

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section provides an overview of cultural resources in the Project Area and evaluates the potential impacts on these resources associated with the Proposed Plan. Topics addressed include historical resources, archaeological resources, paleontological resources, human remains and tribal cultural resources. This section was prepared utilizing information from a variety of sources, including the SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report prepared for the Hollywood Community Plan Area (CPA) by the Historic Resources Group in August 2011 and revised in November 2015, and the Historic Resources Survey for the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area prepared by Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. in February 2010. Information from the Archaeology Information Center at the UCLA Institute of Archaeology, the Natural Museum of Los Angeles County Paleontological Resource Assessment and Mitigation Office and the Thomas W. Dibblee Foundation Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History was used to generally identify the location of archaeological and paleontological resources. Tribal consultation was undertaken in accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52 to determine the potential presence of Tribal Cultural Resources in the Project Area.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Several levels of government maintain jurisdiction over historical resources. The framework for the identification and, in certain instances, protection of historical resources is established at the federal level, while the identification, documentation, and protection of such resources are often undertaken by state and local governments. The principal federal, state, and local laws governing and influencing the preservation of historical resources, as well as the other types of cultural resources are discussed below.

FEDERAL

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. The NHPA was passed to preserve historical and archaeological sites from federal development. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings, primarily under NHPA Section 106. Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.1). Under Section 106, cultural resources must be identified and evaluated, and effects to historic properties must be reduced to acceptable levels through mitigation measures or agreements among consulting and interested parties.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The National Register was established by the NHPA as part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation's historic and archaeological resources. The National Register recognizes properties that are significant at the federal, state, and/or local levels. Although administered by the National Park Service, the federal regulations explicitly provide that National Register listing of private property "does not prohibit under federal law or regulation any actions which may otherwise be taken by the property owner with respect to the property."¹ Listing in the National Register assists in preservation of historic properties through recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, the state, or the community; consideration in the planning for federal or federally-assisted projects; eligibility for federal tax benefits; consideration in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit; and qualification for federal

¹National Register Federal Program Regulations, Title 36, Chapter I, Part 60, Section 60.2.

assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available. In addition, for projects that receive federal funding, a clearance process must be completed in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Furthermore, state and local regulations may apply to properties listed in the National Register.

To be considered eligible for listing in the National Register, buildings, objects, sites, districts, or structures must meet any or all of the following criteria:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. 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.
- D. Yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting any or all of the above criteria, properties must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, workmanship, association, and materials.

Historic integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and is defined as the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that comprise integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These qualities are defined as follows:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
- Setting is the physical environment of a historic property;
- 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;
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

In assessing a property's integrity, the National Register criteria recognize that properties change over time. In this regard, National Register Bulletin 15 indicates:

"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.

It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity.

A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be eligible if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. The property is not eligible, however, if it retains some basic features conveying massing but has lost the majority of the features that once characterized its style."

For properties that are considered significant under National Register Criteria A and B, National Register Bulletin 15 indicates:

“A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s).

A property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique.”

STATE

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). As an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the OHP implements the policies of the NHPA on a statewide level. The OHP also carries out the duties set forth in the Public Resources Code (PRC) and maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the state’s jurisdiction.

California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The California Register is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.”² The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria. These criteria are:

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

The California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register resources listed automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register (Category 1 in the State Inventory of Historical Resources) and those formally Determined Eligible for listing in the National Register (Category 2 in the State Inventory of Historical Resources);
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No.0770 onward; and
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion in the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated for listing in the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Categories 3 through 5 in the State Inventory of Historical Resources (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential eligibility for the National Register, while Category 5 indicates a property with local significance);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and
- Historical resources designated or listed as a local landmark.

²PRC Section 50241.1(a).

Additionally, a historical resource eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one or more of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

California Penal Code Section 622.5. California Penal Code Section 622.5 provides the following: “Every person, not the owner thereof, who willfully injures, disfigures, defaces, or destroys any object or thing of archeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private lands or within any public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.”

California Penal Code Section 623. California Penal Code Section 623 provides the following: “Except as otherwise provided in Section 599c, any person who, without the prior written permission of the owner of a cave, intentionally and knowingly does any of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment: (1) breaks, breaks off, cracks, carves upon, paints, writes or otherwise marks upon or in any manner destroys, mutilates, injures, defaces, mars, or harms any natural material found in any cave. (2) disturbs or alters any archaeological evidence of prior occupation in any cave. (3) kills, harms, or removes any animal or plant life found in any cave. (4) burns any material which produces any smoke or gas which is harmful to any plant or animal found in any cave. (5) removes any material found in any cave. (6) breaks, forces, tampers with, removes or otherwise disturbs any lock, gate, door, or any other structure or obstruction designed to prevent entrance to any cave, whether or not entrance is gained.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources. Section 21083.2(g) states that “unique archaeological resource means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria: (1) contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; or (2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or (3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event of person.” Treatment options under Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place and in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation. Section 21083.2 also provides required mitigation measures to the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5020.1, 5024 and 5024.5. PRC Section 5020.1 provides definitions associated with historical resources. PRC Section 5020.1(h) defines a historic district as “a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” PRC Section 5020.1(j) defines a historical resource as “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.” PRC Section 5020.1(p) defines State Historic Resources Inventory as “the compilation of all identified, evaluated, and determined historical resources maintained by the office and specifically those resources evaluated in historical resource surveys conducted in accordance with criteria established by the office, formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historical landmarks or points of historical interest.” PRC Section 5020.1(q) defines substantial adverse change to a historical resource as “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

The California State Legislature enacted PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 as part of a larger effort to establish a state program to preserve historical resources. These sections require state agencies to take a number of actions to ensure preservation of state-owned historical resources under their jurisdictions. These actions include evaluating resources for National Register eligibility and California Historical Landmark (California Landmark) eligibility; maintaining an inventory of eligible and listed resources; and managing these historical resources so that they will retain their historic characteristics.

PRC Sections 5097.5, 5097.9, and 5097.98-99. PRC Section 5097.5 provides protection for cultural and paleontological resources, where Section 5097.5(a) states, in part, that:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

PRC Section 5097.9 establishes the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to make recommendations to encourage private property owners to protect and preserve sacred places in a natural state and to allow appropriate access to Native Americans for ceremonial or spiritual activities. NAHC is authorized to assist Native Americans in obtaining appropriate access to sacred places on public lands, and to aid state agencies in any negotiations with federal agencies for the protection of Native American sacred places on federally administered lands in California.

PRC Sections 5097.98-99 require that the NAHC be consulted whenever Native American graves or human remains are found. According to these sections, it is illegal to take or possess remains or artifacts taken from Native American graves; however, it does not apply to materials taken before 1984.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” This statutory standard involves a two-part inquiry. The first involves a determination of whether the project involves a historical resource, as specifically defined by CEQA. If so, then the second part involves determining whether the project may involve a “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource. Section 21084.1 of the PRC defines a historical resource as:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources;
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1(g), unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant.
- The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1(g) shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be a historical resource.

Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, provide that for the purposes of CEQA compliance, the term “historical resources” shall include the following:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register;
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements in PRC Section 5024.1(g), shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat such

resources as significant for purposes of CEQA unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant;

- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets one of the criteria for listing on the California Register; and
- The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k)), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(g)) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines also provides that "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired." Material impairment occurs when a project alters or demolishes in an adverse manner "those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion" in a state or local historic registry.

California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b) specifies protocol when human remains are discovered. The code states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in PRC Section 5097.98.

Senate Bill (SB) 18. As of March 1, 2005, SB 18 (Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4) requires that, prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005, a city or county must consult with Native American tribes with respect to the possible preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, specified Native American places, features, and objects located within that jurisdiction.

Assembly Bill (AB) 52. AB 52 specifies that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.³ AB 52 requires that a lead agency consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a project prior to the determination of whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. Furthermore, it provides examples of mitigation measures that may

³Assembly Bill 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94, and added PRC Sections 1073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

be considered to mitigate any impact. These provisions are applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation (NOP) for an environmental impact or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015.

LOCAL

City of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element (1991). The City of Los Angeles General Plan contains growth and development policies that reflect a comprehensive long-range view of the City as a whole. The General Plan provides a comprehensive strategy for accommodating long-term growth should it occur as projected. The Conservation Element of the General Plan consists of an identification and analysis of the existing natural and historical resources in the City of Los Angeles. Policies in the Conservation Element include the preservation of resources of historical, archaeological, and paleontological significance. Any proposed development plan must consider the potential for encountering and preserving these cultural resources. Objectives, goals, and policies are listed in **Table 4.5-1**.

TABLE 4.5-1: RELEVANT GENERAL PLAN CULTURAL RESOURCES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES	
CONSERVATION ELEMENT – ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL	
Objective	Protect the city's archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes.
Policy	Continue to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition or property modification activities.
CONSERVATION ELEMENT – CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL	
Objective	Protect important cultural and historical sites and resources for historical, cultural, research, and community educational purposes.
Policy	Continue to protect historic and cultural sites and/or resources potentially affected by proposed land development, demolition or property modification activities.
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, <i>Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan</i> , adopted September 26, 2001.	

City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance (Los Angeles Administrative Code [LAAC] 22.171). The City’s Cultural Heritage Ordinance was first adopted by the Los Angeles City Council in 1962 and has since been amended several times. The provisions of the Cultural Heritage Ordinance are codified in Division 22, Chapter 9, Article 1 of the LAAC, commencing with Section 22.171. The Ordinance created a Cultural Heritage Commission and criteria for designating Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs). The Commission comprises five citizens, appointed by the Mayor, who have exhibited a knowledge of Los Angeles’ history, culture and architecture. Any interested party may apply for a proposed HCM designation. Section 22.171.7 of the LAAC states that a historical or cultural monument is:

Any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building, or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State, or community is reflected or exemplified or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State, or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

Each nomination is reviewed by the Cultural Heritage Commission, then by the Planning and Land Use Management Committee of the City Council, and the City Council as a whole. Once a property has been designated a Monument, the Commission and its staff review permits for alteration, relocation, or demolition. The Commission can delay demolition of a Monument for 180 days and has the authority to recommend to the City Council to delay demolition for another 180 days. Locally designated cultural resources are presumed to be historically significant under CEQA. Therefore, demolition and/or alterations of HCMs are subject to review under CEQA.

City of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone Ordinance (LAMC 12.20.3). The City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175891, found in Section 12.20.3 of the LAMC, describes the procedures for creation of new Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs), the powers and duties of HPOZ Boards, and the review processes for projects within HPOZs. This Ordinance was adopted by the Los Angeles City Council on March 19, 2004 and became effective on May 12, 2004. This Ordinance is intended to recognize, preserve, and enhance buildings, structures, landscaping, natural features, and areas within the City having historic, architectural, cultural or aesthetic significance in the interest of the health, economic prosperity, cultural enrichment and general welfare of the people. This Ordinance describes the procedures for the creation of new HPOZs, the powers and duties of HPOZ Boards, and the review processes for projects within HPOZs.

As required by this ordinance, the construction, addition, demolition, reconstruction, alteration, removal, or relocation of any publicly or privately-owned building, structure, landscaping, natural feature, lot, street features, furniture or fixtures within a HPOZ identified as a contributing element in the historical resources survey for the zone must obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness by the Director of the City's Department of City Planning (DCP) or Area Planning Commission. The determination to approve, conditionally approve or disapprove of a Certificate of Appropriateness for construction, addition, alteration or reconstruction is based on the project's conformance to the HPOZ's Preservation Plan, compliance with the United States Secretary of Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation, if no Preservation Plan exists, and whether the project protects and preserves the historic and architectural qualities and the physical characteristics which make the building, structure, landscape, or natural feature a contributing element of the preservation zone. Any person proposing to demolish, remove or relocate any contributing building, structure, landscaping, or natural feature within a preservation zone not qualifying as conforming work on contributing elements shall apply for a Certificate of Appropriateness and must conduct appropriate environmental review. No Certificate of Appropriateness shall be issued to demolish, remove or relocate any building, structure, landscaping, natural feature or lot within a HPOZ that is designated as a contributing element unless it can be demonstrated that the owner would be deprived of all economically viable use of the property.

Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Article 1 Chapter IX Section 91.106.4.5. All building permits on sites designated as historic at the local, state, or federal level must be reviewed by the Department of Building and Safety to determine whether the project will result in the loss of, or serious damage to, a significant historical or cultural asset. Section 91.106.4.5 states that the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety "shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of HCMs, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset."

If it is determined that loss or damage to a historical resource could occur, the project applicant is required to conduct a CEQA analysis to determine if the impact is significant, and the Department of Building and Safety may not issue a permit without first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure."

LAMC Article 1 Chapter IX Section 91.106.4.5.1. Under this section of the LAMC, permits for the demolition of a building over 45 years old will not be issued unless abutting properties owners and the City Council Office are notified in writing and a public notice of application for demolition has been posted at the site at least 30 days prior to the date of issuance.

City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Master Plan (2000). The City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department developed a Cultural Heritage Master Plan, adopted by the City Council in 2000. The Master Plan contains numerous important policy recommendations on historic preservation in the City of Los Angeles, many of which have shaped the creation and early work of the Office of Historic Resources.

EXISTING SETTING

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area that would become Hollywood was originally part of two former Spanish land grants: Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz. The Western half of what is now Hollywood was part of Rancho La Brea, a Spanish land grant to Antonio Jose Rocha and Nemisio Domiguez; the eastern half occupies what was formerly Rancho Los Feliz, 7,000 acres that extended from present-day Gower Street on the west to the Los Angeles River on the east, and from the top of the hills on the north to the Los Angeles pueblo limits on the south. Rancho Los Feliz was granted to Jose Vincente Feliz in the 1780s and stayed in the Feliz family until 1861.

Hollywood began as a small agricultural community in the nineteenth century. Farmers, many of whom were European immigrants, experimented in cultivating a wide variety of exotic fruits, vegetables, and flowers. The area was developed as individual tracts of land by a handful of Anglo settlers beginning in the 1860s. The agricultural character of the community changed in the early twentieth century as large real estate tracts were developed, transforming the community into a bustling suburb of Los Angeles.

In 1900, the first electric streetcar track was completed along Hollywood Boulevard (then Prospect Avenue). Other streetcar lines soon followed, including along Melrose Avenue, La Brea Avenue, Santa Monica Boulevard, Highland Avenue, Vine Street, Western Avenue, Vermont Avenue, Virgil/Hillhurst Avenues, Kenmore Avenue, Fountain Avenue, Talmadge Street, Hyperion Avenue, Los Feliz Boulevard, and Beachwood Drive.

In 1903, the City of Hollywood was officially incorporated with a population of 700. During this era, the Hollywood boundary was generally defined by the southernmost portion of the Hollywood Hills to the north, Fountain Avenue to the south, Crescent Heights Boulevard to the west, and Mariposa Street to the east. In 1904, gas lines were laid, the streets were numbered, and a single track of the Los Angeles Pacific Railroad was placed perpendicular to the electric track already on Prospect Avenue. Residential developments ranged from sprawling estates encompassing tens of acres, to large residences with substantial gardens, to more modest suburban residences. Large estates lined Prospect Avenue, and as the area became increasingly developed, churches, clubs and schools built in close proximity to single-family residences were executed in styles such as Mission Revival, American Foursquare, and Craftsman Bungalow. The Project Area has extant examples of residential development from this era, although these examples are relatively rare.

The population of Hollywood during this early period was quite diverse, from cultural immigrants, such as the French painter of floral arrangements Paul de Longpré, to American transplants, such as Midwestern banker Gordon Wattles. Due to the large number of estates in the area, there was also a substantial local working class that was employed as caretakers and service workers. In Hollywood, many of the working class were of Japanese and Scottish origin.

By 1909, like many of its neighboring communities, Hollywood had experienced growth on an exponential scale. While its population in 1903 was 700, by 1909 it reached 4,000. Though dwarfed by the neighboring City of Los Angeles with 100,000 inhabitants, the small City of Hollywood was experiencing growing pains with water shortages, drainage issues and sewage problems. It was around this time that the City of Hollywood's attitudes towards annexation began to change, as the infrastructure that a city like Los Angeles had was seen as possibly solving some of these issues. The adjacent community was the first to fold its status as an independent city in 1909, but by November of that same year, the Hollywood Board of Trade announced to residents that it would not be able to resolve sewer problems on its own. Just two months later, in February of 1910, Hollywood was annexed to the City of Los Angeles.

The relationship between Hollywood and Los Angeles had been increasingly strengthened in the decade preceding annexation. As early as 1904, the Red Car Balloon Route – a balloon-shaped route through Los Angeles and its environs operated by the Los Angeles Pacific Railroad – facilitated transportation between Hollywood and downtown Los Angeles. It brought tourists on excursions to popular Hollywood stops, such as the studios and gardens of Paul de Longpré. The relationship of Hollywood to Los Angeles was further strengthened shortly following incorporation as the east end of Hollywood Boulevard was routed to curve into Sunset Boulevard, the main road to Los Angeles.

Five years after the 1910 annexation of Hollywood by the City of Los Angeles, the area was in the midst of a real estate boom. No longer a small independent city struggling to deal with infrastructural problems, Hollywood was a thriving suburb of Los Angeles increasingly attracting residential and commercial interests. The most significant factor in the development of Hollywood in the twentieth century was the entertainment industry. Film production began in Hollywood in 1911, and quickly grew into a significant economic force. As the popularity of motion pictures grew, more physical facilities related to motion picture production were constructed in Hollywood. In 1919, the City established a series of industrial zones specifically designated for motion picture use. The largest and most significant of these zones is located in the heart of the Project Area, generally within and surrounding the area bounded by Melrose Avenue, Sunset Boulevard, Van Ness Avenue, and Gower Street. Industrial resources include intact motion picture studio plants and a wide variety of support services dating to the 1920s. Due to its key role in the motion picture industry, Hollywood later became a center for radio, television, and record production. The burgeoning entertainment industry brought about the development of thriving business districts along Hollywood Boulevard, Vine Street, and Sunset Boulevard.

From the 1910s through the boom of the 1920s and into the 1930s, Hollywood experienced tremendous population growth. Whereas the population of Hollywood had been a little over 4,000 people upon incorporation, the area would boast a population of 153,000 by the 1930s. The rapidly expanding film business attracted migrants from around the United States and around the globe, resulting in a true “melting pot.” For a period of time preceding World War II, the entertainment industry also became a refuge for émigrés from Eastern Europe. To accommodate the growing population of newcomers, residential development sharply increased. While residential development in Hollywood during the first decade of the twentieth century had focused on Prospect Avenue (present-day Hollywood Boulevard) due to its proximity to streetcar lines, by the 1920s, development was widespread throughout the area in response to the automobile. Many of the people (including some movie actors and actresses) who bought homes in Hollywood embraced the modest life-style associated with the bungalows being built at a rapid rate north and south of Hollywood Boulevard. Concentrations of residential properties from this period are located adjacent to the major motion picture studios and include modest single-family residences along with a wide variety of multi-family housing types. The integrity of many of these properties is poor, and intact neighborhoods of early 20th century studio-adjacent residences are now rare.

The bungalow court has particular significance in Hollywood as large colonies of courts were built just blocks away from the studios. These were developed primarily in the 1920s and reflect the prevalent architectural styles of the period. While many of these properties have been lost, Hollywood still contains

a substantial population of bungalow courts. During the 1920s, there was also significant residential development in the Hollywood Hills, in particular in Los Feliz, Laurel Canyon, and Beachwood Canyon. Several residential developments from this period were specifically marketed to people working in the entertainment industry, with advertisements touting their proximity to the Hollywood studios.

Density in Hollywood increased substantially following World War II. In the hillsides, residences were built on previously undeveloped lots. In the flatlands, inexpensive stucco-clad apartment buildings were erected as infill in previously established residential neighborhoods. Along the major commercial corridors, earlier buildings were updated or replaced with new construction. By the 1950s, entertainment industry-related properties began to spread out throughout the greater Los Angeles area, and the major industry in Hollywood shifted to tourism. During the late 1950s, the iconic Capitol Records Building was constructed on Vine Street and the Hollywood Walk of Fame was created on Hollywood Boulevard as a tribute to actors, directors, and other contributors to the entertainment industry. The Hollywood Walk of Fame has become an internationally-recognized Hollywood icon and the City designated Historical Cultural Monument in 1978. The Hollywood Walk of Fame comprises more than 2,600 five-pointed terrazzo and brass stars embedded in the sidewalks along 15 blocks of Hollywood Boulevard and three blocks of Vine Street.

Also, during this period, some of the nation's most important Modernist architects were working in Los Angeles, building sleek commercial buildings in the flatlands and highly innovative residential projects in the hillsides. The Project Area contains residential and commercial properties designed by a number of important Modernists, including Richard Neutra, Rudolph Schindler, Lloyd Wright, John Lautner, Craig Ellwood, Raphael Soriano, Gregory Ain, and Pierre Koenig.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Hollywood's population became more ethnically diverse as new immigrant groups began settling in the area. In addition to a significant Latino population, Armenian and Thai immigrants began living and working in the East Hollywood area and opened shops and other businesses.⁴ Community and residential densities continued to increase, as original single-family houses, bungalow courts, and smaller apartment buildings were replaced with larger multi-family residential complexes.

By the 1980s, the Hollywood community was in a state of economic decline. The Community Redevelopment Agency of Los Angeles (CRA established the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area in 1986 to encourage development in the area. Among the goals of the agency were to revitalize the historic core and preserve historically significant buildings.

