches: Front Stoop
 Additions: Compatible, rear
 Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

06/01/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1885

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
 Chattel Architecture, Planning and Preservation
 13417 Ventura Boulevard
 Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 06/02/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 265-267 Ave 18

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Wood-frame Vernacular, Folk Victorian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1885

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Early Residential Development 1880-1930

Period of Significance: 1885 Property Type: Single Family Residence Applicable Criteria: A/1/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion A/1/1. This hipped-roof Victorian-era residence appears to be one of the oldest residences in the Albion Street neighborhood, and is a rare intact representative of the early residential development that occurred just outside the original Pueblo of Los Angeles.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

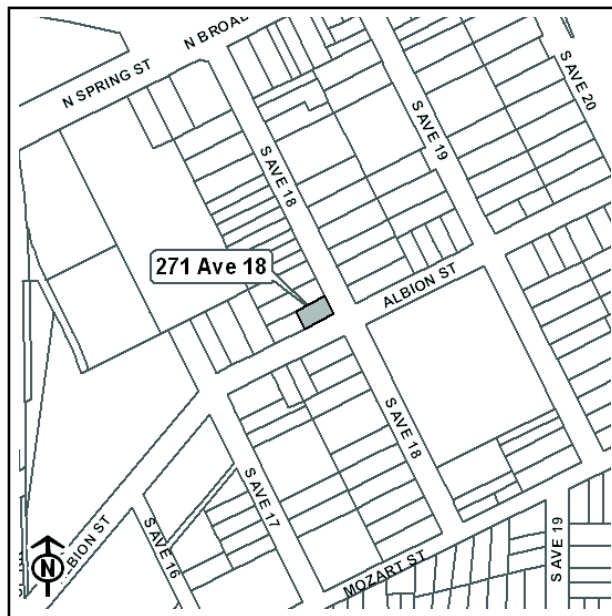
*B12. References:

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 06/02/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3CS

Other Listings 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 271 Ave 18

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 23

c. Address: 271 Ave 18 City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5447026025

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

Architectural Style: Folk Victorian
Construction: wood frame
Siding/Sheathing: wood: clapboard, all visible sides
Roof: front gable, medium, decorative vergeboards/fascia, boxed eaves and brackets
Fenestration: vinyl, vertical sliding, front, side, arranged in pairs, bay window in front gable, alteration: yes
Primary Entrance: front, single door
Other notable features: spindles and spandrels

Plan: irregular
No. Stories: 1
Porches: Partial, front, side
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1885

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3CS

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 271 Ave 18

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Residential B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Folk Victorian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1885

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Folk Victorian Architecture 1885-1905

Period of Significance: 1885 Property Type: Residential Applicable Criteria: 3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the California Register and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architecture. Due to the replacement of the original wood windows with vinyl (albeit in their original openings) the residence does not retain sufficient integrity for the National Register. It does, however, still retain sufficient integrity to appear eligible for the California Register and for designation as an LAHCM. Folk Victorian styled residences were popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as an affordable way to decorate otherwise modest homes with the elaborate decorative styles of the Victorian Era. Generally chosen from pattern books and mass-produced, the ornamentation on Folk Victorian homes demonstrate how industrialization of the building industry boadened and popularized what would otherwise have been prohibitively expensive design for most people. Hundreds of these residences were built during the...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*B12. References:

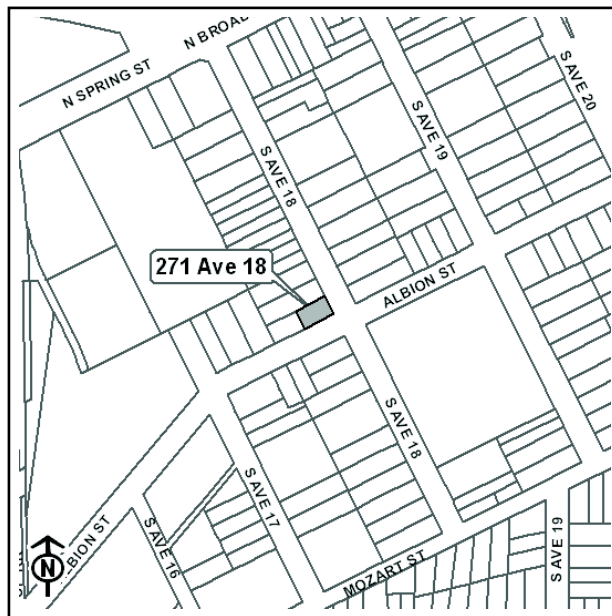
Sanborns

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 271 Ave 18

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): residential booms in the 1880s and 1900s, but intact examples have since become increasingly rare.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 322 S Ave 18

P1. Other Identifier: Albion Street School

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 23

c. Address: 322 S Ave 18 City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5447030900

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

Architectural Style: Moderne
Siding/Sheathing: stucco: smooth, all visible sides
Roof: hipped, low, parapet, narrow eaves
Fenestration: metal, vertical sliding, front, side, rear, arranged in pairs
Primary Entrance: front, double doors

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 2, 7 buildings
Property Type: institutional, School
Related: Ancillary buildings; paved playground
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1937

Sanborn

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 322 S Ave 18

B1. Historic Name: Hayes Street School; Nineteenth Avenue School

B2. Common Name: Albion Street School

B3. Original Use: School B4. Present Use: School

*B5. Architectural Style: Moderne

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1937

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

*B8. Related Features:

Ancillary buildings; paved playground

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Post-1933 Earthquake LAUSD Schools

Period of Significance: 1937 Property Type: School Applicable Criteria: A/1/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion A/1/1 because it significantly represents the public response to early earthquake awareness within the LAUSD school system. Albion Street School is an excellent example of an elementary school built after the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, a period in which the widespread quake-caused destruction of unreinforced schools led to the development of stricter standards for school construction. This pressure to rebuild schools coupled with the infusion of federal funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) produced an extensive collection of Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, and PWA Moderne schools in the Los Angeles Basin. Albion Street School has retained several key buildings from the 1937 Moderne-styled campus.

Located in the Chavez Tract and known as Hayes Street School until 1903 and then Nineteenth Avenue School (to accompany a change in street names) until...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15

*B12. References:

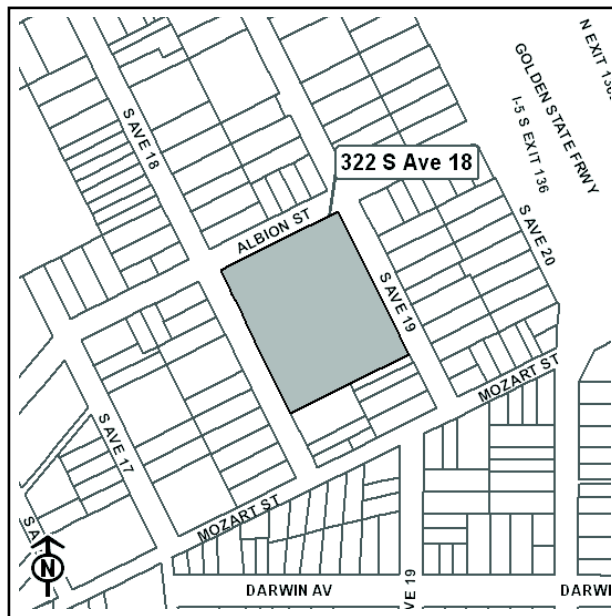
Sanborn Maps, LA Times Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 322 S Ave 18

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): 1917, the Albion Street School was one of the earliest school sites in the City of Los Angeles. Its first structure was a wood building constructed ca. 1891 (demolished 1968). A 1968 LA Times article identifies this structure as the oldest L.A. school building and a "gleaming wood-frame school building with...hand-carved gingerbread trimming, big double doors and broad front porch." It had five rooms and was torn down for replacement with a "modern two-story stucco building--with air conditioning." While the building was in 1968 found to be structurally sound, it had pipe and wiring issues and had, "gone about as far as it can go" ("Oldest L.A. School Building Scheduled to Be Demolished," LA Times, 26 May 1968, EB). The site served as the center of its neighborhood and, according to the United States Census, originally enrolled children of Italian and Mexican immigrants who worked in nearby railyards. The existing buildings were constructed in 1937. According to a brief, undated school history, "The Albion community is identified with the early history of Los Angeles. It is within the "five minute call zone" of the Southern Pacific shops, where many of the parents are employed. It is a compact community... Most of the children are American born, but their racial backgrounds are Italian and Mexican. The school is a neighborhood center..." ("History fo the School," Albion Street School, California Index, Los Angeles Public Library, undated). In 1938, the school was part of a program called American Friends Service Committee wherein college and graduate-level students would engage in a "volunteer work camp" at the Albion Street School to learn more about the community and "study the perplexities of American life" ("Seeking Understanding of Industrial Changes," LA Times, 25 Jul 1938, 10).

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Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 227-229-231 Ave 19

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 23

c. Address: 227 Ave 19 City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5447025018

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

Architectural Style: Folk Victorian, modest
Construction: wood frame
Siding/Sheathing: wood: clapboard, all visible sides
Roof: gable-on-hip, medium
Fenestration: wood, double-hung, front, side
Primary Entrance: front, single door

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 1, 3 buildings
Porches: Partial, front
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP03

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1907

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 227-229-231 Ave 19

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Multi-family residential B4. Present Use: Multi-family residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Folk Victorian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1907

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Folk Victorian Architecture 1885-1905

Period of Significance: 1907 Property Type: Residential Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The grouping of three early residences located on one parcel appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as a unique example of Folk Victorian as applied to a multifamily property. Folk Victorian styled residences were popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as an affordable way to decorate otherwise modest homes with the elaborate decorative styles of the Victorian Era. Generally chosen from pattern books and mass-produced, the ornamentation on Folk Victorian homes demonstrate how industrialization of the building industry boadened and popularized what would otherwise have been prohibitively expensive design for most people. Hundreds of these residences were built during the residential booms in the 1880s and 1900s, but intact examples have since become increasingly rare. While these residences represent a modest example of the style, together they represent an application of the style to a multifamily...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP03

*B12. References:

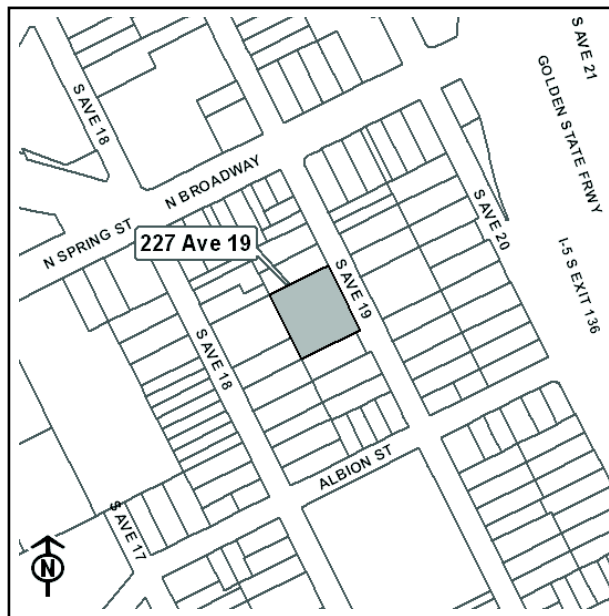
Sanborn Maps

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

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Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 227-229-231 Ave 19

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): property, which is distinctive and uncommon in Los Angeles.

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HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 2S2

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1300 N Cardinal St

P1. Other Identifier: William Mead Homes

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 22

c. Address: 1300 N Cardinal St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5409012902

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

Architectural Style: Moderne, elements of Architectural Style: International
Construction: brick
Siding/Sheathing: brick, all visible sides
Siding/Sheathing: poured concrete: painted, all visible sides
Roof: flat, multiple rooflines, narrow eaves
Fenestration: metal, casement, front, side, rear
Fenestration: metal, fixed, front, side, rear
Primary Entrance: front, side, rear, single door

Plan: irregular
No. Stories: 3, 27 buildings
Property Type: residential
Related: Poured concrete walkways, lawns, balconies with metal banisters, outdoor fixed laundry racks
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP03

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1942

Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 04/06/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1300 N Cardinal St

*Recorded By: Kathryn McGee *Date: 04/06/2011 _____ Continuation X Update

Update Status: Retains Integrity

The William Mead Homes is significant as one of the first government housing projects in Los Angeles and is also significant for its Pre-War Modern architecture. Originally known as Ann Street project, William Mead Homes was constructed c. 1942 and partially occupied by 1943. It is located in the industrial area east of Downtown, situated on 15-acre tract located north of the Union Pacific Rail Line and bounded by E. Elmyra St and Bolero Ln to the south and west and Leroy St and N. Main St to the east and north. It includes multiple standardized, rectangular and L-shaped apartment buildings configured around communal and outdoor spaces, a leasing office and the Ann Street Elementary School. It was designed to accommodate 449 families and its estimated cost of construction in 1940 was \$2,100,000 ("One Housing Project Wins," LA Times, 13 Dec 1940). In 1941, President Roosevelt approved a \$1,862,100 U.S. Housing Authority loan to the City of Los Angeles for construction of the project, covering about 90 percent of the estimated cost of construction. The land for the project was purchased by the Los Angeles Housing Authority from Consolidated Steel Corporation for \$20,000 an acre. Over 100 dwellings were demolished to make way for the project ("President Approves Loan for Slum Clearance Here," LA Times, 13 March 1941). The early nickname for the area, "Dog Town," comes from the site's historical proximity to a dog pound.

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Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1805 Darwin Ave

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 23

c. Address: 1805 Darwin Ave City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5410019002

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

Architectural Style: Folk Victorian
Construction: wood frame
Siding/Sheathing: wood: clapboard, all visible sides
Siding/Sheathing: brick: patterned veneer, S
Roof: front gable, medium, multiple rooflines, narrow eaves, decorative vergeboards/fascia
Fenestration: wood, vertical sliding, front, side, alteration: yes
Primary Entrance: front, single door, transom lights, beneath turned spindle porch
Other notable features: spandrels, boxed eaves,

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 1
Porches: Partial, front
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1910

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1805 Darwin Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Folk Victorian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1910

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Folk Victorian Architecture 1885-1905

Period of Significance: 1910 Property Type: Single Family Residence Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architecture. Folk Victorian styled residences were popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as an affordable way to decorate otherwise modest homes with the elaborate decorative styles of the Victorian Era. Generally chosen from pattern books and mass-produced, the ornamentation on Folk Victorian homes demonstrate how industrialization of the building industry boadened and popularized what would otherwise have been prohibitively expensive design for most people. Hundreds of these residences were built during the residential booms in the 1880s and 1900s, but intact examples have since become increasingly rare.

This residence has many character-defining features of the style, including an asymmetrical massing with a prominent front gable containing an angled bay, an entry porch with turned spindles and...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*B12. References:

Sanborn Maps

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Trinomial _____

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Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 1805 Darwin Ave

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): spandrels, and Colonial Revival ornamentation such as boxed eaves, cornice, and brackets. While its original windows may have been double-hung, the existing wood single-hung windows are compatible with the residence and this potential alteration does not impair the overall integrity of materials or workmanship of the residence.

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

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1837 Darwin Ave

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 23

c. Address: 1837 Darwin Ave City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5410019042

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

<p>Architectural Style: Folk Victorian Construction: wood frame Siding/Sheathing: wood: clapboard, all visible sides Siding/Sheathing: wood: shingles, S Roof: hipped, medium, decorative vergeboards/fascia, attic story, with decorated front gable, boxed eaves Fenestration: wood, vertical sliding, arranged in pairs, alteration: yes Primary Entrance: front, single door, transom lights Other notable features: turned spindles and spandrels on porch, brackets</p>	<p>Plan: rectangular No. Stories: 1 Porches: Partial, front Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling</p>
--	--

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)
03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both
1895

*P7. Owner and Address:
 not known

*P8. Recorded by:
 Kathryn McGee
 Chattel Architecture, Planning and Preservation
 13417 Ventura Boulevard
 Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
 Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1837 Darwin Ave

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Folk Victorian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Constructed Circa 1900

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Folk Victorian Architecture 1885-1905

Period of Significance: 1885-1905 Property Type: Single Family Residence Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architecture. Folk Victorian styled residences were popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as an affordable way to decorate otherwise modest homes with the elaborate decorative styles of the Victorian Era. Generally chosen from pattern books and mass-produced, the ornamentation on Folk Victorian homes demonstrate how industrialization of the building industry boadened and popularized what would otherwise have been prohibitively expensive design for most people. Hundreds of these residences were built during the residential booms in the 1880s and 1900s, but intact examples have since become increasingly rare. This residence has many character-defining features of the style, including an asymmetrical massing with a prominent front gable containing an angled bay, a partial-width porch with turned spindles...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*B12. References:

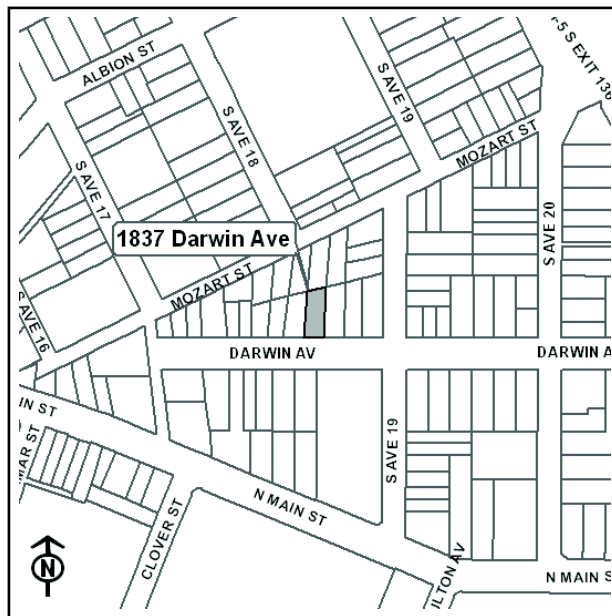
Sanborn Maps

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 1837 Darwin Ave

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): and spandrels, and Colonial Revival ornamentation such as boxed eaves, cornice, and brackets.

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

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2227 N Figueroa St

P1. Other Identifier: Prebles Restaurant, IHOP

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 15

c. Address: 2227 N Figueroa St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5446013058

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

<p>Architectural Style: <u>Googie</u> Siding/Sheathing: <u>stucco: textured, all visible sides</u> Siding/Sheathing: <u>brick: patterned veneer, all visible sides</u> Siding/Sheathing: <u>wood: shiplap, all visible sides</u> Roof: <u>side gable, wide eaves, other, rock roofing, wide fascia</u> Fenestration: <u>wood, fixed, continuous aluminum framed glass</u> Primary Entrance: <u>storefront, single door</u></p>	<p>Plan: <u>irregular</u> No. Stories: <u>1</u> Property Type: <u>commercial, Diner</u> Related: <u>Parking lot</u> Retains integrity: <u>yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling</u></p>
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*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP06

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/10/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1968

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2227 N Figueroa St

B1. Historic Name: Prebles Restaurant

B2. Common Name: IHOP

B3. Original Use: Restaurant B4. Present Use: Restaurant

*B5. Architectural Style: Googie

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1968

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

*B8. Related Features:

Parking lot

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Googie 1935-1969

Period of Significance: 1968 Property Type: Restaurant Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of the Googie style of architecture, a whimsical and visually arresting style applied to retail buildings in the post-World War II era. It was designed by Armet and Davis, an architecture firm responsible for design of many prominent Googie restaurants throughout Southern California. Googie buildings were designed to attract passing motorists and create a memorable brand for the store, and it was common for casual restaurants and coffee shops in the 1950s and 1960s.

The property was constructed in 1968 as part of the chain Prebles Restaurants. Based in Pasadena and owned by Richard S. Preble, the chain originally included locations in South Pasadena and Alhambra, opened in 1965, comprising 85 seats and 4,100 square feet, both of which had designs identical to the Figueroa location. ('Prebles Chain Begins Expansion Program,' LA Times,...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP06

*B12. References:

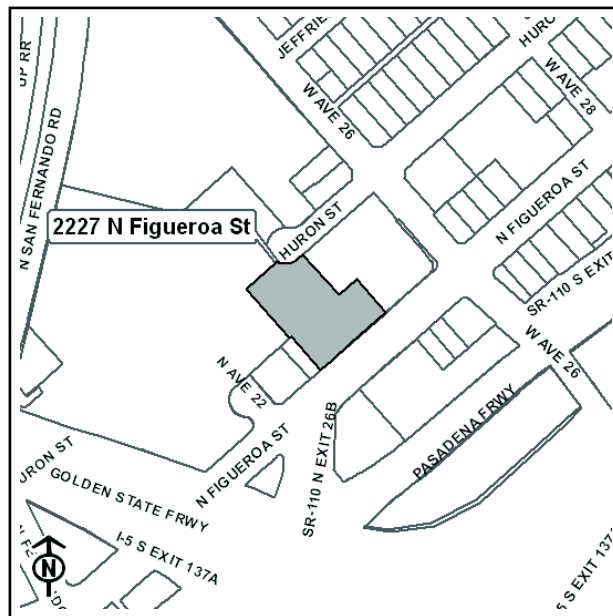
LA Times Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

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Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 2227 N Figueroa St

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): 24 May 1968). A major franchising and expansion program in the 1960s included new Prebles drive-through restaurants and coffee shops in Pasadena, La Crescenta, Anaheim, Cardiff-By-The-Sea, and San Diego ('Display Ad 24,' LA Times, 18 March 1966)

The 2227 N Figueroa location was designed by architecture firm Arnet & Davis. Joseph Illig & Sons, Inc. served as developer and contractor. Formed by Louis Arnet and Eldon Davis in 1947, the Arnet & Davis firm was known primarily for designs of coffee shops in Southern California. Notable works include the Holiday Bowl on Crenshaw Boulevard, Johnie's Coffee Shop at Wilshire Boulevard and Fairfax Avenue, Pann's Restaurant in Inglewood, and the original Norm's in West Hollywood. Their restaurant designs were defined by slanted roofs, terrazzo floors, driftstone walls, and exposed stainless steel kitchens, which were designed to allow for quick delivery of food while keeping patrons entertained. Restaurants like the Figueroa location frequently featured cantilevered stools, with bases that angled out from counters, which could be swept under while seats were occupied by customers. To evoke warmth, yellow, red, and orange were frequently used colors on their buildings ('You Can Still Get a Cup of Nostalgia at L.A.'s...: Coffee Shops Modern" by Amy Wallace, LA Times, 1 April 1993).

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 5S3 _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3232 N Figueroa St

P1. Other Identifier: Arroyo Theater

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 14

c. Address: 3232 N Figueroa St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5446018010

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

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival, elements of
Siding/Sheathing: stucco: modern, NW, altered: yes
Siding/Sheathing: brick, all visible sides
Roof: flat, parapet
Fenestration: metal, casement, front, alteration: yes
Primary Entrance: front, double doors, distinctive entry, alteration: yes
Other notable features: Churrigueresque decoration at center of facade

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 2
Property Type: commercial, Neighborhood theater
Retains integrity: no, setting, location, association, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP10

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/10/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1928

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code SS3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3232 N Figueroa St

B1. Historic Name: Arroyo Theater

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Theater B4. Present Use: Commercial

*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1928

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Pre WWII Neighborhood Theaters 1915-1942

Period of Significance: 1928 Property Type: Theater Applicable Criteria: HCM 1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The former Arroyo Theater has lost much of its original integrity, but in the context of the neighborhood is a rare property type, a pre-World War II neighborhood theater. It has retained its attractive Churrigueresque frieze and essential form. For this reason, it appears eligible for HCM status in spite of appearing ineligible for National and California Registers due to a lack of integrity.

Affiliated with Fox West Coast Theaters, this building was called the Arroyo Theater. In December 1932, the theater collaborated with the Marcal, Marquis, Larchmont, and Western theaters to host a holiday event during which movie screenings were hosted for children (Display ad, LA Times, 22 June 1936, A16; "Youngsters Hail Times Film Party," LA Times, 30 Dec 1932, A2). An LA Times 1936 movie listing includes the theater located at 3232 N Figueroa. There is an advertisement in the LA Times for the Arroyo Theater as late as 1955. The theater was used until at least 1956, according to...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP10

*B12. References:

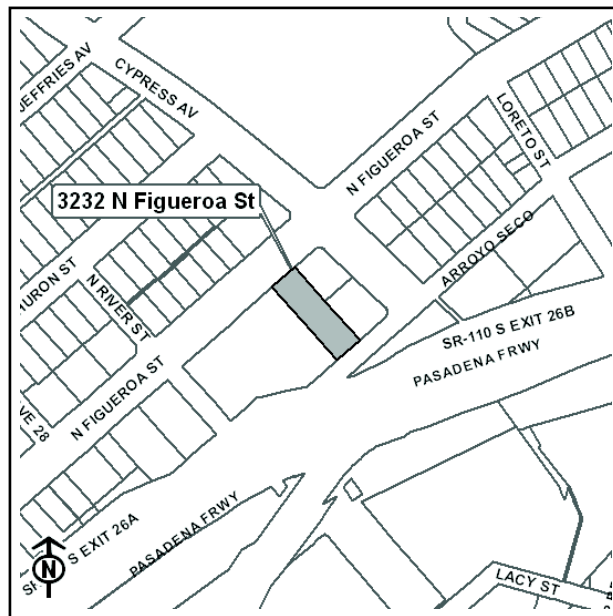
Sanborn Maps, LA Time Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 3232 N Figueroa St

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): 1956 City Directory. In the 1960 directory, the address associated with the theater was listed as Halco Corp-Health Foods.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Primary # _____
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Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3011 Humboldt St

P1. Other Identifier: Price Pfister Brass Manufacturing Company

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 14

c. Address: 3011 Humboldt St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5205009003

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

Architectural Style: Utilitarian
Construction: unknown
Siding/Sheathing: metal, all visible sides, Metal
Roof: front gable, medium, multiple rooflines
Fenestration: metal, hopper, front
Fenestration: metal, fixed, front
Primary Entrance: front, single door, distinctive entry

Plan: irregular
No. Stories: 2, 5 buildings
Property Type: industrial
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/10/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1951

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3011 Humboldt St

B1. Historic Name: Price Pfister Brass Manufacturing Company

B2. Common Name: Impact International Belle Arte

B3. Original Use: Industrial B4. Present Use: Industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1951

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Building the City 1876-1980; Industrialist

Period of Significance: 1951-1965 Property Type: Industrial Applicable Criteria: A/1/1, B/2/2

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion A/1/1 and B/2/2 for its association with Isadore Familian and Price Pfister Brass Manufacturing Co, an important manufacturer of brass plumbing fixtures and faucets. Isadore Familian (1911-2002) was an important Los Angeles industrialist, philanthropist and Jewish Community leader. According to his LA Times obituary, Familian was born in Chicago to Russian immigrant parents and came to Los Angeles in 1913. He became partner in his family business in 1941, at which time the business purchased Price Pfister Brass Manufacturing Company. Under Mr. Familian's leadership, the Price Pfister plant expanded from 50 employees to 1,500 and became one of the largest manufacturers of brass bath and kitchen hardware in the world. In 1969, Price- Pfister became a subsidiary of Norris Industries and Mr. Familian continued as chairman of the board. Since the 1947 founding...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*B12. References:

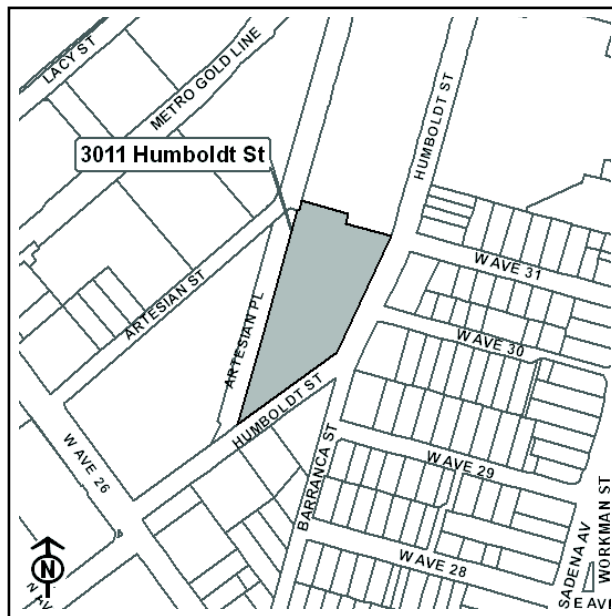
Sanborn Maps, Los Angeles Times Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 3011 Humboldt St

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): of the University of Judaism in Hollywood, Mr. Familian served on its board of directors and various committees. In the 1970s, he spearheaded the fund-raising campaign to build the university's 28-acre campus, which is named after him and his first wife, Sunny, who died in 1979. Familian also made important contributions to the City of Hope and served as chairman of the manufacturing committee for the March of Dimes in 1954 ("Familian Heads Polio Drive Industry Group," LA Times, 17 Dec 1954, 21). Price Pfister moved to an expanded plant in Pacoima in 1965, and remained there until 1997, when parent company Black and Decker closed the plant and moved operations to Mexico.

The building industry emerged to support the exponential residential and commercial growth in Los Angeles in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, providing the raw materials, carpentry, and furnishings needed to create the City's extensive built environment. Very few, if any properties are extant that represent this critical component of Los Angeles community development. The CASP Area is unique in the City because it contains a concentration of metal shops from the early 20th century, including the former Price Pfister Brass Manufacturing Company, the California Steel and Cornice Company, and smaller steel and metal shops on Avenue 33 and on Naud Street.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2630 Lacy St

P1. Other Identifier: Columbia Mills; Talbert-Whitmore Co., Lacy Street Production Center

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 14

c. Address: 2630 Lacy St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5205011012

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

Architectural Style: Utilitarian
Construction: wood frame
Siding/Sheathing: brick, all visible sides
Siding/Sheathing: wood: board/batten, all visible sides
Siding/Sheathing: metal, all visible sides
Roof: flat, parapet
Roof: front gable, medium
Fenestration: wood, double-hung, front, side
Fenestration: metal, fixed, front, side
Primary Entrance: side
Other notable features: Multiple industrial buildings of varying styles on site

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 2, 4 buildings
Property Type: industrial
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/10/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1908-1948

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 2630 Lacy St

B1. Historic Name: Columbia Mills; Talbert Whitmore Co. Window Shade Manufacturing

B2. Common Name: Lacy Street Production Center

B3. Original Use: Industrial B4. Present Use: Film production

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Originally Constructed 1908, expanded 1921 and 1948

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Industrial Engineering/Design 1887-1940

Period of Significance: 1908-1948 Property Type: Industrial Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of the Daylight Factory within the context of industrial design and engineering. Prior to the widespread use of electricity, controlling and capitalizing on daylight was a necessary component of the design of manufacturing buildings. Daylight was brought into the building using a variety of methods, including expansive industrial sash windows, orientation of intensive hand work next to the exterior walls of the building, skylights, and specialized roof forms to bring light into the interior. This property is an excellent example of a daylight factory, with multiple daylight features including expansive industrial sash and sawtooth rooflines.

In 1908 Talbert-Whitmroe Co developed a factory at 2360 Lacy St for manufacture of shade cloth and window shades. By 1921, the factory had become the largest shade cloth producer west of Chicago,...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*B12. References:

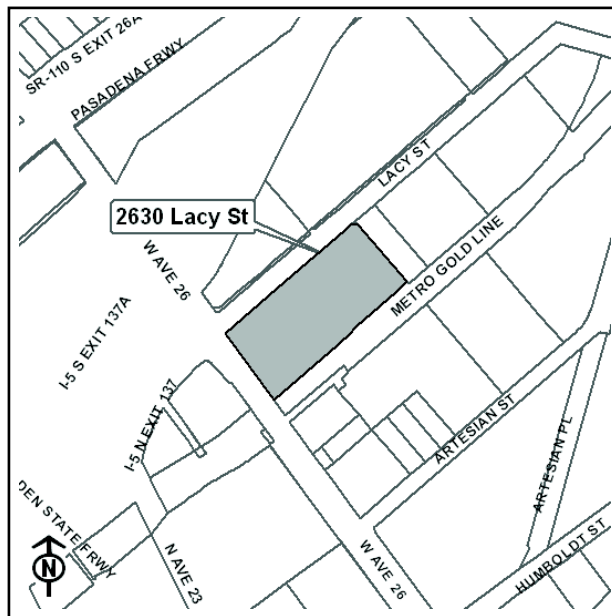
Sanborn Maps, LA Times Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

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Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 2630 Lacy St

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): manufacturing about 1.25 million yards of cloth annually. By 1950, this company was renamed Columbia Mills, Inc., but continued to manufacture window shades at the site.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3214 Lacy St

P1. Other Identifier: Cannon Electric Development Co.

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 14

c. Address: 3214 Lacy St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5205011003

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

Architectural Style: Utilitarian Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival, elements of
Construction: wood frame
Siding/Sheathing: stucco: textured, all visible sides
Roof: flat, parapet
Fenestration: metal, casement, front, side, rear
Fenestration: metal, fixed, front, side, rear
Primary Entrance: front, single door, distinctive entry, Tile door surround

Plan: irregular
No. Stories: 2
Property Type: industrial
Related: Situated on railway; transformer; telephone poles
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/10/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1926

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 03/31/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
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Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 3214 Lacy St

B1. Historic Name: Cannon Electric Development Co.

B2. Common Name: Debacke

B3. Original Use: Factory B4. Present Use: Industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian, Mediterranean Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1926

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

*B8. Related Features:

Situated on railway; transformer; telephone poles

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Manufacturing for the Masses 1887-1980

Period of Significance: 1926 Property Type: _____ Applicable Criteria: A/1/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion A/1/1 because it is a key factory for the Cannon Electric Company, a significant manufacturer in Los Angeles industrial history. According to a 1941 LA Times article, Cannon was at the time the world's largest exclusive manufacturer of electrical cable connectors (Cannon Plugs) in 1941 and that the company had developed from a 2-man specialty shop into an organization supplying Electrical Signal Systems to such institutions as the Los Angeles Stock Exchange and Los Angeles County General Hospital, and experimental switchboards to scores of Southland schools. By 1941, the company was creating the greatest variety of cable connector fittings provided by any manufacturer ("Display Ad 22," LA Times, 2 Jan 1941, A24). Property meets most eligibility standards for the property sub-type. This property is significant as the last remaining building from a key factory for...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*B12. References:

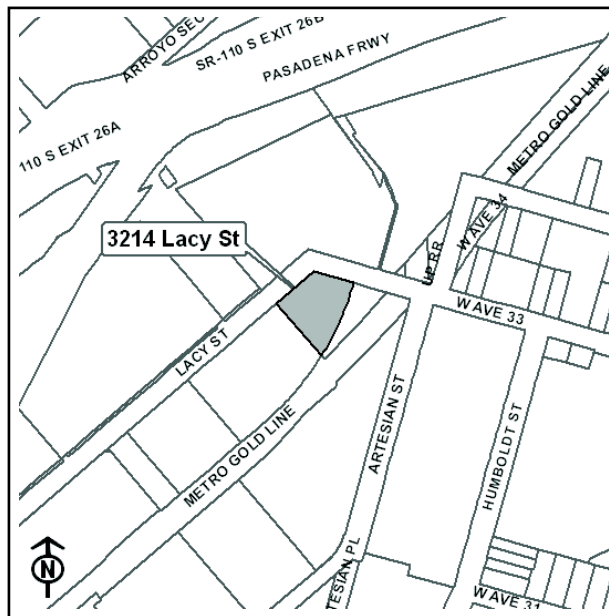
Sanborn Maps, Los Angeles Times Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 03/31/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 3214 Lacy St

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 03/31/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): Cannon Electric Development Co. Cannon became known as early as the 1910s as a leader in developing electrical connectors, the "Cannon Plug" being the most notable.

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1250 N Main

P1. Other Identifier: Kelite Factory

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 22

c. Address: 1250 N Main City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5409010032

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

Architectural Style: Art Deco, elements of Architectural Style: Utilitarian
 Siding/Sheathing: poured concrete: painted, all visible sides, Brick is used on all elevations of rear building
 Roof: flat, parapet, multiple rooflines
 Fenestration: metal, fixed, front, side, rear
 Fenestration: metal, vertical sliding, front, side, rear
 Primary Entrance: side

Plan: irregular
 No. Stories: 3, 3 buildings
 Property Type: industrial
 Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1924

Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
 Chattel Architecture, Planning and Preservation
 13417 Ventura Boulevard
 Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1250 N Main

B1. Historic Name: Kelite Products

B2. Common Name: Kelite Products

B3. Original Use: Factory B4. Present Use: Factory

*B5. Architectural Style: Art Deco, Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1924, 1946, 1954

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Industrial Engineering/Design 1887-1940

Period of Significance: 1924-1954 Property Type: Industrial Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of an industrial loft. Although some glazing and sash is missing, it still retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Shown in Sanborn maps (corrected through 1951) as a site used for Kelite Products, Inc., a manufacturer of specialized chemical compositions and equipment for industrial cleaning and metal treating, the site contains three buildings: Plant No's 1-3, all of which are extant. Plant No. 1, located at the corner of E. Elmyra and N. Main Streets, is the primary building, composed in an industrial/utilitarian style with elements of Art Deco. In 1966, Keylite Products Inc. had plants in L.A., Chicago, and Berkeley Heights, New Jersey. In the year ended Jan 31, 1966, it had sales of \$4.5 million and earnings of \$325,000 ("Boards Agree on Acquisition of L.A. Firm", LA Times, 11 Feb 1966, B16).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*B12. References:

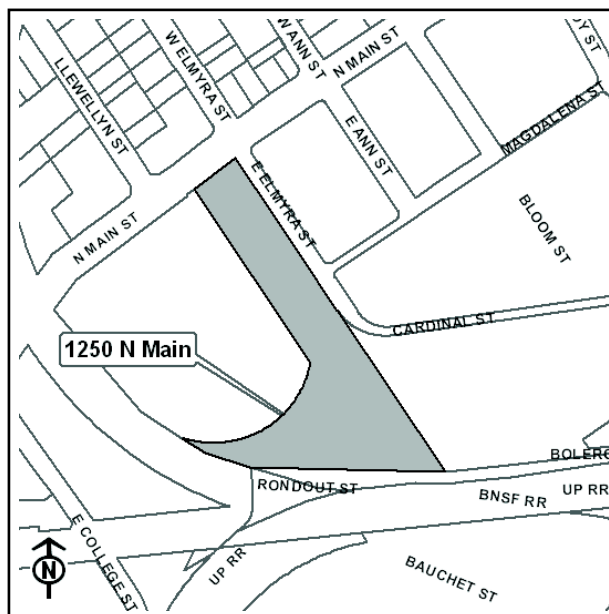
Sanborn Maps, LA Times Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 2S2

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1630 N Main

P1. Other Identifier: DWP Main Street Facility

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 22

c. Address: 1630 N Main City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5409013913

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

Architectural Style: International
Architectural Style: Beaux Arts
Architectural Style: Art Deco
Construction: poured concrete
Siding/Sheathing: poured concrete: painted, all visible sides, Sheetmetal siding wraps machine shop building abutting North Main Street.
Roof: flat, parapet, multiple rooflines
Fenestration: metal, fixed, front, side, rear
Fenestration: metal, horizontal sliding, front, side, rear
Fenestration: metal, hopper, front, side, rear
Primary Entrance: side, Roll-up door
Other notable features: Sunshade eyebrows extend from some southeast

Plan: irregular
No. Stories: 3, 11 buildings
Property Type: Utilities
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP09

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic

Prehistoric Both

1946

Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive



*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1630 N Main

*Recorded By: Kathryn McGee *Date: 05/25/2011 _____ Continuation X Update

Update Status: Retains Integrity

The Department of Water and Power Main Street Facility is significant as an early power station for the Department of Water and Power that played an important role in support of development of the City of Los Angeles. It is located on a triangular-shaped site containing multiple buildings and bounded by Main and Leroy Streets to the north and west and the Union Pacific Rail Road to the east and south. The early DWP site shown in Sanborn maps (corrected through 1951) include such buildings as Transformer House No 1 (1923 and 1918); Electrical Manintenance building (no date); General Warehouse (1923 and 1940); General Repair Shop (1925); Test Laboratory (1916); Outdoor Transformers (no date) and other ancillary buildings. Unable to confirm from public right-of-way whether all buildings listed are extant and if they all retain integrity. Site currently contains large collection of outdoor transformers at corner of Main St and the UPRR.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1801 N. Main St

P1. Other Identifier: Lanza Brothers Market

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 15

c. Address: 1801 N. Main St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5410019005

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

Architectural Style: Utilitarian
Siding/Sheathing: brick, all visible sides, painted
Roof: flat
Fenestration: aluminum, fixed, storefront, alteration: yes
Primary Entrance: storefront, single door, three storefronts total
Other notable features: metal awning printed with "famous italian sandwiches since 1926", mural of sandwiches on right side

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 1, 2 buildings
Property Type: Market
Related: Modest turn of the century residence behind market, "Lanza Bros Market" wall sign
Retains integrity: yes

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP06, HP02

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1926

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1801 N. Main St

B1. Historic Name: Lanza Bros Market

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Market B4. Present Use: Market

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1926

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

*B8. Related Features:

Modest turn of the century residence behind market, "Lanza Bros Market" wall sign

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: _____; Early Neighborhood Commercial Development 1880-1930

Period of Significance: 1926 Property Type: Commercial Applicable Criteria: A/1/1, HCM 5

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Lanza Brothers Market appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for HCM designation under Criterion A/1/1 because it is a rare intact commercial building associated with the Italian immigrant community, which has its roots in the earliest days of the Pueblo and continues to be active today. The building and associated residence was operated by the Lanza and Bruno families from the early 1920s through the early 2000s. In addition, the property appears to be eligible for designation as an HCM under Criterion 5 because it reflects the diversity of Los Angeles history as a physical representative of the City's Italian heritage.

Los Angeles City Directories starting as early as 1923 locate the Lanza Family at 1801 N Main St, listing Frank, a sheet metal worker, John (no occupation given), Joseph, a sheet metal worker, and Tony A., a sheet metal worker, as residing at 1801 N. Main. According to the 1930 United States Census, John Lanza was born in Italy to...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP06, HP02

*B12. References:

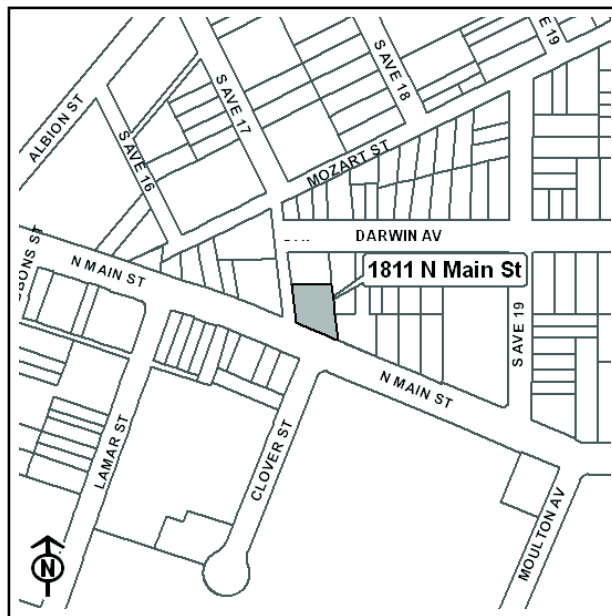
Sanborn Maps, Directories, LA Times Database, Census records

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): Italian parents c. 1866 and immigrated to the United States in 1898. He was recorded in the 1930 U.S. Census as residing at 1801 N Main at the age of 64 where he lived with his wife, Phyllis (age 54; born in Italy), daughter, Margaret Bruno (age 21; born in Texas), son-in-law Nick Bruno (age 25; born in Italy), and grandchildren Sam, John, Rosala and Rosie. The 1930 U.S. Census also includes other Lanza family members residing on the property. Head of household, Frank Lanza (age 29; born in Italy) and his wife Jenny (age 21; born in Italy) resided at 1801 ½ N. Main with their children Johnny and Phyllis. Frank Lanza was a carpenter in a railroad shop at the time. At 1805 N. Main, head of household Phillip Lanza (age 28; born in Italy) resided with his wife Elizabeth (age 20; born in Colorado). Phillip Lanza was a builder of railroad cars at the time. At 1807 N. Main, head of household Anthony Lanza (age 26; born in Alabama) resided with his wife Cornelia (age 25; born in Italy) and their son, John. Anthony Lanza was a grocery merchant at the time. Census records indicate that while John and Phyllis Lanza lived in Los Angeles in the 1930s, they lived in southern states, likely including Texas and Alabama, and possibly also Louisiana, after immigrating to the U.S. and prior to moving to Los Angeles.

The 1927 Los Angeles City Directories also associate the property with Mary Millone, a grocer at 1803 N Main, and John Millone, who worked as a truck builder; the couple resided at 1706 Pomeroy Ave at the time. In addition, Bruno Pete meats is listed as tenant of 1803 N Main. The connection between the Lanza and Bruno names likely starts with Margaret Lanza's marriage to Nick Bruno (Margaret was the Texas-born daughter of John and Phyllis Lanza). The Millone connection is, however, unclear. It is possible Mary Millone was simply a worker at that location, or was related to the Lanza or Bruno Families in a manner that has not been identified; it is also possible the Millone family had a small shop in the building, since the building contains three storefront entrances (and could have contained three businesses). Anthony Lanza and wife Cornelia are listed as grocers at 1803 N Main and residing at 1801 ½ N Main in the 1942 LA City Directory. The Lanza Bros Grocery is located at 1803 N Main in the 1956 LA City Directory; Anthony Lanza still occupies 1801 ½ N Main; and 1807 N. Main is identified as Jerry G Barroy dry goods in the same year.

A 2000 Los Angeles Times article written by the son-in-law of Lanza Family member Gloria Worsham, who owned the property with her brothers Anthony and Louis Lanza for many years, notes that the site housed generations of Lanzas since the 1920s in the seven houses directly behind the store (not all of which are necessarily on the APN listed above; it is unclear exactly which houses are associated with the Lanza family). The author also notes, "My wife's family still owns most of the city block where the store sits, and her mother was brought up in the family compound that consists of the seven houses directly behind the store. But the family moved away long ago, Gloria and Anthony heading to the suburbs of San Gabriel a few miles away, Louis a little closer in Silver Lake. The Lanza Brothers market remained behind, however, and has served the neighborhood for 80 years." The author further notes, "When the [store opened] in the 1920s, [it was] a working-class neighborhood. In a time before supermarkets, it was the place where the Italian immigrants would buy fresh groceries on their way home from the nearby rail yards and factories. People would come to talk, buy stamps and money orders, and have a feeling of home and community in a strange new land." The article concludes that due to frequent break-ins and robberies in recent years, the Lanza family has vacated some or all of the site (Rick Garcia, 'Sunset in Lincoln Heights,' Los Angeles Times, 8 Oct. 2000). Current on-line reviews of the market indicate that it is being run by Korean immigrants.