By the start of the new millennium, Hollywood began to experience a resurgence that continues today post the Great Recession. The establishment of the City's Adaptive Reuse Ordinance greatly facilitated the reuse of under-utilized historic buildings into new housing. New, infill development consisting of large-scale mixed-use projects (such as the W Hotel at Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street, Easttown Apartments at Hollywood Boulevard and Argyle Avenue, Columbia Square at Sunset Boulevard and Gower Street, as well as the Hollywood & Highland Center, which includes the Dolby Theatre, the Loews Hollywood Hotel, and the TCL Chinese Theater) along with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Red Line subway stations, have helped to revitalize Hollywood's streets and its economy, bringing with it an influx of new residents and tourists, higher rents, and new development pressures.

⁴Little Armenia and Thai Town neighborhoods were designated by the Los Angeles City Council in 2000 and 1999, respectively.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

For the purposes of this EIR, the discussion of historical resources is focused on historical resources that are designated as such either locally or by the State of California, and/or are identified in a survey that meets the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), including SurveyLA. The Project Area contains a wide range of resource types that meet the definition of a historical resource as defined by CEQA including single- and multi-family residences, along with commercial, institutional, and industrial properties. Extant properties that would meet the definition of historical resource in CEQA, remain from every significant period of development in Hollywood, and together they represent an impressive range of historical themes and property types. The property types that are found within the Project Area that meet the CEQA definition for historical resource are as follows:

- **Pre-Consolidation Properties.** The Project Area contains a small number of intact properties dating from the period prior to Hollywood's consolidation with the City in 1910. Examples are single-family residences surrounded by later development. No commercial or institutional examples were identified from this period.
- **Residential Properties.** The Project Area contains a small number of late-19th century single-family houses not located within the pre-consolidation boundary. The Project Area still contains a substantial number of 1920s bungalow courts, reflecting the prevalent styles of the period, including Craftsman, American Colonial Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival. Despite their numbers, the vast majority of these properties display some degree of alteration. Highly intact examples are rare. The Project Area also contains numerous examples of intact apartment houses, as well as some 1920s courtyard apartments. Apartment towers and garden apartments were not common. Identified districts include several single-family streetcar and automobile suburbs, as well as one Post World War II suburb. In addition, the Project Area has several intact collections of multi-family residential development. The Project Area has a number of residences that are associated with significant people, including important film actors and directors, industrialists and business people, musicians, literary figures, and politicians.
- **Commercial Properties.** The Project Area contains numerous intact examples of streetcar-related commercial buildings and two neighborhood commercial centers. Other less common commercial property types include theaters (live performance and motion picture), auto-related properties (auto showrooms and service stations), and banks. The Project Area has several significant examples of signs and a number of properties that are associated with long-time neighborhood businesses.
- **Institutional Properties.** The Project Area has several school buildings that pre-date the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, including elementary, middle, and high schools. Multiple examples of religious properties are also present, including churches, synagogues, temples, and other affiliated properties. Two significant hospital facilities were identified, one of which continues in its original use today. The Project Area is home to several significant performing and visual arts venues. The Project Area also contains isolated examples of municipal service and public utility buildings, including a Department of Water and Power electrical substation, a water pumping plant, two postwar fire stations, and a telephone building. Several World War II-era air raid sirens are also located in the Project Area.
- **Architectural Properties.** A large number of single-family residences have been recognized for their architectural merit, most often as part of larger districts. Many of these properties date from the 1910s through the 1930s, and display the prevalent styles from the period, including Craftsman, American Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Tudor Revival, and French Norman. Less common styles included Prairie, Renaissance Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Chateausque, Exotic Revivals (Moorish, Egyptian, Oriental, etc.), and Storybook. Examples of various Modern styles were also identified, including Early Modern, Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, Mid-Century Modern, New Formalism, and Brutalism. Examples often represent the work of an important architect.

- **Entertainment-Related Properties.** The Project Area has a substantial number of properties associated with the entertainment industry. Examples included a major motion picture studio (Paramount Pictures/RKO), a small number of pre-Major Studio Era properties, and several independent/rental studios. Properties significant for their association with radio, television and music industries were also identified, as well as several entertainment-related professional and trade organization headquarters. In addition, the Project Area has a unique grouping of commercial and industrial properties that house a variety of support services for the entertainment industry including prop houses, costume houses, film laboratories and processing plants, and camera and lighting equipment vendors. Several residential neighborhoods are associated with the entertainment industry. These neighborhoods were developments that were designed and promoted for their proximity to the film studios in central Hollywood. As noted above, a number of single-family houses within the Project Area are associated with important persons in the entertainment industry.
- **Cultural Landscape Properties.** The Project Area has two cemeteries with designed landscapes: Forest Lawn Memorial Park Hollywood Hills and Mt. Sinai Memorial Park. Griffith Park, the largest interurban wilderness park in the United States, is another significant cultural landscape in the Project Area. The park, which is a City designated HCM, is home to the Los Angeles Zoo, Equestrian Center, the Griffith Merry-Go-Round, the Greek Theater, the Autry National Center, The Griffith Park Southern Railroad, pony rides, various hiking trails, and the Griffith Observatory.
- **Other Properties.** The Project Area has a number of unique or unusual property types associated with residential hillside development. Examples include public infrastructure such as public stairways, retaining walls, pedestrian tunnels, and bridges, and design features such as entry gates, planters, fountains, and signs.

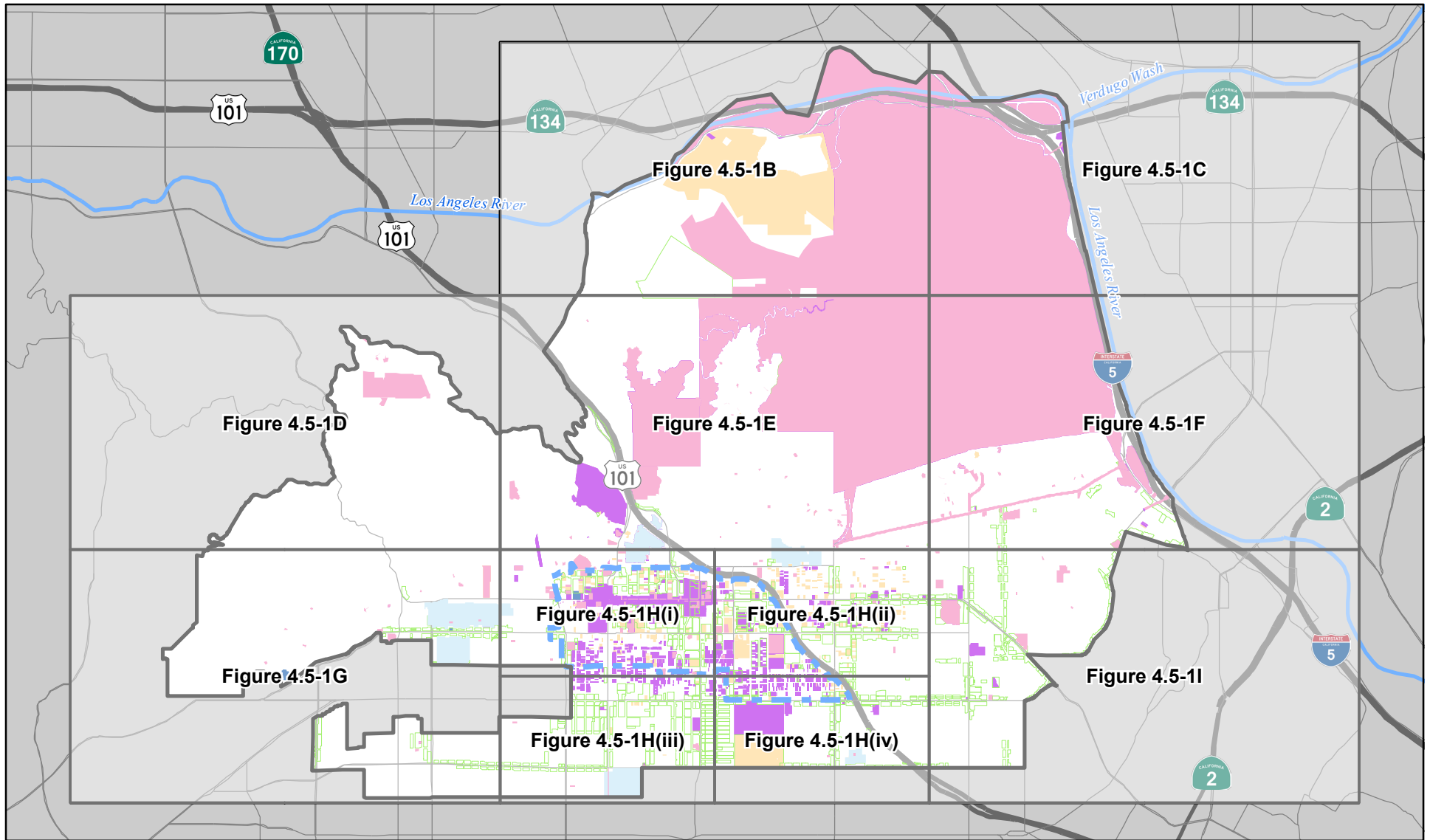
The Project Area has one of the highest concentrations of designated and eligible resources in the City of Los Angeles. The designated resources include properties listed in the National Register, California Register, and locally designated City HCMs and HPOZs. **Figures 4.5-1A** through **4.5-1I** identify the locations of the designated and eligible historical resources in the Project Area as well as the boundaries for the Proposed Subareas (Plan Change Areas).

The data for **Figures 4.5-1A** and **4.5-1I** are as follows:

- Data on Historic Cultural Monuments (HCMs) and Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs) are provided from, and maintained by, the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning.
- Data for properties listed in the National Register and the California Register (Status Codes 1 and 2) are from the 2012 California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) maintained by the California Office of Historic Resources. This is the latest data available from the California Office of Historic Resources. The City takes no responsibility for the accuracy of data in the State HRI, including any errors in California Historic Resources Status Codes.
- Data for properties surveyed in the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area, generally bounded by Franklin Avenue on the north, Serrano Avenue on the east, Santa Monica Boulevard and Fountain Avenue on the south and La Brea Avenue on the west, are from the 2010 survey report⁵ prepared for the former Community Redevelopment Agency. The most recently available historical resource status codes for the Redevelopment Project Area result from this survey, known as the Current Survey.⁶

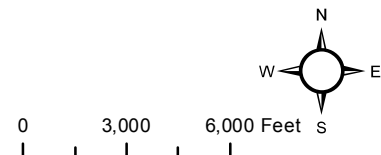
⁵Office of Historic Resources, http://preservation.lacity.org/files/Hollywood_CRA_Survey_Report_0.pdf.

⁶Office of Historic Resources, http://preservation.lacity.org/files/Hollywood_CRA_Survey_Index_0.pdf.



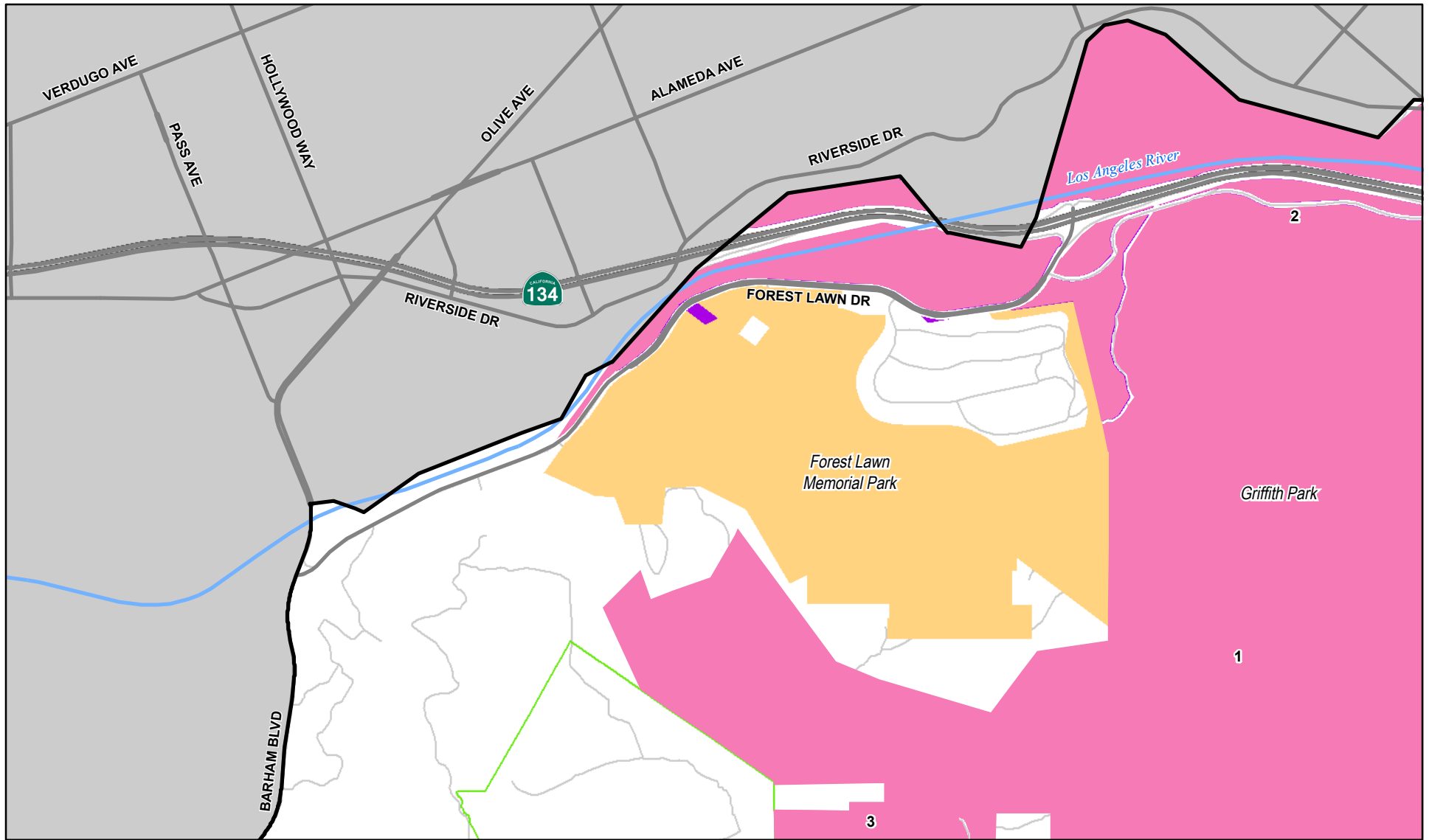
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



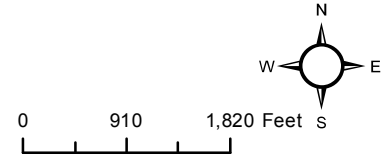
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1A
INDEX MAP FOR
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



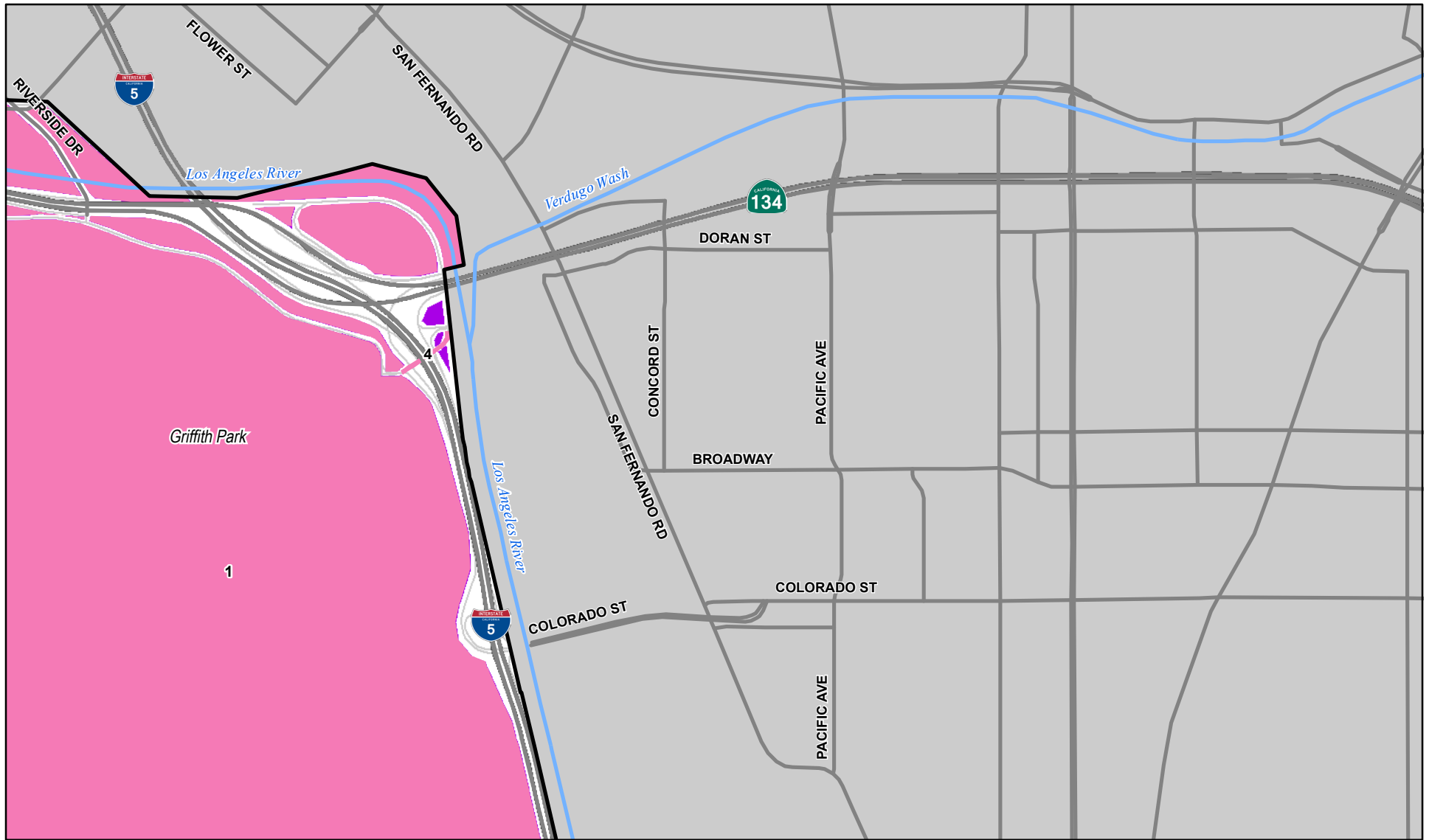
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



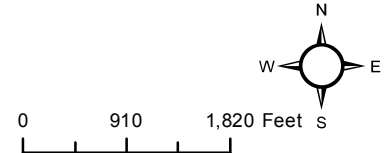
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1B
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



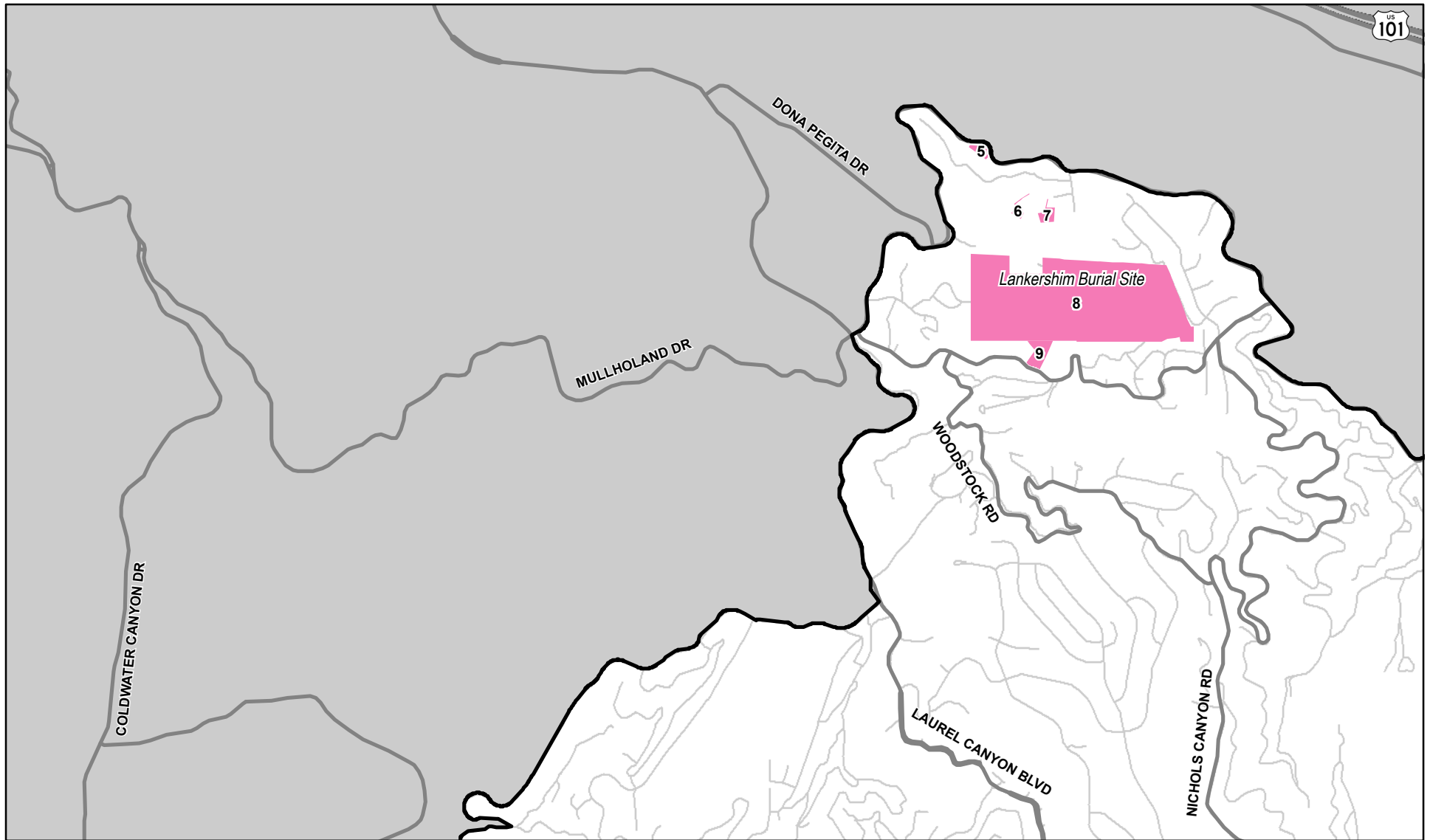
LEGEND:

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Hollywood CPA | Designated Resources | City-Designated HCMs | Historic Preservation Overlay Zones |
| CPIO Boundary | Eligible Resources | Demolished HCMs | Hollywood Subareas |



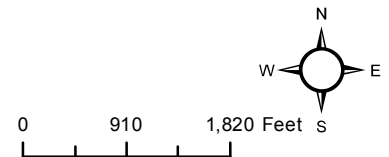
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1C
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



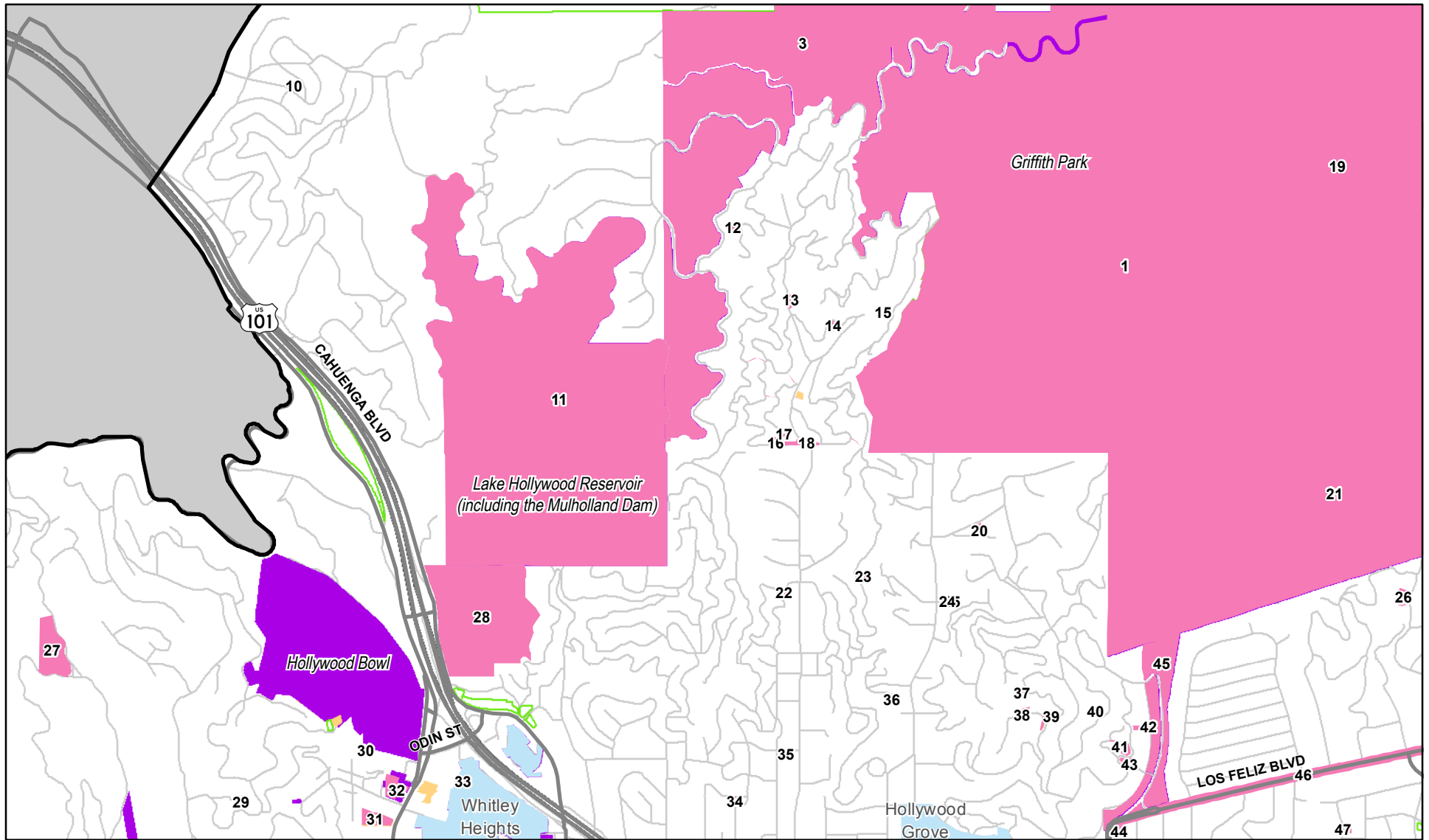
LEGEND:

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Hollywood CPA | Designated Resources | City-Designated HCMs | Historic Preservation Overlay Zones |
| CPIO Boundary | Eligible Resources | Demolished HCMs | Hollywood Subareas |



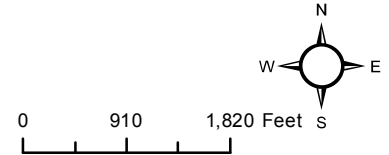
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1D
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



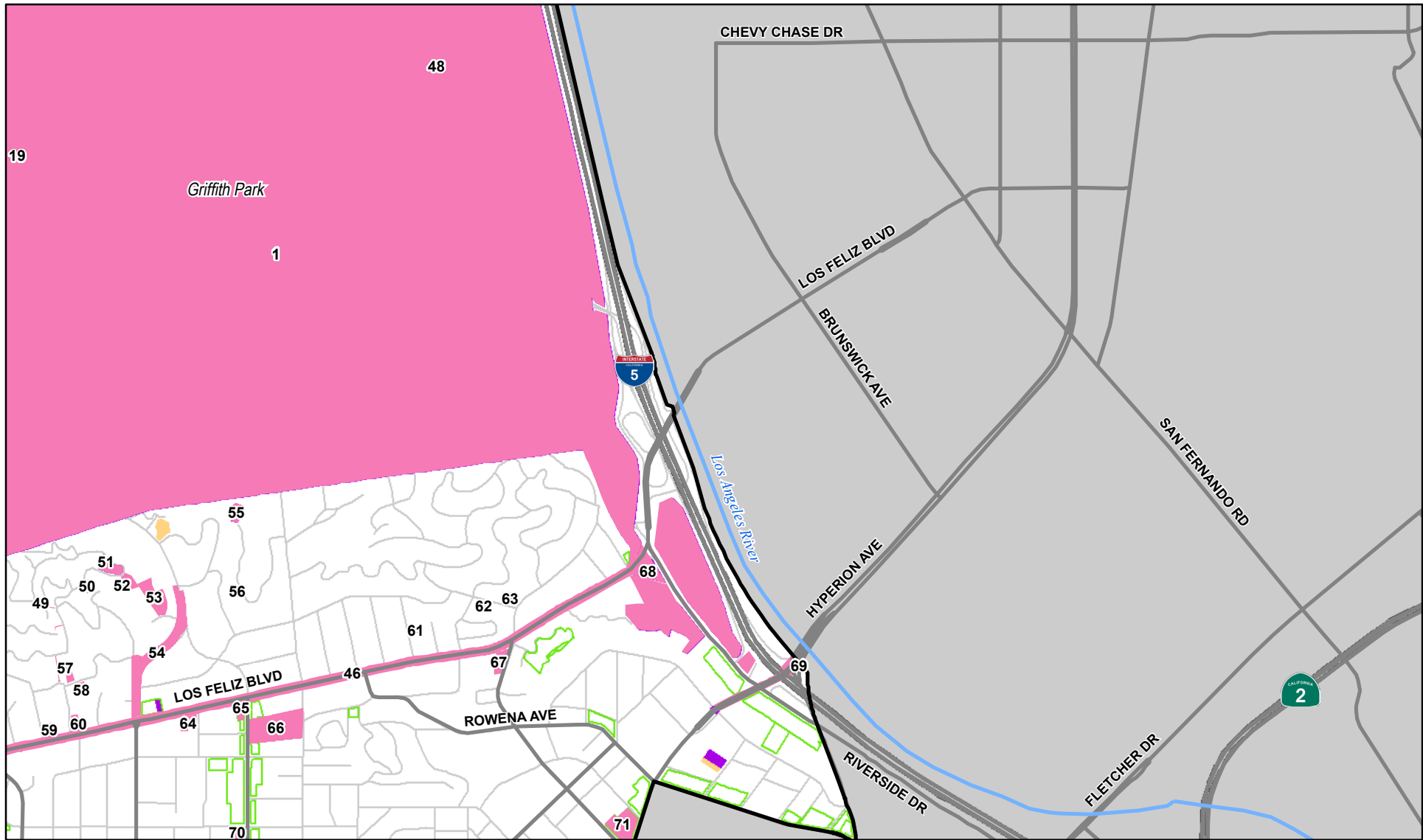
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



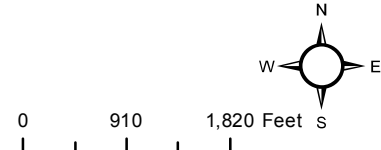
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1E
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



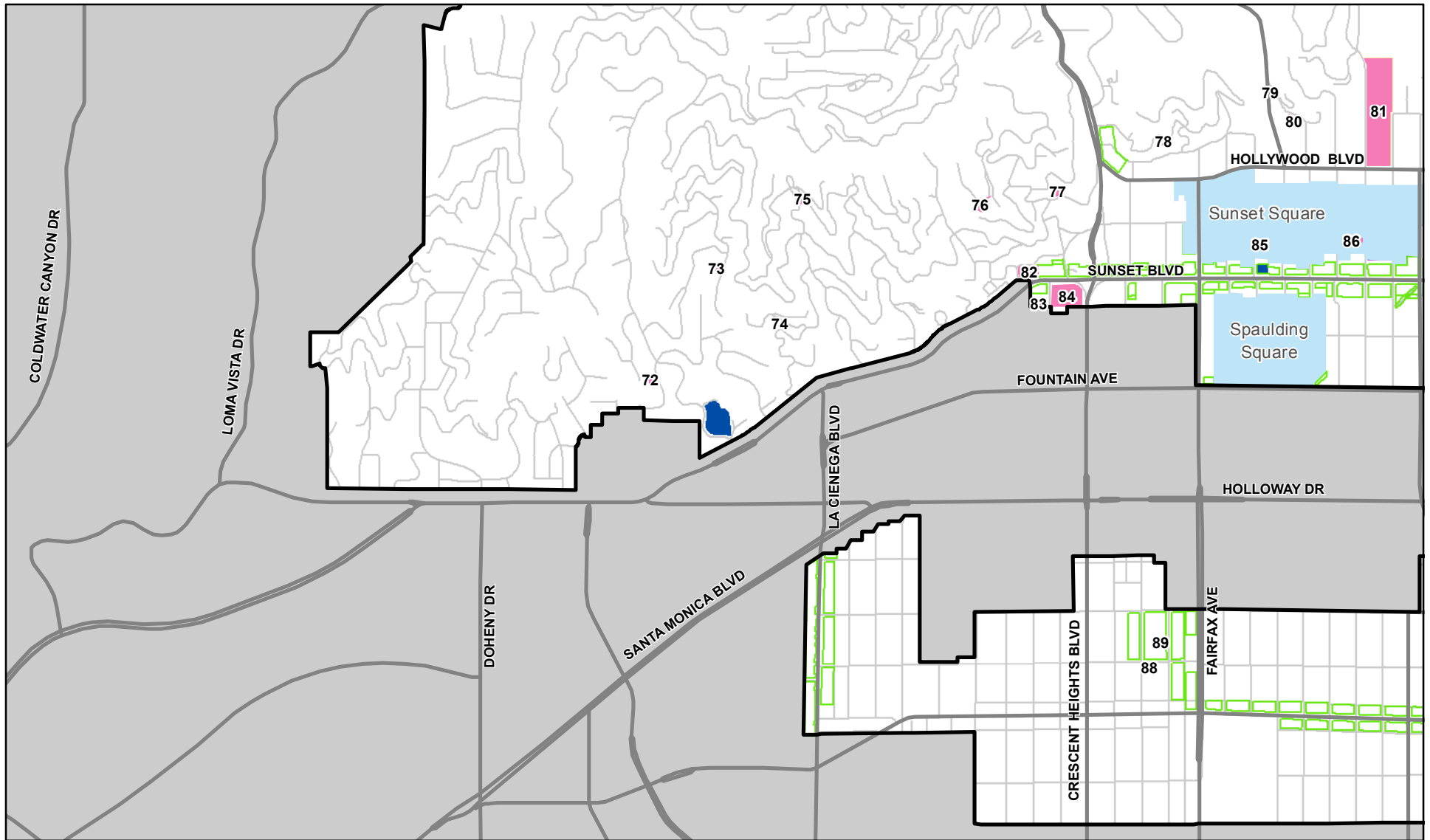
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



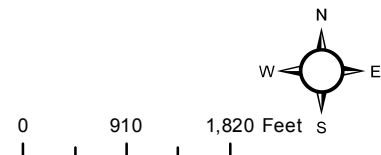
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1F
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



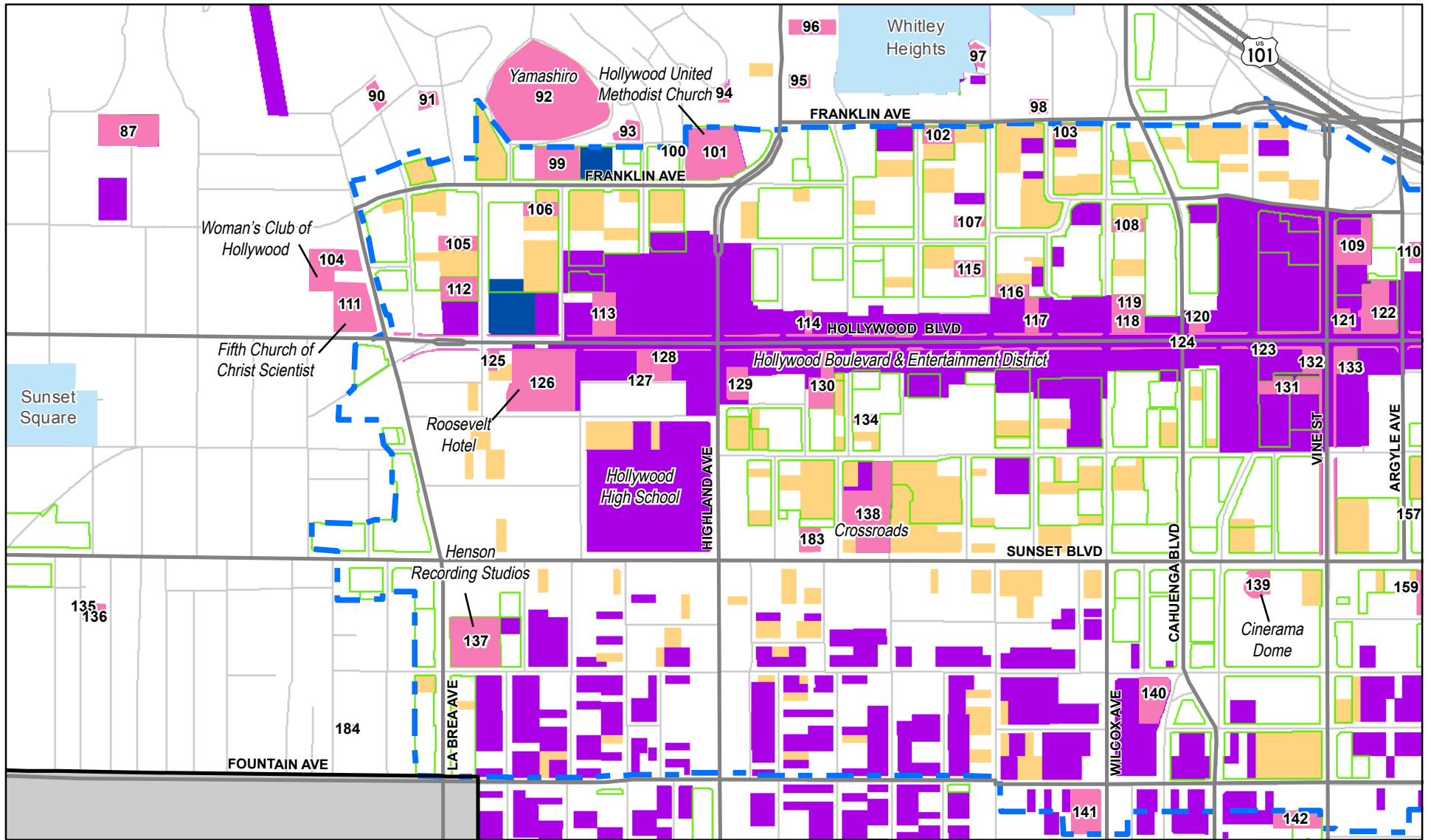
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



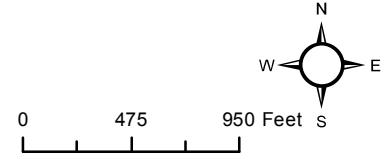
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1G
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



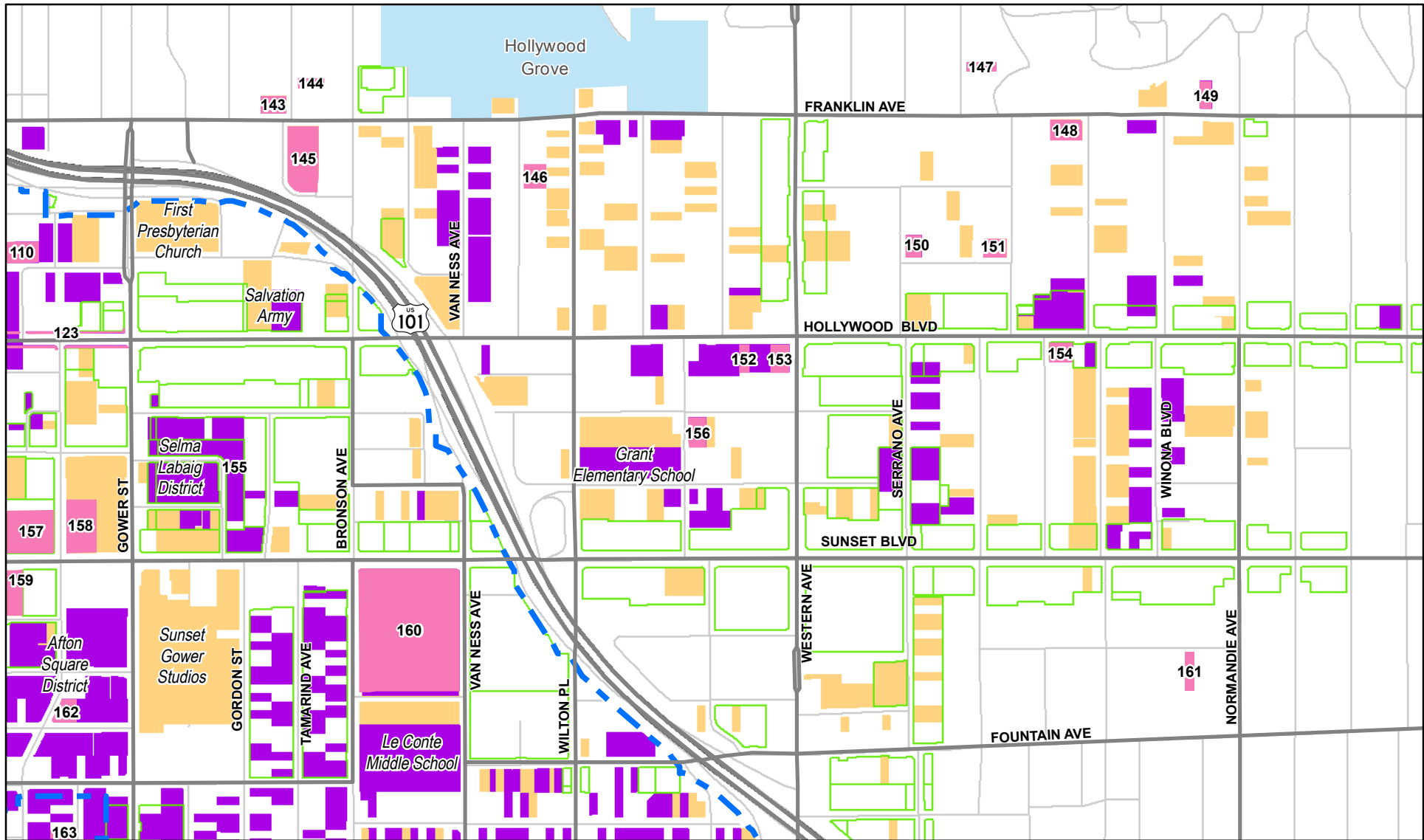
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