State of California - The Resources Agency
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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1811 N Main St

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 23

c. Address: 1811 N Main St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90031

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5410019005

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

Architectural Style: Folk Victorian
Construction: wood frame
Siding/Sheathing: wood: clapboard, all visible sides
Roof: hipped, medium, narrow eaves
Fenestration: wood, double-hung, front
Primary Entrance: front, single door
Other notable features: decorative brackets and spandrels

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 1
Porches: Full-Width, front
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

ca 1900

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1811 N Main St

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Folk Victorian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: ca 1900

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Folk Victorian Architecture 1885-1905

Period of Significance: ca 1900 Property Type: Single Family Residence Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of Folk Victorian architecture. Folk Victorian styled residences were popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as an affordable way to decorate otherwise modest homes with the elaborate decorative styles of the Victorian Era. Generally chosen from pattern books and mass-produced, the ornamentation on Folk Victorian homes demonstrate how industrialization of the building industry boadened and popularized what would otherwise have been prohibitively expensive design for most people. Hundreds of these residences were built during the residential booms in the 1880s and 1900s, but intact examples have since become increasingly rare. This residence has several character-defining features of the style as applied to a hipped-roof cottage, including a full-width front porch with decorative spindles and spandrels, and boxed eaves. It...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP02

*B12. References:

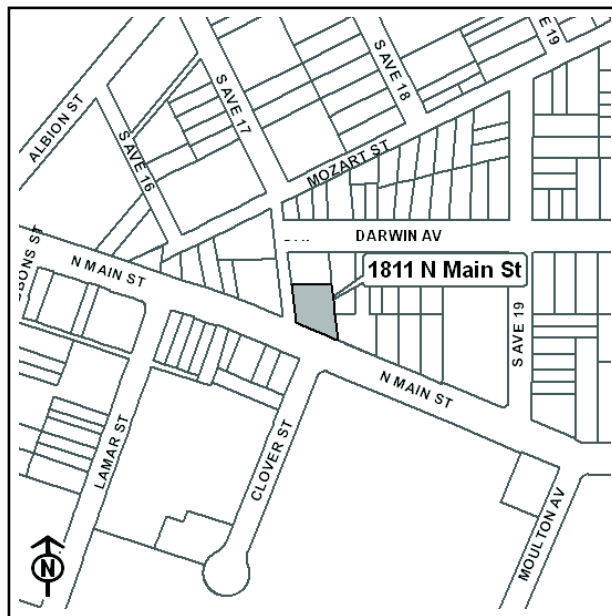
Sanborn Maps

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 1811 N Main St

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): appears that the balustrade has been rebuilt with narrower gaps between rails, but the building retains integrity in spite of this apparent alteration.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1611 Naud St

P1. Other Identifier: California Steel and Cornice Co., Stadco Fab Shop; Veolia Transportation

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 22

c. Address: 1611 Naud St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5409002016

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

Architectural Style: Utilitarian, utilitarian
Construction: wood frame
Siding/Sheathing: metal, all visible sides, Metal
Roof: side gable, medium, other, Sawtooth
Fenestration: metal, fixed, front
Primary Entrance: front, Truck door

Plan: rectangular
No. Stories: 2
Property Type: industrial
Related: Associated with large covered maintenance yard
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1945

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1611 Naud St

B1. Historic Name: California Steel and Cornice Co.

B2. Common Name: Stadco; Veolia

B3. Original Use: Industrial B4. Present Use: Industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1945

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

*B8. Related Features:

Associated with large covered maintenance yard

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Building the City 1876-1980

Period of Significance: 1945 Property Type: Industrial Applicable Criteria: A/1/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion A/1/1 as a key factory of the California Steel and Cornice Co., an important steel fabricator that made steel for the Case Study House program and Standard Oil Company. A 1939 Los Angeles Times ad also credits the company for providing steel for the I.Magnin & Co. store constructed at the intersection of Wilshire Boulevard and New Hampshire Avenue.

The building industry emerged to support the exponential residential and commercial growth in Los Angeles in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, providing the raw materials, carpentry, and furnishings needed to create the City's extensive built environment. Very few, if any properties are extant that represent this critical component of Los Angeles community development. The CASP Area is unique in the City because it contains a concentration of metal shops from the early 20th century, including the former Price...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*B12. References:

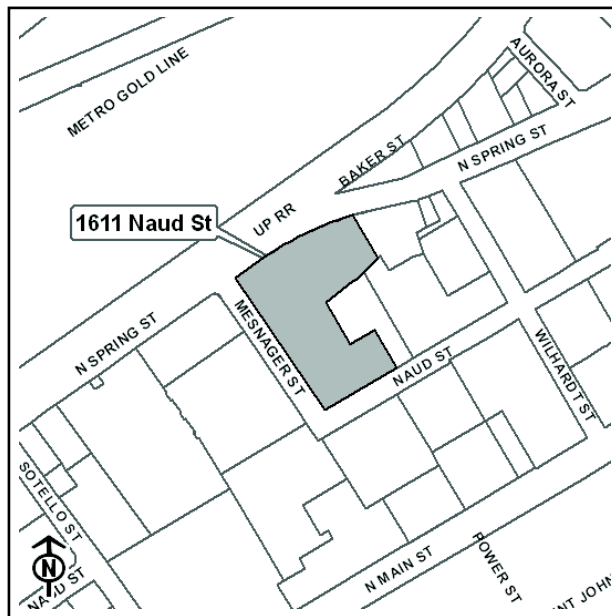
Sanborn Maps, City Directories, LA Times Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

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Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 1611 Naud St

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 05/25/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): Pfister Brass Manufacturing Company and smaller steel and metal shops on Avenue 33 and on Naud Street.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1640 N Spring St

P1. Other Identifier: Paper Products Manufacturing Co., KGB Studios

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 22

c. Address: 1640 N Spring St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5409002014

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

Architectural Style: Utilitarian Architectural Style: Italianate, elements of
Construction: wood frame
Siding/Sheathing: brick, all visible sides
Roof: side gable, medium, other, Sawtooth roof
Fenestration: wood, fixed, front
Primary Entrance: front, single door, transom lights, side lights

Plan: irregular
No. Stories: 1
Property Type: industrial
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1925

Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1640 N Spring St

B1. Historic Name: Paper Products Manufacturing Co.

B2. Common Name: KGB Studios

B3. Original Use: Paper products manufacturing B4. Present Use: light industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian, Italianate

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1925

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Industrial Engineering/Design 1887-1940

Period of Significance: 1925 Property Type: Industrial Applicable Criteria: C/3/3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion C/3/3 as an excellent example of a daylight factory because it combines the important elements of a daylight factory with an architecturally distinct façade. Prior to the widespread use of electricity, controlling and capitalizing on daylight was a necessary component of the design of manufacturing buildings. Daylight was brought into the building using a variety of methods, including expansive industrial sash windows, orientation of intensive hand work next to the exterior walls of the building, skylights, and specialized roof forms to bring light into the interior.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08

*B12. References:

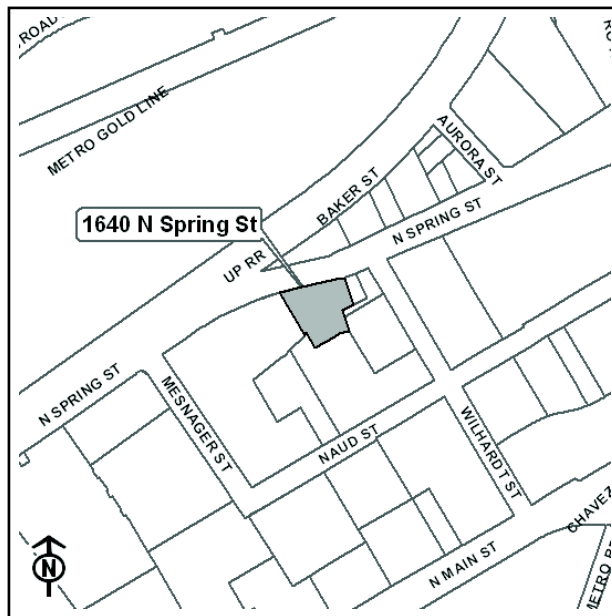
Sanborn Maps

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1727 N Spring St

P1. Other Identifier: Standard Oil Company Sales Department, The Woman's Building

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 22

c. Address: 1727 N Spring St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5409002011

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

Architectural Style: Italianate, elements of
Construction: unknown
Siding/Sheathing: brick, all visible sides
Siding/Sheathing: metal, all visible sides
Roof: flat, parapet
Fenestration: metal, fixed, front, side
Fenestration: metal, casement, front, side
Primary Entrance: front, single door, recessed, distinctive entry
Other notable features: Ornament surrounding entrance and windows above

Plan: irregular
No. Stories: 3
Property Type: commercial
Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP06, HP08

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1914

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 03/31/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive



*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1727 N Spring St

B1. Historic Name: Standard Oil Company (the Sales Department); The Woman's Building

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Industrial/Office B4. Present Use: Artist space/Industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: Italianate

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1914

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Oil/Petroleum Products 1892-1965

Period of Significance: 1892-1965 Property Type: Industrial Applicable Criteria: A/1/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The building located at 1727 N. Spring St appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion A/1/1 for its association with Standard Oil Company of California, as well as for its association with the Womens Rights Movement. Originally designed in 1914 as a sales department office and industrial facility for Standard Oil Company of California, the building retains integrity from its date of construction. Standard Oil Company was founded by John D. Rockefeller and was broken up in the U.S. Supreme Court antitrust decision in 1911. Standard Oil Company of California was a successor company resulting from that break up. It played an important role in Citywide development and later became Chevron Corporation.

In 1975 the building reopened by the Feminist Studio Workshop (FSW) organization as "The Woman's Building & Women's Graphic Center," home of the FSW, Sisterhood Bookstore, Olivia Records, Women's Graphic Center, Women's...(continued on next page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP06, HP08

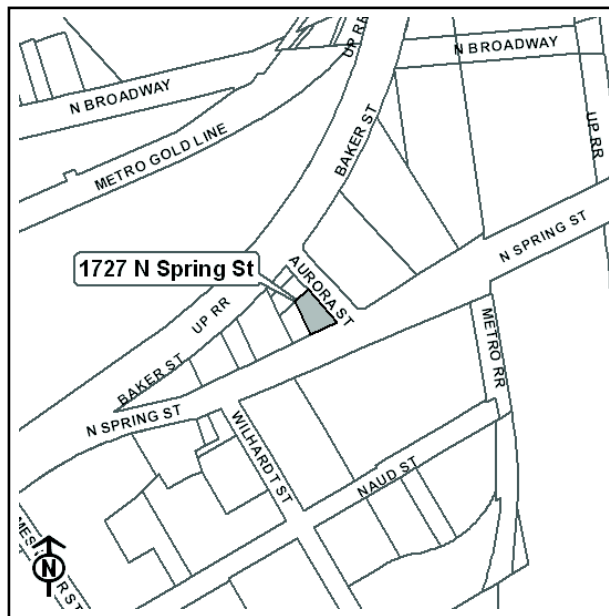
*B12. References:

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 03/31/2011

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Name or #:(Assigned by recorder) 1727 N Spring St

*Recorded By: LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: 03/31/2011 Continuation Update

B10. Statement of Significance (continued): Switchboard, Canis Gallery, a cafe, open gallery and performance spaces and feminist therapists ("About Women," LA Times, 7 Dec 1975, E4). A center supporting the creative achievements of women, its archives are currently held at the Smithsonian and Getty, among other locations. The Woman's Building & Women's Graphic Center was at this location until 1991. It was assessed for significance for its association with Judy Chicago, founder of the Feminist Art Program at Fresno State College and co-founder of Feminist Art Program at CalArts, and, finally, cofounder of the FSW, the group that started the first Woman's Building at Choinard Art Institute (743 S Grandview) in 1973. Chicago left Feminist Studio Workshop Staff in 1974, prior to FSW's move to the 1727 N Spring St location. Since she left the organization prior to its occupation of 1727 N Spring, the building isn't significant for its association with her. Note that while references to the building alternate between calling it "Woman's Building" and "Women's Building," a 1980s photo of the building shows that its facade signage read: "The Woman's Building & Women's Graphic Center."

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings 3CS, 5S3

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1756 N Spring St

P1. Other Identifier: Standard Oil Company Facilities

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Los Angeles Date: 1994 T: 01.0S; R: 13.0W; S: 22

c. Address: 1756 N Spring St City: Los Angeles Zip: 90012

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN:5409002029

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

Architectural Style: Utilitarian Construction: wood frame Siding/Sheathing: brick, all visible sides Roof: flat, parapet Fenestration: metal, fixed, boarded up Primary Entrance: side, Truck door	Plan: rectangular No. Stories: 1, 4 buildings Secondary Entrance: front, side, rear Property Type: industrial Retains integrity: yes, setting, location, materials, workmanship, association, design, feeling
---	--

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08, HP06

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of photo:

(View, data, accession #)

03/09/11

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

1920-1938

Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

not known

*P8. Recorded by:

Kathryn McGee
Chattel Architecture, Planning and
Preservation
13417 Ventura Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

*P9. Date Recorded: 05/25/2011

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Tanya Sorrell, Kathryn McGee, and Shane Swerdlow. Historic Resources Survey of the Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan. Prepared by LSA Associates and Chattel Architecture Planning and Preservation for Arup, April 2011

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record
 Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1756 N Spring St

B1. Historic Name: Standard Oil Company Facilities

B2. Common Name: L.A. Lucky Trading Inc.

B3. Original Use: Industrial B4. Present Use: Industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and data of alterations)

Year constructed: 1920, 1934, 1938

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Area: Los Angeles Theme: Oil/Petroleum Products 1892-1965

Period of Significance: 1920-1938 Property Type: Industrial Applicable Criteria: A/1/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This property appears eligible for the National and California Registers and for designation as an HCM under Criterion A/1/1 as a key facility for the Standard Oil Company of California. It was an early office and auto repair/machine shop for Standard Oil Company of CA, a successor company of Standard Oil that played an important role in citywide development, later becoming Chevron Corp. Note that this parcel includes the small office building located just below the Spring Street Bridge.

Oil exploration and processing is a theme that has had a significant impact on the City, from fueling emerging industries in the early 20th century to financing the construction of fantastic residential and commercial architecture. Unfortunately, there are very few industrial properties that strongly represent this theme. There are a few examples in the CASP area, including a former Standard Oil Company office and warehouse, and Standard Oil maintenance facilities across the street.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP08, HP06

*B12. References:

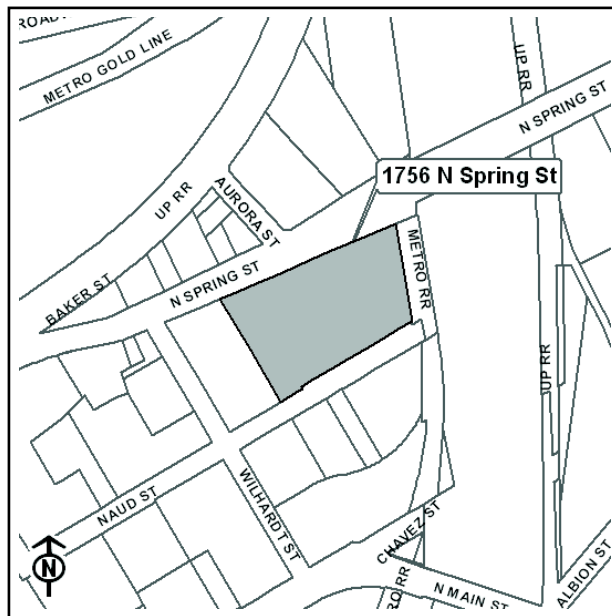
Sanborn Maps, LA Times Database

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Kathryn McGee

*Date of Evaluation: 05/25/2011

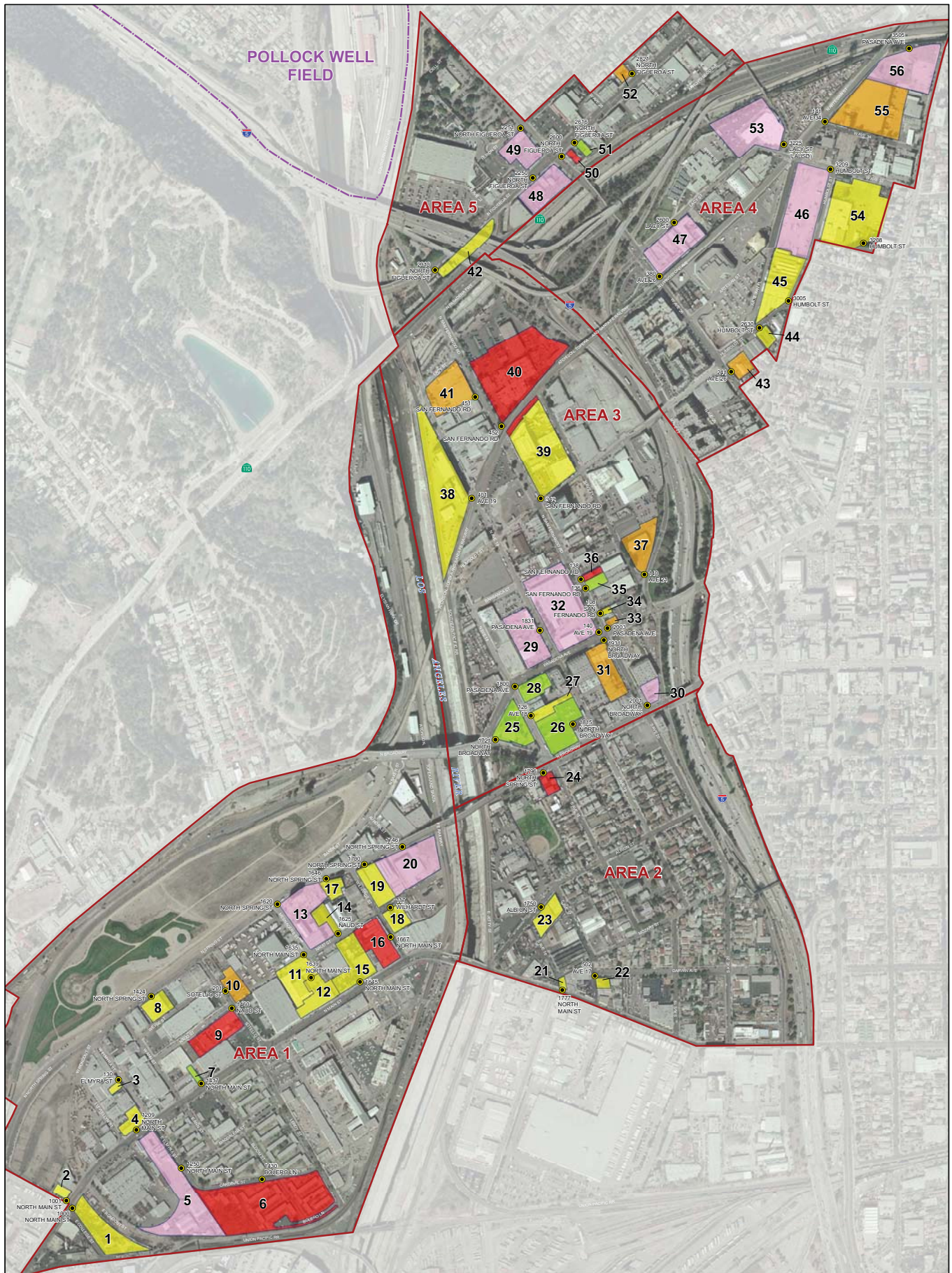
(This space reserved for official comments.)



A1.

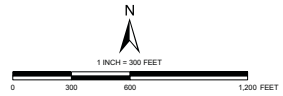
MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

B. POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS PROPERTY INVENTORY



SOURCE: POLLOCK WELL FIELD - EPA, JUNE 2008; CASP BOUNDARY - ARUP 2008; AERIAL IMAGERY - ESRI. Copyright © 2009. Unlabeled

- LEGEND**
- GENERAL PHOTO LOCATION WITH ASSOCIATED ADDRESS
 - ▭ PROJECT BOUNDARY / AREA DIVISION
 - ▭ POLLOCK WELL FIELD BOUNDARY
 - ▭ SITE BOUNDARY
 - ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD RANK AND SITE ID
 - 1 - HIGH POTENTIAL
 - 1B - MODERATE - HIGH POTENTIAL
 - 2 - MODERATE POTENTIAL
 - 3 - LOW-MODERATE POTENTIAL
 - 4 - LOW POTENTIAL



NOTE: ALL DIRECTIONS, DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

Ningo + Moore		ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SITE ASSESSMENT	FIGURE
PROJECT NO. 207523003	DATE 1/10	CORNFIELD ARROYO SECO PROJECT (CASP) LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	2

**TABLE 1 – SELECTED REDEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES ASSESSED
CORNFIELD ARROYO SECO SPECIFIC PLAN AREA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

Rank 1 - (red on Figure 2) meaning the property has known unresolved environmental issues, an open regulatory agency case. Ranking of 1 was further subdivided into 1A, which includes those properties where no obvious action is being taken (and no responsible party [RP] is known, based on reviewed information), and 1B which includes those properties where action is being taken by an identified RP or through a voluntary cleanup.

Rank 2 - (orange) meaning the property has had environmental concerns in the past, but there is a potential for further issues in the future, and thus further assessment is recommended. In some cases these sites may have received a regulatory closure that did not address all potential issues.

Rank 3 - (yellow) meaning the property has active permits (typically underground storage tanks [USTs], or hazardous waste permits) and/or known historic uses that have a potential for causing impact.

Rank 4 - (green) meaning the property has no significant known environmental issues, based on the information readily available.

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER	GEOTRACKER NOTES (Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB])	ENVIROSTOR NOTES (Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC])	FIRST SEARCH REVIEW NOTES (Compilation of Databases)	SIDEWALK OBSERVATION FOR RECs	RANK	RANK REASONING	RECOMMENDATIONS
1	1000 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409009010	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits.	The site is currently used as a recycling center. There are railroad tracks on site.	3	(3) Permits are an indication of possible impacts.	Additional research, site inspection - Review historic info.
2	1001 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409007001	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site listed as a hazardous waste generator as Biner Ellison.	Unknown occupants; a sign reading Fu Yuan International was observed on the side of the building (facing 109 West College Street). No hazardous materials were observed from the street. Fu Yuan International is a manufacturer of art supplies; unclear if manufacturing occurred at this site.	3	(3) Manufacturing operations are potential sources of impacts.	Additional research on current and historic uses of site.
3	130 WEST ELMYRA STREET	5409006057	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site listed as a hazardous waste generator as Kim Phuoc Jewelry.	The site is currently occupied by KP Inc, a jewelry manufacturer for unidentified uses.	3	(3) Manufacturing operations are potential sources of impacts.	Additional research on current and historic uses of site.
4	1209 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409006048	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Historic UST (inactive); site listed as Chevron USA gas station as of 1994.	The site is currently occupied by "Arts of Self Defense" studio and "Neon Light and Novelty" custom gifts. No other information was found on the reported former association of the site with Chevron.	3	(3) Historic uses might have impacted the site. Possibly, formerly used as a gasoline station.	Research the past uses of the site. Reverse Directory, Chain of Title, Aerial Photo Review.
5	1250 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409010032	The site was owned Allied Kelite. The lead agency is the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), but DTSC is also providing oversight.	The site is referred to as Witco/Allied Kelite Division. The site is listed as overseen by DTSC under the VCP. The site status is No Further Action (NFA) as of October 1995. The site was historically used for manufacturing, chemical usage, and metal finishing. The contaminants of concern are metals and VOCs. The media affected at the site are soil vapor, soil, and groundwater ("other than drinking water). Groundwater sampling has been conducted at the site. (A copy of the Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) Report dated October 1995 for this site is available in the interactive Figure 2 on the CD.)	The site was used for blending and formulation of liquid and solid chemical compounds and as a metal finishing plant. Soil vapor, groundwater, and soil are impacted by VOCs and metals. An NFA for soil was granted in October 1995 from the DTSC. Groundwater is still impacted from the site and off site sources. Former site uses are for electroplating, plating, polishing, anodizing and coloring, industrial machine manufacturing, and miscellaneous chemical use and manufacturing.	Former occupants Kelite, Witco Allied Kelite are no longer active at this site, which is an abandoned building. Kelite Allied Witco was purchased by MacDermid Corp. in 1994.	1	(1B) Known releases at the site, NFA granted. Groundwater still impacted.	Assess reasons for the NFA. Identify current RP (likely MacDermid) See if the impacts have been delineated and/or cleaned up. Track down groundwater and soil sample reports. The available report in Geotracker is a PEA agreement with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Review DTSC, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) and City of Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) files. Potential Phase II or request further information from Responsible Party (RP).
6	1430 BOLERO LANE	5409012903	The site is the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Mission Tower site. A site assessment was conducted in June 2000 but the case is still open. No evidence in database of work performed after June 2000. The contaminants of concern at the site are metals, VOCs, arsenic, and chromium. (A copy of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) toxicologist's review for this site is available in the interactive Figure 2 on the CD.)	Nothing found for this site.	The site is listed as a "spills case". The site assessment indicates that arsenic, chromium, other metals, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and VOCs were released.	Currently at the site are residential apartments with a maintenance yard for automobiles and tool storage.	1	(1A) Known spill and the media affected is not specified. Current residential use; site may be impacted.	Additional research, review the LARWQCB and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) health risk files. Site is owned by the City of Los Angeles. Phase II recommended.
7	1417 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409005016	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site is currently occupied by Food Corp.	4	(4) No indication of impacts	None
8	1418- 1424 NORTH SPRING STREET	5409004002	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site is listed with UST (inactive) as Bradley Import Co. as of 1994.	The site is currently used as a Poultry Distributor. The new site building address is 1418 North Spring Street. The site address of 1424 North Spring Street was not found during the site visit.	3	(3) Site listed as historically containing a UST, which may have impacted the site.	Additional research on current and historic uses of site.