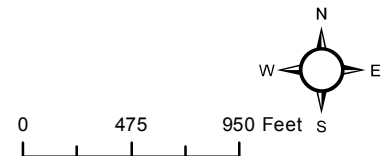
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1H(i)
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



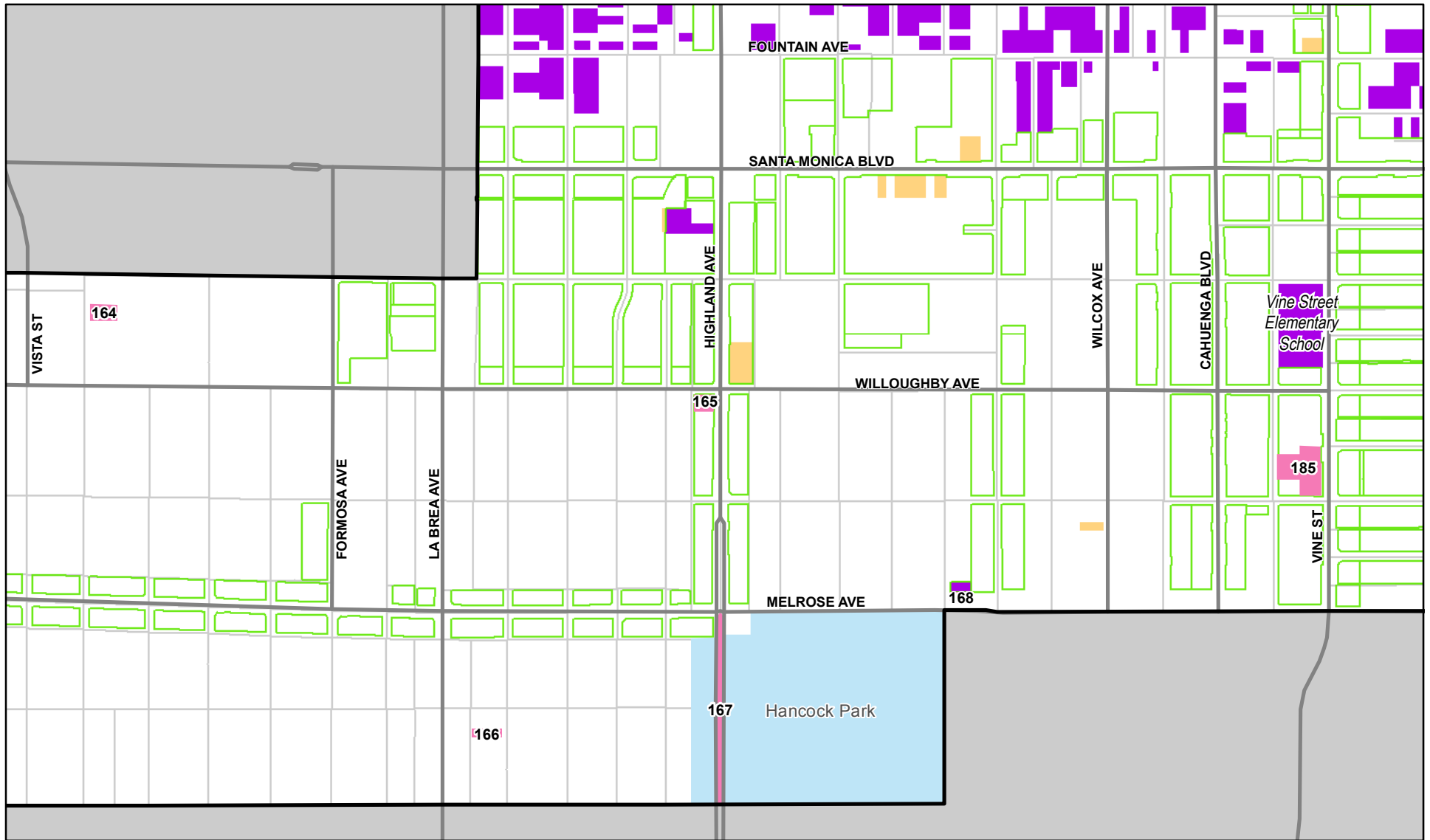
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



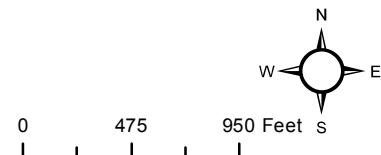
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1H(ii)
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



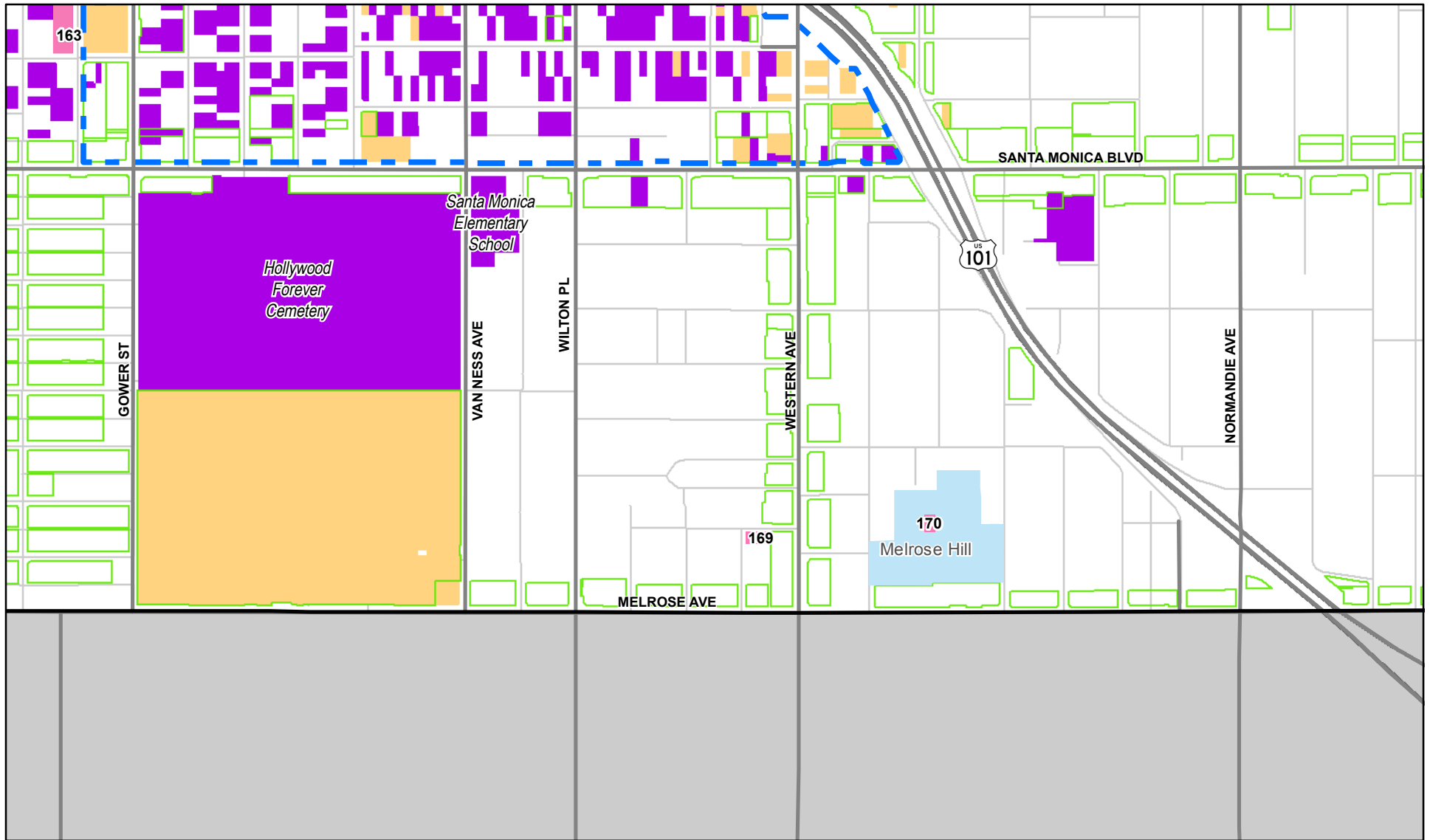
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



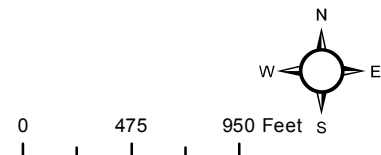
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1H(iii)
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



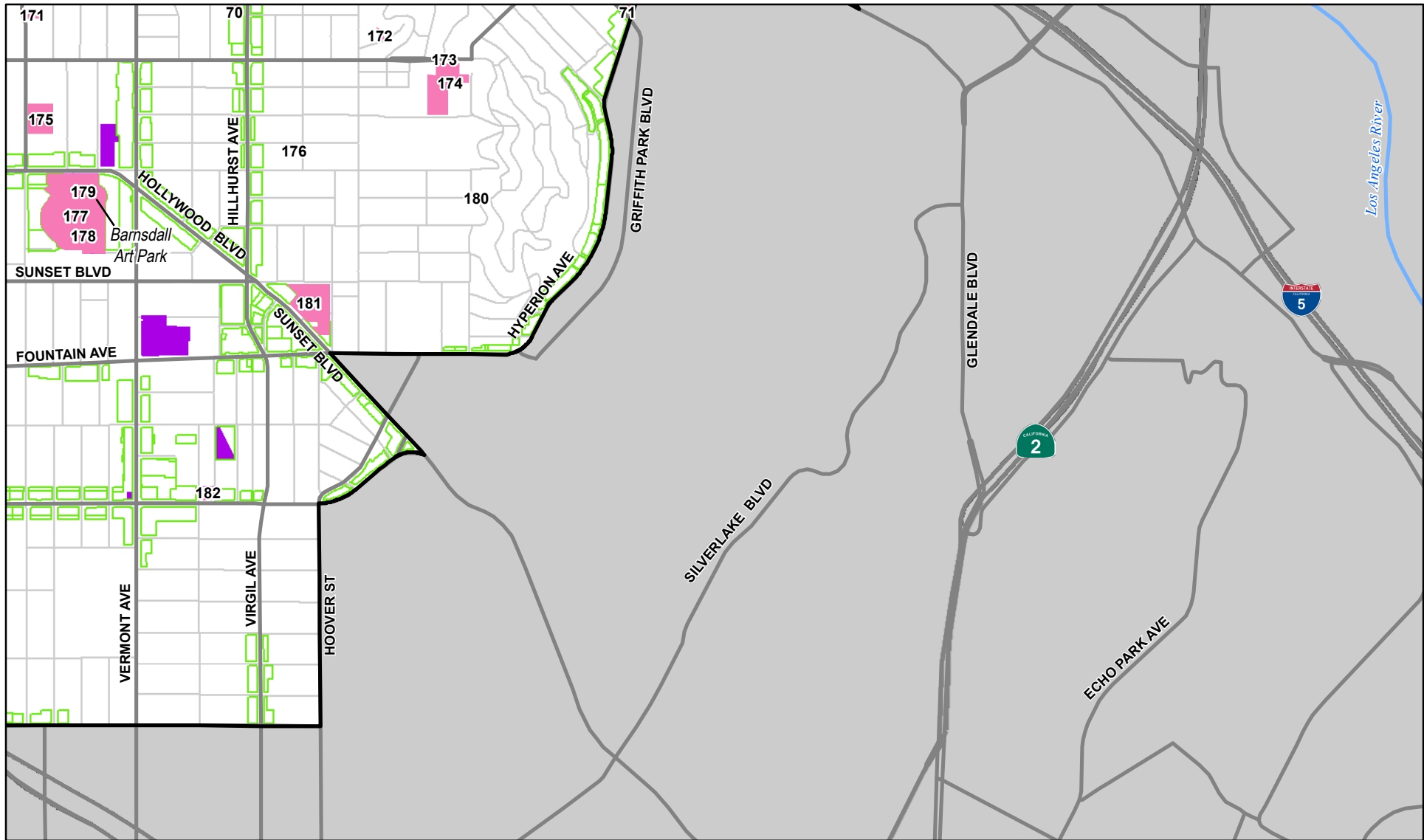
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



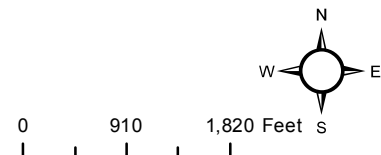
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-1H(iv)
HISTORICAL RESOURCES



LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Designated Resources
- City-Designated HCMs
- Historic Preservation Overlay Zones
- CPIO Boundary
- Eligible Resources
- Demolished HCMs
- Hollywood Subareas



SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-11
HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Inventories of designated historical resources are continually updated by the inclusion of new resources. **Figures 4.5-1A** through **4.5-1I** are subject to change over time and should not be considered the single definitive list of historical resources in the Hollywood CPA. **Table 4.5-2** lists City-designated HCMs in Hollywood enumerated based on labels on **Figures 4.5-1A** through **4.5-1I** as of mid-June 2018. For up-to-date information on historical resources within the Plan Area, contact the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning at <http://preservation.lacity.org/> or (213) 978-1200.

TABLE 4.5-2: CITY DESIGNATED HISTORICAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS			
Map ID No.	Monument No.	HCM Name	Address/Location
1	942	Griffith Park	4730 Crystal Springs Dr.; 3201, 3210 & 3401 Riverside Dr.; 2715 Vermont Ave.; 5333 Zoo Dr.
2	474	Little Nugget (Travel Town - Griffith Park)	5200 Zoo Dr.
3	111	Hollywood Sign and Land Underneath	Mount Lee
4	910	Riverside-Zoo Dr. Bridge	Bridge #53C1298
5	1072	Ray S. Linn House	7820 W. Mulholland Dr.
6	785	Chemosphere House	7776 W. Torreyson Dr.
7	896	Harpel House #1	7764 W. Torreyson Dr.
8	181	J. B. Lankershim Burial Place - site of (North End)	Nichols Canyon Road
9	325	Shulman House	7875-7877 Woodrow Wilson Dr.
10	1014	Ward-Berger House	3156 N. Lake Hollywood Dr.
11	421	Lake Hollywood Reservoir (including Mulholland Dam)	2460 Lake Hollywood Dr.
12	681	S.H. Woodruff Residence	3185 N. Durand Dr.
13	996	Garden of Oz	3040-3106 N. LedgeWOOD Dr.
14	630	Pierson Residence	3124 Belden Dr.
15	535	Hollywoodland's Historic Granite Retaining Walls and Stairs	Hollywoodland
16	648	Withers Residence	2731 Woodshire Dr.
17	715	Lehman House	2720 Belden Dr.
18	20	Two Stone Gates	Intersection of Beachwood Dr.; Belden Dr.; Westshire Dr.
19	1091	Dante's View	2801 N. Vermont Canyon
20	1080	Appel House	5730 W. Spring Oak Dr.
21	168	Griffith Observatory	2500 E. Observatory Road
22	1047	2494 Gower St. Bungalow Court	2494 N. Gower St.
23	833	Grier House	2690 N. Hollyridge Dr.
24	1031	Frederick A. Hanson Residence	5867 W. Tuxedo Terrace
25	1094	Gillespie House	5863 W. Tuxedo Terrace
26	689	Philip Chandler House	2531 N. Catalina St.
27	563	Lloyd Wright's Headley - Handley House	3003 Runyon Canyon Road
28	617	Hollywood Pilgrimage Memorial Monument	2580 Cahuenga Blvd.
29	1064	Abichandani Residence	7129 W. La Presa Dr.
30	846	B.A.G. Fuller Residence	6887 W. Alta Loma Terrace
31	462	Hollywood American Legion Post #43	2035 N. Highland Ave.
32	291	Highland-Camrose Bungalow Village	2103-2115 1/2 N. Highland Ave.; 6814-6836 Alta Loma Terrace; 6819 Camrose Ave.
33	603	Villa Vallambrosa	2074 Watsonia Terrace
34	755	Vista del Mar Steps	Between Vista del Mar and Holly Mont Dr.
35	874	Garber House	6060 Scenic Ave. (6058 original address)
36	1084	Villa Manola	5900 Manola Way
37	260	Edward's House	5642 Holly Oak Dr.

TABLE 4.5-2: CITY DESIGNATED HISTORICAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS			
Map ID No.	Monument No.	HCM Name	Address/Location
38	840	Amsalem A. Ernst House	5670 Holly Oak Dr.
39	130	Samuel - Novarro House	5601-5609 Valley Oak Dr.; 2255 Verde Oak Dr.
40	301	Arzner / Morgan Residence	2249 Mountain Oak Dr.
41	915	Victor Rossetti Residence	2188 Ponet Dr.
42	1121	Franmar	2207 N. Fern Dell Pl.; 2206 N. Live Oak Dr. East
43	521	Taggart House	2150-2158 Live Oak Dr.; 5423 Black Oak Dr.
44	997	Clifford E. Clinton Residence	5470 W. Los Feliz Blvd.
45	112	Gabrielino Indian Site	Fern Dell (Griffith Park)
46	67	Cedar Trees	Los Feliz Blvd. (between Riverside Dr. and Western Ave.)
47	1027	John Anson Ford Residence	1976 N. Normandie Ave.
48	401	Feliz Adobe	4730 Crystal Springs Dr.
49	657	Los Feliz Heights Steps	Cromwell Ave.; Bonvue Ave.; Glencairn Road; Bryn Mawr Road; Glendower Ave.
50	1069	Hlaffer-Courcier Residence	2574 Glendower Ave.
51	149	Ennis - Brown House	2607 Glendower Ave.
52	812	Wirin House	2622 Glendower Ave.
53	916	Petitfils Residence	4519 W. Cockerham Dr.; 2441 N. Vermont Ave.
54	940	North Vermont Ave. Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Vermont Ave. between Los Feliz Blvd. and Aberdeen Ave.
55	123	Lovell House	4616 Dundee Dr.
56	674	Jacobson House	4520 Dundee Dr.
57	913	Blackburn Residence	4791 Cromwell Ave.
58	1117	Welfer Residence	4784 W. Cromwell Ave.
59	1061	Abraham Gore Residence	2208 N. Catalina St.
60	1113	Schlyen House	4773 W. Los Feliz Blvd.; 2210 N. Berendo St.
61	1065	McTernan Residence	2226 N. Wayne Ave.
62	1026	Sherwood House	3435 Amesbury Road
63	1025	Durex Model Home	3410 N. Amesbury Road
64	353	Monterey Apartments	4600-4604 Los Feliz Blvd.
65	843	Los Feliz Brown Derby	4500 Los Feliz Blvd.
66	343	Avocado Trees	4400 block Avocado St.
67	592	Philosophical Research Society	3341-3351 Griffith Park Blvd.; 3910-3918 Los Feliz Blvd.
68	162	William Mulholland Memorial Fountain	Riverside Dr. and Los Feliz Blvd.
69	164	Glendale / Hyperion Bridge	Los Angeles River
70	136	Saint Mary of the Angels	4510 Finley Ave.
71	163	First Walt Disney Studio - site of	2660-2664 & 2701-2739 N. Hyperion Ave.; 2646-2664 & 2710-2746 Griffith Park Blvd.; 3616-3618 Monon St. & 3027-3033 Angus St.
72	668	Hillside House by Carl Maston	8707 St. Ives Dr.
73	1040	1513 Forest Knoll Dr. Residence	1513 Forest Knoll Dr.
74	852	Wolff Residence	8530 W. Hedges Place
75	1100	Polito House	1650 N. Queens Road
76	670	Stahl House - Case Study House #22	1635 Woods Dr.
77	96	Storer House	8161 Hollywood Blvd.
78	1006	Kun Residence	7960 Fareholm Dr.
79	822	Hellman House	1845 N. Courtney Ave.
80	445	Courtney Desmond Estate	1801-1811 Courtney Ave.
81	579	Wattles Park (Mansion and Garden)	1824-1850 N. Curson Ave.; 1701-1755 Sierra Bonita Ave.; 7561 Hollywood Blvd.

TABLE 4.5-2: CITY DESIGNATED HISTORICAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS			
Map ID No.	Monument No.	HCM Name	Address/Location
82	151	Chateau Marmont	8225 Marmont Lane; 8215-8221 Sunset Blvd.; 8244 Monteel Rd.
83	435	Andalusia Apartments	1471-1475 Havenhurst Dr.
84	1137	Lytton Savings	8150 W. Sunset Blvd.
85	235	Bollman House	1530-1534 N. Ogden Dr.
86	702	Hewitt Residence	1543 N. Curson Ave.
87	285	C.E. Toberman Estate	1847 Camino Palmero
88	1105	Edinburgh Bungalow Court	750-756 N. Edinburgh Dr.
89	231	El Greco Apartment	817-823 N. Hayworth Ave.
90	994	Arensberg-Stendahl Home Gallery	7065 W. Hillside Ave.
91	673	The Outpost 11	1851 Outpost Dr.
92	921	Yamashiro	1900, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1964 & 1966 N. Fitch Dr.; 1821,1831,1901, 1921, 1941, 1961 & 1999 N. Sycamore Ave.
93	821	Las Orchidias	1903 N. Orchid Ave.
94	247	Samuel Freeman House	1962 Glencoe Way
95	475	Highland Towers Apartments	1920-1928 N. Highland Ave.
96	397	Roman Gardens	2000 N. Highland Ave.
97	842	Ojai Apartments	1929-1933 N. Whitley Ave.
98	1095	N.F. Stokes Residence	1905 Grace Ave.
99	406	Magic Castle	7001 Franklin Ave.
100	956	Villa Bonita	1817 Hillcrest Rd.
101	248	First United Methodist Church of Hollywood	6817 Franklin Ave.
102	799	Chateau des Fleur	6626 Franklin Ave.
103	773	El Cabrillo Apartments	1832-1850 N. Grace Ave.
104	604	Hollywood School for Girls (Woman's Club of Hollywood)	1741-1751 N. La Brea Ave.
105	226	Masquers Club Building (site of)	1765 N. Sycamore Ave.
106	816	Nirvana Apartments	1775-1781 N. Orange Dr.
107	882	The Fontenoy	1811 N. Whitley Ave.
108	867	Mayfair Apartments and Rooftop Neon Sign	1760 N. Wilcox Ave.
109	857	Capitol Tower and Rooftop Sign	1740-1750 N. Vine St.; 6236 W. Yucca St.
110	567	Little Country Church of Hollywood	1750 N. Argyle Ave.; 6151-6161 Carlos Ave.
111	1097	Fifth Church of Christ Scientist	7107-7129 Hollywood Blvd.
112	775	El Cadiz Apartments	1721 N. Sycamore Ave.
113	55	Grauman's (Now Mann's) Chinese Theater	6915-6927 Hollywood Blvd.
114	453	Artisan's Patio Complex	6727-6733 Hollywood Blvd.
115	817	La Leyenda Apartments	1735-1737 N. Whitley Ave.
116	448	Whitley Court	1720-1728 Whitley Ave.
117	227	Janes House	6541 Hollywood Blvd.
118	316	William Stromberg Clock	6439 Hollywood Blvd.
119	572	Warner Brothers Hollywood Theater Building	6423-6445 Hollywood Blvd.; 1700-1718 Wilcox Ave.
120	334	Security Trust and Savings	6367-6385 Hollywood Blvd.; 1708 Cahuenga Blvd.
121	1088	Bank of Hollywood/Equitable Building	6253 W. Hollywood Blvd.
122	193	Pantages Theatre	6225-6249 Hollywood Blvd.; 1709-1715 Argyle Ave.
123	194	Hollywood Walk of Fame	Hollywood Blvd. (between Gower and La Brea) & Vine St. (between Sunset and Yucca)

TABLE 4.5-2: CITY DESIGNATED HISTORICAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS			
Map ID No.	Monument No.	HCM Name	Address/Location
124	597	Raymond Chandler Square	Intersection of Hollywood Blvd. and Cahuenga Ave.
125	876	Hollywood Professional Building	7046 Hollywood Blvd.
126	545	Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel and Pool	7000-7034 Hollywood Blvd.; 7001-7039 Hawthorn Ave.
127	277	Hollywood Masonic Temple	6840 Hollywood Blvd.
128	495	El Capitan Theater Building	6834-6838 Hollywood Blvd.
129	593	Max Factor Make-Up Salon	1666 N. Highland Ave.
130	584	Egyptian Theater and Forecourt Storefronts	6706-6712 Hollywood Blvd.; 1650-1654 McCadden Place
131	665	Hollywood Plaza Hotel and Neon Sign	1633 Vine St.
132	664	Broadway Department Store and Neon Sign	6300 W. Hollywood Blvd.
133	666	Taft Building and Neon Sign	6280 W. Hollywood Blvd.
134	1114	Redwine Building	1618 N. Las Palmas Ave.
135	246	Residence	1443 N. Martel Ave.
136	527	Residence	1437 N. Martel Ave.
137	58	A & M Records Studio (Formerly Charlie Chaplin Studio)	1416 N. La Brea Ave.; 7053-7067 De Longpre Ave.
138	134	Crossroads of the World	1509-1597 Crossroads of the World; 6671-6679 Sunset Blvd.; 6678-6684 Selma Ave.; 1510-1536 N. Las Palmas Ave.
139	659	Pacific's Cinerama Dome Theater and Marquee	6360 Sunset Blvd.
140	165	Fire Station No. 27	1355 N. Cahuenga Blvd.; 1333 Cole Place
141	859	Orchard Gabels Cottage	1277 N. Wilcox Ave.; 6516 W. Fountain Ave.
142	675	Villa Elaine	1241-1249 N. Vine St.
143	315	Villa Carlotta	5959 Franklin Ave.
144	687	Tornborg House	1918 N. Tamarind Ave.
145	329	Chateau Elysee	5925-5939 Yucca St.; 5930-5936 Franklin Ave.; 1806-1830 Tamarind Ave.
146	1070	The Polynesian	1830 N. Taft Ave.
147	1003	Ralph J. Chandler Residence	1926 N. Hobart Blvd.
148	832	Casa Laguna	1855-1883 N. Kingsley Dr.
149	762	John Sowden House	5121 Franklin Ave.
150	616	The Trianon and Neon Roof Sign	1750-1754 N. Serrano Ave.
151	769	Toberman House	1749 N. Harvard Blvd.
152	382	Falcon Studios	5524 Hollywood Blvd.
153	336	Hollywood Western Building	5500-5510 Hollywood Blvd.; 1669-1685 N. Western Ave.
154	714	Don Carlos Apartments	5226 Hollywood Blvd.
155	801	The Courtyard Apartments	1570 Labaig Ave.
156	441	Dunning House	5552 Carlton Way; 1606-1616 Saint Andrews Place
157	1130	Hollywood Palladium	6201-6225 Sunset Blvd.
158	947	CBS Columbia Square Studios	1526-1528 El Centro Ave.; 6121-6125 W. Sunset Blvd.
159	1136	Earl Carroll Theater	6220-6230 Sunset Blvd.
160	180	Filming of First Talking Film - site of	5800-5858 Sunset Blvd.; 1424-1456 Bronson Ave.
161	912	Bukowski Court	5124-5126 1/2 W. De Longpre Ave.
162	463	Afton Arms Apartment	6141 Afton Place
163	175	YWCA Hollywood Studio Club	1215-1233 Lodi Place
164	783	Covert Cottages Bungalow Court	938-944 1/2 N. Martel Ave.
165	508	Gilmore Gasoline Service Station	853-859 N. Highland Ave.; 6800 Willoughby Ave.
166	733	The Garrick	539 N. Sycamore Ave.

TABLE 4.5-2: CITY DESIGNATED HISTORICAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS			
Map ID No.	Monument No.	HCM Name	Address/Location
167	94	Palm Trees (Queen & Washingtonia Robusta) and the Median Strip	Highland Ave. (between Wilshire Blvd. and Melrose Ave.)
168	303	John C. Fremont Branch Library	6121 Melrose Ave.
169	390	Jardinette Apartments	5128 Marathon St.
170	777	Weaver Residence	4940 Melrose Ave.
171	1068	J.W. Blank Residence	1950 N. Edgemont St.
172	690	Eliot House	4237 Newdale Dr.
173	126	Franklin Ave. Bridge (Shakespeare Bridge)	Franklin Ave.
174	553	Midtown School (site plus four John Lautner Buildings)	4155 Russell Ave.
175	559	Thirteenth Church of Christ Scientist	1748-1780 N. Edgemont St.
176	1132	Charlotte and Robert Disney House	4406 Kingswell Ave.
177	34	Barnsdall Art Park	4800 Hollywood Blvd.
178	12	Hollyhock House	4800 Hollywood Blvd.
179	33	Barnsdall Park Arts Center (Residence A)	4800 Hollywood Blvd.
180	784	Paul Lauritz House	3955 Clayton Ave.
181	198	KCET Studios	4391-4421 Sunset Blvd.; 1327-1435 N. Hoover St.
182	314	Cahuenga Branch Library	4591 W. Santa Monica Blvd.
183	1151	Hollywood Reporter Building	6709-6713 1/2 W Sunset Blvd.
184	1153	Village Court	1328-1330 1/2 North Formosa Ave.
185	1158	Musicians Union of Hollywood	590 W. Waring; 807-831 N. Vine St.; 808-820 Lillian Way

SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2018.

National and California Registers of Historic Places

A number of National Register-listed districts and California Register-listed districts are located in the Project Area. The National Register-listed districts in the Project Area include the following:

- Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District
- Highland-Camrose Bungalow Village
- Hollywood Forever Cemetery
- Whitley Heights Historic District

The California Register-listed districts in the Project Area include the following:

- Afton Square District Contributor
- East Hollywood Boulevard District
- Hollywood Reservoir Complex Districts
- Selma-LaBaig District Contributor
- Serrano District
- Toberman Storage Company (Bekins Van and Storage)
- Vista Del Mar/Carlos District

Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs)

The City of Los Angeles HCM designation recognizes buildings, structures, sites, or plant life as important to the history of the city, state, or nation. The City's Office of Historic Resources has recorded over 1,000 HCMs citywide, providing official recognition and protection for Los Angeles' most significant historical resources.⁷ The locations of HCMs in the Project Area are shown in **Figures 4.5-1A** through **4.5-1I**.

Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs)

The Project Area contains six existing HPOZs. The locations of these HPOZs are shown in **Figures 4.5-1A** through **4.5-1I** and are described below.

- **Hancock Park.** The residential subdivision of Hancock Park was developed in the 1920s. Outstanding architects of the era designed the palatial two-story, single-family residences in various Period Revival styles (including Tudor Revival, English Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Monterey Revival, and American Colonial Revival) for influential members of Los Angeles society. A small portion of this HPOZ is located within the Hollywood CPA but the majority of it is in the adjacent Wilshire CPA.
- **Melrose Hill.** Melrose Hill is a small neighborhood that illustrates why Los Angeles is known as “the bungalow capital of the world.” The modest single-family homes of this tree-shaded community were built between 1911 and 1926, at the height of the popularity of the California bungalow.
- **Spaulding Square.** A neighborhood of modest one-story Period Revival styles houses built between 1916 and 1926, Spaulding Square was named after real estate speculator Albert Starr Spaulding who purchased and subdivided the land in 1914. Spaulding attracted buyers to the area using a “lecture and lunch” strategy whereby interested buyers received a free streetcar ride, a meal, and a talk on the endless possibilities of the area. The neighborhood location off Sunset Boulevard made it an appealing place for film technicians and up-and-coming actors to settle.
- **Whitley Heights.** Whitley Heights is located east of the Hollywood Bowl and occupies an area of lush hilly terrain to the north of Franklin Avenue. H.W. Whitley, who also helped develop Reseda, Van Nuys, and Hollywood, considered Whitley Heights his “crowning achievement.” Architect A.S. Barnes designed the majority of the residences in Whitley Heights from 1918 to 1928. Unfortunately, the construction of the Hollywood Freeway divided the original layout of the neighborhood and destroyed many houses. However, the use of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Whitley Heights led the way for the popularity of this architectural style throughout Los Angeles.
- **Hollywood Grove.** Hollywood Grove is a small neighborhood composed of Turn-of-the-20th-Century houses in the foothills of the Hollywood Hills. The neighborhood, a collection of Craftsman and American Colonial Revival bungalows (with a noticeable number of Period Revival houses as well), stands out as a strong indication of what a typical residential subdivision once looked like in the Hollywood community.
- **Sunset Square.** Sunset Square is composed of single- and multi-family residences constructed primarily in the first half of the 20th century, with most of the construction occurring between 1910 and the 1920s. The dominant architectural styles are Craftsman, Spanish Colonial Revival, and American Colonial Revival; other styles include Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, French Revival, and Minimal Traditional.

⁷A list of the HCMs with the Project Area can be found on the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources website at http://cityplanning.lacity.org/complan/HCM/dsp_hcm_result.cfm?community=Hollywood.

SurveyLA

SurveyLA is a citywide survey that identifies and evaluates individual resources (such as buildings, structures, objects), non-parcel resources (such as natural features, landscapes, and public art), and historic districts for eligibility for listing in the National Register, California Register, and local designation as an HCM or HPOZ. The survey covers the period from approximately 1850 to 1980. Significant resources reflect important themes in the city's growth and development in various areas, including architecture, city planning, social history, ethnic heritage, politics, industry, transportation, commerce, entertainment, and others.

The survey generally does not include properties constructed after 1980, resources that have been designated under federal, state, or local programs, and proposed HPOZs that have been surveyed within the last five years of the SurveyLA Historic Resources Survey Report for the Hollywood CPA. Additionally, the survey does not include the properties located within the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area, which was surveyed by the CRA prior to 2010.⁸

SurveyLA findings are subject to change over time as properties age, additional information is uncovered, and more detailed analyses are completed. SurveyLA evaluates properties within the survey area for significance and eligibility for historical designation. Designation at the federal, state, or local levels would require additional review through each respective designation process. SurveyLA identifies the following resource types:

- **Individual Resources** are generally resources located within a single assessor parcel such as a residence or duplex. However, a parcel may include more than one individual resource, if each appears to be significant.
- **Non-Parcel Resources** are not associated with Assessor Parcel Numbers and generally do not have addresses. Examples may include street trees, street lamps, landscaped medians, bridges, and signs.
- **Historic Districts** and Multi-Property Resources are areas that are related geographically and by theme. Districts may include single or multiple parcels depending on the resource. Examples of resources that may be recorded as historic districts include residential neighborhoods, garden apartments, commercial areas, large estates, school and hospital campuses, and industrial complexes. These areas require additional analysis and field work for HPOZ determination. District contributors and non-contributors are located within resources recorded as historic districts. Non-contributing resources may be those that are extensively altered, built recently, or that do not relate to historic contexts and themes defined for the district.
- **Planning Districts** are areas that are related geographically and by theme, but do not meet eligibility standards for designation, and as such are not considered "historical resources" as defined by CEQA (and will not be analyzed as such for purposes of this EIR). This is generally because the majority of the contributing features have been altered, resulting in a cumulative impact on the overall integrity of the area and making it ineligible as a Historic District. The Planning District determination, therefore, is used as a tool to inform new Community Plans being developed by the Department of City Planning. These areas have consistent planning concepts, such as height, massing, setbacks, and street trees, which may be considered in the local planning process.

⁸The methodology used for SurveyLA can be found at the SurveyLA, <http://preservation.lacity.org/news/field-survey-methodology> and <http://preservation.lacity.org/survey-la-findings-and-reports#Hollywood>.

The California State Office of Historic Preservation developed California Historical Resource (CHR) Status Codes as a standardized system for classifying historical resources in the State's Historic Resources Inventory. Field surveyors applied the following CHR Status Codes when evaluating properties for SurveyLA.

- 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. This Status Code is used for Planning Districts.
- 6Z – Found ineligible for National Register, California Register or local designation through survey evaluation.
- 7RQ – Individual property identified in a SurveyLA Survey – Not evaluated

This status code is used to identify properties that were considered during the field survey process but were not recorded as significant based on the following: 1) field observations regarding the overall quality of the resource and alterations and/or 2) no preloaded information relating to the social, cultural or historical significance of the resource was obtained through SurveyLA research or the Public Participation and Outreach Program. A 7RQ status code does not preclude that a resource may be found to be significant with additional research, new information, and analysis.

- 7SQ – Individual property assessed for significance in accordance with the SurveyLA Multiple Property Documentation approach and citywide Historic Context Statement but does not meet eligibility standards.
- QQQ – Properties requiring additional research to evaluate or that cannot be evaluated due to limited or no visibility.

SurveyLA identifies numerous potentially eligible properties in the Project Area that fall under one or more of the above resource types. Properties in the Project Area identified by SurveyLA as eligible for historic designation include single-family homes, multi-family buildings, commercial buildings, institutional properties, and industrial buildings. A large number of single-family and multi-family buildings have been identified appearing individually eligible for historic designation because they contribute to the history of Hollywood; are representative of a particular architectural style; embody distinctive characteristics of a period in history; represent the work of a master architect; and/or are associated with an important person in history, many of which are associated with the entertainment industry.

Commercial resources that were identified as potentially eligible for historic designation include retail development, auto-related commercial development, theaters, financial institution, restaurants, night clubs, and signs. Commercial buildings were identified as appearing individually eligible for historic designation because they contribute to the history of Hollywood, are representative of a particular architectural style, and/or represent a period of development. Many of the commercial resources are examples of streetcar-related commercial development in Hollywood.

Eligible industrial buildings are mostly associated with the entertainment industry. Industrial buildings were identified as appearing individually eligible for historic designation because they contribute to the history of the entertainment industry, are representative of a particular architectural style, and/or are representative of a period of development in the entertainment industry.

Eligible institutional properties include religious facilities, social halls, schools, government buildings (such as fire stations and pumping plants), and medical facilities. Institutional buildings were identified as appearing individually eligible for historic designation because they are representative of a particular architectural style, a period of development, or a group of persons in history. Many of the religious facilities that were identified are associated with the Krotona Colony, a Theosophical society established in lower Beachwood Canyon in 1912.

A number of non-parcel resources were identified in the Project Area. These non-parcel resources include air raid sirens, stairways, entrance markers and gates, bridges, landscaping, elevator tower, pedestrian tunnels, retaining walls, fountains. These resources are representative of a period of development or features that are unique to the area. The Project Area contains several public stairways and an elevator tower, which are examples of non-parcel resources that are unique features of hillside residential development in Los Angeles.

SurveyLA identified numerous eligible historic districts in the Project Area, many of which are bungalow courts. As explained above, bungalow courts have particular significance in Hollywood as many bungalow courts were built in the 1920s-30s to accommodate people working in the entertainment industry.⁹

Figures 4.5-2A through **4.5-2C** show the locations of the districts, multi-property sites, non-parcel, and individual properties in the Project Area identified by SurveyLA as potentially eligible for historic designation.

Historic Resources Survey: Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area

The Historic Resources Survey for the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area, published February 2010, evaluated properties for eligibility for local, state, or national designation to focus effort on preserving those buildings that best illustrate the unique narratives of the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area, while allowing for appropriate economic development.¹⁰ The Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area is approximately 1,107 acres in size and is completely within the Hollywood CPA. While the themes and contexts for this historical resources survey are consistent with those developed for SurveyLA, those significant to Hollywood are given greater emphasis, specifically property types associated with the entertainment industry context and connected themes as Hollywood is nearly synonymous with this theme.

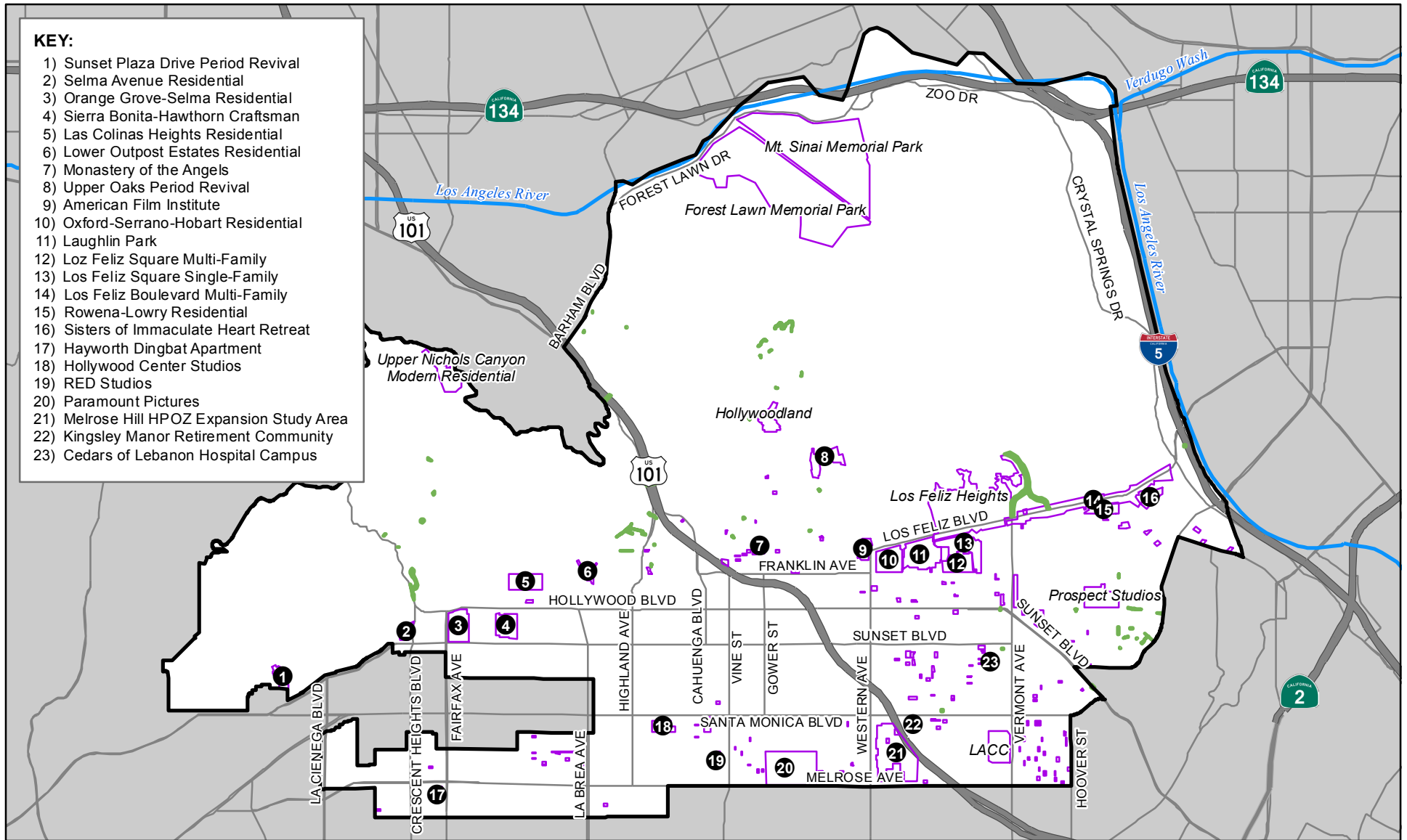
The survey identified 41 properties as appearing individually eligible for listing in the National Register. These resources would also be eligible for listing in the California Register and for local HCM designation. The survey also found 137 properties and eight historic districts that appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register. The 137 properties that appear to be eligible for individual listing in the California Register would also be eligible for local HCM designation. The survey identified 13 properties that appear individually eligible for local HCM designation, and three potentially eligible HPOZs.¹¹

The locations of the properties within the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area that were identified as potentially eligible for historic designation in the 2010 survey are shown in **Figures 4.5-1A** through **4.5-1I**. In the interests of being conservative, this EIR treats properties identified in this survey as having designated or eligible resources as historical resources.