DTSC = California Department of Toxic Substances Control
 NFA = No Further Action
 UST = Underground Storage Tank
 VOCs = Volatile organic compounds
 UST = Underground Storage Tank
 AST = Aboveground Storage Tank
 VCP = Voluntary Cleanup Program
 PEA = Preliminary Environmental Assessment
 RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 RCQ = Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator
 REC = Recognized Environmental Condition
 LARWQCB = California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region
 LAFD = City of Los Angeles Fire Department
 OEHHA = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 RP = Responsible Party
 TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons

**TABLE 1 – SELECTED REDEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES ASSESSED
CORNFIELD ARROYO SECO SPECIFIC PLAN AREA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

Rank 1 - (red on Figure 2) meaning the property has known unresolved environmental issues, an open regulatory agency case. Ranking of 1 was further subdivided into 1A, which includes those properties where no obvious action is being taken (and no responsible party [RP] is known, based on reviewed information), and 1B which includes those properties where action is being taken by an identified RP or through a voluntary cleanup.

Rank 2 - (orange) meaning the property has had environmental concerns in the past, but there is a potential for further issues in the future, and thus further assessment is recommended. In some cases these sites may have received a regulatory closure that did not address all potential issues.

Rank 3 - (yellow) meaning the property has active permits (typically underground storage tanks [USTs], or hazardous waste permits) and/or known historic uses that have a potential for causing impact.

Rank 4 - (green) meaning the property has no significant known environmental issues, based on the information readily available.

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER	GEOTRACKER NOTES (Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB])	ENVIROSTOR NOTES (Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC])	FIRST SEARCH REVIEW NOTES (Compilation of Databases)	SIDEWALK OBSERVATION FOR RECs	RANK	RANK REASONING	RECOMMENDATIONS
9	1460 NAUD STREET	5409005022 5409005023 5409005024	Nothing found for this site on this database.	This site is referred to as Champion Brass Manufacturing Company, and is listed as an evaluation is needed. The Envirostor website indicates "For the clean-up Status Reference: 1248 Local Agency as of February 2004." Additional information concerning this clean-up status reference was not provided on the Envirostor website.	Evaluation needed to be conducted at the site. The past use of the site was by a brass manufacturer. There is limited information available.	Currently the site contains a large building occupied by Super Home Mart with second level parking.	1	(1A) DTSC recommendation is "Evaluation needed."	Research the past uses of the site with a DTSC and LAFD File Review. Possibly reverse directory, aerial photos and chain of title reviews. Identify why the site needs to be evaluated. Check RP status. Phase II recommended.
10	201 WEST SOTELLO STREET	5409003029	The site currently has an UST.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed with UST and on hazardous waste tracking system for oil/water separator sludge.	The site is currently being utilized for bus storage and maintenance with lifts by Atlantic Express Transportation Group. The site is adjacent to a metals scrap yard.	2	(2) Permitted USTs at the site, possible impacts from adjacent property.	Review tank records and a LAFD File Review. Evaluate corner property for possible off site impacts.
11	1635 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409003041	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits for: -Aqueous solution with organic residues >10% (0.22935 tons per year) -Unspecified Solvent Mixture (0.60465 tons per year), -Unspecified Organic Mixture (0.22935 tons per year).	The site contains a large building which was addressed as 1639 North Main Street and also identified as 1635 Main Street, occupied by Vaughn Benz. No indications of potential environmental concerns were observed from the street.	3	(3) Hazardous waste permits are an indication of possible impacts, but relative low volumes of waste indicate impact likely limited.	Site inspection to investigate current site uses.
12	1639 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409003034	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed with active UST.	A sign on the site building indicates the occupant is I-basic Intima. The site is associated with 1635 North Main Street (Vaughn Benz). No indications of potential environmental concerns were observed from the street. The site contains a large building.	3	(3) Permitted UST is an indication of possible impacts. This address is on the same building as 1635 North Main Street.	Site inspection to investigate current site uses. Review tank records and a LAFD File Review.
13	1620 NORTH SPRING STREET	5409002016	The site is the former Main Street Dairy, and has a leaking UST case which was closed in January 1997. The site contaminant of concern is gasoline.	Nothing found for the site on this database.	A gasoline leak was discovered at the site. Free product was removed from the groundwater table. Groundwater samples indicate methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations were reported at 36 parts per billion (ppb).	The site is currently occupied by Veolia, as a Metrolink Bus Maintenance yard. The property is fenced around the perimeter. An Avco Gas aboveground storage tank (AST), vehicle lifts, and possible chemical storage containers were observed at the site.	1	(1B) Groundwater apparently still impacted. Past and current uses have the potential to have impacted the site.	Further investigation needed. LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Phase II recommended.
14	1625 NAUD STREET	5409002017	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site is listed with an inactive UST.	The site is currently occupied by the Southern California Steel Company. The site is adjacent to Stadco and Veolia Metro Bus Maintenance yard (addressed at 1623 Naud Street and 1620 North Spring Street, respectively). 55-gallon drums were observed the rear area.	3	(3) UST and current uses have the potential to impact the site.	Site inspection to investigate current site uses. Review tank records and a LAFD File Review.
15	1645 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409003036 5409003037 5409003038	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed on the California hazardous waste tracking system.	The site is currently occupied by the California Department of General Services. Two ASTs were seen on site; one labeled as containing diesel fuel, and the other containing nitrogen gas.	3	(3) ASTs were observed on site.	Site inspection and LAFD file review.
16	1667 NORTH MAIN STREET	5409003018	The site is the Sage Property. The case was closed in August 2002. The contaminants of concern are chromium, petroleum, tetrachloroethylene (PCE), other metals, and VOCs.	Site listed as inactive, but needs an evaluation as of June 1995. The DTSC received a complaint about unlawful release or disposal of hazardous waste or hazardous substances, including PCE, trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), and toluene, at the site and the neighboring property. Due to evidence of on-site contamination, the DTSC recommends conducting a Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA).	DTSC indicates an evaluation is needed and recommends conducting a PEA. Unlawful disposal of PCE, TCE, 1,1,1-TCA, and toluene was reported at the site. The site was historically used for tire manufacturing (except retreading), then a circuit breaker company. Available hazardous waste records indicates halogenated solvents for degreasing, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, lead, and various others chemicals have been used at the site.	Oriental art statues and pottery glazed in metal were observed at the site The site is also addressed as 1650 North Naud Street.	1	(1A) There are known impacts at the site. The DTSC recommends a PEA, but there is no record of it being performed.	Check for recent environmental work conducted at the site. Further investigation needed. DTSC and LAFD File Review. Check RP status. Phase II recommended.

DTSC = California Department of Toxic Substances Control
 EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 ppb = parts per billion
 VOCs = Volatile organic compounds
 UST = Underground Storage Tank
 AST = Aboveground Storage Tank
 VCP = Voluntary Cleanup Program
 PEA = Preliminary Environmental Assessment
 RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 RCQ = Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator
 REC = Recognized Environmental Condition
 LARWQCB = California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region
 LAFD = City of Los Angeles Fire Department
 OEHHA = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 RP = Responsible Party
 TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

**TABLE 1 – SELECTED REDEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES ASSESSED
CORNFIELD ARROYO SECO SPECIFIC PLAN AREA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

Rank 1 - (red on Figure 2) meaning the property has known unresolved environmental issues, an open regulatory agency case. Ranking of 1 was further subdivided into 1A, which includes those properties where no obvious action is being taken (and no responsible party [RP] is known, based on reviewed information), and 1B which includes those properties where action is being taken by an identified RP or through a voluntary cleanup.

Rank 2 - (orange) meaning the property has had environmental concerns in the past, but there is a potential for further issues in the future, and thus further assessment is recommended. In some cases these sites may have received a regulatory closure that did not address all potential issues.

Rank 3 - (yellow) meaning the property has active permits (typically underground storage tanks [USTs], or hazardous waste permits) and/or known historic uses that have a potential for causing impact.

Rank 4 - (green) meaning the property has no significant known environmental issues, based on the information readily available.

SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER	GEOTRACKER NOTES (Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB])	ENVIROSTOR NOTES (Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC])	FIRST SEARCH REVIEW NOTES (Compilation of Databases)	SIDEWALK OBSERVATION FOR RECs	RANK	RANK REASONING	RECOMMENDATIONS
17	1646 NORTH SPRING STREET	5409002014	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Site address listed a Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) waste generator as Kim Phuoc Jewelry.	The site is currently an Art Gallery. There is a placard on the door indicating the site building was constructed in 1925.	3	(3) Hazardous waste permits are an indication of possible impacts, but relative low volumes of waste indicate impact likely limited.	Site inspection to investigate current site uses.
18	117 WEST WILHARDT STREET	5409002021	The site currently has an UST.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed with an active UST.	Current property occupant is Daily Seafood Company. The site is adjacent to 119 Wilhardt (which contains unknown users), and 1716 Naud Street which is occupied by Left Coast Electric Inc. (where drums, pallets, and chemical containers were observed).	3	(3) Current uses (Permitted UST) have the potential to impact the site.	Check for possible impacts from surrounding properties. DTSC and LAFD File Review. Phase II recommended.
19	1700 NORTH SPRING STREET	5409002019	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	A train track incident was reported at the site; a dead body was found.	The site is currently occupied by Soy Sauce and Canned Food, Inc. No hazardous materials were observed on the site from the public road.	3	(3) Historic uses might have impacted the site. (Railroad tracks)	Review historical site use, reverse directory, chain of title, historic aerial photo review. Phase II recommended.
20	1746 NORTH SPRING STREET	5409002029	Owned by Bortz Oil Company (BOC). The contaminant of concern is gasoline. (Copies of reports for this site are available in the interactive Figure 2 on the CD.)	State Superfund Site, and the site status indicates there are active land use restrictions as of August 1996. The impacts were caused by Bortz Oil Company (BOC) which was a distributor and manufacturer of chemicals. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The site cleanup program lead agency is the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Copies of reports available on the CD.	The site has active land use restrictions prohibiting residential reuse. The site historically was used for distribution and manufacturing of chemicals. A building fire occurred in August 1984. BOC was cited for spills, leaking piping valves and drums, and illegal disposal of chemicals. Soil and groundwater was impacted by VOCs and metals. Soils were cleaned-up as of August 2002 according to the DTSC. Groundwater is still impacted. The property next door is 1726 Naud Street and is owned by the same owner. Soil vapor extraction was conducted between June 2000 and April 2001. Soil vapor clean-up goals were met as of December 2001. Currently, groundwater is sampled semi annually.	The site does not appear to be actively used, and consists of an empty yard. One 55-gallon drum was observed on this site. The property adjacent to this site is addressed as 1726 North Spring Street, which was occupied by Luckey Import and Export, Inc.	1	(1B) On-going ground water concern. Land use restrictions suggest contamination left in place.	Review reports for nature and scope of cleanup and Prohibited Uses. Review and synopsise all environmental reports or complete Phase I ESA. Phase II recommended.
21	1777 NORTH MAIN STREET	5410019008	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed on the California hazardous waste tracking system.	The site is currently occupied by China Pacific Restaurant Equipment Inc. The site is adjacent to 1785 North Main Street (which is occupied by Ace Used Auto Parts and Dismantling).	3	(3) No indication of on-site impacts. Possible impacts from site use and surrounding properties.	Further investigate the uses of the Ace Used Auto Parts and Dismantling next door at 1785 N. Main. Research 1785 North Main Street Geotracker, Envirostor, and LAFD records. Phase II recommended.
22	502 SOUTH AVENUE 17	5410019004	The site reportedly has active hazardous waste permits.	Nothing found for this site.	The site is utilized for dismantling vehicle and sale of used auto parts. The site has active hazardous waste permits.	The site is currently occupied by R&F Used Auto Parts for used auto parts and a junk yard.	3	(3) Permits are an indication of possible impacts. Historic uses might have impacted the site.	Review historical site use, reverse directory, chain of title, historic aerial photo review.
23	1750 ALBION STREET	5447028001	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has active hazardous waste permits, including (waste type, other organic solids) - 0.85 tons per year.	The site is currently occupied by General Truck Body, Inc. The inside of the building looks similar to a metals shop. The site is adjacent to General Restaurant Equipment Inc.	3	(3) Permits are an indication of possible impacts. Current and/or historic uses might have impacted the site.	Review historical site use, reverse directory, change of title, historic aerial photo review.
24	1796 NORTH SPRING STREET	5447026001	The site is Bill's Automotive shop and has a leaking UST case with no record of closure as of June 1997. The contaminant of concern is gasoline. The oversight agency is LARWQCB. (Copies of Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring reports are available for this site in the interactive Figure 2 on the CD.)	Nothing found for this site.	The site has active hazardous waste permits. A gasoline release occurred on site. MTBE migrated into groundwater with concentration of 180 ppb. The requested abatement method by the LARWQCB is to remove free product and floating product for MTBE in groundwater.	The site is currently occupied by an auto repair shop. 55-gallon drums and vehicle lifts were observed at the site.	1	(1A) There are known impacts at the site. The site is an open case.	Further investigation needed. Check for most recent reports. Check RP status. LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Contact with RP or Phase II recommended.
25	1721 NORTH BROADWAY	5447020006	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed with and active UST as Young-Nak Press Church as of 1994.	The site building is currently utilized as a Church campus. Another address on the building reads 125 Avenue 18.	3	(3) Current uses (Permitted UST) have the potential to impact the site.	Further investigation needed. LARWQCB and LAFD File Review.

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 RCQ = Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator
 ERO = Recognized Environmental Condition
 LARWQCB = California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region
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 OEHHA = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 RP = Responsible Party
 THM = Total Halogenated Hydrocarbons

**TABLE 1 – SELECTED REDEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES ASSESSED
CORNFIELD ARROYO SECO SPECIFIC PLAN AREA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

Rank 1 - (red on Figure 2) meaning the property has known unresolved environmental issues, an open regulatory agency case. Ranking of 1 was further subdivided into 1A, which includes those properties where no obvious action is being taken (and no responsible party [RP] is known, based on reviewed information), and 1B which includes those properties where action is being taken by an identified RP or through a voluntary cleanup.

Rank 2 - (orange) meaning the property has had environmental concerns in the past, but there is a potential for further issues in the future, and thus further assessment is recommended. In some cases these sites may have received a regulatory closure that did not address all potential issues.

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SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER	GEOTRACKER NOTES (Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB])	ENVIROSTOR NOTES (Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC])	FIRST SEARCH REVIEW NOTES (Compilation of Databases)	SIDEWALK OBSERVATION FOR RECs	RANK	RANK REASONING	RECOMMENDATIONS
26	1815 NORTH BROADWAY	5447021028	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed as a RCRA Small Quantity Generator (SQG) as Service Motor Parts Co.	The site is attached to the 1800 Pasadena Avenue site. This side of the property is used as the Church bus parking lot.	4	(4) No indication of on-site impacts. Possible impacts from surrounding properties.	None
27	126 SOUTH AVENUE 18	5447021027	The site is listed with a permitted UST.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed with active UST.	The entire block looks to be occupied by a church (with main address at 1800 Pasadena). There is one building with a sign for Jabels Cosmetics at 126 South Avenue 18.	3	(3) Current uses (Permitted UST) have the potential to impact the site.	Additional research, LAFD file review.
28	1800 NORTH PASADENA AVENUE	5447021022	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site building is currently a church; the parking area is utilized as a church bus parking lot.	4	(4) No indication of on-site impacts. Possible impacts from surrounding properties.	None
29	1831 NORTH PASADENA AVENUE	5447018900 5447018901	The site is the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) Central Traffic Yard, and had a leaking UST case which was closed in March 2002. The contaminant of concern is aviation fuel.	Nothing found for this site.	Only soil was impacted by on-site Leaking UST. Case was closed.	The site is occupied by the LADOT Central Yard, and is utilized as a truck maintenance facility.	1	(1B) Known historic impacts at the site. Case was closed 3/2002. Current site uses have potential to impact the site.	Review closure report, LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Site is owned by the City of Los Angeles. Phase II may be recommended based on review.
30	2001 NORTH BROADWAY	5447023018	The site is the NASA Oil Company. The site has a leaking UST case which was closed in November 2006. The contaminant of concern is gasoline. (Copies of Groundwater Monitoring reports are provided in the interactive Figure 2 on the attached CD.)	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits. There was a reported gasoline leak. MTBE concentrations in groundwater were reported at 65,000 ppb. According to First Search, the case is closed since 2008.	The site is currently a gas station with auto repair. Lifts, ASTs, drum storage, USTs, and pump stations were observed at the site.	1	(1B) Known historic impacts at the site. Current site uses have potential to impact the site.	Review closure report, LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Site reconnaissance. Phase II recommended.
31	1931 NORTH BROADWAY	5447022027	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has been used for machine manufacturing and fabricated metal products manufacturing. The site has hazardous waste permits.	The site is currently occupied by STADCO. 55-gallon drums, storage of chemicals, Invar solids (i.e., a nickel steel alloy), nitrogen ASTs, and a machine room were observed at the site.	2	(2) Current uses have the potential to impact the site. Permits are an indication of possible impacts. Drums and chemical storage bins observed at the site.	Further investigation needed. LAFD File Review. Site reconnaissance. Determine historical profile. Phase II recommended.
32	140 NORTH AVENUE 19	5447015901	The site is the Supply and Maintenance Division of the City of Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD). The site had a leaking UST case which was closed in March 1993. The contaminant of concern was gasoline. UST(s) still present on the site.	Nothing found for this site.	A gasoline leak was discovered at the site. Approximately 3 gallons of ethyl ether was spilled (dumped), which impacted the soil. Chemicals found in soil consist of benzene, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), TCE, PCE, and others. The site is used for general auto paint, maintenance, and repair.	The site is currently the City of Los Angeles Fire Department, Supply and Maintenance Yard. There is an on-site fueling station. Vehicle lifts and possible chemical storage containers were observed from the street.	1	(1B) Known gasoline spill and the media affected is soil. Chemicals found in soil indicate impacts other than known gasoline leak.	LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Site reconnaissance. Determine historical profile. Phase II recommended. Site is owned by the City of Los Angeles.
33	2003 NORTH PASADENA AVENUE	5447014001	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits.	The site is currently a radiator repair shop. Lifts and a possible drum storage area were observed.	2	(2) Historic and current uses might have impacted the site. Permits are an indication of possible impacts.	Review historical site use, reverse directory, chain of title, historic aerial photo review. LAFD File Review. Site inspection.
34	108 NORTH SAN FERNANDO ROAD	5447014003	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits.	The site building is currently used as an art shop, and adjacent to a radiator repair shop (at 2003 Pasadena Avenue).	3	(3) Permits are an indication of possible impacts. Next door is a radiator repair shop.	Review historical site use, reverse directory, chain of title, historic aerial photo review for this site as well as adjacent site.
35	136 NORTH SAN FERNANDO ROAD	5447014025	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed on the California hazardous waste tracking system for small amounts of liquid wastes.	The name on the side of the building indicates the site is occupied by the National Wire and Cable Company. No hazardous materials were observed from the public thoroughfare.	4	(4) No indication of impacts.	None
36	138 NORTH SAN FERNANDO ROAD	5447014024	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site was historically used to manufacture industrial batteries. Groundwater beneath the site is suspected to be contaminated. There was a possible illegal discharge of hazardous waste into an unlined pit in the rear and driveway portions of the site. Maximum lead concentrations of 30,000 mg/kg and the minimum pH of 0.48 were reported. The site has active deed restrictions. An NFA status was granted by the DTSC. The First Search report included "(note: check deed restrictions at DTSC website.)". No other information was provided regarding the note to check deed restrictions.	Signs on building possibly indicate this building is occupied by a sports bar.	1	(1A) Active deed restrictions, possibly still contaminated.	Check for recent work conducted at the site. Further investigation needed. Check RP status. DTSC File Review. Phase II recommended.