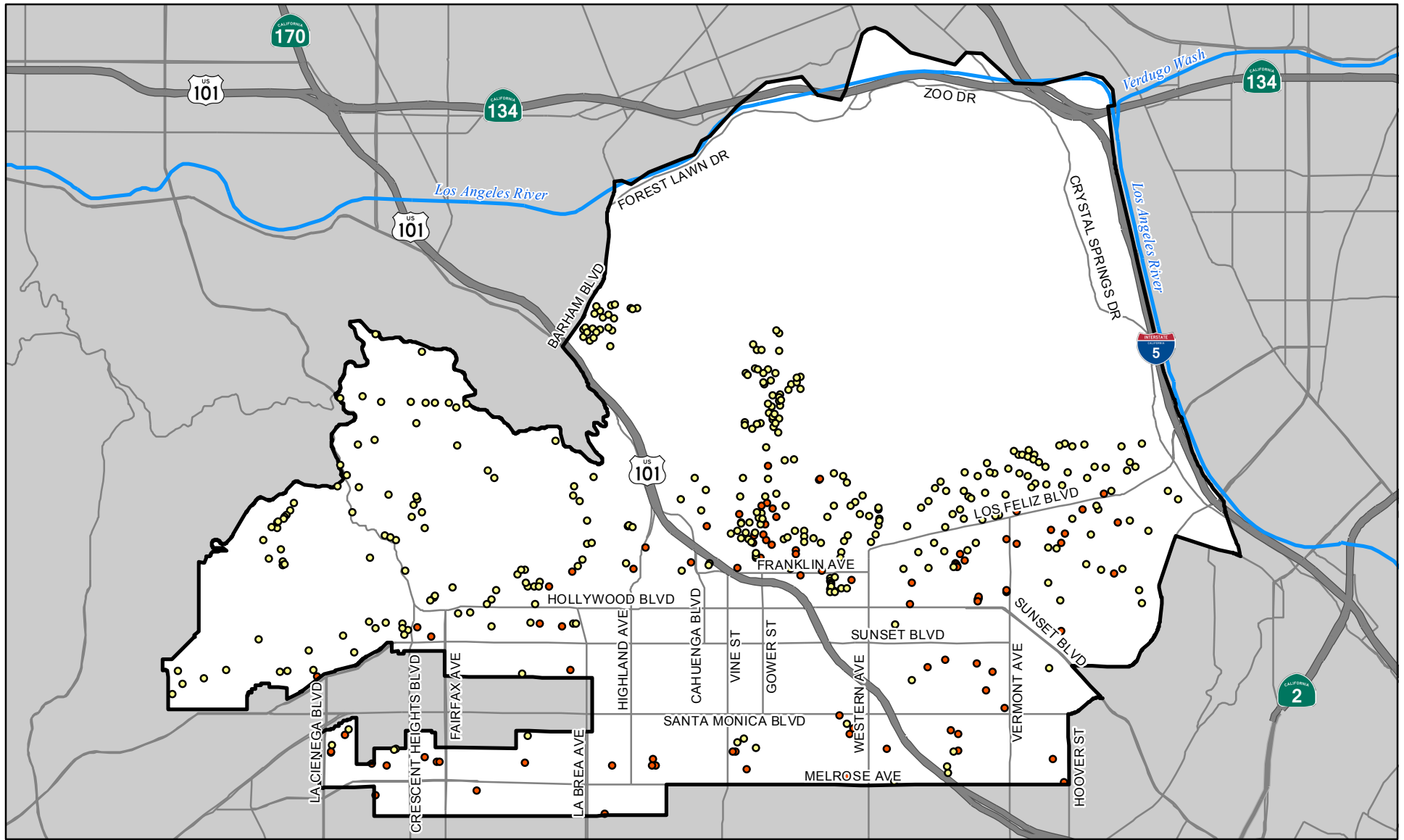
⁹The findings for the Project Area are located at the SurveyLA, <http://preservation.lacity.org/survey-la-findings-and-reports#Hollywood>).

¹⁰The methodology used in the Historic Resources Survey for the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area can be found in the following website: <http://preservation.lacity.org/survey-la-findings-and-reports#Hollywood>.

¹¹The findings for the Project Area are located at the SurveyLA, <http://preservation.lacity.org/survey-la-findings-and-reports#Hollywood>.



SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2017; TAHA, 2018.

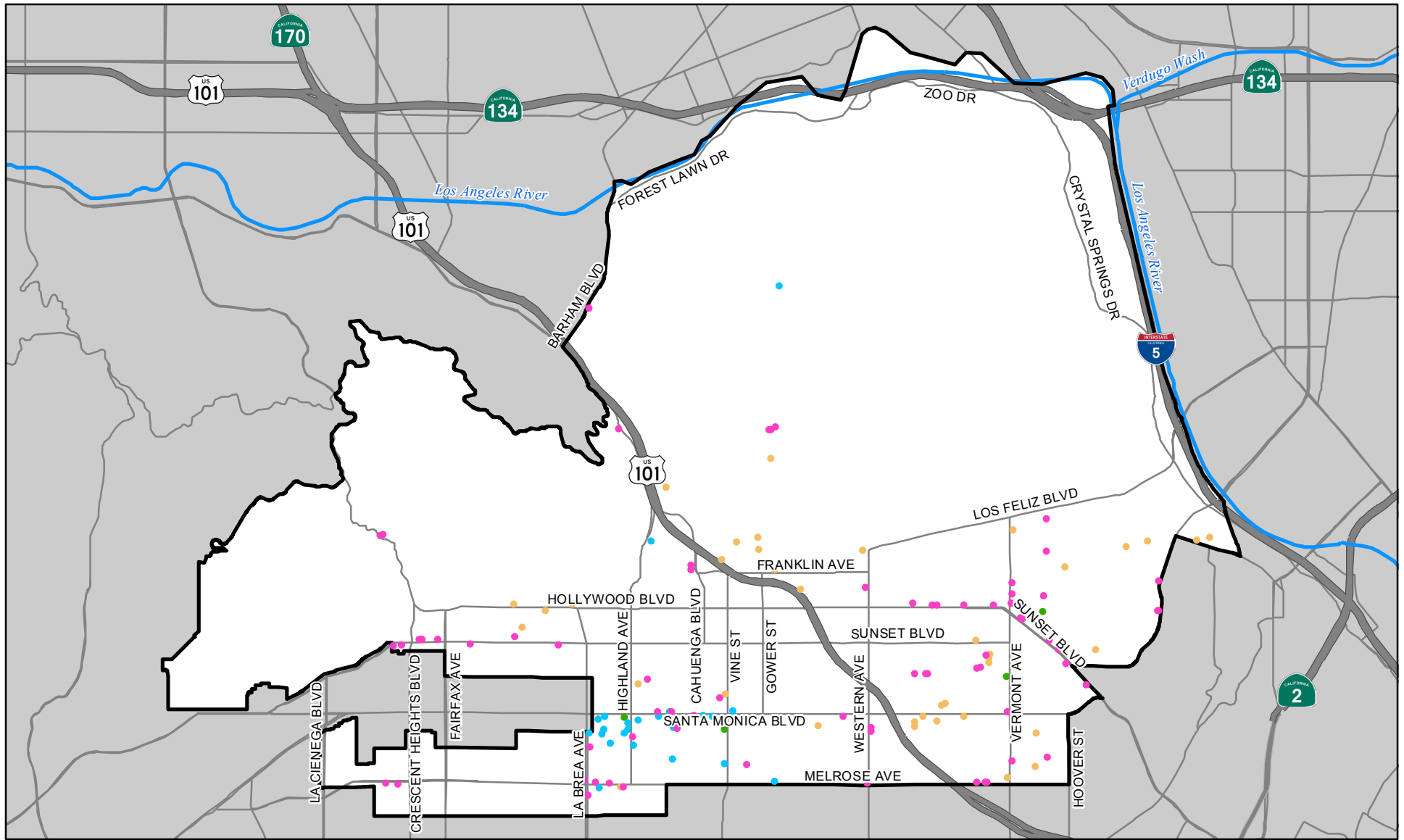


LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Single-Family Resources
- Multi-Family Resources



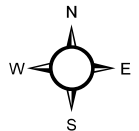
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2017; TAHA, 2018.



LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Commercial Resources
- Infrastructure Resources
- Institutional Resources
- Industrial Resources

0 2,800 5,600 Feet



SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, 2017; TAHA, 2018.



Hollywood Community Plan Update
Draft Environmental Impact Report

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

FIGURE 4.5-2C
INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES (NON-RESIDENTIAL)
POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pre-historic and historic archaeological sites exist throughout the City. Hunter-gatherer tribes inhabited the Los Angeles region long before Europeans arrived. Remnants of their various cultures continue to be unearthed and documented. Before the Spaniards arrived, portions of the City, including the Project Area was inhabited by the Gabrielino or Tongva-speaking Indians, who may have left behind archaeological resources that may still exist within the Project Area. Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles rivers; portions of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains; the Los Angeles basin; the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek; and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands.

The Gabrielino had an elaborately developed material culture. Technological and artistic items included shell set in asphalt; carvings; paintings; extensive steatite industry; baskets; and a wide range of stone, shell, and bone objects that were both utilitarian and decorative. Gabrielino subsistence was based on a varied hunting and gathering strategy that included large and small land and sea mammals, river and ocean fish, and a variety of plant resources. Deep-sea fishing was accomplished from boats of wooden planks tied together and sealed with asphalt and other materials. Sea mammals were taken with harpoons, spears, and clubs. River fishing was undertaken with the use of line and hook, nets, basket traps, spears, and poisons. Land mammals were hunted with bow and arrow, trapped, clubbed, or taken with the use of deadfalls.

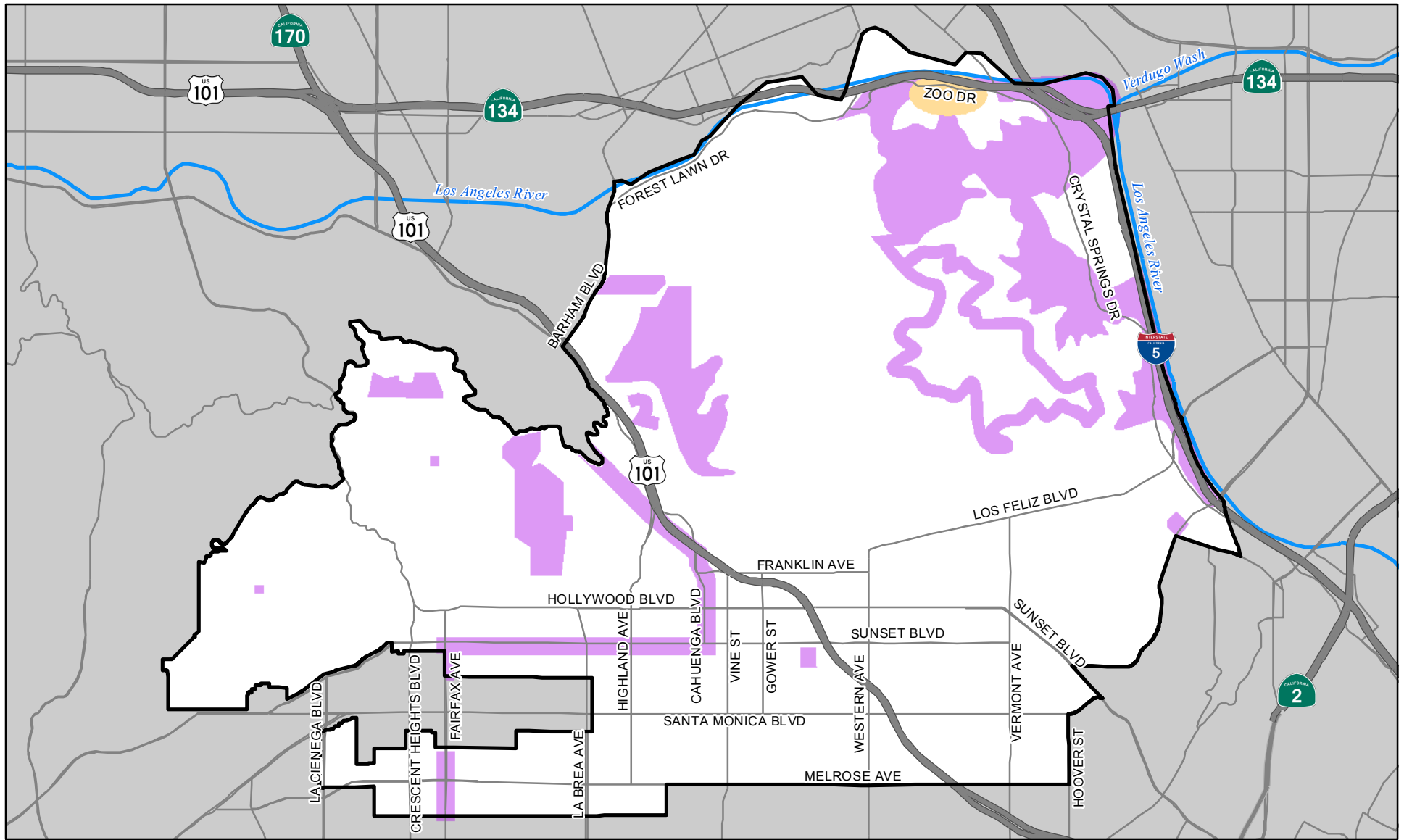
The Gabrielino were apparently first contacted by Europeans in 1542 when the Spanish conquistador Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo entered the area. Following other Spanish visits to the region, colonization began in 1769 and resulted in the establishment of Missions San Fernando and San Gabriel. Because of Euro-American introduced diseases and the harsh effects of mission life, the Gabrielino population and culture were greatly diminished. Following the secularization of the missions, most surviving Gabrielinos became wage laborers on the ranchos of Mexican California. In the early 1860s, a smallpox epidemic nearly wiped out the remaining Gabrielino population.

Significant archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources found in the Project Area include a Gabrielino Indian site in Griffith Park. Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and survey areas in the Project Area are generally shown in **Figure 4.5-3**. The sites and survey areas depicted on these maps represent generalized locations. Various federal, state and local regulations have been promulgated to protect archaeological sites and resources. Although the state general plan law calls for mapping of the sites, the location of sites are confidential, pursuant to California Government Code Section 6254.10, to protect sites from disturbance, scavenging and vandalism.

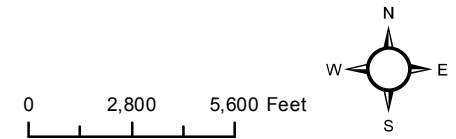
As discussed in more detail below, the City sent notification letters to the California Native American Tribes that requested inclusion on the City's AB 52 notification list on May 9, 2016. No potential tribal resources were disclosed during the consultation process as either listed or eligible for listing in the California Register or in a local register of historical resources.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Paleontological resources, or fossils, are the remains, imprints, or traces of once-living organisms preserved in rocks and sediments. These include mineralized, partially mineralized, or unmineralized bones and teeth, soft tissues, shells, wood, leaf impressions, footprints, burrows, and microscopic remains. The fossil record is the only evidence that life on earth has existed for more than 3.6 billion years. Fossils are considered non-renewable resources because the organisms they represent no longer exist. Thus, once destroyed, a fossil can never be replaced.



LEGEND:
 Hollywood CPA
 Archaeological Sites
 Archaeological Survey Areas



SOURCE: UCLA Institute of Archaeology; TAHA, 2018.

FIGURE 4.5-3
PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Paleontological sensitivity is defined as the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils. There is a direct correlation between fossils and the geologic formation in which they are preserved; therefore, paleontological sensitivity is determined by rock type, past history of the geologic unit in producing significant fossils, and fossil localities that are recorded from that unit. Paleontological sensitivity is derived from the known fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit, not just from a specific location.

Three major groups of rocks are represented within the Los Angeles Basin: older igneous and metamorphic bedrock (100 to 75 million years old), older sedimentary rocks (about 65 to 15 million years old), and younger sedimentary rocks (15 to 1 million years old). The sedimentary rock layers contain shale, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerates, as well as some interbedded volcanic rocks. Over 22 million years ago, the Los Angeles Basin was a deep marine basin formed by tectonic forces between the North American and Pacific plates. Since that time, over five miles of marine and non-marine sedimentary rock, as well as intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks, have filled the basin.

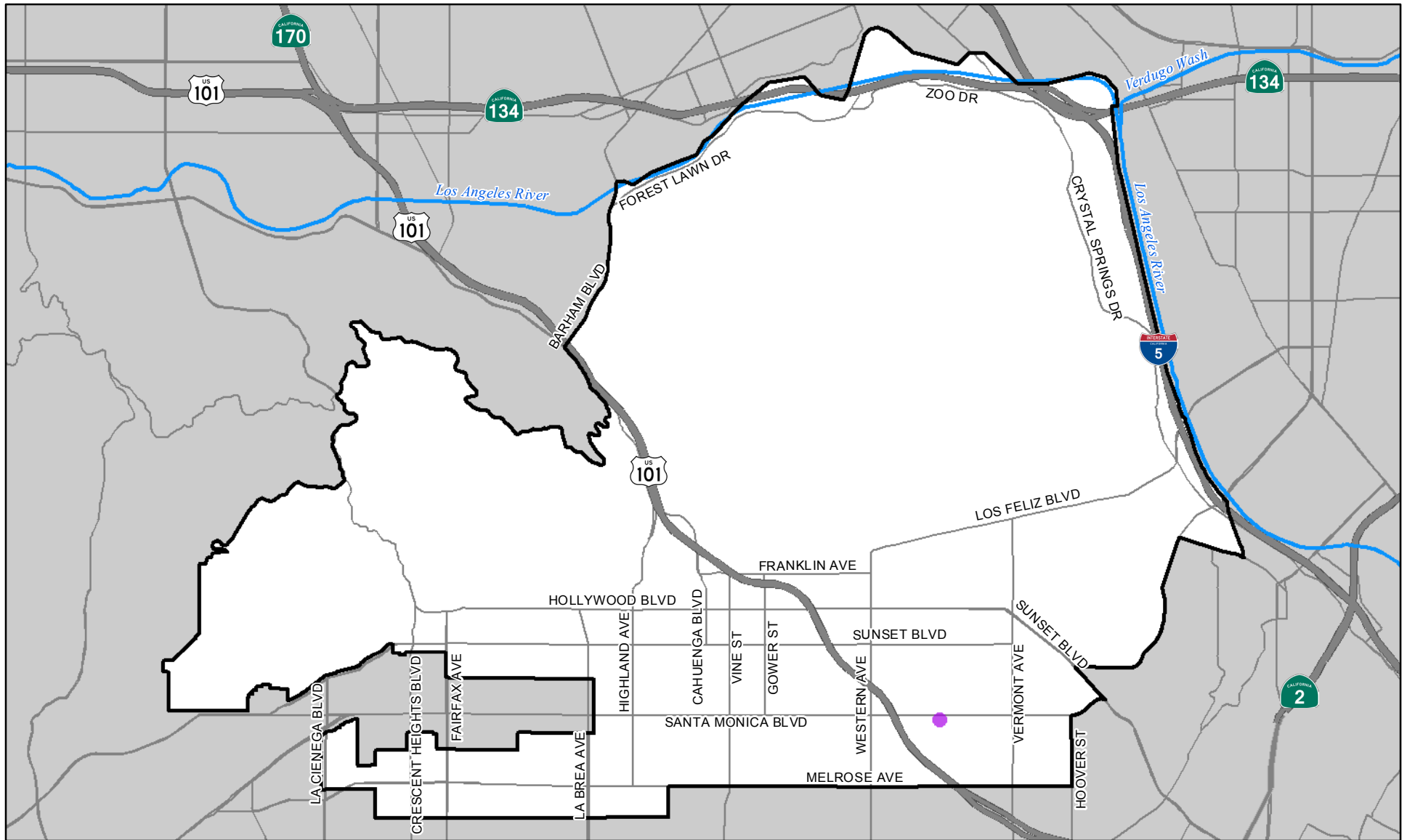
During the last two million years, defined by the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs, the Los Angeles Basin and surrounding mountain ranges have been uplifted to form the present-day landscape. Erosion of the surrounding mountains has resulted in deposition of unconsolidated sediments in low-lying areas by rivers, such as the Los Angeles River.