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 SQG = Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator
 REC = Recognized Environmental Condition
 LARWQCB = California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region
 LAFD = City of Los Angeles Fire Department
 OEHHA = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 RP = Responsible Party
 THF = Total Hazardous Inorganics

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SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER	GEOTRACKER NOTES (Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB])	ENVIROSTOR NOTES (Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC])	FIRST SEARCH REVIEW NOTES (Compilation of Databases)	SIDEWALK OBSERVATION FOR RECs	RANK	RANK REASONING	RECOMMENDATIONS
37	140 NORTH AVENUE 21	5447012019	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits	The site is currently a LADOT bus maintenance and storage yard. Vehicle lifts and ASTs were observed at the site.	2	(2) Historic and current uses might have impacted the site. Permits are an indication of possible impacts.	Review historic records, LAFD File Review. Site reconnaissance. Site operated by the City of Los Angeles. Phase II recommended.
38	401 NORTH AVENUE 19	5447005900	The site is listed as having a permitted UST.	Nothing found for this site.	Site listed with an active UST.	The back portion of the site is currently used as a LADOT truck maintenance facility. The front portion of the site contains a large building with a Bilingual Foundation of the Arts poster over the front doors (421 North Avenue 19). The site has railroad tracks on the western and southern borders. There are two old-appearing electric transformer towers which are suspected of containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Stains were not observed beneath the transformers.	3	(3) Current uses (Permitted UST) have the potential to impact the site.	Review UST records, LAFD file review. Site is owned by the City of Los Angeles. Phase II recommended.
39	342 SAN FERNANDO ROAD	5447009017	The site is listed as having a permitted UST.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits. Site listed with an active UST.	The site is currently occupied by Good Will Industries.	3	(3) Current uses (Permitted UST) have the potential to impact the site. Permits are an indication of possible impacts.	Review UST records, LAFD file review.
40	452 SAN FERNANDO ROAD	5447003900 5447003902 5447009903 5447009901	The site is the San Fernando Consolidated Facility. The site has a leaking UST case. The case appears to still be open with significant amount of contamination still likely to be present. The potential contaminant of concern is diesel and gasoline. (Copies of the most recent Groundwater Monitoring reports are provided in the interactive Figure 2 on the attached CD.)	Nothing found for this site.	The site is referred as the San Fernando Consolidated Facility, San Fernando Road Consolidated, East Yard, East Street Maintenance District Yard and the City of LA General services. A piping leak was discovered from conducting subsurface monitoring at the site March 2004, it was leaking 1203 (gasoline). The leak was stopped by removing contents. The lead agency is the Regional Board. The current known status of the site is a Remediation Plan. The site has hazardous waste permits for: -off specification, aged or surplus organics (1.7 tons per year), -unspecified aqueous solution (2.5 tons per year), -waste oil and mixed oil (51.6 tons per year), -tank bottom waste (0.834 tons per year) and Aqueous solution with total organic residues less than 10% (6.72 tons per year.)	452 North San Fernando Road, is currently used as a maintenance yard for dump trucks, with an on-site fueling station, lifts, and possible chemicals stored bins.	1	(1A) Historic and current uses might have impacted the site.	LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Synopsise environmental reports. Site is owned by the City of Los Angeles. Phase II recommended.
41	451 SAN FERNANDO ROAD	5447004001	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site listing indicates it has on-site dry-cleaning and laundry services. Tetrachloroethylene is listed under hazardous waste information. Site is listed with an active UST as Angelica Textile Services.	The site is currently occupied by Angelica's Health Services. It appears to be a large scale laundry services building. Possible PCE and TCE impacts. A 2-inch monitoring well was observed (MW9). Believed to be from 452 San Fernando Road GW investigation.	2	(2) Historic and current uses might have impacted the site. Possible impacts from an off-site source (452 San Fernando Road)	Research current site activities, develop historical profile. Phase II recommended.
42	2010 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET	5415001016	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits for waste oil and mixed oil, produced at a rate of approximately 5.421 tons per year (TPY).	The site is currently utilized as a tow truck yard with tow trucks and recently towed cars. A diesel AST was observed at the site. There is possible truck maintenance conducted in one of the buildings at the site.	3	(3) Current uses have the potential to impact the site. Permits are an indication of possible impacts. Diesel AST observed at the site.	Review historic records, LAFD File Review. Site reconnaissance.

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SITE NUMBER	ADDRESS	ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER	GEOTRACKER NOTES (Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB])	ENVIROSTOR NOTES (Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC])	FIRST SEARCH REVIEW NOTES (Compilation of Databases)	SIDEWALK OBSERVATION FOR RECs	RANK	RANK REASONING	RECOMMENDATIONS
43	241 AVENUE 26	5205015005	Nothing found for this site.	The site is the former Baron Manufacturing property. The site is listed under special programs for RCRA 3012 regarding waste oil. The cause of contamination was not specified. The contaminant of concern is an unspecified solvent mixture.	The site has been used for sheet metal fabrication. Unspecified solvent mixtures were used at the site. Potential improper hazardous waste disposal and inventory issues for waste oil were identified. A site screening was conducted and no significant impacts were found. The site was granted an NFA by the DTSC in October 1994.	The site is currently used as a swap meet lot.	2	(2) Historic uses might have impacted the site.	Additional research, DTSC File Review. Phase II recommended.
44	2630 HUMBOLDT STREET	5205015014	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has hazardous waste permits. Site listed with an inactive UST.	No hazardous materials were observed on site.	3	(3) Permits and UST are an indication of possible impacts.	Review historical site use, reverse directory, chain of title, historic aerial photo review. LAFD File Review. Site inspection.
45	3005 HUMBOLDT STREET	5205009003	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Site is listed on the hazardous waste tracking system.	The site occupants currently include L.A. Cabinet & Millwork, Inc. Indications of various other occupants were observed in the same building; however, they were not identifiable from the road.	3	(3) The site is one suite of a large building, and is on the same lot as 3209 Humboldt Street along with many other types of businesses.	Further investigation needed of entire block, reverse directory, chain of title, historic aerial photo review.
46	3209 HUMBOLDT STREET	5205006053	Nothing found for this site.	The site is referred to as the former Kennington Property. The site status is active, with land use restrictions, as of April 1996. The lead regulatory oversight agency is the DTSC under the site voluntary cleanup program (VCP). Past uses of the site include battery manufacturing and manufacturing of electronics. The contaminants of concern at the site include lead, PCBs, PCE, and TCE. Reported concentrations of PCBs were at 24,076 parts per million (ppm), and concentrations of total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH) up to 73,050 ppm. A Final Remedial Investigation Report has been reviewed and approved by the DTSC. There are active land use restrictions at the site. (Copies of the Groundwater Monitoring reports for this site are available in the interactive Figure 2 on the CD.)	There are active land use restrictions at the site. The site was used in the past by a battery manufacturer, it was also used at one time for preparation of ant poison. The soil and groundwater are impacted with high levels of PCE, PCBs, TCE and metals (primarily lead). Reported concentrations of PCBs were at 24,076 ppm, and concentrations of TRPH up to 73,050 ppm. The site is in process of implementing a groundwater monitoring plan (for PCE and TCE). As directed by DTSC, fence and erosion controls are needed at the site until developed. Asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) were found in the previous building. Soil impacts were contained by concrete flooring (i.e., engineering controls).	Currently the site contains a large building with parking on the second level.	1	(1B) Active land use restrictions. Site still contaminated.	Check for recent work conducted at the site. DTSC File Review. Identify potential RPs. Phase II recommended.
47	380 AVENUE 26 2600 LACY STREET	5205011012	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site was used by the BlueLine Construction Authority in the past. Lead is listed under hazardous waste information. Substances released at the site are lead and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), the lead agency is the LARWQCB. Case is closed.	The site is currently a film production studio. The title on the side of the building is Lacy Street Production Studios and American Wrecking Company (at 2600 Lacy Street). Blue drums were observed at the site.	1	(1B) Lead and TPH indicates a known release at the site. Case has been closed.	Additional research, LAFD and LARWQCB file review. Site was formerly used by Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA). Phase II recommended.
48	2250 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET	5446016010 5446016003 5446016004 5446016012	The site is referred to as the Former 76 Station and Circle-K. The site had a leaking UST. The LUST case is closed as of July 2005. The contaminant of concern was gasoline. (Copies of Groundwater Monitoring reports for the site are available in the interactive Figure 2.)	Nothing found for this site.	The LUST case is closed. The site has hazardous waste permits.	The site is currently a Circle-K gas station with USTs and pump stations. Drums were observed at the site.	1	(1B) Known historic impacts at the site. Case was closed 2005. Current site uses have potential to impact the site.	Further investigation needed. The most recent available report from second quarter 2005 indicates groundwater is still impacted with TPH and MTBE, concentrations are increasing. LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Phase II recommended.
49	2251 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET	5446015061	The site is referred to as an ARCO Facility. The site had a leaking UST case which was closed as of September 2003. The contaminant of concern was gasoline. (Some groundwater data is available on Geotracker, but no reports were found.)	Nothing found for this site.	The site had a gasoline leak. The case status is closed.	Currently the site is a gas station and tire repair shop, with possible lifts on site.	1	(1B) Known historic impacts at the site, Case was closed 2003. Current site uses have potential to impact the site.	LARWQCB and LAFD File Review, further investigation needed. Phase II recommended.

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50	2600 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET	5446017033 5446017034	The site has an UST.	Nothing found for this site.	The site is referred to as the Shell Service Station. The site is listed as a LUST facility with active permits. Reported MTBE concentrations in groundwater are up to 650 ppb. LARWQCB is the lead reporting agency which approved the abatement to remove free and floating product from above the water table. The site has hazardous waste permits.	The site is currently a gas station with UST and pump stations, there is a flammable storage bin on site.	1	(1A) Known gasoline spill and the media affected is soil and groundwater.	Check RP status. LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Phase II recommended.
51	2616 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET	5446017008	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site is listed as containing motor parts.	The site is currently an auto parts store.	4	(4) No indication of impact.	None
52	2821 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET	5446010029	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	Indicates the site has been used for general auto repair.	The site is currently used for auto repair and maintenance. Lifts and junk cars were observed at the site.	2	(2) Historic and current uses might have impacted the site.	Review historical site use, reverse directory, chain of title, historic aerial photo review. LAFD File Review.
53	3225 LACY STREET	5205003006	The site is the former Heath & Company Facility. The site had a leaking UST case which was closed in November 1995. The contaminant of concern was gasoline.	Nothing found for the site.	A gasoline leak occurred at the site and impacted only the soil. The case has a closed status.	The site is currently utilized by Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) and used for maintenance and operations for LAUSD Area 4. Drum storage, electrical transformer towers (possibly containing PCBs), and chemicals being delivered and stored at the site were observed.	1	(1B) Known historic impacts at the site. Case was closed. Current site uses have potential to impact the site.	Additional research, LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. The site is currently operated by LAUSD. Phase II recommended.
54	3208 HUMBOLT AVENUE	5205006059	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site is listed as a RCRA generator.	The site is a large parking lot with one large building. The site is surrounded by fencing with barbed wire. There were no signs indicating who are the current tenants.	3	(3) Hazardous waste permits are an indication of possible impacts, but relative low volumes of waste indicate impact likely limited.	Site inspection to investigate current site uses.
55	141 WEST AVENUE 34	5205004011	Nothing found for this site.	Nothing found for this site.	The site has been used for hardware manufacturing, and ball and roller bearing manufacturing.	The site currently occupied by Orbiz Brothers Moving and Storage. The site consists of a warehouse with drums present.	2	(2) Historic uses might have impacted the site. An empty lot is north of the property	Research current site activities, develop historical profile. Phase II recommended.
56	3505 PASADENA AVENUE	5205004010	The site is the Former Welch Uniform Rental Site. It has been an Open - Site Assessment as of 12/28/1998. The potential contaminants of concern are the VOCs and petroleum products. The potential media affected is not specified. Groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the site. In the 4th Quarter 2006 Groundwater Monitoring Report Sampling Results, the site was a commercial drycleaning facility, and there are possibly USTs still present at the site. There are on- and off-site wells impacted with PCE, TCE, cis-1,2 DCE, and trans 1,2 DCE. There are two on-site wells impacted with vinyl chloride. (Copies of reports for this site are available in the interactive Figure 2 on the CD.)	The site is listed as being active as May 2007. The site is under the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The Lead agency for the VCP is the DTSC. The site was used in the past for laundry services. The potential environmental concern is TCE. The potential media affected is "Other" groundwater (uses other than drinking water), soil, and soil vapor. The site was owned by AmeriPride Services, Inc. The site was previously owned by Welch's Uniform Facility and had been used as a laundry services facility for over 70 years. The soil and groundwater are impacted with VOC compounds including TCE. Currently there is quarterly groundwater monitoring being conducted at the site.	The former Welch Uniform Rental Site is listed as UST, spills, RCRA/NLRA, RCRA/IGN, and LUST. The Lead agency for the groundwater assessment is Los Angeles RWQCB (Region 4). The responsible party is AmeriPride Services, Inc. The substances released are petroleum and VOCs. The substances were discovered during subsurface monitoring. The current status of the site is post remedial action monitoring. The abatement method used was remove free product and floating product from the water table.	The site is an empty lot with a visible footprint of a building near Pasadena Avenue.	1	(1B) Soil and groundwater apparently still impacted at the site. Current groundwater monitoring still being conducted.	Check for recent environmental work conducted at the site. Further investigation needed. DTSC, LARWQCB and LAFD File Review. Phase II recommended.

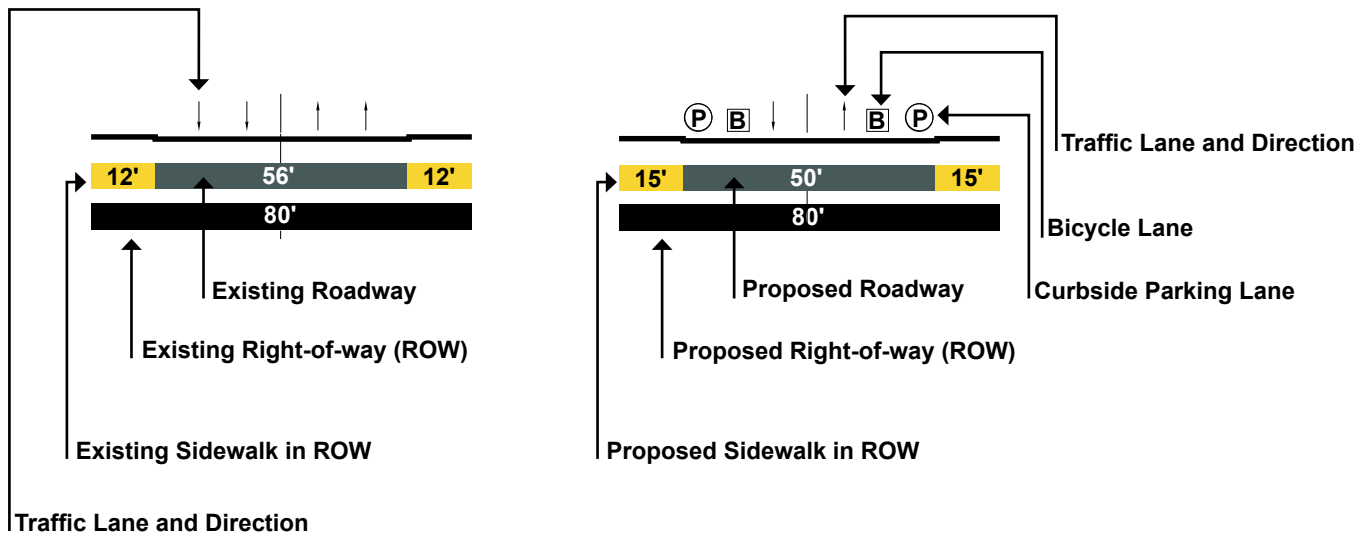
DTSC = California Department of Toxic Substances Control
 NFA = No Further Action
 UST = Under Storage Tank
 VOCs = Volatile organic compounds
 UST = Underground Storage Tank
 AST = Aboveground Storage Tank
 VCP = Voluntary Cleanup Program
 REA = Preliminary Environmental Assessment
 RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 RCRA = RCRA Permitting Program
 RCRA = RCRA/IGN (Inorganic Non-hazardous)
 RCRA = RCRA/SL (Solid Liquid)
 LARWQCB = Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
 LAFD = Los Angeles Fire Department
 OEHHA = California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 RP = Responsible Party
 TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

A2.
MODIFIED STREET CROSS-SECTIONS

STREET CROSS SECTION LEGEND

EXISTING
Secondary Hwy
(Current Street Designation)

PROPOSED
Collector Modified
(Proposed Street Designation)

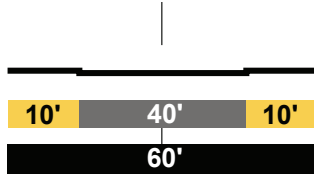


North - South Streets (Looking North)

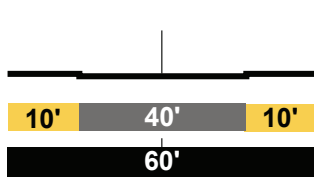
EXISTING

ANN STREET Collector Street

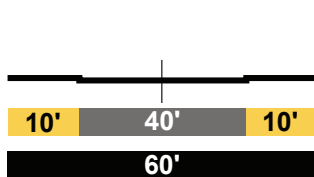
Spring - Weyse



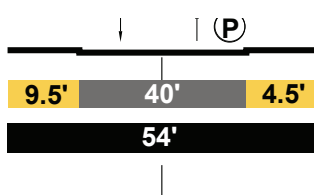
Weyse - Naud



Naud - Main



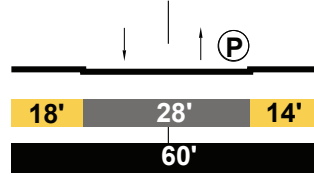
Main - Magdalena Local Street



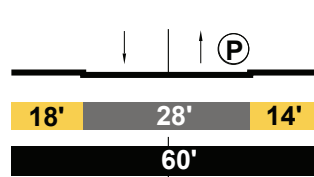
PROPOSED

ANN STREET Local Modified

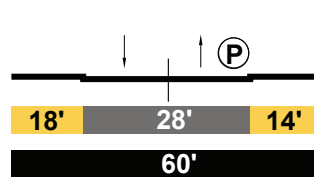
Spring - Weyse



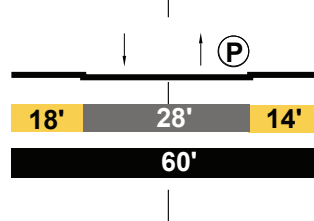
Weyse - Naud



Naud - Main



Main - Magdalena

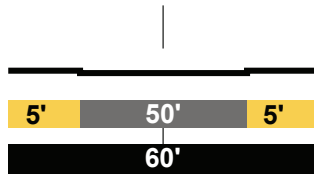


North - South Streets (Looking North)

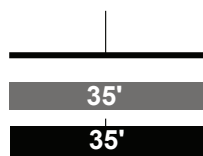
EXISTING

ARTESIAN STREET Local

Ave. 34 - Ave. 33

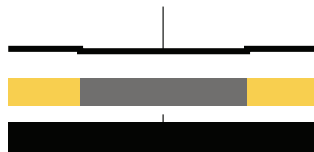


Ave. 33 - Humboldt



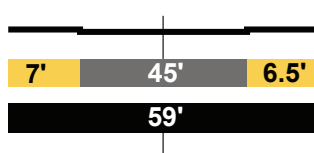
ARTESIAN PL STREET Local

Artesian - Ave. 26



AURORA STREET Local

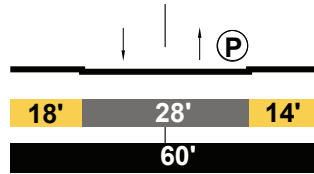
Baker - Spring



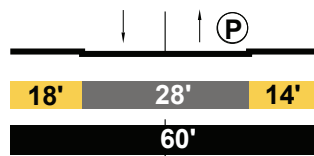
PROPOSED

ARTESIAN STREET Local Modified

Ave. 34 - Ave. 33

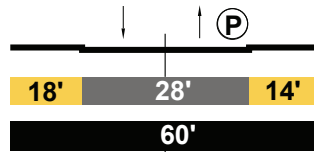


Ave. 33 - Humboldt



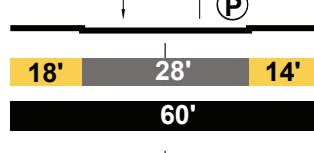
ARTESIAN PL STREET Local Modified

Artesian - Ave. 26



AURORA STREET Local Modified

Baker - Spring

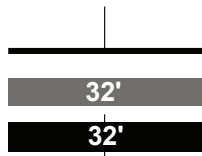


North - South Streets (Looking North)

EXISTING

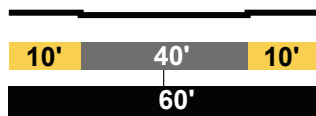
AVE. 16 Local

Albion - Ave. 33

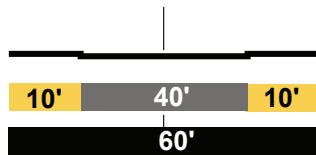


AVE. 17 Local

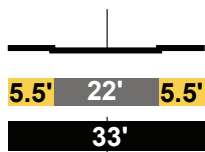
Albion - Mozart



Mozart - Darwin



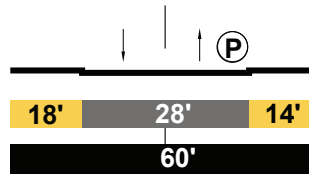
Darwin - Main



PROPOSED

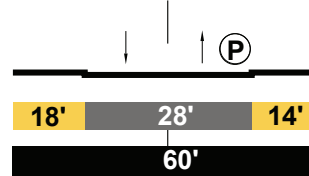
AVE. 16 Local Modified

Albion - Ave. 33

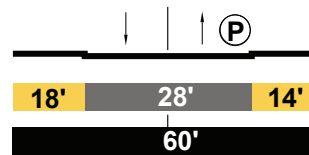


AVE. 17 Local Modified

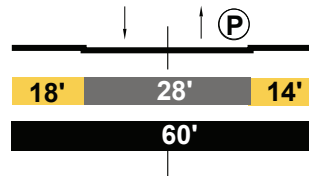
Albion - Mozart



Mozart - Darwin



Darwin - Main

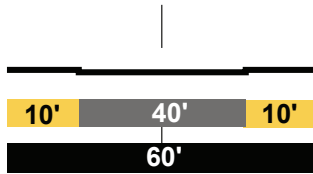


North - South Streets (Looking North)

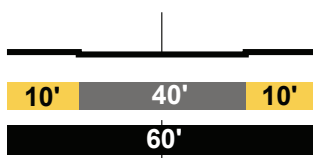
EXISTING

AVE. 18
Local

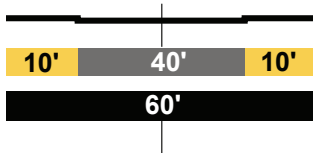
Barranca - Pasadena



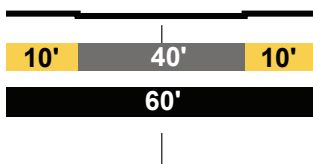
Pasadena - Spring/Broadway



Spring/Broadway - Albion



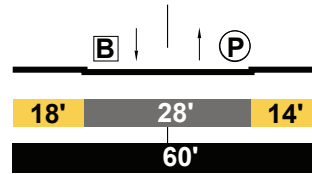
Albion - Mozart



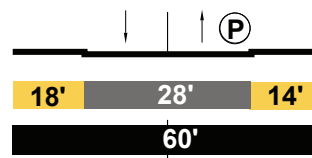
PROPOSED

AVE. 18
Local Modified

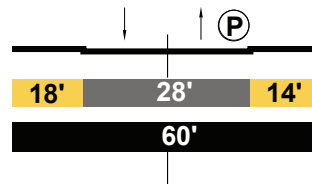
Barranca - Pasadena



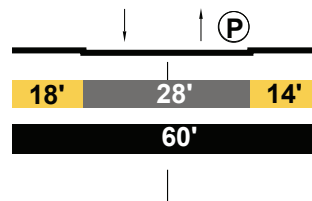
Pasadena - Spring/Broadway



Spring/Broadway - Albion



Albion - Mozart

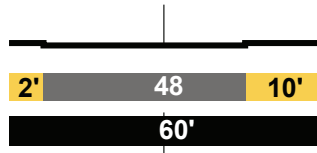


North - South Streets (Looking North)

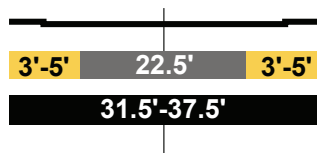
EXISTING

AVE. 19
Local

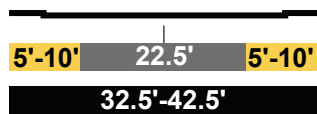
San Fernando Rd - Riverside



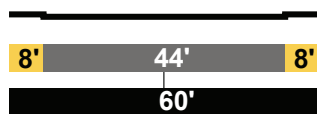
Riverside - Southbound Pasadena Fwy.



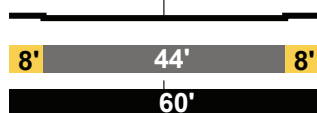
Riverside - Northbound Pasadena Fwy.