The Los Angeles Basin is known for its significant paleontological resources, particularly those associated with Ice Age mammals. Fossils have been found mostly in sedimentary rock that has been uplifted, eroded or otherwise exposed. Undiscovered vertebrate fossils are likely to be found in rock formations. Pleistocene older alluvium of similar lithologies elsewhere in Los Angeles County and southern California has been reported to contain locally abundant and scientifically significant vertebrate, invertebrate and plant fossils. These localities have yielded fossils of extinct Ice-Age mammals, including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloth, dire wolves, short-faced bears, saber-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, bison, and other fauna similar to fossil specimens recovered from the Rancho La Brea asphalt deposits, which is located approximately one mile south of the Project Area. Vertebrate paleontological resources in the Project Area are generally represented in **Figure 4.5-4**, and the invertebrate paleontological resources in the Project Area are generally represented in **Figure 4.5-5**. Disclosure of specific site locations is prohibited by law in order to protect the integrity of the paleontological resources.

HUMAN REMAINS

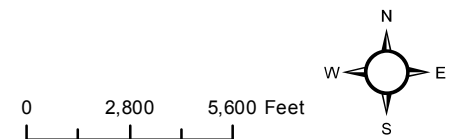
Three cemeteries are located within the Project Area, Forest Lawn-Hollywood Hills Memorial Park, Mount Sinai Hollywood Hills, and Hollywood Forever Cemetery. Forest Lawn-Hollywood Hills Memorial Park and Mount Sinai Memorial Parks and Mortuaries are located at the northern portion of the Project Area, just west of Griffith Park. Forest Lawn-Hollywood Hills is located at 6300 Forest Lawn Drive, and Mount Sinai Hollywood Hills is located at 5950 Forest Lawn Drive. Mount Sinai dedicates its cemetery and mortuary services to the Jewish community of Los Angeles. Hollywood Forever Cemetery, which was founded in 1899, is listed in the National and California Registers. Located at 5970-6000 West Santa Monica Boulevard, this cemetery is the final resting place for many Hollywood's founders and celebrities from the entertainment industry.

The Project Area falls within the Los Angeles Basin, which includes the Mission-associated Native American history of Los Angeles. It was often Native American practice to bury people outside Mission grounds in informal cemeteries. However, the nearest mission is the San Gabriel Mission located approximately nine miles east of the Project Area. No known informal cemetery sites are located within the Project Area.



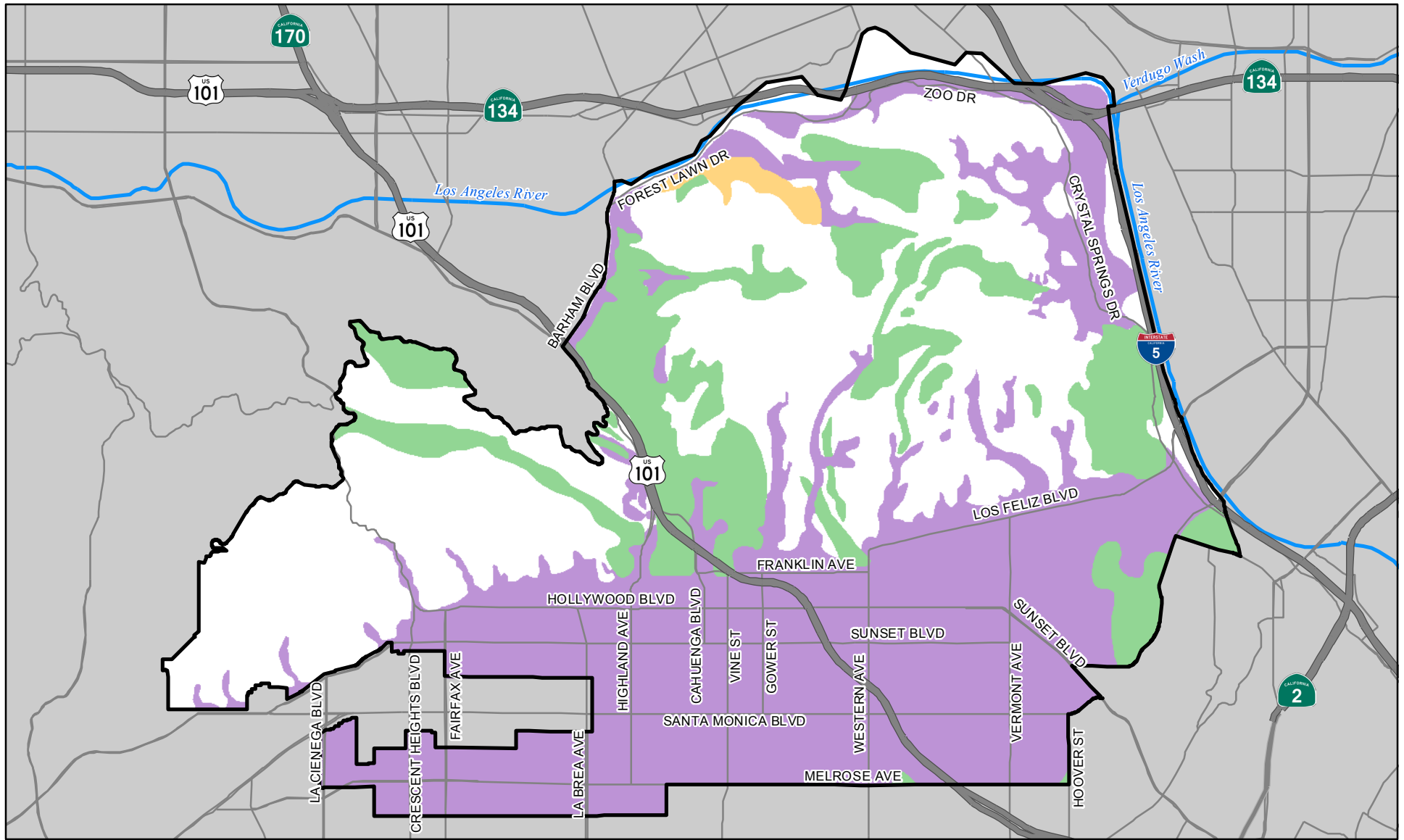
LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Vertebrate Paleontological Sites



SOURCE: Natural Museum of Los Angeles County; TAHA, 2017.

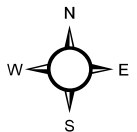
FIGURE 4.5-4
VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGICAL SITES



LEGEND:

- Hollywood CPA
- Bedrock where fossils are likely to be found
- Older surface sediments where fossils are likely to be found
- Surface sediments with unknown fossil potential

0 2,800 5,600 Feet



SOURCE: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History; TAHA, 2018.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Proposed Project would have a significant impact related to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resources or site or unique geologic feature;
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; and or
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
 - Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
 - A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

METHODOLOGY

The cultural resources and tribal cultural resources analysis considers the presence and absence of known cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, as well as the potential for significant cultural resources and tribal cultural resources to occur, within the Project Area, and considers the potential impacts on such resources from adoption and implementation of the Proposed Plan.

The analysis of historical resources examines the likelihood that the Proposed Plan could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. For purposes of the analysis of impacts to historical resources, historical resources include all resources on the California Register (which include those on the National Register); all HCMs, all HPOZs; all resources identified in a survey that meets the standards of PRC Section 5024.1(g), including SurveyLA; and resources identified in the CRA survey as eligible for listing or designated on a register.

A significant impact to historical resources will occur if there is a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired, which is considered to be a significant effect on the environment.” Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995) is considered to be mitigated to a level of less-than-significant impact on the historical resource.¹²

¹²California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3 15064.5. (b)(3).

The analysis of archaeological resources identifies the likelihood of ground disturbing activities to potentially result in a significant impact to unique archaeological resources (non-unique resources do not have to be addressed in an Environmental Impact Report). PRC Section 21083.2 defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

The analysis of paleontological resources identifies the likelihood of ground disturbing activities to encounter rock units with potential for containing significant paleontological resources, which is considered high in quaternary alluvial fan deposits exhibiting a composition conducive to the preservation of fossil resources. Paleontological resources in the Project Area were evaluated qualitatively based on general information about Project Area conditions. In the absence of an inventory of unique geological resources, the potential for such resources to be present and impacted is generally assessed.

Similar to archaeological resources, the analysis of human remains considers the likelihood of ground disturbing activities to potentially encounter human remains.

A Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) is a feature, place, landscape, or object that has cultural value to a tribe and is either eligible for the California Register or a local register or the lead agency at its discretion chooses to treat the resource as a TCR (PRC Section 21074 (a)(1) (A)-(B)).

IMPACTS

IMPACT 4.5-1 Would implementation of the Proposed Plan cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5? **Significant and unavoidable impact.**

One of the primary objectives of the Proposed Plan is to protect historical resources. Towards this end, the Proposed Plan includes a series of policies and programs intended to provide protections for historical resources in the Project Area (**Table 4.5-3**).

Policies/Programs	Description
Policy LU.5.10	Preserve and promote Theatre Row. Maintain existing land use controls to protect the cluster of small equity-waiver theaters on Santa Monica Boulevard between El Centro and McCadden.
Policy P1.1	Significant neighborhoods and districts. Support the preservation of culturally and historically significant neighborhoods and districts. (P28, P29, P30, P31)
Program P28	Existing and new HPOZs in Hollywood ensure that the character of historic neighborhoods are maintained by providing guidance for the rehabilitation of historic structures and the review of new development within historic neighborhoods.
Program P29	Develop a historic preservation district or districts in Los Feliz with community involvement and support.

TABLE 4.5-3: PROPOSED PLAN POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATED TO CULTURAL RESOURCES	
Policies/Programs	Description
Program P30	Develop a historic preservation district in Sunset Square with community involvement and support.
Program P31	Study the historical resources in neighborhoods surrounding the Melrose Hill HPOZ.
Policy P1.2	Adaptive reuse. Promote the preservation and adaptive reuse of existing building stock, especially for designated or eligible historical resources. (P65)
Program P65	Improve and streamline the building permit process and ensure compatible rehabilitation of historical resources by providing early technical advice and assistance from the staff of City Planning and Building and Safety.
Policy P1.3	Designated and potentially significant resources. Preserve designated Historic Cultural Resources and further study eligible resources as potentially significant resources.
Policy P1.4	Buildings in FAR Incentive Areas. Protect designated historical buildings, including those which are located within Floor Area Ratio (FAR) Incentive Areas and multi-family residential areas where the Plan restores citywide standard R4 density. (P32, P33)
Program P32	Establish zoning which conditions a project's use of Floor Area Ratio Incentives upon conformance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.
Program P33	Study the feasibility of implementing a Transfer of Development Rights program in Hollywood to encourage preservation of historical resources.
Policy P1.5	Distinctive street features. Protect distinctive features of prominent streets in Hollywood, such as the Walk of Fame, a recognized Historic Cultural Monument of the City of Los Angeles. (P34, P66)
Program P34	Maintain existing street dimensions and street designation along the Walk of Fame.
Program P66	Work with the Bureau of Engineering to establish a Treatment Plan to guide future rehabilitation work affecting the Hollywood Walk of Fame.
Policy P1.6	Study preservation tools. Support the study of Residential Floor Area (RFA) Special Districts, Community Design Overlays (CDOs), or a Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO) for neighborhoods that retain a cohesive character but are not eligible to become Historic Preservation Overlay Zones.
Policy P1.7	Preserve designated resources. Any development project which involves designated historical resources, including City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments, shall conform with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. (P35)
Program P35	Establish regulations (D limitations) to ensure appropriate review of design for resources.
Policy P1.8	Complementary design. Encourage the design of new buildings that respect and complement the character of adjacent historical resources. (P36, P37, P38)
Program P36	Utilize adopted Citywide Design Guidelines for new and infill development.
Program P37	Study the garden apartments in the block bounded by Prospect Avenue on the north, Rodney Drive on the west, Lyman Place on the east, and the alley north of Hollywood Boulevard on the south for potential historic significance.
Program P38	Study the implementation of a Specific Plan, Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO), or other zoning tools in central Hollywood, including Sunset Boulevard and Hollywood Boulevard, which may include guidelines for site planning and building design, controls on lot consolidation, and possible requirements for approved plans prior to demolition, in order to ensure that infill development in the Regional Center complements existing neighborhood character.
Policy P1.9	Land use and zoning. Maintain appropriate General Plan Land Use designations and zoning in existing historic districts which are either listed in, or are eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historical Resources. Promote infill development that matches the scale of historical resources within each district, including the following: height, massing, setbacks, stepbacks, and development pattern. (P39)
Program P39	Study design regulations for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afton Square Historic District: Eastern half of block between Leland Way on the north, El Centro to the east, De Longpre to the south and Vine to the West. • Selma-Labaig Historic District: Both sides of Labaig roughly between Gower and Gordon, including the north side of Harold Way.

TABLE 4.5-3: PROPOSED PLAN POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATED TO CULTURAL RESOURCES	
Policies/Programs	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serrano Historic District: East side of Serrano roughly between Hollywood Boulevard and Sunset/west side of Serrano generally between Carlton Way and Sunset.
Policy P1.10	Height limits. Maintain height limitations on commercial zones that border designated or eligible historic neighborhoods. Encourage the design of new buildings that respect and complement the character of adjacent historic neighborhoods. (P40)
Program P40	Study the creation of new height limits on portions of Sunset Boulevard and Western Avenue that abut designated or eligible historic neighborhoods.
Policy P1.11	Financial resources. Support efforts to identify financial resources for rehabilitation of historical resources. Promote the use of the City's Mills Act Historical Property Contract Program, the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit, and the California Historical Building Code. (P67)
Program P67	Partner with the Los Angeles Housing and Community Investment Department, and other agencies to identify new financial resources for rehabilitation grants and loans to low- and moderate-income owners of historic homes.
Policy P1.12	Documentation. Support opportunities to document Hollywood's history and architectural legacy and share that history with the community. (P41, P68)
Program P41	Support and complete Historic Places LA within the Hollywood Community Plan area.
Program P68	Seek opportunities to partner with preservation organizations and certified neighborhood councils to create new interpretive programs, tours and signage highlighting the community's history and architectural legacy.
SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, <i>Draft Hollywood Community Plan</i> , 2018.	

The Proposed Plan does not introduce any features that would preclude implementation of, or alter the regulatory control ordinances that designated historical resources are subject to in the HPOZ Ordinance and the Cultural Heritage Ordinance regulations discussed above. There are no historical resources that are called for removal or alteration under the Proposed Plan. However, development that would occur over the life of the Proposed Plan has the potential to occur on, or adjacent to, historical resources. This is particularly true for the Change Areas where land use and/or zone changes are proposed, which could result in pressure to remove historical resources. Development can impact historical resources either through direct effects (demolition or alteration of a historical resource's physical characteristics that convey its historical significance, such as incompatible façade changes) or through indirect effects to the area surrounding a resource (such as creating a visually incompatible structure adjacent to a historical structure). For example, projects abutting the Hollywood Walk of Fame and the resultant ground surface disturbance could potentially impact this City designated HCM. However, the Proposed Plan includes policies to protect distinctive prominent streets such as the Walk of Fame (Policy P1.5).

The Proposed Plan also includes other components intended to assist in protecting historical resources. The proposed Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO) District that generally follow Franklin Avenue to the north, the 101 Freeway to the east, Fountain Avenue to the south and La Brea Avenue to the west includes regulatory protections for commercially zoned properties with designated or eligible historical resources, including demolition delay for all buildings or structures that are 45 years or older. The CPIO would also restrict applicants from obtaining a demolition permit without an approved replacement project and require that renovation of designated resources comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Demolition delay allows time for further consideration of a resource as well as efforts to nominate a resource as an HCM and potentially seek alternatives to demolition. But ultimately demolition delay does not prohibit a resource from being demolished.

The provisions in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance reduce impacts to historic properties in the City as a whole including throughout the Project Area where a specific development site is located on designated historic properties. Specifically, the Cultural Heritage Ordinance requires that the Office of Historic

Resources review projects that are: 1) located adjacent to properties designated as HCMs; 2) discretionary and located on properties that have been identified in survey meeting requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), including SurveyLA as having potentially historical resources; 3) discretionary and included in the CRA Survey as eligible for listing. These projects are required to include any modifications identified by the Office of Historic Resources, or a historic resource assessment prepared by a qualified architectural historian as deemed necessary, that will retain eligibility of the historical resource. The Office of Historic Resources typically recommends modifications that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Such modifications may include setbacks, step backs, height and other project features related to context-sensitive project design.¹³

Projects located within HPOZs require review and approval. The type of HPOZ review is determined by the scale, location, and scope of the project. Structures located within an HPOZ are defined in one of three ways:

- Contributing structures are those structures, landscape features, natural features, or sites identified as Contributing in the Historic Resources survey for the HPOZ. Generally, "Contributing" structures will have been built within the historic Period of Significance of the HPOZ, and will retain elements that identify it as belonging to that period. The historic Period of Significance of the HPOZ is usually the time period in which the majority of construction in the area occurred. In some instances, structures that are compatible with the architecture of that period or that are historic in their own right, but were built outside of the Period of Significance of the district, will also be "Contributing".
- Contributing Altered structures are structures that date from the Period of Significance, built in the same time period as Contributing structures that have retained their historic character in spite of subsequent alterations or additions and are deemed reversible.
- Non-Contributing structures are those structures, landscapes, natural features, or sites identified as not retaining their historic character as a result of un-reversible alterations, or as having been built outside of the HPOZ Period of Significance or because they are vacant lots.

The following procedures are required within an HPOZ for the different types of structures and level of work proposed:

- Certain less significant exterior work, like routine maintenance or changes to the exterior paint color or landscaping, are approved by the Planning Department as "Conforming Work."
- A Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) is required when significant work is proposed for a Contributing element in the HPOZ. A COA requires that a formal application be filed with the Department of City Planning. The HPOZ Board will conduct a public hearing and submit a recommendation to the Director of Planning, who will also consider input from the Cultural Heritage Commission regarding the project. The process requires the submission of a formal application form, detailed plans, and a fee.
- Conforming Work on a Non-Contributing Element (CWNC) is a review process for work on Non-Contributing properties that does not involve demolition of a primary structure or construction of a new primary building on a vacant lot. The HPOZ Board reviews exterior work or changes to a non-contributing structure, unless authority is delegated to the Director of Planning in an adopted Preservation Plan.

¹³If the historic or cultural significance of a potential resource is contested, applicants will be required to provide a historic resource assessment prepared by a qualified architectural historian to determine the proposed resource's potential significance.

- A Certificate of Compatibility (CCMP) is required for the review of new construction on vacant lots or on lots where a Non-Contributor is proposed for demolition. The HPOZ Board will conduct a public hearing and submit a recommendation to the Director of Planning. As with a “Certificate of Appropriateness,” this permit requires the submission of a formal application form, detailed plans, and a fee.

While the HPOZ process requires detailed review and approval, each HPOZ Board is advisory to the Planning Department. The Director of Planning has the authority to issue determinations, building permit sign-offs, and Certificates of Appropriateness. Decisions may be appealed to the Area Planning Commission. The Area Planning Commission also serves as the first level of review for proposed demolition, removal or relocation of structures within HPOZs; appeals of these cases go to the City Council.

Within Specific Plan areas (such as the Station Neighborhood Area Plan [SNAP]) all projects are discretionary and subject to Project Permit Compliance review to ensure compliance with requirements of the Specific Plan.

Additionally, all other discretionary projects that have the potential to impact historical resources must be individually reviewed by the Office of Historic Resources.

While the Office of Historic Resources reports that it is extremely uncommon in the City to lose designated historical resources when a property owner has complied with the City’s regulations, the Cultural Heritage Ordinance and the HPOZ Ordinance cannot prevent a property from being demolished or redeveloped or prevent structures from being altered. Rather these ordinances provide for processes, including environmental review, but they do not prohibit demolition. Therefore, even though the Proposed Plan incorporates changes that would assist in further protecting both designated and eligible historical resources, it is possible that demolition and/or significant alteration to some of the hundreds of historical resources within the Project Area would occur during the life of the Proposed Plan. Therefore, the Proposed Plan’s impacts related to historical resources would be *potentially significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No feasible mitigation measures have been identified. As discussed above, historical resources that are designated under HCM or HPOZ may be demolished if an applicant goes through the discretionary review process and receives an approved entitlement. Resources included in SurveyLA or any other survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g) or the CRA Survey, whether subject to additional review pursuant to the CPIO and/or the SNAP, or based on discretionary entitlements, are not prohibited from demolition or alteration, provided they go through the appropriate process including environmental review. As a policy matter, the City finds that requiring additional review of projects not in the SNAP or the CPIO or otherwise undergoing discretionary review is undesirable based on the requirements it would place on City resources and the delay it would result in for projects. Additionally, as a policy matter, the City finds that it is undesirable to put additional regulations or processes to projects involving historical resources that are designated under the HCM or HPOZ, or subject to review by the proposed CPIO or SNAP, or other discretionary review. Based on the above, there is no feasible mitigation to prevent the demolition or substantial alteration of historical resources.

Significance of Impact after Mitigation

Significant and unavoidable.

IMPACT 4.5-2 Would implementation of the Proposed Plan cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource? **Less than significant impact with mitigation.**

As discussed above, portions of the City, including the Project Area were inhabited by the Gabrielino or Tongva-speaking Indians, who may have left behind archaeological resources that may still exist within the Project Area. In addition, non-tribal resources (such as from local missions) from the same time periods may exist in the Project Area (**Figure 4.5-3**). Much of the Project Area is highly urbanized and any archaeological resources that may have existed at the surface have likely been disturbed by past development. Future development under the Proposed Plan would likely include ground-disturbing activities that could go beyond man-made fills/existing disturbed areas and could impact previously undetected archaeological resources. A comprehensive survey of archaeological resources in the Hollywood area is not feasible at the Plan level. For those projects that do not disturb previously undisturbed soil no impact is anticipated. For projects that disturb previously un-disturbed soils, construction could encounter resources and an impact could occur.

Although it is a misdemeanor for anyone to destroy or remove anything of archaeological interest, it could potentially occur through negligence during grading and excavation absent monitoring and enforcement. Therefore, without mitigation, impacts related to archaeological resources would be *potentially significant*.

Mitigation Measures

- CR1** For all discretionary projects or projects in a CPIO District Subarea, a qualified archaeologist shall be required to monitor excavation and grading activities in soils that have not been previously disturbed, to identify, record, and evaluate the significance of any archaeological finds during construction. If archaeological resources are uncovered (in either a previously disturbed or undisturbed area), the City Department of Building and Safety shall be notified immediately, and all work shall cease in the area of the find until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the find in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines, including those set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. Personnel of the project shall not collect or move any archaeological materials or associated materials. Construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site. The found deposits shall be treated in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines, including those set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. Construction activities in the area where resources were found may commence once the identified resources are properly assessed and processed by a qualified archeologist.
- CR2** For all discretionary projects or projects in a CPIO District Subarea, the City shall require that all cultural resources identified on a site be assessed and treated in a manner consistent with PRC Section 21083.2, as determined appropriate by a qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City's Office of Historic Resources. A report shall be prepared according to current professional standards that describes the resource, how it was assessed, and disposition.
- CR3** For all projects that are not subject to Mitigation Measures **CR1** and **CR2** that are seeking excavation or grading permits, the Department of Building and Safety shall issue the following notice and obtain an acknowledgement of receipt of the notice from applicants:
- California Penal Code Section 622.5 provides the following: "Every person, not the owner thereof, who willfully injures, disfigures, defaces, or destroys any object or thing of archeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private lands or within any public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

- Best practices to ensure archaeological resources are not damaged include but are not limited to the following steps:
 - A qualified archaeologist monitors excavation and grading activities in soils that have not been previously disturbed, to identify, record, and evaluate the significance of any archaeological finds during construction.
 - If archaeological resources are uncovered (in either a previously disturbed or undisturbed area), all work ceases in the area of the find until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the find in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines.
 - Personnel of the project shall not collect or move any archaeological materials or associated materials.
 - If cleared by a qualified archaeologist, construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site.
 - The found deposits shall be treated in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines and regulations.
 - As provided in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, archaeological resources should be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. When preserving in place or leaving in an undisturbed state is not possible, excavation should occur unless testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, and this determination is documented by an archaeologist.
 - Construction activities in the area where resources were found may commence once the identified resources are properly assessed and processed by a qualified archeologist and the archaeologist clears the site for construction activity.

Significance of Impact after Mitigation

As a general matter, projects that would impact previously undisturbed soils would be expected to be larger projects that require discretionary permits and would be subject to Mitigation Measure **CR1** and **CR2**. Projects subject to Mitigation Measures **CR1** and **CR2** would be expected to be reduced to less than significant. Additionally, for those projects that would not be subject to Mitigation Measures **CR1** and **CR2**, it would be expected that requiring a signed acknowledgement that applicants have been put on notice of the criminal liability for destroying archaeological resources and the best management practices to avoid those impacts, should ensure that impacts will be less than significant.

Less than significant with mitigation.

IMPACT 4.5-3 Would implementation of the Proposed Plan directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? **Less than significant impact with mitigation.**

Unique Geological Feature. There are no unique geological features in the Project Area that would be affected by the Proposed Plan. Therefore, there is no impact.

Unique Paleontological Resources and Sites. Much of Project Area is highly urbanized and any paleontological resources that may have existed at the surface have likely been disturbed by past development. As a result, the uppermost sediments are not likely to contain fossils. However, there is the potential for future development allowed under the Proposed Plan to impact previously undetected paleontological resources or sites during construction-related earth moving activities that would go beyond man-made fills/existing disturbed areas. A comprehensive survey of paleontological resources in the Hollywood area is not feasible at the Plan level; however, vertebrate and invertebrate paleontological resources in the Project Area are generally represented in **Figures 4.5-4** and **4.5-5**. For those projects that do not disturb

previously undisturbed soil, no impact is anticipated. For projects that disturb previously un-disturbed soils, construction could encounter resources and an impact could occur.

Therefore, although it is a misdemeanor for anyone to destroy or remove anything of paleontological interest, it could potentially occur through negligence during grading and excavation absent monitoring and enforcement. Therefore, without mitigation, impacts related to paleontological resources would be *potentially significant*.

Mitigation Measures

CR4 At the time of application for discretionary projects or project in a CPIO District Subarea that involve grading, trenching, or other new ground disturbance in areas with high paleontological resource sensitivity, the project applicant shall conduct a paleontological assessment to further evaluate the potential impacts to paleontological resources and, as necessary, take actions to preserve significant paleontological resources. Specific requirements include:

- a) **Retain a Qualified Paleontologist.** Prior to initial ground disturbance, the applicant shall retain a project paleontologist, defined as a paleontologist who meets the SVP standards for Qualified Professional Paleontologist, to direct all mitigation measures related to paleontological resources. A qualified paleontologist (Principal Paleontologist) is defined by the SVP standards as an individual preferably with an M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology of California, preferably southern California, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor for a least one year.
- b) **Paleontological Resources Assessment.** Prior to any construction activity in areas determined to have a low to high paleontological sensitivity that increases with depth, a Qualified Professional Paleontologist shall prepare a Paleontological Resources Assessment to the satisfaction of the City to evaluate potential for impacts to paleontological resources from development of the proposed project. The Paleontological Resources Assessment may require a museum records search from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County to identify whether previous paleontological localities exist within the development area and if so, at what depth(s). If the project paleontologist determines that sediments on a development site are sensitive for scientifically important paleontological resources, steps CR-4c to g shall be taken prior to, during, and after construction activities. A Paleontological Resources Assessment shall not be required for development areas already identified as having a high paleontological sensitivity at the surface.
- c) **Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program.** Prior to construction activity a qualified paleontologist shall prepare a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program, subject to City approval, to be implemented during ground disturbance activity for the proposed project. This program should outline the procedures for construction staff Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, paleontological monitoring extent and duration, salvage and preparation of fossils, the final mitigation and monitoring report, and paleontological staff qualifications.
- d) **Paleontological Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).** Prior to the start of construction, the project paleontologist or his or her designee shall conduct training for construction personnel regarding the appearance of fossils and the procedures for notifying paleontological staff should fossils be discovered by construction staff. The WEAP shall be fulfilled at the time of a preconstruction meeting at which a qualified paleontologist shall attend. In the event of a fossil discovery by construction personnel, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified paleontologist shall be contacted to evaluate the

find before restarting work in the area. If it is determined that the fossil(s) is(are) scientifically significant, the qualified paleontologist shall complete the following conditions to mitigate impacts to significant fossil resources.

- e) **Paleontological Resource Construction Monitoring.** Ground disturbing construction activities (including grading, trenching, foundation work and other excavations) in undisturbed sediments, below five feet, with high paleontological sensitivity should be monitored on a full-time basis by a qualified paleontological monitor during initial ground disturbance. The Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program shall be supervised by the project paleontologist. Monitoring should be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor, who is defined as an individual who has experience with collection and salvage of paleontological resources. The duration and timing of the monitoring will be determined by the project paleontologist. If the project paleontologist determines that full-time monitoring is no longer warranted, he or she may recommend that monitoring be reduced to periodic spot-checking or cease entirely. Monitoring would be reinstated if any new or unforeseen deeper ground disturbances are required and reduction or suspension would need to be reconsidered by the Supervising Paleontologist. Ground disturbing activity that does not occur in undisturbed sediments with high paleontological sensitivity would not require paleontological monitoring.
- f) **Fossil Salvage.** If fossils are discovered, the project paleontologist or paleontological monitor shall recover them. Typically fossils can be safely salvaged quickly by a single paleontologist and not disrupt construction activity. In some cases larger fossils (such as complete skeletons or large mammal fossils) require more extensive excavation and longer salvage periods. In this case the paleontologist shall have the authority to temporarily direct, divert or halt construction activity to ensure that the fossil(s) can be removed in a safe and timely manner.

Once salvaged, significant fossils shall be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, prepared to a curation-ready condition and curated in a scientific institution with a permanent paleontological collection (such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County), along with all pertinent field notes, photos, data, and maps. Fossils of undetermined significance at the time of collection may also warrant curation at the discretion of the project paleontologist.

- g) **Final Paleontological Mitigation Report.** Upon completion of ground disturbing activity (and curation of fossils if necessary) the qualified paleontologist shall prepare a final mitigation and monitoring report outlining the results of the mitigation and monitoring program. The report shall include discussion of the location, duration and methods of the monitoring, stratigraphic sections, any recovered fossils, and the scientific significance of those fossils, and where fossils were curated.
 - h) For any discoveries of paleontological resources not covered by the above process, the applicant shall comply with Mitigation Measure **CR4f**.
- CR5** For all discretionary projects or projects in a CPIO District Subarea, the City shall require that all paleontological resources identified on a project site be assessed and treated in a manner determined by a qualified paleontologist in consultation with the City's Office of Historic Resources. A report shall be prepared according to current professional standards that describes the resource, how it was assessed, and disposition. Any reports and surveys shall be submitted to the City's Office of Historic Resources and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.
- CR6** For all projects that are not subject to Mitigation Measures **CR4** and **CR5** that are seeking excavation or grading permits, the Department of Building and Safety shall issue the following notice and obtain an acknowledgement of receipt of the notice from applicants:

- California Penal Code Section 622.5 provides the following: “Every person, not the owner thereof, who willfully injures, disfigures, defaces, or destroys any object or thing of archeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private lands or within any public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.”
- Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 (a) states, in part, that:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.
- Best management practices to ensure unique geological and paleontological resources are not damaged include but are not limited to the following steps:
 - Prior to excavation and grading activities a qualified paleontologist prepares a resource assessment using records from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.
 - If in the assessment, the soil is identified as potentially containing paleontological resources, a qualified paleontologist monitors excavation and grading activities in soils that have not been previously disturbed, to identify, record, and evaluate the significance of any paleontological finds during construction.
 - If paleontological resources are uncovered (in either a previously disturbed or undisturbed area), all work ceases in the area of the find until a qualified paleontologist has evaluated the find in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines.
 - If fossils are discovered, a qualified paleontologist shall recover them. Typically fossils can be safely salvaged quickly by a single paleontologist and not disrupt construction activity. In some cases larger fossils (such as complete skeletons or large mammal fossils) require more extensive excavation and longer salvage periods. In this case the paleontologist would have the authority to temporarily direct, divert or halt construction activity to ensure that the fossil(s) can be removed in a safe and timely manner. Once salvaged, significant fossils should be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, prepared to a curation-ready condition and curated in a scientific institution with a permanent paleontological collection (such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County), along with all pertinent field notes, photos, data, and maps. Fossils of undetermined significance at the time of collection may also warrant curation at the discretion of the project paleontologist. All other federal, state and local laws related to such resources would be complied with.
 - Personnel of the project would not collect or move any paleontological materials or associated materials.
 - If cleared by the qualified paleontologist, construction activity would continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site.
 - Construction activities in the area where resources were found would commence once the identified resources are properly assessed and processed by a qualified paleontologist and if construction activities were cleared by the qualified paleontologist.

Significance of Impact after Mitigation

As a general matter, projects that would impact previously undisturbed soils would be expected to be larger projects that require discretionary permits and would be subject to Mitigation Measures **CR4** and **CR5**. Projects subject to Mitigation Measures **CR4** and **CR5** would be expected to be reduced to less than significant. Additionally, for those projects that would not be subject to Mitigation Measures **CR4** and **CR5**, it would be expected that requiring a signed acknowledgement that applicants have been put on notice of the criminal liability for destroying paleontological resources and the best management practices to avoid those impacts, should ensure that impacts will be less than significant.

Less than significant with mitigation.

IMPACT 4.5-4 Would implementation of the Proposed Plan disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? **Less than significant impact.**

The Project Area contains three formal cemeteries, Forest Lawn-Hollywood Hills Memorial Park, Mount Sinai Hollywood Hills, and Hollywood Forever Cemetery. The Proposed Plan does not include any changes to these properties. The potential to disturb human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries is considered low given the level of past human activity. During the Mission-associated Native American history of Los Angeles it was often Native American practice to bury people outside mission grounds in informal cemeteries. The nearest mission is the San Gabriel Mission located approximately nine miles east of the Project Area. There is no history of any missions and their accompanying cemeteries in the Project Area. Furthermore, the Project Area is highly urbanized, and unmarked cemeteries or graves that may have existed at the surface have likely been disturbed by past development. Nonetheless, while the potential to disturb human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries within the Project Area is considered low, it is possible that unknown human remains could be located within the Project Area and that future development could encounter these remains. In the event of the inadvertent discovery or recognition of any human remains during future, project-related ground disturbance, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are unearthed during construction, then no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. PRC Section 5097.98 outlines the Native American Heritage Commission notification process and the appropriate procedures if the County Coroner determines the human remains to be Native American. Compliance with applicable regulations would protect unknown and previously unidentified human remains. Therefore, impacts related to human remains would be *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required. Impacts related to human remains would be less than significant under the Proposed Plan without mitigation.

Significance of Impact after Mitigation

Less than significant.

Impact 4.5-5 Would implementation of the Proposed Plan cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k); or 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in

its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. **Less than significant impact with mitigation.**

A Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) is a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object which is of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and is either on or eligible for the California Register or a local historic register. As discussed above, portions of the City, including the Project Area were inhabited by the Gabrielino or Tongva-speaking Indians, who may have left behind archaeological resources that may still exist within the Project Area. Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and survey areas in the Project Area are generally shown in **Figure 4.5-3**. The sites and survey areas depicted on this map represent generalized locations. The location of sites are confidential, pursuant to California Government Code Section 6254.10, to protect sites from disturbance, scavenging and vandalism.

The City sent notification letters to the California Native American Tribes that requested inclusion on the City's AB 52 notification list. The City received only one response to these notification letters, from the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians requesting that the City forward the estimated cubic yards of soil disturbance for the Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan is a long-range policy document, not a specific development project, and it is not possible to estimate cubic yards of soil disturbance.

No potential TCRs were identified during the consultation process. Nonetheless, for projects that disturb previously undisturbed soils, construction activities could encounter resources and an impact could occur. Therefore, without mitigation, impacts related to tribal resources would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measure

CR7 For all discretionary projects or projects in a CPIO District Subarea where excavation could extend below previously disturbed levels, notification shall be provided to California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project site and have submitted a written request to the Department of City Planning to be notified of proposed projects in that area. If the potential for tribal resources exists, excavation in previously undisturbed soils shall be monitored by a qualified tribal monitor. If tribal resources are discovered during excavation, grading, or construction activities, work shall cease in the area of the find until an appropriate Tribal Representative has evaluated the find. Construction personnel shall not collect or move any tribal resources. Construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site. Any tribal resources shall be treated with appropriate dignity and protected and preserved as appropriate.

CR8 For all projects that are not subject to Mitigation Measure **CR7** that are seeking excavation or grading permits, the Department of Building and Safety shall issue the following notice and obtain an acknowledgement of receipt of the notice from applicants:

- Several federal and state laws regulate the treatment of tribal resources, as well as make it a criminal violation to destroy those resources. These include but are not limited to:
 - California Penal Code Section 622.5 provides the following: “Every person, not the owner thereof, who willfully injures, disfigures, defaces, or destroys any object or thing of archeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private lands or within any public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.”
 - Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 (a) states, in part, that:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

- Best practices to ensure tribal resources are not damaged include but are not limited to the following steps:
 - A qualified tribal monitor or archaeologist qualified to identify tribal resources would monitor excavation and grading activities in soils that have not been previously disturbed, to identify, record, and evaluate the significance of any archaeological finds during construction.
 - If tribal resources are uncovered (in either a previously disturbed or undisturbed area), all work ceases in the area of the find until an appropriate tribal representative has evaluated the find or, if no tribal representative is identified, the qualified archaeologist has evaluated the find in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines.
 - The found deposits shall be treated with appropriate dignity and protected and preserved as appropriate with the agreement of the Tribal Representative, as well as in accordance of federal, state, and local guidelines.
 - An agreement would be reached with the Tribe to mitigate or avoid any significant impacts to the Tribal Resources.
 - The location of the find of Tribal Resources and the type and nature of the find would not be published beyond providing it to public agencies with jurisdiction or responsibilities related to the resources, the qualified archaeologist, and tribal representatives.
 - Absent an agreement with the Tribe, as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, archaeological resources should be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. When preserving in place or leaving in an undisturbed state is not possible, excavation should occur unless testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, and this determination is documented by a qualified archaeologist.
 - Personnel of the project shall not collect or move any archaeological or tribal resources or associated materials, or publish the location of the tribal resources.
 - Construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site if cleared by the tribal representative or the qualified archaeologist.
 - Construction activities in the area where resources were found may commence once the identified resources are properly assessed and processed by a tribal representative, or if no tribal representative is identified, a qualified archeologist.

Significance of Impact after Mitigation

As a general matter, projects that would impact previously undisturbed soils would be expected to be larger projects that require discretionary permits and would be subject to Mitigation Measure **CR7**. Projects subject to Mitigation Measure **CR7** would be expected to be reduce impacts to less than significant. Additionally, for those projects that would not be subject to Mitigation Measure **CR7**, it would be expected that requiring a signed acknowledgement--that applicants have been put on notice of the criminal liability for destroying archaeological and tribal resources and the best management practices to avoid those impacts--should ensure that impacts will be less than significant.

Less than significant with mitigation.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative context for the cultural resources analysis includes reasonably foreseeable future development within the City of Los Angeles, as well as the County of Los Angeles pursuant to applicable planning documents including the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) and adjacent Community Plans, as well as previously approved but unbuilt projects in the Plan Area and in the County or adjacent Community Plan Areas.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

As discussed above, it is possible that future development within the Project Area could result in demolition and/or significant alteration to some of the hundreds of historical resources during the life of the Proposed Plan. Implementation of the Proposed Plan in combination with other projects located throughout the City of Los Angeles would similarly increase the potential for impacts to historical resources and could contribute to the loss of historical resources in the City. The Cultural Heritage Ordinance and the HPOZ Ordinance cannot prevent a property from being impacted by demolition or redevelopment or prevent structures from being altered so long as an applicant has gone through all necessary processes, including environmental review. These losses are anticipated to be significant throughout the City and region as a result of reasonably foreseeable development from the Proposed Plan and from previously approved projects but not constructed in the Plan area, as well as reasonably foreseeable development and previously approved but not built projects in the County and surrounding Community Plan areas. As discussed above, there is no identified feasible mitigation measure to protect historical resources within the Plan Area and for the same reasons there is no identified feasible mitigation measures outside the Plan Area to avoid cumulative impacts and the Proposed Plan would result in significant impacts and cumulatively considerable contributions to significant cumulative impacts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Based upon existing studies documenting archaeological resources recovered from the prehistoric era to the present, the Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando Valley are known to have high archaeological sensitivity, and past development has resulted in substantial adverse changes in the significance of various archaeological resources prior to the implementation of regulations enacted for the purpose of avoiding disturbance, damage, or degradation of these resources. Future development may uncover or disturb known or previously unknown archaeological resources. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures **CR1**, **CR2**, and **CR3** would reduce impacts related to archaeological resources to a less than significant level. The Proposed Plan's effect on archaeological resources would be reduced to a level that would not be cumulatively considerable.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Based upon the geologic history of the Los Angeles Basin, and the high paleontological sensitivity of the rock units within this region, there is the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during future construction may uncover previously unknown paleontological resources or sites. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures **CR4**, **CR5**, and **CR6** would reduce impacts related to archaeological resources to a less than significant level. The Proposed Plan's effect on paleontological resources would be reduced to a level that would not be cumulatively considerable.

HUMAN REMAINS

Past development has disturbed human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. This has led to the implementation of specific requirements to preserve such remains, as codified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. There is the possibility that ground-disturbing

activities during future construction could uncover previously unknown and buried human remains. Treatment of human remains is addressed by standard regulatory requirements, which apply to all development projects statewide. Any development project, including those in accordance with the Proposed Plan would be subject to these same regulations. The Proposed Plan's effect on human remains would not be cumulatively considerable.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As discussed above, no TCR were identified during AB 52 tribal consultation. Nonetheless, for projects that disturb previously undisturbed soils, construction activities could encounter TCRs and an impact could occur. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures **CR7** and **CR8** would reduce impacts related TCRs to a less than significant level. Therefore, the Proposed Projects effect on tribal cultural resources would not be cumulatively considerable.

REFERENCES

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