Pasadena Fwy. - Humboldt



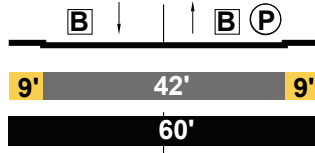
Humboldt - Barranca



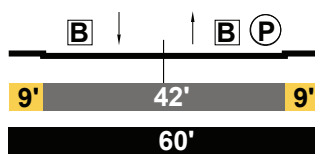
PROPOSED

AVE. 19
Collector Modified 2

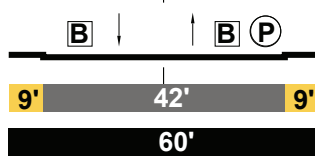
San Fernando Rd - Riverside



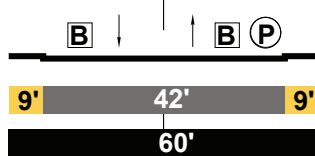
Riverside - Southbound Pasadena Fwy.



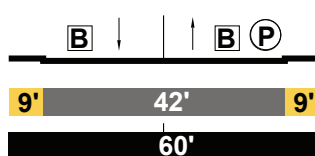
Riverside - Northbound Pasadena Fwy.



Pasadena Fwy. - Humboldt



Humboldt - Barranca

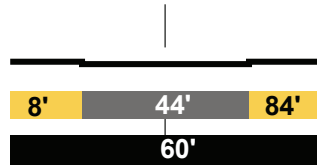


North - South Streets (Looking North)

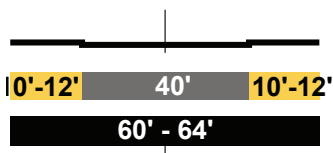
EXISTING

AVE. 19
Local

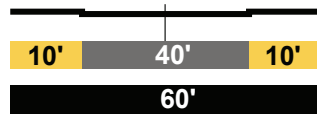
Barranca - Pasadena



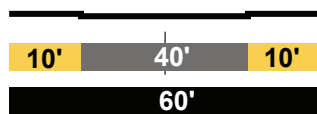
Pasadena - Broadway



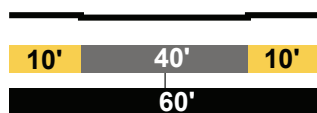
Broadway - Albion



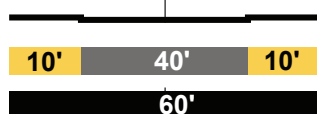
Albion - Mozart



Mozart - Darwin



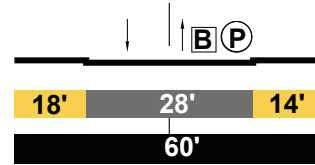
Darwin - Main



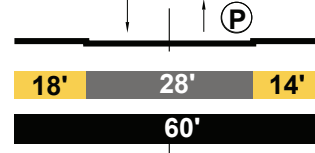
PROPOSED

AVE. 19
Local Modified

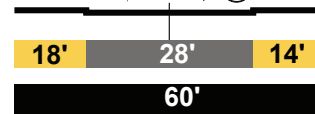
Barranca - Pasadena



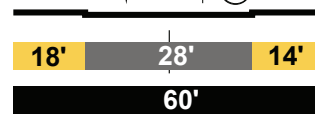
Pasadena - Broadway



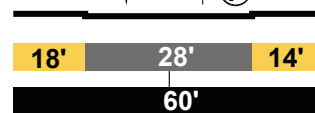
Broadway - Albion



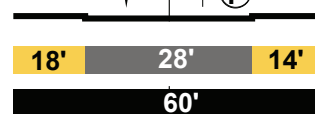
Albion - Mozart



Mozart - Darwin



Darwin - Main

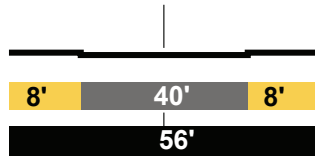


North - South Streets (Looking North)

EXISTING

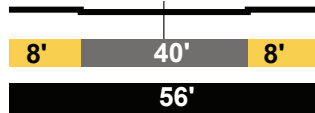
AVE. 20
Secondary Hwy

Pasadena - Broadway

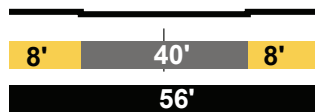


AVE. 20
Secondary Hwy

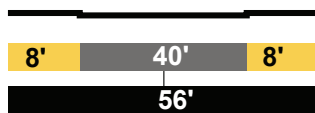
Broadway - Albion



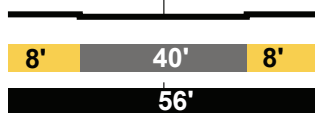
Collector Street
Albion - Mozart



Mozart - Darwin



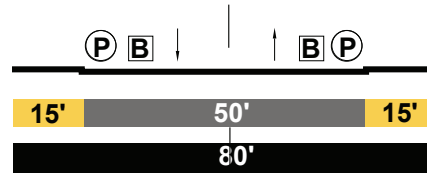
Darwin - Main



PROPOSED

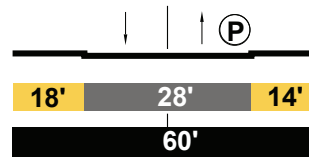
AVE. 20
Collector Modified

Pasadena - Broadway

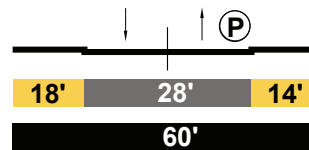


AVE. 20
Local Modified

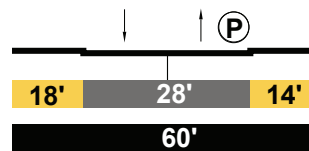
Broadway - Albion



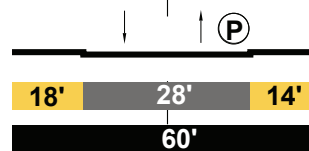
Albion - Mozart



Mozart - Darwin



Darwin - Main

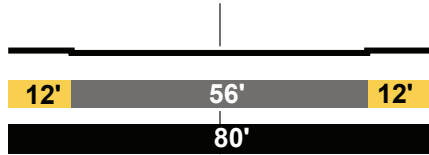


North - South Streets (Looking North)

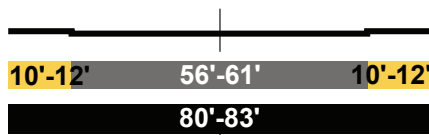
EXISTING

SAN FERNANDO RD Secondary Hwy

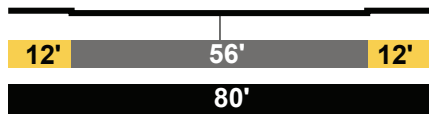
Ave. 19 - Figueroa



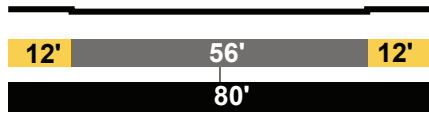
Figueroa- Humboldt



Humboldt - Barranca



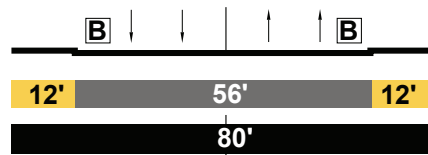
Barranca - Pasadena



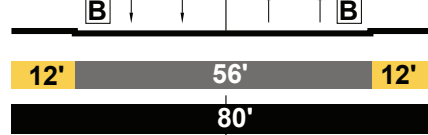
PROPOSED

SAN FERNANDO RD Secondary Modified 2

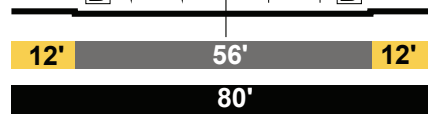
Ave. 19 - Figueroa



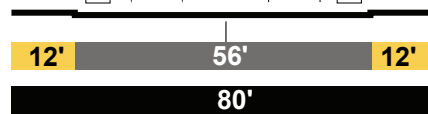
Figueroa- Humboldt



Humboldt - Barranca



Barranca - Pasadena

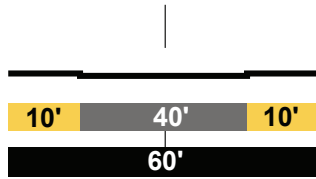


North - South Streets (Looking North)

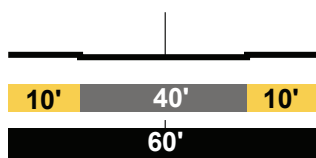
EXISTING

AVE. 21
Local

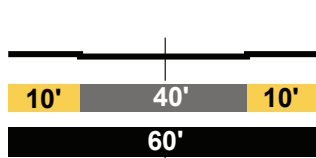
(Railroad Tracks) - Humboldt



Humboldt - Barranca

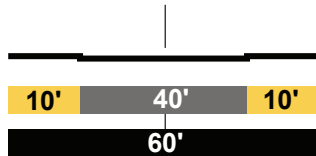


Barranca - Pasadena



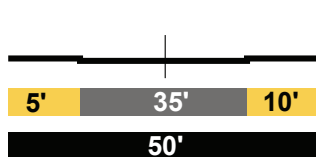
AVE. 23
Local

Humboldt - Barranca



AVE. 25
Local

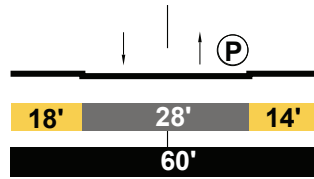
Humboldt - Barranca



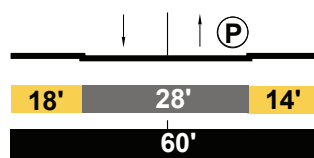
PROPOSED

AVE. 21
Local Modified

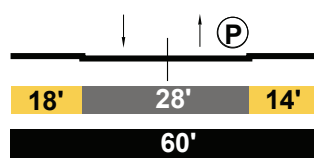
(Railroad Tracks) - Humboldt



Humboldt - Barranca

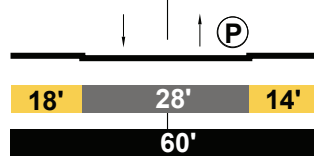


Barranca - Pasadena



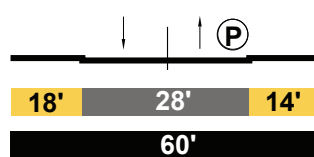
AVE. 23
Local Modified

Humboldt - Barranca



AVE. 25
Local Modified

Humboldt - Barranca

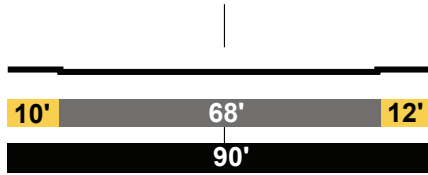


North - South Streets (Looking North)

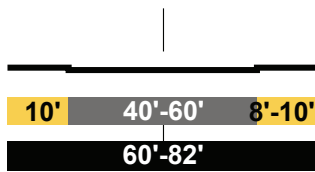
EXISTING

AVE. 26 Secondary Hwy

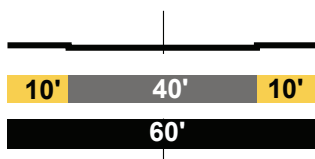
Figueroa - Pasadena Fwy.



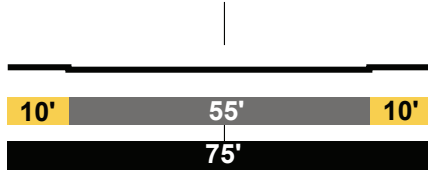
Pasadena Fwy. - Lacy



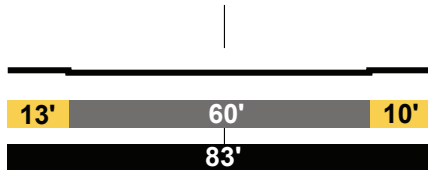
Lacy - Gold Line Bridge



Gold Line Bridge - Artesian



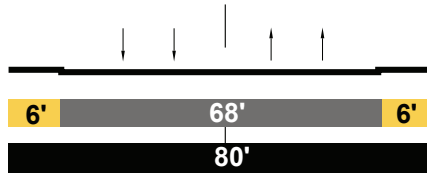
Artesian - Humboldt



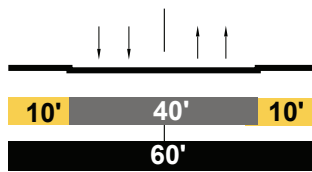
PROPOSED

AVE. 26 Secondary Modified 4

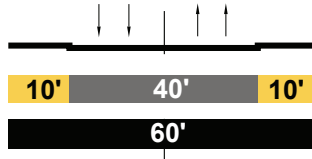
Figueroa - Pasadena Fwy.



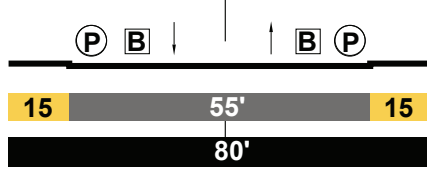
Pasadena Fwy. - Lacy



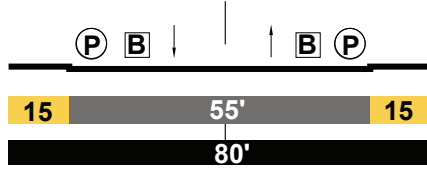
Lacy - Gold Line Bridge



AVE. 26 Collector Modified Gold Line Bridge - Artesian



Artesian - Humboldt

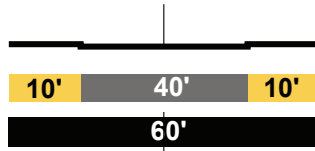


North - South Streets (Looking North)

EXISTING

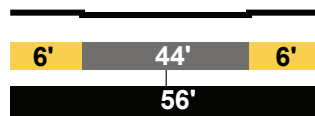
AVE. 26
Local

Humboldt - Barranca



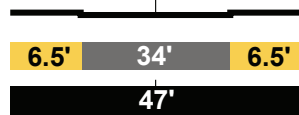
AVE. 28
Local

Huron - Figueroa

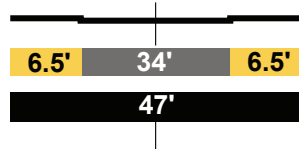


BLOOM
Local

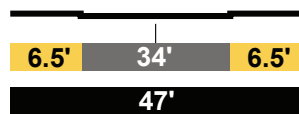
Main - Magdalena



Magdalena - Cardinal



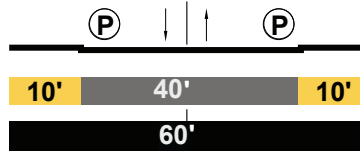
Cardinal - Bolero



PROPOSED

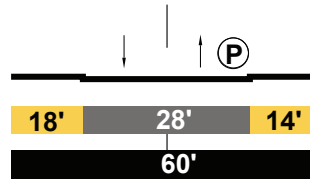
AVE. 26
Collector Modified

Humboldt - Barranca



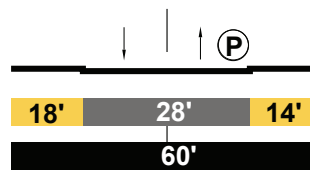
AVE. 28
Local Modified

Huron - Figueroa

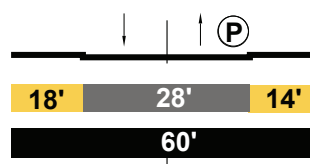


BLOOM
Local Modified

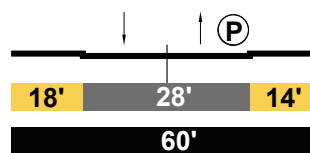
Main - Magdalena



Magdalena - Cardinal



Cardinal - Bolero

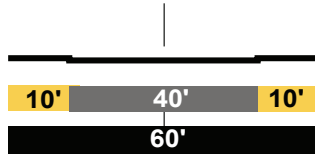


North - South Streets (Looking North)

EXISTING

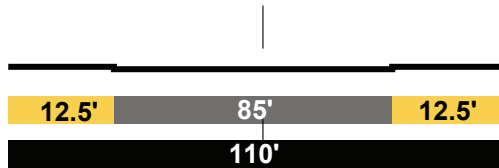
COLLEGE Secondary Hwy

Spring - Main



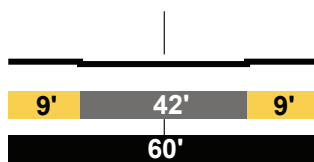
CYPRESS Local

Figueroa - Arroyo Seco Ave

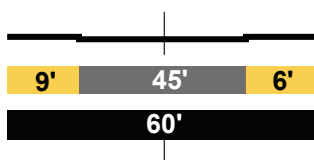


ELMYRA Collector

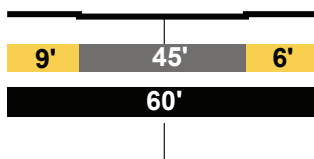
Spring - Main



Main - Magdalena



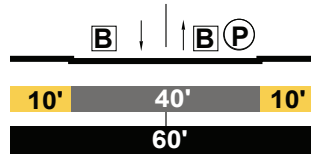
Magdalena - Cardinal Local



PROPOSED

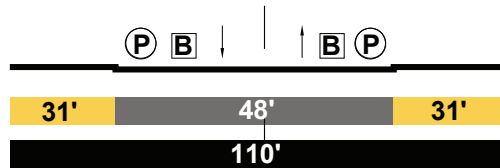
COLLEGE Collector Modified 2

Spring - Main



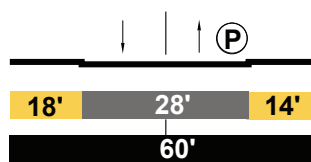
CYPRESS Collector Modified 3

Figueroa - Arroyo Seco Ave

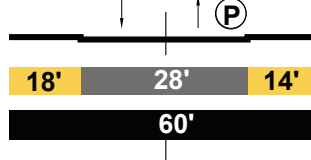


ELMYRA Local Modified

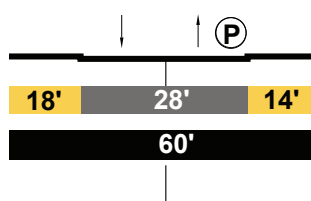
Spring - Main



Main - Magdalena



Magdalena - Cardinal

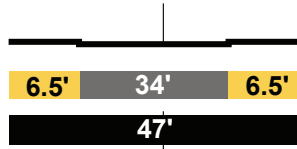


North - South Streets (Looking North)

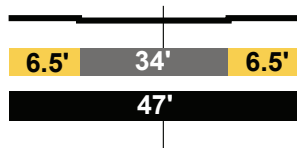
EXISTING

LEROY Local

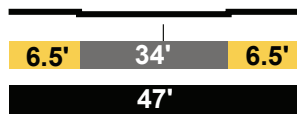
Main - Magdalena



Magdalena - Cardinal

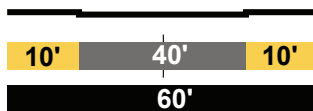


Cardinal - Bolero



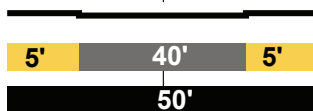
LLEWELLYN Local

Roundout - Main



MESNAGERS Collector

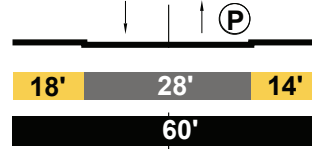
Spring - Naud



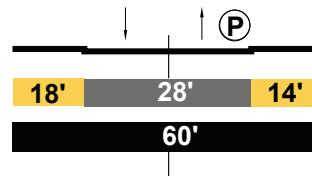
PROPOSED

LEROY Local Modified

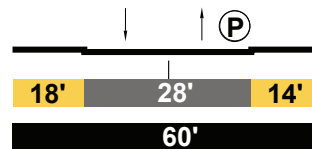
Main - Magdalena



Magdalena - Cardinal

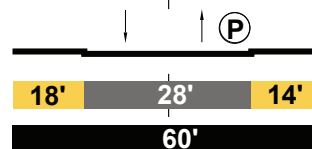


Cardinal - Bolero



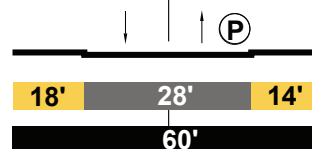
LLEWELLYN Local Modified

Roundout - Main



MESNAGERS Local Modified

Spring - Naud

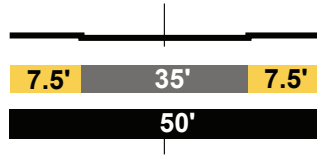


North - South Streets (Looking North)

EXISTING

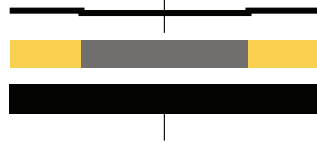
RIVER
Local

Huron - Figueroa



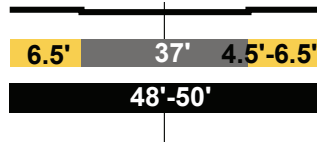
ROUNDOUT
Local

Spring - Main

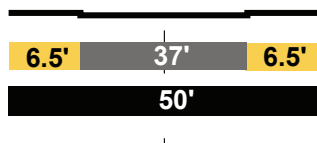


SOTELLO
Collector

Spring - Naud



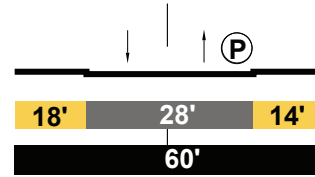
Naud - Main



PROPOSED

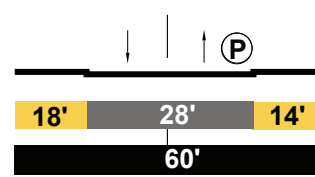
RIVER
Local Modified

Huron - Figueroa



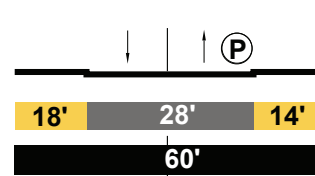
ROUNDOUT
Local Modified

Spring - Main

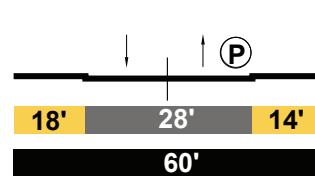


SOTELLO
Local Modified

Spring - Naud



Naud - Main

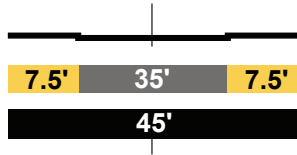


North - South Streets (Looking North)

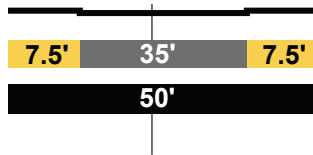
EXISTING

WILHARDT Collector

Spring - Naud



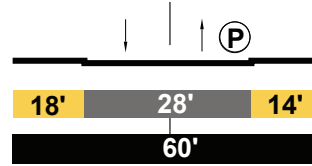
Naud - Main



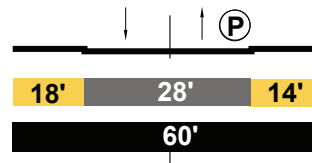
PROPOSED

WILHARDT Local Modified

Spring - Naud



Naud - Main

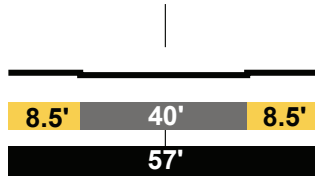


East - West Streets (Looking West)

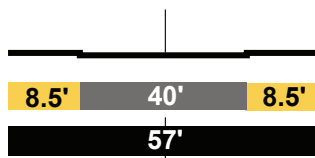
EXISTING

ALBION STREET Local

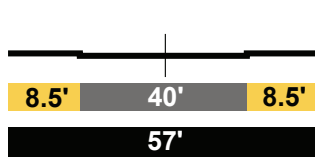
Main - Ave. 16



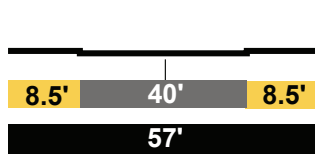
Ave. 16 - Ave. 17



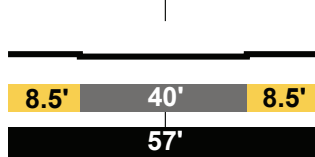
Ave. 17 - Ave. 18



Ave. 18 - Ave. 19



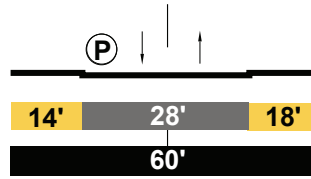
Ave. 19 - Ave. 20



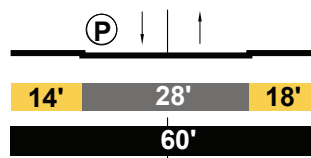
PROPOSED

ALBION STREET Local Modified

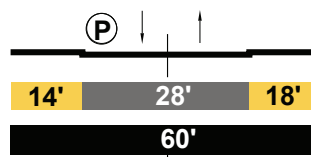
Main - Ave. 16



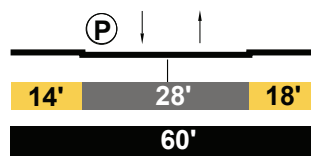
Ave. 16 - Ave. 17



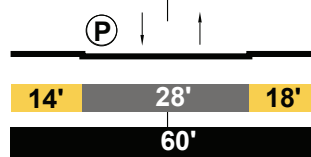
Ave. 17 - Ave. 18



Ave. 18 - Ave. 19



Ave. 19 - Ave. 20

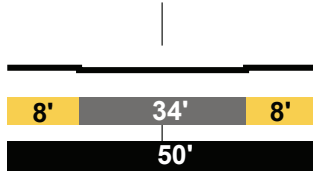


East - West Streets (Looking West)

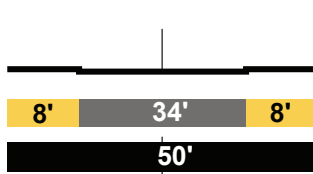
EXISTING

AVE. 33 Local

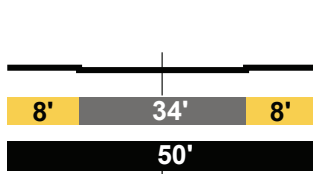
Pasadena - Humboldt



Humboldt - Artesian

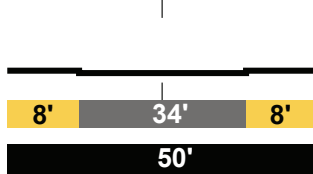


Artesian - Lacy



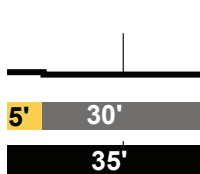
AVE. 34 Local

Pasadena - Artesian



BAKER STREET Local

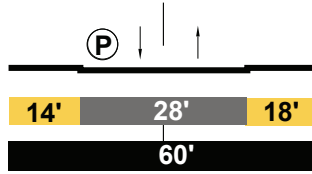
Spring- Aurora



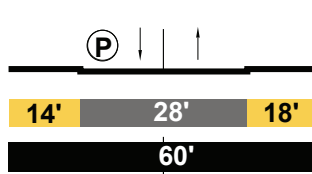
PROPOSED

AVE. 33 Local Modified

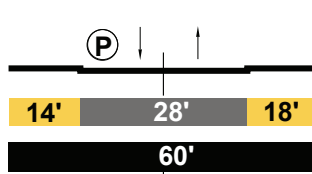
Pasadena - Humboldt



Humboldt - Artesian

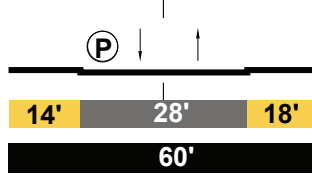


Artesian - Lacy



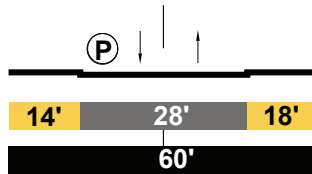
AVE. 34 Local Modified

Pasadena - Artesian



BAKER STREET Local Modified

Spring- Aurora

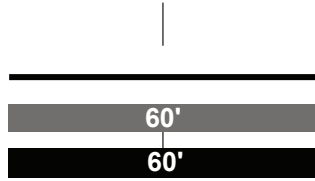


East - West Streets (Looking West)

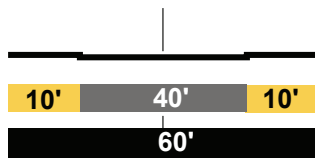
EXISTING

BARRANCA Local

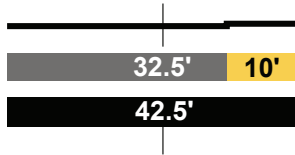
Ave. 18 - Ave. 19



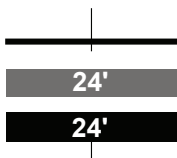
Ave 20 into (San Fernando Rd) - Ave. 21



Ave. 23 - Ave. 25

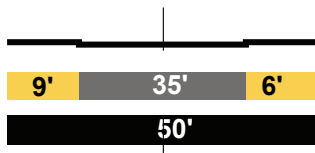


Ave. 25 - Ave. 26



BOLERO STREET Local

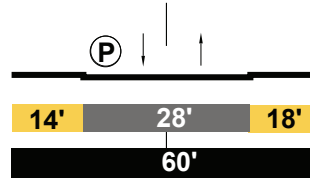
Bloom - Leroy



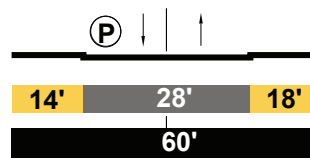
PROPOSED

BARRANCA Local Modified

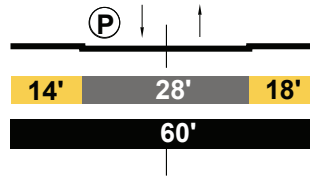
Ave. 18 - Ave. 19



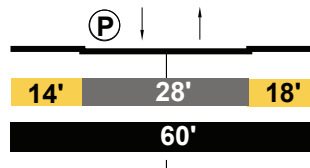
Ave 20 into (San Fernando Rd) - Ave. 21



Ave. 23 - Ave. 25

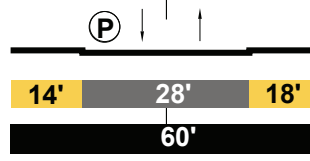


Ave. 25 - Ave. 26



BOLERO STREET Local Modified

Bloom - Leroy

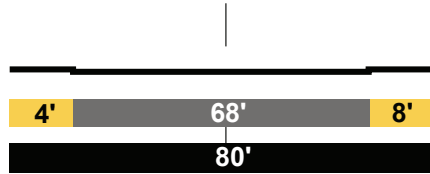


East - West Streets (Looking West)

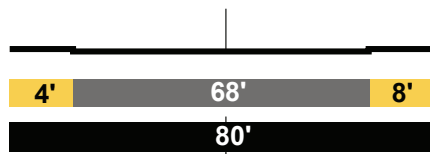
EXISTING

BROADWAY Major Hwy Class II

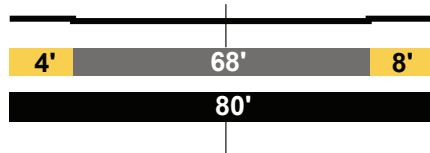
Cottage Home - Bishops



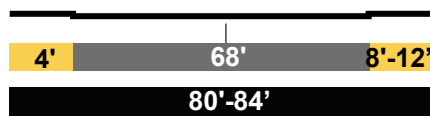
Bishops - Savoy



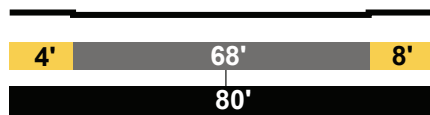
Savoy - Solano



Solano - Casanova



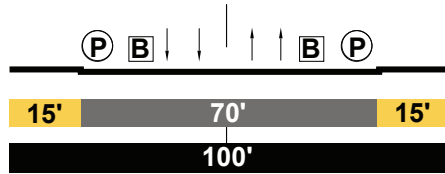
Casanova - Park Row Drive



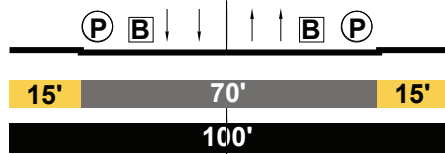
PROPOSED

BROADWAY Secondary Modified 2

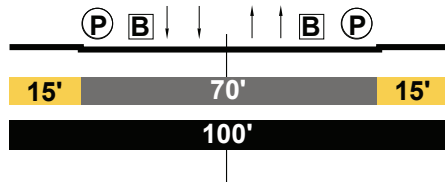
Cottage Home - Bishops



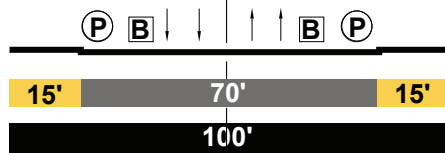
Bishops - Savoy



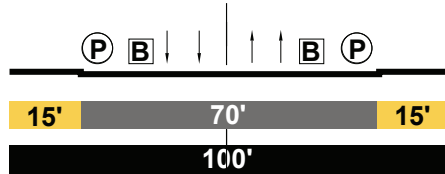
Savoy - Solano



Solano - Casanova



Casanova - Park Row Drive

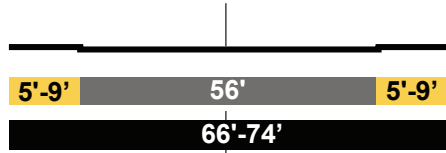


East - West Streets (Looking West)

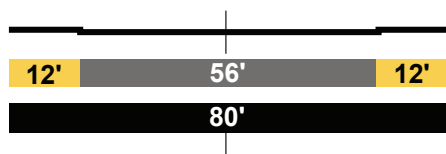
EXISTING

BROADWAY Major Hwy Class II

Park Row Drive - Pasadena

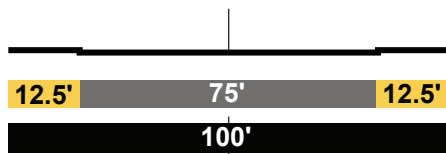


Pasadena - Ave. 18

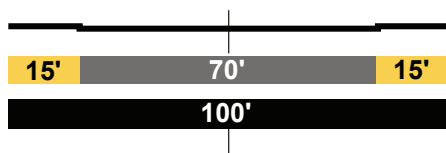


BROADWAY Major Hwy Class II

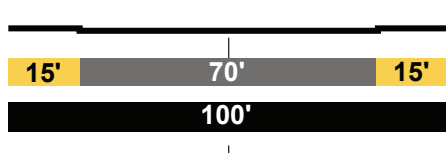
Ave. 18 - Ave. 19



Ave. 19 - Ave. 20



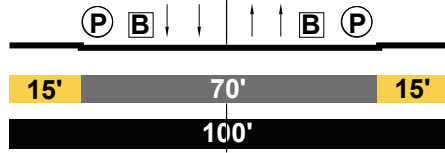
Ave. 20 - Ave. 21



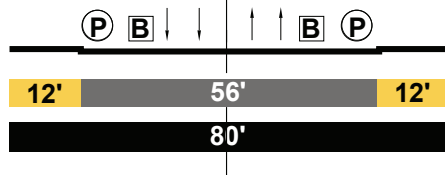
PROPOSED

BROADWAY Secondary Modified 2

Park Row Drive - Pasadena

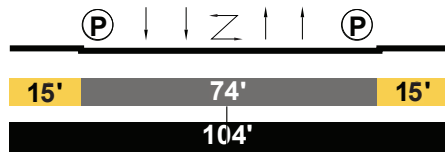


BROADWAY Secondary Modified 2 Pasadena - Ave. 18

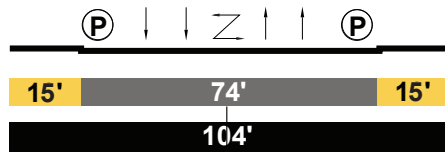


BROADWAY Major Hwy Class II

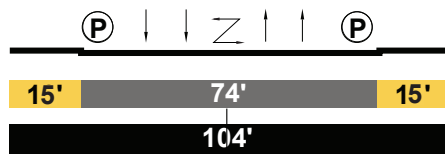
Ave. 18 - Ave. 19



Ave. 19 - Ave. 20



Ave. 20 - Ave. 21

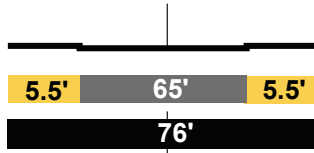


East - West Streets (Looking West)

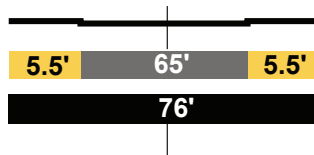
EXISTING

CARDINAL STREET Local

Elmyra - Bloom

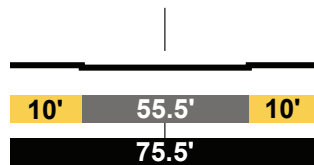


Bloom - Leroy

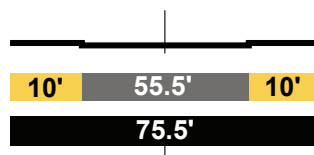


DARWIN Local

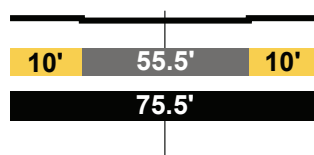
Ave.17 - Ave.19



Ave.19 - Ave.20



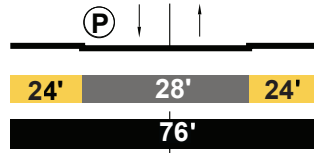
Ave.20 - Ave.21



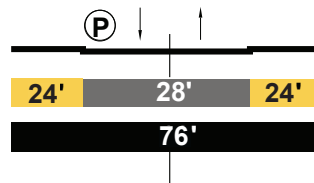
PROPOSED

CARDINAL STREET Local Modified

Elmyra - Bloom

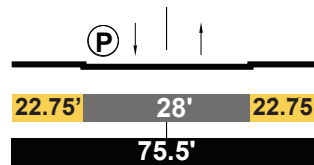


Bloom - Leroy

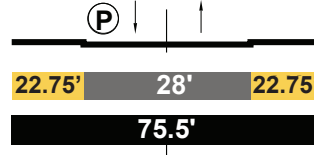


DARWIN Local Modified 3

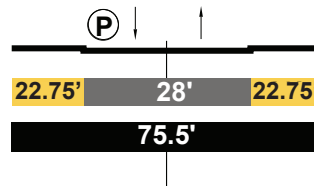
Ave.17 - Ave.19



Ave.19 - Ave.20



Ave.20 - Ave.21

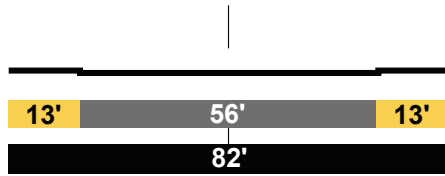


East - West Streets (Looking West)

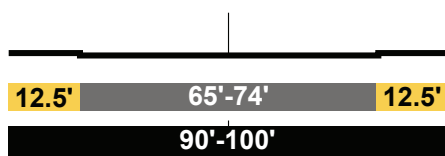
EXISTING

FIGUEROA Major Hwy Class II

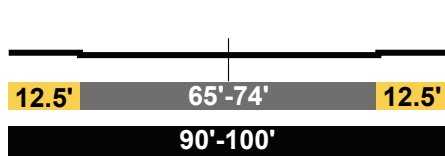
Ave. 20 into (San Fernando Rd) - Ave. 22



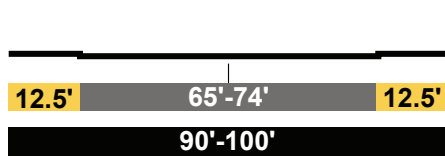
Ave.22 - Ave.26



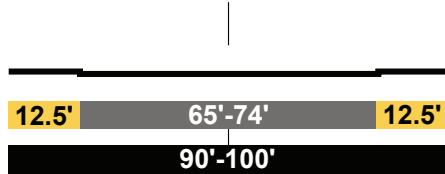
Ave.26 - Ave.28



Ave.28 - River



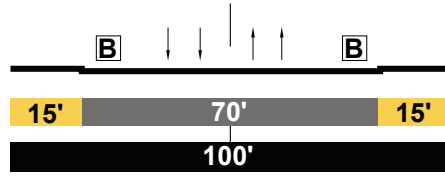
River - Cypress



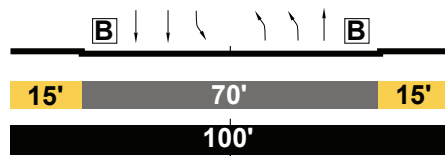
PROPOSED

FIGUEROA Secondary Modified

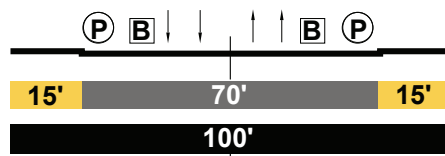
Ave. 20 into (San Fernando Rd) - Ave. 22



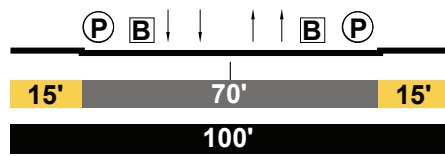
Ave.22 - Ave.26



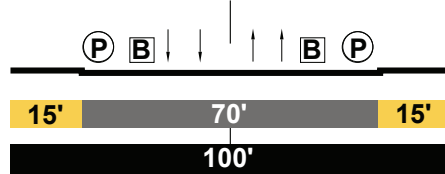
Ave.26 - Ave.28



Ave.28 - River



River - Cypress

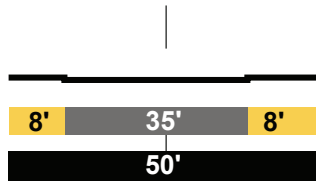


East - West Streets (Looking West)

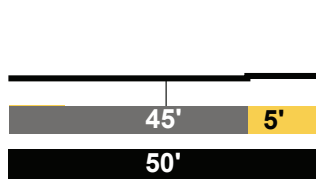
EXISTING

HUMBOLDT Local

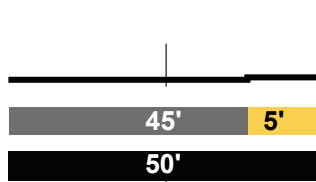
Ave. 19 - San Fernando Rd



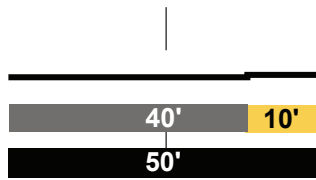
San Fernando Rd - Ave. 21



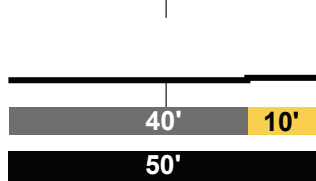
Ave. 21 - Ave. 23



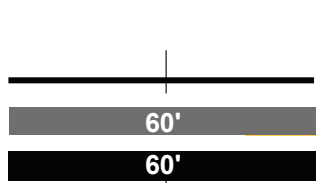
Ave. 23 - Ave. 25



Ave. 25 - Ave. 26



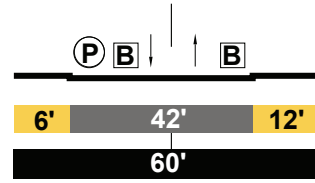
Ave. 26 - Ave. 30



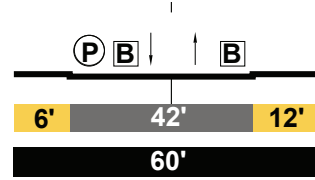
PROPOSED

HUMBOLDT Local Industrial Modified

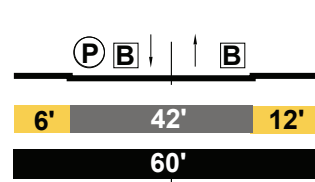
Ave. 19 - San Fernando Rd



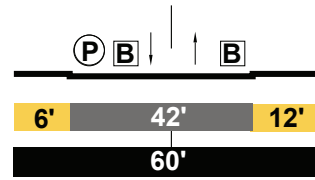
San Fernando Rd - Ave. 21



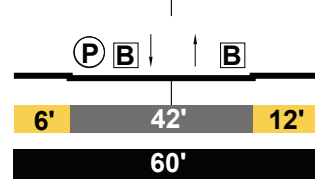
Ave. 21 - Ave. 23



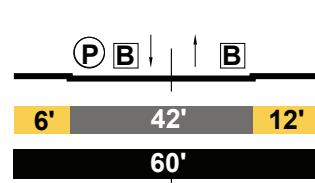
Ave. 23 - Ave. 25



Ave. 25 - Ave. 26



Ave. 26 - Ave. 30

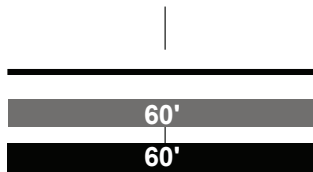


East - West Streets (Looking West)

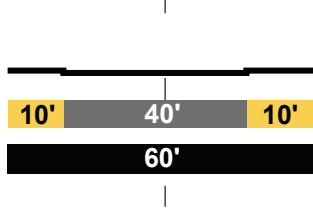
EXISTING

HUMBOLDT Local

Ave. 30 - Ave. 31

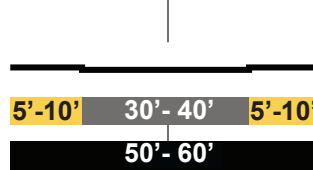


Ave. 31 - Ave. 33



LACY STREET Local

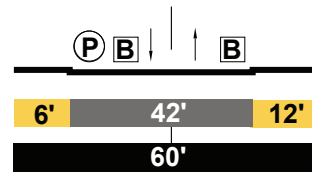
Ave. 26 - Ave. 23



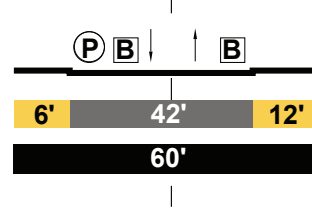
PROPOSED

HUMBOLDT Local Industrial Modified

Ave. 30 - Ave. 31

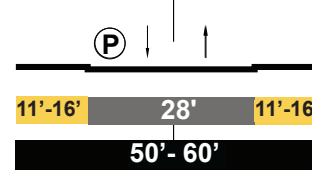


Ave. 31 - Ave. 33



LACY STREET Local Modified

Ave. 26 - Ave. 23

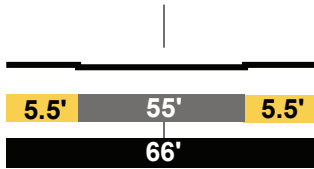


East - West Streets (Looking West)

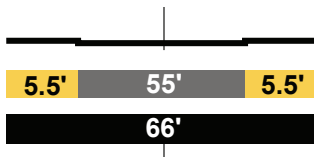
EXISTING

MAGDALENA Local

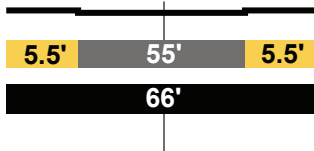
Elmyra - Ann



Ann - Bloom



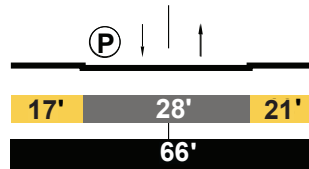
Bloom - Leroy



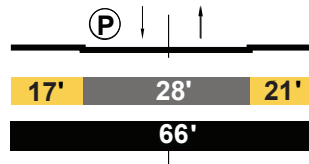
PROPOSED

MAGDALENA Local Modified

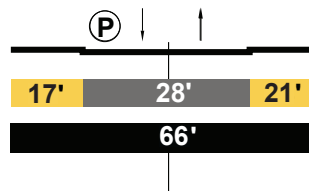
Elmyra - Ann



Ann - Bloom



Bloom - Leroy

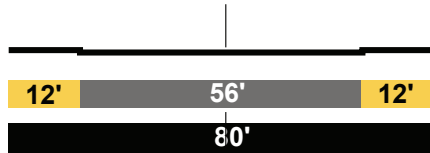


East - West Streets (Looking West)

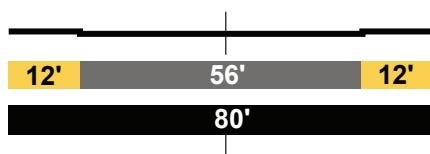
EXISTING

MAIN Secondary Hwy

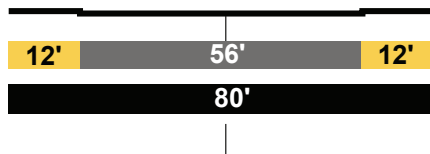
Vignes - College



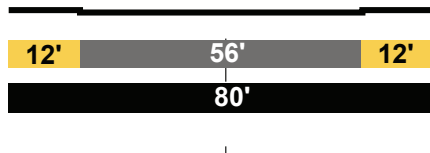
College - Roundout



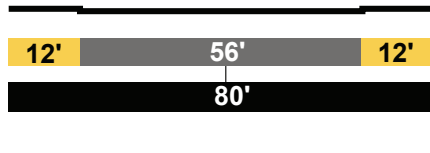
Roundout - Llewellyn



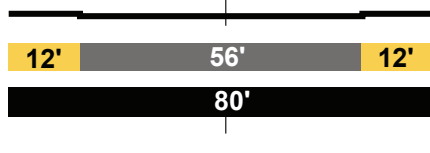
Llewellyn - Elmyra



Elmyra- Ann



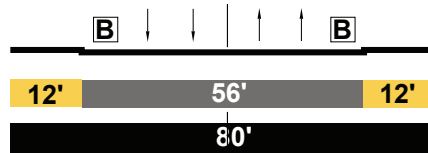
Ann- Bloom



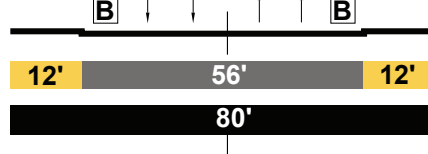
PROPOSED

MAIN Secondary Modified 3

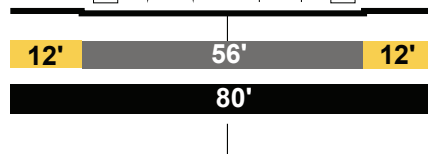
Vignes - College



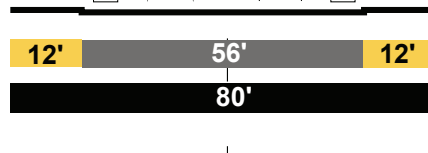
College - Roundout



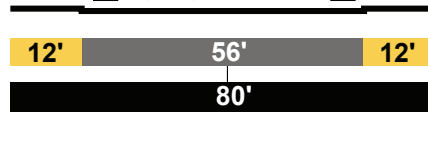
Roundout - Llewellyn



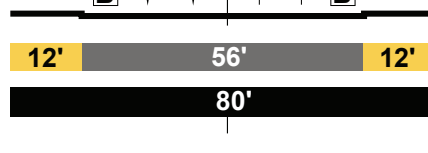
Llewellyn - Elmyra



Elmyra- Ann



Ann- Bloom

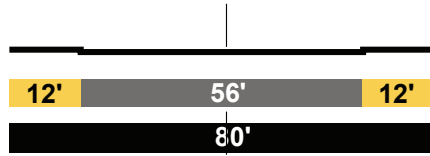


East - West Streets (Looking West)

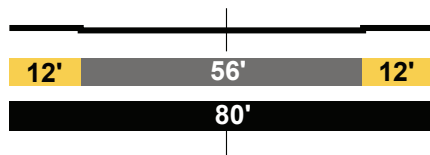
EXISTING

MAIN
Secondary Hwy

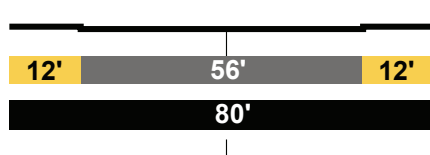
Bloom - 150' east of Bloom



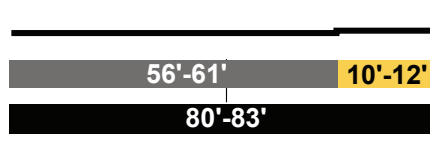
150' east of Bloom - 400' east of Leroy



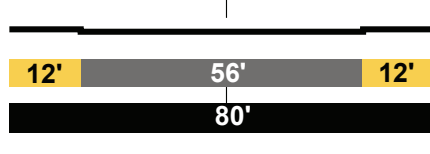
400' east of Leroy - Wilhardt



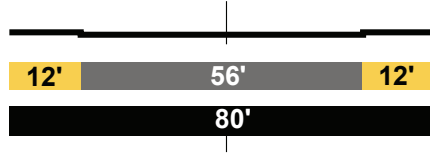
Wilhardt - Albion



Albion - Gibbons (not in CASP area)



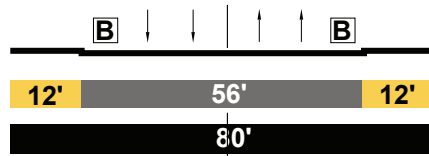
Gibbons- Lamar (not in CASP area)



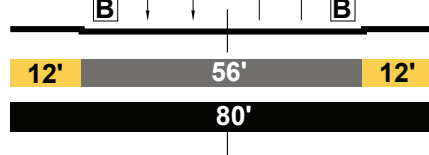
PROPOSED

MAIN
Secondary Modified 3

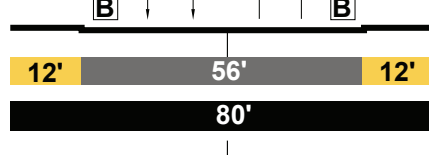
Bloom - 150' east of Bloom



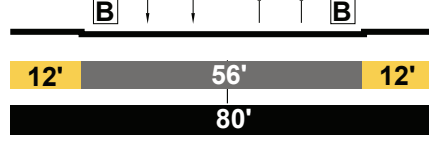
150' east of Bloom - 400' east of Leroy



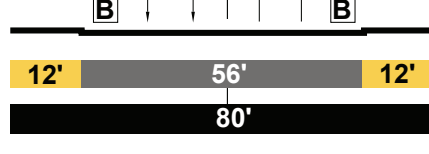
400' east of Leroy - Wilhardt



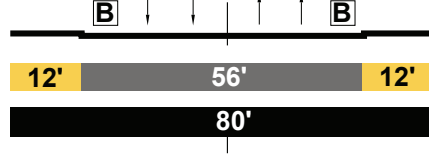
Wilhardt - Albion



Albion - Gibbons (not in CASP area)



Gibbons- Lamar (not in CASP area)

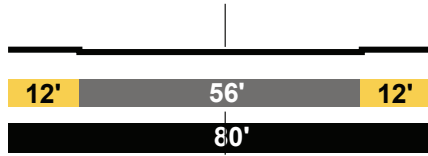


East - West Streets (Looking West)

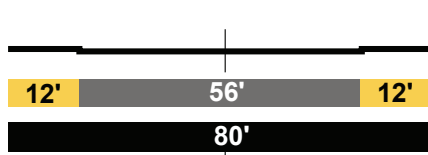
EXISTING

MAIN
Secondary Hwy

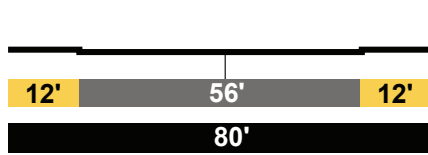
Lamar - Ave 17



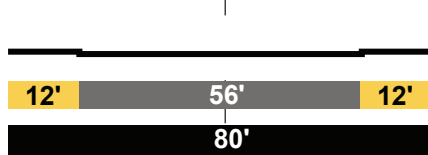
Ave 17 - Clover



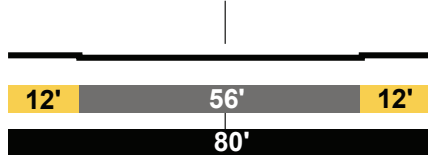
Clover - Ave 19



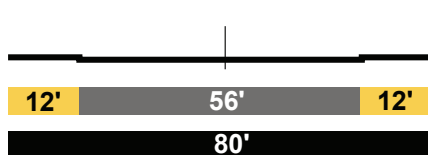
Ave 19 - Moulton



Moulton - Ave 20



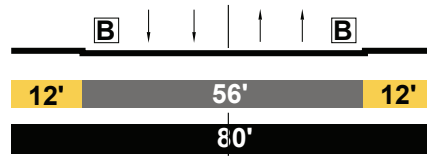
Ave 20 - Ave 21



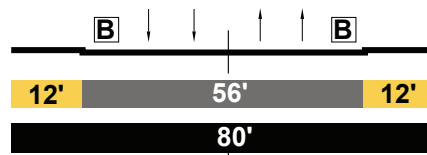
PROPOSED

MAIN
Secondary Modified 3

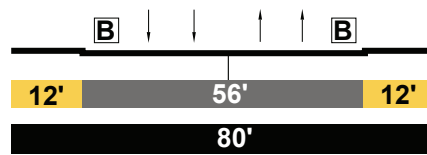
Lamar - Ave 17



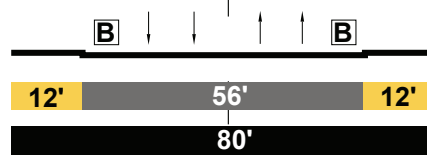
Ave 17 - Clover



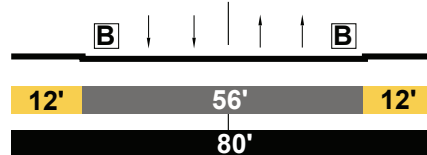
Clover - Ave 19



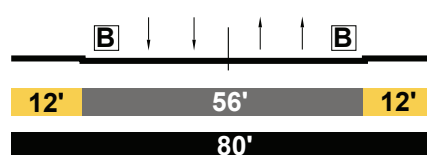
Ave 19 - Moulton



Moulton - Ave 20



Ave 20 - Ave 21

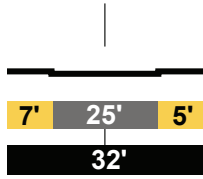


East - West Streets (Looking West)

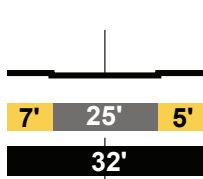
EXISTING

MOZART Local

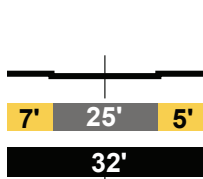
Ave.16 - Ave.17



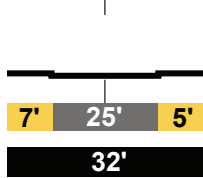
Ave.17 - Ave.18



Ave.18 - Ave.19



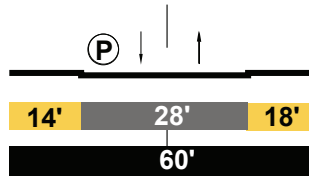
Ave.19 - Ave.20



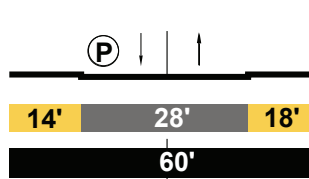
PROPOSED

MOZART Local Modified

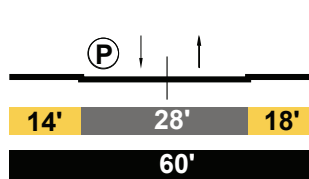
Ave.16 - Ave.17



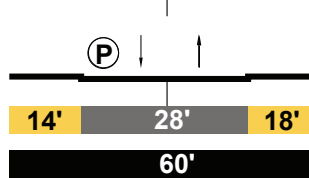
Ave.17 - Ave.18



Ave.18 - Ave.19



Ave.19 - Ave.20

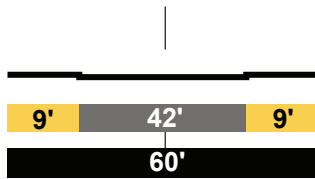


East - West Streets (Looking West)

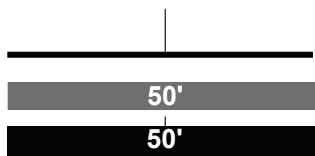
EXISTING

NAUD Collector

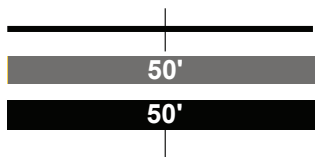
Ann - Sotello



Mesnagers - Wilhardt

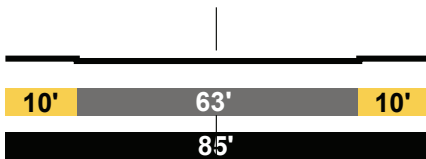


Wilhardt - (LA River)

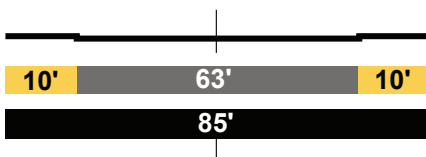


PASADENA Secondary Hwy

Broadway - Ave. 18



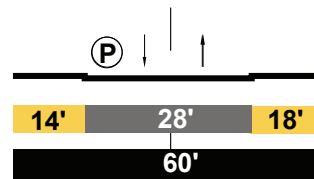
Ave. 18 - Ave. 19



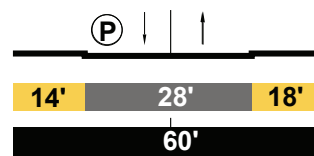
PROPOSED

NAUD Local Modified

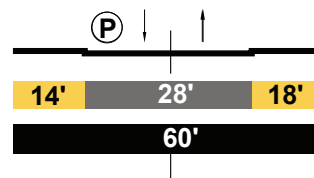
Ann - Sotello



Mesnagers - Wilhardt

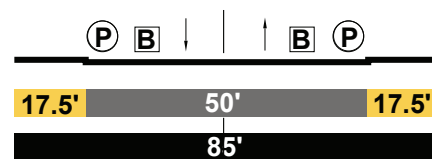


Wilhardt - (LA River)

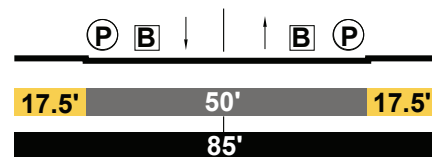


PASADENA Collector Modified

Broadway - Ave. 18



Ave. 18 - Ave. 19

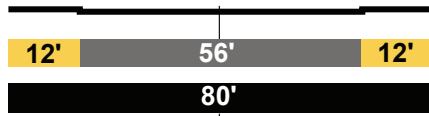


East - West Streets (Looking West)

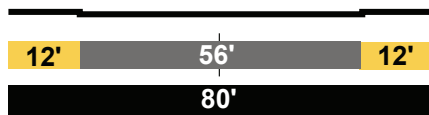
EXISTING

PASADENA Secondary Hwy

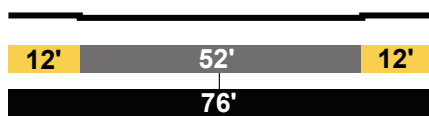
Ave. 19 - Ave. 20



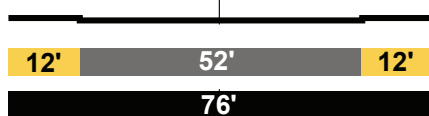
Ave. 20 - Ave. 21



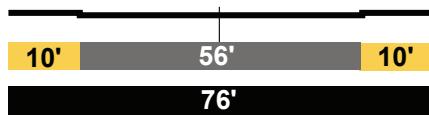
Ave. 33 - Ave. 34



Ave. 34 - Ave. 35



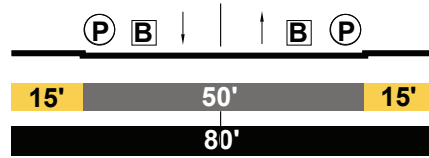
Ave. 35 - (Arroyo Seco/Pasadena Fwy.)



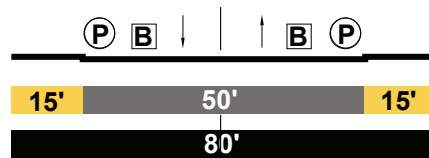
PROPOSED

PASADENA Collector Modified

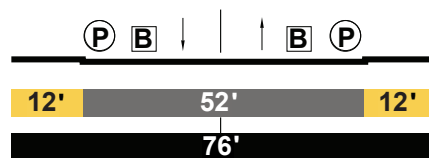
Ave. 19 - Ave. 20



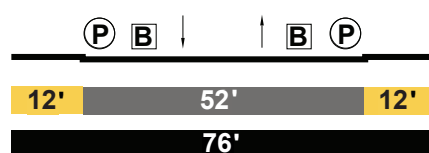
Ave. 20 - Ave. 21



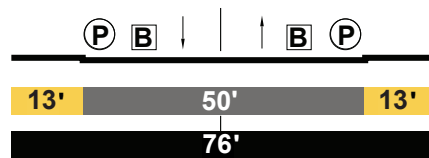
Ave. 33 - Ave. 34



Ave. 34 - Ave. 35



Ave. 35 - (Arroyo Seco/Pasadena Fwy.)

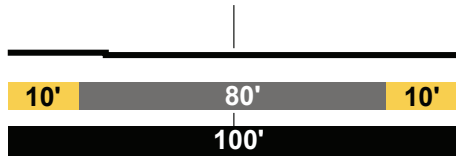


East - West Streets (Looking West)

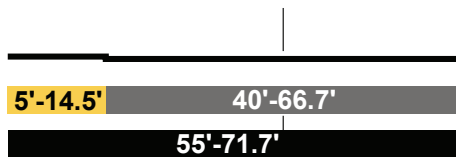
EXISTING

SPRING Major Class Hwy II

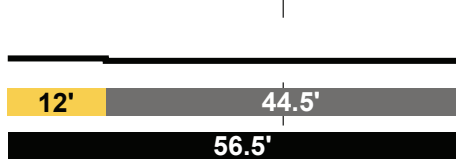
College - Roundout/Elmyra



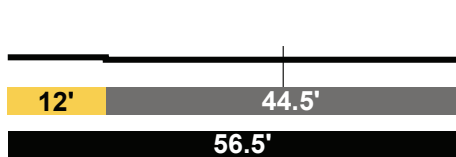
Roundout/Elmyra- Ann



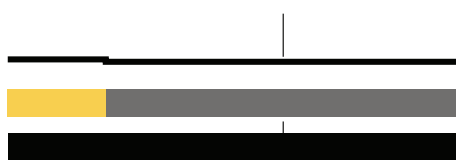
Ann - Sotello



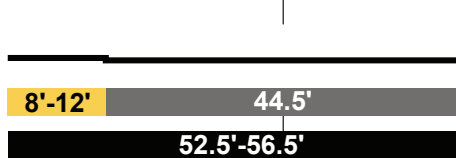
Sotello - Mesnager



Mesnager - Baker



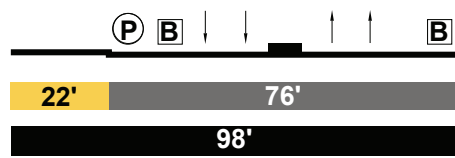
Baker - Wilhardt



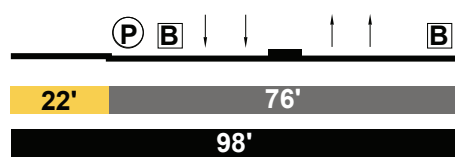
PROPOSED

SPRING Secondary Modified 5

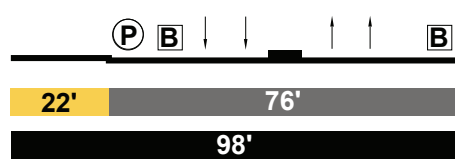
College - Roundout/Elmyra



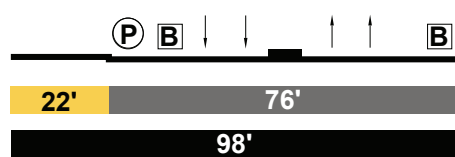
Roundout/Elmyra- Ann



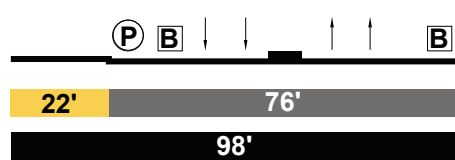
Ann - Sotello



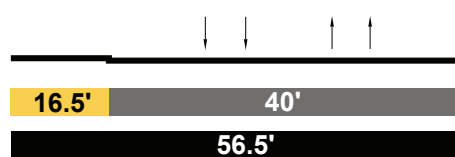
Sotello - Mesnager



Mesnager - Baker



SPRING Secondary Modified 4 Baker - Wilhardt



East - West Streets (Looking West)

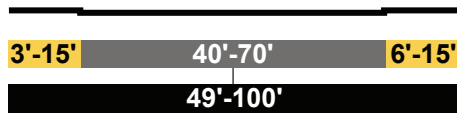
EXISTING

SPRING
Major Class Hwy II

Wilhardt - Aurora

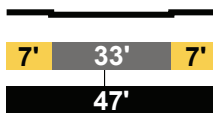


Aurora - Ave. 18



WEYSE STREET
Collector

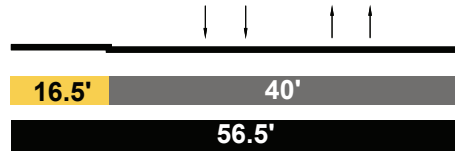
Ann - (ends before Sotello)



PROPOSED

SPRING
Secondary Modified 4

Wilhardt - Aurora

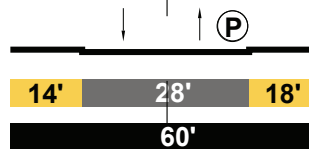


Aurora - Ave. 18

BRIDGE SECTION
Secondary Modified 3

WEYSE STREET
Local Modified

Ann - (ends before Sotello)



A3.
STREET TREE LIST

STREET TREE VARIETY 1

African Sumac
American Sweetgum
Brazilian Rosewood
California Sycamore
California White Oak
Chinese Elm
Chinese Pistachio
Coast Live Oak
Honey Locust

STREET TREE VARIETY 2

African Sumac
American Sweetgum
Australian Willow
Brazilian Rosewood
California Sycamore
California White Oak
Chinese Elm
Chinese Pistachio
Coast Live Oak
Honey Locust
Rainbow Bark

STREET TREE VARIETY 3

Brazilian Rosewood
California Sycamore
California White Oak
Chinese Pistachio
Coast Live Oak
Honey Locust
Purple Orchid Tree
"Los Angeles Beautiful" Floss Silk Tree

MEDIAN TREATMENT

American Sweetgum
Brazilian Rosewood
California Black Walnut
California White Oak
Jacaranda
"Los Angeles Beautiful" Floss Silk Tree